



24th NAVAJO NATION COUNCIL LEGISLATION SPONSORSHIP WITHDRAWAL

I, Honorable Kase Anson Bozay, Jr. Primary
Sponsor of proposed legislation hereby withdraw my
sponsorship of the proposed legislation. The legislation
tracking number is 0007-20

If there are any co-sponsors, they may re-sponsor the same
bill by beginning a new legislation.

SPONSOR SIGNATURE:

DATE:

K 7
1/27/20

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY SHEET
Tracking No. 000 7-20

DATE: January 10, 2020

TITLE OF RESOLUTION: AN ACTION RELATING TO NAABIK'ÍYÁTI' COMMITTEE AND NAVAJO NATION COUNCIL; OVERRIDING THE NAVAJO NATION PRESIDENT'S VETO OF NAVAJO NATION COUNCIL RESOLUTION CO-45-19

PURPOSE: This resolution, if approved, override the President's veto of CO-45-19.

This written summary does not address recommended amendments as may be provided by the standing committee. The Office of Legislative Counsel requests each committee member to review the proposed resolution in detail.

5-DAY BILL HOLD PERIOD: 2388
Website Posting Time/Date: 1/10/20 5:56pm
Posting End Date: 1/15/20
Eligible for Action: 1/16/20

Naabik'íyáti Committee
Thence
Navajo Nation Council

PROPOSED NAVAJO NATION COUNCIL RESOLUTION
24th NAVAJO NATION COUNCIL—SECOND YEAR, 2020

INTRODUCED BY

 
Primary Sponsor

TRACKING NO. 0007-20

AN ACTION

RELATING TO NAABIK'ÍYÁTI' COMMITTEE AND NAVAJO NATION COUNCIL;
OVERRIDING THE NAVAJO NATION PRESIDENT'S VETO OF NAVAJO NATION
COUNCIL RESOLUTION CO-45-19

BE IT ENACTED:

Section One. Authority

- A. All resolutions enacting new law or amending existing laws are subject to veto by the President of the Navajo Nation pursuant to 2 N.N.C. § 1005(C)(10) and (11) and override by the Navajo Nation Council. 2 N.N.C. § 164(A)(17).
- B. A vetoed resolution shall first be submitted to the Naabik'íyáti' Committee before consideration by the Navajo Nation Council. 2 N.N.C. § 164 (A)(17).
- C. Legislation vetoed by the President is subject to an override of the veto by a two-thirds (2/3) vote of the membership of the Navajo Nation Council. 2 N.N.C. § 1005(C)(11).

Section Two. Findings

- A. The Navajo Nation passed Council Resolution CO-45-19, attached as **Exhibit A**, approving the Amended Master Plan of Operation of 2019 for the Dine Uranium Advisory Commission.

1 B. The Navajo Nation President vetoed CO-45-19 on November 11, 2019 and provided a
2 memorandum, attached as **Exhibit B**, to support his decision to veto.

3
4 **Section Three. Override**

5 The Navajo Nation Council hereby overrides the Navajo Nation President's veto of
6 Resolution CO-45-19.



RESOLUTION OF THE
NAVAJO NATION COUNCIL
24th NAVAJO NATION COUNCIL -- First Year, 2019

AN ACTION
RELATING TO THE NAABIK'ÍYÁTI' COMMITTEE AND NAVAJO NATION COUNCIL;
AMENDING THE MASTER PLAN OF OPERATION FOR THE DINÉ URANIUM
REMEDATION ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR 2019

SECTION ONE. AUTHORITY

- A. The Navajo Nation established the Naabik'iyáti' Committee as a Navajo Nation Council standing committee. 2 N.N.C. § 700 (A).
- B. The Naabik'iyáti' Committee exercises legislative oversight of the Diné Uranium Remediation Advisory Commission with the authority to approve amendments to the Diné Uranium Remediation Advisory Commission's Master Plan of Operation. 2 N.N.C. § 3584. See also CAP-14-15.

SECTION TWO. FINDINGS

- A. The Navajo Nation Council amended the Navajo Nation Code at 2 N.N.C. § 3580 to establish the Diné Uranium Remediation Advisory Commission. See **Exhibit A, CAP-14-15**.
- B. Pursuant to CAP-14-15 and 2 N.N.C. § 3582, the organization of the Navajo Nation Uranium Remediation Advisory Commission shall be set forth in the Master Plan of Operation adopted by the Naabik'iyáti' Committee of the Navajo Nation Council.
- C. The Naabik'iyáti' Committee adopted the Master Plan of Operation of the Diné Uranium Remediation Advisory Commission through NABIAU-52-15 attached as **Exhibit B**.

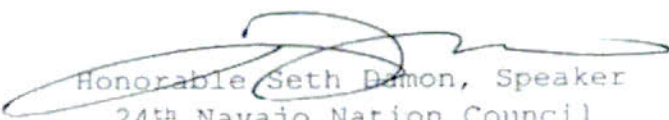
- D. The Navajo Nation Council amended the Master Plan of Operation of the Diné Uranium Remediation Advisory Commission through CJA-14-17 attached as **Exhibit C**.
- E. The Diné Uranium Remediation Advisory Commission Plan of Operation shall be amended by the Navajo Nation Council upon the recommendation of the Naabik'íyáti' Committee. See **Exhibit C**, Master Plan of Operation Section XVII.
- F. The Diné Uranium Remediation Advisory Commission has requested approval of an Amended Master Plan of Operation for 2019. See **Exhibit D**.
- G. The Navajo Nation Council finds it to be in the best interest of the Diné to approve the Amended Master Plan of Operation for 2019 as requested by the Commission and as found at **Exhibit D**.

SECTION THREE. APPROVAL

The Navajo Nation hereby approves the Amended Master Plan of Operation for 2019 as requested and submitted by the Diné Uranium Remediation Advisory Commission and as found at **Exhibit D**.

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was duly considered by the 24th 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 20 in Favor, and 00 Opposed, on this 23rd day of October 2019.


Honorable Seth Damon, Speaker
24th Navajo Nation Council

11-01-19

DATE

Motion: Honorable Nathaniel Brown
Second: Honorable Edmund Yazzie

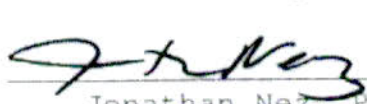
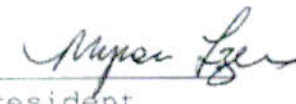
Speaker Seth Damon not voting

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 _____, 2019.

Jonathan Nez, President
Navajo Nation

2. I, hereby, veto the foregoing legislation, pursuant to 2 N.N.C. § 1005 (C)(11), on this 11th day of November, 2019 for the reason(s) expressed in the attached letter to the Speaker.

 
Jonathan Nez, President
Navajo Nation

RESOLUTION OF THE
NAVAJO NATION COUNCIL

23rd NAVAJO NATION COUNCIL - FIRST YEAR, 2015

AN ACTION

RELATING TO LAW AND ORDER, RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT AND
NAABIK'ÍYÁTI' COMMITTEES AND NAVAJO NATION COUNCIL; AMENDING 2
N.N.C. § 3580 TO CREATE A DINÉ URANIUM REMEDIATION ADVISORY
COMMISSION

BE IT ENACTED:

SECTION ONE. FINDINGS

- A. The Navajo Nation empowered the Navajo Nation Law and Order Committee to review and recommend proposed Navajo Nation Code enactments and amendments. 2 N.N.C. § 601(B)(14)(2012); see also CO-45-12.
- B. The Resources and Development Committee has the power to promulgate rules and regulations governing environmental protection. 2 N.N.C. § 501(B)(1).
- C. The Navajo Nation Council Speaker shall assign "[a] proposed resolution that requires final action by the Navajo Nation Council to...the Naabik'íyáti' Committee"; this resolution proposes a positive law amendment and requires the Navajo Nation Council's approval. 2 N.N.C. § 164 (A) (9) (2012) and 2 N.N.C. § 164 (A) (2012) see also CO-45-12.
- D. Uranium development in the Navajo Nation, which was used almost entirely for military applications, left over 500 discrete mines and five uranium mills, or processing plants, on or next to Navajo lands. In all, more than 1,100 uranium mine features have been identified in Navajo Indian Country, including an enormous amount of uranium waste.
- E. As of January 2014, more than 70 years after uranium was first produced on the Navajo Nation in Monument Valley, fewer than 5 abandoned uranium mines have been remediated to consolidate or isolate the hazardous chemical and radioactive materials that are contained in uranium wastes. Radioactive and chemically hazardous uranium wastes still exist in uncontrolled piles in all four directions and in the heart of the Navajo Nation.

Many of these uranium waste sites are located within a short distance of Navajo homes.

- F. The documented impacts of uranium in relation to sacred elements of the Navajo Nation and on the health of the Diné people will help define the Commission's goals of developing measurable objectives and devising practical and publicly acceptable plans for remediation and restoration of the lands to protect current and future generations from uranium mining and processing wastes, in accordance with the Fundamental Laws of the Diné. See Proposed Plan of Operation attached as Exhibit A.
- G. The Navajo Nation finds the following Navajo Nation Code amendments to Title 2 in the best interest of the Navajo Nation.

SECTION TWO: AMENDING NAVAJO NATION CODE TITLE 2

The Navajo Nation Council hereby amends Navajo Nation code Title 2, as follows:

NAVAJO NATION CODE ANNOTATED
TITLE 2. NAVAJO NATION GOVERNMENT
CHAPTER 5. EXECUTIVE BRANCH

SUBCHAPTER 45. DINÉ URANIUM REMEDIATION ADVISORY COMMISSION

§ 3580. Establishment

The Diné Uranium Remediation Advisory Commission (herein referred to as the "Commission") is hereby established as an advisory commission in the Executive Branch of the Navajo Nation Government.

§ 3581. Purpose

The purpose of the Commission is to study and reach conclusions about the impacts of uranium mining and uranium processing on the Navajo Nation and to make recommendations to the President of the Navajo Nation and to the Navajo Nation Council for policies, laws and regulations to address those impacts.

§ 3582. Organization

The organization of the Navajo Nation Uranium Remediation Advisory Commission shall be set forth in the Plan of Operation adopted by the Naabik'iyáti' Committee of the Navajo Nation Council.

§ 3583. Legislative Oversight

The Commission shall operate under the legislative oversight of the Naabik'iyáti' Committee of the Navajo Nation Council. The Commission shall operate pursuant to a Plan of Operation adopted by the Naabik'iyáti' Committee of the Navajo Nation Council.

§ 3584. Amendments

The enabling legislation for the Commission may be amended by the Navajo Nation Council by majority vote on the recommendation of the Naabik'iyáti' Committee of the Navajo Nation Council.

SECTION THREE. EFFECTIVE DATE

The Navajo Nation Code amendment enacted herein shall be effective pursuant to 2 N.N.C. § 221(B).

SECTION FOUR. CODIFICATION

The provisions of this Act which amend or adopt new sections of the Navajo Nation Code shall be codified by the Office of Legislative Counsel. The Office of Legislative Counsel shall incorporate such amended provisions in the next codification of the Navajo Nation Code.

SECTION FIVE. CONFLICT OF LAWS

Nothing in this Act is intended to nor shall it be construed to repeal, in whole or in part, the Diné Natural Resources Protection Act, the Radioactive Materials Transportation Act, or the Navajo Nation CERCLA. In the event of any inconsistency between this Act and any of these other statutes, the provisions of the DNRPA, RMTA and Navajo Nation CERCLA shall control.

SECTION SIX. SAVINGS CLAUSE

If any provision of this Act is held to be invalid by the Navajo Nation Supreme Court or by order of any other court of competent jurisdiction, those portions of this Act that are not held to be invalid shall remain in full force and effect as the law of the Navajo Nation.

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 1 opposed, this 22nd day of April 2015.



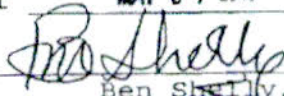
Edmund Yazzie, Pro Tem Speaker
Navajo Nation Council

04/24/15
Date

Motion: Honorable Kee Allen Begay, Jr.
Second: Honorable Tuchoney Slim, Jr.

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 MAY 04 2015 2015.



Ben Shelly, President
Navajo Nation

2. I hereby veto the foregoing legislation, pursuant to 2 N.N.C. §1005 (C)(11), this _____ day of _____ 2015 for the reason(s) expressed in the attached letter to the Speaker.

Ben Shelly, President
Navajo Nation



DINÉ URANIUM REMEDIATION ADVISORY COMMISSION

Master Plan of Operation

I. Establishment

The Diné Uranium Remediation Advisory Commission (herein referred to as the "Commission") is hereby established as an advisory commission in the Executive Branch of the Navajo Nation Government.

II. Purpose and Objectives

The purpose of the Commission is to study and reach conclusions about the impacts of uranium mining and uranium processing on the Navajo Nation and to make recommendations to the President of the Navajo Nation and to the Navajo Nation Council for policies, laws and regulations to address those impacts.

The Commission may review and make recommendations on issues including but not limited to the following: remediation and restoration of areas contaminated by past uranium mining and uranium processing; appropriate technologies to address wastes, including potential locations to dispose and isolate uranium wastes; the role of the Navajo Nation in remediation of such sites; opportunities to increase the employment of members of the Navajo Nation in remediation work; the need for and scope of studies of the effects on the environment and human health of exposure to uranium wastes; the potential impacts and risks of new uranium development; and the consistency of new proposed mining with the Fundamental Laws of the Diné, the Diné Natural Resources Protection Act of 2005, Navajo Nation CERCLA, and the Radioactive Materials Transportation Act.

The Commission shall consider the comments and preferences of the citizens of the Navajo Nation, and shall work closely with the Navajo Nation Environmental Protection Agency.

The Commission shall have no regulatory or enforcement authority but shall serve as an advisory body to the President and Navajo Nation Council.

III. Definitions

1. "Fundamental Laws of the Diné" means the law titled Diné Bi Beehaz'áanii Biste Silei and enacted by the Navajo Nation Council (Resolution CN-69-02) on November 8, 2002, and codified at 1 N.N.C. §§201-206.
2. "Diné Natural Resources Protection Act of 2005", or "DNRPA", means the law enacted by the Navajo Nation Council (Resolution CAP-18-05) on April 19, 2005, and codified at 18 N.N.C. §§1301-1303.
3. "Navajo Indian Country" shall mean (a) all land within the limits of any Indian reservation under the jurisdiction of the United States government, notwithstanding the issuance of any patent, and including rights-of-way running through the reservation, (b) all dependent Indian communities within the borders of the United States whether within the original or the subsequently acquired territory thereof, and whether within or without the limits of the state, and (c) all Indian allotments, the Indian titles to which have not been extinguished, including rights-of-way running through the same. Title 18 of the U.S. Code, Section 1151 (18 U.S.C. §1151).
4. "Navajo Nation CERCLA" means the law titled Navajo Nation Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act and enacted by the Navajo Nation Council (Legislation No. 0691-07) on April 29, 2005, and codified at 4 N.N.C. §§2101-2805.
5. "Radioactive Materials Transportation Act" means the law titled Radioactive and Related Substances Equipment, Vehicles, Persons and Materials Transportation Act of 2012 and enacted by resolution CF-18-12 of the Navajo Nation Council on March 7, 2012, and codified at 18 N.N.C. §§ 1304-1307.
6. "Remediation" shall mean the permanent closure of uranium mining and uranium processing sites, waste piles and associated buildings for the purposes of eliminating or substantially reducing releases of radioactive and toxic substance 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. 18 N.N.C. §1302.D.
7. "Restoration" shall mean returning land, vegetation, water and air to its original state, or as close to its original state as is technologically possible, without regard to cost, in accordance with the duty of the Diné to protect and preserve the beauty of the natural world for future generations, as set forth in 1 N.N.C. §205.G.
8. "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. 18 N.N.C. §1302.F.

9. "Uranium processing" shall mean the alteration of uranium ores from their natural state by mechanical or chemical means including, but not limited to, crushing, grinding, and in situ leach mining or solution mining. 18 N.N.C. §1302.G.

10. "Uranium waste" means any sludge, effluent, soil, materials or equipment, including contaminated waste water, left over from the extraction of uranium-bearing ores from the earth, by any means, and from the processing of mineral-bearing ores to extract and concentrate uranium, by any means, for later use in military or civilian power applications.

IV. Findings

1. In the Diné concept, uranium (leetso) was conceived at creation. In the 1890s, Marie Curie coined the word "radioactivity" and explored many of the properties of radioactive materials. In 1938, nuclear fission was achieved, releasing large amounts of energy, and leetso began to take the form of a Nayee, a monster. The Nayee was born, bringing the entire world into the nuclear age, when the first atomic bomb was detonated at Alamogordo, New Mexico on July 16, 1945.

2. Beginning in the 1940s, the Navajo people were recruited by the federal government and private industry to extract uranium from Navajo lands to build this powerful new weapon, the atomic bomb, for military purposes. When the weapon was used on the Japanese people on August 6 and August 9, 1945, leetso became a full-fledged Nayee. After World War II, the United States and other nations struggled for world dominance by threatening to use the atomic bomb against each other. Once again, the Navajo People were recruited and employed to mine and mill uranium for use in atomic bombs in the 1950s and 1960s and later.

3. Thousands of Navajo people were engaged in uranium mining, processing, ore transportation and related jobs between the early 1940s and the mid-1980s. Studies have shown that these workers contracted lung cancer and other respiratory diseases at much higher rates than the rest of the population. Uranium exposure also increases the risk of kidney damage and kidney disease.

4. Uranium development in the Navajo Nation, which was used almost entirely for military applications, left over 500 discrete mines and five uranium mills, or processing plants, on or next to Navajo lands. In all, more than 1,100 uranium mine features have been identified in Navajo Indian Country, including an enormous amount of uranium waste.

