

RESOLUTION OF THE
NAVAJO NATION COUNCIL

22nd NAVAJO NATION COUNCIL—FOURTH YEAR, 2014

AN ACT

RELATING TO LAW AND ORDER, RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT, BUDGET AND FINANCE, HEALTH, EDUCATION AND HUMAN SERVICES, NAABIK' IYATI' AND NAVAJO NATION COUNCIL; AMENDING TITLE 24 OF THE NAVAJO NATION CODE BY ENACTING THE HEALTHY DINÉ NATION ACT OF 2014

BE IT ENACTED:

Section 1. Findings

The Navajo Nation finds the following with respect to this resolution.

- A. According to Navajo Area Indian Health Service, there are 25,000 Navajos with diabetes and another 75,000 are pre-diabetic. The *Sweet Success* data reports the following in 2011: 31% of Navajo pregnancies were complicated (BMI's) in the overweight or obese range. Division of Diabetes Treatment and Prevention, Indian Health Service Headquarters (2012). Unpublished, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the Indian Health Service. Division of Diabetes Treatment and Prevention (2012), Annual diabetes clinical outcomes audit and Navajo sweet success annual audit (a tracking tool) (2012). Unpublished, Navajo Area Indian Health Service, St. Michaels, Arizona.
- B. At an average, it costs over \$13,000 per person annually to treat diabetes. The cost for treating diabetes related complications can exceed \$100,000 per person. O'Connell JM, Wilson C, Manson SM, & Acton KJ (2012). The costs of treating American Indian adults with diabetes within the Indian Health Service, research and practice. *American Indian Journal of Public Health*.

- C. According to the *Navajo Area* [Indian Health Service, IHS] *GPRA Report 2009*, of the obesity rate within the seven (7) Navajo Area IHS service units ranged from 23% to 60%, the overweight rate ranged from 17% to 39% for all age groups, and overall, "the highest percentage of patients identified as obese are those ages 25 to 54, the highest service unit is Tuba City with 60 % of those with calculated BMIs." Navajo Area Indian Health Service (2009). Navajo area GPRA report 2009: government performance results act, (GPRA) program assessment rating tool (PART) report (07/1/08-06/30/09). Unpublished, St. Michaels, Arizona.
- D. According to the *Center of Disease Control and Prevention*, "each year, more than 13,000 young people are diagnosed with type 1 diabetes" and "health care providers are finding more and more children with type 2 diabetes, a disease usually diagnosed in adults aged 40 years or older." For only American Indians, there is a "statistically significant increase in the prevalence of type 2 diabetes among children and adolescents." Center of Disease Control and Prevention (2013). Children and diabetes. <http://www.cdc.gov/diabetes/projects/cda2.htm>
- E. According to the *Mayo Clinic*, primary risk factors of Type 2 Diabetes in children are overweight, obesity, inactivity, race, and family history. Symptoms can include increased thirst, increased urination, increased hunger, weight loss, fatigue, blurred vision, slow-healing sores or frequent infections, areas of and darkened skin. Complications can include heart and blood vessel disease, increased risk cardiovascular problems, including heart disease, stroke, high cholesterol and high blood pressure, nerve damage (neuropathy), kidney damage (nephropathy), eye damage, foot damage, and skin conditions. Mayo Clinic (2014). Type 2 diabetes in children. <http://www.mayoclinic.org/diseases-conditions/type-2-diabetes-in-children/basics/definition/con-20030124>
- F. According to the *American Journal of Clinical Nutrition*, "consumption of sugar-sweetened beverages (SSBs), particularly carbonated soft drinks, may be a key contributor to the epidemic of overweight and obesity, by

virtue of these beverages' high added sugar content, low satiety, and incomplete compensation for total energy." There is a "positive association between greater intakes of SSBs and weight gain and obesity in both children and adults" and the "weight of epidemiologic and experimental evidence indicates that a greater consumption of SSBs is associated with weight gain and obesity." There is "sufficient evidence [that] exists for public health strategies to discourage consumption of sugary drinks as part of a healthy lifestyle." Malik, Vasanti S., Schulze, Matthias B., and Hu, Frank B. (2006). Intake of sugar-sweetened beverages and weight gain: a systematic review. *American Journal of Clinical Nutrition*. Aug 2006; 84(2): 274-288. <http://ajcn.nutrition.org/content/84/2/274.long>

- G. According to the Navajo Nation Human Rights Commission, "the right to food is a human right recognized under international law that protects the right of all human beings to feed themselves in dignity, either by producing their food or by purchasing it." Resolution NNHRCFeb-02-09.
- H. According to the *New York Times Magazine* cover story "The Extraordinary Science of Addictive Junk Food" states that people are "addicted to junk food" and "this addiction will only deepen as the food industry continues to find new ways to get people hooked on foods that are convenient and inexpensive." Kalaidis, Jen. (2013). Should the U.S. adopt a fat tax? *The Week*.
- I. According to the *British Medical Journal*, economists agree that "government intervention, including taxation, is justified when the market fails to provide the optimum amount of a good for society's well-being." Kalaidis, Jen. (2013). Should the U.S. adopt a fat tax? *The Week*.
- J. According to the *Diné Food Sovereignty* report, 74% of respondents "think health problems in [their] communities are caused by a lack of healthy and nutritious food." Diné Policy Institute (2014). Diné food sovereignty: a report on the Navajo Nation food system and the case to rebuild a self-sufficient food system for the Diné people. <Http://www.dinecollege.edu/institutes/DPI/Docs/dpi-food-sovereignty-report.pdf>

- K. According to the *Diné Food Sovereignty* report, "the United States Department of Agriculture identifies nearly all of the Navajo Nation's 27,000 square miles as a food desert," which is defined as "an area, either urban or rural, without access to affordable fresh and healthy foods" and where "heavily processed foods are often readily available." Diné Policy Institute (2014). *Diné food sovereignty: a report on the Navajo Nation food system and the case to rebuild a self-sufficient food system for the Diné people.*
<http://www.dinecollege.edu/institutes/DPI/Docs/dpi-food-sovereignty-report.pdf>
- L. According to the *Tsehootsooi Medical Center Community Health Needs Assessment*, 86.74% of respondents recommended facilities needed in their community: walking trails, 42.54%; recreational, 60.87%; playground, 46.87%; and other, 8.47%. Health programs were recommended by 88.77% of the respondents with the following: CPR classes, 33.89%; cultural classes/resources, 34.35%; fitness instruction, 52.95%; health education/programs, 50.09%; nutrition classes, 52.12%; parenting groups, 37.66%; and other, 8.66%. Clichee, Dominic, M. (2013). *Tsehootsooi Medical Center community health needs assessment.*
<http://www.fdihb.org/files/downloads/TMC%20CHAH%20v3.2%20without%20implementation%20plans.pdf>
- M. According to the *Chinle Health Council Community Health Assessment*, community respondents identified diabetes, obesity, and unhealthy foods as the top three important health issues in their communities, with diabetes as the number one health issue in the Chinle communities. Respondents identified "Wellness/Health education (Nutrition), Community events, Wellness Center" as the "most important factors for a healthy community." Respondents rated the health of their community with the following "Nutrition/bad food, Exercise, Unidentified illness/sickness/disease." Lynch, Patrick D. & Clichee, Dominic M. (2012). *Chinle Health Council community health assessment.* Unpublished, Chinle Health Council.

- N. The revenue generated from the Healthy Diné Nation Act of 2014 will be earmarked for chapters to plan for community originated wellness projects such as farming and vegetable gardens; greenhouses; farmers' markets; healthy convenience stores; clean water; clean communities; wellness/exercise equipment and supplies; skate parks; health classes; parks; traditional, intergenerational, and contemporary wellness; traditional and non-traditional healthy food preparation classes; food processing and storage facilities; health food initiatives; community food cooperatives; playgrounds; basketball courts; walking, running, biking trails; picnic grounds, swimming pools; emergency preparedness; agricultural, recreational, health, youth clubs; library; Navajo traditional craft classes, equine therapy, health coaching; and any other community-based wellness projects to address improvements to physical and social environment of the community that are planned, implemented, directed, and reported by members of the Navajo Nation communities.
- O. The Healthy Diné Nation Act of 2014 is to take responsibility of our health crisis, to raise awareness of unhealthy foods, to empower everyone to lead productive and healthy lives. This Act will impact physical and social environment where communities are empowered to take positive action; improve local capacity for wellness and improved health; make healthy food available and easily accessible; provide communities with clean water and recycling centers; reduce rates of chronic diseases such as obesity, diabetes, heart diseases, cancer, etc.; preserve Diné tradition, culture, and language; preserve Diné traditional food; maintain a healthy weight; improve academic achievement of healthy children and youth; generate active and healthy communities; foster well-informed, educated communities about health and wellness to make positive, healthy choices, healthy individuals and families; build a healthy, thriving, and productive workforce; promote healthy businesses; reduce health care costs; to save lives and money; and to allow the people to take ownership of healthy initiatives; to protect and preserve our population for future healthy generations.
- P. It is the intent of the Navajo Nation Council, by approving the Healthy Diné Nation Act of 2014 to diminish the human and economic costs of obesity and diabetes on the Navajo

Nation. The intent is to improve health by creating the environment that supports health and wellness with a dedicated revenue source for Community Wellness Projects designed by Navajo Nation Chapters to prevent obesity, Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus, and other such health conditions by discouraging excessive consumption of sweetened beverages and minimal to no nutritional value food items high in sugar, salt, and saturated fat.

- Q. There is public support for the proposed tax on sweetened beverages and minimal-to-no nutritional value food items among communities across the Navajo Nation. Navajo Nation Chapter Resolutions and resolutions from other entities in support of a tax on minimal-to-no nutritional value food items are attached hereto as Exhibit A.
- R. The Navajo Nation finds it is in the best interest of the Navajo Nation to amend Title 24 of the Navajo Nation Code and to enact the Healthy Diné Nation Act of 2014.

Section 2. Amendments to Title 24 of the Navajo Nation Code

The Navajo Nation hereby amends Title 24 of the Navajo Nation Code, 24 N.N.C. §§ 1001-1024, as follows:

**NAVAJO NATION CODE ANNOTATED
TITLE 24. TAXATION
CHAPTER 11. HEALTHY DINÉ NATION ACT OF 2014**

§1001. Short title

The tax imposed by this Chapter shall be called the "Healthy Diné Nation Act of 2014".

§1002. Purpose

The Navajo Nation Council hereby enacts this tax for the privilege of engaging in retail business activity within the Navajo Nation, and for purposes of defraying necessary governmental expenses at the national and local level incurred in providing for the public welfare.

§1003. Tax Imposed

A tax is hereby imposed on the gross receipts of a ~~retail~~
~~business~~ person. The tax due for a period is determined by first
calculating applicable gross receipts from all minimal-to-no
nutritional value food items sold for a period, and then
multiplying those gross receipts from all minimal-to-no
nutritional value food items sold by the applicable tax rate.
This tax shall be reviewed at the end of the calendar year ~~2034~~
2020 ~~unless extended~~ for extension by the Navajo Nation Council

§1004. Legal Incidence and Responsibility for Payment

The person liable for the payment of the tax imposed by this
Chapter is the person receiving the gross receipts from the sale
of minimal-to-no nutritional value food item(s).

§1005. Rate of Tax

The rate shall be two percent (2%) of all minimal-to-no
nutritional value food item(s) sold (.02 x all minimal-to-no
nutritional value food item(s) sold).

§1006. Administration

All provisions of the Uniform Tax Administration Statute apply
to this Chapter.

§1007. Definitions

Subject to additional definitions (if any) contained in the
subsequent sections of this Chapter, and unless the context
otherwise requires, in this Chapter:

A. "Community Wellness Projects" means Navajo Nation
Chapter community-based, community-owned wellness projects
to address improvements to the physical and social
environment of the community because of the need to prevent
and/or reduce the incidence of obesity and Type 2 Diabetes
Mellitus. Projects may include: farming and vegetable
gardens; greenhouses; farmers' markets; healthy convenience
stores; clean water; clean communities; wellness/exercise
equipment and supplies; skate parks; health classes; parks;

traditional, intergenerational, and contemporary wellness; traditional and non-traditional healthy food preparation classes; food processing and storage facilities; health food initiatives; community food cooperatives; playgrounds; basketball courts; walking, running, biking trails; picnic grounds, swimming pools; emergency preparedness; agricultural, recreational, health, youth clubs; library; Navajo traditional craft classes, equine therapy, health coaching; and any other community-based wellness projects to address improvements to physical and social environment of the community that are planned, implemented, directed, and reported by members of the Navajo Nation communities.

B. "Minimal-to-no nutritional value food" means sweetened beverages and prepackaged and non-prepackaged snacks stripped of essential nutrients and high in salt, saturated fat, and sugar including sweetened beverages, sweets, chips, and crisps.

i. "Sweetened beverages" means a beverage, whether carbonated or noncarbonated in any form sold for human consumption. It shall include: soda; flavored water; sports drinks; energy drinks; fountain drinks; iced coffee; iced tea; flavored drinks; drinks containing sugar with natural fruit juice, natural vegetable juice, fruit juice, or vegetable juice; a powder, or base product as a liquid for sale.

ii. "Sweets" means any preparation that has a high content of sugar, sometimes in combination with flour, milk, butter, shortening, eggs, dried fruits, nuts, etc., such as candy, frozen desserts, pastries, pudding and gelatin based desserts or baked and fried goods.

iii. "Snack chips and Crisps" (sodium and saturated fat) means crispy type snack foods that are often fried, baked, or toasted, such as potato chips, tortilla chips, pita chips, or cheese puffs that are high in sodium and fat.

iii. "Snack chips and Crisps" (sodium and saturated fat) means crispy type snack foods that are often fried, baked, or toasted, such as potato chips,

tortilla chips, pita chips, or cheese puffs that are high in sodium and fat.

iii. "Snack chips and Crisps" (sodium and saturated fat) means crispy type snack foods that are often fried, baked, or toasted, such as potato chips, tortilla chips, pita chips, or cheese puffs that are high in sodium and fat.

iv. "Sugar" includes sugar confections but not limited to sucrose, dextrose fructose, corn syrup, high-fructose corn syrup, dextrin, galactose, glucose, honey, lactose, fructose, other processed caloric sweeteners, and those derived from fruit juice.

v. "Corn syrup" means syrup made from cornstarch, consisting of dextrose, maltose and dextrans.

vi. "Sweetener" includes artificial sweetener, which includes aspartame, saccharin, sucralose, stevia, cyclamate, xylitol, mogrosides, and many others.

vii. "Natural fruit juice or fruit juice" means the original liquid resulting from the pressing of fruit, the liquid resulting from the reconstitution of fruit juice concentrate of the liquid resulting from the restoration of fruit concentrate or the liquid resulting from the restoration of water to dehydrated fruit juice.

viii. "Natural vegetable juice or vegetable juice" means the original liquid resulting from the pressing of one or more vegetables. Liquid resulting from the reconstitution of vegetable juice concentrate or the liquid resulting from the restoration of water to dehydrated vegetable juice.

ix. "Powder or base product" means a solid mixture of basic ingredients, including sugar, used in making, mixing or compounding soft drinks by mixing the powder of other base product with water, ice

syrup, simple syrup, fruits, vegetables, fruit juice or any other product suitable to make a sweetened beverage.

x. "Candy" means snacks prepared of sugar, honey, salt, saturated fat, other natural or artificial sweeteners in combination with chocolate; dried fruits; fudge; marshmallows; nuts; mints; peanut brittle; white flour; other ingredients or flavorings in many forms such as soft, hard, bars, drops, liquid, spray, floss, carbonated, crystallized, tape, paper, thread, chewy, jelly, gum, powder or pieces.

xi. "Frozen desserts" means any sweet item made by freezing liquid or semisolids, based on naturally and/or artificially flavored water, fruit purees, dairy or diary substitutes, custards; combined with fruits, nuts, candy, sweets, or other ingredients.

xii. "Pastries" consist of any mixed, baked, or fried products made primarily but not exclusively from any form of flour, sugar, artificial sweeteners, dairy, shortening, oil, butter, baking powder, nuts, fruits, eggs, jelly, and other filling ingredients.

xiii. "Pudding and gelatin based desserts" means any soft, colorful or colorless, sweet preparation based, which could include dairy, eggs, sugar, or other sweeteners, collagen, cornstarch, or any other flavorings.

xiv. "Baked and fried goods" means baked or fried dough, batter, mixes, and decoration products such as cakes, cookies, and pastries that are high in saturated fat and/or sugar.

§1008 Navajo Nation Government

A. Sales by corporations owned by the Navajo Nation government or any political subdivision thereof shall be fully subject to the tax imposed by this Chapter.

B. Sales by the government of the Navajo Nation, or political subdivisions or enterprises thereof, shall be subject to the tax imposed by this Chapter.

§1009. Reserved

§1011. Reserved

§1012. Filing of Return

A. Each person must file a return indicating all sales from applicable gross receipts and the tax due under this Chapter for each period by the fifteenth day of the second month after the end of each calendar quarter. Returns are due on February 15, May 15, August 15, and November 15 of each calendar year.

B. The Commission may by form or regulation require that other information, records or relevant documents which it deems necessary for the proper and efficient administration of this Chapter be included with the return and signed by a specified person.

C. No return need be filed by any person who is exempt under §609, provided that the Office of the Navajo Tax Commission may require such person to file the information necessary to establish its exempt status.

D. In the case of the exemption provided for in §609(A), the filing by a person of a proper certificate of exemption with the Office of the Navajo Tax /Commission shall constitute a claim for exemption.

§1013. Payment of Tax

Payment in full of the taxes owed for a particular period is due on the same date that the completed return for that same period is due. The Office of the Navajo Tax Commission, however, may require payment of any taxes due on a monthly basis.

§1014. Recordkeeping

A. Each person shall keep all records which pertain to or relate in any manner to all sales from any business activity engaged in at any time by such person. Such records shall be maintained separately for each reporting period during which a person is engaged in business activity.

B. Records required to be kept must be preserved for four years beyond the end of the period for which the records relate.

§1015. Reserved**§1016. Reserved****§1017. Reserved****§1018. Reserved****§1019. Reserved****§1020. Allocation of Revenue**

After allocation to permanent or special revenue funds as required by Navajo Nation law, and allocation to the Tax Administration Suspense Fund as required by the fiscal policy adopted by the Navajo Tax Commission for such Fund, the net revenue from this Chapter shall be disbursed as follows:

A. One hundred percent (100%) of the Healthy Diné Nation Act of 2014 revenue collected from retail establishments located in the Navajo Nation shall be deposited into the Community Wellness Development Projects Fund to be appropriated pursuant to a fund management plan approved by

the Budget and Finance Committee and administered by the Division of Community Development; and

B. The Division shall disburse the funds to the chapters as seed money for leverage to initiate, match, and/or improve community wellness projects.

1021. No Conflict with Local Governance Act

The provisions of this Chapter and corresponding regulations shall not be construed inconsistently with the Local Governance Act, 26 N.N.C §§ 1-2008.

§1022. Severability

If any provision of this Chapter, as amended, or its application to any person or circumstance, is held invalid by a final judgment of a court of competent jurisdiction, the invalidity shall not affect other provisions or applications of the Chapter which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to this end, the provisions of this Chapter are severable.

§1023. Reserved

§1024. Repeals

All laws or parts of laws (or attachments thereto) which are inconsistent with the provisions of this Chapter are hereby repealed, including, without limitation, any law purporting to waive any right of taxation by the Navajo Nation.

Section 3. Development of a Fund Management Plan

The Division of Community Development is hereby directed to develop a Community Wellness Development Projects Fund Management Plan.

Section 4. Effective Date

The amendments enacted herein shall be effective pursuant to 2 N.N.C. §221(B), and after the Navajo Tax Commission has promulgated the regulations, but no later than October 1, 2014.

Section 5. Codification

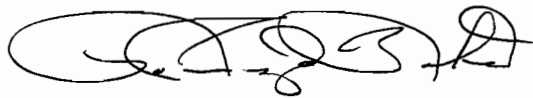
The provisions of the Act which amend or adopt new sections of the Navajo Nation Code shall be codified by the Office of Legislative Counsel. The Office of Legislative Counsel shall incorporate such amended provisions in the next codification of the Navajo Nation Code.

Section 6. Savings Clause

Should any portion of the amendment enacted herein be determined invalid by the Navajo Nation Supreme Court, or the District Court of the Navajo Nation, without appeal to the Navajo Nation Supreme Court, those portions not determined invalid shall remain in 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 10 in favor and 4 opposed, this 14th day of November 2014.



LoRenzo Bates, Pro Tem Speaker
Navajo Nation Council

11-17-14

Date

Motion: Honorable Jonathan Nez
Second: Honorable Nelson BeGaye

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 NOV 21 2014 2014.



Ben Shelly, President
Navajo Nation

2. I hereby veto the foregoing legislation, pursuant to 2 N.N.C. §1005 (C) (11), this _____ day of _____ 2014 for the reason(s) expressed in the attached letter to the Speaker.

Ben Shelly, President
Navajo Nation



Bahastl'ah Chapter
Post Office Box 4424
Yahtahey, New Mexico 87375
Office (505) 735-2600/2601
Fax (505) 735-2605



Norman John, II
President

Randolph Lee,
Vice President

Joan M. Nez,
Secretary/Treasurer

Mel R. Begay,
Council Delegate

RESOLUTION OF THE BAHASTL'AH CHAPTER
Resolution No. BAHA 3-10-13-VIIIK

SUPPORTING THE DINÉ COMMUNITY ADVOCACY ALLIANCE (DCAA) SUGAR-SWEETENED BEVERAGES/JUNK FOOD INITIATIVE BY IMPOSING A TWO PERCENT (2%) SALES TAX INCREASE ON THE NAVAJO NATION

WHEREAS:

1. The Bahastl'ah Navajo Chapter is a certified local governmental unit of the Navajo Nation and is authorized by 2 N.T.C. 4001 and 4029(a) to review and promote matters that affect the local community and to make appropriate recommendations to the Navajo Nation, Federal, State, County and local agencies for consideration and/or approval; and
2. Pursuant to 26 Navajo Nation Code, Section 103 (A), the members of each Chapter, at a duly called meeting, are authorized to oversee the authority delegated to the Chapter pursuant to this act; and
3. The Diné Community Advocacy Alliance (DCAA) was established on March 2012 and includes 70 Community Advocates representing communities across the Navajo Nation; and
4. The DCAA was activated as a response to the high rate of diabetes, obesity, the related complications and its continued negative effects on our elders, families, youth and children; and
5. According to Navajo Area Indian Health Service there are 25,000 Navajos with diabetes and another 75,000 are pre-diabetic. The Sweet Success data reports the following in 2011: 31% of Navajo pregnancies were complicated by diabetes; 89% of these women had pre-pregnancy Body Mass Index (BMI's) in the overweight or obese range; and
6. At an average, it costs over \$13,000 per person annually to treat diabetes. The cost for treating diabetes related complications can exceed \$100,000; and
7. In the past two decades, the prevalence of overweight and obesity increased dramatically among our Navajo adults and children. In 2009 the obesity rate within the eight service units of the Navajo Area Indian Health Service range from 23% to 60% and the overweight rate ranged from 17% to 39% for all age groups; and
8. Overweight and obesity are significant risk factors for many debilitating diseases and conditions that include heart disease, hypertension, colon and breast cancer, arthritis, sleep apnea, respiratory problems, reproductive complications, and diabetes. Overweight is the most important risk factor for the development for Type 2 Diabetes in youth; and
9. Sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food contribute to obesity. Sugar sweetened beverages are the largest single source of added sweeteners in the United States diet. Each 12-ounce soft drink per day consumed by children increases their odds of becoming obese by 60%. High soft drink consumption increases the risk of diabetes by 38% in women; and
10. An increase in the cost of sugar-sweetened beverages to include soda pop, energy drinks, fruit drinks, fruit punch, sweetened tea, sports drinks, etc. and junk food to include chips, candy, cookies, pastries, etc., will

reduce purchasing and consumption, thereby reducing the risk for overweight and obesity, diabetes and the associated health complications; and

11. The taxation of two percent (2%) tax on all sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food would reduce consumption of these items, improve nutrition, decrease obesity and diabetes and improve the overall well-being of our Navajo people; and
12. The revenue generated from the tax will be earmarked for communities to plan for community originated and owned wellness initiatives such as wellness centers, community parks, basketball courts, walking, running and bike trails, community gardens, family picnic grounds, and health education classes.
13. There is overwhelming public support for the propose tax increase on sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food among communities across the Navajo Nation.

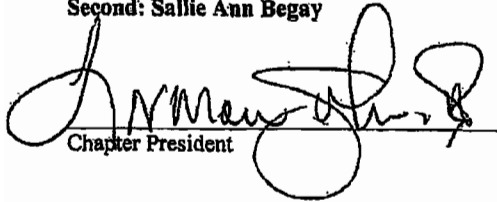
NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT

The Bahastl'ah Chapter hereby supports the DCAA Sugar Sweetened Beverage/Junk Food Taxation Initiative to increase the cost of sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food by imposing a 2% tax increase on the Navajo Nation.

CERTIFICATION

WE HEREBY CERTIFY the foregoing resolution was duly considered by the Bahastl'ah Chapter at a duly called meeting at Bahastl'ah Chapter, Navajo Nation, New Mexico at which a quorum was present and that same was passed with a vote of 25 in favor, 00 opposed, and 02 abstained this 10th day of March 2013.

Motion: Bob Sandoval
Second: Sallie Ann Begay


Chapter President

THE NAVAJO NATION

HARRY HUBBARD
Chapter President

JONATHAN PERRY
Chapter Vice - President

CHARLES LONG
Chapter Secretary/Treasurer



DANNY SIMPSON
Council Delegate

ANDREW MARTIN
Community Service Coordinator

CHRISTINA PLATERO
Accounts Maintenance Specialist

BECENTI CHAPTER

P.O. BOX 708 CROWNPOINT, NM 87313 PHONE: (505) 786-2283/2284 FAX: (505) 786-2285 www.becenti.nndes.org

March 12, 2013

Becenti Chapter
Land Use Planning Committee
P.O. Box 708
Crownpoint, New Mexico 87313

Dear Honorable Council Delegates of the Twenty Second Navajo Nation Council:

This is a letter of support and/or endorsement for the Din4 Community Advocacy Alliance (DCAA), a grass root community advocacy group on the Navajo Nation. The advocacy group is advocating to the Navajo Nation Council to enact legislation and policy to impose sales tax on soda, sugar sweetened beverages, and junk food that is being sold across the Navajo Indian Reservation.

Due to the high consumption of these items in convenience stores, grocery stores and trading posts, revenues generated in the form of sales tax will be utilized by the consumers of the Navajo Nation.

The continued high availability and huge consumption of soda, sugar sweetened beverages and junk food has provided an environment on the Navajo Nation that has led to decreased health and well-being among the Navajo People. It has become imperative that policy, laws and legislation be enacted to bring forth education, awareness and enforcement to allow the Navajo People as consumers to make the appropriate choices necessary to live a long life of health and wellness.

The revenue generated from the sales tax will be returned to the Navajo People through the Navajo Division of Community Development (NDCD) that provides funding to the one hundred ten (110) Navajo Nation Chapters throughout the Navajo Nation. The funds will be made available to be utilized by the community people to fund projects for wellness activities to include the following:

1. Wellness Centers
2. Basketball Courts/Processing/Storage Facilities
3. Walking/Running/Biking Trails
4. Intergenerational & Traditional Wellness Classes
5. Family/Community Picnic Grounds
6. Traditional Food Cooking Classes
7. Navajo Cooperatives w/ Food
8. Traditional Food Education
9. Community Gardens
10. Community Parks/ Playgrounds
11. Farmers Markets

The funds will also benefit the Farm Boards, Farm Committees and the Community Land Use Planning Committees that act as a focal point at the community level for planning, project development and securing land for projects that benefit its membership. If there are any questions, please don't hesitate to call a Din4 Community Advocacy Alliance member at 928 729-2536. Thank you.

Respectfully,

Handwritten signature of Jonathan Perry.

Jonathan Perry, President
Community Land Use Planning Committee

THE NAVAJO NATION

BENJAMIN BENALLY
President

MARJORIE LANTANA
Vice – President

CHARLES LONG
Secretary/Treasurer



DANNY SIMPSON
Council Delegate

ANDREW MARTIN
Community Service Coordinator

CHRISTINA PLATERO
Accounts Maintenance Specialist

BECENTI CHAPTER

P.O. BOX 708 CROWNPOINT, NM 87313 PHONE: (505) 786-2283/2284 FAX: (505) 786-2285 www.becenti.nndes.org

RESOLUTION OF THE BECENTI NAVAJO CHAPTER RESOLUTION NO: BNC-111813-6

TITLE: **SUPPORTING THE DINÉ COMMUNITY ADVOCACY ALLIANCE (DCAA)
SUGAR SWEETENED BEVERAGES/JUNK FOOD INITIATIVE BY IMPOSING
A TWO PERCENT (2%) SALES TAX INCREASE ON THE NAVAJO NATION.**

WHEREAS:

1. Pursuant to Navajo Tribal Council Resolution CJ-20-55 Becenti Navajo Chapter is a duly certified Chapter of the Navajo Nation and is vested with the authority to address and resolve local matters and issues in the best interest of the Chapter and Community members and coordinate with or refer appropriate subject matters to the Navajo Nation, Federal, State, County and Municipal governments; and
2. By Resolution CAP-34-98 the Navajo Nation Council enacted the Navajo Nation Local Governance Act and is codified at Title Twenty Six (26) of the Navajo Nation Code; and
3. The Local Governance Act recognizes governance at the local level which consequently delegates to Chapters certain governmental authority to deal with local matters consistent with Navajo law, custom and tradition and the Act clearly defines the executive and legislative functions of the Chapter including the duties and responsibilities of Chapter officials and Chapter administrators which are uniform with the Navajo Nation's policy of separation of powers and checks and balances; and
4. The Local Governance Act promotes local autonomy with a desired outcome of improved community decision making, excelling and flourishing communities, enabling local Navajo leaders to guide the community towards a prosperous future and improving the supremacy and sovereignty of the Navajo Nation and concurrently governing with responsibility and accountability to the local citizens; and
5. The Becenti Navajo Chapter has not received governance certification yet, but is of the opinion that the powers and authority granted to the Chapter when it was initially established and certified as a political subdivision of the Navajo Nation was never diminished; and
6. The Diné Community Advocacy Alliance (DCAA) was established on March 2012 and includes 70 Community Advocates representing communities across the Navajo Nation; and
7. The DCAA was activated as a response to the high rate of diabetes, obesity, the related complications and its continued negative effects on our elders, families, youth and children; and
8. According to Navajo Area Indian Health Services there are 25,000 Navajos with diabetes and another 75,000 are pre-diabetic. The Sweet Success data reports the following in 2011: 31% of

Navajo pregnancies were complicated by diabetes; 89% of these woman had pre-pregnancy Body Mass Index (BMI's) in the overweight or obese range; and

9. At an average, it costs over \$13,000 per person annually to treat diabetes. The cost for treating diabetes related complications can exceed \$100,000; and
10. In the past two decades, the prevalence of overweight and obesity increased dramatically among our Navajo adults and children. In 2009 the obesity rate within the eight service units of the Navajo Area Indian Health Service range from 23% to 60% and the overweight rate ranged from 17% to 39% for all age groups; and
11. Overweight and obesity are significant risk factors for many debilitating diseases and conditions that include heart disease, hypertension, colon and breast cancer, arthritis, sleep apnea, respiratory problems, reproductive complications, and diabetes. Overweight is the most important risk factor for the development for type 2 diabetes in youth; and
12. Sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food contribute to obesity. Sugar sweetened beverages are the largest single source of added sweeteners in the United States diet. Each 12-ounce soft drink per day consumed by children increases their odds of becoming obese by 60%. High soft drink consumption increases the risk of diabetes by 38% in women; and
13. An increase in the cost of sugar-sweetened beverages to include soda pop, energy drinks, fruit drinks, fruit punch, sweetened tea, sports drinks, etc. and junk food to include chips candy, cookies, pastries, etc., will reduce purchasing and consumption, thereby reducing the risk for overweight and obesity, diabetes and the associated health complications; and
14. The taxation of two percent (2%) tax on all sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food would reduce consumption of these items, improve nutrition, decrease obesity and diabetes and improve the overall well-being of our Navajo people; and
15. The revenue generated from the tax will be earmarked for communities to plan for community originated and owned wellness initiatives such as wellness centers, community parks, basketball courts, walking, running, and bike trails, community gardens, family picnic grounds, and health education classes; and
16. There is overwhelming public support for the proposed tax increase on sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food among communities across the Navajo Nation.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

1. The Becenti Navajo Chapter hereby supports the DCAA Sugar Sweetened Beverages/Junk Food Taxation Initiative to increase the cost of sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food by imposing a 2% tax increase on the Navajo Nation.

