

THE NAVAJO NATION

JONATHAN NEZ | PRESIDENT MYRON LIZER | VICE PRESIDENT



November 6, 2021

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

RE: CO-58-21, *An Action Relating to Health, Education and Human Services, Law and Order, Budget and Finance and Naabik'iyáti Committees and the Navajo Nation Council; Enacting the Navajo Nation Nítch' Éí Bee Ííńá – Air is Life Act of 2021*

Dear Speaker Damon,

The health and safety of our Navajo citizens, our relatives, and our visitors must be a primary objective as we consider changes or additions to our laws. The Nítch' Éí Bee Ííńá is an extraordinary step for the Navajo Nation. We appreciate the 24th Navajo Nation Council Members moving this resolution forward and we thank the supporters of the bill for their contribution to this new law.

The well being of our People is of the utmost importance to Navajo leadership. The COVID-19 pandemic impacted much of our population, especially those most vulnerable with pre-existing health conditions. The Navajo Nation took steps to improve the health of our People with a law targeted at healthy food choices and sponsored activities for communities, but the pandemic has highlighted the fact our relatives do not have the ideal healthy environment. This leads to COVID-19 affecting our vulnerable members and contributing to long term health issues and death. Navajo leadership will continue to keep the health of our People as a priority and we recommend that major issues affecting the lives of Navajo People should be given directly to the People to decide.

The Nítch' Éí Bee Ííńá law took the long road to get to this point. The proponents of Air is Life remained diligent in their journey to bring this proposal to Navajo leadership and were not dismayed by previous administrations who did not consider the proposed law suitable at the time. We applaud your determination to bring this important change in the law.

While it was a challenge to get to this point for this new law there is hard work ahead which needs to be done. As with any new law there will be decisions to be made on implementation, reviews to be performed, and, perhaps, modifications introduced along the way. Each new law has its intended purpose; however, our experience is that improvements could be made along the way. We understand the planning for Nítch' Éí Bee Ííńá included many partners who worked to address all aspects of a change in the law, we appreciate their efforts, and now it is in the hands of our Divisions to work on putting the new law into action.

The Nítch' Éí Bee Ííńá Act garnered unanimous support from the Navajo Nation Council and from health advocates locally and from across the country. With such wide-ranging support we trust the Council members and advocates informed community members, organizations, and special interest groups across the Navajo Nation on the details of the Act. It is important the Navajo citizens know how this law will affect them as many do not have access to the virtual meetings of the Council or Standing Committees to listen to the discussions and presentations of this law.

Much of the debate centered on the effects of smoking on those who smoke and those who are exposed to second-hand smoke. To be clear to our Navajo People, this is not the only part of the new law. There are other portions that will affect them and the People should be made aware of all parts of the new law. For instance, in addition to not allowing cigarette smoking, the new law also does not allow using smokeless tobacco within the Navajo Nation. In other words, products like Skoal or Copenhagen are not allowed in the workplace or public places, including Pow Wows, gymnasiums, and rodeo arenas. For those who violate the law, including businesses, there will be a citation issued and penalties to pay if it is determined they have broken the law.

The enforcement of the new law is yet to be determined by the Department of Health and the Division of Public Safety; so, the public and businesses will not know the penalty for violation of the new law until those regulations are in place. The Department of Health and the Division of Public Safety will determine the details of enforcement, the fines for violation, and the court or administrative process for resolving a citation. Other details to be determined are the collection of fines and the process for handling a situation where the penalties are ignored.

Additionally, the Department and Division will have to comb through their current budgets to pay for their responsibilities under the new law; those responsibilities include establishing a reporting system and advertising the new law. The Navajo Department of Justice also has responsibility to address violations of the new law which adds a new duty to their programs. This will also affect either an Administrative Hearing body or the courts. As mentioned, this is not the end of the work in implementing the new law; there is still much to be done.

With the support of the 24th Navajo Nation Council and healthcare advocates, we sign CO-58-21 into law. We are thankful for this new day that will bring a healthier lifestyle to our Navajo People.