5. Western science provides evidence to support the traditional teachings regarding the Nayee. Uranium has both chemical and radiological properties. Its chemical properties generally allow uranium to exist in Mother Earth without causing great harm or damage if left undisturbed. Uranium minerals exist in sedimentary rocks next to or as part of humate deposits that are low in oxygen. This "reduced" condition leaves uranium in an insoluble form that limits its movement through the subsurface. But once removed from the Earth, uranium is "released" by being exposed to air containing oxygen. Its chemical properties change and uranium becomes highly soluble, meaning it is easily dissolved in the moisture in soils and in surface water, and therefore far more mobile.

6. Uranium also has the property of being "radioactive," meaning it constantly emits unseen radiation and radioactive particles. This property is why uranium was sought for its explosive capabilities for military uses and its energy capabilities for commercial electric power uses. Being "radioactive" also means that uranium changes in time into other unseen radioactive decay "products." These other elements also emit unseen radioactive particles.

7. This "uranium decay chain" produces other radioactive elements, such as radium and radon, which, like uranium, are present throughout nature but in very small quantities. Even then, uranium, radium and radon are considered to be dangerous to human beings. They are classified as "Class A" human carcinogens by USEPA, meaning that they emit radiation that is known to cause cancer in people.

8. Human health risks are associated with exposure to uranium and uranium decay products in soil, dust, air, groundwater, surface water and/or sediment. Pathways include direct exposure to radioactive waste piles during cultural activities (hunting, herb gathering, sheep grazing, and performing ceremonies) and recreational activities (camping, hiking etc.) as well as exposure to radioactive media that have been transported from the waste rock piles to other locations, including building structures. Other exposure pathways include ingestion of and dermal contact with radiologically-impacted surface water and groundwater, and inhalation and/or ingestion of windblown radioactive dust. Finally, open portals, adits, vertical openings, inclines and declines, pits, rim cuts, high walls, and embankments pose the added risk of physical injuries.

9. As of January 2014, more than 70 years after uranium was first produced on the Navajo Nation in Monument Valley, fewer than 5 abandoned uranium mines have been remediated to consolidate or isolate the hazardous chemical and radioactive materials that are contained in uranium wastes. Radioactive and chemically hazardous uranium wastes still exist in uncontrolled piles in all four directions and in the heart of the Navajo Nation. Many of these uranium waste sites are located within a short distance of Navajo homes.

10. Results of recent research conducted by the University of New Mexico and other organizations in collaboration with the Navajo Nation and USEPA indicate that living in close proximity to uranium wastes and having had contact with uranium wastes at multiple times in a person's life may significantly increase a person's risk of high blood pressure, kidney disease and autoimmune disease. The DiNEH study concluded that "People living in areas with greatest number of mine features can have twice the risk of hypertension when all other significant factors - kidney disease, diabetes, family history of disease, BMI, age and gender - are accounted for as the baseline."¹

11. The documented impacts of uranium in relation to sacred elements of the Navajo Nation and on the health of the Diné people will help define the Commission's goals of developing measurable objectives and devising practical and publicly acceptable plans for remediation and restoration of the lands to protect current and future generations from uranium mining and processing wastes, in accordance with the Fundamental Laws of the Diné.

V. Foundation in Fundamental Law

The Commission shall be guided by traditional Navajo governance and planning, particularly the Naabik'iyati "talking things out" example (2 N.N.C. §110 (M)) and the Fundamental Laws of the Diné.

A. Navajo Definitions²

1. *Hózhó* – Describes a state or a condition in which everything tangible and intangible is in its proper place and functioning well with everything else – a condition encompassing everything that Navajos consider positive and good, and having all the positive characteristics that Navajos believe will contribute to living life to the fullest. These positive characteristics include beauty, harmony, goodness, socially acceptable relations, good health, and acquisition of knowledge. (pg. 54).
2. *K'e* – A person's positive relationship with all life forms to maintain *hózhó*. (pg. 41).

¹ Uranium Legacy Impacts on Health in Eastern Navajo Agency. Diné Network for Environmental Health Project Update. September 15, 2010.

² Navajo definitions 1-4 are based on the Hon. Raymond D. Austin's Navajo Courts and the Navajo Common Law. Page numbers refer to the specified pages of that source.

3. *K'ei* – Embedded within *k'e* – a person's positive relationship with all relatives including clan relatives. (pg. 41).
4. *Nayee* – Something that disrupts successful life or *hózhó* and that gets in the way of successful life, anything that causes disharmony. (pg. 205).
5. *Naat'aanii* – Leader.
6. *Łeetso* – literally means "yellow dirt" or "yellow cake," referring to the appearance of uranium as observed by Navajos.
7. *Naat'aahji* – The process of talking and planning, to carefully examine and involve all interests of all people and knowledge holders in the process of decision making. Navajo leadership philosophy considers this one of the key traits of good governance and good leadership.

B. Uranium and the Diné Natural Law

1. By enacting the Fundamental Laws of the Diné, the Navajo Nation Council has established that Diné Natural Law in 1 N.N.C. §205 requires the four sacred elements of life — air, light/fire, water and earth/pollen — to "be respected, honored and protected" because they sustain life.
2. The Council also established "the right and freedom of the people that every child and every elder be respected, honored and protected with a healthy physical and mental environment, free from all abuse." 1 N.N.C. §204.E
3. The Council further recognized that all creation, including Mother Earth, Father Sky and other animate and inanimate earth surface beings each have their own laws, rights and freedom to exist. 1 N.N.C. §205.C.
4. The recognition of those elements, their laws and their independent rights and freedoms to exist, create a sacred obligation and duty of the Five Fingered People to respect, preserve and protect Mother Earth as stewards and guardians. Elements are to be observed as a matter of *k'e* with love and respect, without exerting dominance, in recognition of their necessary co-existence, to protect and preserve the beauty of the natural world for future generations.
5. *liná*, or life, is energy that is in all life forms and sentient beings. As such, all of life has the capability and capacity of *hozho* (good or goodness) or *hashkeji* (bad or badness) that must be balanced to achieve beneficial results. It is this balance, known by the Navajo word *hózhó* that the Commission must strive to achieve in carrying out its functions and in its

consideration of remedies and policies related to uranium mining and uranium processing on the Navajo Nation.

6. Our elders have taught that people have freedom to do what they want but that freedom comes with responsibility. We have a responsibility to observe, for example, Natural Law. Our failure to observe Natural Law and to practice *hózhó* results in a disruption of our sacred, shared relationships (*k'ei*) with one another and causes the emergence of certain *Nayee*, or "monsters," that are forces impeding successful outcomes of *liná*. The term *Ba ho za'a* incorporates this principle of responsibility and the consequences of the failure to observe it.
7. The Dine' Journey Narratives speak of two Hero Twins that set about dealing with *Nayee* (Monsters), and confrontations with certain *Nayee* such as hunger and poverty who were spared to co-exist with the Navajo livelihood, thereby continuing *hózhó* and benefitting the Five-Fingered People (*bii laa ashjg:ai*).
8. Some Navajo elders have taught that uranium, or *leetso* (literally, "the dirt that is yellow"), is one such *Nayee* that can disrupt life when it is misused or disrespected and its own laws are not observed. This is a violation of *k'e* or a persons' positive relationship with all living beings as mentioned in 1 N.N.C. §§ 201-206. Other elders have said that certain substances in Mother Earth (*doo nalyee dah*) are not to be disturbed from their resting places, and that "the people now know that uranium is one such substance". 18 N.N.C. §1301.D.
9. Accordingly, the Commission, as the agent of the Five Fingered People, who in turn are the stewards of the land and its sacred elements (1 N.N.C. §205.D.), is guided by Fundamental Laws of the Diné to find ways to return *leetso* to its natural balance within Mother Earth so that it does not harm the sacred elements or the sacred *liná* of the human beings and animal and plant people that exist on Mother Earth. (1 N.N.C. §205).
10. In considering how to address the problems of *leetso*, the Commission shall act as *Naat'aanii*, or leader, in using traditional characteristics of each of the Four Directions: (i) *Nitsahakees*, for intuition, discovery and thinking of the East (2 N.N.C. §110 (N)); *Nahat'a*, or planning (2 N.N.C. §110 (M)), and *nahat'a* or *Naat'aaji*, or the talk of planning, of the South to carefully examine and involve all interests and knowledge holders in the process; *jiná* to implement thought and consensual plans actively and for good results in the West (2 N.N.C. §110 (G)) ; and *Sihasin*, or reflection and reconsideration, to assess the result of thinking, talking, planning and doing, of the North (2 N.N.C. §110 (T)). *Naabik'iyatí* (2 N.N.C. §110 (M)).

11. The Four Direction planning process of Navajo tradition is also expressed in modern Western principles of planning and project implementation: the project begins with a concept (a thought or intuition – the East); the concept is then discussed, considered and refined (talk or examine – the South); the refined project is then put into action (implementation – the West); and the results of the project are assessed and evaluated (reflection and reconsideration – the North).
12. In both Navajo and Western traditions, good governance occurs when we observe these important principles: effective participation and consensus among those affected by the decision; accountability to and from government and civil society; transparency through the free flow of information; fairness and equity to all men and women; and adherence to the rule of law. A failure to observe these principles leads to non-responsive governance.
13. *T'aa altso alk'ei daniidii* means that everything in existence has a positive (good) and negative (bad) aspect to it. Everything has both positive and negative, and these must be balanced. Some things are so powerful that they must not be touched—our very involvement with these causes imbalance and harm. The Coyote once enticed the people and persuaded them that certain things were good. The people thought "This really looks good", not knowing that this very thing, although attractive, would make the people sick and result in death or loss of life. The Navajo elders say that you should never assume that if something looks good up front it really is good for you. *Ba' at'eeh holo*: it has grave consequences. *T'aa altso alk'ei daniidii* – if you contaminate one, you will contaminate everything. The uranium looks good, it can bring wealth but it can also bring, and has brought, serious consequences. Even if we cannot see the consequences now, there are grave consequences for the future, for ourselves as the five-fingered people and our land, and for the well-being of all life forms. Those who use our uranium put themselves and others in grave danger.
14. The Commission shall consider this history as it seeks a path to restore *hózhó*.

VI. Staffing and Organization

The Commission shall be administered by an Executive Director, who shall be appointed by the President of the Navajo Nation and confirmed by the Navajo Nation Council upon recommendation from the Naabik'iyati Committee of the Navajo Nation Council.

The Executive Director shall be employed and compensated in accordance with the Navajo Nation Personnel Policies and Procedures of the Executive Branch of the Navajo Nation.

The Executive Director shall be authorized to oversee the daily operations of the Commission, coordinate hearings, analyze data, write reports, and submit his/her findings to the Commissioners, the Naabik'iyatí Committee, and the Navajo Nation Council. The Executive Director shall supervise the office staff to ensure timely completion of established operational goals.

The Executive Director shall hire other personnel as may be deemed necessary to carry out the purposes of the Commission. All personnel shall be subject to the Personnel Policies and Procedures of the Executive Branch of the Navajo Nation.

VII. Responsibility and Authority of the Executive Director

The Executive Director of the Commission shall:

1. Be responsible to develop, organize, administer, and coordinate the meetings and the work of the Commission;
2. Chair all meetings and proceedings of the Commission;
3. Collect and compile data from public meetings, prepare and issue minutes, and prepare meeting agendas;
4. Report to the Executive Director of the Navajo Environmental Protection Agency and the President of the Navajo Nation, and shall be responsible to the President;
5. Plan, prepare, and submit budgetary packages;
6. Establish and fill additional positions within the Commission where deemed appropriate and necessary in accordance with established guidelines and budget;
7. Provide effective administrative, managerial, and financial direction to the Commission;
8. Formulate overall administrative and operational policies for the Commission and take action as necessary for their accomplishment;
9. Complete all assignments issued to him/her from the Commission in a timely manner;
10. Establish and maintain effective communications with the various programs of the Navajo Nation Government and with local, chapter, state, and other authorities on matters related to the objectives of the Commission;
11. Prepare, present, and submit appropriate reports and documents for approval.

VIII. The Commission

1. The initial term of the Commission shall be approximately five (5) years. The term shall end five (5) years after the date of issuance of the Second Five-Year Plan entitled "Federal Actions to Address Impacts of Uranium Contamination in the Navajo Nation," expected to be issued by the U.S. Environmental Agency and other federal agencies in the first half of 2014. The Navajo Nation Council may, by majority vote, renew the Commission for a second five-year term, or for such period as the Council may choose.
2. The Commission shall consist of eleven (11) members.
 - a. Three members shall be: The Executive Director of the Navajo Nation Environmental Protection Agency, or his/her designee; the Director of the Navajo Superfund Program, or his/her designee; and the Manager of the Abandoned Mine Lands Reclamation Department, or his/her designee. In the event that any of these members chooses to have a designee act as Commission member in his/her stead, the designee shall be an enrolled member of the Navajo Nation and shall have a background and expertise in environmental science. The designee may be changed or revoked at the will of the agency/department head.
 - b. Seven members shall be Community Members, one from each of the six Regions (as defined by the U.S. EPA) affected by past uranium mining – Northern, North Central, Eastern, Southern, Western, and Central – and one selected as an At-Large Community Representative. These seven members shall all be enrolled members of the Navajo Nation.
 - c. One member shall be a Youth Member, who shall be an enrolled member of the Navajo Nation under the age of 25 years at the inception of his/her term, and who shall have demonstrated a continuing interest in issues to be considered by the Commission.
3. Commission members shall be appointed as follows:
 - a. The Navajo Nation President shall appoint the Youth Member and the At-Large Community Representative.
 - b. The Navajo Nation Council shall appoint the six Members representing the six uranium mining regions.
 - c. All initial Commission members shall be appointed within 90 days following the effective date of this Act. If the Council fails to make its Commission appointments within that ninety (90) day period, the President shall appoint them within sixty (60) days thereafter. If the President fails to make his or her Commission appointments within

that ninety (90) day period, the Council shall appoint them within sixty (60) days thereafter.

- d. The President and the Council may, but are not required to, make a public announcement soliciting letters of interest and statements of qualification for the Commission member positions.
4. The Commissioners' terms shall be coextensive with the initial term of the Commission (five years). In the event the Commission is renewed by the Council, each Commission Member shall be either reappointed or replaced. The appointment process shall follow the same procedure outlined above for the initial appointment.
5. If a member of the Commission retires or becomes unable to serve, a new Commission Member shall be appointed promptly to complete the remainder of his or her term. The appointment shall be made by the person or body that appointed the Member being replaced. The appointment process shall follow the procedure outlined above for the initial appointment.
6. The Commission Members appointed by the Navajo Nation Council may be removed by a majority vote of the Council, for repeated failure to attend meetings, for failure to faithfully conduct Commission business, or for any other just cause. In this case, the Council shall promptly appoint a replacement Commission Member. If the Council fails to fill the Commission seat within ninety (90) days of the vacancy, the President shall appoint a replacement Commission Member within sixty (60) days thereafter.
7. The Commission Members appointed by the President may be removed by the President for repeated failure to attend meetings, for failure to faithfully conduct Commission business, or for any other just cause. In this case, the President shall promptly appoint a replacement Commission Member. If the President fails to fill the Commission seat within ninety (90) days of the vacancy, the Council shall appoint a replacement Commission Member within sixty (60) days thereafter.
8. All members of the Commission shall be voting members. The Executive Director of the Commission shall not be a voting member of the Commission, except in the case of a tie vote of the Commission. In case of a tie vote, the Executive Director shall cast the deciding vote.
9. Any matter requiring decision or formal action by the Commission shall require the presence of a quorum. A quorum shall consist of at least five (5) members of the Commission, and the Executive Director.

IX. Responsibility and Authority of the Commission

The Commission shall have the power and authority to conduct studies of problems created by uranium extraction and associated activities in the Navajo Nation, consult with experts and civil society on problems and solutions, render reports to the Navajo Nation Council and to other governmental officials and agencies, conduct governmental and public education programs, hire staff and experts within established annual budgets, solicit public comment and hold public hearings, and otherwise conduct the business of a public agency in light of the purposes and findings of this Act. All of the Commission's work shall be guided by the Fundamental Laws of the Diné as discussed in this Plan of Operation and in the Commission's enabling legislation.

X. Reports

The Commission shall prepare and submit quarterly reports to the Navajo Nation Council following public notice and an opportunity for the public to comment and suggest changes. The Commission may also provide recommendations for new or revised policies and proposed legislation to the Council as often and as necessary to fulfill its responsibilities under this Act.

XI. Creation of Standards for Measuring Progress under Diné Natural Resources Protection Act of 2005

The Diné Natural Resources Protection Act of 2005 placed a moratorium on uranium mining in Navajo Indian Country until "all adverse economic, environmental and human health effects from past uranium mining and processing have been eliminated or substantially reduced, to the satisfaction of the Navajo Nation Council." The Commission shall draft standards for measuring progress toward this goal. The standards shall reference the number of uranium mines cleaned up, the number of contaminated structures identified and remediated, the number of contaminated water sources identified and alternative water sources provided, and progress toward the other goals identified in the U.S. EPA's Five-Year Plan (2008) and the Five-Year Report (2014), as well as other measures to be determined by the Commission. The standards for measuring progress shall be submitted to the Council for approval. Following Council approval, the Commission's quarterly reports shall report on progress made during the reporting period and expected progress in the next reporting period or longer.

XII. Funding, Expenditures and Oversight

1. The Executive Director of the Navajo Nation Environmental Protection Agency and the Executive Director of the Commission are authorized and directed to seek initial funding for the Commission through grants from the US Environmental Protection Agency, from funds available to the Navajo Nation for investigation and remediation of uranium mines and mills, and from the Navajo Nation Council.