CERTIFICATION

WE HEREBY CERTIFY that the foregoing resolution was considered by the people of the Becenti Navajo Chapter at a duly called meeting at Becenti, (Navajo Nation) New Mexico at which a quorum was present and was passed with a motion by *Mary Frances Joe*, seconded by *Dan Vicenti* with a vote of 34 in favor, 0 opposed and 10 abstention this 23rd day of December 2012.


Charles Long, Secretary/Treasurer

Resolution of K'Ai'Bii'Tó Chapter



KB1QTR 3 12/10

P.O. Box 1761 * Kaibeto, AZ * 86053 Ph#: (928) 673-5850/5851 Fax#: (928) 673-5853

SUPPORTING THE DINÉ COMMUNITY ADVOCACY ALLIANCE (DCAA) SUGAR-SWEETENED BEVERAGES/JUNK FOOD INITIATIVE BY IMPOSING A TWO PERCENT (2%) SALES TAX INCREASE ON THE NAVAJO NATION

WHEREAS:

1. The K'ai'Bii'To' Chapter is a certified local governmental unit of the Navajo Nation and is authorized by 2 N.T.C. 4001 and 4029(a) to review and promote matters that affect the local community and to make appropriate recommendations to the Navajo Nation, Federal, State, County and local agencies for consideration and/or approval; and
2. Pursuant to 26 Navajo Nation Code, Section 103 (A), the members of each Chapter, at a duly called meeting, are authorized to oversee the authority delegated to the Chapter pursuant to this act; and
3. The Diné Community Advocacy Alliance (DCAA) was established on March 2012 and includes 70 Community Advocates representing communities across the Navajo Nation; and
4. The DCAA was activated as a response to the high rate of diabetes, obesity, the related complications and its continued negative effects on our elders, families, youth and children; and
5. According to Navajo Area Indian Health Service there are 25,000 Navajos with diabetes and another 75,000 are pre-diabetic. The Sweet Success data reports the following in 2011: 31% of Navajo pregnancies were complicated by diabetes; 89% of these women had pre-pregnancy BMI's (Body Mass Index) in the overweight or obese range; and
6. Indian Health Service estimates that it costs over \$13,000 per person annually to treat diabetes and the cost for treating diabetes related complications can exceed \$100,000; and
7. In the past two decades, the prevalence of overweight and obesity increased dramatically among our Navajo adults and children. In 2009 the obesity rate within the six service units and two service areas of the Navajo Area Indian Health Service range from 23% to 60% and the overweight rate ranged from 17% to 39% for all age groups; and
8. Overweight and obesity are significant risk factors for many debilitating diseases and conditions that include heart disease, hypertension, colon and breast cancer, arthritis, sleep apnea, respiratory problems, reproductive complications, and diabetes. Overweight is the most important risk factor for the development for type 2 diabetes in youth; and
9. Sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food contribute to obesity. Sugar sweetened beverages are the largest single source of added sweeteners in the United States diet. Each 12-ounce soft drink per day consumed by children increases their odds of becoming obese by 60%. High soft drink consumption increases the risk of diabetes by 38% in women; and

10. An increase in the cost of sugar-sweetened beverages to include soda pop, energy drinks, fruit-drinks, Fruit-punch, sweetened tea, sports drinks, etc. and junk food to include chips, candy, cookies, pastries, etc., will reduce purchasing and consumption, thereby reducing the risk for overweight, obesity, and Diabetes, and the associated health complications; and
11. The taxation of two percent (2%) tax on all sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food would reduce consumption of these items, improve nutrition, decrease obesity and diabetes and improve the overall well-being of our Navajo people; and
12. The revenue generated from the tax will be earmarked for communities to plan for community originated and owned wellness initiatives such as wellness centers, community parks, basketball courts, walking, running and bike trails, community gardens, family picnic grounds, and health education classes.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT

1. There is overwhelming public support for the propose tax increase on sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food among communities across the Navajo Nation.
2. The K'ai'Bii'To' Chapter hereby supports the DCAA Sugar Sweetened Beverage/Junk Food Taxation Initiative to increase the cost of sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food by imposing a 2% tax increase on the Navajo Nation.

CERTIFICATION

We, hereby, certify that the foregoing resolution was duly considered by the Kaibeto Chapter at a duly called meeting in Kaibeto, Navajo Nation, Az., at which a quorum of Chapter members was present and that the same was passed by a vote of 29 in favor, 0 opposed and 0 abstained this 14th day of October, 2012.

Kelsey A. Begaye

Kelsey A. Begaye, President

Ernest Goatson

Ernest Goatson, Vice-President

Linda Israel

Linda Israel, Sec/Treas.

Elroy Martin

Elroy Martin, Grazing Official

Duane Tsingine, Council Delegate

motion: Jane Baloo

second: Glen White rock



**The
Navajo
Nation**

LAKE VALLEY CHAPTER

P.O. Box 190
Crownpoint, NM 87313
Phone No.: 505/788-2190/2191
Fax No.: 505/788-2192
Email: lakevalley@navajochapters.org
Website: www.lakevalley.nndes.org

Tony Padilla, President
Edison Tso, VP
Betty Dennison S/T
Milanda C Yazzie, CSC
Harriet Pioche, AMS
Danny Simpson, CD
Lucy Cayafineto, LB

Ben Shelly, President

Rex Lee Jim, Vice President

LVC-MAR17-102

RESOLUTION OF THE LAKE VALLEY CHAPTER

SUPPORTING THE DINE COMMUNITY ADVOCACY ALLIANCE (DCAA) SUGAR-SWEETENED BEVERAGES/JUNK FOOD INITIATIVE BY IMPOSING A TWO PERCENT (2%) SALES TAX INCREASE ON THE NAVAJO NATION

WHEREAS:

1. The Lake Valley Navajo Chapter is a certified local governmental unit of the Navajo Nation and is authorized by 2 N.T.C. 4001 and 4029(a) to review and promote matters that affect the local community and make appropriate recommendations to the Navajo Nation, Federal, State, County and local agencies for consideration and/or approval; and
2. Pursuant to 26 Navajo Nation Code, Section 103 (A), the members of each Chapter, at a duly called meeting, are authorized to oversee the authority delegated to the Chapter pursuant to this act; and
3. The Dine Community Advocacy Alliance (DCAA) was established on March 2012 and includes 70 Community Advocates representing communities across the Navajo Nation; and
4. The DCAA was activated as a response to the high rate of diabetes, obesity, the related complications and its continued negative effects on our elders, families, youth and children; and
5. According to Navajo Area Indian Health Service there are 25,000 Navajos with diabetes and another 75,000 are pre-diabetic. The Sweet Success data reports the following in 2011; 31% of Navajo pregnancies were complicated by diabetes; 89% of these women had pre-pregnancy Body Mass Index (BMI's) in the overweight or obese range; and
6. At an average, it costs over \$13,000 per person annually to treat diabetes. The cost for treating diabetes related complications can exceed \$100,000; and
7. In the past two decades, the prevalence of overweight and obesity increased dramatically among our Navajo adults and children. In 2009 the obesity rate within the eight service units of the Navajo Area Indian Health Service range from 23% to 60% and the overweight rate ranged from 17% to 39% for all age groups; and
8. Overweight and obesity are significant risk factors for many debilitating diseases and conditions that include heart disease, hypertension, colon and breast cancer, arthritis, sleep apnea, respiratory problems, reproductive complications, and diabetes. Overweight is the most important risk factor for the development for type 2 diabetes in youth; and
9. Sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food contribute to obesity. Sugar sweetened beverages are the largest single source of added sweeteners in the United States diet. Each 12 -ounce soft drink per day consumed by children increases their odds of becoming obese by 60%. High soft drink consumption increases the risk of diabetes by 38% in women; and
10. An increase in the cost of sugar-sweetened beverages to include soda pop, energy drinks, fruit drinks, fruit punch, sweetened tea, sports drinks, etc. and junk food to include chips, candy, cookies, pastries, etc., will reduce purchasing and consumption, thereby reducing the risk for overweight and obesity, diabetes and the associated health complication; and
11. The taxation of two percent (2%) tax on all sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food would reduce consumption of these items, improve nutrition, decrease obesity and diabetes and improve the overall well-being of our Navajo people; and

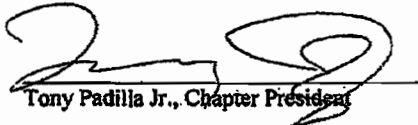
12. The revenue generated from the tax will be earmarked for communities to plan for community originated and owned wellness initiatives such as wellness centers, community parks, basketball courts, walking, running and bike trails, community gardens, family picnic grounds, and health education classes.
13. There is overwhelming public support for the propose tax increase on sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food among communities across the Navajo Nation.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

The Lake Valley Chapter hereby supports the DCAA Sugar Sweetened Beverage/Junk Food Taxation Initiative to increase the cost of sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food by imposing a 2% tax increase on the Navajo Nation.

CERTIFICATION

WE HEREBY CERTIFY the foregoing resolution was duly considered by the Lake Valley Chapter at a duly called meeting at Lake Valley Chapter, Navajo Nation, (New Mexico) at which a quorum was present and that same was passed with a vote of 25 in favor, 1 opposed, and 2 abstained this 17th day of March 2013. Motion by Ben Beyal and Second by Susie Turner.


Tony Padilla Jr., Chapter President


Edison P. Tso, Chapter Vice President


Betty S. Denison, Secretary/Treasurer

Not in attendance
Danny Simpson, Council Delesgate

ORIGINAL

LeChee Chapter



P.O. Box 4720 • Page, Arizona • 928-698-2805 • 928-698-2803 fax

LC 03-49-13

SUPPORTING THE DINÉ COMMUNITY ADVOCACY ALLIANCE (DCAA) SUGAR-SWEETENED BEVERAGE/JUNK FOOD INITIATIVE BY IMPOSING A TWO PERCENT (2%) SALES TAX INCREASE ON THE NAVAJO NATION

WHEREAS:

1. The LeChee Chapter is certified local governmental unit of the Navajo Nation and is authorized by 2 N.T.C. 4001 AND 4029(A) to review and promote matters that affect the local community and to make appropriate recommendations to the Navajo Nation, Federal, State, County, and local agencies for consideration and/or approval; and
2. Pursuant to 26 Navajo Nation Code, Section 103 (A), the member of each Chapter, at a duly called meeting, are authorized to oversee the authority delegated to the Chapter Pursuant to this act; and
3. The Diné Community Advocacy Alliance (DCAA) was established on March 2012 and includes 70 community Advocates representing communities across the Navajo Nation; and
4. The DCAA was activated as a response to the high rate of diabetes, obesity, the related complications and its continued negative affect on our elders, families, youth and children; and
5. According to Navajo Area Indian Health Service there are 25,000 Navajo with diabetes and another 75,000 are pre-diabetic. The sweet Success data reports the following in 2011: 31% of Navajo pregnancies were complicated by diabetes; 89% of these women had pre-pregnancy Body Mass Index (BMI's) in the overweight or obese range; and
6. At an average, it costs over \$13,000 per person annually to treat diabetes. The cost for treating diabetes-related complications can exceed \$100,000; and
7. In the past two decades, the prevalence of overweight and obesity increased dramatically among our Navajo adults and children. In 2009 the obesity rate within the eight service units of the Navajo Area Indian Health Service range from 23% to 60% and the overweight rate range from 17% to 39% for all age groups; and
8. Overweight and obesity are significant risk factors for many debilitating diseases and conditions that include heart disease, hypertension, colon and breast cancer, arthritis, sleep apnea, respiratory problems, reproductive complications, and diabetes. Overweight is the most important risk factor for development for Type 2 diabetes in youth; and

Council Delegate <i>Duane Tsinigine</i>	Chapter President <i>Irene Nez-Whitekiller</i>	Vice President <i>Yvonne S. Bigman</i>	Secretary/Treasurer <i>Elizabeth Nez</i>	Grazing Committee Member <i>Sara Dalen</i>
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- 9. Sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food contributes to obesity. Sugar sweetened beverages are the largest source of added sweeteners in the United States Diet. Each 12-ounce soft drink per day consumed by children increase their odds of becoming obese by 60%. High soft drinks consumptions increases the risk of diabetes by 38% in women; and
- 10. An increase in the cost of sugar-sweetened beverages to include soda pop, energy drinks, fruit drinks, fruit punch, sweetened tea, sport drinks, etc. And junk food to include chips, candy, cookies, pastries, etc. will reduce purchasing and consumption, thereby reducing the risk for overweight and obesity, diabetes and the associated health complications; and
- 11. The taxation of two percent (2%) tax on all sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food would reduce consumption of these items, improve nutrition, decrease obesity and diabetes and improve the overall well-being of our Navajo people; and
- 12. The revenue generated from the tax will be earmarked for communities to plan for community originated and owned wellness initiatives such as wellness centers, community parks, basketball courts, walking, running and bike trails, community gardens, family picnic grounds, and health education classes.
- 13. There is overwhelming public support for the propose tax increase on sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food among communities across the Navajo Nation.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT

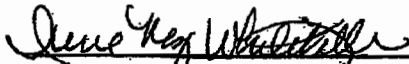
The LeChee Chapter hereby supports the DCAA Sugar Sweetened Beverages/Junk food Taxation initiative to increase the cost of sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food by imposing a 2% tax increase on the Navajo Nation.

CERTIFICATION

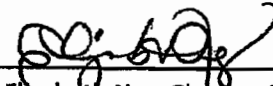
WE HEREBY CERTIFY the foregoing resolution was duly considered by the LeChee Chapter at a duly called meeting at LeChee Chapter, Navajo Nation, Arizona at which a quorum was present and that same was passed with a vote of 27 in favor, 1 opposed, and 1 abstained this 11th day of March 2013.

Motion: *Ivan Gamble*

Second: *Betty Thompson*


Irene Nez-Whitekiller, Chapter President


Yvonne Bigman, Chapter Vice-President


Elizabeth Nez, Chapter Secretary

UNAVAILABLE TO SIGN 3/11/2013
Duane Tsinigine, Council Delegate


Sara Dale, Grazing Committee Member

LITTLEWATER CHAPTER

Post Office Box 1898
Crownpoint, New Mexico 87313
PHONE: (505) 786-2120
FAX: (505) 786-2125



CHAPTER ADMINISTRATION
Genevieve Castillo
Chapter Manager
Annjanette Bebo
Administrative Assistant
Email: littlewaterchapter@yahoo.com

WEBSITE: www.littlewaterchapter.nndcs.org

George Jim
President

Paul D. Pablo
Vice President

June Barbone
Secretary/Treasurer

Leonard Tsosie
Council Delegate

Herbert Enrico, Sr.
Land Board Member

RESOLUTION OF

LITT-03-13-2461

THE LITTLEWATER CHAPTER OF EASTERN NAVAJO AGENCY

SUPPORTING THE DINE COMMUNITY ADVOCACY ALLIANCE (DCAA) SUGAR SWEETENED BEVERAGE/JUNK FOOD INITIATIVE BY IMPOSING A TWO PERCENT (2%) SALES TAX INCREASE ON THE NAVAJO NATION.

WHEREAS:

1. Pursuant to 26 N.N.C., Section 3 (A) the Littlewater Chapter is a duly recognized certified Chapter under the Navajo Nation Government, as listed at 11 N.N.C., part 1, section 10, and
2. Pursuant to 26 N.N.C., Section 1 (B) Littlewater Chapter is vested with the authority to review all matters affecting the community and to make appropriate correction when necessary and make recommendation to the Navajo Nation and other local agencies for appropriate actions, and
3. The Dine Community Advocacy Alliance (DCAA) was established on March 2012 and includes 70 Community Advocates representing communities across the Navajo Nation; and
4. The DCAA was activated as a response to the high rate of diabetes, obesity, the related complications and its continued negative effects on our elders, families, youth and children; and
5. According to Navajo Area Indian Health Service there are 25,000 Navajos with diabetes and another 75,000 are pre-diabetic. The Sweet Success data reports the following in 2011: 31% of Navajo pregnancies were complicated by diabetes; 89% of these women had pre-pregnancy Body Mass Index (BMI's) in the overweight or obese range; and
6. At an average, it costs over \$13,000 per person annually to treat diabetes. The cost for treating diabetes related complications can exceed \$100,000; and
7. In the past two decades, the prevalence of overweight and obesity increased dramatically among our Navajo adults and children. In 2009 the obesity rate within the eight service units of the Navajo Area Indian Health Service range from 23% to 60% and the overweight rate ranged from 17% to 39% for all age groups; and
8. Overweight and obesity are significant risk factors for many debilitating diseases and conditions that include heart disease, hypertension, colon and breast cancer, arthritis, sleep apnea, respiratory problems, reproductive complications, and diabetes. Overweight is the most important risk factor for the development for Type 2 Diabetes in youth; and
9. Sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food contribute to obesity. Sugar sweetened beverages are the largest single source of added sweeteners in the United States diet. Each 12-ounce soft drink per day consumed by children increases their odds of becoming obese by 60%. High soft drink consumption increases the risk of diabetes by 38% in women; and

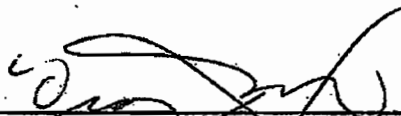
10. An increase in the cost of sugar-sweetened beverages to include soda pop, energy drinks, fruit drinks, fruit punch, sweetened tea, sports drink, etc. and junk food to include chips, candy, cookies, pastries, etc., will reduce purchasing and consumption, thereby reducing the risk for overweight and obesity, diabetes and the associated health complications; and
11. The taxation of two percent (2%) tax on all sugar sweetened beverages and junk food would reduce consumption of these items, improve nutrition, decrease obesity and diabetes and improve the overall well-being of our Navajo people; and
12. The revenue generated from the tax will be earmarked for communities to plan for community originated and owned wellness initiatives such as wellness centers, community parks, basketball courts, walking, running and bike trails, community gardens, family picnic grounds, and health education classes.
13. There is overwhelming public support for the propose tax increase on sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food among communities across the Navajo Nation.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

1. The Littlewater Chapter of Eastern Navajo Agency is supports the DCAA Sugar Sweetened Beverage/Junk Food Taxation Initiative to increase the cost of sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food by imposing a 2% tax increase on the Navajo Nation.

CERTIFICATION

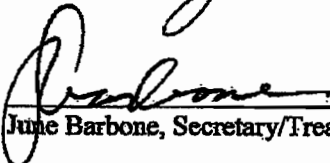
WE HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE FOREGOING RESOLUTION was duly considered by and moved for adoption by Shelly Biakaiddy, seconded by Christina Platero, thoroughly discussed and adopted by a vote of 14 in favor 10 opposed and 03 abstained at a duly called meeting at Littlewater Chapter, Navajo Nation (New Mexico) on this 15th day of March 2013.



George Jim, Chapter President



Paul D. Pablo, Chapter Vice-President



June Barbone, Secretary/Treasurer



OJO ENCINO CHAPTER
HCR 79 BOX 1500, OJO ENCINO, NEW MEXICO 87013
PHONE (505)731-2263 or 731-2262 FAX (505)731-1516
EMAIL: ojoencino@navajochapters.org

RESOLUTION OF THE OJO ENCINO CHAPTER

RESOLUTION OJOE 03-08-13/001

SUPPORTING THE DINE COMMUNITY ADVOCACY ALLIANCE (DDCAA) SURGAR-SWEETENED BEVERAGES/JUNKFOOD INITIATIVE BY IMPOSING A TWO PERCENT (2%) SALES TAX INCREASE ON THE NAVAJO NATION.

WHEREAS:

1. Pursuant to 26 N.N.C. Section 3 (A) the Ojo Encino Chapter is a duly recognized Certified Chapter of the Navajo Nation Government as listed at 11 N.N.C. Part 1, Section 10; and
2. Pursuant to 26 N.N.C. Section 1(B) Ojo Encino Chapter is vested with the authority to review all matters affecting the community and to make appropriate correction when necessary and make recommendation to the Navajo nation and other local agencies for appropriate actions; and
3. The Dine Community Advocacy Alliance (DCAA) was established on March 2012 and includes 70 community advocates representing communities across the Navajo Nation; and
4. The DCAA was activated as a response to the high rate of diabetes, obesity, the related complications and its continued negative effects on our elders, families, youth and children; and
5. According to Navajo Area Indian Health Service there are 25,000 Navajos with diabetes and another 75,000 are pre-diabetic. The sweet success data reports the following in 2011: 31% of Navajo pregnancies were complicated by diabetes: 89% of these women had pre-pregnancy body mass index (BMI'S) in the overweight or obese range; and
6. At an average, it costs over \$13,000 per person annually to treat diabetes. The cost for treating diabetes related complications can exceed \$100,000; and
7. In the past two decades, the prevalence of overweight and obesity increased dramatically among our Navajo adults and children. In 2009 the obesity rate within the eight service units of the Navajo Area Indian Service range from 23% to 60% and the overweight ranged from 17% to 39% for all age groups; and
8. Overweight and obesity are significant risk factors for many debilitating diseases and conditions that include heart disease, hypertension, colon and breast cancer, arthritis, sleep apnea, respiratory problems, reproductive complications, and diabetes. Overweight is the most important risk factor for the development for Type 2 Diabetes in youth; and

George Werito, Chapter President
Jeanette Vice, Chapter Vice President
Brandon Sam, Chapter Secretary/Treasurer

Gloria Chiquito, Chapter Manager
Leonard Tsosie, Council Delegate
Elizabeth Stoney, Land Board Member

9. Sugar-Sweetened beverages and junk food contribute to obesity. Sugar sweetened beverages are the largest single source of added sweeteners in the United States diet. Each 12-ounce soft drink per day consumed by children increases their odds of becoming obese by 60%. High soft drink consumption increases the risk of diabetes by 38% in women; and
10. An increase in the cost of sugar-sweetened beverages to include soda pop, energy drinks, fruit drinks, fruit punch, sweetened tea, sports drinks, etc. and junk food to included chips, candy, cookies, pastries, etc. will reduce purchasing and consumption, thereby reducing the risk for overweight and obesity, diabetes and the associated health complications; and
11. The taxation of two percent (2%) tax on all sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food would reduce consumption of these items,, improve nutrition, decrease obesity and diabetes and improve the overall well-being of our Navajo people; and
12. The Revenue generated from the tax will be earmarked for communities to plan for community originated and owned wellness initiatives such as wellness centers, community parks, basketball courts, walking, running and bike trails, community gardens, family picnic grounds, and health education classes.
13. There is overwhelming public support for the purpose tax increase on sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food among communities across the Navajo Nation.

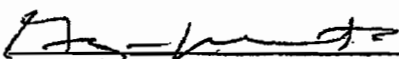
NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

The Ojo Encino Chapter hereby supports the DCAA Sugar-Sweetened Beverage/Junk Food Taxation initiative to increase the cost of sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food by imposing a 2% tax increase on the Navajo Nation.

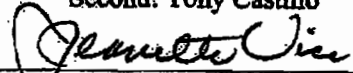
CERTIFICATION

WE HEREBY CERTIFY the forgoing resolution was duly considered by the Ojo Encino Chapter at a duly called meeting at Ojo Encino Chapter, New Mexico, Navajo Nation. At which a quorum was present and that same was passed with a vote of 17 in favor, 01 opposed, and 13 abstained this 08th day of March 2013.

Motioned: Tom Jim Sala


George Werito, Chapter President

Second: Tony Castillo


Jeanette Vice, Chapter Vice-President


Brandon Sam, Secretary/Treasurer

STEAMBOAT COMMISSION GOVERNMENT

Matthew Noble, *Commissioner President*
Teddy H. Begay, *Commissioner Vice President*
Bessie Yellowhair-Simpson, *Commissioner Secretary/Treasurer*
Deborah L. Cayedito, *Commissioner Member*
Wallace Tsosie, *Commissioner Member*



Alton J. Shepherd, *Council Delegate*
Roman Gorman, *Grazing Committee Member*
Flora A. Nez, *Commission Manager*
Stephanie Curley, *Office Specialist*
Lorenzo Begay, *Planner*
Melanie L. Yazzie, *Accounting Technician*

P.O. Box 117 Ganado, Arizona 86505 • Phone (928)736-2631/33 • Fax (928)736-2634 • www.steamboat.mndes.org

Ben Shelly, Navajo Nation President

Rex Lee Jim, Navajo Nation Vice President

SGC-2013-03-04

RESOLUTION OF STEAMBOAT COMMISSION GOVERNMENT STEAMBOAT CHAPTER

SUPPORTING THE DINÉ COMMUNITY ADVOCACY ALLIANCE (DCAA) SUGAR-SWEETENED BEVERAGES/JUNK FOOD INITIATIVE BY IMPOSING A TWO PERCENT (2%) SALES TAX INCREASE ON THE NAVAJO NATION

WHEREAS:

1. Pursuant to TCDC Resolution TCD-YMT-60-03; Steamboat Chapter is a local Governance Act ("LGA") certified Chapter authorized to exercise certain governance authorities contained within 26 N.N.C. § 103, with the exception of land administration authority pursuant to 26 N.N.C. § 103 (D) (I); and
2. Pursuant to Navajo Nation Council Resolution No. CO-51-04, Steamboat Chapter is a Governance Certified Chapter authorized to exercise certain authorities within 26 N.N.C; and
3. The Steamboat Chapter is delegated to act within its authority to review all local matters affecting the Community members consistent with Navajo Nation law, including custom and tradition which compel the chapter to govern with responsibility and accountability to the community members; and
4. The Steamboat community voted and approved on August 23, 2011 an Alternative Form of Government to change to Commission-Manager Style Government, and
5. The Diné Community Advocacy Alliance (DCAA) was established on March 2012 and includes 70 Community Advocates representing communities across the Navajo Nation; and
6. The DCAA was activated as a response to the high rate of diabetes, obesity, the related complications and its continued negative effects on our elders, families, youth and children; and
7. According to Navajo Area Indian Health Service there are 25,000 Navajos with diabetes and another 75,000 are pre-diabetic. The Sweet Success data reports the following in 2011: 31% of Navajo pregnancies were complicated by diabetes; 89% of these women had pre-pregnancy Body Mass Index (BMI's) in the overweight or obese range; and
8. At an average, it costs over \$13,000 per person annually to treat diabetes. The cost for treating diabetes related complications can exceed \$100,000; and
9. In the past two decades, the prevalence of overweight and obesity increased dramatically among our Navajo adults and children. In 2009 the obesity rate within the eight service units of the

Navajo Area Indian Health Service range from 23% to 60% and the overweight rate ranged from 17% to 39% for all age groups; and

10. Overweight and obesity are significant risk factors for many debilitating diseases and conditions that include heart disease, hypertension, colon and breast cancer, arthritis, sleep apnea, respiratory problems, reproductive complications, and diabetes. Overweight is the most important risk factor for the development for Type 2 Diabetes in youth; and
11. Sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food contribute to obesity. Sugar sweetened beverages are the largest single source of added sweeteners in the United States diet. Each 12-ounce soft drink per day consumed by children increases their odds of becoming obese by 60%. High soft drink consumption increases the risk of diabetes by 38% in women; and
12. An increase in the cost of sugar-sweetened beverages to include soda pop, energy drinks, fruit drinks, fruit punch, sweetened tea, sports drinks, etc. and junk food to include chips, candy, cookies, pastries, etc., will reduce purchasing and consumption, thereby reducing the risk for overweight and obesity, diabetes and the associated health complications; and
13. The taxation of two percent (2%) tax on all sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food would reduce consumption of these items, improve nutrition, decrease obesity and diabetes and improve the overall well-being of our Navajo people; and
14. The revenue generated from the tax will be earmarked for communities to plan for community originated and owned wellness initiatives such as wellness centers, community parks, basketball courts, walking, running and bike trails, community gardens, family picnic grounds, and health education classes, and
15. There is overwhelming public support for the propose tax increase on sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food among communities across the Navajo Nation.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

THE STEAMBAT COMMISSION HEREBY SUPPORTS THE DINÉ COMMUNITY ADVOCACY ALLIANCE (DCAA) SUGAR-SWEETENED BEVERAGES/JUNK FOOD INITIATIVE BY IMPOSING A TWO PERCENT (2%) SALES TAX INCREASE ON THE NAVAJO NATION

CERTIFICATION

I, hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was duly considered by the Steamboat Commission Government at a duly called meeting in Steamboat, Navajo Nation, Arizona at which a quorum was present, motioned by Deborah Cavadito and seconded by Wallace Tsosie, and that the same was passed by a vote of 4 in favor and 0 opposed, 0 abstained, this 1st day of March 2013.



Matthew Noble
Commission President



THE
NAVAJO
NATION

TS'AH BII KIN CHAPTER

Martha Tate, President
Geraldine Chee, Vice-President
Rhonda Soto, Secretary/Treasurer

Jerry H. Begay, Grazing Representative
Jonathan Nez, Council Delegate

TS'AH BII KIN CHAPTER FY 2013
EN SHELLY, PRESIDENT

TS'AH BII KIN CHAPTER FY 2013
REX LEE JIM, VICE-PRESIDENT

RESOLUTION OF THE TS'AH BII KIN CHAPTER

TBK 2013-076-0

SUPPORTING THE DINÉ COMMUNITY ADVOCACY ALLIANCE (DCAA) SUGAR-SWEETENED BEVERAGES/JUNK FOOD INITIATIVE BY IMPOSING A TWO PERCENT (2%) SALES TAX INCREASE IN THE NAVAJO NATION

HEREAS:

The Ts'ah Bii Kin Navajo Chapter is a certified local governmental unit of the Navajo Nation and is authorized by 2 T.C. 4001 and 4029(a) to review and promote matters that affect the local community and to make appropriate commendations to the Navajo Nation, Federal, State, County and local agencies for consideration and/or approval; and Pursuant to 26 Navajo Nation Code, Section 103 (A), the members of each Chapter, at a duly called meeting, are authorized to oversee the authority delegated to the Chapter pursuant to this act; and

The Diné Community Advocacy Alliance (DCAA) was established on March 2012 and includes 70 Community Advocates representing communities across the Navajo Nation; and

The DCAA was activated as a response to the high rate of diabetes, obesity, the related complications and its cumulative negative effects on our elders, families, youth and children; and

According to Navajo Area Indian Health Service there are 25,000 Navajos with diabetes and another 75,000 are pre-diabetic. The Sweet Success data reports the following in 2011: 31% of Navajo pregnancies were complicated by diabetes; 89% of these women had pre-pregnancy Body Mass Index (BMI's) in the overweight or obese range; and

At an average, it costs over \$13,000 per person annually to treat diabetes. The cost for treating diabetes related complications can exceed \$100,000; and

In the past two decades, the prevalence of overweight and obesity increased dramatically among our Navajo adults and children. In 2009 the obesity rate within the eight service units of the Navajo Area Indian Health Service range from 23% to 60% and the overweight rate ranged from 17% to 39% for all age groups; and

Overweight and obesity are significant risk factors for many debilitating diseases and conditions that include heart disease, hypertension, colon and breast cancer, arthritis, sleep apnea, respiratory problems, reproductive complications, and diabetes. Overweight is the most important risk factor for the development of Type 2 Diabetes in youth; and

Sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food contribute to obesity. Sugar sweetened beverages are the largest single source of added sweeteners in the United States diet. Each 12-ounce soft drink per day consumed by children increases their odds of becoming obese by 60%. High soft drink consumption increases the risk of diabetes by 38% in women; and

1. An increase in the cost of sugar-sweetened beverages to include soda pop, energy drinks, fruit drinks, diet punch, sweetened tea, sports drinks, etc. and junk food to include chips, candy, cookies, pastries, etc., will reduce purchasing and consumption, thereby reducing the risk for overweight and obesity, diabetes and the associated health complications; and

The taxation of two percent (2%) tax on all sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food would reduce consumption of these items, improve nutrition, decrease obesity and diabetes and improve the overall well-being of our Navajo people;

The revenue generated from the tax will be earmarked for communities in accordance with local Community Land Plans approved by Navajo Nation chapters to plan for community originated and owned wellness initiatives such as fitness centers, community parks, basketball courts, walking, running and bike trails, community gardens, family picnics, and health education classes.