Sincerely,



Jonathan Nez, President
THE NAVAJO NATION



Myron Eizer, Vice President
THE NAVAJO NATION

RESOLUTION OF THE
 NAVAJO NATION COUNCIL
 24th NAVAJO NATION COUNCIL - THIRD YEAR, 2021

AN ACT

RELATING TO HEALTH, EDUCATION AND HUMAN SERVICES, LAW AND ORDER, BUDGET AND FINANCE AND NAABIK'ÍYÁTI' COMMITTEES AND THE NAVAJO NATION COUNCIL; ENACTING THE NAVAJO NATION NIŁCH' ÉÍ BEE ÍÍNÁ - AIR IS LIFE ACT OF 2021

BE IT ENACTED:

SECTION ONE. AUTHORITIES

- A. The Health, Education and Human Services Committee of the Navajo Nation Council is empowered to establish Navajo Nation policy, promulgate rules and regulations governing health, social services, education, human services and general government services of the Navajo Nation and its tribal organizations, entities and enterprises, among other duties and responsibilities. 2 N.N.C. § 401(B)(1). The Committee further has oversight responsibilities over colleges within the Navajo Nation. 2 N.N.C. § 401(C)(3).
- B. The Law and Order Committee of the Navajo Nation Council reviews and makes recommendations to the Navajo Nation Council on proposed amendments to the Navajo Nation Code. 2 N.N.C. § 601(B)(14).
- C. The Budget and Finance Committee of the Navajo Nation Council "coordinate[s] and review[s] all fiscal, financial and investment activities of the Navajo Nation and its enterprises, as well as other agencies, federal, state, regional and private, expending or seeking to expend funds within the Navajo Nation or for the benefit of the Navajo People." 2 N.N.C. § 301(B)(5).
- D. The Naabik'íyáti' Committee of the Navajo Nation Council reviews proposed resolutions requiring final action by the Navajo Nation Council. 2 N.N.C. § 164(A)(9).
- E. The Navajo Nation Council, as governing body of the Navajo Nation, sets policy for the Navajo Nation. 2 N.N.C. § 102(A).

SECTION TWO. FINDINGS

- A. The Navajo Nation is committed to improving the health and welfare of the people living on the Navajo Nation, to promoting a healthy environment, and has an obligation to enact policies that protect people from harm.
- B. The use of all commercial tobacco products (e.g., conventional cigarettes and pipes, cigars, chew, hookah, and e-cigarettes) is harmful to the natural and sacred elements of air and earth. The use of all commercial tobacco products is disrespectful to the Diné fundamental traditions and thus harms our environment resulting in disharmony with the mind, body, spirit, and earth. "Air" embodies life. 1 N.N.C, § 201. The rights and freedoms of people to use the sacred elements of life will not be impeded and will be protected and preserved for they are the foundation of our spiritual ceremonies and the Diné way of life. 1 N.N.C. § 205(F). It is the right and freedom of the people that every person is respected, honored, and protected with a healthy physical and mental environment, free from all abuse. 1 N.N.C. § 204(E).
- C. Secondhand commercial tobacco smoke has been classified by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency as a Group A carcinogen. This classification is reserved for chemicals or compounds, such as asbestos and benzene, which have been shown to cause cancer in humans.
- D. There are no safe levels of exposure to secondhand commercial tobacco smoke as reported by the U.S. Surgeon General in 2006. There is no available adequate ventilation technology based upon scientific studies that can ensure the protection and prevention of secondhand commercial tobacco smoke health-related illnesses.
- E. There are many risks associated with e-cigarettes as reported by the U.S Surgeon General. The aerosol from e-cigarettes is not harmless. It can contain harmful and potentially harmful chemicals, including nicotine; ultrafine particles that can be inhaled deep into the lungs; flavoring such as diacetyl, a chemical linked to a serious lung disease; volatile organic compounds such as benzene, which is found in car exhaust; and heavy metals, such as nickel, tin, and lead.
- F. All workers should have a safe workplace so that all workers, as well as nonsmokers including children and elders, can breathe commercial tobacco smoke-free air and be free from the pollution of smokeless commercial tobacco products and dangerous exposure to commercial tobacco thirdhand smoke in public places and workplaces.