2. Thereafter, the Commission, acting through its Executive Director, shall have the authority to establish budgets for operations, to seek funding from the Navajo Nation, federal agencies or other sources, to conclude agreements for such funding, to comply with funding requirements and restrictions, and to otherwise responsibly seek funding for operations mandated in this act. The Commission shall prepare and approve annual budgets and funding plans, shall account for all income and expenditures, and shall report its financial status and activities to the Navajo Nation Council and to the public.
3. The Commission is authorized to expend funding for travel and other activities needed to carry out its purpose.
4. Members of the Commission, except members who are Navajo Nation employees attending in the normal course of their employment, shall receive a stipend for each Commission meeting attended, subject to a budget prepared by the Commission.
5. All members of the Commission, the Executive Director and each staff member shall receive reimbursement for documented expenses, including mileage, per diem, and lodging, incurred in attending Commission meetings.
6. Except as provided herein, Commissioners shall receive no compensation for their activities in connection with the Commission.

XIII. Standard of Conduct

1. Each Commissioner shall be held to the standard of conduct as a fiduciary in charge of their responsibilities and authorities. As fiduciaries, the members of the Commission shall carry out their responsibilities and authorities to promote and protect the human rights of the Navajo people, consistent with the fiscal and governmental responsibilities of the Navajo Nation.
2. Each member of the Commission shall discharge his/her duties with the care, skill, prudence, and diligence under the prevailing circumstances that a prudent person acting in a like capacity and familiar with such matters would use

XIV. Meetings and Procedures

1. Meetings of the Commission shall initially be conducted pursuant to rules and procedures stipulated in the "Navajo Nation Council Standing Committee Rules of Order," until such time as rules are approved for the Commission by the Naabik'iyati Committee.

2. The Commission shall establish a meeting schedule, which will provide for at least one meeting day per month during the first year after its formation, and at least one meeting day every two months thereafter. During the first two and one-half years of its existence, and again during the second two and one-half years, the Commission shall hold at least one meeting in each of the six Uranium Regions.
3. These scheduled meetings are to be known as "regular meetings" of the Commission. Regular meetings of the Commission shall commence at 10:00 a.m. on a date selected by the Commission.
4. The Commission may hold "special meetings" or call for "executive session" as deemed necessary. All special meetings and executive sessions shall be conducted in accord with the Commission's rules of order.
5. Meetings of the Commission shall be open to the public. When matters before the Commission are protected or confidential, the Commission, upon majority vote of a quorum of the Commission, may hold discussions in executive session which shall be closed to the public.
6. The Commission shall publish the date and location of each meeting ten days in advance of such meeting. The publication requirement shall be satisfied by announcement by radio, in the Navajo Times and on the official Navajo Nation website.
7. Meetings of the Commission shall not commence until a quorum of the Commission is present and the meeting publication requirement has been satisfied.

XV. Indemnification

The Navajo Nation shall indemnify and hold the members of the Commission, jointly and severally, harmless for the effects and consequences of their acts, omissions, and conduct in their official capacity, provided that such acts, omissions or conduct arise in the Commissioners' official capacity and in the scope of the enumerated authority. Effects and consequences resulting from their own willful misconduct, breach of good faith, or gross negligence in the performance of their duties shall not be indemnified. The foregoing right of indemnification shall not be exclusive of other rights to which each such member may be entitled as a matter of law, nor waive any immunities conferred by applicable law.

XVI. Legislative Oversight

The Naabik'iyati Committee of the Navajo Nation Council shall be the oversight committee for the Commission.

XVII. Amendments

This Plan of Operation may be amended by the Navajo Nation Council upon the recommendation of the Naabik'iyatí Committee or as deemed necessary.

(14)

23rd Navajo Nation Council

Winter Session

DATE: January 26, 2017

Legislation 0430-16 (Main Motion)Motion: BrownSecond: Chee

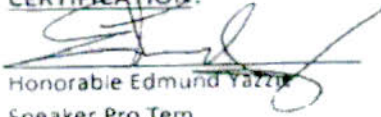
ALL DELEGATES:

	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	✓	

GRAND TOTAL

18 0

CERTIFICATION:



Honorable Edmund Yazzie
Speaker Pro Tem

EXHIBIT

B

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

23RD NAVAJO NATION COUNCIL - FIRST YEAR, 2015

AN ACTION

RELATING TO THE NAABIK'ÍYÁTI' COMMITTEE; ADOPTING THE PLAN OF
OPERATION FOR THE DINÉ URANIUM REMEDIATION ADVISORY COMMISSION

BE IT ENACTED:

SECTION ONE. FINDINGS

- A. The Navajo Nation Council amended the Navajo Nation Code at 2 N.N.C. § 3580 to establish the Diné Uranium Remediation Advisory Commission. See CAP-14-15 attached as Exhibit A.
- B. The purpose of the Commission is to study and reach conclusions about impacts of uranium mining and uranium processing on the Navajo Nation and to make recommendations to the President of the Navajo Nation and to the Navajo Nation Council for policies, law and regulations to address those impacts. 2 N.N.C. § 3581.
- C. Pursuant to CAP-14-15 and 2 N.N.C. § 3582, the organization of the Navajo Nation Uranium Remediation Advisory Commission shall be set forth in the Plan of Operation adopted by the Naabik'íyáti' Committee of the Navajo Nation Council.
- D. It is in the best interests of the Navajo Nation to adopt the proposed Plan of Operation attached hereto as Exhibit B.

SECTION TWO. ADOPTING THE PLAN OF OPERATION FOR THE DINÉ URANIUM
REMEDATION ADVISORY COMMISSION

The Naabik'íyáti' Committee of the Navajo Nation Council hereby adopts and approves the Plan of Operation for the Diné Uranium Remediation Advisory Commission, attached hereto as Exhibit B.

SECTION THREE. EFFECTIVE DATE

The action enacted herein shall become effective upon passage and certification by the Naabik'iyáti' Committee.

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 13 in favor and 0 opposed, this 27th day of August, 2015.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "LoRenzo C. Bates", with a stylized flourish at the end.

LoRenzo C. Bates, Chairperson
Naabik'iyáti' Committee

Motion : Honorable Jonathan L. Hale
Second : Honorable Tuchoney Slim, Jr.



CAP-14-15

RESOLUTION OF THE
NAVAJO NATION COUNCIL

23rd NAVAJO NATION COUNCIL - FIRST YEAR, 2015

AN ACTION

RELATING TO LAW AND ORDER, RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT AND
NAABIK'ÍYÁTI' COMMITTEES AND NAVAJO NATION COUNCIL; AMENDING 2
N.N.C. § 3580 TO CREATE A DINÉ URANIUM REMEDIATION ADVISORY
COMMISSION

BE IT ENACTED:

SECTION ONE. FINDINGS

- A. The Navajo Nation empowered the Navajo Nation Law and Order Committee to review and recommend proposed Navajo Nation Code enactments and amendments. 2 N.N.C. § 601(B)(14)(2012); see also CO-45-12.
- B. The Resources and Development Committee has the power to promulgate rules and regulations governing environmental protection. 2 N.N.C. § 501(B)(1).
- C. The Navajo Nation Council Speaker shall assign "[a] proposed resolution that requires final action by the Navajo Nation Council to...the Naabik'iyáti' Committee"; this resolution proposes a positive law amendment and requires the Navajo Nation Council's approval. 2 N.N.C. § 164 (A) (9) (2012) and 2 N.N.C. § 164 (A) (2012) see also CO-45-12.
- D. Uranium development in the Navajo Nation, which was used almost entirely for military applications, left over 500 discrete mines and five uranium mills, or processing plants, on or next to Navajo lands. In all, more than 1,100 uranium mine features have been identified in Navajo Indian Country, including an enormous amount of uranium waste.
- E. As of January 2014, more than 70 years after uranium was first produced on the Navajo Nation in Monument Valley, fewer than 5 abandoned uranium mines have been remediated to consolidate or isolate the hazardous chemical and radioactive materials that are contained in uranium wastes. Radioactive and chemically hazardous uranium wastes still exist in uncontrolled piles in all four directions and in the heart of the Navajo Nation.

Many of these uranium waste sites are located within a short distance of Navajo homes.

- F. The documented impacts of uranium in relation to sacred elements of the Navajo Nation and on the health of the Diné people will help define the Commission's goals of developing measurable objectives and devising practical and publicly acceptable plans for remediation and restoration of the lands to protect current and future generations from uranium mining and processing wastes, in accordance with the Fundamental Laws of the Diné. See Proposed Plan of Operation attached as Exhibit A.
- G. The Navajo Nation finds the following Navajo Nation Code amendments to Title 2 in the best interest of the Navajo Nation.

SECTION TWO: AMENDING NAVAJO NATION CODE TITLE 2

The Navajo Nation Council hereby amends Navajo Nation code Title 2, as follows:

NAVAJO NATION CODE ANNOTATED
TITLE 2. NAVAJO NATION GOVERNMENT
CHAPTER 5. EXECUTIVE BRANCH

SUBCHAPTER 45. DINÉ URANIUM REMEDIATION ADVISORY COMMISSION

§ 3580. Establishment

The Diné Uranium Remediation Advisory Commission (herein referred to as the "Commission") is hereby established as an advisory commission in the Executive Branch of the Navajo Nation Government.

§ 3581. Purpose

The purpose of the Commission is to study and reach conclusions about the impacts of uranium mining and uranium processing on the Navajo Nation and to make recommendations to the President of the Navajo Nation and to the Navajo Nation Council for policies, laws and regulations to address those impacts.

§ 3582. Organization

The organization of the Navajo Nation Uranium Remediation Advisory Commission shall be set forth in the Plan of Operation adopted by the Naabik'iyáti' Committee of the Navajo Nation Council.

§ 3583. Legislative Oversight

The Commission shall operate under the legislative oversight of the Naabik'iyatí Committee of the Navajo Nation Council. The Commission shall operate pursuant to a Plan of Operation adopted by the Naabik'iyáti' Committee of the Navajo Nation Council.

§ 3584. Amendments

The enabling legislation for the Commission may be amended by the Navajo Nation Council by majority vote on the recommendation of the Naabik'iyáti' Committee of the Navajo Nation Council.

SECTION THREE. EFFECTIVE DATE

The Navajo Nation Code amendment enacted herein shall be effective pursuant to 2 N.N.C. § 221(B).

SECTION FOUR. CODIFICATION

The provisions of this Act which amend or adopt new sections of the Navajo Nation Code shall be codified by the Office of Legislative Counsel. The Office of Legislative Counsel shall incorporate such amended provisions in the next codification of the Navajo Nation Code.

SECTION FIVE. CONFLICT OF LAWS

Nothing in this Act is intended to nor shall it be construed to repeal, in whole or in part, the Diné Natural Resources Protection Act, the Radioactive Materials Transportation Act, or the Navajo Nation CERCLA. In the event of any inconsistency between this Act and any of these other statutes, the provisions of the DNRPA, RMTA and Navajo Nation CERCLA shall control.

SECTION SIX. SAVINGS CLAUSE

If any provision of this Act is held to be invalid by the Navajo Nation Supreme Court or by order of any other court of competent jurisdiction, those portions of this Act that are not held to be invalid shall remain in full force and effect as the law of the Navajo Nation.

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 1 opposed, this 22nd day of April 2015.


Edmund Yazzie, Pro Tem Speaker
Navajo Nation Council

04/24/15
Date

Motion: Honorable Kee Allen Begay, Jr.
Second: Honorable Tuchoney Slim, Jr.

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 MAY 04 2015 2015.


Ben Shelly, President
Navajo Nation

2. I hereby veto the foregoing legislation, pursuant to 2 N.N.C. §1005 (C) (11), this _____ day of _____ 2015 for the reason(s) expressed in the attached letter to the Speaker.

Ben Shelly, President
Navajo Nation



DINÉ URANIUM REMEDIATION ADVISORY COMMISSION

Master Plan of Operation

I. Establishment

The Diné Uranium Remediation Advisory Commission (herein referred to as the "Commission") is hereby established as an advisory commission in the Executive Branch of the Navajo Nation Government.

II. Purpose and Objectives

The purpose of the Commission is to study and reach conclusions about the impacts of uranium mining and uranium processing on the Navajo Nation and to make recommendations to the President of the Navajo Nation and to the Navajo Nation Council for policies, laws and regulations to address those impacts.

The Commission may review and make recommendations on issues including but not limited to the following: remediation and restoration of areas contaminated by past uranium mining and uranium processing; appropriate technologies to address wastes, including potential locations to dispose and isolate uranium wastes; the role of the Navajo Nation in remediation of such sites; opportunities to increase the employment of members of the Navajo Nation in remediation work; the need for and scope of studies of the effects on the environment and human health of exposure to uranium wastes; the potential impacts and risks of new uranium development; and the consistency of new proposed mining with the Fundamental Laws of the Diné, the Diné Natural Resources Protection Act of 2005, Navajo Nation CERCLA, and the Radioactive Materials Transportation Act.

The Commission shall consider the comments and preferences of the citizens of the Navajo Nation, and shall work closely with the Navajo Nation Environmental Protection Agency.

The Commission shall have no regulatory or enforcement authority but shall serve as an advisory body to the President and Navajo Nation Council.

III. Definitions

1. "Fundamental Laws of the Diné" means the law titled Diné Bi Beehaz'áanii Biste Silei and enacted by the Navajo Nation Council (Resolution CN-69-02) on November 8, 2002, and codified at 1 N.N.C. §§201-206.
2. "Diné Natural Resources Protection Act of 2005", or "DNRPA", means the law enacted by the Navajo Nation Council (Resolution CAP-18-05) on April 19, 2005, and codified at 18 N.N.C. §§1301-1303.
3. "Navajo Indian Country" shall mean (a) all land within the limits of any Indian reservation under the jurisdiction of the United States government, notwithstanding the issuance of any patent, and including rights-of-way running through the reservation, (b) all dependent Indian communities within the borders of the United States whether within the original or the subsequently acquired territory thereof, and whether within or without the limits of the state, and (c) all Indian allotments, the Indian titles to which have not been extinguished, including rights-of-way running through the same. Title 18 of the U.S. Code, Section 1151 (18 U.S.C. §1151).
4. "Navajo Nation CERCLA" means the law titled Navajo Nation Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act and enacted by the Navajo Nation Council (Legislation No. 0691-07) on April 29, 2005, and codified at 4 N.N.C. §§2101-2805.
5. "Radioactive Materials Transportation Act" means the law titled Radioactive and Related Substances Equipment, Vehicles, Persons and Materials Transportation Act of 2012 and enacted by resolution CF-18-12 of the Navajo Nation Council on March 7, 2012, and codified at 18 N.N.C. §§ 1304-1307.
6. "Remediation" shall mean the permanent closure of uranium mining and uranium processing sites, waste piles and associated buildings for the purposes of eliminating or substantially reducing releases of radioactive and toxic substance 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. 18 N.N.C. §1302.D.
7. "Restoration" shall mean returning land, vegetation, water and air to its original state, or as close to its original state as is technologically possible, without regard to cost, in accordance with the duty of the Diné to protect and preserve the beauty of the natural world for future generations, as set forth in 1 N.N.C. §205.G.
8. "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. 18 N.N.C. §1302.F.

9. "Uranium processing" shall mean the alteration of uranium ores from their natural state by mechanical or chemical means including, but not limited to, crushing, grinding, and in situ leach mining or solution mining. 18 N.N.C. §1302.G.

10. "Uranium waste" means any sludge, effluent, soil, materials or equipment, including contaminated waste water, left over from the extraction of uranium-bearing ores from the earth, by any means, and from the processing of mineral-bearing ores to extract and concentrate uranium, by any means, for later use in military or civilian power applications.

IV. Findings

1. In the Diné concept, uranium (íetso) was conceived at creation. In the 1890s, Marie Curie coined the word "radioactivity" and explored many of the properties of radioactive materials. In 1938, nuclear fission was achieved, releasing large amounts of energy, and íetso began to take the form of a Nayee, a monster. The Nayee was born, bringing the entire world into the nuclear age, when the first atomic bomb was detonated at Alamogordo, New Mexico on July 16, 1945.

2. Beginning in the 1940s, the Navajo people were recruited by the federal government and private industry to extract uranium from Navajo lands to build this powerful new weapon, the atomic bomb, for military purposes. When the weapon was used on the Japanese people on August 6 and August 9, 1945, íetso became a full-fledged Nayee. After World War II, the United States and other nations struggled for world dominance by threatening to use the atomic bomb against each other. Once again, the Navajo People were recruited and employed to mine and mill uranium for use in atomic bombs in the 1950s and 1960s and later.

3. Thousands of Navajo people were engaged in uranium mining, processing, ore transportation and related jobs between the early 1940s and the mid-1980s. Studies have shown that these workers contracted lung cancer and other respiratory diseases at much higher rates than the rest of the population. Uranium exposure also increases the risk of kidney damage and kidney disease.

4. Uranium development in the Navajo Nation, which was used almost entirely for military applications, left over 500 discrete mines and five uranium mills, or processing plants, on or next to Navajo lands. In all, more than 1,100 uranium mine features have been identified in Navajo Indian Country, including an enormous amount of uranium waste.

5. Western science provides evidence to support the traditional teachings regarding the Naye'e. Uranium has both chemical and radiological properties. Its chemical properties generally allow uranium to exist in Mother Earth without causing great harm or damage if left undisturbed. Uranium minerals exist in sedimentary rocks next to or as part of humate deposits that are low in oxygen. This "reduced" condition leaves uranium in an insoluble form that limits its movement through the subsurface. But once removed from the Earth, uranium is "released" by being exposed to air containing oxygen. Its chemical properties change and uranium becomes highly soluble, meaning it is easily dissolved in the moisture in soils and in surface water, and therefore far more mobile.

6. Uranium also has the property of being "radioactive," meaning it constantly emits unseen radiation and radioactive particles. This property is why uranium was sought for its explosive capabilities for military uses and its energy capabilities for commercial electric power uses. Being "radioactive" also means that uranium changes in time into other unseen radioactive decay "products." These other elements also emit unseen radioactive particles.