AND, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT

There is overwhelming public support for the proposed tax increase on sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food among communities across the Navajo Nation.

The Ts'ah Bii Kin Chapter hereby supports the DCAA Sugar Sweetened Beverage/Junk Food Taxation Initiative to increase the cost of sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food by imposing a 2% tax increase on the Navajo Nation.

CERTIFICATION

HEREBY CERTIFY the foregoing resolution was duly presented and considered by the Ts'ah Bii Kin Chapter at a called meeting at Ts'ah Bii Kin Chapter at Ts'ah Bii Kin, Arizona, Navajo Nation, at which a quorum was present and that same was passed with a vote of 26 in favor, 0 opposed and 2 abstained this 10 day of March 2013.

Witness my hand and seal:

Second:

Doretta Tisi

Mary Begay

[Signature]
Doretta Tate, Chapter President

[Signature]
Geraldine Chee, Chapter Vice-President

[Signature]
Linda Soto, Chapter Secretary/Treasurer

[Signature]
Jonathan Nez, Council Delegate



WHITE CONE CHAPTER

P.O. BOX 3338
INDIAN WELLS, ARIZONA, 86031
Telephone: (928) 654-3900
Fax: (928) 654-3901

ELMER P. BEGAY
Council Delegate
BENNIE HANLEY, SR.
Chapter President
SALLYANN DICK
Chapter Vice-President
DEBBIE L. HANLEY
Chapter Secretary / Treasurer
RAY THOMAS
Grazing Committee Member

RESOLUTION OF THE WHITE CONE CHAPTER Resolution No. WC-12-10-070

SUPPORTING THE DINÉ COMMUNITY ADVOCACY ALLIANCE (DCAA) SUGAR- SWEETENED BEVERAGES/JUNK FOOD INITIATIVE BY IMPOSING A TWO PERCENT (2%) SALES TAX INCREASE ON THE NAVAJO NATION

WHEREAS:

1. The White Cone Navajo Chapter is a certified local governmental unit of the Navajo Nation and is authorized by 2 N.T.C. 4001 and 4029(a) to review and promote matters that affect the local community and to make appropriate recommendations to the Navajo Nation, Federal, State, County and local agencies for consideration and/or approval; and
2. Pursuant to 26 Navajo Nation Code, Section 103 (A), the members of each Chapter, at a duly called meeting, are authorized to oversee the authority delegated to the Chapter pursuant to this act; and
3. The Diné Community Advocacy Alliance (DCAA) was established on March 2012 and includes 70 Community Advocates representing communities across the Navajo Nation; and
4. The DCAA was activated as a response to the high rate of diabetes, obesity, the related complications and its continued negative effects on our elders, families, youth and children; and
5. According to Navajo Area Indian Health Service there are 25,000 Navajos with diabetes and another 75,000 are pre-diabetic. The Sweet Success data reports the following in 2011: 31% of Navajo pregnancies were complicated by diabetes; 89% of these women had pre-pregnancy Body Mass Index (BMI) in the overweight or obese range; and
6. Indian Health Service estimates that it costs over \$13,000 per person annually to treat diabetes and the cost for treating diabetes related complications can exceed \$100,000; and
7. In the past two decades, the prevalence of overweight and obesity increased dramatically among our Navajo adults and children. In 2009 the obesity rate within the six service units and two service areas of the Navajo Area Indian Health Service range from 23% to 60% and the overweight rate ranged from 17% to 39% for all age groups; and
8. Overweight and obesity are significant risk factors for many debilitating diseases and conditions that include heart disease, hypertension, colon and breast cancer, arthritis, sleep apnea, respiratory problems, reproductive complications, and diabetes. Overweight is the most important risk factor for the development for type 2 diabetes in youth; and
9. Sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food contribute to obesity. Sugar sweetened beverages are the largest single source of added sweeteners in the United States diet. Each 12-ounce soft drink per day

consumed by children increases their odds of becoming obese by 60%. High soft drink consumption increases the risk of diabetes by 38% in women; and

10. An increase in the cost of sugar-sweetened beverages to include soda pop, energy drinks, fruit drinks, fruit punch, sweetened tea, sports drinks, etc. and junk food to include chips, candy, cookies, pastries, etc. , will reduce purchasing and consumption, thereby reducing the risk for overweight and obesity, diabetes and the associated health complications; and
11. The taxation of two percent (2%) tax on all sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food would reduce consumption of these items, improve nutrition, decrease obesity and diabetes and improve the overall well-being of our Navajo people; and
12. The revenue generated from the tax will be earmarked for communities to plan for community originated and owned wellness initiatives such as wellness centers, community parks, basketball courts, walking, running and bike trails, community gardens, family picnic grounds, and health education classes.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT

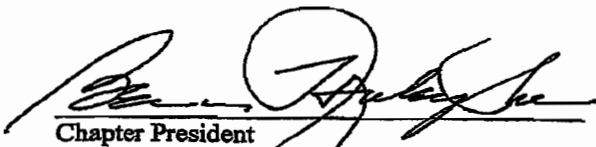
1. There is overwhelming public support for the propose tax increase on sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food among communities across the Navajo Nation.
2. The White Cone Chapter hereby supports the DCAA Sugar Sweetened Beverage/Junk Food Taxation Initiative to increase the cost of sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food by imposing a 2% tax increase on the Navajo Nation.

CERTIFICATION

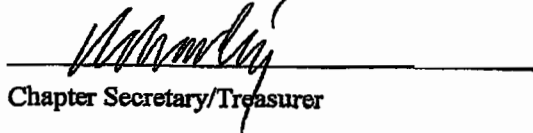
WE HEREBY CERTIFY the foregoing resolution was duly presented and considered by the White Cone Chapter at a duly called meeting at White Cone Chapter at White Cone, Navajo County, New Mexico or Arizona, Navajo Nation, at which a quorum was present and that same was passed with a vote of 23 in favor, 0 opposed and 4 abstained this 16th day of October, 2012.

Motion:

Elmer Dick



Chapter President



Chapter Secretary/Treasurer

Second:

Melvin Williams



Chapter Vice-President

Council Delegate



**EASTERN NAVAJO AGENCY COUNCIL
THE NAVAJO NATION**

P.O. Box 668
Crownpoint, New Mexico 87313
Phone: (505) 786-2090
Fax: (505) 786-2097

Ben Shelly, President

Johnny Johnson
President

Rex Lee Jim, Vice-President

Charles Long
Vice-President

Femie Yazzie
Secretary/Treasurer

ENAC-12-2012-04

RESOLUTION OF THE EASTERN NAVAJO AGENCY COUNCIL

SUPPORTING THE DINÉ COMMUNITY ADVOCACY ALLIANCE (DCAA) SUGAR-SWEETENED BEVERAGES/JUNK FOOD INITIATIVE BY IMPOSING A TWO PERCENT (2%) SALES TAX INCREASE ON THE NAVAJO NATION

1. Eastern Navajo Agency Council, (ENAC) is a political sub-unit of the Navajo Nation and is comprised of representatives from 31 Navajo Chapters from within Eastern Navajo Agency, Navajo Nation and is authorized to act as the representative voice of the 31 Navajo Chapters; and
2. Pursuant to 26 Navajo Nation Code, Section 103 (A), the members of each Chapter, at a duly called meeting, are authorized to oversee the authority delegated to the Chapter pursuant to this act; and
3. The Diné Community Advocacy Alliance (DCAA) was established on March 2012 and includes 70 Community Advocates representing communities across the Navajo Nation; and
4. The DCAA was activated as a response to the high rate of diabetes, obesity, the related complications and its continued negative effects on our elders, families, youth and children; and
5. According to Navajo Area Indian Health Service there are 25,000 Navajos with diabetes and another 75,000 are pre-diabetic. The Sweet Success data reports the following in 2011: 31% of Navajo pregnancies were complicated by diabetes; 89% of these women had pre-pregnancy Body Mass Index (BMI's) in the overweight or obese range; and;
6. At an average, it costs over \$13,000 per person annually to treat diabetes. The cost for treating diabetes related complications can exceed \$100,000; and
7. In the past two decades, the prevalence of overweight and obesity increased dramatically among our Navajo adults and children. In 2009 the obesity rate within the eight service units of the Navajo Area Indian Health Service range from 23% to 60% and the overweight rate ranged from 17% to 39% for all age groups; and
8. Overweight and obesity are significant risk factors for many debilitating diseases and conditions that include heart disease, hypertension, colon and breast cancer, arthritis, sleep apnea, respiratory problems, reproductive complications, and diabetes. Overweight is the most important risk factor for the development for type 2 diabetes in youth; and
9. Sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food contribute to obesity. Sugar sweetened beverages are the largest single source of added sweeteners in the United States diet. Each 12-ounce soft drink per day consumed by

children increases their odds of becoming obese by 60%. High soft drink consumption increases the risk of diabetes by 38% in women; and

10. An increase in the cost of sugar-sweetened beverages to include soda pop, energy drinks, fruit drinks, fruit punch, sweetened tea, sports drinks, etc. and junk food to include chips, candy, cookies, pastries, etc. , will reduce purchasing and consumption, thereby reducing the risk for overweight and obesity, diabetes and the associated health complications; and
11. The taxation of two percent (2%) tax on all sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food would reduce consumption of these items, improve nutrition, decrease obesity and diabetes and improve the overall well-being of our Navajo people; and
12. The revenue generated from the tax will be earmarked for communities to plan for community originated and owned wellness initiatives such as wellness centers, community parks, basketball courts, walking, running and bike trails, community gardens, family picnic grounds, and health education classes.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

1. There is overwhelming public support for the propose tax increase on sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food among communities across the Navajo Nation.
2. The Eastern Navajo Agency Council hereby supports the DCAA Sugar Sweetened Beverage/Junk Food Taxation Initiative to increase the cost of sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food by imposing a 2% tax increase on the Navajo Nation.


CERTIFICATION

We hereby certify that this foregoing resolution was duly discussed at a duly called agency council meeting, with quorum present; the same was passed by a vote in favor, opposed, abstained, this **1st day of December 1, 2012 at Crownpoint Mid-School, Crownpoint, New Mexico.**

Motion by: *Daryl Lee*
Second by: *McCoy Garrett Pablo*


Johnny Johnson, President
EASTERN NAVAJO AGENCY COUNCIL


Charles Long, Vice-President
EASTERN NAVAJO AGENCY COUNCIL


Fernie Yazzie, Secretary/Treasurer
EASTERN NAVAJO AGENCY COUNCIL

President of Navajo Nation
Ben Shelly

THE NAVAJO NATION
WHITEHORSE LAKE CHAPTER-ENA
HCR 79 BOX 4089 CUBA, NEW MEXICO 87013
Phone: (505) 655-5430 + Fax: (505) 655-5432

Vice-President of Navajo Nation
Rex Lee Jim

Chiee Smith, Jr. - President
Fernando Yebany - Vice President
Janie B. Jim - Secretary/Treasurer



Leonard Tsosie-Council Delegate
Howard Martinez-Land Board
Relda Martinez-Chapter Coordinator
Comella Teller - AMS

RESOLUTION OF THE WHITEHORSE LAKE CHAPTER
Resolution No. WHLR-01-37-13

SUPPORTING THE DINÉ COMMUNITY ADVOCACY ALLIANCE (DCAA) SUGAR-SWEETENED BEVERAGES/JUNK FOOD INITIATIVE BY IMPOSING A TWO PERCENT (2%) SALES TAX INCREASE ON THE NAVAJO NATION

WHEREAS:

1. The Whitehorse Lake Navajo Chapter is a certified local governmental unit of the Navajo Nation and is authorized by 2 N.T.C. 4001 and 4029(a) to review and promote matters that affect the local community and to make appropriate recommendations to the Navajo Nation, Federal, State, County and local agencies for consideration and/or approval; and
2. Pursuant to 26 Navajo Nation Code, Section 103 (A), the members of each Chapter, at a duly called meeting, are authorized to oversee the authority delegated to the Chapter pursuant to this act; and
3. The Diné Community Advocacy Alliance (DCAA) was established on March 2012 and includes 70 Community Advocates representing communities across the Navajo Nation; and
4. The DCAA was activated as a response to the high rate of diabetes, obesity, the related complications and its continued negative effects on our elders, families, youth and children; and
5. According to Navajo Area Indian Health Service there are 25,000 Navajos with diabetes and another 75,000 are pre-diabetic. The Sweet Success data reports the following in 2011: 31% of Navajo pregnancies were complicated by diabetes; 89% of these women had pre-pregnancy Body Mass Index (BMI's) in the overweight or obese range; and
6. At an average, it costs over \$13,000 per person annually to treat diabetes. The cost for treating diabetes related complications can exceed \$100,000; and
7. In the past two decades, the prevalence of overweight and obesity increased dramatically among our Navajo adults and children. In 2009 the obesity rate within the eight service units of the Navajo Area Indian Health Service range from 23% to 60% and the overweight rate ranged from 17% to 39% for all age groups; and
8. Overweight and obesity are significant risk factors for many debilitating diseases and conditions that include heart disease, hypertension, colon and breast cancer, arthritis, sleep apnea, respiratory problems, reproductive complications, and diabetes. Overweight is the most important risk factor for the development for Type 2 Diabetes in youth; and

- 9. Sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food contribute to obesity. Sugar sweetened beverages are the largest single source of added sweeteners in the United States diet. Each 12-ounce soft drink per day consumed by children increases their odds of becoming obese by 60%. High soft drink consumption increases the risk of diabetes by 38% in women; and
- 10. An increase in the cost of sugar sweetened beverages to include soda pop, energy drinks, fruit drinks, fruit punch, sweetened tea, sports drink, etc. and junk food to include chips, candy cookies, pastries, etc., will reduce purchasing and consumption, thereby reducing the risk for overweight and obesity, diabetes and the associated health complications; and
- 11. The taxation of two percent (2%) tax on all sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food would reduce consumption of these items, improve nutrition, decrease obesity and diabetes and improve the overall well-being of our Navajo people; and
- 12. The revenue generated from the tax will be earmarked for communities to plan for community originated and owned wellness initiatives such as wellness centers, community parks, basketball courts, walking, running and bike trails, community gardens, family picnic grounds, and health education classes.
- 13. There is overwhelming public support for the propose tax increase on sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food among communities across the Navajo Nation.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT

The Whitehorse Chapter hereby supports the DCAA Sugar Sweetened Beverage/Junk Food Taxation Initiative to increase the cost of sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food by imposing a 2% tax increase on the Navajo Nation.

CERTIFICATION

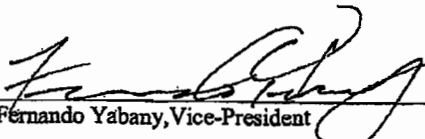
WE HEREBY CERTIFY the foregoing resolution was duly considered by the Whitehorse Lake Chapter at a duly called meeting at Whitehorse Lake Chapter, Navajo Nation, (New Mexico) at which a quorum was present and that same was passed with a vote of 27 in favor, 0 opposed, and 0 abstained this 12th day of March, 2013.

Motion: Jonathan Nolan

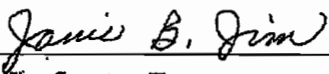
Second: Thomas Chiquito



Chee Smith, Jr. President



Fernando Yabany, Vice-President



Janie B. Jim, Secretary/Treasurer

Leonard Tsosie, Council Delegate



EASTERN NAVAJO HEALTH BOARD

CHAIR – Jeanette Vice

VICE CHAIR – Lenajean Morgan

Secretary – Helen Lewis

ENHB-12/2012-01

RESOLUTION OF THE EASTERN NAVAJO HEALTH BOARD

SUPPORTING THE DINÉ COMMUNITY ADVOCACY ALLIANCE (DCAA) SUGAR-SWEETENED BEVERAGES/JUNK FOOD INITIATIVE BY IMPOSING A ONE PERCENT (1%) SALES TAX INCREASE ON THE NAVAJO NATION

WHEREAS:

1. The Eastern Navajo Health Board was established by Navajo Tribal Council Resolution, CMY-46-80, and is given the responsibility of promoting the interest and welfare of the Navajo People regarding all health and health-related plans and;
2. The Diné Community Advocacy Alliance (DCAA) was established on March 2012 and includes 70 Community Advocates representing communities across the Navajo Nation; and
3. The DCAA was activated as a response to the high rate of diabetes, obesity, the related complications and its continued negative effects on our elders, families, youth and children; and
4. According to Navajo Area Indian Health Service there are 25,000 Navajos with diabetes and another 75,000 are pre-diabetic. The Sweet Success data reports the following in 2011: 31% of Navajo pregnancies were complicated by diabetes; 89% of these women had pre-pregnancy Body Mass Index (BMI's) in the overweight or obese range; and
5. At an average, it costs over \$13,000 per person annually to treat diabetes. The cost for treating diabetes related complications can exceed \$100,000; and
6. In the past two decades, the prevalence of overweight and obesity increased dramatically among our Navajo adults and children. In 2009 the obesity rate within the eight service units of the Navajo Area Indian Health Service range from 23% to 60% and the overweight rate ranged from 17% to 39% for all age groups; and
7. Overweight and obesity are significant risk factors for many debilitating diseases and conditions that include heart disease, hypertension, colon and breast cancer, arthritis, sleep apnea, respiratory problems, reproductive complications, and diabetes. Overweight is the most important risk factor for the development for type 2 diabetes in youth; and
8. Sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food contribute to obesity. Sugar sweetened beverages are the largest single source of added sweeteners in the United States diet. Each 12-ounce soft drink per day consumed by children increases their odds of becoming obese by 60%. High soft drink consumption increases the risk of diabetes by 38% in women; and
9. An increase in the cost of sugar-sweetened beverages to include soda pop, energy drinks, fruit drinks, fruit punch, sweetened tea, sports drinks, etc. and junk food to include chips, candy, cookies, pastries, etc. , will reduce purchasing and consumption, thereby reducing the risk for overweight and obesity, diabetes and the associated health complications; and
10. The taxation of two percent (2%) tax on all sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food would reduce consumption of these items, improve nutrition, decrease obesity and diabetes and improve the overall well-being of our Navajo people; and

Crownpoint Healthcare Facility
Post Office Box 358
Crownpoint, New Mexico 87313

BACA THOREAU BECENTI WHITE ROCK OJO ENCINO SMITH LAKE CROWNPOINT NAHODISHGISH LITTLEWATER



EASTERN NAVAJO HEALTH BOARD

CHAIR – Jeanette Vice

VICE CHAIR – Lenajeon Morgan

Secretary – Helen Lewis

11. The revenue generated from the tax will be earmarked for communities to plan for community originated and owned wellness initiatives such as wellness centers, community parks, basketball courts, walking, running and bike trails, community gardens, family picnic grounds, and health education classes.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT

1. The Eastern Navajo Health Board of the Navajo Nation supports the proposed tax increase on sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food among communities across the Navajo Nation.
2. The Eastern Navajo Health Board of the Navajo Nation supports and accepts the DCAA Sugar Sweetened Beverage/Junk Food Taxation Initiative to increase the cost of sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food by imposing a 1% tax increase on the Navajo Nation.

CERTIFICATION

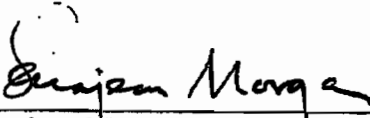
We hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was duly considered by the Eastern Navajo Health Board and community at a duly called meeting at the Eastern Navajo Health Board meeting in Crownpoint, New Mexico, at which a quorum was present and was passed by a vote of 9 in favor, 0 opposed, and 1 abstention, on the 3rd day of December 03, 2012.

Motioned:

Anita David

Seconded:

Martha Charley



Lenajeon Morgan, Vice Chair

Crownpoint Healthcare Facility
Post Office Box 358
Crownpoint, New Mexico 87313

BACA THOREAU BECENTI WHITEROCK OJO ENCINO SMITH LAKE CROWNPOINT NANQDSHGISH LITTLEWATER
LAKE VALLEY MARIANO LAKE STANDING ROCK CASAMERO LAKE FUEBLO PINTADO WHITERHORSE LAKE TORREON

Sugar-Sweetened Beverage Taxes and Sugar Intake: Policy Statements, Endorsements, and Recommendations

Updated October 2012

Click on the organization name to link to its statement.

Acknowledgement of Taxes as a Public Health Strategy

American Medical Association Policy Statement, June 2012.

Taxes on beverages with added sweeteners are one means by which consumer education campaigns and other obesity-related programs could be financed in a stepwise approach to addressing the obesity epidemic.... Where taxes on beverages with added sweeteners are implemented, the revenue should be used primarily for programs to prevent and/or treat obesity and related conditions....

Policy Statement/Resolution in Support of Taxes

American Academy of Pediatrics Obesity/Advocacy Policy: Change Relative Price. See bottom of web page.

Implement a tax strategy to discourage consumption of food and beverages with minimal nutritional value, including a soda tax.

US Conference of Mayors 2008 Adopted Resolutions in Support of Funding Obesity Prevention.

Now, therefore, be it resolved that the US Conference of Mayors supports increased resources for cities to help combat obesity and fund obesity prevention, including consideration of revenues from the major leading contributors of the nation's obesity epidemic, including calorically sweetened beverages, fast food and high calorie snacks.

Reports Recommending Taxes

Bipartisan Policy Center Restoring America's Future. Reviving the Economy, Cutting Spending and Debt, and Creating a Simple, Pro-Growth Tax System. November 2010, pp. 69-71.

Introduce an excise tax on the manufacture and importation of beverages sweetened with sugar or high-fructose corn syrup (non-diet soft drinks, sweetened fruit drinks, etc.) to reduce obesity-related healthcare costs.

Brookings Institution Bending the Curve. Effective Steps to Address Long-Term Health Care Spending Growth. August 2009, pg. 7.

Target obesity reduction through price incentives, such as sugar-sweetened beverage taxes, and through aggressive piloting and evaluation of other reforms that are designed to improve the evidence base of reforms that demonstrably reduce obesity — for example, community-, school-, and work-site interventions.

Children Now, Oral Health Access Council, Oral Health and Obesity Policy Brief Childhood Obesity and Dental Disease: Common Causes, Common Solutions. February 2011.

Promising interventions address both issues: A tax would help reduce overall consumption of sugar-sweetened beverages and raise significant revenue to fund health prevention and treatment efforts for California children.

Institute of Medicine of the National Academies

- Local Government Actions to Prevent Childhood Obesity. Report Brief. September 2009, p.5.
Implement a tax strategy to discourage consumption of foods and beverages that have minimal nutritional value, such as sugar-sweetened beverages.
- Accelerating Progress in Obesity Prevention. Solving the Weight of the Nation. Report Recommendations. May 2012, p.2.
...implementing fiscal policies aimed at reducing overconsumption of sugar-sweetened beverages through (1) pricing and other incentives to make healthier beverage options recommended by the Dietary Guidelines for Americans more affordable and, for governments, (2) substantial and specific excise taxes on sugar-sweetened beverages (for example, cents per ounce of liquid, cents per teaspoon of added sugar), with the revenues being dedicated to obesity prevention programs....

United Nations Report submitted by Special Rapporteur on the right to food, Olivier De Schutter, December 2011, pp.17, 21.

The introduction of food taxes and subsidies to promote a healthy diet constitutes a cost-effective and low-cost population-wide intervention that can have a significant impact. The report suggests that states impose taxes on soft drinks (sodas) and on foods high in saturated fats, trans-fatty acids, sodium and sugar, in order to subsidize access to fruits and vegetables and educational campaigns on healthy diets.

Urban Institute Reducing Obesity: Policy Strategies from the Tobacco Wars. July 2009, p. 19. Includes discussion of *...strategies that seem particularly promising in their potential impact...namely, excise or sales taxes on fattening food....*

Vermont Attorney General's Report Vermont Healthy Weight Initiative. November 2010, p. 2. *An excise tax of not less than \$.01 per ounce of SSB should be imposed to generate revenues for healthy weight initiatives and to substantially reduce the consumption of SSBs.*

Endorsements of Tax

During the health care debate of 2009-2010, a number of organizations endorsed a tax on sugar-sweetened beverages in a June 2009 letter to Senator Max Baucus, Chair of the Senate Finance Committee. The text of the letter may be found here. Its signatories include:

- American Public Health Association
- American Society of Bariatric Physicians
- Black Women's Health Imperative
- California Center for Public Health Advocacy
- California Pan-Ethnic Health Network
- Center for Science in the Public Interest
- Citizens' Committee for Children
- Consumers Union
- Fitness Forward
- Oral Health America
- Partnership for Prevention
- Physicians Committee for Responsible Medicine
- Prevention Institute
- Shape Up America!
- UC Berkeley's Center for Health and Public Policy Studies

Recommendations to Continue Research On, or Consideration of, Taxes

American Cancer Society Testimony in Support of Requiring Calorie Labeling in Certain Chain Restaurants. January 22, 2010, p.2.

Utilizing lessons learned in tobacco, strategies such as...taxing sugared beverages, should be part of a comprehensive approach to address obesity and the many factors contributing to the problem.... With respect to the sugar beverage tax, the state should proceed cautiously and evaluate the impact carefully....

American Heart Association Position Statement on Beverage Taxes and Obesity Prevention, p. 3
The American Heart Association supports additional research to determine the efficacy of taxation policy on consumption trends, public health, the alternative choices consumers would make if they move away from sugar-sweetened beverages, the impact of these policies on disparate populations, and whether there are any unforeseen unintended consequences....

Robert Wood Johnson Foundation Sugar-Sweetened Beverage Taxes and Public Health. A Research Brief, July 2009, p. 2.

The potential of significant SSB [sugar-sweetened beverage] taxes to reduce obesity rates is supported by a number of studies.... However, additional research is needed to fully determine the net impact of changes in SSB prices on overall caloric intake....

White House Task Force on Childhood Obesity Solving the Problem of Childhood Obesity within a Generation. May 2010, p. 56.

State and local sales taxes imposed on soft drinks, candy, and snacks raise their cost relative to other food purchases.... The potential influence of food prices on consumption necessitates consideration of the extent to which changes in farm, tax, and subsidy policies might affect consumption patterns.

Recommendations to Decrease Sugar-Sweetened Beverage Consumption

American Academy of Pediatrics Policy Statement. Dietary Recommendations for Children and Adolescents: A Guide for Practitioners. *Pediatrics*. February 2006: 117(2), pp. 544-559. [Statement on Table 1.]

Reduce the intake of sugar-sweetened beverages and foods.

American Academy of Pediatrics Clinical Report Sports Drinks and Energy Drinks for Children and Adolescents: Are They Appropriate? *Pediatrics*. May 2011.

Guidance for pediatricians:

- *Understand that energy drinks pose potential health risks primarily because of stimulant content; therefore, they are not appropriate for children and adolescents and should never be consumed.*
- *Counsel that routine ingestion of carbohydrate-containing sports drinks by children and adolescents should be avoided or restricted. Intake can lead to excessive caloric consumption and an increased risk of overweight and obesity as well as dental erosion.*

American Medical Association Childhood Obesity Policy and Guidelines.
Limit sugar-sweetened beverages.

American Medical Athletic Association Fluid recommendations to stay safe in the heat.
During activity, avoid drinks with caffeine, high sugar content, alcohol or other carbonation because...fruit juices or soft drinks are high in sugar that slows fluid absorption by the body....

Centers for Disease Control Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report, Recommended Community Strategies and Measurements to Prevent Obesity in the United States. July 2009, Recommendation #10.

Communities should discourage consumption of sugar-sweetened beverages.

Institute of Medicine of the National Academies Local Government Actions to Prevent Childhood Obesity. Report Brief. September 2009, p.5.

Strategy 7: Increase access to free, safe drinking water in public places to encourage water consumption instead of sugar-sweetened beverages.

National Association of County and City Health Officials Statement of Policy, Comprehensive Obesity Prevention. #10-01.

Local governments and recreation facilities should increase access to safe, free drinking water in public places to encourage consumption of water instead of sugar-sweetened beverages.

National Association of Local Boards of Health Position Statement: Nutrition, Physical Activity and Obesity, January 2010, p. 2.

Partner with administrators to eliminate availability of sugar-sweetened beverages and high-calorie/low-nutrition snacks in schools and child care centers.

Obesity Society Position Statement, The Obesity Society supports efforts to reduce consumption of sugar-sweetened beverages, May 31, 2012.

The Obesity Society supports the efforts of Mayor Bloomberg to ban the sale of sugar-sweetened beverages larger than 16 ounces. This is a measure that will help efforts to reduce consumption of sugar-sweetened beverages, which research shows are a major contributor to increased calorie intake by both children and adults, thus potentially contributing to the nation's obesity epidemic.

USDA Dietary Guidelines for Americans 2010 Report of the Advisory Committee, 2010. Part B., Section 1, p. B3-2.

Reduce the incidence and prevalence of overweight and obesity of the US population by reducing overall calorie intake and increasing physical activity....To achieve this, Americans should...avoid sugar-sweetened beverages....

Recommendations to Decrease Sugar Consumption

American Heart Association Dietary Sugars Intake and Cardiovascular Health: A Scientific Statement from the American Heart Association. Circulation. 2009, p.1.

...the American Heart Association recommends reductions in the intake of added sugars.

World Health Organization Global Strategy on Diet, Physical Activity and Health. May 2004, p.4.

For diet, recommendations for populations and individuals should include the following: ...limit the intake of free sugars.

309 Edwards St., New Haven CT 06520
For more information: Roberta Friedman, Director of Public Policy
Roberta.friedman@yale.edu; (203) 432-4717
www.valeruddcenter.org



**YALE RUDD CENTER
FOR FOOD POLICY & OBESITY**

TIME-LINE

**Dine' Community Advocacy Alliance (DCAA)
Proposed Navajo Nation Council Legislations
22nd Navajo Nation Council**



1. "Relating to Law and order, Resource and Development, Budget & Finance, Health, Education and Human Services, and Naabik'iyati'; Amending 24 of the Navajo Nation Code by Enacting the HEALTHY Dine' Nation Act of 2013
2. Relating to Law and Order, Resources and Development, Budget and Finances, Health Education and Human Services, and Naabik'iyati'; Amending Title 24 N.N.C. §§605 Et Seq. Approving the Elimination of the Sales Tax On Fresh Fruits Vegetables, Water Nuts, Seeds and Nut Butter

March 2012

- March 21 – 22, 2012 – Community Advocacy Pre-Training Work Session and Training @ Navajoland Days Inn

June 2012

- June 19 – 20, 2012 – Community Advocacy Training @ Gallup Inn – Workshop #1
- June 21 -22, 2012 – Community Advocacy Training @ Gallup Inn – Workshop #2

August 2012

- August 14 – 15, 2012 - Community Advocacy Training @ Gallup Community Service Center – Workshop # 3
 - Danny Simpson and Ms. Kahn presenters
 - DCAA Core Group Established

September 2012

- September 19, 2012 – Meeting with Tax Commission
 - To introduce and provide an overview of the legislation
 - Tax office provided an overview of the Navajo Nation Tax Law

November 2012

- November 20, 2012 - DCAA Tax Workshop @ Office of Navajo Tax Commission

December 2012

- December 10 – 12, 2012 – Navajo Wellness Model Training @ NavajoLand Days Inn
- December 13, 2012 – Community Advocacy Training Part IV @ Navajo Nation Museum
 - Began working on 2% Taxation Junk Food & Sweetened Beverage Presentation for NTC Naa'bik'iyati Committee

January 2013

- January 7, 2013 – Tax Commission Office Meeting
- January 9, 2013 – DCAA Meeting (9:00 a.m. – 2:00 a.m.)
 - Re-worked 2 hour presentation into 20 minute presentation
- January 10, 2013 - Naa'bik'iyati' Committee (8:00 a.m. – 3:00 p.m.)
 - No quorum. Made 2 hour presentation. Encouraged to move forward to NTC Education & Health Committee, Law & Order, Budget & Finance
- January 16, 2013 – DCAA Meeting & Facilitation Training @ IHS Area Office

February 2013

- **February 11, 2013 – Navajo Division of Community Development (1:00 p.m. – 3:00 p.m.)**
 - Provided a presentation and consulted with them regarding the language of the chapter resolution. Obtain support and partnership in creating community-based, community-owned wellness projects using the Local Governance Act: Local Community-wide Planning process and Community Land Use Planning.