- G. Children exposed to secondhand commercial tobacco smoke have an increased risk of asthma, respiratory viral/bacterial infections (e.g., COVID-19), sudden infant death syndrome, developmental abnormalities, and cancer. Secondhand commercial tobacco smoke is particularly hazardous to individuals with chronic diseases (i.e., cardiovascular disease, diabetes, asthma, and chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases (COPD)).
- H. Smoking is linked to an increased risk of developing symptomatic COVID-19. Additionally, current or former smokers are more likely to get severely ill from COVID-19.
- I. According to the 2017 Navajo Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 41% of high school students reported having smoked cigarettes in their lifetime. In addition, 40% of high school students reported having used e-cigarette products in their lifetime. Furthermore, 11% of Navajo high school students reported using smokeless tobacco products compared to the U.S. national high school use at 3.1%.
- J. The cultural, spiritual, and ceremonial use of Dził Nát'oh/Natural Mountain Smoke is an integral part of Diné life.
- K. Diné cultural teachings about Dził Nát'oh/Natural Mountain Smoke and its use are of importance to the health, wellness, and welfare of the Diné people.
- L. The ceremonial use of Dził Nát'oh/Natural Mountain Smoke shall not be restricted.
- M. It is in the best interests of the Navajo Nation to amend Title 13 of the Navajo Nation Code for purposes of addressing the health needs of the Navajo people consistent with findings provided herein.

SECTION THREE. ENACTING THE NAVAJO NATION NIŁCH' ÉÍ BEE ÍÍNÁ - AIR IS LIFE ACT OF 2021

The Navajo Nation Council hereby enacts, within Title 13 of the Navajo Nation Code, the Navajo Nation Niłch' éí Bee Ííná - Air is Life Act of 2021 as follows:

TITLE 13. HEALTH AND WELFARE
CHAPTER 2. COMMERCIAL TOBACCO REGULATION AND LIABILITY

§ 421. Title

This Act shall be known as the "Navajo Nation Níłch' éí Bee Íiná - Air is Life Act of 2021."

§ 422. Purpose

- A. The purpose of this Act is to promote Navajo fundamental traditional views on health and wellness. Breathing secondhand commercial tobacco smoke in public places and workplaces are harmful.
- B. This Act prohibits the use of commercial tobacco products (e.g., conventional cigarettes and pipes, cigars, e-cigarettes, and smokeless tobacco products) in enclosed, indoor workplaces and public places and within a distance of 25 feet from any indoor area where commercial tobacco use are prohibited within the Navajo Nation. This Act does not restrict commercial tobacco use in private residences, unless such are used or otherwise operated for childcare, adult day care, health care facility, or home office. This Act does not prohibit the use of ceremonial tobacco. This Act does not prohibit the use of commercial tobacco products for ceremonial use and/or cultural settings and purposes within the Navajo Nation.
- C. To ensure compliance, this Act provides penalties for violations, including civil penalties.
- D. The Act applies to all facilities and activities within the interior boundary of the Navajo Nation or areas within the jurisdiction of the Navajo Nation.

§ 423. Definitions

The following definitions apply to this Act:

- A. "Ceremonial tobacco" means Dził Nát'oh/Natural Mountain Smoke, other natural untreated tobacco, natural plant, and fresh plants which are used in ceremonial and/or cultural settings and purposes.
- B. "Chew tobacco" or "smokeless tobacco" means any commercial tobacco product that consists of cut, ground, powdered, or leaf tobacco and that is intended to be placed in the oral or nasal cavity.
- C. "Childcare" means caring for one or more children when the caregiver is not the parent or legal guardian of such children.

- D. "Commercial tobacco" means: 1) any product containing, made of, or derived from commercial tobacco or nicotine that is intended for human consumption or is likely to be consumed, whether inhaled, absorbed, or ingested by any other means, including but not limited to, a conventional cigarette, a cigar, commercial pipe tobacco, smokeless tobacco, chewing tobacco, snuff, or snus; 2) any electronic smoking device as defined in this section, and any substances that may be aerosolized or vaporized by such device, whether or not the substance contains nicotine; or 3) any component, part, or accessory of 1) or 2), whether or not any of these contains commercial tobacco or nicotine, including but not limited to filters, rolling papers, blunt or hemp wraps, hookahs, and pipes. "Commercial tobacco product" does not mean drugs, devices, or combination products authorized for sale by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration, as those terms are defined in the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, nor does it mean ceremonial use.
- E. "Electronic smoking device" means any device that may be used to deliver any aerosolized or vaporized substance to the person inhaling from the device, including, but not limited to, an e-cigarette, e-cigar, e-pipe, vape pen, or e-hookah.
- F. "Employee" means any person who performs any service on a full-time, part-time, or contracted basis whether or not the person is denominated an employee, independent contractor or otherwise and whether or not the person is compensated or is a volunteer.
- G. "Employer" means a person, business, partnership, association, limited liability company, corporation, trust, non-profit entities, the Navajo Nation and its enterprises, entities, and political subdivisions that employs the services of one or more individual persons.
- H. "Enclosed area" means all space between a floor and a ceiling that is bounded by walls, doorways, or windows, whether open or closed, covering more than fifty percent (50%) of the combined surface area of the vertical planes constituting the perimeter of the area. A wall includes any retractable divider, garage door, or other physical barrier, whether temporary or permanent.
- I. "Navajo Fundamental tradition" means immutable laws that predate regulation of modern commercial tobacco use. Navajo fundamental tradition resonates with Diné Natural Law. It declares and teaches that the four sacred elements of life,