7. This "uranium decay chain" produces other radioactive elements, such as radium and radon, which, like uranium, are present throughout nature but in very small quantities. Even then, uranium, radium and radon are considered to be dangerous to human beings. They are classified as "Class A" human carcinogens by USEPA, meaning that they emit radiation that is known to cause cancer in people.

8. Human health risks are associated with exposure to uranium and uranium decay products in soil, dust, air, groundwater, surface water and/or sediment. Pathways include direct exposure to radioactive waste piles during cultural activities (hunting, herb gathering, sheep grazing, and performing ceremonies) and recreational activities (camping, hiking etc.) as well as exposure to radioactive media that have been transported from the waste rock piles to other locations, including building structures. Other exposure pathways include ingestion of and dermal contact with radiologically-impacted surface water and groundwater, and inhalation and/or ingestion of windblown radioactive dust. Finally, open portals, adits, vertical openings, inclines and declines, pits, rim cuts, high walls, and embankments pose the added risk of physical injuries.

9. As of January 2014, more than 70 years after uranium was first produced on the Navajo Nation in Monument Valley, fewer than 5 abandoned uranium mines have been remediated to consolidate or isolate the hazardous chemical and radioactive materials that are contained in uranium wastes. Radioactive and chemically hazardous uranium wastes still exist in uncontrolled piles in all four directions and in the heart of the Navajo Nation. Many of these uranium waste sites are located within a short distance of Navajo homes.

10. Results of recent research conducted by the University of New Mexico and other organizations in collaboration with the Navajo Nation and USEPA indicate that living in close proximity to uranium wastes and having had contact with uranium wastes at multiple times in a person's life may significantly increase a person's risk of high blood pressure, kidney disease and autoimmune disease. The DiNEH study concluded that "People living in areas with greatest number of mine features can have twice the risk of hypertension when all other significant factors - kidney disease, diabetes, family history of disease, BMI, age and gender - are accounted for as the baseline."¹

11. The documented impacts of uranium in relation to sacred elements of the Navajo Nation and on the health of the Diné people will help define the Commission's goals of developing measurable objectives and devising practical and publicly acceptable plans for remediation and restoration of the lands to protect current and future generations from uranium mining and processing wastes, in accordance with the Fundamental Laws of the Diné.

V. Foundation in Fundamental Law

The Commission shall be guided by traditional Navajo governance and planning, particularly the Naabik'iyatl "talking things out" example (2 N.N.C. §110 (M)) and the Fundamental Laws of the Diné.

A. Navajo Definitions²

1. *Hózhó* – Describes a state or a condition in which everything tangible and intangible is in its proper place and functioning well with everything else – a condition encompassing everything that Navajos consider positive and good, and having all the positive characteristics that Navajos believe will contribute to living life to the fullest. These positive characteristics include beauty, harmony, goodness, socially acceptable relations, good health, and acquisition of knowledge. (pg. 54).
2. *K'e* – A person's positive relationship with all life forms to maintain *hózhó*. (pg. 41).

¹ Uranium Legacy Impacts on Health in Eastern Navajo Agency. Diné Network for Environmental Health Project Update. September 15, 2010.

² Navajo definitions 1-4 are based on the Hon. Raymond D. Austin's Navajo Courts and the Navajo Common Law. Page numbers refer to the specified pages of that source.

3. *K'ei* – Embedded within *k'e* – a person's positive relationship with all relatives including clan relatives. (pg. 41).
4. *Nayee* – Something that disrupts successful life or *hózhó* and that gets in the way of successful life, anything that causes disharmony. (pg. 205).
5. *Naat'aanii* – Leader.
6. *Leetso* – literally means "yellow dirt" or "yellow cake," referring to the appearance of uranium as observed by Navajos.
7. *Naat'aahji* – The process of talking and planning, to carefully examine and involve all interests of all people and knowledge holders in the process of decision making. Navajo leadership philosophy considers this one of the key traits of good governance and good leadership.

B. Uranium and the Diné Natural Law

1. By enacting the Fundamental Laws of the Diné, the Navajo Nation Council has established that Diné Natural Law in 1 N.N.C. §205 requires the four sacred elements of life — air, light/fire, water and earth/pollen — to "be respected, honored and protected" because they sustain life.
2. The Council also established "the right and freedom of the people that every child and every elder be respected, honored and protected with a healthy physical and mental environment, free from all abuse." 1 N.N.C. §204.E
3. The Council further recognized that all creation, including Mother Earth, Father Sky and other animate and inanimate earth surface beings each have their own laws, rights and freedom to exist. 1 N.N.C. §205.C.
4. The recognition of those elements, their laws and their independent rights and freedoms to exist, create a sacred obligation and duty of the Five Fingered People to respect, preserve and protect Mother Earth as stewards and guardians. Elements are to be observed as a matter of *k'e* with love and respect, without exerting dominance, in recognition of their necessary co-existence, to protect and preserve the beauty of the natural world for future generations.
5. *liná*, or life, is energy that is in all life forms and sentient beings. As such, all of life has the capability and capacity of *hozho* (good or goodness) or *hashkeji* (bad or badness) that must be balanced to achieve beneficial results. It is this balance, known by the Navajo word *hózhó* that the Commission must strive to achieve in carrying out its functions and in its

consideration of remedies and policies related to uranium mining and uranium processing on the Navajo Nation.

6. Our elders have taught that people have freedom to do what they want but that freedom comes with responsibility. We have a responsibility to observe, for example, Natural Law. Our failure to observe Natural Law and to practice *hózhó* results in a disruption of our sacred, shared relationships (*k'eh*) with one another and causes the emergence of certain *Nayee*, or "monsters," that are forces impeding successful outcomes of *liná*. The term *Ba ho za'a* incorporates this principle of responsibility and the consequences of the failure to observe it.
7. The Dine' Journey Narratives speak of two Hero Twins that set about dealing with *Nayee* (Monsters), and confrontations with certain *Nayee* such as hunger and poverty who were spared to co-exist with the Navajo livelihood, thereby continuing *hózhó* and benefitting the Five-Fingered People (*bii laa ashjig;ai*).
8. Some Navajo elders have taught that uranium, or *leetsó* (literally, "the dirt that is yellow"), is one such *Nayee* that can disrupt life when it is misused or disrespected and its own laws are not observed. This is a violation of *k'eh* or a persons' positive relationship with all living beings as mentioned in 1 N.N.C. §§ 201-206. Other elders have said that certain substances in Mother Earth (*doo nalyee dah*) are not to be disturbed from their resting places, and that "the people now know that uranium is one such substance". 18 N.N.C. §1301.D.
9. Accordingly, the Commission, as the agent of the Five Fingered People, who in turn are the stewards of the land and its sacred elements (1 N.N.C. §205.D.), is guided by Fundamental Laws of the Diné to find ways to return *leetsó* to its natural balance within Mother Earth so that it does not harm the sacred elements or the sacred *liná* of the human beings and animal and plant people that exist on Mother Earth. (1 N.N.C. §205).
10. In considering how to address the problems of *leetsó*, the Commission shall act as *Naat'aanii*, or leader, in using traditional characteristics of each of the Four Directions: (i) *Nitsahakees*, for intuition, discovery and thinking of the East (2 N.N.C. §110 (N)); *Nahat'a*, or planning (2 N.N.C. §110 (M)), and *nahat'a* or *Naat'aaji*, or the talk of planning, of the South to carefully examine and involve all interests and knowledge holders in the process; *jiná* to implement thought and consensual plans actively and for good results in the West (2 N.N.C. §110 (G)) ; and *Sihasin*, or reflection and reconsideration, to assess the result of thinking, talking, planning and doing, of the North (2 N.N.C. §110 (T)). *Naabik'iyatl* (2 N.N.C. §110 (M)).

11. The Four Direction planning process of Navajo tradition is also expressed in modern Western principles of planning and project implementation: the project begins with a concept (a thought or intuition – the East); the concept is then discussed, considered and refined (talk or examine – the South); the refined project is then put into action (implementation – the West); and the results of the project are assessed and evaluated (reflection and reconsideration – the North).
12. In both Navajo and Western traditions, good governance occurs when we observe these important principles: effective participation and consensus among those affected by the decision; accountability to and from government and civil society; transparency through the free flow of information; fairness and equity to all men and women; and adherence to the rule of law. A failure to observe these principles leads to non-responsive governance.
13. *T'aa altso alk'ei daniidii* means that everything in existence has a positive (good) and negative (bad) aspect to it. Everything has both positive and negative, and these must be balanced. Some things are so powerful that they must not be touched—our very involvement with these causes imbalance and harm. The Coyote once enticed the people and persuaded them that certain things were good. The people thought "This really looks good", not knowing that this very thing, although attractive, would make the people sick and result in death or loss of life. The Navajo elders say that you should never assume that if something looks good up front it really is good for you. *Ba' at'eeh holo*: it has grave consequences. *T'aa altso alk'ei daniidii* – if you contaminate one, you will contaminate everything. The uranium looks good, it can bring wealth but it can also bring, and has brought, serious consequences. Even if we cannot see the consequences now, there are grave consequences for the future, for ourselves as the five-fingered people and our land, and for the well-being of all life forms. Those who use our uranium put themselves and others in grave danger.
14. The Commission shall consider this history as it seeks a path to restore *hózhó*.

VI. Staffing and Organization

The Commission shall be administered by an Executive Director, who shall be appointed by the President of the Navajo Nation and confirmed by the Navajo Nation Council upon recommendation from the Naabik'iyatí Committee of the Navajo Nation Council.

The Executive Director shall be employed and compensated in accordance with the Navajo Nation Personnel Policies and Procedures of the Executive Branch of the Navajo Nation.

The Executive Director shall be authorized to oversee the daily operations of the Commission, coordinate hearings, analyze data, write reports, and submit his/her findings to the Commissioners, the Naabik'iyati Committee, and the Navajo Nation Council. The Executive Director shall supervise the office staff to ensure timely completion of established operational goals.

The Executive Director shall hire other personnel as may be deemed necessary to carry out the purposes of the Commission. All personnel shall be subject to the Personnel Policies and Procedures of the Executive Branch of the Navajo Nation.

VII. Responsibility and Authority of the Executive Director

The Executive Director of the Commission shall:

1. Be responsible to develop, organize, administer, and coordinate the meetings and the work of the Commission;
2. Chair all meetings and proceedings of the Commission;
3. Collect and compile data from public meetings, prepare and issue minutes, and prepare meeting agendas;
4. Report to the Executive Director of the Navajo Environmental Protection Agency and the President of the Navajo Nation, and shall be responsible to the President;
5. Plan, prepare, and submit budgetary packages;
6. Establish and fill additional positions within the Commission where deemed appropriate and necessary in accordance with established guidelines and budget;
7. Provide effective administrative, managerial, and financial direction to the Commission;
8. Formulate overall administrative and operational policies for the Commission and take action as necessary for their accomplishment;
9. Complete all assignments issued to him/her from the Commission in a timely manner;
10. Establish and maintain effective communications with the various programs of the Navajo Nation Government and with local, chapter, state, and other authorities on matters related to the objectives of the Commission;
11. Prepare, present, and submit appropriate reports and documents for approval.

VIII. The Commission

1. The initial term of the Commission shall be approximately five (5) years. The term shall end five (5) years after the date of issuance of the Second Five-Year Plan entitled "Federal Actions to Address Impacts of Uranium Contamination in the Navajo Nation," expected to be issued by the U.S. Environmental Agency and other federal agencies in the first half of 2014. The Navajo Nation Council may, by majority vote, renew the Commission for a second five-year term, or for such period as the Council may choose.
2. The Commission shall consist of eleven (11) members.
 - a. Three members shall be: The Executive Director of the Navajo Nation Environmental Protection Agency, or his/her designee; the Director of the Navajo Superfund Program, or his/her designee; and the Manager of the Abandoned Mine Lands Reclamation Department, or his/her designee. In the event that any of these members chooses to have a designee act as Commission member in his/her stead, the designee shall be an enrolled member of the Navajo Nation and shall have a background and expertise in environmental science. The designee may be changed or revoked at the will of the agency/department head.
 - b. Seven members shall be Community Members, one from each of the six Regions (as defined by the U.S. EPA) affected by past uranium mining – Northern, North Central, Eastern, Southern, Western, and Central – and one selected as an At-Large Community Representative. These seven members shall all be enrolled members of the Navajo Nation.
 - c. One member shall be a Youth Member, who shall be an enrolled member of the Navajo Nation under the age of 25 years at the inception of his/her term, and who shall have demonstrated a continuing interest in issues to be considered by the Commission.
3. Commission members shall be appointed as follows:
 - a. The Navajo Nation President shall appoint the Youth Member and the At-Large Community Representative.
 - b. The Navajo Nation Council shall appoint the six Members representing the six uranium mining regions.
 - c. All initial Commission members shall be appointed within 90 days following the effective date of this Act. If the Council fails to make its Commission appointments within that ninety (90) day period, the President shall appoint them within sixty (60) days thereafter. If the President fails to make his or her Commission appointments within

that ninety (90) day period, the Council shall appoint them within sixty (60) days thereafter.

- d. The President and the Council may, but are not required to, make a public announcement soliciting letters of interest and statements of qualification for the Commission member positions.
4. The Commissioners' terms shall be coextensive with the initial term of the Commission (five years). In the event the Commission is renewed by the Council, each Commission Member shall be either reappointed or replaced. The appointment process shall follow the same procedure outlined above for the initial appointment.
5. If a member of the Commission retires or becomes unable to serve, a new Commission Member shall be appointed promptly to complete the remainder of his or her term. The appointment shall be made by the person or body that appointed the Member being replaced. The appointment process shall follow the procedure outlined above for the initial appointment.
6. The Commission Members appointed by the Navajo Nation Council may be removed by a majority vote of the Council, for repeated failure to attend meetings, for failure to faithfully conduct Commission business, or for any other just cause. In this case, the Council shall promptly appoint a replacement Commission Member. If the Council fails to fill the Commission seat within ninety (90) days of the vacancy, the President shall appoint a replacement Commission Member within sixty (60) days thereafter.
7. The Commission Members appointed by the President may be removed by the President for repeated failure to attend meetings, for failure to faithfully conduct Commission business, or for any other just cause. In this case, the President shall promptly appoint a replacement Commission Member. If the President fails to fill the Commission seat within ninety (90) days of the vacancy, the Council shall appoint a replacement Commission Member within sixty (60) days thereafter.
8. All members of the Commission shall be voting members. The Executive Director of the Commission shall not be a voting member of the Commission, except in the case of a tie vote of the Commission. In case of a tie vote, the Executive Director shall cast the deciding vote.
9. Any matter requiring decision or formal action by the Commission shall require the presence of a quorum. A quorum shall consist of at least five (5) members of the Commission, and the Executive Director.

IX. Responsibility and Authority of the Commission

The Commission shall have the power and authority to conduct studies of problems created by uranium extraction and associated activities in the Navajo Nation, consult with experts and civil society on problems and solutions, render reports to the Navajo Nation Council and to other governmental officials and agencies, conduct governmental and public education programs, hire staff and experts within established annual budgets, solicit public comment and hold public hearings, and otherwise conduct the business of a public agency in light of the purposes and findings of this Act. All of the Commission's work shall be guided by the Fundamental Laws of the Diné as discussed in this Plan of Operation and in the Commission's enabling legislation.

X Reports

The Commission shall prepare and submit quarterly reports to the Navajo Nation Council following public notice and an opportunity for the public to comment and suggest changes. The Commission may also provide recommendations for new or revised policies and proposed legislation to the Council as often and as necessary to fulfill its responsibilities under this Act.

XI. Creation of Standards for Measuring Progress under Diné Natural Resources Protection Act of 2005

The Diné Natural Resources Protection Act of 2005 placed a moratorium on uranium mining in Navajo Indian Country until "all adverse economic, environmental and human health effects from past uranium mining and processing have been eliminated or substantially reduced, to the satisfaction of the Navajo Nation Council." The Commission shall draft standards for measuring progress toward this goal. The standards shall reference the number of uranium mines cleaned up, the number of contaminated structures identified and remediated, the number of contaminated water sources identified and alternative water sources provided, and progress toward the other goals identified in the U.S. EPA's Five-Year Plan (2008) and the Five-Year Report (2014), as well as other measures to be determined by the Commission. The standards for measuring progress shall be submitted to the Council for approval. Following Council approval, the Commission's quarterly reports shall report on progress made during the reporting period and expected progress in the next reporting period or longer.

XII. Funding, Expenditures and Oversight

1. The Executive Director of the Navajo Nation Environmental Protection Agency and the Executive Director of the Commission are authorized and directed to seek initial funding for the Commission through grants from the US Environmental Protection Agency, from funds available to the Navajo Nation for investigation and remediation of uranium mines and mills, and from the Navajo Nation Council.

2. Thereafter, the Commission, acting through its Executive Director, shall have the authority to establish budgets for operations, to seek funding from the Navajo Nation, federal agencies or other sources, to conclude agreements for such funding, to comply with funding requirements and restrictions, and to otherwise responsibly seek funding for operations mandated in this act. The Commission shall prepare and approve annual budgets and funding plans, shall account for all income and expenditures, and shall report its financial status and activities to the Navajo Nation Council and to the public.
3. The Commission is authorized to expend funding for travel and other activities needed to carry out its purpose.
4. Members of the Commission, except members who are Navajo Nation employees attending in the normal course of their employment, shall receive a stipend for each Commission meeting attended, subject to a budget prepared by the Commission.
5. All members of the Commission, the Executive Director and each staff member shall receive reimbursement for documented expenses, including mileage, per diem, and lodging, incurred in attending Commission meetings.
6. Except as provided herein, Commissioners shall receive no compensation for their activities in connection with the Commission.