March 2013

- March 18, 2013 – DCAA Meeting (9:30 a.m.)
- March 18, 2013 – Tax Commission Meeting (10:30 a.m.)
- March 18, 2013 – DCAA Meeting (12:30 p.m. – 3:00 p.m.)
- March 27, 2013 – NTC Health & Education Committee < Miriam Meeting (8:00 a.m. – 4:00 p.m.)
No quorum
- March 29, 2013 – NTC Health & Education Committee Meeting (8:00 a.m. – 3:00 p.m.) No

April 2013

- April 3, 2013 - NTC Health & Education Committee Meeting (Tabled)
 - Directed to meet with Navajo Division of Health, Navajo Division of Behavioral Health, Dine' Institute of Policy
- April 18, 2013 – DCAA Meeting (9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.)
- April 23, 2013 – DCAA Meeting (9:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.)

May 2013

- May, 7, 2013 – DCAA Meeting (9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.)
- May, 13, 2013 – DCAA Meeting (9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.)

- May 15, 2013 – DCAA Meeting (9:00 a.m. – 4:00 p.m.)
- **May 15, 2013 - DCAA Meeting with President Shelly and VP Rex Lee Jim (9:00 a.m.)**
- May 17, 2013 – DCAA Meeting Kahn (Legislative Council, Mr. Larry Curley and Sonlasta Jim-Martin, NDOH) 10:00 a.m.
- May 23, 2013 – DCAA Meeting (9:00 a.m. – 4:00 p.m.)
- May 29, 2013 – DCAA Meeting (9:00 a.m. – 4:00 p.m.)
- May 30, 2013 – “Partner’s Gathering,” at Dine’ College (8:00 a.m. p- 3:00 p.m.) June 3, 2013

June 2013

- **June 3, 2013 – DCAA Meeting with Navajo Division of Health (9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.)**
 - Navajo Division of Health, Sunshine Martin-Jim, Mae-Gilene Begay, and Madan Paudel
- June 11-12, 2013 – “2013 Navajo Nation Food & Wellness Summit.” Hosted by the Navajo Division of Health, Navajo Nation Museum (DCAA attended and participated in Summit)
- June 17, 2013 – DCAA Meeting (9:00 a.m.)
- June 19, 2013 – NTC – Health & Education Committee
- June 24, 2013 – NTC – Law & Order Committee

July 2013

- July 2, 2013 – Resource & Development Committee (1:00 p.m.)
- July 3, 2013 – Business & Finance (10:00 a.m.)
- July 11, 2013 - Naa’bik’iyati’ Committee
- July 17, 2013 - NTC Summer Session- Legislation did not pass (8 yes, 10 no)
- July 24, 2013 – DCAA/Face book Training @ Gallup UNM – Denisa Livingston

August 2013

- August 9, 2013 – DCAA Meeting @ Parks & Recreation – “Where Do We Go From Here?”
 - **Move forward with legislation “**
 - 2% taxation
 - Elimination on fresh fruits & Vegetables
 - Add elimination of taxes on water
 - Direct funds to chapters for community healthy projects
 - As a result, we split the legislation into two separate legislations
- August 12, 2013 – DCAA Meeting @ Parks & Recreation
 - 10 weeks to prepare for legislation for Fall Session (October 21-25, 2013)
 - Need to meet with Navajo Nation Taxation Office; Marian Kahn, Legislative Lawyer; Other(s)
 - To accomplish this DCAA will meet every Friday....our goal is to move the meetings around to various parts of the Nation
- August 16, 2013 – DCAA Meeting – “Strategic Planning”
 - Identified Goals, time lines, teams
- August 23, 2013 – DCAA Celebration @ Navajo Nation Tribal Council Chambers

- August 30, 2013 – DCAA Meeting @ Chinle 9:00 a.m. – 4:30 p.m.
 - Team reviewed and revised/updated DCAA Action Plan

September 2013

- September 12, 2013 – DCAA Meeting
- September 19, 2013 – DCAA Meeting @ Gallup UNM
- September 20, 2013 – DCAA Meeting @ Kayenta, AZ
- **September 25, 2013 – DCAA Meeting with VP Rex Lee Jim and DOH Director Larry Curley (VP did not show)**

October 2013

- October 4, 2013 – Law & Order @ Shiprock
- October 5, 2013 – Navajo Nation Northern Fair @ Shiprock (no float)
- October 8, 2013 - Resource Development Committee @ Chambers
- October 10, 2013 – Conference Call @ 900 a.m.
- October 15, 2013 – Health, Education, Human Services @ Chambers/North Conference Room
- October 16, 2013 – DCAA Conference Call @ 2:00 p.m.
- October 17, 2013 - Naa'bik'iyati' Committee @ 10:00 a.m.
- October 18, 2013 – DCAA Conference Call @ 2:00 p.m.
- October 21, 2013 – DCAA Meeting @ IHS Area Office (9:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.)
- October 23, 2013 - DCAA Meeting @ Water Management (9:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.)
- October 28, 2013 – DCAA Meeting @ HIS Warehouse (9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.)



Navajo Division of Health Review Comments



ISSUE:

Proposed NN Legislation 0085-13, "Navajo Nation Junk Food Sales Tax Act of 2013 & Approving the Elimination of the Sales Tax on Fresh Fruits and Vegetables"

BACKGROUND:

The Navajo Division of Health (NDOH) implemented its concerns on the growth of diabetes and obesity among the Navajo people by providing a forum for all interested individuals to express their concerns and ideas in May 2012. Based on the information and comments gathered, the Division of Health implemented a second **Navajo Nation Food & Wellness Policy Summit** on June 11 & 12, 2013. Six breakout sessions were held during the two day meeting with over 150 experts attending the two day sessions. NDOH is currently in the process of compiling the information, data, and ideas expressed during this Summit. NDOH anticipates the development of a comprehensive legislative package to be submitted before the end of the year.

In addition, the **Centers for Disease Control and Prevention - Obesity Prevention and Control Branch** will be conducting a Navajo Nation wide nutrition assessment on food stores and consumer access in collaboration with the Navajo Nation, Tuba City Regional Health Care Cooperation, Arizona State Department of Health, New Mexico Department of Health. The assessment lead by the Navajo Division of Health will begin on July 10 to July 22, 2013. Of particular importance, the Navajo Division of Health is developing a comprehensive wellness plan which will include Food & Wellness Policy legislation. The information provided from this nutrition environment assessment will prove valuable to informing this plan and its implementation.

In specific reference to the proposed legislation, NDOH met with the legislative sponsor and relevant advocacy groups regarding **Legislation 0085-13** at least three times since its initial introduction. During these meetings, NDOH expressed its support for the intent of the legislation and recommended that a comprehensive legislative packet would be preferable rather than submitting single pieces of legislation at a time. That, at this time, is still the perspective the NDOH holds. Since this is not only a health-related legislation, it also has implications for other departments within the Nation: Tax Commission, TANF program, SNAP Program, etc. NDOH plans to include these entities during the Legislative & Policy formulation phase over the next 3-4 months.

CONCLUSION:

NDOH considers Legislation 0085-13 a potential element of the overall comprehensive Legislative packet that will be submitted later in the year. The advantage of a comprehensive package is that it will show the connections and linkages between different parts of the legislation.



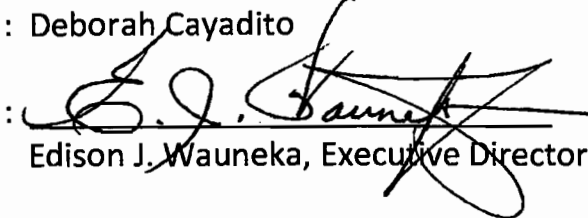
THE NAVAJO NATION
ELECTION ADMINISTRATION

Strength and Dignity Through Voting



MEMORANDUM

TO : Deborah Cayadito

FROM : 
Edison J. Wauneka, Executive Director

SUBJECT : Agent to Legislation No. 0289-13

DATE | October 17, 2013

Base on our discussion regarding Legislation 0289-13, I am submitting this response to questions cited to Election Administration at the October 15, 2013 Health, Education and Human Services Committee meeting.

Funds for a Referendum election is available which was allocated n fiscal year 2013 as a supplemental appropriation by the Navajo Nation Council, a carryover of the funds to FY 2014 was approved by the N.N. C. and signed by the President.

Attached is section 403 of the Election code specifying the process of referring a referendum measure for public vote, including the timeline for the measure to be included in a regular scheduled Navajo Nation election or in a Special Election. Please be aware that if a measure is put to a vote in a special referendum election the voter participation is usually very minimal.

I hope this will help with Legislation 0289-13, if you need additional information please call me at 928.871.7263.

Note (2005). At Subsection (C)(3), for purposes of statutory consistency, reference to "*Subsections (A) and (B)*" was changed to "*Subsections (1) and (2)*." Also, reference to "*§ 403*" within the same Subsection was changed to "*§ 404*."

CAP-23-90, April 6, 1990.

Cross References

Chapter referendum, see 26 N.N.C. §§ 103, 1003 and 2001 of the *Navajo Nation Local Governance Act*.

§ 403. Referendum measures referred by the Navajo Nation Council and Chapters

A. The Navajo Nation Council shall, by resolution, refer a referendum measure for public vote. The resolution shall place timelines for the election which shall be held at the next regularly scheduled Navajo Nation election (primary, general or Navajo Nation-wide chapter election) if such election is scheduled no sooner than 60 days following the adoption of the resolution OR at a special election to be held no sooner than 60 days and not later than 90 days from the date of the passage of the resolution referring the enactment. The resolution shall provide the language to be placed on the ballot in accordance with 11 N.N.C. § 407(A). Where the language is not clear, the Board of Election Supervisors shall, by resolution, amend the language for clarification purposes only, with language provided or recommended by the Office of Legislative Counsel and the Office of the Attorney General. The Board shall also review the measure to ensure that the measure is not exempt pursuant to § 401. The Council shall direct that funding be identified and made available to conduct the election.

B. A chapter may by resolution refer a measure for vote of registered voters within the chapter(s) which fall within the scope of the measure. The resolution shall place timelines on the election of the measure which shall be at the next regularly scheduled chapter election if such election is scheduled no sooner than 60 days following adoption of the resolution OR at a special chapter election to be held no sooner than 60 days and no later than 90 days from the date of the passage of the resolution referring the enactment. The resolution shall provide the language to be placed on the ballot in accordance with 11 N.N.C. § 407(A). Where the language is not clear, the Board of Election Supervisors shall, by resolution, amend the language for clarification purposes only, with language provided or recommended by the Office of Legislative Counsel and the Office of the Attorney General. The Board shall also review the measure to ensure that it is not exempt pursuant to § 401. The chapter shall make funding available to conduct the election.

C. Where a resolution refers to a future referendum election based upon a specific event, the Navajo Nation Council shall upon a foreseen or planned event refer the measure by resolution.

History

CMY-30-03, May 2, 2003.

CAP-23-90, April 6, 1990.

Cross References

Chapter referendum, see 26 N.N.C. §§ 103, 1003 and 2001 of the *Navajo Nation Local Governance Act*.

§ 404. Initiatives by petition of registered voters



THE
NAVAJO
NATION

BEN SHELLY
PRESIDENT

OFFICE OF THE NAVAJO TAX COMMISSION
Post Office Box 1903 • Window Rock, Navajo Nation (Arizona) 86515-1903
(928) 871-6681 • (928) 871-7608 FAX


REX LEE JIM
VICE - PRESIDENT

MEMORANDUM



TO: Jonathan Hale, Chairman
Health, Education and Human Services Committee
Navajo Nation Council

Dine Community Advocacy Alliance

FROM: 
Martin E. Ashley, Executive Director
Office of the Navajo Tax Commission

DATE: October 17, 2013

SUBJECT: Legislation 0289-13 and 0289-13

The Office of the Navajo Tax Commission (ONTC) was advised of questions raised at the Health, Education and Human Services Committee (HEHC) meeting on October 15, 2013 regarding the subject legislation.

ONTC would like to inform HEHC and any other committee and the Navajo Nation Council that this office has worked with the Dine Community Advocacy Alliance (DCAA) regarding their initiative to tax Unhealthy Food and to delete taxation on Health Foods (fresh fruits, vegetables, water). ONTC has met with DCAA several times over the past year (September 2012 to present) to discuss and advise on their proposal. In these discussions ONTC has advised that it's not taking a position in support or against the initiative and just providing technical assistance related to a tax matter.

Should there be any questions, please call me at tribal extension 6992.

Cc: Chad Yazzie, Sr. Tax Attorney, ONTC

Legislation 0290-13: Water definitions

Artesian: Water from a well tapping a confined aquifer in which the water level stands at some height above the top of the aquifer. (FDA)

Fluoridated: Water containing greater than 0.6 and up to 1.0 mg/L total of fluoride. (FDA)

Mineral: Water containing not less than 250 ppm total dissolved solids that originate from a geologically and physically protected underground water source. Mineral water is characterized by constant levels and relative proportions of minerals and trace elements at the source. No minerals may be added to mineral water." (FDA)

Purified: Water that is produced by distillation, deionization, reverse osmosis or other suitable processes and that meets the definition of "purified water" in the U.S. Pharmacopeia, 23d Revision, Jan. 1, 1995. As appropriate, also may be called "demineralized water," "deionized water," "distilled water," and "reverse osmosis water." (FDA)

Sparkling: Water that, after treatment and possible replacement of carbon dioxide, contains the same amount of carbon dioxide that it had at emergence from the source. (FDA)

Spring: Water derived from an underground formation from which water flows naturally to the surface of the earth at an identified location. Spring water may be collected at the spring or through a bore hole tapping the underground formation feeding the spring, but there are additional requirements for use of a bore hole. (FDA)

Sterile: Water that is sterilized and contains no antimicrobial agents. (CDC)

Distillation: Water is turned into a vapor, leaving minerals behind. Vapors are then condensed into water again. (CDC)

0290-13: Water definitions



artesian



fluoridated



mineral



purified



sparkling



spring



sterile



distilled

PREVENTION MEANS BUSINESS

A healthy, thriving workforce makes for a healthier business. Investing in health—in the workplace and in the community—reduces health care costs, improves productivity and makes businesses stronger.

POOR HEALTH IS BAD FOR BUSINESS

Chronic disease drives health care expenditures, which cuts into company profits and productivity.



67% of our workers in overweight or obese



1 IN 4 Americans has heart disease



1 IN 3 Americans has high blood pressure



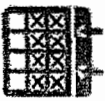
\$73 B annual cost of obesity among full-time employees



50% of company profits go towards health care costs



\$153 B loss to employers annually due to absenteeism from workers who are overweight or obese and have other chronic health conditions



450 M additional work days missed every year by full-time workers who are overweight or obese and have chronic health conditions



PREVENTION PAYS AT WORK

Even small investments in health within the workplace can create big returns.



WORKPLACE WELLNESS

For every \$1 spent on workplace wellness programs, employers can save up to \$6

HEALTHY COMMUNITIES = HEALTHY BUSINESSES

Building a healthier community saves lives and money.



BIKING SAVES MILLIONS. Do you have bike racks? Are there bike lanes on your street? Bicycle commuters saved over \$15.2 million a year in health care costs and \$73.9 million for those who cycle recreationally.

ADDRESS HEALTH RISKS

1% reduction in health risks would save as much as



\$83-103

annually in medical costs per person.

SAVE MONEY

Workplace wellness programs can reduce sick leave, medical costs and worker's comp claims by as much as



25%

SMOKE-FREE SPACES + SAVE LIVES

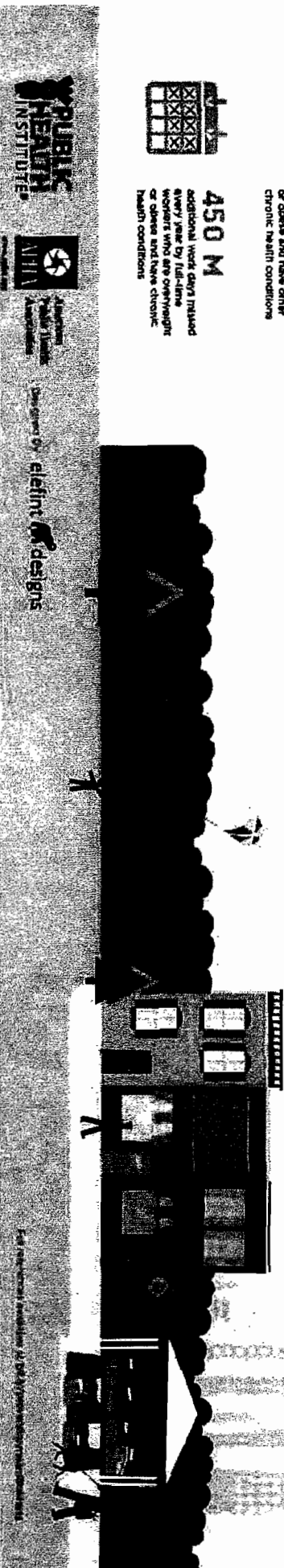
Are your shared community spaces and workplace smoke-free? Smoke-free strategies and education prevented 800 thousand deaths related to lung cancer between 1975-2000.

WALKABLE SPACES + ECONOMIC GROWTH

Do your workplaces and community make physical activity easier? In one California city, \$10 million spent on more walkable public outdoor spaces spurred a \$125 million economic investment in the local downtown area, which led to the creation of 40 new businesses and 900 new jobs.

HEALTHY OPTION, HEALTHY CHOICE.

Are healthy foods affordable and accessible at work meetings, in vending machines and in your community? Research shows that making the healthier option the default can lead to healthier choices.



Public Health Institute

Public Health Institute

Public Health Institute

Public Health Institute

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Public Health Institute



New Mexico Healthier Weight Council

A collective effort in providing solutions for healthy living to all New Mexicans

October 9, 2013

The Honorable Johnny Naize, Speaker
The 22nd Navajo Nation Council
Window Rock, Arizona 86515



Dear Honorable Council Delegates of the Twenty Second Navajo Nation Council:

This is a letter of support/endorsement for the Diné Community Advocacy Alliance (DCAA), a grassroots community advocacy group on the Navajo Nation, which is advocating to the Navajo Nation Council, to (1) amend the current Navajo Nation sales tax to eliminate sales tax on fresh fruits, vegetables, seeds, nuts, and water to encourage the purchase and consumption of nutritious foods and drink; and (2) enact a new legislation and policy called "The Healthy Dine' Nation Act of 2013" that would impose a new type of sales tax on soda, sugar sweetened beverages, and junk food that is being sold across the Navajo Indian Reservation. Due to the high consumption of non-nutritious items in convenience stores, grocery stores and trading posts, the consumers of the Navajo Nation will utilize revenues generated in the form of sales tax for local wellness activities.

The places where we work, live and play – environments – are the greatest contributor to health and wellness status; greater than genetics or personal choices (which are dependent upon our environments). The continued high availability and huge consumption of soda, sugar sweetened beverages and junk food has created an environment on the Navajo Nation leading to a decreased health and well being among the Navajo People. It has become imperative that policy, laws and legislation be enacted to bring forth education, awareness and enforcement to allow the Navajo People as consumers to make choices as necessary to live a long life of health and wellness.

The revenue generated from the sales tax will be returned to the Navajo People through the Navajo Division of Community Development (NDCD) that provides funding to the one hundred ten (110) Navajo Nation Chapters throughout the Navajo Nation. The funds will be utilized by the community people to fund projects for wellness activities as listed in the "The Healthy Dine' Nation Act of 2013."

The funds will also benefit the Farm Boards, Farm Committees and the Community Land Use Planning Committees which act as a focal point at the community level for planning, project development and securing land for projects that benefit its membership.

If you have any questions, please don't hesitate to call us at 505-980-5355.

Respectfully,

Erin Marshall
Managing Director

Liz Chavez
Co-Chair Board of Directors, 2013-14

THE NORTHERN NAVAL MEDICAL CENTER

U.S. NAVY HEALTH SERVICE

PO BOX 100

ALBUQUERQUE, NM 87104

FOR INFORMATION CONTACT THE COMMANDING OFFICER

HEALTH
SERVICE



[The main body of the document is almost entirely obscured by heavy black noise and artifacts, rendering the text illegible.]



SISTERS IN CIRCLE

P.O Box 2938
SHIPROCK, NM 87420
(505) 215-0814

March 12, 2013

Dear Honorable Council Delegates of the Twenty Second Navajo Nation Council:

This is a letter of support/endorsement for the Diné Community Advocacy Alliance (DCAA), a grass root community advocacy group on the Navajo Nation, which is advocating to the Navajo Nation Council, to enact legislation and policy to impose sales tax on soda, sugar sweetened beverages, and junk food that is being sold across the Navajo Reservation. Due to the high consumption of these items in convenience stores, grocery stores and trading posts, the revenues generated in the form of sales tax will be utilized for the consumers on the Navajo Nation.

The continued high availability and huge consumption of soda, sugar sweetened beverages and junk food has provided an environment on the Navajo Nation has led to a decreased health and well being among the Navajo People. It has become imperative that policy, laws and legislation be enacted to bring forth education, awareness and enforcement to allow the Navajo People as consumers make the appropriate choices as necessary to live a long life of health and wellness.

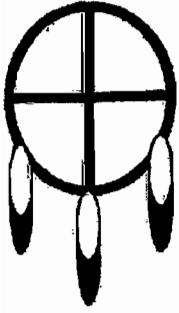
The revenue generated from the sales tax will be returned to the Navajo People through the Navajo Division of Community Development (NDCD) that provides funding to the one hundred ten (110) Navajo Nation Chapters throughout the Navajo Nation. The funds will be made available to be utilized by the community people to fund projects for wellness activities including the following: 1) Playgrounds, 2) Wellness Trails, 3) Fitness Centers, 4) Gardening, 5) Bike Trails/Hiking Trails.

The funds will also benefit the Farm Boards, Farm Committees and the Community Land Use Planning Committees that act as a focal point at the community level for planning, project development and securing land for projects that benefit its membership.

Sincerely,

Sisters in Circle

Pyn Francisco-Hosteen, Sisters In Circle Member
Community Member



THE HEALING CIRCLE DROP-IN CENTER

P.O. BOX 3850

Shiprock, NM 87420

505-368-4587

March 12, 2013

Dear Honorable Council Delegates of the Twenty Second Navajo Nation Council:

This is a letter of support for the Diné Community Advocacy Alliance (DCAA), a grass root community advocacy group on the Navajo Nation, which is advocating to the Navajo Nation Council, to enact legislation and policy to impose sales tax on soda, sugar sweetened beverages, and junk food that is being sold across the Navajo Reservation. Due to the high consumption of these items in convenience stores, grocery stores and trading posts, the revenues generated in the form of sales tax will be utilized for the consumers on the Navajo Nation.

The continued high availability and huge consumption of soda, sugar sweetened beverages and junk food has provided an environment on the Navajo Nation has led to a decreased health and well being among the Navajo People. It has become imperative that policy, laws and legislation be enacted to bring forth education, awareness and enforcement to allow the Navajo People as consumers make the appropriate choices as necessary to live a long life of health and wellness.

The revenue generated from the sales tax will be returned to the Navajo People through the Navajo Division of Community Development (NDCD) that provides funding to the one hundred ten (110) Navajo Nation Chapters throughout the Navajo Nation. The funds will be made available to be utilized by the community people to fund projects for wellness activities including the following: 1) Playgrounds, 2) Wellness Trails, 3) Fitness Centers, 4) Gardening, 5) Bike Trails/Hiking Trails.

The funds will also benefit the Farm Boards, Farm Committees and the Community Land Use Planning Committees that act as a focal point at the community level for planning, project development and securing land for projects that benefit its membership.

Sincerely,

Healing Circle Drop In Center
Shirley Montoya, Coordinator



Restoring & Celebrating Family Wellness

P.O. Box 160
SHIPROCK, NM 87420

March 11, 2013

Dear Honorable Council Delegates of the Twenty Second Navajo Nation Council:

This is a letter of support for the Diné Community Advocacy Alliance (DCAA), a grass root community advocacy group on the Navajo Nation, which is advocating to the Navajo Nation Council to enact legislation and policy to impose sales tax on soda, sugar sweetened beverages, and junk food sold across the Navajo Reservation.

The continued high availability and huge consumption of soda, sugar sweetened beverages and junk food has provided an environment on the Navajo Nation that has led to decreased health and well being among the Navajo People, and an increase in overweight and obesity. It has become imperative that policy, laws and legislation be enacted to bring forth education, awareness and enforcement to allow the Navajo People as consumers to make the appropriate choices as necessary to live a long life of health and wellness.

The revenue generated from the sales tax will be returned to the Navajo People through the Navajo Division of Community Development (NDCD) that provides funding to the 110 Navajo Nation Chapters throughout the Navajo Nation. The funds will be made available to be utilized by the community people to fund projects for wellness activities like the following: 1) Walking, Running, Biking Trails, 2) Playgrounds, 3) Sports Courts & Fields (e.g. Basketball, Softball. etc.), 4) Physical Activity Classes & Fitness Facilities, 5) Gardening.

The funds will also benefit the Farm Boards, Farm Committees and the Community Land Use Planning Committees that act as a focal point at the community level for planning, project development and securing land for projects that benefit its membership.

Respectfully,

Keno Zahney
Community Member
RCFW Member

We are committed to strengthening families and nurturing positive changes in_ our communities.

RESTORING & CELEBRATING FAMILY WELLNESS COMMITTEE, NORTHERN NAVAJO CHAPTERS & COMMUNITY VOLUNTEERS, CHR OUTREACH, HEALTH PROMOTION DISEASE PREVENTION, DEPARTMENT OF BEHAVIORAL HEALTH SERVICES/DINÉ SAHICHO COALITION, OFFICE OF YOUTH DEVELOPMENT, SHIPROCK BOYS & GIRLS CLUB, SAN JUAN COUNTY PARTNERSHIP, SHIPROCK BRANCH LIBRARY, TEEN LIFE CENTER, SOCIAL SERVICES FAMILY VIOLENCE PREVENTION PROGRAM, PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING, SHIPROCK LAW ENFORCEMENT & CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS, NAVAJO PEOPLE'S EDUCATION HIV PREVENTION PROGRAM, FAMILY ROLES & VALUES, SHIPROCK NAVAJO FLAGMAKING, NAVAJO DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE DEVELOPMENT, SHIPROCK CIRCLE BOOKING CENTER, AND NORTHERN DINÉ YOUTH COMMITTEE.

3/13/2013

Dear Honorable Council Delegates of the Twenty Second Navajo Nation Council:

This is a letter of support/endorsement for the Diné Community Advocacy Alliance (DCAA), a grass root community advocacy group on the Navajo Nation, which is advocating to the Navajo Nation Council, to enact legislation and policy to impose sales tax on soda, sugar sweetened beverages, and junk food that is being sold across the Navajo Indian Reservation. If a person drinks one 12-ounce can of a sugared drink each day in excess of their body's balance of calories in and calories out, the person will gain fifteen pounds in a year. And most people drink more than 12-ounces when they are drinking a sugared drink. Since extra body weight is associated with diabetes and heart disease, any reduction in the drinking of this source of calories by Navajo people will improve public health. I believe a tax to make sugar drinks more expensive than no calorie drinks would encourage people to consume less sugar drinks and improve Navajo public health.

I work with the eighty Navajo participants who have given their time over the last sixteen years to participate in the Diabetes Prevention Program and Diabetes Prevention Program Outcomes Study. Within this research study, we found that at entry into the study, American Indian participants were eating about 37.5% of their calories from fat each day (the federal recommendation is to eat less than 30% of calories from fat). Junk foods are usually high in fat and some of the calories from fat that our study participants were eating came from junk food. By learning what foods are high in fat, our study participants were able to modify their fat eating and one year after entering the study, women were eating less than 34% of their calories from fat and men were eating less than 30% of their calories from fat. Modifications to lower the fat study participants were eating resulted in weight loss and the Diabetes Prevention Program found that a lifestyle balance program of weight loss and increased activity decreased a person's risk of diabetes by 58%. It would be a great use of the funds generated by a sales tax on junk food to support lifestyle balance programs across the Navajo Nation, to support individuals to lose weight and decrease their risk of diabetes.

I have attached a 'ReThink Your Drink' handout that gives you more information on how much sugar is in popular drinks. I urge you to support the proposed sales tax on soda, sugar sweetened beverages, and junk food. If you have any questions, please don't hesitate to call our office/ me at

Respectfully,



Carol Percy, RN, MS

Diabetes Prevention Program Coordinator

505-368-6345

carol.percy@ihs.gov



Johns Hopkins Center for American Indian Health

621 N. Washington Street Baltimore, MD 21205 tel: (410)955-6931 fax: (410)955-2010

March 18, 2013

Dear Honorable Council Delegates of the Twenty Second Navajo Nation Council:

It is the Johns Hopkins Center for American Indian Health's pleasure to write a letter of support for the Diné Community Advocacy Alliance. The Johns Hopkins Center for American Indian Health's mission is to work in partnership with the American Indian and Alaska Native communities to raise health status, self-sufficiency and health leadership to the highest possible level. We currently support efforts to increase the availability of healthy foods, educate young and old about healthy traditional foods and decrease the burden of Type 2 Diabetes around the Navajo Nation. We are glad to support the Diné Community Advocacy Alliance in their similar efforts.

It is believed that high consumption of sugar sweetened beverages and junk food has greatly contributed to the spread of obesity and diabetes across the United States including the Navajo Nation, and therefore, we support all efforts to decrease the amount of these items sold and consumed on the Navajo Nation. We also support efforts that promote healthy lifestyles and encourage physical activity.

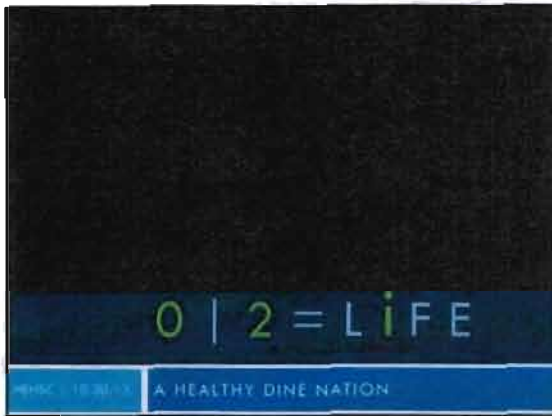
Decreasing that amount of unhealthy foods consumed and increasing the amount of daily physical activity will take individual, community, and system wide change and we work to support individual, organizational, and policy efforts to enact these changes. The funding from the taxation can improve the farming infrastructure across Navajo Nation to improve the availability and affordability of fruits and vegetables among tribal communities to change the choices of food purchased. In addition, health programs and wellness programs can be established on the needs of large and small communities of the Navajo Nation such as wellness centers, physical activities at chapters houses for community members, and building the infrastructure of safe playgrounds and park for families to be more active that are maintained. We believe these are all possible and viable changes that could impact the health and well-being of people across the Navajo Nation and it is imperative that efforts to implement these changes are supported for the future children of Navajo Nation.

If you have any questions, please don't hesitate to call our office/me at (505) 368-4038/4030.

Respectfully,

Gerlene Tsosie, MPH

Center for American Indian Health
Bloomberg School College of Public Health
Johns Hopkins University



Your Constituents Advocating For Positive Change

- ❑ Have a "Voice" For Change
- ❑ **Advocate** for families and communities to create positive change.
- ❑ **Educate** ourselves, families, communities about health trends, issues, and resolutions.
- ❑ **Raise awareness** of food choices of our people.
- ❑ **Empower** everyone to create healthy environments to live long lives.
- ❑ **Champion** a cause
- ❑ Address and develop **policy/legislative** changes for healthier communities
- ❑ Encourage **leadership** development



Fundamental Law of Diné (FLD)

General Provision:

- Leadership is to develop and administer policies and plans reflecting the FLD as guiding principles.

Traditional Law:

- Legislative Branch leaders shall enact policies and laws to address immediate and future needs.

Customary Law:

- "That every child and elder be respected, honored, and protected with healthy physical and mental environment, free from all abuse."

Natural Law:

- "Dine' have sacred obligation and duty to respect, preserve and protect all. We were designated as stewards for these relatives..."

Partnership Meetings & Consultations

Navajo Nation Tax Office

September 19, 2012 through October 16, 2013 (8)

Navajo Division of Community Development

February 11, 2013

Navajo Division of Health

June 3, 2013, September 17, 2013, and September 25, 2013

Navajo Office of the Controller

October 15, 2013

Navajo Nation President Ben Shelly and Vice President Rex Lee Jim

May 15, 2013

Navajo Vice President Rex Lee Jim and Office of the VP

August 8, 2013 and September 25, 2013

What are COMMUNITY WELLNESS PROJECTS?