light/fire, water and earth/pollen in all their forms must be respected, honored and protected, for they sustain life.

- J. "Private Residence" means a house or other dwelling, which is under the exclusive control of one or more private individuals who own or lease the dwelling. A private residence is not a private place when an area in which work is performed in a private residence is a place of employment during hours of operation if: (1) the homeowner uses the area exclusively and regularly as a principal place of business and has one or more on-site employees; or (2) the homeowner uses the area exclusively and regularly as a place to meet or deal with patients, clients, or customers in the normal course of the homeowner's trade or business.
- K. "Public place" means any enclosed area to which the public is invited or in which the general public is permitted, including, but not limited to airports; auditoriums; banks; bars; any other food or liquor establishment; bingo halls, casinos, and other gaming facilities; common areas of rental apartment buildings or other multifamily housing; educational facilities; entertainment facilities; hospitals; hotels/motels; laundromats; meeting rooms; Navajo Nation offices, buildings, and multi-housing; Navajo Nation enterprises and entities offices and buildings; nursing homes, elderly group homes, and assisted living facilities; public transportation vehicles and facilities; reception areas; restaurants; retail stores and other commercial establishments; sports facilities; theaters; and waiting rooms. "Public place" also includes the following outdoor areas: cultural public gathering places or events such as Pow Wows; Navajo Nation parks and cemeteries; and outdoor sports facilities.
- L. "Smoking" means inhaling, exhaling, burning, or carrying any lighted or heated cigar, conventional cigarette or pipe, or any other lighted, heated, or activated commercial tobacco, and nicotine plants intended for inhalation whether natural or synthetic. "Smoking" also means the use of an electronic smoking device. "Smoking" does not include ceremonial use.
- M. "Secondhand commercial tobacco smoke" means the particulate matter, gases, and other byproducts of combustion emitted from a lighted pipe, the lit end of a cigarette, cigar, e-cigarette, or any other form of commercial tobacco and the exhaled by-products of tobacco combustion previously inhaled during the smoking of a pipe, cigarette, cigar, e-cigarette, or any other form of commercial tobacco.

- N. "Sports Facilities" means enclosed and open areas of sports pavilions, stadiums, arenas, gymnasiums, health spas, boxing arenas, rodeo arenas, golf courses, amusement parks, swimming pools, roller & ice rinks, billiard halls, bowling alleys, and other similar places where members of the general public assemble to engage in physical exercise, participate in athletic competition or witness sporting events.
- O. "Workplace" means any enclosed area in its entirety under the control of a public or private employer where workers, regardless of whether they are employees, contractors, or volunteers, perform work or use incidental to their work, including office buildings, work areas, office buildings, work areas, auditoriums, employee lounges, restrooms, conference rooms, meeting rooms, classrooms, cafeterias, hallways, stairs, elevators, escalators, health care facilities, private offices, break areas, if they are enclosed areas. Vehicles for work shall be considered workplaces.

§ 424. Prohibition Against the Use of Commercial Tobacco Products in Public Places and Workplaces in the Navajo Nation

The Navajo Nation hereby prohibits the use of all commercial tobacco products (e.g., conventional cigarettes and pipes, cigars, hookah, electronic-cigarettes, and smokeless tobacco) in all enclosed, indoor workplaces and public places and within a distance of 25 feet from any indoor area where commercial tobacco products are prohibited within the Navajo Nation, except as allowed in Section 425.

§ 425. Where Commercial Tobacco Use and Smoking are Not Regulated

Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act to the contrary, the following uses shall not be subject to the restrictions of this Act:

- A. Private residences, unless made available to the general public for commercial uses, including but not limited to childcare, health care, or other businesses open to the general public as defined under Section 423 of this Act.
- B. While the Navajo Nation recognizes the fundamental use of Dził Nát'oh/Natural Mountain Smoke and other natural plants for bona fide traditional ceremonial purposes, this Act does not prohibit the use of commercial tobacco products for ceremonial use and/or cultural settings and purposes within the Navajo Nation.