XIII. Standard of Conduct

1. Each Commissioner shall be held to the standard of conduct as a fiduciary in charge of their responsibilities and authorities. As fiduciaries, the members of the Commission shall carry out their responsibilities and authorities to promote and protect the human rights of the Navajo people, consistent with the fiscal and governmental responsibilities of the Navajo Nation.
2. Each member of the Commission shall discharge his/her duties with the care, skill, prudence, and diligence under the prevailing circumstances that a prudent person acting in a like capacity and familiar with such matters would use.

XIV. Meetings and Procedures

1. Meetings of the Commission shall initially be conducted pursuant to rules and procedures stipulated in the "Navajo Nation Council Standing Committee Rules of Order," until such time as rules are approved for the Commission by the Naabik'iyatí Committee.

2. The Commission shall establish a meeting schedule, which will provide for at least one meeting day per month during the first year after its formation, and at least one meeting day every two months thereafter. During the first two and one-half years of its existence, and again during the second two and one-half years, the Commission shall hold at least one meeting in each of the six Uranium Regions.
3. These scheduled meetings are to be known as "regular meetings" of the Commission. Regular meetings of the Commission shall commence at 10:00 a.m. on a date selected by the Commission.
4. The Commission may hold "special meetings" or call for "executive session" as deemed necessary. All special meetings and executive sessions shall be conducted in accord with the Commission's rules of order.
5. Meetings of the Commission shall be open to the public. When matters before the Commission are protected or confidential, the Commission, upon majority vote of a quorum of the Commission, may hold discussions in executive session which shall be closed to the public.
6. The Commission shall publish the date and location of each meeting ten days in advance of such meeting. The publication requirement shall be satisfied by announcement by radio, in the Navajo Times and on the official Navajo Nation website.
7. Meetings of the Commission shall not commence until a quorum of the Commission is present and the meeting publication requirement has been satisfied.

XV. Indemnification

The Navajo Nation shall indemnify and hold the members of the Commission, jointly and severally, harmless for the effects and consequences of their acts, omissions, and conduct in their official capacity, provided that such acts, omissions or conduct arise in the Commissioners' official capacity and in the scope of the enumerated authority. Effects and consequences resulting from their own willful misconduct, breach of good faith, or gross negligence in the performance of their duties shall not be indemnified. The foregoing right of indemnification shall not be exclusive of other rights to which each such member may be entitled as a matter of law, nor waive any immunities conferred by applicable law.

XVI. Legislative Oversight

The Naabik'iyatl Committee of the Navajo Nation Council shall be the oversight committee for the Commission.

XVII. Amendments

This Plan of Operation may be amended by the Navajo Nation Council upon the recommendation of the Naabik'iyati Committee or as deemed necessary.



CJA-14-17

RESOLUTION OF THE
NAVAJO NATION COUNCIL

23rd NAVAJO NATION COUNCIL - Third Year, 2017

AN ACTION

RELATING TO THE NAABIK'ÍYÁTI' COMMITTEE; AMENDING NABIAU-52-15, THE PLAN OF OPERATION FOR THE DINÉ URANIUM REMEDIATION ADVISORY COMMISSION

BE IT ENACTED:

Section One. Authority

- A. The Naabik'íyáti' Committee of the Navajo Nation Council is a standing committee of the Navajo Nation Council. 2 N.N.C. § 700 (A).
- B. The Naabik'íyáti' Committee of the Navajo Nation Council exercises legislative oversight for the Diné Uranium Remediation Advisory Commission with the authority to approve the Diné Uranium Remediation Advisory Commission's Plan of Operation. 2 N.N.C. § 3582, CAP-14-15 attached as Exhibit 3.

Section Two. Findings

- A. The Naabik'íyáti' Committee adopted the Plan of Operation for the Diné Uranium Remediation Advisory Commission. See NABIAU-52-15 attached as Exhibit 2.
- B. The Plan of Operation provided for an initial term of five years beginning in 2014, and for appointment of Commission members within 90 days following the effective date of the legislation.
- C. The Naabik'íyáti' Committee has determined that the Plan of Operation should be amended to modify and extend the process for appointment of Commission members, to provide that the initial five-year term of the Commission should commence when a quorum is established and end on September 30, 2021, and to correct minor drafting errors.
- D. It is in the best interest of the Navajo Nation that the Plan of Operation of the Diné Uranium Remediation Advisory Commission be amended.

Section Three. Approval of the Amendment to the Diné Uranium Remediation Advisory Commission Plan of Operation

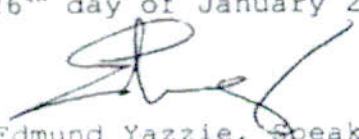
The Naabik'iyáti' Committee of the Navajo Nation Council hereby adopts and approves the Amended Plan of Operation for the Diné Uranium Remediation Advisory Commission, attached hereto as Exhibit 1.

Section Four. Effective Date

The effective date of the amendments to the Plan of Operation of the Diné Uranium Remediation Advisory Commission is the date it is certified by the Chairperson or Pro Tem Chairperson of the Naabik'iyáti' Committee of the Navajo Nation Council.

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 26th day of January 2017.


Edmund Yazzie, Speaker Pro Tem
Navajo Nation Council

08/01/17

Date

Motion: Honorable Nathaniel Brown
Second: Honorable Tom Chee



DINÉ URANIUM REMEDIATION ADVISORY COMMISSION

Amended Master Plan of Operation

I. Establishment

The Diné Uranium Remediation Advisory Commission (herein referred to as the "Commission") is hereby established as an advisory commission in the Executive Branch of the Navajo Nation Government.

II. Purpose and Objectives

The purpose of the Commission is to study and reach conclusions about the impacts of uranium mining and uranium processing on the Navajo Nation and to make recommendations to the President of the Navajo Nation and to the Navajo Nation Council for policies, laws and regulations to address those impacts.

The Commission may review and make recommendations on issues including but not limited to the following: remediation and restoration of areas contaminated by past uranium mining and uranium processing; appropriate technologies to address wastes, including potential locations to dispose and isolate uranium wastes; the role of the Navajo Nation in remediation of such sites; opportunities to increase the employment of members of the Navajo Nation in remediation work; the need for and scope of studies of the effects on the environment and human health of exposure to uranium wastes; the potential impacts and risks of new uranium development; and the consistency of new proposed mining with the Fundamental Laws of the Diné, the Diné Natural Resources Protection Act of 2005, Navajo Nation CERCLA, and the Radioactive Materials Transportation Act.

The Commission shall consider the comments and preferences of the citizens of the Navajo Nation, and shall work closely with the Navajo Nation Environmental Protection Agency.

The Commission shall have no regulatory or enforcement authority but shall serve as an advisory body to the President and Navajo Nation Council.

III. Definitions

1. "Fundamental Laws of the Diné" means the law titled Diné Bi Beehaz'áanii Biste Silei and enacted by the Navajo Nation Council (Resolution CN-69-02) on November 8, 2002, and codified at 1 N.N.C. §§201-206.
2. "Diné Natural Resources Protection Act of 2005", or "DNRPA", means the law enacted by the Navajo Nation Council (Resolution CAP-18-05) on April 19, 2005, and codified at 18 N.N.C. §§1301-1303.
3. "Navajo Indian Country" shall mean (a) all land within the limits of ~~any~~the Navajo Indian reservation under the jurisdiction of the United States government, notwithstanding the issuance of any patent, and including rights-of-way running ~~through~~through the reservation, (b) all dependent Navajo Indian communities within the borders of the United States whether within the original or the subsequently acquired territory thereof, and whether within or without the limits of the state, and (c) all Navajo Indian allotments, the Indian titles to which have not been extinguished, including rights-of-way running through the same. Title 18 of the U.S. Code, Section 1151 (18 U.S.C. §1151).
4. "Navajo Nation CERCLA" means the law titled Navajo Nation Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act and enacted by the Navajo Nation Council (Legislation No. 0691-07) on April 29, 2005, and codified at 4 N.N.C. §§2101-2805.
5. "Radioactive Materials Transportation Act" means the law titled Radioactive and Related Substances Equipment, Vehicles, Persons and Materials Transportation Act of 2012 and enacted by resolution CF-18-12 of the Navajo Nation Council on March 7, 2012, and codified at 18 N.N.C. §§ 1304-1307.
6. "Remediation" shall mean the permanent closure of uranium mining and uranium processing sites, waste piles and associated buildings for the purposes of eliminating or substantially reducing releases of radioactive and toxic substance 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. 18 N.N.C. §1302.D.
7. "Restoration" shall mean returning land, vegetation, water and air to its original state, or as close to its original state as is technologically possible, without regard to cost, in accordance with the duty of the Diné to protect and preserve the beauty of the natural world for future generations, as set forth in 1 N.N.C. §205.G.
8. "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. 18 N.N.C. §1302.F.

9. "Uranium processing" shall mean the alteration of uranium ores from their natural state by mechanical or chemical means including, but not limited to, crushing, grinding, and in situ leach mining or solution mining. 18 N.N.C. §1302.G.

10. "Uranium waste" means any sludge, effluent, soil, materials or equipment, including contaminated waste water, left over from the extraction of uranium-bearing ores from the earth, by any means, and from the processing of mineral-bearing ores to extract and concentrate uranium, by any means, for later use in military or civilian power applications.

IV. Findings

1. In the Diné concept, uranium (łeetso) was conceived at creation. In the 1890s, Marie Curie coined the word "radioactivity" and explored many of the properties of radioactive materials. In 1938, nuclear fission was achieved, releasing large amounts of energy, and łeetso began to take the form of a Nayee, a monster. The Nayee was born, bringing the entire world into the nuclear age, when the first atomic bomb was detonated at Alamogordo, New Mexico on July 16, 1945.

2. Beginning in the 1940s, the Navajo people were recruited by the federal government and private industry to extract uranium from Navajo lands to build this powerful new weapon, the atomic bomb, for military purposes. When the weapon was used on the Japanese people on August 6 and August 9, 1945, łeetso became a full-fledged Nayee. After World War II, the United States and other nations struggled for world dominance by threatening to use the atomic bomb against each other. Once again, the Navajo People were recruited and employed to mine and mill uranium for use in atomic bombs in the 1950s and 1960s and later.

3. Thousands of Navajo people were engaged in uranium mining, processing, ore transportation and related jobs between the early 1940s and the mid-1980s. Studies have shown that these workers contracted lung cancer and other respiratory diseases at much higher rates than the rest of the population. Uranium exposure also increases the risk of kidney damage and kidney disease.

4. Uranium development in the Navajo Nation, which was used almost entirely for military applications, left over 500 discrete mines and five uranium mills, or processing plants, on or next to Navajo lands. In all, more than 1,100 uranium mine features have been identified in Navajo Indian Country, including an enormous amount of uranium waste.

5. Western science provides evidence to support the traditional teachings regarding the Navajo. Uranium has both chemical and radiological properties. Its chemical properties generally allow uranium to exist in Mother Earth without causing great harm or damage if left undisturbed. Uranium minerals exist in sedimentary rocks next to or as part of humate deposits that are low in oxygen. This "reduced" condition leaves uranium in an insoluble form that limits its movement through the subsurface. But once removed from the Earth, uranium is "released" by being exposed to air containing oxygen. Its chemical properties change and uranium becomes highly soluble, meaning it is easily dissolved in the moisture in soils and in surface water, and therefore far more mobile.

6. Uranium also has the property of being "radioactive," meaning it constantly emits unseen radiation and radioactive particles. This property is why uranium was sought for its explosive capabilities for military uses and its energy capabilities for commercial electric power uses. Being "radioactive" also means that uranium changes in time into other unseen radioactive decay "products." These other elements also emit unseen radioactive particles.

7. This "uranium decay chain" produces other radioactive elements, such as radium and radon, which, like uranium, are present throughout nature but in very small quantities. Even then, uranium, radium and radon are considered to be dangerous to human beings. They are classified as "Class A" human carcinogens by USEPA, meaning that they emit radiation that is known to cause cancer in people.

8. Human health risks are associated with exposure to uranium and uranium decay products in soil, dust, air, groundwater, surface water and/or sediment. Pathways include direct exposure to radioactive waste piles during cultural activities (hunting, herb gathering, sheep grazing, and performing ceremonies) and recreational activities (camping, hiking etc.) as well as exposure to radioactive media that have been transported from the waste rock piles to other locations, including building structures. Other exposure pathways include ingestion of and dermal contact with radiologically-impacted surface water and groundwater, and inhalation and/or ingestion of windblown radioactive dust. Finally, open portals, adits, vertical openings, inclines and declines, pits, rim cuts, high walls, and embankments pose the added risk of physical injuries.

9. As of January 2014, more than 70 years after uranium was first produced on the Navajo Nation in Monument Valley, fewer than 5 abandoned uranium mines have been remediated to consolidate or isolate the hazardous chemical and radioactive materials that are contained in uranium wastes. Radioactive and chemically hazardous uranium wastes still exist in uncontrolled piles in all four directions and in the heart of the Navajo Nation. Many of these uranium waste sites are located within a short distance of Navajo homes.

10. Results of recent research conducted by the University of New Mexico and other organizations in collaboration with the Navajo Nation and USEPA indicate that living in close proximity to uranium wastes and having had contact with uranium wastes at multiple times in a person's -life may significantly increase a person's risk of high blood pressure, kidney disease and autoimmune disease. The DiNEH study concluded that "People living in areas with greatest number of mine features can have twice the risk of hypertension when all other significant factors - kidney disease, diabetes, family history of disease, BMI, age and gender - are accounted for as the baseline."¹

11. The documented impacts of uranium in relation to sacred elements of the Navajo Nation and on the health of the Diné people will help define the Commission's goals of developing measurable objectives and devising practical and publicly acceptable plans for remediation and restoration of the lands to protect current and future generations from uranium mining and processing wastes, in accordance with the Fundamental Laws of the Diné .

V. Foundation in Fundamental Law

The Commission shall be guided by traditional Navajo governance and planning, particularly the Naabik'iyati "talking things out" example (2 N.N.C. §110 (M)) and the Fundamental Laws of the Diné.

A. Navajo Definitions²

1. *Hózhó* – Describes a state or a condition in which everything tangible and intangible is in its proper place and functioning well with everything else – a condition -encompassing everything that Navajos consider positive and good, and having all the positive characteristics that Navajos believe will contribute to living life to the fullest. These positive characteristics include beauty, harmony, goodness, socially acceptable -relations, good health, and acquisition of knowledge. (pg. 54).
2. *K'e* – A person's positive relationship with all life forms to maintain *hózhó*. (pg. 41).

¹ Uranium Legacy Impacts on Health in Eastern Navajo Agency. Diné Network for Environmental Health Project Update. September 15, 2010.

² Navajo definitions 1-4 are based on the Hon. Raymond D. Austin's Navajo Courts and the Navajo Common Law. Page numbers refer to the specified pages of that source.

3. *K'ei* – Embedded within *k'e* – a person's positive relationship with all relatives including clan relatives. (pg. 41).
4. *Nayee* – Something that disrupts successful life or *hózhó* and that gets in the way of successful life, anything that causes disharmony. (pg. 205).
5. *Naat'aanii* – Leader.
6. *Łeetso* – literally means "yellow dirt" or "yellow cake," referring to the appearance of uranium as observed by Navajos.
7. *Naat'aahji* – The process of talking and planning, to carefully examine and involve all interests of all people and knowledge holders in the process of decision making. Navajo leadership philosophy considers this one of the key traits of good governance and good leadership.

B. Uranium and the Diné Natural Law

1. By enacting the Fundamental Laws of the Diné, the Navajo Nation Council has established that Diné Natural Law in 1 N.N.C. §205 requires the four sacred elements of life — air, light/fire, water and earth/pollen — to "be respected, honored and protected" because they sustain life.
2. The Council also established "the right and freedom of the people that every child and every elder be respected, honored and protected with a healthy physical and mental environment, free from all abuse." 1 N.N.C. §204.E
3. The Council further recognized that all creation, including Mother Earth, Father Sky and other animate and inanimate earth surface beings each have their own laws, rights and freedom to exist. 1 N.N.C. §205.C.
4. The recognition of those elements, their laws and their independent rights and freedoms to exist, create a sacred obligation and duty of the Five Fingered People to respect, preserve and protect Mother Earth as stewards and guardians. Elements are to be observed as a matter of *k'e* with love and respect, without exerting dominance, in recognition of their necessary co-existence, to protect and preserve the beauty of the natural world for future generations.
5. *liná*, or life, is energy that is in all life forms and sentient beings. As such, all of life has the capability and capacity of *hozho* (good or goodness) or *hashkeji* (bad or badness) that must be balanced to achieve beneficial results. It is this balance, known by the Navajo word *hózhó* that the Commission must strive to achieve in carrying out its functions and in its

consideration of remedies and policies related to uranium mining and uranium processing on the Navajo Nation.