- Wellness GROWS from the interaction between individuals, families, communities, and environments.



What are COMMUNITY WELLNESS PROJECTS?

- Wellness **DOES NOT** arise from hospitals, counseling centers, and clinical programs



What are COMMUNITY WELLNESS PROJECTS?

- Communities address **their NEEDS and GOALS**



What are COMMUNITY WELLNESS PROJECTS?

- Effectiveness is when **local communities** take **OWNERSHIP** and **RESPONSIBILITY** based on their priorities and visions



What are COMMUNITY WELLNESS PROJECTS?

Projects are community-BASED, DRIVEN, OWNED

0290-13: Water definitions

artesian fluoridated mineral purified
sparkling spring sterile distilled

**Community Development:
Revenue & Capacity Building vs. Grant**

Revenue
↓
Tax Office
↓
Office of the Controller
↓
Community Wellness Fund
↓
50/50 Appropriation
↓
Disbursement to Chapters
↓
Community-based Wellness Projects



Our Journey Towards “A Healthy Diné Nation”



Support from Chapters and Organizations including
Presentations and News Releases for Navajo Tax Legislation

2012 - 2014

**Diné Community Advocacy Alliance (DCAA):
Support from Chapters and Organizations including Presentations for
Navajo Tax Legislation**

Meeting Date	Type of Meeting	Agency	Votes: Passed Tabled Failed #in favor, #opposed, #abstained
12.1.12	Eastern Navajo Agency Council	Eastern Agency	Pass: 62 in favor, 8 opposed, 10 abstained
3.8.13	Ojo Encino Chapter	Eastern Agency	Pass: 17 in favor, 1 opposed, 13 abstained
3.10.13	Churchrock Chapter	Eastern Agency	Pass: 30 in favor, 0 opposed, 5 abstained
3.10.13	Pueblo Pintado Chapter	Eastern Agency	Pass: 30 in favor, 0 opposed, 0 abstained
12.23.12	Becenti Chapter	Eastern Agency	Pass: 34 in favor, 0 opposed, 10 abstained
3.12.13	Whitehorse Lake Chapter	Eastern Agency	Pass: 27 in favor, 0 opposed, 0 abstained
3.15.13	Littlewater Chapter	Eastern Agency	Pass: 14 in favor, 10 opposed, 3 abstained
3.17.13	Lake Valley Chapter	Eastern Agency	Pass: 25 in favor, 1 opposed, 2 abstained
3.19.13	Crownpoint Chapter	Eastern Navajo	Pass: 22 in favor, 0 opposed, 6 abstained
3.19.13	Tse'ii'ahi Chapter	Eastern Agency	Pass: 35 in favor, 0 opposed, 9 abstained
4.5.13	Ramah Chapter	Eastern Agency	Pass: 16 in favor, 0 opposed, 14 abstained
4.18.13	Smith Lake Chapter	Eastern Agency	No quorum/ Educational Presentation
4.18.13	Nahodishgish Chapter	Eastern Agency	No quorum/Educational Presentation
4.17.13	Thoreau Chapter	Eastern Agency	Pass: 25 in favor, 0 opposed, 0 abstained
4.23.13	Smith Lake Chapter	Eastern Agency	No quorum/Educational Presentation
3.1.13	Steamboat Commission Government	Ft. Defiance Agency	Pass, 4 in favor, 0 opposed, 0 abstained
3.10.13	Ft. Defiance Chapter	Ft. Defiance Agency	Pass: 33 in favor, 0 opposed, 2 abstained
4.14.13	St. Michaels Chapter	Ft. Defiance Agency	Pass: 35 in favor, 0 opposed, 5 abstained

3.10.13	Bahastl'ah Chapter	Ft. Defiance Agency	Pass: 25 in favor, 0 opposed, 2 abstained
10.16.12	Whitecone Chapter	Ft. Defiance Agency	Pass: 23 in favor, 0 opposed, 4 abstained
3.17.13	Jeddito Chapter	Ft. Defiance Agency	Pass: 26 in favor, 1 opposed, 2 abstained
3.30.13	Ft. Defiance Agency Council	Ft. Defiance Agency	Pass: 39 in favor, 2 opposed, 6 abstained
4.15.13	Tse Si ani (Lupton) Chapter	Ft. Defiance Agency	Pass: 10 in favor, 1 opposed, 0 abstained
1.21.14	Oak Springs Chapter	Fort Defiance Agency	Pass: 28 in favor, 0 opposed, 3 abstained
10.14.12	Kaibeto Chapter	Western Agency	Pass: 29 in favor, 0 opposed, 0 abstained
3.8.13	District #3	Western Agency	Canceled.
3.10.13	Ts'ah Bii Kin Chapter	Western Agency	Pass: 26 in favor, 0 opposed, 2 abstained
3.11.13	LeChee Chapter	Western Agency	Pass: 27 in favor, 1 opposed, 1 abstained
3.8.13	Bodaway Chapter	Western Agency	Canceled presentation due to snowstorm.
3.9.13	Coppermine Chapter	Western Navajo	Pass: need to see doc for vote count.
3.16.13	Western Agency Council	Western Navajo	Tabled due to more information needed.
3.17.13	Leupp Chapter	Western Agency	Tabled pending further information.
3.20.13	Kayenta Chapter	Western Agency	Tabled due to more information. 32 in favor, 5 opposed, 0 abstained.
5.5.13	To'nanees'dizi Local Governance	Western Agency	Tabled due to more information needed.
3.17.13	Lukachukai Chapter	Chinle Agency	Pass: 22 in favor, 0 opposed, 8 abstained
4.8.13	Many Farms Chapter	Chinle Agency	Pass: 15 in favor, 5 opposed, 5 abstained
4.6.13	Chinle Agency Council	Chinle Agency	Pass: 37 in favor, 7 opposed, 13 abstained
4.12.13	Low Mountain Chapter	Chinle Agency	Pass: 22 in favor, 0 opposed, 4 abstained
4.28.14	Chinle Chapter	Chinle Agency	Pass, 21 in favor, 4 opposed, 6 abstained
5.14.13	Pinon Chapter	Chinle Agency	Pass: 23 in favor, 0 opposed, 3 abstained
9.17.13	Rock Point Chapter	Chinle Agency	Pass: 31 in favor, 1 opposed, 6 abstained

3.17.13	Shiprock Chapter	Shiprock Agency	Pass: 63 in favor, 0 opposed, 1 abstained
4.7.13	Burnham Chapter	Shiprock Agency	No quorum/Educational Presentation
4.14.13	Red Valley Chapter	Shiprock Agency	Pass: 18 in favor, 4 opposed, 4 abstained
4.8.13	Cudei Chapter	Shiprock Agency	Tabled
4.14.13	Nenahnezad Chapter	Shiprock Agency	Pass: 28 in favor, 0 opposed, 5 abstained
5.11.13	Teec Nos Pos Chapter	Shiprock Agency	Pass: 22 in favor, 0 opposed, 5 abstained
4.7.13	Mexican Water Chapter	Shiprock Agency	Pass: 20 in favor, 11 opposed, 1 abstained
4.7.13	Tolikan Chapter	Shiprock Agency	Referendum: 32 in favor, 0 opposed, 1 abstained
4.14.13	Red Mesa Chapter	Shiprock Agency	Pass: 19 in favor; 1 opposed; 5 abstained
4.15.13	Tse Daa K'aaan	Shiprock Agency	Pass: 23 in favor, 0 opposed, 4 abstained
4.17.13	Beclabito Chapter	Shiprock Agency	Pass: 13 in favor, 0 opposed, 14 abstained
3.13.13	Toadlena/Two Grey Hills Chapter	Shiprock Agency	Pass: 35 in favor, 0 opposed, 0 abstained
5.19.13	San Juan Chapter	Shiprock Agency	Pass: 27 in favor, 0 opposed, 1 abstained
5.15.13	Upper Fruitland Chapter	Shiprock Agency	Tabled
6.09.13	Newcomb Chapter	Shiprock Agency	Pass: 26 in favor, 1 opposed, 2 abstained
6.13.13	Cove Chapter	Shiprock Agency	Pass: 27 in favor, 0 opposed, 5 abstained
5.13.13	Sheep Springs Chapter	Shiprock Agency	Pass: 7 in favor, 1 opposed, 4 abstained
9.21.13	Northern Agency Council	Shiprock Agency	Pass: 46 in favor, 3 opposed, 3 abstained
10.15.13	Aneth Chapter	Shiprock Agency	Pass: 38 in favor, 1 opposed, 0 abstained

SUPPORTING RESOLUTION ENTITIES/ORGANIZATIONS

12.3.12	Eastern Navajo Health Board	Eastern Agency	Pass: 9 in favor, 0 opposed, 1 abstained
5.8.13	Kayenta Farm Board	Western Agency	Pass: 3 in favor, 0 opposed, 0 abstained

7.12.13	Navajo Nation Human Rights Commission		Pass: 4 in favor, 0 opposed, 0 abstained
10.07.13	Dine' Bi Olta' School Board Association		Pass: 5 in favor, 0 opposed, 1 abstained (not signed and not finalized)
2.26.12	Red Willow Tohatchi Farm Board	Ft. Defiance Agency	No quorum/Educational Presentation

SUPPORT LETTERS ENTITIES/ORGANIZATIONS

3.11.13	Restoring & Celebrating Family Wellness	Letter of Support
3.12.13	Healing Circle Drop In Center	Letter of Support
03.12.13	Becenti Chapter - Land Use Planning Committee	Letter of Support
3.12.13	Sisters In Circle	Letter of Support
3.13.13	Diabetes Prevention Program	Letter of Support
3.18.13	Johns Hopkins Center for American Indian Health	Letter of Support
3.26.13	Northern Navajo Medical Center	Letter of Support
4.15.13	McKinley Community Health Alliance	Letter of Support
10.01.13	N.M. Healthy Food Council	Letter of Support
10.9.13	New Mexico Healthier Weight Council	Letter of Support
11.6.13	First Nations Development Institute	Letter of Support
2013	Baca Community School	Letters of Support from Students
Received 11/14	Navajo Prep Naat'aanii Youth Council	Letter of Support
4.9.14	Senator John Pinto, New Mexico State Senate	Letter of Support
4.9.14	Alvina Begay, Registered Dietitian, Professional Runner, and Nike Ambassador	Letter of Support
4.9.14	Notah Begay III, NB3 Foundation	Letter of Support

EDUCATIONAL PRESENTATIONS

4.24.13	E.N.A., Local Governance	Educational presentation
5.5.13	To'nanees'dizi Local Governance	Educational presentation
10.04.13	LEAD Conference, Minnesota	Educational presentation
09.14.13	Inscription House Health Conference	Educational presentation
4.30.14	COPE Community Health Symposium, Window Rock, Arizona	Educational presentation
5/19 - 22/14	Harvesting Change 2014: Food and Community Gathering in Detroit, Michigan	Educational presentation



**EASTERN NAVAJO AGENCY COUNCIL
THE NAVAJO NATION**

P.O. Box 668
Crownpoint, New Mexico 87313
Phone: (505) 786-2090
Fax: (505) 786-2097

Ben Shelly, President

Johnny Johnson
President

Charles Long
Vice-President

Rex Lee Jim, Vice-President

Fernie Yazzie
Secretary/Treasurer

ENAC-12-2012-04

RESOLUTION OF THE EASTERN NAVAJO AGENCY COUNCIL

SUPPORTING THE DINÉ COMMUNITY ADVOCACY ALLIANCE (DCAA) SUGAR-SWEETENED BEVERAGES/JUNK FOOD INITIATIVE BY IMPOSING A TWO PERCENT (2%) SALES TAX INCREASE ON THE NAVAJO NATION

1. Eastern Navajo Agency Council, (ENAC) is a political sub-unit of the Navajo Nation and is comprised of representatives from 31 Navajo Chapters from within Eastern Navajo Agency, Navajo Nation and is authorized to act as the representative voice of the 31 Navajo Chapters; and
2. Pursuant to 26 Navajo Nation Code, Section. 103 (A), the members of each Chapter, at a duly called meeting, are authorized to oversee the authority delegated to the Chapter pursuant to this act; and
3. The Diné Community Advocacy Alliance (DCAA) was established on March 2012 and includes 70 Community Advocates representing communities across the Navajo Nation; and
4. The DCAA was activated as a response to the high rate of diabetes, obesity, the related complications and its continued negative effects on our elders, families, youth and children; and
5. According to Navajo Area Indian Health Service there are 25,000 Navajos with diabetes and another 75,000 are pre-diabetic. The Sweet Success data reports the following in 2011: 31% of Navajo pregnancies were complicated by diabetes; 89% of these women had pre-pregnancy Body Mass Index (BMI's) in the overweight or obese range; and;
6. At an average, it costs over \$13,000 per person annually to treat diabetes. The cost for treating diabetes related complications can exceed \$100,000; and
7. In the past two decades, the prevalence of overweight and obesity increased dramatically among our Navajo adults and children. In 2009 the obesity rate within the eight service units of the Navajo Area Indian Health Service range from 23% to 60% and the overweight rate ranged from 17% to 39% for all age groups; and
8. Overweight and obesity are significant risk factors for many debilitating diseases and conditions that include heart disease, hypertension, colon and breast cancer, arthritis, sleep apnea, respiratory problems, reproductive complications, and diabetes. Overweight is the most important risk factor for the development for type 2 diabetes in youth; and
9. Sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food contribute to obesity. Sugar sweetened beverages are the largest single source of added sweeteners in the United States diet. Each 12-ounce soft drink per day consumed by

children increases their odds of becoming obese by 60%. High soft drink consumption increases the risk of diabetes by 38% in women; and

10. An increase in the cost of sugar-sweetened beverages to include soda pop, energy drinks, fruit drinks, fruit punch, sweetened tea, sports drinks, etc. and junk food to include chips, candy, cookies, pastries, etc. , will reduce purchasing and consumption, thereby reducing the risk for overweight and obesity, diabetes and the associated health complications; and
11. The taxation of two percent (2%) tax on all sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food would reduce consumption of these items, improve nutrition, decrease obesity and diabetes and improve the overall well-being of our Navajo people; and
12. The revenue generated from the tax will be earmarked for communities to plan for community originated and owned wellness initiatives such as wellness centers, community parks, basketball courts, walking, running and bike trails, community gardens, family picnic grounds, and health education classes.

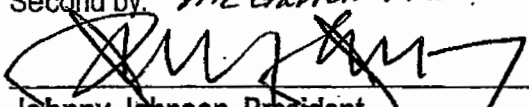
NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

1. There is overwhelming public support for the propose tax increase on sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food among communities across the Navajo Nation.
2. The Eastern Navajo Agency Council hereby supports the DCAA Sugar Sweetened Beverage/Junk Food Taxation Initiative to increase the cost of sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food by imposing a 2% tax increase on the Navajo Nation.

CERTIFICATION

We hereby certify that this foregoing resolution was duly discussed at a duly called agency council meeting, with quorum present; the same was passed by a vote 6 in favor, 2 opposed, 0 abstained, this **1st day of December 1, 2012 at Crownpoint Mid-School, Crownpoint, New Mexico.**

Motion by: *David Lee*
Second by: *MC Garrett Pablo*



Johnny Johnson, President
EASTERN NAVAJO AGENCY COUNCIL



Charles Long, Vice-President
EASTERN NAVAJO AGENCY COUNCIL



Fernie Yazzie, Secretary/Treasurer
EASTERN NAVAJO AGENCY COUNCIL



OJO ENCINO CHAPTER
HCR 79 BOX 1500, OJO ENCINO, NEW MEXICO 87013
PHONE (505)731-2263 or 731-2262 FAX (505)731-1516
EMAIL: ojoencino@navajochapters.org

RESOLUTION OF THE OJO ENCINO CHAPTER

RESOLUTION OJOE 03-08-13/001

SUPPORTING THE DINE COMMUNITY ADVOCACY ALLIANCE (DDCAA) SURGAR-SWEETENED BEVERAGES/JUNKFOOD INITIATIVE BY IMPOSING A TWO PERCENT (2%) SALES TAX INCREASE ON THE NAVAJO NATION.

WHEREAS:

1. Pursuant to 26 N.N.C. Section 3 (A) the Ojo Encino Chapter is a duly recognized Certified Chapter of the Navajo Nation Government as listed at 11 N.N.C. Part 1, Section 10; and
2. Pursuant to 26 N.N.C. Section 1(B) Ojo Encino Chapter is vested with the authority to review all matters affecting the community and to make appropriate correction when necessary and make recommendation to the Navajo nation and other local agencies for appropriate actions; and
3. The Dine Community Advocacy Alliance (DCAA) was established on March 2012 and includes 70 community advocates representing communities across the Navajo Nation; and
4. The DCAA was activated as a response to the high rate of diabetes, obesity, the related complications and its continued negative effects on our elders, families, youth and children; and
5. According to Navajo Area Indian Health Service there are 25,000 Navajos with diabetes and another 75,000 are pre-diabetic. The sweet success data reports the following in 2011: 31% of Navajo pregnancies were complicated by diabetes: 89% of these women had pre-pregnancy body mass index (BMI'S) in the overweight or obese range; and
6. At an average, it costs over \$13,000 per person annually to treat diabetes. The cost for treating diabetes related complications can exceed \$100,000; and
7. In the past two decades, the prevalence of overweight and obesity increased dramatically among our Navajo adults and children. In 2009 the obesity rate within the eight service units of the Navajo Area Indian Service range from 23% to 60% and the overweight ranged from 17% to 39% for all age groups; and
8. Overweight and obesity are significant risk factors for many debilitating diseases and conditions that include heart disease, hypertension, colon and breast cancer, arthritis, sleep apnea, respiratory problems, reproductive complications, and diabetes. Overweight is the most important risk factor for the development for Type 2 Diabetes in youth; and

George Werito, Chapter President
Jeanette Vice, Chapter Vice President
Brandon Sam, Chapter Secretary/Treasurer

Gloria Chiquito, Chapter Manager
Leonard Tsosie, Council Delegate
Elizabeth Stoney, Land Board Member

9. Sugar-Sweetened beverages and junk food contribute to obesity. Sugar sweetened beverages are the largest single source of added sweeteners in the United States diet. Each 12-ounce soft drink per day consumed by children increases their odds of becoming obese by 60%. High soft drink consumption increases the risk of diabetes by 38% in women; and
10. An increase in the cost of sugar-sweetened beverages to include soda pop, energy drinks, fruit drinks, fruit punch, sweetened tea, sports drinks, etc. and junk food to included chips, candy, cookies, pastries, etc.. will reduce purchasing and consumption, thereby reducing the risk for overweight and obesity, diabetes and the associated health complications; and
11. The taxation of two percent (2%) tax on all sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food would reduce consumption of these items,, improve nutrition, decrease obesity and diabetes and improve the overall well-being of our Navajo people; and
12. The Revenue generated from the tax will be earmarked for communities to plan for community originated and owned wellness initiatives such as wellness centers, community parks, basketball courts, walking, running and bike trails, community gardens, family picnic grounds, and health education classes.
13. There is overwhelming public support for the purpose tax increase on sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food among communities across the Navajo Nation.

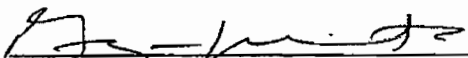
NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

The Ojo Encino Chapter hereby supports the DCAA Sugar-Sweetened Beverage/Junk Food Taxation initiative to increase the cost of sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food by imposing a 2% tax increase on the Navajo Nation.

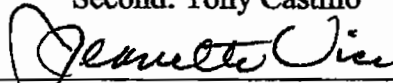
CERTIFICATION


WE HEREBY CERTIFY the forgoing resolution was duly considered by the Ojo Encino Chapter at a duly called meeting at Ojo Encino Chapter, New Mexico, Navajo Nation. At which a quorum was present and that same was passed with a vote of 17 in favor, 01 opposed, and 13 abstained this 08th day of March 2013.

Motioned: Tom Jim Sala

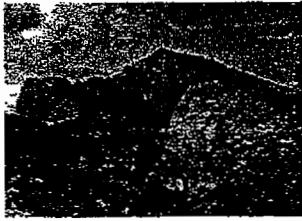

George Werito, Chapter President

Second: Tony Castillo


Jeanette Vice, Chapter Vice-President


Brandon Sam, Secretary/Treasurer

Ben Shelly,
NN President



Johnnie Henry Jr., PRESIDENT
Sherman Woody, VICE-PRESIDENT
Louise Jim, SECRETARY/TREASURER
Emery Chee, LAND BOARD MEMBER

THE NAVAJO NATION



CHURCHROCK CHAPTER

P.O. Box 549 * CHURCHROCK, NEW MEXICO 87311
Phone: (505) 905-5949 * Fax: (505) 905-6561
Website: <http://churchrock.navajochapters.org>
Email: churchrock@navajochapters.org

Rex Lee Jim
NN Vice-President



Edmund Yazzie, COUNCIL DELEGATE
Vacant, CLUPC PRESIDENT
Raymond James, VETERAN COMMANDE
Marie A. Johnson, SENIOR COUNCIL PRESIDENT

Elvin Billie, COMMUNITY SERVICES COORDINATOR

Deeanna Washee, ACCOUNTS MAINTENANCE SPECIALIS

RESOLUTION OF THE CHURCH ROCK CHAPTER RESOLUTION NO. CRC-130310-A

RESPECTFULLY SUPPORTING THE DINÉ COMMUNITY ADVOCACY ALLIANCE (DCAA) SUGAR-SWEETENED BEVERAGES/JUNK FOOD INITIATIVE BY IMPOSING A TWO PERCENT (2%) SALES TAX INCREASE ON THE NAVAJO NATION

WHEREAS

1. Pursuant to Sections 1.B and 2.22 of the Navajo Nation Local Governance Act, the Churchrock Chapter is established to make decisions about local government matters; to conduct local government operations and to provide for the general health, safety and welfare of its membership; and
2. Pursuant to 26 Navajo Nation Code, Section 103 (A), the members of each Chapter, at a duly called meeting, are authorized to oversee the authority delegated to the Chapter pursuant to this act; and
3. The Diné Community Advocacy Alliance (DCAA) was established on March 2012 and includes 70 Community Advocates representing communities across the Navajo Nation; and
4. The DCAA was activated as a response to the high rate of diabetes, obesity, the related complications and its continued negative effects on our elders, families, youth and children; and
5. According to Navajo Area Indian Health Service there are 25,000 Navajos with diabetes and another 75,000 are pre-diabetic. The Sweet Success data reports the following in 2011: 31% of Navajo pregnancies were complicated by diabetes; 89% of these women had pre-pregnancy Body Mass Index (BMI's) in the overweight or obese range; and
6. At an average, it costs over \$13,000 per person annually to treat diabetes. The cost for treating diabetes related complications can exceed \$100,000; and
7. In the past two decades, the prevalence of overweight and obesity increased dramatically among our Navajo adults and children. In 2009 the obesity rate within the eight service units of the Navajo Area Indian Health Service range from 23% to 60% and the overweight rate ranged from 17% to 39% for all age groups; and
8. Overweight and obesity are significant risk factors for many debilitating diseases and conditions that include heart disease, hypertension, colon and breast cancer, arthritis, sleep apnea, respiratory problems, reproductive complications, and diabetes. Overweight is the most important risk factor for the development for Type 2 Diabetes in youth; and

9. Sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food contribute to obesity. Sugar sweetened beverages are the largest single source of added sweeteners in the United States diet. Each 12-ounce soft drink per day consumed by children increases their odds of becoming obese by 60%. High soft drink consumption increases the risk of diabetes by 38% in women; and
10. An increase in the cost of sugar-sweetened beverages to include soda pop, energy drinks, fruit drinks, fruit punch, sweetened tea, sports drinks, etc. and junk food to include chips, candy, cookies, pastries, etc., will reduce purchasing and consumption, thereby reducing the risk for overweight, obesity, diabetes and the associated health complications; and
11. The taxation of two percent (2%) tax on all sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food would reduce consumption of these items, improve nutrition, decrease obesity and diabetes and improve the overall well-being of our Navajo people; and
12. The revenue generated from the tax will be earmarked for communities to plan for community originated and owned wellness initiatives such as wellness centers, community parks, basketball courts, walking, running and bike trails, community gardens, family picnic grounds, and health education classes; and
13. There is overwhelming public support for the propose tax increase on sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food among communities across the Navajo Nation.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT

1. The Churchrock Chapter respectfully supports the DCAA Sugar Sweetened Beverage/Junk Food Taxation Initiative to increase the cost of sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food by imposing a 2% tax increase on the Navajo Nation.

CERTIFICATION

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the forgoing resolution was duly considered by the Churchrock Chapter at a duly called meeting at Churchrock (Navajo Nation), New Mexico at which a quorum was present and it was approved by a vote of 30 in favor, 0 opposed, 5 abstaining on the 10th of March 2013

Motion by: Nellie Lee

Seconded by: Elizabeth Whitman


 Johnnie Henry Jr., President


 Sherman Woody, Vice-President

Louise Jim, Secretary/Treasurer


 Alvin Billie, Community Services Coordinator

Honorable Edmund Yazzie, Council Delegate
 Member of the 22nd Navajo Nation Council

Leonard Tsosie, Council Delegate
Rena Murphy, President
Erlene Henderson, Vice-President
Rhea Murphy-Willeto, Secretary/Treasurer
Sammie Jim, Community Service Coordinator
Pauline Joe, Chapter Office Specialist



THE NAVAJO NATION
Pueblo Pintado Chapter-District #15
HCR 79 Box 3026
Cuba, NM 87013
(505) 655-3221
FAX (505) 655-5410

Ben Shelly, President
PPC-03-2013-019

Rex Lee Jim, Vice-President

RESOLUTION OF
PUEBLO PINTADO CHAPTER
EASTERN NAVAJO AGENCY
DISTRICT #15

Supporting the Dine Community Advocacy Alliance (DCAA) Sugar-Sweetened Beverages/Junk Food Initiative by imposing a Two percent (2%) Sales Tax increase on the Navajo Nation

WHEREAS:

1. The Pueblo Pintado Navajo Chapter is a certified local governmental unit of the Navajo Nation and is authorized by 2 N.T.C. 4001 and 4029(a) to review and promote matters that affect the local community and to make appropriate recommendations to the Navajo Nation, Federal, State, County and local agencies for consideration and/or approval; and
2. Pursuant to 26 Navajo Nation Code, Section 103(A), the members of each Chapter, at a duly called meeting, are authorized to oversee the authority delegated to the Chapter pursuant to this act; and
3. The Dine Community Advocate Alliance (DCAA) was established on March 2012 and includes 70 Community Advocates representing communities across the Navajo Nation; and
4. The DCAA was activated as a response to the high rate of diabetes, obesity, the related complications and its continued negative effects on our elders, families, youth and children; and
5. According to Navajo Area Indian Health Service there are 25,000 Navajos with diabetes and another 75,000 are pre-diabetic. The Sweet Success data reports the following in 2011: 31% of Navajo pregnancies were complicated by diabetes; 89% of these women had pre-pregnancy Body Mass Index (BMIs) in the overweight or obese range; and
6. At an average, it costs over \$13,000 per person annually to treat diabetes. The cost for treating diabetes related complications can exceed \$100,000; and
7. In the past two decades, the prevalence of overweight and obesity increased dramatically among our Navajo adults and children. In 2009 the obesity rate within the eight service units of the Navajo Area Indian Health Service range from 23% to 60% and the overweight rate ranged from 17% to 39% for all age groups; and
8. Overweight and obesity are significant risk factors for many debilitating diseases and conditions that include heart disease, hypertension, colon and breast cancer, arthritis, sleep apnea, respiratory problems, reproductive complications and diabetes. Overweight is the most important risk factor for the development for Type 2 Diabetes in youth; and

9. *Sugar-sweet beverages and junk food contribution to obesity. Sugar sweetened beverages are the largest single source of added sweeteners in the United States diet. Each 12-ounces soft drink per day consumed by children increases their odds of becoming obese by 60%. High soft drink consumption increases the risk of diabetes by 38% in women; and*
10. *An increase in the cost of sugar-sweetened beverages to include soda pop, energy drinks, fruit drinks, fruit punch, sweetened tea, sports drinks, etc. and junk food to include chips, candy, cookies, pastries, etc., will reduce purchasing and consumption, thereby reducing the risk for overweight and obesity, diabetes and the associated health complications; and*
11. *The taxation of two percent (2%) tax on all sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food would reduce consumption of these items, improve nutrition, decrease obesity and diabetes and improve the overall well-being of our Navajo people; and*
12. *The revenue generated from the tax will be earmarked for communities to plan for community originated and owned wellness initiatives such as wellness centers, community parks, basketball courts, walking, running and bike trails, community gardens, family picnic grounds, and health education classes.*
13. *There is overwhelming public support for the propose tax increase on sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food among communities across the Navajo Nation*

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

Pueblo Pintado Chapter Membership hereby supports the DCAA Sugar Sweetened Beverage/Junk Food Taxation Initiative to increase the cost of Sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food by imposing a 2% tax increase on the Navajo Nation.

CERTIFICATION

WE HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE FOREGOING RESOLUTION was duly considered by the Pueblo Pintado Chapter at a duly called meeting at Pueblo Pintado, New Mexico (Navajo Nation) at which a quorum was present and that the same motioned by: Katrina Yazzie, seconded by: Annie Etcitty was passed by a vote of 30 in favor, 00 opposed and 00 abstained, this 10th day of March 2013.


Rena Murphy, Chapter President


Erlene Henderson, Vice-President


Rhea Murphy-Willeto, Secretary/Treasurer

THE NAVAJO NATION

BENJAMIN BENALLY
President

MARJORIE LANTANA
Vice – President

CHARLES LONG
Secretary/Treasurer



DANNY SIMPSON
Council Delegate

ANDREW MARTIN
Community Service Coordinator

CHRISTINA PLATER
Accounts Maintenance Specialist

BECENTI CHAPTER

P.O. BOX 708 CROWNPOINT, NM 87313 PHONE: (505) 786-2283/2284 FAX: (505) 786-2285 www.becenti.nndes.org

RESOLUTION OF THE BECENTI NAVAJO CHAPTER RESOLUTION NO: BNC-111813-6

**TITLE: SUPPORTING THE DINÉ COMMUNITY ADVOCACY ALLIANCE (DCAA)
SUGAR SWEETENED BEVERAGES/JUNK FOOD INITIATIVE BY IMPOSING
A TWO PERCENT (2%) SALES TAX INCREASE ON THE NAVAJO NATION.**

WHEREAS:

1. Pursuant to Navajo Tribal Council Resolution CJ-20-55 Becenti Navajo Chapter is a duly certified Chapter of the Navajo Nation and is vested with the authority to address and resolve local matters and issues in the best interest of the Chapter and Community members and coordinate with or refer appropriate subject matters to the Navajo Nation, Federal, State, County and Municipal governments; and
2. By Resolution CAP-34-98 the Navajo Nation Council enacted the Navajo Nation Local Governance Act and is codified at Title Twenty Six (26) of the Navajo Nation Code; and
3. The Local Governance Act recognizes governance at the local level which consequently delegates to Chapters certain governmental authority to deal with local matters consistent with Navajo law, custom and tradition and the Act clearly defines the executive and legislative functions of the Chapter including the duties and responsibilities of Chapter officials and Chapter administrators which are uniform with the Navajo Nation's policy of separation of powers and checks and balances; and
4. The Local Governance Act promotes local autonomy with a desired outcome of improved community decision making, excelling and flourishing communities, enabling local Navajo leaders to guide the community towards a prosperous future and improving the supremacy and sovereignty of the Navajo Nation and concurrently governing with responsibility and accountability to the local citizens; and
5. The Becenti Navajo Chapter has not received governance certification yet, but is of the opinion that the powers and authority granted to the Chapter when it was initially established and certified as a political subdivision of the Navajo Nation was never diminished; and
6. The Diné Community Advocacy Alliance (DCAA) was established on March 2012 and includes 70 Community Advocates representing communities across the Navajo Nation; and
7. The DCAA was activated as a response to the high rate of diabetes, obesity, the related complications and its continued negative effects on our elders, families, youth and children; and
8. According to Navajo Area Indian Health Services there are 25,000 Navajos with diabetes and another 75,000 are pre-diabetic. The Sweet Success data reports the following in 2011: 31% of

Navajo pregnancies were complicated by diabetes; 89% of these woman had pre-pregnancy Body Mass Index (BMI's) in the overweight or obese range; and

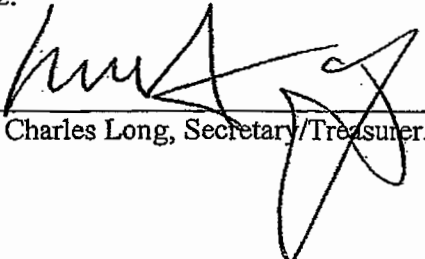
9. At an average, it costs over \$13,000 per person annually to treat diabetes. The cost for treating diabetes related complications can exceed \$100,000; and
10. In the past two decades, the prevalence of overweight and obesity increased dramatically among our Navajo adults and children. In 2009 the obesity rate within the eight service units of the Navajo Area Indian Health Service range from 23% to 60% and the overweight rate ranged from 17% to 39% for all age groups; and
11. Overweight and obesity are significant risk factors for many debilitating diseases and conditions that include heart disease, hypertension, colon and breast cancer, arthritis, sleep apnea, respiratory problems, reproductive complications, and diabetes. Overweight is the most important risk factor for the development for type 2 diabetes in youth; and
12. Sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food contribute to obesity. Sugar sweetened beverages are the largest single source of added sweeteners in the United States diet. Each 12-ounce soft drink per day consumed by children increases their odds of becoming obese by 60%. High soft drink consumption increases the risk of diabetes by 38% in women; and
13. An increase in the cost of sugar-sweetened beverages to include soda pop, energy drinks, fruit drinks, fruit punch, sweetened tea, sports drinks, etc. and junk food to include chips candy, cookies, pastries, etc., will reduce purchasing and consumption, thereby reducing the risk for overweight and obesity, diabetes and the associated health complications; and
14. The taxation of two percent (2%) tax on all sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food would reduce consumption of these items, improve nutrition, decrease obesity and diabetes and improve the overall well-being of our Navajo people; and
15. The revenue generated from the tax will be earmarked for communities to plan for community originated and owned wellness initiatives such as wellness centers, community parks, basketball courts, walking, running, and bike trails, community gardens, family picnic grounds, and health education classes; and
16. There is overwhelming public support for the proposed tax increase on sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food among communities across the Navajo Nation.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

1. The Becenti Navajo Chapter hereby supports the DCAA Sugar Sweetened Beverages/Junk Food Taxation Initiative to increase the cost of sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food by imposing a 2% tax increase on the Navajo Nation.