§ 426. Posting of Signs

Within the Navajo Nation, in coordination with the Navajo Department of Health, approved signs shall be conspicuously posted in every building and entrance or other area where the use of commercial tobacco products are prohibited by this Act. Any and all entities having control of such buildings or other areas shall publicly post warning signs, including decals of internationally recognized graphic displays. The signs in Diné bizaad (Navajo language) and English shall clearly state or display that commercial tobacco use in any form are prohibited, and must designate the established phone number, e-mail address, or postal mailing address to report violations.

§ 427. Commercial Tobacco-Free and Smoke-Free Workplace

- A. It shall be the responsibility of employers to provide a commercial tobacco free and smoke-free workplace for all employees in accordance with this Act. Within ninety (90) days of the effective date of this Act each employer having a workplace located within the territorial jurisdiction of the Navajo Nation shall adopt, implement, make known, and maintain a written commercial tobacco free policy in accordance with this Act.
- B. The Níłch' éí Bee Ííná - Air Is Life Act shall be communicated to all employees within four weeks of the employer's adoption of such required policy and to all newly hired employees in accordance with this Act.
- C. All employers shall provide a written copy of the Níłch' éí Bee Ííná-Air Is Life Act to all current employees and newly hired employees on the first day of employment.
- D. A person or employer that has control of an area in which commercial tobacco use are prohibited by this chapter shall direct anyone who is using commercial tobacco products in violation of this chapter to extinguish the product being used. If they do not stop using the commercial tobacco product, the person or employer shall refuse any service and shall immediately ask them to leave the property. If the ejection is from a public event, it shall be for the duration of the public event.
- E. There shall be no retaliation against any person exercising their rights as outlined within this Act. No employer may discharge, refuse to hire, penalize, discriminate against, or in any manner retaliate against employee, applicant for

employment, or customer because the employee, applicant, or customer exercises any rights afforded by this law or reports or attempts to prosecute a violation of this law.

- F. All proprietors, employers, or other person or entity in charge of a public place, public meeting, public transportation, or place of employment must not provide smoking equipment, including ashtrays or matches, in areas where smoking is prohibited.
- G. The Navajo Department of Health shall provide cessation materials developed by the Navajo Department of Health and Indian Health Service to employers and to any citizen who requests them.

§ 428. Enforcement

- A. The Navajo Department of Health and Navajo Division of Public Safety shall enforce this Act and be responsible for issuance of citations for violation of this Act.
- B. The Navajo Department of Health and Navajo Division of Public Safety shall establish a designated telephone number, e-mail, and postal mailing address to report violations. Any citizen who desires to register an oral or written complaint under this Act may initiate a complaint through the designated telephone number, e-mail, or postal mailing address.
- C. Notice of the provisions as set forth in this Act shall be given to business license applicants for business licenses on the Navajo Nation.
- D. In addition to the remedies provided by the provisions of this Act, any person aggrieved by the failure of the owner, operator, manager, or other person in control of a public place, or workplace may apply for injunctive relief to enforce those provisions in any district court of the Navajo Nation.
- E. All proprietors, business owners, managers, operators, or organizations of any establishment regulated by this Article may be held civilly liable for failure to enforce the provisions herein unless they have taken reasonable steps toward compliance. A business owner, manager, or employee of a place regulated by this Act shall inform any person who is using commercial tobacco products that is in violation of this law that use of commercial tobacco products are illegal and request that the illegal use of commercial tobacco products

stop immediately, if the person does not refrain from using these products after being asked to do so, ask the person to leave. If the person refuses to leave, the proprietor, person, or entity in charge shall handle the situation consistent with lawful methods for handling other persons acting in a disorderly manner or as a trespasser, and in addition, the person using commercial tobacco products illegally may be fined a civil penalty. A proprietor, person, or entity in charge of a public place, public meeting, place of employment, or public transportation must not retaliate or take adverse action against an employee or anyone else who, in good faith, reports a violation of this Act to the proprietor or person in charge of the public place, public meeting, place of employment, or public transportation, or to the commissioner of health or other designee responsible for enforcing.