6. Our elders have taught that people have freedom to do what they want but that freedom comes with responsibility. We have a responsibility to observe, for example, Natural Law. Our failure to observe Natural Law and to practice *hózhó* results in a disruption of our sacred, shared relationships (*k'eí*) with one another and causes the emergence of certain *Nayee*, or "monsters," that are forces impeding successful outcomes of *liná*. The term *Ba ho za'a* incorporates this principle of responsibility and the consequences of the failure to observe it.
7. The Dine' Journey Narratives speak of two Hero Twins that set about dealing with *Nayee* (Monsters), and confrontations with certain *Nayee* such as hunger and poverty who were spared to co-exist with the Navajo livelihood, thereby continuing *hózhó* and benefitting the Five-Fingered People (*bii-laa-ashjig-ai-Bilá Ashdlá'*).
8. Some Navajo elders have taught that uranium, or *leetsó* (literally, "the dirt that is yellow"), is one such *Nayee* that can disrupt life when it is misused or disrespected and its own laws are not observed. This is a violation of *k'e* or a persons' positive relationship with all living beings as mentioned in 1 N.N.C. §§ 201-206. Other elders have said that certain substances in Mother Earth (*doo nalyee dah*) are not to be disturbed from their resting places, and that "the people now know that uranium is one such substance". 18 N.N.C. §1301.D.
9. Accordingly, the Commission, as the agent of the Five Fingered People, who in turn are the stewards of the land and its sacred elements (1 N.N.C. §205.D.), is guided by Fundamental Laws of the Diné to find ways to return *leetsó* to its natural balance within Mother Earth so that it does not harm the sacred elements or the sacred *liná* of the human beings and animal and plant people that exist on Mother Earth. (1 N.N.C. §205).
10. In considering how to address the problems of *leetsó*, the Commission shall act as *Naat'aanii*, or leader, in using traditional characteristics of each of the Four Directions: (i) *Nitsahakees*, for intuition, discovery and thinking of the East (2 N.N.C. §110 (N)); *Nahat'a*, or planning (2 N.N.C. §110 (M)), and *nahat'a* or *Naat'aaji*, or the talk of planning, of the South to carefully examine and involve all interests and knowledge holders in the process; *jíná* to implement thought and consensual plans actively and for good results in the West (2 N.N.C. §110 (G)); and *Sihasin*, or reflection and reconsideration, to assess the result of thinking, talking, planning and doing, of the North (2 N.N.C. §110 (T)). *Naabik'iyatí* (2 N.N.C. §110 (M)).

11. The Four Direction planning process of Navajo tradition is also expressed in modern Western principles of planning and project implementation: the project begins with a concept (a thought or intuition – the East); the concept is then discussed, considered and refined (talk or examine – the South); the refined project is then put into action (implementation – the West); and the results of the project are assessed and evaluated (reflection and reconsideration – the North).
12. In both Navajo and Western traditions, good governance occurs when we observe these important principles: effective participation and consensus among those affected by the decision; accountability to and from government and civil society; transparency through the free flow of information; fairness and equity to all men and women; and adherence to the rule of law. A failure to observe these principles leads to non-responsive governance.
13. *T'aa altso alk'ei daniidii* means that everything in existence has a positive (good) and negative (bad) aspect to it. Everything has both positive and negative, and these must be balanced. Some things are so powerful that they must not be touched—our very involvement with these causes imbalance and harm. The Coyote once enticed the people and persuaded them that certain things were good. The people thought “This really looks good”, not knowing that this very thing, although attractive, would make the people sick and result in death or loss of life. The Navajo elders say that you should never assume that if something looks good up front it really is good for you. *Ba' at'eeh holo*: it has grave consequences. *T'aa altso alk'ei daniidii* – if you contaminate one, you will contaminate everything. The uranium looks good, it can bring wealth but it can also bring, and has brought, serious consequences. Even if we cannot see the consequences now, there are grave consequences for the future, for ourselves as the five-fingered people and our land, and for the well-being of all life forms. Those who use our uranium put themselves and others in grave danger.
14. The Commission shall consider this history as it seeks a path to restore *hózhó*.

VI. Staffing and Organization

The Commission shall be administered by an Executive Director, who shall be appointed by the President of the Navajo Nation and confirmed by the Navajo Nation Council upon recommendation from the Naabik'iyatí Committee of the Navajo Nation Council.

The Executive Director shall be employed and compensated in accordance with the Navajo Nation Personnel Policies and Procedures of the Executive Branch of the Navajo Nation.

The Executive Director shall be authorized to oversee the daily operations of the Commission, coordinate hearings, analyze data, write reports, and submit his/her findings to the Commissioners, the Naabik'iyati Committee, and the Navajo Nation Council. The Executive Director shall supervise the office staff to ensure timely completion of established operational goals.

The Executive Director shall hire other personnel as may be deemed necessary to carry out the purposes of the Commission. All personnel shall be subject to the Personnel Policies and Procedures of the Executive Branch of the Navajo Nation.

VII. Responsibility and Authority of the Executive Director

The Executive Director of the Commission shall:

1. Be responsible to develop, organize, administer, and coordinate the meetings and the work of the Commission;
2. Chair all meetings and proceedings of the Commission;
3. Collect and compile data from public meetings, prepare and issue minutes, and prepare meeting agendas;
4. Report to the Executive Director of the Navajo Environmental Protection Agency and the President of the Navajo Nation, and shall be responsible to the President;
5. Plan, prepare, and submit budgetary packages;
6. Establish and fill additional positions within the Commission where deemed appropriate and necessary in accordance with established guidelines and budget;
7. Provide effective administrative, managerial, and financial direction to the Commission;
8. Formulate overall administrative and operational policies for the Commission and take action as necessary for their accomplishment;
9. Complete all assignments issued to him/her from the Commission in a timely manner;
10. Establish and maintain effective communications with the various programs of the Navajo Nation Government and with local, chapter, state, and other authorities on matters related to the objectives of the Commission;
11. Prepare, present, and submit appropriate reports and documents for approval.

VIII. The Commission

1. The initial term of the Commission shall be approximately five (5) years. ~~The term shall end five (5) years after the date of issuance of the Second Five-Year Plan entitled "Federal Actions to Address Impacts of Uranium Contamination in the Navajo Nation," expected to be issued by the U.S. Environmental Agency and other federal agencies in the first half of 2014. The term shall begin when a quorum of Commissioners is established, and shall end on September 30, 2021.~~ The Navajo Nation Council may, by majority vote, renew the Commission for a second five-year term, or for such period as the Council may choose.
2. The Commission shall consist of eleven (11) members.
 - a. Three members shall be: The Executive Director of the Navajo Nation Environmental Protection Agency, or his/her designee; the Director of the Navajo Superfund Program, or his/her designee; and the Manager of the Abandoned Mine Lands Reclamation Department, or his/her designee. In the event that any of these members chooses to have a designee act as Commission member in his/her stead, the designee shall be an enrolled member of the Navajo Nation and shall have a background and expertise in environmental science. The designee may be changed or revoked at the will of the agency/department headperson who designated him or her.
 - b. Seven members shall be Community Members, one from each of the six Regions (as defined by the U.S. EPA) affected by past uranium mining – Northern, North Central, Eastern, Southern, Western, and Central – and one selected as an At-Large Community Representative. These seven members shall all be enrolled members of the Navajo Nation.
 - c. One member shall be a Youth Member, who shall be an enrolled member of the Navajo Nation under the age of 25 years at the inception of his/her term, and who shall have demonstrated a continuing interest in issues to be considered by the Commission.
3. Commission members shall be appointed as follows:
 - a. The Navajo Nation President shall appoint the Youth Member and the At-Large Community Representative.
 - b. The Navajo Nation Council shall appoint the six Members representing the six uranium mining regions.
 - c. ~~All initial Commission members shall be appointed within 90 days following the effective date of this Act. If the Council fails to make its Commission appointments within that ninety (90)-day period, the~~

~~President shall appoint them within sixty (60) days thereafter. If the President fails to make his or her Commission appointments within that ninety (90) day period, the Council shall appoint them within sixty (60) days thereafter.~~

d.c. _____ The President and the Council may, but are not required to, make a public announcement soliciting letters of interest and statements of qualification for the Commission member positions.

4. The Commissioners' terms shall be coextensive with the initial term of the Commission (approximately five years). In the event the Commission is renewed by the Council, each Commission Member shall be either reappointed or replaced. The appointment process shall follow the same procedure outlined above for the initial appointment.
5. If a member of the Commission retires or becomes unable to serve, a new Commission Member shall be appointed promptly to complete the remainder of his or her term. The appointment shall be made by the person or body that appointed the Member being replaced. The appointment process shall follow the procedure outlined above for the initial appointment.
6. The Commission Members appointed by the Navajo Nation Council may be removed by a majority vote of the Council, for repeated failure to attend meetings, for failure to faithfully conduct Commission business, or for any other just cause. In this case, the Council shall promptly appoint a replacement Commission Member. If the Council fails to fill the Commission seat within ninety (90) days of the vacancy, the President shall appoint a replacement Commission Member within sixty (60) days thereafter.
7. The Commission Members appointed by the President may be removed by the President for repeated failure to attend meetings, for failure to faithfully conduct Commission business, or for any other just cause. In this case, the President shall promptly appoint a replacement Commission Member. If the President fails to fill the Commission seat within ninety (90) days of the vacancy, the Council shall appoint a replacement Commission Member within sixty (60) days thereafter.
8. All members of the Commission shall be voting members. The Executive Director of the Commission shall not be a voting member of the Commission, except in the case of a tie vote of the Commission. In case of a tie vote, the Executive Director shall cast the deciding vote.
9. Any matter requiring decision or formal action by the Commission shall require the presence of a quorum. A quorum shall consist of at least five (5) members of the Commission, and the Executive Director.

IX. Responsibility and Authority of the Commission

The Commission shall have the power and authority to conduct studies of problems created by uranium extraction and associated activities in the Navajo Nation, consult with experts and civil society on problems and solutions, render reports to the Navajo Nation Council and to other governmental officials and agencies, conduct governmental and public education programs, hire staff and experts within established annual budgets, solicit public comment and hold public hearings, and otherwise conduct the business of a public agency in light of the purposes and findings of this Act. All of the Commission's work shall be guided by the Fundamental Laws of the Diné as discussed in this Plan of Operation and in the Commission's enabling legislation.

X. Reports

The Commission shall prepare and submit quarterly reports to the Navajo Nation Council following public notice and an opportunity for the public to comment and suggest changes. The Commission may also provide recommendations for new or revised policies and proposed legislation to the Council as often ~~and~~ as necessary to fulfill its responsibilities under this Act.

XI. Creation of Standards for Measuring Progress under Diné Natural Resources Protection Act of 2005

The Diné Natural Resources Protection Act of 2005 placed a moratorium on uranium mining in Navajo Indian Country until "all adverse economic, environmental and human health effects from past uranium mining and processing have been eliminated or substantially reduced, to the satisfaction of the Navajo Nation Council." The Commission shall draft standards for measuring progress toward this goal. The standards shall reference the number of uranium mines cleaned up, the number of contaminated structures identified and remediated, the number of contaminated water sources identified and alternative water sources provided, and progress toward the other goals identified in the U.S. EPA's Five-Year Plan (2008) and the Five-Year Plan/Report (2014), as well as other measures to be determined by the Commission. The standards for measuring progress shall be submitted to the Council for approval. Following Council approval, the Commission's quarterly reports shall report on progress made during the reporting period and expected progress in the next reporting period or longer.

XII. Funding, Expenditures and Oversight

1. The Executive Director of the Navajo Nation Environmental Protection Agency and the Executive Director of the Commission are authorized and directed to seek initial funding for the Commission through grants from the

US Environmental Protection Agency, from funds available to the Navajo Nation for investigation and remediation of uranium mines and mills, and from the Navajo Nation Council.

2. Thereafter, the Commission, acting through its Executive Director, shall have the authority to establish budgets for operations, to seek funding from the Navajo Nation, federal agencies or other sources, to conclude agreements for such funding, to comply with funding requirements and restrictions, and to otherwise responsibly seek funding for operations mandated in this act. The Commission shall prepare and approve annual budgets and funding plans, shall account for all income and expenditures, and shall report its financial status and activities to the Navajo Nation Council and to the public.
3. The Commission is authorized to expend funding for travel and other activities needed to carry out its purpose.
4. Members of the Commission, except members who are Navajo Nation employees attending in the normal course of their employment, shall receive a stipend for each Commission meeting attended, subject to a budget prepared by the Commission.
5. All members of the Commission, the Executive Director and each staff member shall receive reimbursement for documented expenses, including mileage, per diem, and lodging, incurred in attending Commission meetings.
6. Except as provided herein, Commissioners shall receive no compensation for their activities in connection with the Commission.

XIII. Standard of Conduct

1. Each Commissioner shall be held to the standard of conduct as a fiduciary in charge of their responsibilities and authorities. As fiduciaries, the members of the Commission shall carry out their responsibilities and authorities to promote and protect the human rights of the Navajo people, consistent with the fiscal and governmental responsibilities of the Navajo Nation.
2. Each member of the Commission shall discharge his/her duties with the care, skill, prudence, and diligence under the prevailing circumstances that a prudent person acting in a like capacity and familiar with such matters would use.

XIV. Meetings and Procedures

1. Meetings of the Commission shall initially be conducted pursuant to rules and procedures stipulated in the "Navajo Nation Council Standing

Committee Rules of Order," until such time as rules are approved for the Commission by the Naabik'iyati Committee.

2. The Commission shall establish a meeting schedule, which will provide for at least one meeting day per month during the first year after its formation, and at least one meeting day every two months thereafter. During the first two and one-half years of its existence, and again during the second two and one-half years, the Commission shall hold at least one meeting in each of the six Uranium Regions.
3. These scheduled meetings are to be known as "regular meetings" of the Commission. Regular meetings of the Commission shall commence at 10:00 a.m. on a date selected by the Commission.
4. The Commission may hold "special meetings" or call for "executive session" as deemed necessary. All special meetings and executive sessions shall be conducted in accord with the Commission's rules of order.
5. Meetings of the Commission shall be open to the public. When matters before the Commission are protected or confidential, the Commission, upon majority vote of a quorum of the Commission, may hold discussions in executive session which shall be closed to the public.
6. The Commission shall publish the date and location of each meeting ten days in advance of such meeting. The publication requirement shall be satisfied by announcement by radio, in the Navajo Times and on the official Navajo Nation website.
7. Meetings of the Commission shall not commence until a quorum of the Commission is present and the meeting publication requirement has been satisfied.

XV. Indemnification

The Navajo Nation shall indemnify and hold the members of the Commission, jointly and severally, harmless for the effects and consequences of their acts, omissions, and conduct in their official capacity, provided that such acts, omissions or conduct arise in the Commissioners' official capacity and in the scope of the enumerated authority. Effects and consequences resulting from their own willful misconduct, breach of good faith, or gross negligence in the performance of their duties shall not be indemnified. The foregoing right of indemnification shall not be exclusive of other rights to which each such member may be entitled as a matter of law, nor waive any immunities conferred by applicable law.

XVI. Legislative Oversight

The Naabik'iyati Committee of the Navajo Nation Council shall be the oversight committee for the Commission.

XVII. Amendments

This Plan of Operation may be amended by the Navajo Nation Council upon the recommendation of the Naabik'iyati Committee or as deemed necessary.

THE NAVAJO NATION

JONATHAN NEZ | PRESIDENT MYRON LIZER | VICE PRESIDENT



MEMORANDUM

TO: Honorable Delegate Kee Allen Begay, Jr.
The 24th Navajo Nation Council

FROM: Nona Baheshone
Nona Baheshone, Executive Director
Diné Uranium Remediation Advisory Commission

DATE: July 22, 2019

SUBJECT: REQUEST SPONSORSHIP OF THE URANIUM COMMISSION AMENDED MASTER PLAN
OF OPERATIONS 2019

Honorable Delegate Begay,

On behalf of the Diné Uranium Remediation Advisory Commission (Uranium Commission), we respectfully request your sponsorship of the Amended Master Plan of Operations 2019 for Diné Uranium Remediation Advisory Commission through the approval process by the Naabik'yati Committee and the Navajo Nation Council. The Uranium Commission developed the attached proposed Amended Master Plan of Operations 2019 pursuant to Section XVII. Amendments of the Amended Master Plan of Operations. I have attached the Uranium Commission Resolution 007-19 and the draft red-lined Amended Master Plan of Operations which has been approved by the Uranium Commission on July 18, 2019. The attached draft includes the proposed changes in the legislation tracking no. 0201-19 submitted by Delegate Kee Allen Begay, Jr.

The Office of Legislative Service (OLS) advised the sponsoring delegate must submit the attached documents to the OLS for their preparation of the proposed legislation, public review of the proposed legislation and scheduling review by appropriate oversight committee. As such, we are sending the attached documents for you to submit to OLS as sponsoring delegate.

We are grateful for your assistance in processing the Uranium Commission's Amended Master Plan of Operations 2019 for approval. Thank you for sponsorship and please feel free to contact me at wbaheshone@navajo-nsn.gov or 928-871-7186 if you have any questions.

Att.



Resolution of the
Diné Uranium Remediation Advisory Commission

Amendment 2019 of the Plan of Operations of Diné Uranium Remediation Advisory Commission

WHEREAS:

1. the Diné Uranium Remediation Advisory Commission was established by the Navajo Nation Council through enabling legislation CJA-14-17, as amended, to study and reach conclusions about the impacts of uranium mining and uranium processing on the Navajo Nation and to make recommendations to the President of the Navajo Nation and to the Navajo Nation Council for policies, laws and regulations to address those impacts; and
2. the Plan of Operations for the Commission was adopted on August 27, 2015 by NABIAU-52-15 and was amended on January 26, 2017 by CJA 14-17; and
3. the Plan of Operations may be amended by the Navajo Nation Council upon the recommendation of the Naabik'iyati Committee; and
4. The Diné Uranium Remediation Advisory Commission has determined that the Plan of Operation should be amended to modify Section VI. Staffing and Organization, Section VII. Responsibility and Authority of the Executive Director, Section VIII. The Commission and Section XI. Creation of Standards for Measuring Progress under Diné Natural Resources Protection Act of 2005, as shown in the revised version attached hereto as Exhibit 1- Amended Plan of Operation 2019.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

The Commission respectfully submits hereinafter its recommended changes to the Plan of Operations which requires approval by the Naabik'iyati Committee in accordance with the Amended Master Plan of Operation, Section XVII. Amendments.

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was duly considered by the Diné Uranium Remediation Advisory Commission at a duly called meeting at the Chilchimbeto Chapter House, at which a quorum was present and the same was passed by a vote of 5 in favor, 0 opposed on this 18th day of July, 2019.