CERTIFICATION

WE HEREBY CERTIFY that the foregoing resolution was considered by the people of the Becenti Navajo Chapter at a duly called meeting at Becenti, (Navajo Nation) New Mexico at which a quorum was present and was passed with a motion by *Mary Frances Joe*, seconded by *Dan Vicenti* with a vote of 34 in favor, 0 opposed and 10 abstention this 23rd day of December 2012.


Charles Long, Secretary/Treasurer.

President of Navajo Nation
Ben Shelly

THE NAVAJO NATION
WHITEHORSE LAKE CHAPTER-ENA
HCR 79 BOX 4069 CUBA, NEW MEXICO 87013
Phone: (505) 655-5430 + Fax: (505) 655-5432

Vice-President of Navajo Nation
Rex Lee Jim

Chee Smith, Jr. - President
Fernando Yebany - Vice President
Janie B. Jim - Secretary/Treasurer



Leonard Tsosie-Council Delegate
Howard Martinez-Land Board
Relda Martinez-Chapter Coordinator
Comelia Teller - AMS

RESOLUTION OF THE WHITEHORSE LAKE CHAPTER
Resolution No. WHLR-01-37-13

SUPPORTING THE DINÉ COMMUNITY ADVOCACY ALLIANCE (DCAA) SUGAR-SWEETENED BEVERAGES/JUNK FOOD INITIATIVE BY IMPOSING A TWO PERCENT (2%) SALES TAX INCREASE ON THE NAVAJO NATION

WHEREAS:

1. The Whitehorse Lake Navajo Chapter is a certified local governmental unit of the Navajo Nation and is authorized by 2 N.T.C. 4001 and 4029(a) to review and promote matters that affect the local community and to make appropriate recommendations to the Navajo Nation, Federal, State, County and local agencies for consideration and/or approval; and
2. Pursuant to 26 Navajo Nation Code, Section 103 (A), the members of each Chapter, at a duly called meeting, are authorized to oversee the authority delegated to the Chapter pursuant to this act; and
3. The Diné Community Advocacy Alliance (DCAA) was established on March 2012 and includes 70 Community Advocates representing communities across the Navajo Nation; and
4. The DCAA was activated as a response to the high rate of diabetes, obesity, the related complications and its continued negative effects on our elders, families, youth and children; and
5. According to Navajo Area Indian Health Service there are 25,000 Navajos with diabetes and another 75,000 are pre-diabetic. The Sweet Success data reports the following in 2011: 31% of Navajo pregnancies were complicated by diabetes; 89% of these women had pre-pregnancy Body Mass Index (BMI's) in the overweight or obese range; and
6. At an average, it costs over \$13,000 per person annually to treat diabetes. The cost for treating diabetes related complications can exceed \$100,000; and
7. In the past two decades, the prevalence of overweight and obesity increased dramatically among our Navajo adults and children. In 2009 the obesity rate within the eight service units of the Navajo Area Indian Health Service range from 23% to 60% and the overweight rate ranged from 17% to 39% for all age groups; and
8. Overweight and obesity are significant risk factors for many debilitating diseases and conditions that include heart disease, hypertension, colon and breast cancer, arthritis, sleep apnea, respiratory problems, reproductive complications, and diabetes. Overweight is the most important risk factor for the development for Type 2 Diabetes in youth; and

- 9. Sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food contribute to obesity. Sugar sweetened beverages are the largest single source of added sweeteners in the United States diet. Each 12-ounce soft drink per day consumed by children increases their odds of becoming obese by 60%. High soft drink consumption increases the risk of diabetes by 38% in women; and
- 10. An increase in the cost of sugar sweetened beverages to include soda pop, energy drinks, fruit drinks, fruit punch, sweetened tea, sports drink, etc. and junk food to include chips, candy cookies, pastries, etc., will reduce purchasing and consumption, thereby reducing the risk for overweight and obesity, diabetes and the associated health complications; and
- 11. The taxation of two percent (2%) tax on all sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food would reduce consumption of these items, improve nutrition, decrease obesity and diabetes and improve the overall well-being of our Navajo people; and
- 12. The revenue generated from the tax will be earmarked for communities to plan for community originated and owned wellness initiatives such as wellness centers, community parks, basketball courts, walking, running and bike trails, community gardens, family picnic grounds, and health education classes.
- 13. There is overwhelming public support for the propose tax increase on sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food among communities across the Navajo Nation.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT

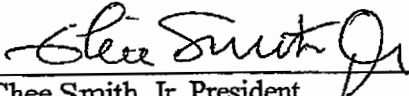
The Whitehorse Chapter hereby supports the DCAA Sugar Sweetened Beverage/Junk Food Taxation Initiative to increase the cost of sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food by imposing a 2% tax increase on the Navajo Nation.

CERTIFICATION

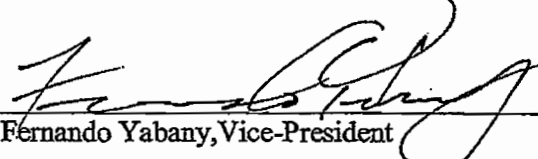
WE HEREBY CERTIFY the foregoing resolution was duly considered by the Whitehorse Lake Chapter at a duly called meeting at Whitehorse Lake Chapter, Navajo Nation, (New Mexico) at which a quorum was present and that same was passed with a vote of 27 in favor, 0 opposed, and 0 abstained this 12th day of March, 2013.

Motion: Jonathan Nolan

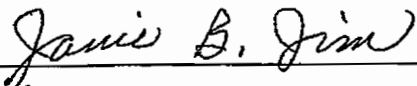
Second: Thomas Chiquito



Chee Smith, Jr. President



Fernando Yabany, Vice-President



Janie B. Jim, Secretary/Treasurer

Leonard Tsosie, Council Delegate

LITTLEWATER CHAPTER

Post Office Box 1898
Crownpoint, New Mexico 87313
PHONE: (505) 786-2120
FAX: (505) 786-2125



WEBSITE: www.littlewaterchapter.nndes.org

CHAPTER ADMINISTRATION
Genevieve Castillo
Chapter Manager
Annjanette Bebo
Administrative Assistant
Email: littlewaterchapter@yahoo.com

George Jim
President

Paul D. Pablo
Vice President

June Barbone
Secretary/Treasurer

Leonard Tsosie
Council Delegate

Herbert Enrico, Sr.
Land Board Member

RESOLUTION OF

LITT-03-13-2461

THE LITTLEWATER CHAPTER OF EASTERN NAVAJO AGENCY

SUPPORTING THE DINE COMMUNITY ADVOCACY ALLIANCE (DCAA) SUGAR SWEETENED BEVERAGE/JUNK FOOD INITIATIVE BY IMPOSING A TWO PERCENT (2%) SALES TAX INCREASE ON THE NAVAJO NATION.

WHEREAS:

1. Pursuant to 26 N.N.C., Section 3 (A) the Littlewater Chapter is a duly recognized certified Chapter under the Navajo Nation Government, as listed at 11 N.N.C., part 1, section 10, and
2. Pursuant to 26 N.N.C., Section 1 (B) Littlewater Chapter is vested with the authority to review all matters affecting the community and to make appropriate correction when necessary and make recommendation to the Navajo Nation and other local agencies for appropriate actions, and
3. The Dine Community Advocacy Alliance (DCAA) was established on March 2012 and includes 70 Community Advocates representing communities across the Navajo Nation; and
4. The DCAA was activated as a response to the high rate of diabetes, obesity, the related complications and its continued negative effects on our elders, families, youth and children; and
5. According to Navajo Area Indian Health Service there are 25,000 Navajos with diabetes and another 75,000 are pre-diabetic. The Sweet Success data reports the following in 2011: 31% of Navajo pregnancies were complicated by diabetes; 89% of these women had pre-pregnancy Body Mass Index (BMI's) in the overweight or obese range; and
6. At an average, it costs over \$13,000 per person annually to treat diabetes. The cost for treating diabetes related complications can exceed \$100,000; and
7. In the past two decades, the prevalence of overweight and obesity increased dramatically among our Navajo adults and children. In 2009 the obesity rate within the eight service units of the Navajo Area Indian Health Service range from 23% to 60% and the overweight rate ranged from 17% to 39% for all age groups; and
8. Overweight and obesity are significant risk factors for many debilitating diseases and conditions that include heart disease, hypertension, colon and breast cancer, arthritis, sleep apnea, respiratory problems, reproductive complications, and diabetes. Overweight is the most important risk factor for the development for Type 2 Diabetes in youth; and
9. Sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food contribute to obesity. Sugar sweetened beverages are the largest single source of added sweeteners in the United States diet. Each 12-ounce soft drink per day consumed by children increases their odds of becoming obese by 60%. High soft drink consumption increases the risk of diabetes by 38% in women; and

LITTLEWATER CHAPTER

LITT-03-13-2461

Page 02

10. An increase in the cost of sugar-sweetened beverages to include soda pop, energy drinks, fruit drinks, fruit punch, sweetened tea, sports drink, etc. and junk food to include chips, candy, cookies, pastries, etc., will reduce purchasing and consumption, thereby reducing the risk for overweight and obesity, diabetes and the associated health complications; and
11. The taxation of two percent (2%) tax on all sugar sweetened beverages and junk food would reduce consumption of these items, improve nutrition, decrease obesity and diabetes and improve the overall well-being of our Navajo people; and
12. The revenue generated from the tax will be earmarked for communities to plan for community originated and owned wellness initiatives such as wellness centers, community parks, basketball courts, walking, running and bike trails, community gardens, family picnic grounds, and health education classes.
13. There is overwhelming public support for the propose tax increase on sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food among communities across the Navajo Nation.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

1. The Littlewater Chapter of Eastern Navajo Agency is supports the DCAA Sugar Sweetened Beverage/Junk Food Taxation Initiative to increase the cost of sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food by imposing a 2% tax increase on the Navajo Nation.

CERTIFICATION

WE HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE FOREGOING RESOLUTION was duly considered by and moved for adoption by Shelly Biakaidy, seconded by Christina Platero, thoroughly discussed and adopted by a vote of 14 in favor 10 opposed and 03 abstained at a duly called meeting at Littlewater Chapter, Navajo Nation (New Mexico) on this 15th day of March 2013.


George Jim, Chapter President


Paul D. Pablo, Chapter Vice-President


June Barbone, Secretary/Treasurer



**The
Navajo
Nation**

LAKE VALLEY CHAPTER

P.O. Box 190
Crownpoint, NM 87313
Phone No.: 505/786-2190/2191
Fax No.: 505/786-2192
Email: lakevalley@navajochapters.org
Website: www.lakevalley.nddes.org

Tony Padilla, President
Edison Tso, VP
Betty Dennison S/T
Milanda C Yazzie, CSC
Harriet Pioche, AMS
Danny Simpson, CD
Lucy Cayatineto, LB

Ben Shelly, President

Rex Lee Jim, Vice President

LVC-MAR17-102

RESOLUTION OF THE LAKE VALLEY CHAPTER

SUPPORTING THE DINE COMMUNITY ADVOCACY ALLIANCE (DCAA) SUGAR-SWEETENED BEVERAGES/JUNK FOOD INITIATIVE BY IMPOSING A TWO PERCENT (2%) SALES TAX INCREASE ON THE NAVAJO NATION

WHEREAS:

1. The Lake Valley Navajo Chapter is a certified local governmental unit of the Navajo Nation and is authorized by 2 N.T.C. 4001 and 4029(a) to review and promote matters that affect the local community and make appropriate recommendations to the Navajo Nation, Federal, State, County and local agencies for consideration and/or approval; and
2. Pursuant to 26 Navajo Nation Code, Section 103 (A), the members of each Chapter, at a duly called meeting, are authorized to oversee the authority delegated to the Chapter pursuant to this act; and
3. The Dine Community Advocacy Alliance (DCAA) was established on March 2012 and includes 70 Community Advocates representing communities across the Navajo Nation; and
4. The DCAA was activated as a response to the high rate of diabetes, obesity, the related complications and its continued negative effects on our elders, families, youth and children; and
5. According to Navajo Area Indian Health Service there are 25,000 Navajos with diabetes and another 75,000 are pre-diabetic. The Sweet Success date reports the following in 2011; 31% of Navajo pregnancies were complicated by diabetes; 89% of these women had pre-pregnancy Body Mass Index (BMI's) in the overweight or obese range; and
6. At an average, it costs over \$13,000 per person annually to treat diabetes. The cost for treating diabetes related complications can exceed \$100,000; and
7. In the past two decades, the prevalence of overweight and obesity increased dramatically among our Navajo adults and children. In 2009 the obesity rate within the eight service units of the Navajo Area Indian Health Service range from 23% to 60% and the overweight rate ranged from 17% to 39% for all age groups; and
8. Overweight and obesity are significant risk factors for many debilitating diseases and conditions that include heart disease, hypertension, colon and breast cancer, arthritis, sleep apnea, respiratory problems, reproductive complications, and diabetes. Overweight is the most important risk factor for the development for type 2 diabetes in youth; and
9. Sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food contribute to obesity, Sugar sweetened beverages are the largest single source of added sweeteners in the United States diet. Each 12 -ounce soft drink per day consumed by children increases their odds of becoming obese by 60%. High soft drink consumption increases the risk of diabetes by 38% in women; and
10. An increase in the cost of sugar-sweetened beverages to include soda pop, energy drinks, fruit drinks, fruit punch, sweetened tea, sports drinks, etc. and junk food to include chips, candy, cookies, pastries, etc., will reduce purchasing and consumption, thereby reducing the risk for overweight and obesity, diabetes and the associated health complication; and
11. The taxation of two percent (2%) tax on all sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food would reduce consumption of these items, improve nutrition, decrease obesity and diabetes and improve the overall well-being of our Navajo people; and

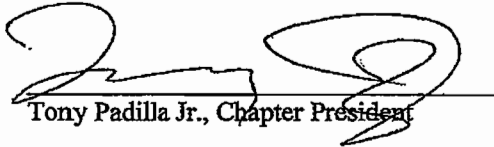
12. The revenue generated from the tax will be earmarked for communities to plan for community originated and owned wellness initiatives such as wellness centers, community parks, basketball courts, walking, running and bike trails, community gardens, family picnic grounds, and health education classes.
13. There is overwhelming public support for the propose tax increase on sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food among communities across the Navajo Nation.

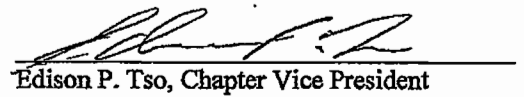
NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

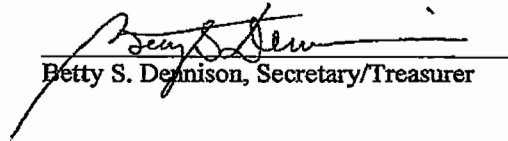
The Lake Valley Chapter hereby supports the DCAA Sugar Sweetened Beverage/Junk Food Taxation Initiative to increase the cost of sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food by imposing a 2% tax increase on the Navajo Nation.

CERTIFICATION

WE HEREBY CERTIFY the foregoing resolution was duly considered by the Lake Valley Chapter at a duly called meeting at Lake Valley Chapter, Navajo Nation, (New Mexico) at which a quorum was present and that same was passed with a vote of 25 in favor, 1 opposed, and 2 abstained this 17th day of March 2013. Motion by Ben Beyer and Second by Susie Jua.


Tony Padilla Jr., Chapter President


Edison P. Tso, Chapter Vice President


Betty S. Demison, Secretary/Treasurer

Not in attendance
Danny Simpson, Council Delesgate

Ben Shelly
President

NAVAJO NATION
CROWNPOINT CHAPTER

Rex Lee Jim
Vice President

Post Office Box 336
Crownpoint, New Mexico 87313
PHONE (505) 786-2130
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WEBSITE: www.crownpoint.ndes.org
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CHAPTER ADMINISTRATION
Rosie Marie Otero, Community Services Coordinator
Email: rmotero@navajochapters.org
Aaron Edsitty, Accounts Maintenance Specialist
Email: aedsitty@navajochapters.org

RITA M. CAPITAN
PRESIDENT

CECILIA J. NEZ
VICE PRESIDENT

JERRILENE KING
SECRETARY/TREASURER

DANNY SIMPSON
COUNCIL DELEGATE

HERBERT ENRICO
LAND BOARD MEMBER

RESOLUTION CPC-13-03-02

SUBJECT: SUPPORTING THE DINÉ COMMUNITY ADVOCACY ALLIANCE (DCAA) SUGAR-SWEETENED BEVERAGES/JUNK FOOD INITIATIVE BY IMPOSING A TWO PERCENT (2%) SALES TAX INCREASE ON THE NAVAJO NATION.

WHEREAS:

1. The Crownpoint Navajo Chapter is a certified local governmental unit of the Navajo Nation and is authorized by 2 N.T.C. 4001 and 4029(a) to review and promote matters that affect the local community and to make appropriate recommendations to the Navajo Nation, Federal, State, County and local agencies for consideration and/or approval; and
2. Pursuant to 26 Navajo Nation Code, Section 103 (A), the members of each Chapter, at a duly called meeting, are authorized to oversee the authority delegated to the Chapter pursuant to this act; and
3. The Diné Community Advocacy Alliance (DCAA) was established on March 2012 and includes 70 Community Advocates representing communities across the Navajo Nation; and
4. The DCAA was activated as a response to the high rate of diabetes, obesity, the related complications and its continued negative effects on our elders, families, youth and children; and
5. According to Navajo Area Indian Health Service there are 25,000 Navajos with diabetes and another 75,000 are pre-diabetic. The Sweet Success data reports the following in 2011: 31% of Navajo pregnancies were complicated by diabetes; 89% of these women had pre-pregnancy Body Mass Index (BMI's) in the overweight or obese range; and
6. At an average, it costs over \$13,000 per person annually to treat diabetes. The cost for treating diabetes related complications can exceed \$100,000; and
7. In the past two decades, the prevalence of overweight and obesity increased dramatically among our Navajo adults and children. In 2009 the obesity rate within the eight service units of the Navajo Area Indian Health Service range from 23% to 60% and the overweight rate ranged from 17% to 39% for all age groups; and
8. Overweight and obesity are significant risk factors for many debilitating diseases and conditions that include heart disease, hypertension, colon and breast cancer, arthritis, sleep apnea, respiratory problems, reproductive complications, and diabetes. Overweight is the most important risk factor for the development for Type 2 Diabetes in youth; and
9. Sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food contribute to obesity. Sugar sweetened beverages are the largest single source of added sweeteners in the United States diet. Each 12-ounce soft drink per day consumed by children increases their odds of becoming obese by 60%. High soft drink consumption increases the risk of diabetes by 38% in women; and

10. An increase in the cost of sugar-sweetened beverages to include soda pop, energy drinks, fruit drinks, fruit punch, sweetened tea, sports drinks, etc. and junk food to include chips, candy, cookies, pastries, etc., will reduce purchasing and consumption, thereby reducing the risk for overweight and obesity, diabetes and the associated health complications; and
11. The taxation of two percent (2%) tax on all sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food would reduce consumption of these items, improve nutrition, decrease obesity and diabetes and improve the overall well-being of our Navajo people; and
12. The revenue generated from the tax will be earmarked for communities to plan for community originated and owned wellness initiatives such as wellness centers, community parks, basketball courts, walking, running and bike trails, community gardens, family picnic grounds, and health education classes; and
13. There is overwhelming public support for the propose tax increase on sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food among communities across the Navajo Nation.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT

The Crownpoint Chapter hereby supports the DCAA Sugar Sweetened Beverage/Junk Food Taxation Initiative to increase the cost of sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food by imposing a 2% tax increase on the Navajo Nation.

CERTIFICATION

WE HEREBY CERTIFY the foregoing resolution was duly considered by the Crownpoint Chapter at a duly called meeting at Crownpoint Chapter, Navajo Nation, (New Mexico) at which a quorum was present and that same was passed with a vote of 22 in favor, 0 opposed, and 6 abstained this 19th day of March, 2013.

Motion: Billy Martin

Second: Jimmy Toledo

Rita Capitan
Rita Capitan, President

Cecilia J. Nez
Cecilia J. Nez, Vice-President

Jerrilene King
Jerrilene King, Secretary/Treasurer

Danny Simpson, Council Delegate



THE NAVAJO NATION
TSE'II'AHÍ' (Standing Rock) CHAPTER
P.O. BOX 247
CROWNPOINT, NEW MEXICO 87313
(505) 786-2247/2248
FAX: (505) 786-2249

Bzn Shelly, Navajo Nation President

Rgt Lgg Jim, Navajo Nation Vice-President

RESOLUTION OF THE TSE'II'AHÍ' CHAPTER
Resolution No.: TSEII.0313.3000

SUPPORTING THE DINÉ COMMUNITY ADVOCACY ALLIANCE (DCAA) SUGAR-SWEETENED BEVERAGES/JUNK FOOD INITIATIVE BY IMPOSING A ONE PERCENT (1%) SALES TAX INCREASE ON THE NAVAJO NATION

WHEREAS:

1. The Tse'ii'ahi' Navajo Chapter is a certified local governmental unit of the Navajo Nation and is authorized by 2 N.T.C. 4001 and 4029(a) to review and promote matters that affect the local community and to make appropriate recommendations to the Navajo Nation, Federal, State, County and local agencies for consideration and/or approval; and
2. Pursuant to 26 Navajo Nation Code, Section 103 (A), the members of each Chapter, at a duly called meeting, are authorized to oversee the authority delegated to the Chapter pursuant to this act; and
3. The Diné Community Advocacy Alliance (DCAA) was established on March 2012 and includes 70 Community Advocates representing communities across the Navajo Nation; and
4. The DCAA was activated as a response to the high rate of diabetes, obesity, the related complications and its continued negative effects on our elders, families, youth and children; and
5. According to Navajo Area Indian Health Service there are 25,000 Navajos with diabetes and another 75,000 are pre-diabetic. The Sweet Success data reports the following in 2011: 31% of Navajo pregnancies were complicated by diabetes; 89% of these women had pre-pregnancy Body Mass Index (BMI's) in the overweight or obese range; and
6. At an average, it costs over \$13,000 per person annually to treat diabetes. The cost for treating diabetes related complications can exceed \$100,000; and
7. In the past two decades, the prevalence of overweight and obesity increased dramatically among our Navajo adults and children. In 2009 the obesity rate within the eight service units of the Navajo Area Indian Health Service range from 23% to 60% and the overweight rate ranged from 17% to 39% for all age groups; and
8. Overweight and obesity are significant risk factors for many debilitating diseases and conditions that include heart disease, hypertension, colon and breast cancer, arthritis, sleep apnea, respiratory problems, reproductive complications, and diabetes. Overweight is the most important risk factor for the development for Type 2 Diabetes in youth; and
9. Sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food contribute to obesity. Sugar sweetened beverages are the largest single source of added sweeteners in the United States diet. Each 12-ounce soft drink per day consumed by children increases their odds of becoming obese by 60%. High soft drink consumption increases the risk of diabetes by 38% in women; and
10. An increase in the cost of sugar-sweetened beverages to include soda pop, energy drinks, fruit drinks, fruit punch, sweetened tea, sports drinks, etc. and junk food to include chips, candy, cookies, pastries, etc., will reduce purchasing and consumption, thereby reducing the risk for overweight and obesity, diabetes and the associated health complications; and
11. The taxation of ONE percent (1%) tax on all sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food would reduce consumption of these items, improve nutrition, decrease obesity and diabetes and improve the overall well-being of our Navajo people; and

12. The revenue generated from the tax will be earmarked for communities to plan for community originated and owned wellness initiatives such as wellness centers, community parks, basketball courts, walking, running and bike trails, community gardens, family picnic grounds, and health education classes.
13. There is overwhelming public support for the propose tax increase on sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food among communities across the Navajo Nation.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

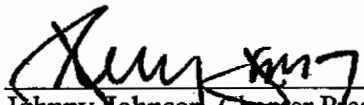
The Tse'ii'ahi' Chapter hereby supports the DCAA Sugar Sweetened Beverage/Junk Food Taxation Initiative to increase the cost of sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food by imposing a 1% tax increase on the Navajo Nation.

CERTIFICATION

I, HEREBY CERTIFY the foregoing resolution was duly considered by the Tse'ii'ahi' Chapter at a duly called meeting at Tse'ii'ahi' Chapter, Navajo Nation, (New Mexico) at which a quorum was present and that same was passed with a vote of 35 in favor, 00 opposed, and 09 abstained this 19th day of March, 2013.

Motion by: Billy Yazzie, Jr.

Second: Alta Billy



Johnny Johnson, Chapter President
TSE'II' AHI' CHAPTER

Harry B. Yazzie, Sr.
President

Cecil F. Eriacho
Vice-President

Nancy R. Martine-Alonzo
Secretary/Treasurer

RAMAH NAVAJO CHAPTER

HCR 61, Box 13 Ramah, New Mexico 87321-9601

(505) 775-7130/7132

FAX (505) 775-7137

Tribal Office



George Apachito
Council Delegate
Navajo Nation Council

Leo L. Pino
Member
Eastern Navajo Land Board

RESOLUTION OF THE RAMAH CHAPTER

Resolution No. 041301

SUPPORTING THE DINÉ COMMUNITY ADVOCACY ALLIANCE (DCAA) SWEETENED BEVERAGES/JUNK FOOD INITIATIVE BY IMPOSING A TWO PERCENT (2%) SALES TAX INCREASE AND ELIMINATING TAX ON FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES ON THE NAVAJO NATION

WHEREAS:

1. The Ramah Chapter is a certified local government unit of the Navajo Nation and each Chapter is authorized by 2 N.T.C. 4001 and 4029(a) to review and promote matters that affect the local community and to make appropriate recommendations to the Navajo Nation, Federal, State, County and local agencies for consideration and/or approval; and
2. Pursuant to 26 Navajo Nation Code, Section 103 (A), the members of each Chapter, at a duly called meeting, are authorized to oversee the authority delegated to the Chapter pursuant to this act; and
3. The Diné Community Advocacy Alliance (DCAA) was established on March 2012 and includes approximately 55 Community Advocates representing communities across the Navajo Nation; and
4. The DCAA was activated as a response to the high rate of diabetes, obesity, the related complications and its continued negative effects on our elders, families, youth and children; and
5. According to Navajo Area Indian Health Service there are 25,000 Navajos with diabetes and another 75,000 are pre-diabetic. The Sweet Success data reports the following in 2011: 31% of Navajo pregnancies were complicated by diabetes; 89% of these women had pre-pregnancy Body Mass Index (BMI's) in the overweight or obese range; and
6. At an average, it costs over \$13,000 per person annually to treat diabetes. The cost for treating diabetes related complications can exceed \$100,000; and
7. In the past two decades, the prevalence of overweight and obesity increased dramatically among our Navajo adults and children. In 2009 the obesity rate within the eight service units of the Navajo Area Indian Health Service range from 23% to 60% and the overweight rate ranged from 17% to 39% for all age groups; and
8. Overweight and obesity are significant risk factors for many debilitating diseases and conditions that include heart disease, hypertension, colon and breast cancer, arthritis, sleep apnea, respiratory problems, reproductive complications, and diabetes. Overweight is the most important risk factor for the development for Type 2 Diabetes in youth; and

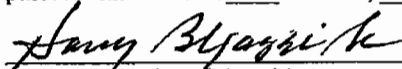
9. Sweetened beverages and junk food contribute to obesity. Sweetened beverages are the largest single source of added sweeteners in the United States diet. Each 12-ounce soft drink per day consumed by children increases their odds of becoming obese by 60%. High soft drink consumption increases the risk of diabetes by 38% in women; and
10. An increase in the cost of sweetened beverages to include soda pop, energy drinks, fruit drinks, fruit punch, sweetened tea, sports drinks, etc. and junk food to include chips, candy, cookies, pastries, etc., will reduce purchasing and consumption, thereby reducing the risk for overweight and obesity, diabetes and the associated health complications; and
13. The taxation of two percent (2%) tax on all sweetened beverages and junk food would reduce consumption of these items, in addition to no tax on fresh fruits and vegetables, that will improve nutrition, decrease obesity and diabetes and improve the overall well-being of our Navajo people; and
14. The revenue generated from the tax will be earmarked for communities to plan for community originated and owned wellness initiatives such as wellness centers, community parks, basketball courts, walking, running and bike trails, community gardens, family picnic grounds, and health education classes; and
15. There is a large public support for the propose tax increase on sweetened beverages and junk food and elimination of tax on fresh fruits and vegetables among communities across the Navajo Nation.


NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT

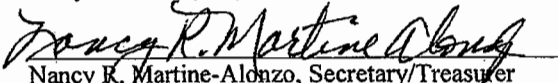
The Ramah Chapter supports the DCAA Sweetened Beverage/Junk Food Taxation to increase the cost of sweetened beverages and junk food by imposing a 2% tax increase and eliminating tax on fresh fruits and vegetables initiative on the Navajo Nation.

CERTIFICATION

WE HEREBY CERTIFY the foregoing resolution was duly considered by Ramah Chapter, at a duly called meeting at the Ramah Chapter, Navajo Nation, New Mexico, at which a quorum was present and that same was passed with a vote of 16 in favor, 0 opposed, and 14 abstained this 5th day of April, 2013.