- F. If the Navajo Department of Health has reason to believe that a violation of this law exists, the Department may enter upon and into any public place or workplace for purposes of determining compliance with this law. However, the Department may inspect public places where food or alcohol is served at any time to determine compliance with this law.
- G. The issuance of a citation may be appealed to the Office of Hearings and Appeals within ten calendar days of the issuance of the citation.
- H Subject to the approval of the Health, Education and Human Services Committee of the Navajo Nation Council, the Navajo Department of Health shall establish an infraction/penalty schedule and shall be authorized to promulgate rules and regulations for the implementation and enforcement of this law.

§ 429. Civil Penalties

- A. Any proprietor, person, or entity that owns, leases, manages, operates, or otherwise controls the use of an area in which commercial tobacco use is prohibited under this Act, and that knowingly fails to comply with the Act, is guilty and in violation of this Act and subject to administrative citation. Because commercial tobacco use is an addiction, the encouragement of commercial tobacco cessation services will be recommended to those who violate this Act.
- B. Each violation of this Act occurs shall be considered a separate and distinct violation.

- C. Repeated violation of this Act by a person who owns, manages, operates, or otherwise controls a public place or workplace may result in a suspension or revocation of any permit or license issued to the person for the premises on which the violation occurred.
- D. A suspension or revocation of permit or license shall not be lifted until the violation is brought into compliance in accordance with regulations established by the Navajo Department of Health.
- E. The Navajo Department of Health shall have the authority to increase the initial civil penalties set forth herein after reasonable notice to the public.
- F. Any violation of this chapter may be remedied by a civil action brought by the Navajo Nation Department of Justice, including, but not limited to, administrative or judicial nuisance abatement proceedings, civil code enforcement proceedings, and suits for injunctive relief.

§ 430. Public Education

The Navajo Department of Health shall provide public health information, education, and awareness regarding the purposes and requirements of this Act. The Department shall conduct any and all prevention, education, and cessation services to address this act shall including publications and disseminations in Diné bizaad (Navajo language) and English of using visual/audio, educational materials, to explaining the provisions of this Act to affected businesses, organizations, entities, and governmental agencies shall be conducted by the program listed above. The Department may establish an internet website to assist in its public education.

§ 431. Liberal Construction

This Act shall be liberally construed to further its purposes.

§ 432. Amendment

This Act shall not be repealed or amended except by the Navajo Nation Council.

SECTION FOUR. EFFECTIVE DATE

The provisions of this Act shall become effective in accord with 2 N.N.C § 221(B).

SECTION FIVE. CODIFICATION


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

SECTION SIX. SAVINGS CLAUSE

Should any provision of this Act be determined invalid by the Navajo Nation Supreme Court, or the District Courts of the Navajo Nation, without appeal to the Navajo Nation Supreme Court, or any other court of competent jurisdiction, those portions of the Act which are not determined invalid shall remain the law of the Navajo Nation.

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 03 Opposed, on this 19th day of October 2021.



Honorable Seth Damon, Speaker
24th Navajo Nation Council

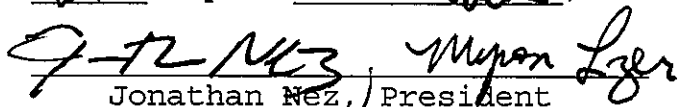
10.28.2021
DATE

Motion: Honorable Vince R. James
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 6th day of November, 2021.


Jonathan Nez, President
Navajo Nation

2. I, hereby, veto the foregoing legislation, pursuant to 2 N.N.C. § 1005 (C) (11), on this _____ day of _____, 2021 for the reason(s) expressed in the attached letter to the Speaker.

Jonathan Nez, President
Navajo Nation

NAVAJO NATION

909

10/19/2021

Navajo Nation Council 2021 Fall Session

05:24:13 PM

Amd# to Amd#

Legislation 0174-21: Enacting

PASSED

MOT James, V

the Navajo Nation

SEC Yazzie

Nilch'Ei Bee lina-Air is Life
Act of 2021

Yeas : 20

Nays : 3

Excused : 0

Not Voting : 0

Yea : 20

Begay, K

Daniels

Smith

Tso, E

Begay, P

Freeland, M

Stewart, W

Walker, T

Brown

Halona, P

Tso

Wauneka, E

Charles-Newton

James, V

Tso, C

Yazzie

Crotty

Slater, C

Tso, D

Yellowhair

Nay : 3

Nez, R

Begay, E

Henio, J

Excused : 0

Not Voting : 0

Presiding Speaker: Damon