Nona Baheshone
Executive Director for Uranium Commission

Motion: Commissioner Madeline Roanhorse

Second: Commissioner Oliver Whaley

DINÉ URANIUM REMEDIATION ADVISORY COMMISSION

Amended Master Plan of Operation 2019

I. Establishment

The Diné Uranium Remediation Advisory Commission (herein referred to as the "Commission" is hereby established as an advisory commission in the Executive Branch of the Navajo Nation Government.

II. Purpose and Objectives

The purpose of the Commission is to study and reach conclusions about the impacts of uranium mining and uranium processing on the Navajo Nation and to make recommendations to the President of the Navajo Nation and to the Navajo Nation Council for policies, laws and regulations to address those impacts.

The Commission may review and make recommendations on issues including but not limited to the following: remediation and restoration of areas contaminated by past uranium mining and uranium processing; appropriate technologies to address wastes, including potential locations to dispose and isolate uranium wastes; the role of the Navajo Nation in remediation of such sites; opportunities to increase the employment of members of the Navajo Nation in remediation work; the need for and scope of studies of the effects on the environment and human health of exposure to uranium wastes; the potential impacts and risks of new uranium development, and the consistency of new proposed mining with the Fundamental Laws of the Diné, the Diné Natural Resources Protection Act of 2005, Navajo Nation CERCLA, and the Radioactive Materials Transportation Act.

The Commission shall consider the comments and preferences of the citizens of the Navajo Nation and shall work closely with the Navajo Nation Environmental Protection Agency

The Commission shall have no regulatory or enforcement authority but shall serve as an advisory body to the President and Navajo Nation Council.

III. Definitions

1. "Fundamental Laws of the Diné" means the law titled Diné Bi Beehaz'aanii Biste Silei

and enacted by the Navajo Nation Council (Resolution CN-69-02) on November 8, 2002 , and codified at 1 N.N.C. §§201-206.

2. "Diné Natural Resources Protection Act of 2005", or "DNRPA", means the law enacted by the Navajo Nation Council (Resolution CAP-18-05) on April 19, 2005, and codified at 18 N.N.C. §§1301-1303.
3. "Navajo Indian Country" shall mean (a) all land within the limits of the Navajo Indian reservation under the jurisdiction of the United States government, notwithstanding the issuance of any patent, and including rights-of-way running through the reservation, (b) all dependent Navajo Indian communities within the borders of the United States whether within the original or the subsequently acquired territory thereof, and whether within or without the limits of the state, and (c) all Navajo Indian allotments, the Indian titles to which have not been extinguished, including rights-of-way running through the same. Title 18 of the U.S. Code, Section 1151 (18 U.S.C. §1151).
4. "Navajo Nation CERCLA" means the law titled Navajo Nation Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act and enacted by the Navajo Nation Council (Legislation No. 0691-07) on April 29, 2005, and codified at 4 N.N.C. §§2101-2805.
5. "Radioactive Materials Transportation Act" means the law titled Radioactive and Related Substances Equipment, Vehicles, Persons and Materials Transportation Act of 2012 and enacted by resolution CF-18-12 of the Navajo Nation Council on March 7, 2012 , and codified at 18 N.N.C. §§ 1304-1307.
6. "Remediation" shall mean the permanent closure of uranium mining and uranium processing sites, waste piles and associated buildings for the purposes of eliminating or substantially reducing releases of radioactive and toxic substance 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. 18 N.N.C. §1302.D.
7. "Restoration" shall mean returning land, vegetation, water and air to its original state, or as close to its original state as is technologically possible, without regard to cost, in accordance with the duty of the Diné to protect and preserve the beauty of the natural world for future generations, as set forth in 1 N.N.C. §205.G.
8. "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. 18 N.N.C. §1302.F.
9. "Uranium processing" shall mean the alteration of uranium ores from their natural state

by mechanical or chemical means including, but not limited to, crushing, grinding, and in situ leach mining or solution mining. 18 N.N.C. §130.

10. "Uranium waste" means any sludge, effluent, soil, materials or equipment, including contaminated waste water, left over from the extraction of uranium-bearing ores from the earth, by any means, and from the processing of mineral-bearing ores to extract and concentrate uranium, by any means, for later use in military or civilian power applications.

IV. Findings

1. In the Diné concept, uranium (łeetso) was conceived at creation. In the 1890s, Marie Curie coined the word "radioactivity" and explored many of the properties of radioactive materials. In 1938, nuclear fission was achieved, releasing large amounts of energy, and łeetso began to take the form of a Nayee, a monster. The Nayee was born, bringing the entire world into the nuclear age, when the first atomic bomb was detonated at Alamogordo, New Mexico on July 16, 1945.
2. Beginning in the 1940s, the Navajo people were recruited by the federal government and private industry to extract uranium from Navajo lands to build this powerful new weapon, the atomic bomb, for military purposes. When the weapon was used on the Japanese people on August 6 and August 9, 1945, łeetso became a full-fledged Nayee. After World War II, the United States and other nations struggled for world dominance by threatening to use the atomic bomb against each other. Once again, the Navajo People were recruited and employed to mine and mill uranium for use in atomic bombs in the 1950s and 1960s and later.
3. Thousands of Navajo people were engaged in uranium mining, processing, ore transportation and related jobs between the early 1940s and the mid-1980s. Studies have shown that these workers contracted lung cancer and other respiratory diseases at much higher rates than the rest of the population. Uranium exposure also increases the risk of kidney damage and kidney disease.
4. Uranium development in the Navajo Nation, which was used almost entirely for military applications, left over 500 discrete mines and five uranium mills, or processing plants, on or next to Navajo lands. In all, more than 1,100 uranium mine features have been identified in Navajo Indian Country, including an enormous amount of uranium waste.
5. Western science provides evidence to support the traditional teachings regarding the Nayee. Uranium has both chemical and radiological properties. Its chemical properties generally allow uranium to exist in Mother Earth without causing great harm or damage if left undisturbed. Uranium minerals exist in sedimentary rocks next to or as part of

humate deposits that are low in oxygen. This "reduced" condition leaves uranium in an insoluble form that limits its movement through the subsurface. But once removed from the Earth, uranium is "released" by being exposed to air containing oxygen. Its chemical properties change and uranium becomes highly soluble, meaning it is easily dissolved in the moisture in soils and in surface water, and therefore far more mobile.

6. Uranium also has the property of being "radioactive," meaning it constantly emits unseen radiation and radioactive particles. This property is why uranium was sought for its explosive capabilities for military uses and its energy capabilities for commercial electric power uses. Being "radioactive" also means that uranium changes in time into other unseen radioactive decay "products." These other elements also emit unseen radioactive particles.
7. This "uranium decay chain" produces other radioactive elements, such as radium and radon, which, like uranium, are present throughout nature but in very small quantities. Even then, uranium, radium and radon are considered to be dangerous to human beings. They are classified as "Class A" human carcinogens by USEPA, meaning that they emit radiation that is known to cause cancer in people.
8. Human health risks are associated with exposure to uranium and uranium decay products in soil, dust, air, groundwater, surface water and/or sediment. Pathways include direct exposure to radioactive waste piles during cultural activities (hunting, herb gathering, sheep grazing, and performing ceremonies) and recreational activities (camping, hiking etc.) as well as exposure to radioactive media that have been transported from the waste rock piles to other locations, including building structures. Other exposure pathways include ingestion of and dermal contact with radiologically-impacted surface water and groundwater, and inhalation and/or ingestion of windblown radioactive dust. Finally, open portals, adits, vertical openings, inclines and declines, pits, rim cuts, high walls, and embankments pose the added risk of physical injuries.
9. As of January 2014, more than 70 years after uranium was first produced on the Navajo Nation in Monument Valley, fewer than 5 abandoned uranium mines have been remediated to consolidate or isolate the hazardous chemical and radioactive materials that are contained in uranium wastes. Radioactive and chemically hazardous uranium wastes still exist in uncontrolled piles in all four directions and in the heart of the Navajo Nation. Many of these uranium waste sites are located within a short distance of Navajo homes.
10. Results of recent research conducted by the University of New Mexico and other organizations in collaboration with the Navajo Nation and USEPA indicate that living in close proximity to uranium wastes and having had contact with uranium wastes

at multiple times in a person's life may significantly increase a person's risk of high blood pressure, kidney disease and autoimmune disease. The DiNEH study concluded that "People living in areas with greatest number of mine features can have twice the risk of hypertension when all other significant factors - kidney disease, diabetes, family history of disease, BMI, age and gender - are accounted for as the baseline."¹

11. The documented impacts of uranium in relation to sacred elements of the Navajo Nation and on the health of the Diné people will help define the Commission's goals of developing measurable objectives and devising practical and publicly acceptable plans for remediation and restoration of the lands to protect current and future generations from uranium mining and processing wastes, in accordance with the Fundamental Laws of the Diné.

V. Foundation in Fundamental Law

The Commission shall be guided by traditional Navajo governance and planning, particularly the Naabik'iyati "talking things out" example (2 N.N.C. §110 (M)) and the Fundamental Laws of the Diné.

A. Navajo Definitions²

1. *Hózhó* – Describes a state or a condition in which everything tangible and intangible is in its proper place and functioning well with everything else – a condition encompassing everything that Navajos consider positive and good, and having all the positive characteristics that Navajos believe will contribute to living life to the fullest. These positive characteristics include beauty, harmony, goodness, socially acceptable relations, good health, and acquisition of knowledge. (pg. 54).
2. *K'è* – A person's positive relationship with all life forms to maintain *hózhó*. (pg. 41).

¹Uranium Legacy Impacts on Health in Eastern Navajo Agency. Diné Network for Environmental Health Project Update. September 15, 2010.

² Navajo definitions 1-4 are based on the Hon. Raymond D. Austin's Navajo Courts and the Navajo Common Law. Page numbers refer to the specified pages of that source.

3. *K'ei* - Embedded within *k'e* - a person's positive relationship with all relatives including clan relatives. (pg. 41).
4. *Nayee* - Something that disrupts successful life or *hózhó* and that gets in the way of successful life, anything that causes disharmony. (pg. 205).
5. *Naat'aanii* - Leader.
6. *Łeetsó* - literally means "yellow dirt" or "yellow cake," referring to the appearance of uranium as observed by Navajos.
7. *Naat'aahji* - The process of talking and planning, to carefully examine and involve all interests of all people and knowledge holders in the process of decision making. Navajo leadership philosophy considers this one of the key traits of good governance and good leadership.

B. Uranium and the Diné Natural Law

1. By enacting the Fundamental Laws of the Diné, the Navajo Nation Council has established that Diné Natural Law in 1 N.N.C. §205 requires the four sacred elements of life - air, light/fire, water and earth/pollen - to "be respected, honored and protected" because they sustain life.
2. The Council also established "the right and freedom of the people that every child and every elder be respected, honored and protected with a healthy physical and mental environment, free from all abuse." 1 N.N.C. §204.E.
3. The Council further recognized that all creation, including Mother Earth, Father Sky and other animate and inanimate earth surface beings each have their own laws, rights and freedom to exist. 1 N.N.C. §205.C.
4. The recognition of those elements, their laws and their independent rights and freedoms to exist, create a sacred obligation and duty of the Five Fingered People to respect, preserve and protect Mother Earth as stewards and guardians. Elements are to be observed as a matter of *k'e* with love and respect, without exerting dominance, in recognition of their necessary co-existence, to protect and preserve the beauty of the natural world for future generations.
5. *liná*, or life, is energy that is in all life forms and sentient beings. As such, all of life has the capability and capacity of *hozho* (good or goodness) or *hashkeji* (bad or badness) that must be balanced to achieve beneficial results. It is this balance, known by the Navajo word *hózhó* that the Commission must strive to achieve in carrying out its functions and in its consideration of remedies and policies related to uranium mining and processing on the Navajo Nation.

6. Our elders have taught that people have freedom to do what they want but that freedom comes with responsibility. We have a responsibility to observe, for example, Natural Law. Our failure to observe Natural Law and to practice *hózhó* results in a disruption of our sacred, shared relationships (*k'ei*) with one another and causes the emergence of certain *Nayee*, or "monsters," that are forces impeding successful outcomes of *liná*. The term *Ba ho za'a* incorporates this principle of responsibility and the consequences of the failure to observe it.
7. The Diné' Journey Narratives speak of two Hero Twins that set about dealing with *Nayee* (Monsters), and confrontations with certain *Nayee* such as hunger and poverty who were spared to co-exist with the Navajo livelihood, thereby continuing *hózhó* and benefitting the Five-Fingered People (*Bilá Ashdlá'*).
8. Some Navajo elders have taught that uranium, or *leetsó* (literally, "the dirt that is yellow"), is one such *Nayee* that can disrupt life when it is misused or disrespected and its own laws are not observed. This is a violation of *k'e* or a persons' positive relationship with all living beings as mentioned in 1 N.N.C. §§ 201-206. Other elders have said that certain substances in Mother Earth (*doo nalyee dah*) are not to be disturbed from their resting places, and that "the people now know that uranium is one such substance". 18 N.N.C. §1301.D.
9. Accordingly, the Commission, as the agent of the Five Fingered People, who in turn are the stewards of the land and its sacred elements (1N.N.C. §205.D.), is guided by Fundamental Laws of the Diné to find ways to return *leetsó* to its natural balance within Mother Earth so that it does not harm the sacred elements or the sacred *lina* of the human beings and animal and plant people that exist on Mother Earth. (1 N.N.C. §205).
10. In considering how to address the problems of *leetsó*, the Commission shall act as *Naat'aanii*, or leader, in using traditional characteristics of each of the Four Directions: *Nitsahakees*, for intuition, discovery and thinking of the East (2 N.N.C. §110 (N); *Nahat'a*, or planning (2 N.N.C. §110 (M), and *nahat'a* or *Naat 'aaji*, or the talk of planning, of the South to carefully examine and involve all interests and knowledge holders in the process; *liná* to implement thought and consensual plans actively and for good results in the West (2 N.N.C. §110 (G) ; and *Sihasin*, or reflection and reconsideration , to assess the result of thinking, talking, planning and doing, of the North (2 N.N.C. §110 (T). *Naabik'iyati* (2 N.N.C. §110 (M).
11. The Four Direction planning process of Navajo tradition is also expressed in modern Western principles of planning and project implementation: the project begins with a concept (a thought or intuition – the East); the concept is then discussed, considered and refined (talk or examine – the South); the refined project is then put into action (implementation – the West); and the results of the project are assessed and evaluated (reflection and reconsideration – the North).

12. In both Navajo and Western tradition, good governance occurs when we observe these important principles: effective participation and consensus among those affected by the decision; accountability to and from government and civil society; transparency through the free flow of information; fairness and equity to all men and women; and adherence to the rule of law. A failure to observe these principles leads to non-responsive governance.
13. *T'aa altso alk 'ei daniidii* means that everything in existence has a positive (good) and negative (bad) aspect to it. Everything has both positive and negative, and these must be balanced. Some things are so powerful that they must not be touched - our very involvement with these causes imbalance and harm. The Coyote once enticed the people and persuaded them that certain things were good. The people thought "This really looks good", not knowing that this very thing, although attractive, would make the people sick and result in death or loss of life. The Navajo elders say that you should never assume that if something looks good up front it really is good for you. *Ba' at'eeh holo*: it has grave consequences. *T'aa altso alk'ei daniidii* - if you contaminate one, you will contaminate everything. The uranium looks good, it can bring wealth but it can also bring, and has brought, serious consequences. Even if we cannot see the consequences now, there are grave consequences for the future, for ourselves as the five-fingered people and our land, and for the well-being of all life forms. Those who use our uranium put themselves and others in grave danger.
14. The Commission shall consider this history as it seeks a path to restore *hózhó*.

VI. Staffing and Organization

The Commission shall be administered by an Executive Director, who shall be appointed by the President of the Navajo Nation and confirmed by the Navajo Nation Council upon recommendation from the Naabik'iyati Committee of the Navajo Nation Council.

The Executive Director shall be employed and compensated in accordance with the Navajo Nation Personnel Policies and Procedures of the Executive Branch of the Navajo Nation.

The Executive Director shall be authorized to oversee the daily operations of the Commission, coordinate hearings, analyze data, write reports, and submit his/her findings to the Office of the President and Vice President, the Commissioners, the Naabik'iyati Committee, and the Navajo Nation Council. The Executive Director shall supervise the office staff to ensure timely completion of established operational goals

The Executive Director shall hire other personnel as may be deemed necessary to carry out the purposes of the Commission. All personnel shall be subject to the Personnel Policies and Procedures of the Executive Branch of the Navajo Nation.