 Harry B. Yazzie, Sr., President


 Cecil F. Eriacho, Vice President


 Nancy R. Martine-Alonzo, Secretary/Treasurer


 Leo L. Pino, ENA Land Board Member

Motioned by: David Jose

Seconded by: Kee Lee



THE NAVAJO NATION
THOREAU CHAPTER

P.O. Box 899 Thoreau, New Mexico 87323
Office (505) 905-0139 Fax (505) 905-0140



President of the Navajo Nation
Ben Shelby

Vice President of the Navajo Nation
Rex Lee Jim

Leslie Chavez . PRESIDENT • Herman Yellowhorse . VICE PRESIDENT • Judy K. Platero . SECRETARY / TREASURER

Elerina Yazzie . COMMUNITY SERVICE COORDINATOR • VACANT . ACCOUNT MAINTENANCE SPECIALIST • Bobby Delgarito . LANDBOARD • Edmund Yazzie . COUNCIL DELEGATE

THOREAU CHAPTER
Resolution No.TCH-074-13-059

SUPPORTING THE DINÉ COMMUNITY ADVOCACY ALLIANCE (DCAA) SWEETENED BEVERAGES/JUNK FOOD INITIATIVE BY IMPOSING A TWO PERCENT (2%) SALES TAX INCREASE AND ELIMINATING TAX ON FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES ON THE NAVAJO NATION

WHEREAS:

1. The Thoreau Chapter is a certified local government unit of the Navajo Nation and each Chapter is authorized by 2 N.T.C. 4001 and 4029(a) to review and promote matters that affect the local community and to make appropriate recommendations to the Navajo Nation, Federal, State, County and local agencies for consideration and/or approval; and
2. Pursuant to 26 Navajo Nation Code, Section 103 (A), the members of each Chapter, at a duly called meeting, are authorized to oversee the authority delegated to the Chapter pursuant to this act; and
3. The Diné Community Advocacy Alliance (DCAA) was established on March 2012 and includes approximately 55 Community Advocates representing communities across the Navajo Nation; and
4. The DCAA was activated as a response to the high rate of diabetes, obesity, the related complications and its continued negative effects on our elders, families, youth and children; and
5. According to Navajo Area Indian Health Service there are 25,000 Navajos with diabetes and another 75,000 are pre-diabetic. The Sweet Success data reports the following in 2011: 31% of Navajo pregnancies were complicated by diabetes; 89% of these women had pre-pregnancy Body Mass Index (BMI's) in the overweight or obese range; and
6. At an average, it costs over \$13,000 per person annually to treat diabetes. The cost for treating diabetes related complications can exceed \$100,000; and
7. In the past two decades, the prevalence of overweight and obesity increased dramatically among our Navajo adults and children. In 2009 the obesity rate within the eight service units of the Navajo Area Indian Health Service range from 23% to 60% and the overweight rate ranged from 17% to 39% for all age groups; and
8. Overweight and obesity are significant risk factors for many debilitating diseases and conditions that include heart disease, hypertension, colon and breast cancer, arthritis, sleep apnea, respiratory problems, reproductive complications, and diabetes. Overweight is the most important risk factor for the development for Type 2 Diabetes in youth; and

9. Sweetened beverages and junk food contribute to obesity. Sweetened beverages are the largest single source of added sweeteners in the United States diet. Each 12-ounce soft drink per day consumed by children increases their odds of becoming obese by 60%. High soft drink consumption increases the risk of diabetes by 38% in women; and
10. An increase in the cost of sweetened beverages to include soda pop, energy drinks, fruit drinks, fruit punch, sweetened tea, sports drinks, etc. and junk food to include chips, candy, cookies, pastries, etc., will reduce purchasing and consumption, thereby reducing the risk for overweight and obesity, diabetes and the associated health complications; and
13. The taxation of two percent (2%) tax on all sweetened beverages and junk food would reduce consumption of these items, in addition to no tax on fresh fruits and vegetables, that will improve nutrition, decrease obesity and diabetes and improve the overall well-being of our Navajo people; and
14. The revenue generated from the tax will be earmarked for communities to plan for community originated and owned wellness initiatives such as wellness centers, community parks, basketball courts, walking, running and bike trails, community gardens, family picnic grounds, and health education classes; and
15. There is a large public support for the propose tax increase on sweetened beverages and junk food and elimination of tax on fresh fruits and vegetables among communities across the Navajo Nation.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT

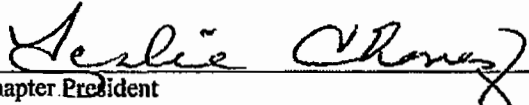
The Thoreau Chapter supports the DCAA Sweetened Beverage/Junk Food Taxation to increase the cost of sweetened beverages and junk food by imposing a 2% tax increase and eliminating tax on fresh fruits and vegetables initiative on the Navajo Nation.

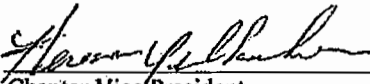
CERTIFICATION

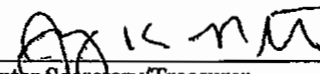
WE HEREBY CERTIFY the foregoing resolution was duly considered by Thoreau Chapter, at a duly called meeting at the Thoreau Chapter, Navajo Nation, New Mexico, at which a quorum was present and that same was passed with a vote of 25 in favor, 0 opposed, and 0 abstained this 17th day of April, 2013.

Motion: Ralph Delgarito

Second: Harrison Nez


 Chapter President


 Chapter Vice President


 Chapter Secretary/Treasurer

 Council Delegate

STEAMBOAT COMMISSION GOVERNMENT

Matthew Noble, *Commissioner President*
Dddy H. Begay, *Commissioner Vice President*
Jessie Yellowhair-Simpson, *Commissioner Secretary/Treasurer*
Deborah L. Cayedito, *Commissioner Member*
Wallace Tsosie, *Commissioner Member*



Alton J. Shepherd, *Council Delegate*
Roman Gorman, *Grazing Committee Member*
Flora A. Nez, *Commission Manager*
Stephanie Curley, *Office Specialist*
Lorenzo Begay, *Planner*
Melanie L. Yazzie, *Accounting Technician*

P.O. Box 117 Ganado, Arizona 86505 • Phone (928)736-2631/33 • Fax (928)736-2634 • www.steamboat.ndes.org

Ben Shelly, Navajo Nation President

Rex Lee Jim, Navajo Nation Vice President

SGC-2013-03-04

RESOLUTION OF STEAMBOAT COMMISSION GOVERNMENT STEAMBOAT CHAPTER

SUPPORTING THE DINÉ COMMUNITY ADVOCACY ALLIANCE (DCAA) SUGAR-SWEETENED BEVERAGES/JUNK FOOD INITIATIVE BY IMPOSING A TWO PERCENT (2%) SALES TAX INCREASE ON THE NAVAJO NATION

WHEREAS:

1. Pursuant to TCDRC Resolution TCDYMT-60-03; Steamboat Chapter is a local Governance Act ("LGA") certified Chapter authorized to exercise certain governance authorities contained within 26 N.N.C. § 103, with the exception of land administration authority pursuant to 26 N.N.C. §103 (D) (I) ; and
2. Pursuant to Navajo Nation Council Resolution No. CO-51-04, Steamboat Chapter is a Governance Certified Chapter authorized to exercise certain authorities within 26 N.N.C; and
3. The Steamboat Chapter is delegated to act within its authority to review all local matters affecting the Community members consistent with Navajo Nation law, including custom and tradition which compel the chapter to govern with responsibility and accountability to the community members; and
4. The Steamboat community voted and approved on August 23, 2011 an Alternative Form of Government to change to Commission-Manager Style Government, and
5. The Diné Community Advocacy Alliance (DCAA) was established on March 2012 and includes 70 Community Advocates representing communities across the Navajo Nation; and
6. The DCAA was activated as a response to the high rate of diabetes, obesity, the related complications and its continued negative effects on our elders, families, youth and children; and
7. According to Navajo Area Indian Health Service there are 25,000 Navajos with diabetes and another 75,000 are pre-diabetic. The Sweet Success data reports the following in 2011: 31% of Navajo pregnancies were complicated by diabetes; 89% of these women had pre-pregnancy Body Mass Index (BMI's) in the overweight or obese range; and
8. At an average, it costs over \$13,000 per person annually to treat diabetes. The cost for treating diabetes related complications can exceed \$100,000; and
9. In the past two decades, the prevalence of overweight and obesity increased dramatically among our Navajo adults and children. In 2009 the obesity rate within the eight service units of the

Navajo Area Indian Health Service range from 23% to 60% and the overweight rate ranged from 17% to 39% for all age groups; and

10. Overweight and obesity are significant risk factors for many debilitating diseases and conditions that include heart disease, hypertension, colon and breast cancer, arthritis, sleep apnea, respiratory problems, reproductive complications, and diabetes. Overweight is the most important risk factor for the development for Type 2 Diabetes in youth; and
11. Sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food contribute to obesity. Sugar sweetened beverages are the largest single source of added sweeteners in the United States diet. Each 12-ounce soft drink per day consumed by children increases their odds of becoming obese by 60%. High soft drink consumption increases the risk of diabetes by 38% in women; and
12. An increase in the cost of sugar-sweetened beverages to include soda pop, energy drinks, fruit drinks, fruit punch, sweetened tea, sports drinks, etc. and junk food to include chips, candy, cookies, pastries, etc., will reduce purchasing and consumption, thereby reducing the risk for overweight and obesity, diabetes and the associated health complications; and
13. The taxation of two percent (2%) tax on all sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food would reduce consumption of these items, improve nutrition, decrease obesity and diabetes and improve the overall well-being of our Navajo people; and
14. The revenue generated from the tax will be earmarked for communities to plan for community originated and owned wellness initiatives such as wellness centers, community parks, basketball courts, walking, running and bike trails, community gardens, family picnic grounds, and health education classes, and
15. There is overwhelming public support for the propose tax increase on sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food among communities across the Navajo Nation.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

THE STEAMBAT COMMISSION HEREBY SUPPORTS THE DINÉ COMMUNITY ADVOCACY ALLIANCE (DCAA) SUGAR-SWEETENED BEVERAGES/JUNK FOOD INITIATIVE BY IMPOSING A TWO PERCENT (2%) SALES TAX INCREASE ON THE NAVAJO NATION

CERTIFICATION

I, hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was duly considered by the Steamboat Commission Government at a duly called meeting in Steamboat, Navajo Nation, Arizona at which a quorum was present, motioned by Deborah Cayadito and seconded by Wallace Tsosie, and that the same was passed by a vote of 4 in favor and 0 opposed, 0 abstained, this 1st day of March 2013.



Matthew Noble
Commission President



**THE NAVAJO NATION
FORT DEFIANCE CHAPTER**

P.O. BOX 366 • Fort Defiance, Arizona 86504
Phone: (928) 729-4352 • Fax: (928) 729-4353
E-mail: ftdefiance@navajochapters.org

Zondra Bitsuie, President
Lorraine W. Nelson, Vice-President
Brenda Wauneka, Secretary/Treasurer
Vacant, Community Service Coordinator
Roscoe Smith, Council Delegate
Herman Billie, Grazing Official

FDC-2013-03-10-06

BEN SHELLY

Navajo Nation President

REX LEE JIM

Navajo Nation Vice President

**RESOLUTION OF THE Fort Defiance Chapter
Resolution No. _____**

**SUPPORTING THE DINÉ COMMUNITY ADVOCACY ALLIANCE (DCAA) SUGAR-SWEETENED
BEVERAGE/JUNK FOOD INITIATIVE BY IMPOSING A TWO PERCENT (2%) SALES TAX INCREASE ON THE
NAVAJO NATION**

WHEREAS:

1. The Fort Defiance Navajo Chapter is a certified local governmental unit of the Navajo Nation and is authorized by 2 N.T.C. 4001 and 402(a) to review and promote matters that affect the local community and to make appropriate recommendations to the Navajo Nation, Federal, State, County and local agencies for consideration and/or approval; and
2. Pursuant to 26 Navajo Nation Code, Section 103 (A), the member of each Chapter, at a duly called meeting, are authorized to oversee the authority delegated to the Chapter pursuant to this act; and
3. The Diné Community Advocacy Alliance (DCAA) was established on March 212 and includes 70 Community Advocates representing communities across the Navajo Nation; and
4. The DCAA was activated as a response to the high rate of diabetes, obesity, the related complications and its continued negative effects on our elders, families, youth and children; and
5. According to Navajo Area Indian Health Services there are 25,000 Navajos with diabetes and another 75,000 are pre-diabetic. The Sweet Success data reports the following in 2011: 31% of Navajo pregnancies were complicated by diabetes; 89% of these women had pre-pregnancy Body Mass Index (BMI's) in the overweight or obese range; and
6. At an average, it costs over \$13,000 per person annually to treat diabetes. The cost for treating diabetes related complications can exceed \$100,000; and
7. In the past two decades, the prevalence of overweight and obesity increased dramatically among our Navajo adults and children. In 2009 the obesity rate within the eight service units of the Navajo Area Indian Health Service range from 23% to 60% and the overweight rate ranged from 17% to 39% for all age group; and
8. Overweight and obesity are significant risk factors for many debilitating diseases and conditions that include heart disease, hypertension, colon and breast cancer, arthritis, sleep apnea, respiratory problem, reproductive complications, and diabetes. Overweight is the most important risk factor for the development for Type 2 Diabetes in youth; and

9. Sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food contribute to obesity. Sugar sweetened beverages are the largest single source of added sweeteners in the United States diet. Each 12-ounce soft drink per day consumed by children increases their odds of becoming obese by 60%. High soft drink consumption increases the risk of diabetes by 38% in women; and
10. An increase in the cost of sugar-sweetened beverages to include soda pop, energy drinks, fruit drinks, fruit punch, sweetened tea, sports drinks, etc. and junk food to include chips, candy, cookies, pastries, etc. will reduce purchasing and consumption, thereby reducing the risk for overweight and obesity, diabetes and the associated health complications; and
11. The taxation of two percent (2%) tax on all sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food would reduce consumption of these items, improve nutrition, decrease obesity and diabetes and improve the overall well-being of our Navajo people; and
12. The revenue generated from the tax will be earmarked for communities to plan for community originated and owned wellness initiatives such as wellness centers, community parks, basketball courts, walking, running and bike trails, community gardens, family picnic grounds, and health education classes.
13. There is overwhelming public support for the propose tax increase on sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food among communities across the Navajo Nation.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT

The Fort Defiance Chapter hereby supports the DCAA Sugar Sweetened Beverage/Junk Food Taxation Initiative to increase the cost of sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food by imposing a 2% tax increase on the Navajo Nation.

CERTIFICATION


WE HEREBY CERTIFY the foregoing resolution was duly considered by the Fort Defiance Chapter at a duly called meeting at Fort Defiance Chapter, Navajo Nation, Arizona at which a quorum was present and that same was passed with a vote of 33 in favor, 0 opposed, and 2 abstained this day 10th day of March, 2013.

Motion:

Marjorie Bitsuie

Second:

Jimmie Bitsuie


 Zondra Bitsuie, Chapter President



Curran Hannon, President
Alfred Mike, Sr., Vice-President
Gloria Smiley, Secretary/Treasurer
Jonathan Hale, Council Delegate
Joseph Peshlakai, Grazing Official



Ben Shelly, Navajo Nation President

Rex Lee Jim, Navajo Nation Vice President

**RESOLUTION OF THE
ST. MICHAELS CHAPTER
No. 04-14-13-131**

SUPPORTING THE DINE COMMUNITY ADVOCACY ALLIANCE (DCAA) SWEETENED BEVERAGES/JUNK FOOD INITIATIVE BY IMPOSING A TWO PERCENT (2%) SALES TAX INCREASE AND ELIMINATING TAX ON FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES ON THE NAVAJO NATION

WHEREAS:

1. Pursuant to Resolution of the Navajo Nation Council, Title 26, Section 3(A), the St. Michaels Chapter is a duly certified Chapter of the Navajo Nation Government, and
2. Pursuant to Resolution of the Navajo Nation Council, Title 26; Section 1(B), the St. Michaels Chapter is vested with the authority to review all matters affecting the community and to make appropriate correction when necessary and make recommendation to the Navajo Nation and other local agencies for appropriate actions, and
3. The Dine Community Advocacy Alliance (DCAA) was established on March 2012 and includes approximately 55 Community Advocates representing communities across the Navajo Nation; and
4. The DCAA was activated as a response to the high rate of diabetes, obesity, the related complications and its continued negative effects on our elders, families, youth and children; and
5. According to Navajo Area Indian Health Service, there are 25,000 Navajos with diabetes and another 75,000 are pre-diabetic. The Sweet Success data reports the following in 2011: 31% of pregnancies were complicated by diabetes; 89% of these women and pre-pregnancy Body Mass Index (BMI's) in the overweight or obese range; and
6. At an average, it costs over \$13,000 per person annually to treat diabetes. The cost for treating diabetes related complications can exceed \$100,000; and
7. In the past two decades, the prevalence of overweight and obesity increased dramatically among our Navajo adults and children. In 2009 the obesity rate within the eight service units of the Navajo Area Indian Health Service range from 23% to 60% and the overweight rate ranged from 17% to 39% for all age groups; and
8. Overweight and obesity are significant risk factors for many debilitating diseases and conditions that include heart disease, hypertension, colon and breast cancer, arthritis, sleep apnea, respiratory problems, reproductive complications, and diabetes. Overweight is the most important risk factor for the development for Type 2 Diabetes in youth; and

9. Sweetened beverage and junk food contribute to obesity. Sweetened beverages are the largest single source of added sweeteners in the United States diet. Each 12-ounce soft drink per day consumed by children increases their odds of becoming obese by 60%. High soft drink consumption increases the risk of diabetes by 38% in women; and
10. An increase in the cost of sweetened beverages to include soda pop, energy drinks, fruit drinks, fruit punch, sweetened tea, sports drinks, etc., and junk food to include chips, candy cookies, pastries, etc., will reduce purchasing and consumption, thereby reducing the risk for overweight and obesity, diabetes and the associated health complications; and
11. The taxation of two percent (2%) tax on all sweetened beverages and junk food would reduce consumption of these items, in addition to no tax on fresh fruits and vegetables, that will improve nutrition, decrease obesity and diabetes and improve the overall well-being of our Navajo people; and
12. The revenue generated from the tax will be earmarked for communities to plan for community originated and owned wellness initiatives such as wellness centers, community parks, basketball courts, walking, running and bike trails, community gardens, family picnic grounds, an health education classes; and
13. There is a large public support for the propose tax increase on sweetened beverages and junk food and elimination of tax on fresh fruits and vegetables among communities across the Navajo Nation.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

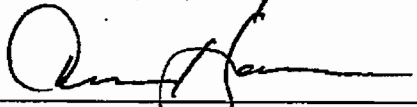
1. The St. Michaels Chapter hereby supports DCAA Sweetened Beverage/Junk Food Taxation to increase the cost of sweetened beverages and junk food by imposing a 2% tax increase and eliminating tax on fresh fruits and vegetables initiative on the Navajo Nation.

CERTIFICATION

We hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was considered at a duly regular called meeting at St. Michaels Chapter, Navajo Nation (Arizona), at which a quorum was present and that same was passed by 35 in favor, 0 opposed, 5 abstained, this 14th day of April 2013.

Motion by: Marybeth Sage

Second by: Anthony Cleveland



Curran Hannon, President
St. Michaels Chapter



Bahastl'ah Chapter
Post Office Box 4424
Yahtahey, New Mexico 87375
Office (505) 735-2600/2601
Fax (505) 735-2605

EXHIBIT

tabbles

A

Norman John, II
President

Randolph Lee,
Vice President

Joan M. Nez,
Secretary/Treasurer

Mel R. Begay,
Council Delegate

RESOLUTION OF THE BAHASTL'AH CHAPTER
Resolution No. BAHA 3-10-13-VIUK

SUPPORTING THE DINÉ COMMUNITY ADVOCACY ALLIANCE (DCAA) SUGAR-SWEETENED BEVERAGES/JUNK FOOD INITIATIVE BY IMPOSING A TWO PERCENT (2%) SALES TAX INCREASE ON THE NAVAJO NATION

WHEREAS:

1. The Bahastl'ah Navajo Chapter is a certified local governmental unit of the Navajo Nation and is authorized by 2 N.T.C. 4001 and 4029(a) to review and promote matters that affect the local community and to make appropriate recommendations to the Navajo Nation, Federal, State, County and local agencies for consideration and/or approval; and
2. Pursuant to 26 Navajo Nation Code, Section 103 (A), the members of each Chapter, at a duly called meeting, are authorized to oversee the authority delegated to the Chapter pursuant to this act; and
3. The Diné Community Advocacy Alliance (DCAA) was established on March 2012 and includes 70 Community Advocates representing communities across the Navajo Nation; and
4. The DCAA was activated as a response to the high rate of diabetes, obesity, the related complications and its continued negative effects on our elders, families, youth and children; and
5. According to Navajo Area Indian Health Service there are 25,000 Navajos with diabetes and another 75,000 are pre-diabetic. The Sweet Success data reports the following in 2011: 31% of Navajo pregnancies were complicated by diabetes; 89% of these women had pre-pregnancy Body Mass Index (BMI's) in the overweight or obese range; and
6. At an average, it costs over \$13,000 per person annually to treat diabetes. The cost for treating diabetes related complications can exceed \$100,000; and
7. In the past two decades, the prevalence of overweight and obesity increased dramatically among our Navajo adults and children. In 2009 the obesity rate within the eight service units of the Navajo Area Indian Health Service range from 23% to 60% and the overweight rate ranged from 17% to 39% for all age groups; and
8. Overweight and obesity are significant risk factors for many debilitating diseases and conditions that include heart disease, hypertension, colon and breast cancer, arthritis, sleep apnea, respiratory problems, reproductive complications, and diabetes. Overweight is the most important risk factor for the development for Type 2 Diabetes in youth; and
9. Sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food contribute to obesity. Sugar sweetened beverages are the largest single source of added sweeteners in the United States diet. Each 12-ounce soft drink per day consumed by children increases their odds of becoming obese by 60%. High soft drink consumption increases the risk of diabetes by 38% in women; and
10. An increase in the cost of sugar-sweetened beverages to include soda pop, energy drinks, fruit drinks, fruit punch, sweetened tea, sports drinks, etc. and junk food to include chips, candy, cookies, pastries, etc., will

reduce purchasing and consumption, thereby reducing the risk for overweight and obesity, diabetes and the associated health complications; and

11. The taxation of two percent (2%) tax on all sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food would reduce consumption of these items, improve nutrition, decrease obesity and diabetes and improve the overall well-being of our Navajo people; and.
12. The revenue generated from the tax will be earmarked for communities to plan for community originated and owned wellness initiatives such as wellness centers, community parks, basketball courts, walking, running and bike trails, community gardens, family picnic grounds, and health education classes.
13. There is overwhelming public support for the propose tax increase on sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food among communities across the Navajo Nation.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT

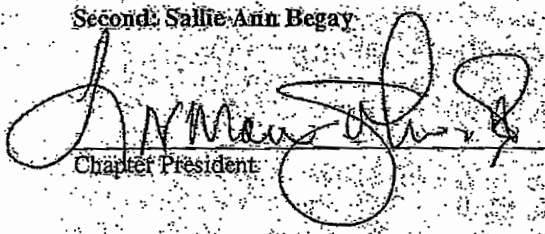
The Bahast'ah Chapter hereby supports the DCAA Sugar Sweetened Beverage/Junk Food Taxation Initiative to increase the cost of sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food by imposing a 2% tax increase on the Navajo Nation.

CERTIFICATION

WE HEREBY CERTIFY the foregoing resolution was duly considered by the Bahast'ah Chapter at a duly called meeting at Bahast'ah Chapter, Navajo Nation, New Mexico at which a quorum was present and that same was passed with a vote of 25 in favor, 00 opposed, and 02 abstained this 10th day of March 2013.

Motion: Bob Sandoval

Second: Sallie Ann Begay


Chapter President



WHITE CONE CHAPTER

P.O. BOX 3338

INDIAN WELLS, ARIZONA 86031

Telephone: (928) 654-3900

Fax: (928) 654-3901

ELMER P. BEGAY

Council Delegate

BENNIE HANLEY, SR.

Chapter President

SALLYANN DICK

Chapter Vice-President

DEBBIE L. HANLEY

Chapter Secretary / Treasurer

RAY THOMAS

Grazing Committee Member

RESOLUTION OF THE WHITE CONE CHAPTER

Resolution No. WC-12-10-070

SUPPORTING THE DINÉ COMMUNITY ADVOCACY ALLIANCE (DCAA) SUGAR-SWEETENED BEVERAGES/JUNK FOOD INITIATIVE BY IMPOSING A TWO PERCENT (2%) SALES TAX INCREASE ON THE NAVAJO NATION

WHEREAS:

1. The White Cone Navajo Chapter is a certified local governmental unit of the Navajo Nation and is authorized by 2 N.T.C. 4001 and 4029(a) to review and promote matters that affect the local community and to make appropriate recommendations to the Navajo Nation, Federal, State, County and local agencies for consideration and/or approval; and
2. Pursuant to 26 Navajo Nation Code, Section 103 (A), the members of each Chapter, at a duly called meeting, are authorized to oversee the authority delegated to the Chapter pursuant to this act; and
3. The Diné Community Advocacy Alliance (DCAA) was established on March 2012 and includes 70 Community Advocates representing communities across the Navajo Nation; and
4. The DCAA was activated as a response to the high rate of diabetes, obesity, the related complications and its continued negative effects on our elders, families, youth and children; and
5. According to Navajo Area Indian Health Service there are 25,000 Navajos with diabetes and another 75,000 are pre-diabetic. The Sweet Success data reports the following in 2011: 31% of Navajo pregnancies were complicated by diabetes; 89% of these women had pre-pregnancy Body Mass Index (BMI) in the overweight or obese range; and
6. Indian Health Service estimates that it costs over \$13,000 per person annually to treat diabetes and the cost for treating diabetes related complications can exceed \$100,000; and
7. In the past two decades, the prevalence of overweight and obesity increased dramatically among our Navajo adults and children. In 2009 the obesity rate within the six service units and two service areas of the Navajo Area Indian Health Service range from 23% to 60% and the overweight rate ranged from 17% to 39% for all age groups; and
8. Overweight and obesity are significant risk factors for many debilitating diseases and conditions that include heart disease, hypertension, colon and breast cancer, arthritis, sleep apnea, respiratory problems, reproductive complications, and diabetes. Overweight is the most important risk factor for the development for type 2 diabetes in youth; and
9. Sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food contribute to obesity. Sugar sweetened beverages are the largest single source of added sweeteners in the United States diet. Each 12-ounce soft drink per day

consumed by children increases their odds of becoming obese by 60%. High soft drink consumption increases the risk of diabetes by 38% in women; and

10. An increase in the cost of sugar-sweetened beverages to include soda pop, energy drinks, fruit drinks, fruit punch, sweetened tea, sports drinks, etc. and junk food to include chips, candy, cookies, pastries, etc., will reduce purchasing and consumption, thereby reducing the risk for overweight and obesity, diabetes and the associated health complications; and
11. The taxation of two percent (2%) tax on all sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food would reduce consumption of these items, improve nutrition, decrease obesity and diabetes and improve the overall well-being of our Navajo people; and
12. The revenue generated from the tax will be earmarked for communities to plan for community originated and owned wellness initiatives such as wellness centers, community parks, basketball courts, walking, running and bike trails, community gardens, family picnic grounds, and health education classes.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT


1. There is overwhelming public support for the propose tax increase on sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food among communities across the Navajo Nation.
2. The White Cone Chapter hereby supports the DCAA Sugar Sweetened Beverage/Junk Food Taxation Initiative to increase the cost of sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food by imposing a 2% tax increase on the Navajo Nation.

CERTIFICATION

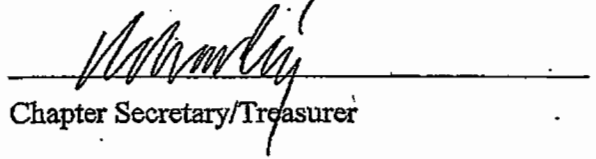
WE HEREBY CERTIFY the foregoing resolution was duly presented and considered by the White Cone Chapter at a duly called meeting at White Cone Chapter at White Cone, Navajo County, New Mexico or Arizona, Navajo Nation, at which a quorum was present and that same was passed with a vote of 23 in favor, 0 opposed and 4 abstained this 16th day of October, 2012.

Motion:

Elmer Dick



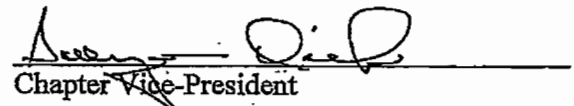
Chapter President



Chapter Secretary/Treasurer

Second:

Melvin Williams



Chapter Vice-President

Council Delegate

JEDDITO CHAPTER
P.O BOX 798
KEAMS CANYON, ARIZONA 86034
TEL: (928) 738-2276



DONNA BOYD
COMMUNITY SERVICE COORDINATOR

EMERITA BAKER
OFFICE SPECIALIST

CHRISTALEEN FRANKLIN
COMMUNITY HEALTH REP.

TERRY J. YAZZIE
PRESIDENT

RODGER R. PAUL
VICE-PRESIDENT

NANCITA BAHE-NEZ
SECRETARY/TREASURER

ALTON SHEPHERD
COUNCIL DELEGATE

GRAZING MEMBER

RESOLUTION OF THE JEDDITO CHAPTER

Resolution No. JEDD-03-17-13-004

SUPPORTING THE DINÉ COMMUNITY ADVOCACY ALLIANCE (DCAA) SUGAR-SWEETENED BEVERAGES/JUNK FOOD INITIATIVE BY IMPOSING A TWO PERCENT (2%) SALES TAX INCREASE ON THE NAVAJO NATION

WHEREAS:

1. The Jeddito Navajo Chapter is a certified local governmental unit of the Navajo Nation and is authorized by 2 N.T.C. 4001 and 4029(a) to review and promote matters that affect the local community and to make appropriate recommendations to the Navajo Nation, Federal, State, County and local agencies for consideration and/or approval; and
2. Pursuant to 26 Navajo Nation Code, Section 103 (A), the members of each Chapter, at a duly called meeting, are authorized to oversee the authority delegated to the Chapter pursuant to this act; and
3. The Diné Community Advocacy Alliance (DCAA) was established on March 2012 and includes 70 Community Advocates representing communities across the Navajo Nation; and
4. The DCAA was activated as a response to the high rate of diabetes, obesity, the related complications and its continued negative effects on our elders, families, youth and children; and
5. According to Navajo Area Indian Health Service there are 25,000 Navajos with diabetes and another 75,000 are pre-diabetic. The Sweet Success data reports the following in 2011: 31% of Navajo pregnancies were complicated by diabetes; 89% of these women had pre-pregnancy Body Mass Index (BMI's) in the overweight or obese range; and
6. At an average, it costs over \$13,000 per person annually to treat diabetes. The cost for treating diabetes related complications can exceed \$100,000; and
7. In the past two decades, the prevalence of overweight and obesity increased dramatically among our Navajo adults and children. In 2009 the obesity rate within the eight service units of the Navajo Area Indian Health Service range from 23% to 60% and the overweight rate ranged from 17% to 39% for all age groups; and
8. Overweight and obesity are significant risk factors for many debilitating diseases and conditions that include heart disease, hypertension, colon and breast cancer, arthritis, sleep apnea, respiratory problems, reproductive complications, and diabetes. Overweight is the most important risk factor for the development for Type 2 Diabetes in youth; and
9. Sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food contribute to obesity. Sugar sweetened beverages are the largest single source of added sweeteners in the United States diet. Each 12-ounce soft drink per day consumed by children increases

their odds of becoming obese by 60%. High soft drink consumption increases the risk of diabetes by 38% in women; and

10. An increase in the cost of sugar-sweetened beverages to include soda pop, energy drinks, fruit drinks, fruit punch, sweetened tea, sports drinks, etc. and junk food to include chips, candy, cookies, pastries, etc., will reduce purchasing and consumption, thereby reducing the risk for overweight and obesity, diabetes and the associated health complications; and
11. The taxation of two percent (2%) tax on all sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food would reduce consumption of these items, improve nutrition, decrease obesity and diabetes and improve the overall well-being of our Navajo people; and
12. The revenue generated from the tax will be earmarked for communities to plan for community originated and owned wellness initiatives such as wellness centers, community parks, basketball courts, walking, running and bike trails, community gardens, family picnic grounds, and health education classes.
13. There is overwhelming public support for the propose tax increase on sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food among communities across the Navajo Nation.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT

The Jeddito Chapter hereby supports the DCAA Sugar Sweetened Beverage/Junk Food Taxation Initiative to increase the cost of sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food by imposing a 2% tax increase on the Navajo Nation.

CERTIFICATION

WE HEREBY CERTIFY the foregoing resolution was duly considered by the Jeddito Chapter at a duly called meeting at Jeddito Chapter, Navajo Nation, Arizona at which a quorum was present and that same was passed with a vote of 26 in favor, 1 opposed, and 2 abstained this 17 day of March 2013.