VII. Responsibility and Authority of the Executive Director

The Executive Director of the Commission shall:

1. Be responsible to develop, organize, administer, and coordinate the meetings and the work of the Commission;
2. ~~Chair all meetings and proceedings of the Commission;~~
3. ~~2. Collect and compile data from public meetings, prepare and issue minutes, and prepare meeting agendas;~~
4. ~~3. Report to the Executive Director of the Navajo Environmental Protection Agency/Chief of Staff and for the President of the Navajo Nation, and shall be responsible to the President;~~
5. ~~4. Plan, prepare, and submit budgetary packages;~~
6. ~~5. Establish and fill additional positions within the Commission where deemed appropriate and necessary in accordance with established guidelines and budget;~~
7. ~~6. Provide effective administrative, managerial, and financial direction to the Commission;~~
8. ~~7. Formulate overall administrative and operational policies for the Commission and take action as necessary for their accomplishment;~~
9. ~~8. Complete all assignments issued to him/her from the Commission in a timely manner;~~
10. ~~9. Establish and maintain effective communications with the various programs of the Navajo Nation Government and with local, chapter, state, and other authorities on matters related to the objectives of the Commission;~~
11. ~~10. Prepare, present, and submit appropriate reports and documents for approval.~~

VIII. The Commission

1. The initial term of the Commission shall be approximately five (5) years. The term shall begin when a quorum of Commissioners is established, and shall end on September 30, 2021. The Navajo Nation Council may, by majority vote, renew the Commission for a second five-year term, or for such period as the Council may choose.
2. The Commission shall consist of ~~eleven (11)~~ six (6) members.
 - a. ~~Three members shall be: The Executive Director of the Navajo Nation Environmental Protection Agency, or his/her designee; the Director of the Navajo Superfund Program, or his/her designee; and the Manager of the Abandoned Mine Lands Reclamation Department, or his/her designee. In the event that any of these~~

~~members chooses to have a designee act as Commission member in his/her stead, the designee shall be an enrolled member of the Navajo Nation and shall have a background and expertise in environmental science. The designee may be changed or revoked at the will of the person who designated him or her.~~

b. ~~Seven~~ Six members shall be Community Members, preferably one from each of the six Abandoned Uranium Mines (AUM) Regions (as defined by the U.S. EPA) affected by past uranium mining – Northern, North Central, Eastern, Southern, Western, and Central—and one selected as an At-Large Community Representative. These seven six members shall all be enrolled members of the Navajo Nation with a background in environmental science or engineering if at all possible.

c. ~~One member shall be a Youth Member, who shall be an enrolled member of the Navajo Nation under the age of 25 years at the inception of his/her term, and who shall have demonstrated a continuing interest in issues to be considered by the Commission.~~

3. The Executive Director of the Navajo Nation Environmental Protection Agency, or his/her designee; the Director of the Navajo Superfund Program, or his/her designee; and the Manager of the Abandoned Mine Lands Reclamation Department, or his/her designee, shall serve as Technical Advisors to the Commission. In the event that any of these members chooses to have a designee act as Commission member Technical Advisor in his/her stead, the designee shall be an enrolled member of the Navajo Nation and shall have a educational background and expertise in environmental science and or engineering. The designee may be changed or revoked at the will of the person who designated him or her.

4. The Technical Advisors shall attend all Commission meetings to provide technical assistance as necessary, answer questions, and serve on assigned Commission subcommittee workgroups. Compensation for the Technical Advisors will be paid through their respective departments as tribal employees. Travel to and from Commission meetings by the Technical Advisors will be reimbursed by the Commission

3.5. Commission members shall be appointed as follows:

a. ~~The Navajo Nation President shall appoint the Youth Member and the At-Large Community Representative.~~

b. a. The Navajo Nation Council shall appoint the six Members representing the six uranium mining regions.

c. b. The President and the Council may, but are not required to, make a public announcement soliciting letters of interest and statements of qualification for the Commission member positions.

4.6. The Commissioners' terms shall be coextensive with the initial term of the Commission (approximately five years). In the event the Commission is renewed by the Council, each Commission Member shall be either reappointed or replaced.

The appointment process shall follow the same procedure outlined above for the initial appointment.

- 5.7. If a member of the Commission retires or becomes unable to serve, a new Commission Member shall be appointed promptly to complete the remainder of his or her term. The appointment shall be made by the person or body that appointed the Member being replaced. The appointment process shall follow the procedure outlined above for the initial appointment.
- 6.8. The Commission Members appointed by the Navajo Nation Council may be removed by a majority vote of the Council, for repeated failure to attend meetings, for failure to faithfully conduct Commission business, or for any other just cause. In this case, the Council shall promptly appoint a replacement Commission Member. If the Council fails to fill the Commission seat within ninety (90) days of the vacancy or fails to make an initial appointment within 90 days of the initial formation of the Commission, the President shall appoint a replacement Commission Member within sixty (60) days thereafter.
- ~~7. The Commission Members appointed by the President may be removed by the President for repeated failure to attend meetings, for failure to faithfully conduct Commission business, or for any other just cause. In this case, the President shall promptly appoint a replacement Commission Member. If the President fails to fill the Commission seat within ninety (90) days of the vacancy, the Council shall appoint a replacement Commission Member within sixty (60) days thereafter.~~
- 8.9. All six members of the Commission shall be voting members. The Executive Director of the Commission shall not be a voting member of the Commission, except in the case of a tie vote of the Commission. In case of a tie vote, the Executive Director shall cast the deciding vote.
- 9.10. Any matter requiring decision or formal action by the Commission shall require the presence of a quorum. A quorum shall consist of at least five three (35) members of the Commission, and the Executive Director.

IX. Responsibility and Authority of the Commission

The Commission shall have the power and authority to conduct studies of problems created by uranium extraction and associated activities in the Navajo Nation, consult with experts and civil society on problems and solutions, render reports to the Navajo Nation Council and to other governmental officials and agencies, conduct governmental and public education programs, hire staff and experts within established annual budgets, solicit public comment and hold public hearings, and otherwise conduct the business of a public agency in light of the purposes and findings of this Act. All of the Commission's work shall be guided by the Fundamental Laws of the Diné as discussed in this Plan of Operation and in the Commission's enabling legislation.

X. Reports

The Commission shall prepare and submit quarterly reports to the Navajo Nation Council following public notice and an opportunity for the public to comment and suggest changes. The Commission may also provide recommendations for new or revised policies and proposed legislation to the Council as often as necessary to fulfill its responsibilities under this Act.

XI. Creation of Standards for Measuring Progress under Diné Natural Resources Protection Act of 2005

The Diné Natural Resources Protection Act of 2005 placed a moratorium on uranium mining in Navajo Indian Country until "all adverse economic, environmental and human health effects from past uranium mining and processing have been eliminated or substantially reduced, to the satisfaction of the Navajo Nation Council." The Commission shall draft standards for measuring progress toward this goal. The standards shall reference the number of uranium mines cleaned up, the number of contaminated structures identified and remediated, the number of contaminated water sources identified and alternative water sources provided, and progress toward the other goals identified in the U.S. EPA's Five-Year Plan (2008)—and, the Five-Year Plan/Report (2014), and other future Plans as well as other measures to be determined by the Commission.

The standards for measuring progress shall be submitted to the Council for approval. Following Council approval, the Commission's quarterly reports shall report on progress made during the reporting period and expected progress in the next reporting period or longer.

XII. Funding, Expenditures and Oversight

1. The Executive Director of the Navajo Nation Environmental Protection Agency and the Executive Director of the Commission are authorized and directed to seek initial funding for the Commission through grants from the US Environmental Protection Agency, from funds available to the Navajo Nation for investigation and remediation of uranium mines and mills, and from the Navajo Nation Council.
2. Thereafter, the Commission, acting through its Executive Director, shall have the authority to establish budgets for operations, to seek funding from the Navajo Nation, federal agencies or other sources, to conclude agreements for such funding, to comply with funding requirements and restrictions, and to otherwise responsibly seek funding for operations mandated in this act. The Commission shall prepare and approve annual budgets and funding plans, shall account for all income and expenditures, and shall report its financial status and activities to the Navajo Nation Council and to the public.

3. The Commission is authorized to expend funding for travel and other activities needed to carry out its purpose.
4. Members of the Commission, except members who are Navajo Nation employees attending in the normal course of their employment, shall receive a stipend for each Commission meeting attended, subject to a budget prepared by the Commission.
5. All members of the Commission, the Executive Director and each staff member shall receive reimbursement for documented expenses, including mileage, per diem, and lodging, incurred in attending Commission meetings.
6. Except as provided herein, Commissioners shall receive no compensation for their activities in connection with the Commission.

XIII. Standard of Conduct

1. Each Commissioner shall be held to the standard of conduct as a fiduciary in charge of their responsibilities and authorities. As fiduciaries, the members of the Commission shall carry out their responsibilities and authorities to promote and protect the human rights of the Navajo people, consistent with the fiscal and governmental responsibilities of the Navajo Nation.
2. Each member of the Commission shall discharge his/her duties with the care, skill, prudence, and diligence under the prevailing circumstances that a prudent person acting in a like capacity and familiar with such matters would use.

XIV. Meetings and Procedures

1. Meetings of the Commission shall initially be conducted pursuant to rules and procedures stipulated in the "Navajo Nation Council Standing Committee Rules of Order," until such time as rules are approved for the Commission by the Naabik'iyati Committee.
2. The Commission shall establish a meeting schedule, which will provide for at least one meeting day per month during the first year after its formation, and at least one meeting day every two months thereafter. During the first two and one-half years of its existence, and again during the second two and one-half years, the Commission shall hold at least one meeting in each of the six Uranium Regions.
3. These scheduled meetings are to be known as "regular meetings" of the Commission. Regular meetings of the Commission shall commence at ~~10:00 a.m. on a-a date and~~ time selected by the Commission.
4. The Commission may hold work sessions, "special meetings" or call for "executive session" as deemed necessary. All special meetings and executive sessions shall be conducted in accord with the Commission's rules of order.
5. Meetings of the Commission shall be open to the public. When matters before the Commission are protected or confidential, the Commission, upon majority vote of a quorum of the Commission, may hold discussions in executive session which shall be closed to the public. Work sessions may be closed to the public, in the discretion of the Commission; however, no official action may be taken at closed work sessions.
6. The Commission shall publish the date and location of each meeting ten days in advance of such meeting. The publication requirement shall be satisfied by announcement by radio, in the Navajo Times and on the official Navajo Nation website.
7. Meetings of the Commission shall not commence until a quorum of the Commission is present and the meeting publication requirement has been satisfied.

XV. Indemnification

The Navajo Nation shall indemnify and hold the members of the Commission, jointly and severally, harmless for the effects and consequences of their acts, omissions, and conduct in their official capacity, provided that such acts, omissions or conduct arise in the Commissioners' official capacity and in the scope of the enumerated authority. Effects and consequences resulting from their own willful misconduct, breach of good faith, or gross negligence in the performance of their duties shall not be indemnified. The foregoing right of indemnification shall not be exclusive of other rights to which each such member may be entitled as a matter of law, nor waive any immunities conferred by applicable law.

XVI. Legislative Oversight

The Naabik'iyati Committee of the Navajo Nation Council shall be the oversight committee for the Commission.

XVII. Amendments

This Plan of Operation may be amended by the Navajo Nation Council upon the recommendation of the Naabik'iyati Committee or as deemed necessary.

NAVAJO NATION

199

NNC 2019 FALL SESSION

10/23/2019

07:07:35 PM

Amd# to Amd#	Legislation 0304-19: Amending	PASSED
MOT Brown	the Master Plan of Operation	
SEC Yazzie	for the Dine Uranium Remediation	
	Advisory Committee for 2019	

Yea : 20

Nay : 0

Excused : 3

Not Voting : 0

Yea : 20

Begay, E	Crotty	Nez, R	Tso, D
Begay, K	Freeland, M	Slater, C	Walker, T
Begay, P	Halona, P	Stewart, W	Wauneka, E
Brown	Henio, J	Tso	Yazzie
Charles-Newton	James, V	Tso, C	Yellowhair

Nay : 0

Excused : 3

Tso, E	Smith	Daniels
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Not Voting : 0

Presiding Speaker: Damon

THE NAVAJO NATION

JONATHAN NEZ | PRESIDENT MYRON LIZER | VICE PRESIDENT



November 11, 2019

Hon. Seth Damon
Office of the Speaker
Post Office Box 3390
Window Rock, AZ 86515

RE: CO-45-19, *Amending the Master Plan of Operation for the Diné Uranium Remediation Advisory Committee for 2019*

Dear Speaker Damon,

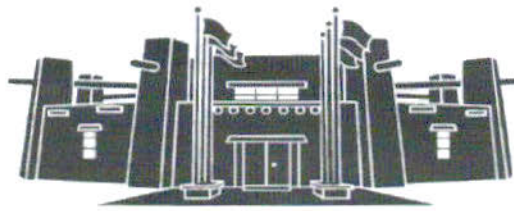
Pursuant to the authority vested in the Navajo Nation President, I am vetoing CO-45-19.

The Diné Uranium Remediation Advisory Committee was originally set up in the Executive Branch and with the amendments in CO-45-19 the Committee will move to the Legislative Branch while removing input from the Executive Branch. The Commission is set to follow the guidance of Diné Fundamental Law in creating "a sacred obligation and duty of the Five Fingered People to respect, preserve and protect Mother Earth as stewards and guardians;" however, the Executive Branch cannot carry out this sacred obligation once it is removed from the Commission's Plan of Operation. The balance is upset with the amendments in CO-45-19.

Sincerely,

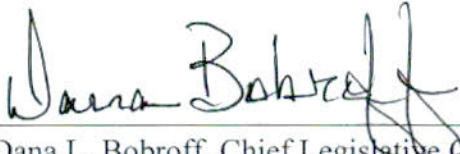
A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "J-Nez".

Jonathan Nez, President
THE NAVAJO NATION



MEMORANDUM

TO: Honorable Kee Allen Begay, Jr.
Tachee/Blue Gap, Many Farms, Nazlini, Tselani/Cottonwood, and Low Mountain Chapters

FROM: 
Dana L. Bobroff, Chief Legislative Counsel
Office of Legislative Counsel

DATE: January 10, 2020

SUBJECT: **AN ACTION RELATING TO NAABIK'ÍYÁTI' COMMITTEE AND NAVAJO NATION COUNCIL; OVERRIDING THE NAVAJO NATION PRESIDENT'S VETO OF NAVAJO NATION COUNCIL RESOLUTION CO-45-19**

I have prepared the above-referenced proposed resolution and associated legislative summary sheet pursuant to your request for legislative drafting. Based on existing law and review of documents submitted, the resolution as drafted is legally sufficient. As with any action of government however, it can be subject to review by the courts in the event of proper challenge.

The Office of Legislative Counsel confirms the appropriate standing committee(s) based on the standing committees powers outlined in 2 N.N.C. §§301, 401, 501, 601 and 701. Nevertheless, "the Speaker of the Navajo Nation Council shall introduce [the proposed resolution] into the legislative process by assigning it to the respective oversight committee(s) of the Navajo Nation Council having authority over the matters for proper consideration." 2 N.N.C. §164(A)(5).

Please ensure that his particular resolution request is precisely what you want. You are encouraged to review the proposed resolution to ensure that it is drafted to your satisfaction.

THE NAVAJO NATION
LEGISLATIVE BRANCH
INTERNET PUBLIC REVIEW PUBLICATION



LEGISLATION NO: _0007-20__

SPONSOR: Kee Allen Begay Jr

TITLE: An Action Relating NAABIK'IVATI Committee And Navajo Nation Council; Overriding The Navajo Nation President's Veto Of Navajo Nation Council Resolution CO-45-19

Date posted: January 10, 2020 at 5:56 PM

Digital comments may be e-mailed to comments@navajo-nsn.gov

Written comments may be mailed to:

Executive Director
Office of Legislative Services
P.O. Box 3390
Window Rock, AZ 86515
(928) 871-7586

Comments may be made in the form of chapter resolutions, letters, position papers, etc. Please include your name, position title, address for written comments; a valid e-mail address is required. Anonymous comments will not be included in the Legislation packet.

Please note: This digital copy is being provided for the benefit of the Navajo Nation chapters and public use. Any political use is prohibited. All written comments received become the property of the Navajo Nation and will be forwarded to the assigned Navajo Nation Council standing committee(s) and/or the Navajo Nation Council for review. Any tampering with public records are punishable by Navajo Nation law pursuant to 17 N.N.C. §374 *et. seq.*

**THE NAVAJO NATION
LEGISLATIVE BRANCH
INTERNET PUBLIC REVIEW SUMMARY**

LEGISLATION NO.: 0007-20

SPONSOR: Honorable Kee Allen Begay Jr.

TITLE: An Action Relating to Naabik'iyáti Committee and Navajo Nation Council; overriding the Navajo Nation President's Veto of Navajo Nation Council Resolution CO-45-19

Posted: January 10, 2020 at 5:56 PM

5 DAY Comment Period Ended: January 15, 2020

Digital Comments received:

Comments Supporting	<i>None</i>
Comments Opposing	<i>None</i>
Inconclusive Comments	<i>None</i>



**Legislative Tracking Secretary
Office of Legislative Services**

1/16/20 8:19 AM

Date/Time

24th NAVAJO NATION COUNCIL
NAABIK'ÍYÁTI' COMMITTEE REPORT
Second Year 2020

The **NAABIK'ÍYÁTI' COMMITTEE** to whom has been assigned:

NAVAJO LEGISLATIVE BILL #0007-20

An Action Relating to Naabik'íyáti' Committee and Navajo Nation Council; overriding the Navajo Nation President's Veto of Navajo Nation Council Resolution CO-45-19

Sponsored by: Honorable Kee Allen Begay, Jr.

Has had it under consideration and reports the same that the legislation **WAS PASSED AND REFERRED TO THE NAVAJO NATION COUNCIL.**

Respectfully Submitted,


Honorable Seth Damon, Chairman
NAABIK'ÍYÁTI' COMMITTEE

23 January 2020

MAIN MOTION

Motioned by: Honorable Pernell Halona

Seconded by: Honorable Mark A. Freeland

Vote: 12 in Favor, 03 Opposed (Chairman Damon Not Voting)

NAVAJO NATION

1/23/2020

Naa'bik'iyati Committee Meeting

07:45:30 PM

Amd# to Amd#	Legislation 0007-20: Overriding	PASSED
MOT Halona, P	the NN President's Veto of NN	
SEC Freeland, M	Council Resolution CO-45-19...	

Yeas : 12

Nays : 3

Excused : 1

Not Voting : 7

Yea : 12

Begay, K	Crotty	Halona, P	Smith
Begay, P	Daniels	James, V	Stewart, W
Charles-Newton	Freeland, M	Nez, R	Yellowhair

Nay : 3

Tso, D	Tso, E	Walker, T
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Excused : 1

Wauneka, E

Not Voting : 7

Begay, E	Henio, J	Tso, C	Yazzie
Brown	Slater, C	Tso, O	

Presiding Speaker: Damon