Motion:

Peggy Nelson

Second:

Janice Ashley

Tony J...
Chapter President

[Signature]
Chapter Vice-President

[Signature]
Chapter Secretary/Treasurer

[Signature]
Council Delegate

TSÉ SI ANÍ CHAPTER



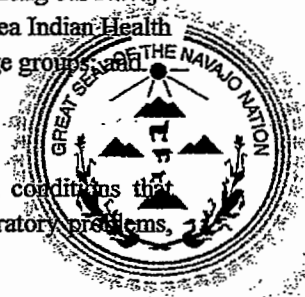
RESOLUTION OF THE LUPTON CHAPTER

Resolution No. TSA-2013-04-011

SUPPORTING THE DINÉ COMMUNITY ADVOCACY ALLIANCE (DCAA) SWEETENED BEVERAGES/JUNK FOOD INITIATIVE BY IMPOSING A TWO PERCENT (2%) SALES TAX INCREASE AND ELIMINATING TAX ON FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES ON THE NAVAJO NATION

WHEREAS:

1. The Lupton Chapter is a certified local government unit of the Navajo Nation and each Chapter is authorized by 2 N.T.C. 4001 and 4029(a) to review and promote matters that affect the local community and to make appropriate recommendations to the Navajo Nation, Federal, State, County and local agencies for consideration and/or approval; and
2. Pursuant to 26 Navajo Nation Code, Section 103 (A), the members of each Chapter, at a duly called meeting, are authorized to oversee the authority delegated to the Chapter pursuant to this act; and
3. The Diné Community Advocacy Alliance (DCAA) was established on March 2012 and includes approximately 55 Community Advocates representing communities across the Navajo Nation; and
4. The DCAA was activated as a response to the high rate of diabetes, obesity, the related complications and its continued negative effects on our elders, families, youth and children; and
5. According to Navajo Area Indian Health Service there are 25,000 Navajos with diabetes and another 75,000 are pre-diabetic. The Sweet Success data reports the following in 2011: 31% of Navajo pregnancies were complicated by diabetes; 89% of these women had pre-pregnancy Body Mass Index (BMI's) in the overweight or obese range; and
6. At an average, it costs over \$13,000 per person annually to treat diabetes. The cost for treating diabetes related complications can exceed \$100,000; and
7. In the past two decades, the prevalence of overweight and obesity increased dramatically among our Navajo adults and children. In 2009 the obesity rate within the eight service units of the Navajo Area Indian Health Service range from 23% to 60% and the overweight rate ranged from 17% to 39% for all age groups; and
8. Overweight and obesity are significant risk factors for many debilitating diseases and conditions that include heart disease, hypertension, colon and breast cancer, arthritis, sleep apnea, respiratory problems,



reproductive complications, and diabetes. Overweight is the most important risk factor for the development for Type 2 Diabetes in youth; and

9. Sweetened beverages and junk food contribute to obesity. Sweetened beverages are the largest single source of added sweeteners in the United States diet. Each 12-ounce soft drink per day consumed by children increases their odds of becoming obese by 60%. High soft drink consumption increases the risk of diabetes by 38% in women; and
10. An increase in the cost of sweetened beverages to include soda pop, energy drinks, fruit drinks, fruit punch, sweetened tea, sports drinks, etc. and junk food to include chips, candy, cookies, pastries, etc., will reduce purchasing and consumption, thereby reducing the risk for overweight and obesity, diabetes and the associated health complications; and
13. The taxation of two percent (2%) tax on all sweetened beverages and junk food would reduce consumption of these items, in addition to no tax on fresh fruits and vegetables, that will improve nutrition, decrease obesity and diabetes and improve the overall well-being of our Navajo people; and
14. The revenue generated from the tax will be earmarked for communities to plan for community originated and owned wellness initiatives such as wellness centers, community parks, basketball courts, walking, running and bike trails, community gardens, family picnic grounds, and health education classes; and
15. There is a large public support for the propose tax increase on sweetened beverages and junk food and elimination of tax on fresh fruits and vegetables among communities across the Navajo Nation.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT

The Lupton Chapter hereby supports the DCAA Sweetened Beverage/Junk Food Taxation to increase the cost of sweetened beverages and junk food by imposing a 2% tax increase and eliminating tax on fresh fruits and vegetables initiative on the Navajo Nation.

CERTIFICATION

WE HEREBY CERTIFY the foregoing resolution was duly considered by Lupton Chapter, at a duly called meeting at the Lupton Chapter, Navajo Nation, Arizona at which a quorum was present and that same was passed with a vote of 10 in favor, 1 opposed, and 4 abstained this 15th day of April, 2013.

Motion: DONNA GILCHRIST

Second: JACKIE YAZZIE, JR

Alvin Blay
Chapter President

Fredrick J. Blay
Chapter Vice President

[Signature]
Chapter Secretary/Treasurer

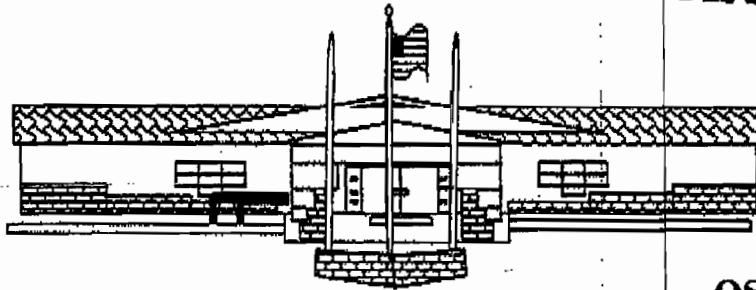
[Signature]
Council Delegate

TSA-2013-04-011

SUPPORTING DCAA - TAX 2%.

OAK SPRINGS CHAPTER GOVERNMENT

President
Ray Berchman
Vice-President
Ben Smith
Secretary/Treasurer
Terry John
Grazing Representative
Jim Sam



Council Delegate
Jonathan Hale
Chapter Coordinator
Mary Ann Begay, Acting
Account Mte. Specialist
Roberta Silversmith

OSC-JAN14 87

RESOLUTION OF THE OAK SPRINGS CHAPTER

SUPPORTING THE DINÉ COMMUNITY ADVOCACY ALLIANCES' (DCAA) NAVAJO NATION LEGISLATION TITLED "THE HEALTHY DINÉ NATION ACT" THAT WILL ELIMINATING SALES TAX ON FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES AND IMPORSE A TWO PERCENT (2%) SALES TAX ON SWEETENED BEVERAGE/JUNK FOOD WITH ITS REVENUE GOING BACK TO CHAPTERS FOR COMMUNITY WELLNESS PROJECTS ON THE NAVAJO NATION

WHEREAS:

1. The Oak Springs Chapter is a recognized Chapter of the Navajo Nation Government, vested with certain authority and responsibilities to consider and take actions on matters of local concerns that are in the best interest of the health, safety, and welfare of its chapter members and residents; and
2. Pursuant to 26 N.N.C., Navajo Nation Local Governance Act, the Navajo Nation Council delegates to Chapters governmental authority with respect to local matters consistent with Navajo law, including custom and tradition, to make decisions over local matters, and to govern with responsibility and accountability to the local citizens; and
3. The Diné Community Advocacy Alliance (DCAA) was established on March 2012 and includes approximately 55 community Advocates representing communities across the Navajo Nation was activated as a response to the high rate of diabetes, obesity, the related complications and its continued negative effects on our elders, families, youth and children; and
4. According to Navajo Area Indian Health Service there are 25,000 Navajo with diabetes and another 75,000 are pre-diabetic. The Sweet Success data reports the following in 2011: 31% of Navajo pregnancies were complicated by diabetes; 89% of these women had pre-pregnancy Body Mass Index (BMI's) in the overweight or obese range; and
5. At an average, it costs over \$13,000 per person annually to treat diabetes. The cost treating diabetes related complications (e.g., blindness, amputations, heart attacks, etc.) can exceed \$100,000 per person; and
6. In the past two decades, the prevalence of overweight and obesity increased dramatically among our Navajo adults and children. In 2009 the obesity rate within the eight service units of the Navajo Area Indian Health Service range from 23% to 60% and the overweight rate ranged from 17% to 39% for all age groups; and

Telephone: (928) 871-6179

P.O. Box 486, Window Rock, Arizona 86515
Fax: (928) 871-6182

Email Address: oaksprings@navajochapters.org

7. Overweight and obesity are significant risk factors for many debilitating diseases and conditions that include heart disease, hypertension, colon and breast cancer, arthritis, sleep apnea, respiratory problems, reproductive complications, and diabetes. Overweight is the most important risk factor for the development for Type 2 Diabetes in youth; and
8. Sweetened beverages and junk food contribute to obesity. Sweetened beverages are the largest single source of added sweeteners in the United States diet. Each 12-ounce soft drink per day consumed by children increases their odds of becoming obese by 60%. High soft drink consumption increases the risk of diabetes by 38% in women; and
9. An increase in the cost of sweetened beverages to include soda pop, energy drinks, fruit drinks, fruit punch, sweetened tea, sports drinks, etc. and junk food to include chips, candy, cookies, pastries, etc., will reduce purchasing and consumption, thereby reducing the risk for overweight, obesity, diabetes and associated health complications; and
10. The no tax on fresh fruits and vegetables will improve nutrition, decrease obesity and diabetes, in addition to the two percent (2%) sales tax on sweetened beverages and junk food would reduce consumption of these items that will also improve the overall well-being of our Navajo people; and
11. The revenue generated from the 2% sales tax will be ear marked for communities to plan for their own wellness projects such as community parks, basketball courts, walking, running and bike trails, community gardens, farmer markets, family picnic grounds, cooking and health education classes; and
12. There is a large public support for the propose tax increase on sweetened beverages and junk food and elimination of tax on fresh fruits and vegetables among communities across the Navajo Nation.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

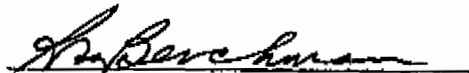
Oak Springs Chapter supports the DCAA's proposed Navajo Legislation titled "The Healthy Dine' Nation Act" by eliminating tax on fresh fruits and vegetables and imposing a 2% sales tax increase on sweetened beverages and junk food with the revenue going back to Chapters for community wellness projects on the Navajo Nation.

CERTIFICATION

We hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was considered at a duly called chapter meeting at Oak Springs, Navajo Nation (Arizona), where a quorum was present and that same passed by a vote of 28 in favor, 0 opposed, and 3 abstained on this 21st day of January, 2014.

Motion: Margaret Smith

Second: Christine Jones


Ray Berchman, President

Telephone: (928) 871-6179

P.O. Box 486, Window Rock, Arizona 86515
Fax: (928) 871-6182

Email Address: oaksprings@navajochapters.org

Resolution of K'Ai'Bii'Tó Chapter



KB1QTR 3 12/10

P.O. Box 1761 * Kaibeto, AZ * 86053. Ph#: (928) 673-5850/5851 Fax#: (928) 673-5853

SUPPORTING THE DINÉ COMMUNITY ADVOCACY ALLIANCE (DCAA) SUGAR-SWEETENED BEVERAGES/JUNK FOOD INITIATIVE BY IMPOSING A TWO PERCENT (2%) SALES TAX INCREASE ON THE NAVAJO NATION

WHEREAS:

1. The K'ai'Bii'To' Chapter is a certified local governmental unit of the Navajo Nation and is authorized by 2 N.T.C. 4001 and 4029(a) to review and promote matters that affect the local community and to make appropriate recommendations to the Navajo Nation, Federal, State, County and local agencies for consideration and/or approval; and
2. Pursuant to 26 Navajo Nation Code, Section 103 (A), the members of each Chapter, at a duly called meeting, are authorized to oversee the authority delegated to the Chapter pursuant to this act; and
3. The Diné Community Advocacy Alliance (DCAA) was established on March 2012 and includes 70 Community Advocates representing communities across the Navajo Nation; and
4. The DCAA was activated as a response to the high rate of diabetes, obesity, the related complications and its continued negative effects on our elders, families, youth and children; and
5. According to Navajo Area Indian Health Service there are 25,000 Navajos with diabetes and another 75,000 are pre-diabetic. The Sweet Success data reports the following in 2011: 31% of Navajo pregnancies were complicated by diabetes; 89% of these women had pre-pregnancy BMI's (Body Mass Index) in the overweight or obese range; and
6. Indian Health Service estimates that it costs over \$13,000 per person annually to treat diabetes and the cost for treating diabetes related complications can exceed \$100,000; and
7. In the past two decades, the prevalence of overweight and obesity increased dramatically among our Navajo adults and children. In 2009 the obesity rate within the six service units and two service areas of the Navajo Area Indian Health Service range from 23% to 60% and the overweight rate ranged from 17% to 39% for all age groups; and
8. Overweight and obesity are significant risk factors for many debilitating diseases and conditions that include heart disease, hypertension, colon and breast cancer, arthritis, sleep apnea, respiratory problems, reproductive complications, and diabetes. Overweight is the most important risk factor for the development for type 2 diabetes in youth; and
9. Sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food contribute to obesity. Sugar sweetened beverages are the largest single source of added sweeteners in the United States diet. Each 12-ounce soft drink per day consumed by children increases their odds of becoming obese by 60%. High soft drink consumption increases the risk of diabetes by 38% in women; and

- 10. An increase in the cost of sugar-sweetened beverages to include soda pop, energy drinks, fruit-drinks, Fruit-punch, sweetened tea, sports drinks, etc. and junk food to include chips, candy, cookies, pastries, etc., will reduce purchasing and consumption, thereby reducing the risk for overweight, obesity, and Diabetes, and the associated health complications; and
- 11. The taxation of two percent (2%) tax on all sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food would reduce consumption of these items, improve nutrition, decrease obesity and diabetes and improve the overall well-being of our Navajo people; and
- 12. The revenue generated from the tax will be earmarked for communities to plan for community originated and owned wellness initiatives such as wellness centers, community parks, basketball courts, walking, running and bike trails, community gardens, family picnic grounds, and health education classes.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT

- 1. There is overwhelming public support for the propose tax increase on sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food among communities across the Navajo Nation.
- 2. The K'ai'Bii'To' Chapter hereby supports the DCAA Sugar Sweetened Beverage/Junk Food Taxation Initiative to increase the cost of sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food by imposing a 2% tax increase on the Navajo Nation.

CERTIFICATION

We, hereby, certify that the foregoing resolution was duly considered by the Kaibeto Chapter at a duly called meeting in Kaibeto, Navajo Nation, Az., at which a quorum of Chapter members was present and that the same was passed by a vote of 29 in favor, 0 opposed and 0 abstained this 14th day of October, 2012.

Kelsey A. Begaye

Kelsey A. Begaye, President

Ernest Goatson

Ernest Goatson, Vice-President

Linda Israel

Linda Israel, Sec/Treas.

Elroy Martin

Elroy Martin, Grazing Official

Duane Tsingine, Council Delegate

*motion: Jane Baloo
second: Grey White rock*



THE
NAVAJO
NATION

TS'AH BII KIN CHAPTER

Martha Tate, President
Geraldine Chee, Vice-President
Rhonda Soto, Secretary/Treasurer

Jerry H. Begay, Grazing Representative
Jonathan Nez, Council Delegate

FY 2010 TS'AH BII KIN CHAPTER FY 2011 TS'AH BII KIN CHAPTER FY 2012 TS'AH BII KIN CHAPTER FY 2013 TS'AH BII KIN CHAPTER FY 2014 TS'AH BII KIN CHAPTER FY 2015 TS'AH BII KIN CHAPTER FY 2016 TS'AH BII KIN CHAPTER FY 2017 TS'AH BII KIN CHAPTER FY 2018 TS'AH BII KIN CHAPTER FY 2019 TS'AH BII KIN CHAPTER FY 2020 TS'AH BII KIN CHAPTER FY 2021 TS'AH BII KIN CHAPTER FY 2022 TS'AH BII KIN CHAPTER FY 2023 TS'AH BII KIN CHAPTER
BEN SHELLY, PRESIDENT

REX LEE JIM, VICE-PRESIDENT

RESOLUTION OF THE TS'AH BII KIN CHAPTER

TBK 2013-076-001

SUPPORTING THE DINÉ COMMUNITY ADVOCACY ALLIANCE (DCAA) SUGAR-SWEETENED BEVERAGES/JUNK FOOD INITIATIVE BY IMPOSING A TWO PERCENT (2%) SALES TAX INCREASE ON THE NAVAJO NATION

WHEREAS:

1. The Ts'ah Bii Kin Navajo Chapter is a certified local governmental unit of the Navajo Nation and is authorized by 2 N.T.C. 4001 and 4029(a) to review and promote matters that affect the local community and to make appropriate recommendations to the Navajo Nation, Federal, State, County and local agencies for consideration and/or approval; and
2. Pursuant to 26 Navajo Nation Code, Section 103 (A), the members of each Chapter, at a duly called meeting, are authorized to oversee the authority delegated to the Chapter pursuant to this act; and
3. The Diné Community Advocacy Alliance (DCAA) was established on March 2012 and includes 70 Community Advocates representing communities across the Navajo Nation; and
4. The DCAA was activated as a response to the high rate of diabetes, obesity, the related complications and its continued negative effects on our elders, families, youth and children; and
5. According to Navajo Area Indian Health Service there are 25,000 Navajos with diabetes and another 75,000 are pre-diabetic. The Sweet Success data reports the following in 2011: 31% of Navajo pregnancies were complicated by diabetes; 89% of these women had pre-pregnancy Body Mass Index (BMI's) in the overweight or obese range; and
6. At an average, it costs over \$13,000 per person annually to treat diabetes. The cost for treating diabetes related complications can exceed \$100,000; and
7. In the past two decades, the prevalence of overweight and obesity increased dramatically among our Navajo adults and children. In 2009 the obesity rate within the eight service units of the Navajo Area Indian Health Service range from 23% to 60% and the overweight rate ranged from 17% to 39% for all age groups; and
8. Overweight and obesity are significant risk factors for many debilitating diseases and conditions that include heart disease, hypertension, colon and breast cancer, arthritis, sleep apnea, respiratory problems, reproductive complications, and diabetes. Overweight is the most important risk factor for the development for Type 2 Diabetes in youth; and
9. Sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food contribute to obesity. Sugar sweetened beverages are the largest single source of added sweeteners in the United States diet. Each 12-ounce soft drink per day consumed by children increases their odds of becoming obese by 60%. High soft drink consumption increases the risk of diabetes by 38% in women; and
10. An increase in the cost of sugar-sweetened beverages to include soda pop, energy drinks, fruit drinks, fruit punch, sweetened tea, sports drinks, etc. and junk food to include chips, candy, cookies, pastries, etc., will reduce purchasing and consumption, thereby reducing the risk for overweight and obesity, diabetes and the associated health complications; and

11. The taxation of two percent (2%) tax on all sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food would reduce consumption of these items, improve nutrition, decrease obesity and diabetes and improve the overall well-being of our Navajo people; and
12. The revenue generated from the tax will be earmarked for communities in accordance with local Community Land Use Plans approved by Navajo Nation chaptersto plan for community originated and owned wellness initiatives such as wellness centers, community parks, basketball courts, walking, running and bike trails, community gardens, family picnic grounds, and health education classes.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT

1. There is overwhelming public support for the propose tax increase on sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food among communities across the Navajo Nation.
2. The Ts'ah Bii Kin Chapter hereby supports the DCAA Sugar Sweetened Beverage/Junk Food Taxation Initiative to increase the cost of sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food by imposing a 2% tax increase on the Navajo Nation.

CERTIFICATION

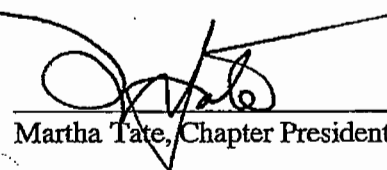
WE HEREBY CERTIFY the foregoing resolution was duly presented and considered by the Ts'ah Bii Kin Chapter at a duly called meeting at Ts'ah Bii Kin Chapter at Ts'ah Bii Kin, Arizona, Navajo Nation, at which a quorum was present and that same was passed with a vote of 26 in favor, 0 opposed and 2 abstained this 10 day of March 2013.


Motion:

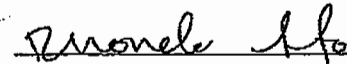
Second:

Loretta Tisi

Mary Begay


 Martha Tate, Chapter President


 Geraldine Chee, Chapter Vice-President


 Rhonda Soto, Chapter Secretary/Treasurer


 Jonathon Nez, Council Delegate

ORIGINAL

LeChee Chapter



P.O. Box 4720

Page, Arizona

928•698•2805

928•698•2803 fax

LC 03-49-13

SUPPORTING THE DINÉ COMMUNITY ADVOCACY ALLIANCE (DCAA) SUGAR-SWEETENED BEVERAGE/JUNK FOOD INITIATIVE BY IMPOSING A TWO PERCENT (2%) SALES TAX INCREASE ON THE NAVAJO NATION

WHEREAS:

1. The LeChee Chapter is certified local governmental unit of the Navajo Nation and is authorized by 2 N.T.C. 4001 AND 4029(A) to review and promote matters that affect the local community and to make appropriate recommendations to the Navajo Nation, Federal, State, County, and local agencies for consideration and/or approval; and
2. Pursuant to 26 Navajo Nation Code, Section 103 (A), the member of each Chapter, at a duly called meeting, are authorized to oversee the authority delegated to the Chapter Pursuant to this act; and
3. The Diné Community Advocacy Alliance (DCAA) was established on March 2012 and includes 70 community Advocates representing communities across the Navajo Nation; and
4. The DCAA was activated as a response to the high rate of diabetes, obesity, the related complications and its continued negative affect on our elders, families, youth and children; and
5. According to Navajo Area Indian Health Service there are 25,000 Navajo with diabetes and another 75,000 are pre-diabetic. The sweet Success data reports the following in 2011: 31% of Navajo pregnancies were complicated by diabetes; 89% of these women had pre-pregnancy Body Mass Index (BMI's) in the overweight or obese range; and
6. At an average, it costs over \$13,000 per person annually to treat diabetes. The cost for treating diabetes related complications can exceed \$100,000; and
7. In the past two decades, the prevalence of overweight and obesity increased dramatically among our Navajo adults and children. In 2009 the obesity rate within the eight service units of the Navajo Area Indian Health Service range from 23% to 60% and the overweight rate range from 17% to 39% for all age groups; and
8. Overweight and obesity are significant risk factors for many debilitating diseases and conditions that include heart disease, hypertension, colon and breast cancer, arthritis, sleep apnea, respiratory problems, reproductive complications, and diabetes. Overweight is the most important risk factor for development for Type 2 diabetes in youth; and

Council Delegate
Duane Tsinigine

Chapter President
Irene Nez-Whitekiller

Vice President
Yvonne S. Bigman

Secretary/Treasurer
Elizabeth Nĕz

Grazing Committee Member
Sara Dalen

9. Sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food contributes to obesity. Sugar sweetened beverages are the largest source of added sweeteners in the United States Diet. Each 12-ounce soft drink per day consumed by children increase their odds of becoming obese by 60%. High soft drinks consumptions increases the risk of diabetes by 38% in women; and
10. An increase in the cost of sugar-sweetened beverages to include soda pop, energy drinks, fruit drinks, fruit punch, sweetened tea, sport drinks, etc. And junk food to include chips, candy, cookies, pastries, etc. will reduce purchasing and consumption, thereby reducing the risk for overweight and obesity, diabetes and the associated health complications; and
11. The taxation of two percent (2%) tax on all sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food would reduce consumption of these items, improve nutrition, decrease obesity and diabetes and improve the overall well-being of our Navajo people; and
12. The revenue generated from the tax will be earmarked for communities to plan for community originated and owned wellness initiatives such as wellness centers, community parks, basketball courts, walking, running and bike trails, community gardens, family picnic grounds, and health education classes.
13. There is overwhelming public support for the propose tax increase on sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food among communities across the Navajo Nation.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT

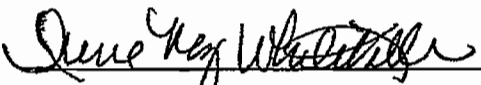
The LeChee Chapter hereby supports the DCAA Sugar Sweetened Beverages/Junk food Taxation initiative to increase the cost of sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food by imposing a 2% tax increase on the Navajo Nation.

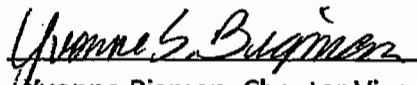
CERTIFICATION

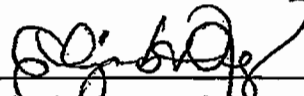
WE HEREBY CERTIFY the foregoing resolution was duly considered by the LeChee Chapter at a duly called meeting at LeChee Chapter, Navajo Nation, Arizona at which a quorum was present and that same was passed with a vote of 27 in favor, 1 opposed, and 1 abstained this 11th day of March 2013.

Motion: *Ivan Gamble*

Second: *Betty Thompson*


 Irene Nez-Whitekiller, Chapter President


 Yvonne Bigman, Chapter Vice-President


 Elizabeth Nez, Chapter Secretary

UNAVAILABLE TO SIGN 3/11/2013
 Duane Tsinigine, Council Delegate


 Sara Dale, Grazing Committee Member.

BODAWAY/GAP CHAPTER PLANNING MEETING
WESTERN NAVAJO AGENCY
MARCH 4, 2013

AGENDA

I. MEETING CALLED TO ORDER:

II. INVOCATION:

III. INTRODUCTION:

IV. OLD BUSINESS:

V. NEW BUSINESS:

Present Day Resolution

VI. REPORTS:

VII. ANNOUNCEMENTS:

1. ECVO meeting on March 6, 2013 at 4:00 p.m.
2. District Grazing Committee meeting on March 7, 2013 at 10 a.m. in Cameron
3. Regular chapter meeting on March 9, 2013 at 1:00 p.m. ~~(2:00)~~
4. CERT training on March 15, 2013 at 6-9 p.m. at 911 Sawmill Road in Flagstaff
5. CERT training on March 16, 2013 at 8-5 p.m. at 911 Sawmill Road in Flagstaff
6. CERT training on March 17, 2013 at 8-5 p.m. at 911 Sawmill Road in Flagstaff
7. Western Agency Council meeting on March 16, 2012 at 9:00 a.m. in Tonalea
8. SWCD meeting on March 22, 2013 at 10:00 a.m. at Gap chapter house
9. ATVO Lottery on March 28, 2013 at 9:00 a.m.
10. Planning meeting on April 1, 2013 at 1:00 p.m.
11. CERT training on April 5-7, 2013 from 8-5 p.m. at 808 Coppermine Road in Page
12. Bodaway/Gap regular chapter meeting at 1:00 p.m. on April 13, 2013
13. Navajo Rural Addressing meeting on April 17, 2013 at Tuba City chapter house
14. Work session on April 27, 2013 at 10:00 a.m. at Tuba City chapter house

VIII. ADJOURNMENT:

1. Benediction:

*no resolution
presented at regular mtg
request of
DCAA member*

Thank you for coming....come again

Roberta I. Gorman, President
 Kevin Todacheenie, Vice President
 Genevieve Riggs, Secretary/Treasurer



Allen Jones, Grazing Official
 Walter Phelps, Council Delegate

ypagel

LEUPP CHAPTER

Telephone: (928) 686-3227 or 3229

CPO Box 5428 Leupp, Arizona 86035

Facsimile: (928) 686-3232

LEUPP REGULAR CHAPTER MEETING

March 17, 2013 at 12:00 PM

LEUPP CHAPTER, LEUPP, ARIZONA

Call for copy of resolution but not sent.

I. PRELIMINARIES:

A. Meeting called to order at ___AM/PM

B. Invocation:

C. Review and Adopt Agenda.

Motion: Second: Vote in Favor: ___ Oppose:___ Abstentions: ___

D. Review and Adopt last meeting minutes.

Motion: Second: Vote in Favor: ___ Oppose:___ Abstentions: ___

II. INTRODUCTIONS:

III. REPORTS:

- A. Walter Phelps, Council Delegate
- B. Allen Jones, Grazing Committee Member
- C. Chapter Officials

IV. OLD BUSINESS:

A. Authorizing and approving the Leupp Chapter 2013 Navajo Nation Sales Tax Budget in the amount of \$42,144.00.

V. NEW BUSINESS:

A. Requisition Report

February 2013 Requisitions

DATE	VENDOR	SUB ACCOUNT	AMOUNT
2/5/13	Nat'l Seminars Renewal Fee	6911	100.00
2/5/13	NN Sales Tax Commission	2029	143.76
2/11/13	Norvell Owens Mortuary	6722	100.00
2/11/13	LGSC WNA-registration	6911	400.00
2/20/13	Grazing Official TA	6911	145.57
2/26/13	Greer's Mortuary	6722	100.00
		TOTAL	989.33

Motion: Second: Vote in Favor: ___ Oppose:___ Abstentions: ___

B. February 2013 Financial Report-Genevieve Riggs

Motion: Second: Vote in Favor: ___ Oppose:___ Abstentions: ___

C. Little Colorado River Valley Chapter Area Natural Resources Conservation Plan. Walter Phelps

Motion: Second: Vote in Favor: ___ Oppose:___ Abstentions: ___

D. Authorizing and approving the Navajo Nation Fiscal Year 2012 Carryover to Fiscal Year 2013 in the amount of \$2,683.26.

E. Recommending and approving to re-establish the membership for the Community Land Use Planning Committee (CLUPC) for Leupp Chapter. Roberta Gorman

Motion: Second: Vote in Favor: ___ Oppose:___ Abstentions: ___

Roberta I. Gorman, President
Kevin T. Odacheenie, Vice President
Genevieve Riggs, Secretary/Treasurer



Allen Jones, Grazing Official
Walter Phelps, Council Delegate

page 2

LEUPP CHAPTER

Telephone: (928) 686-3227 or 3229

CPO Box 5428 Leupp, Arizona 86035

Facsimile: (928) 686-3232

G. Little Colorado River Valley Chapter Area Natural Resources Conservation Plan. Walter Phelps

Motion: Second: Vote in Favor: ___ Oppose: ___ Abstentions: ___

H. Supporting and approving the request of the Leupp Chapter to establish a partnership with Sacred Power Corporation to bring solar energy light bulbs to 100 homes in the Leupp Community.

Motion: Second: Vote in Favor: ___ Oppose: ___ Abstentions: ___

I. Supporting Resolution to retain the Social Services here at Leupp, Community permanently to serve the community and the surrounding communities.

Motion: Second: Vote in Favor: ___ Oppose: ___ Abstentions: ___

*J. Supporting Resolution on sales tax on junk food and sugar drinks with
penalties returned to Chapters thru Div. of Com. Dev. for wellness proj*

V.

REPORTS:

- A. Council Delegate
- B. Grazing Official

VI. ANNOUNCEMENTS:

- A. Swaback Report Meeting: March 8, 2013 @ 8:00 AM/PM
- B. District (5) Five Council Meeting @ Tsidi Toii': March 9, 2013 @ 9:00 AM/PM
- C. WNA Council Meeting at Tonalea: March 16, 2013 @ 10:00 AM/PM
- D. Regular Chapter Meeting: March 17, 2013 @ 12:00 AM/PM
- E. Veteran Meeting on March 09, 2013 @ 2:00PM

VII. ADJOURNMENT:

Motion: Second: Vote in Favor: ___ Oppose: ___ Abstentions: ___

RESOLUTION OF THE KAYENTA CHAPTER
Resolution No. KY/13-013-03

SUPPORTING THE DINÉ COMMUNITY ADVOCACY ALLIANCE (DCAA) SUGAR-SWEETENED BEVERAGES/JUNK FOOD INITIATIVE BY IMPOSING A TWO PERCENT (2%) SALES TAX INCREASE ON THE NAVAJO NATION

WHEREAS:

1. The Kayenta Navajo Chapter is a certified local governmental unit of the Navajo Nation and is authorized by 2 N.T.C. 4001 and 4029(a) to review and promote matters that affect the local community and to make appropriate recommendations to the Navajo Nation, Federal, State, County and local agencies for consideration and/or approval; and
2. Pursuant to 26 Navajo Nation Code, Section 103 (A), the members of each Chapter, at a duly called meeting, are authorized to oversee the authority delegated to the Chapter pursuant to this act; and
3. The Diné Community Advocacy Alliance (DCAA) was established on March 2012 and includes 70 Community Advocates representing communities across the Navajo Nation; and
4. The DCAA was activated as a response to the high rate of diabetes, obesity, the related complications and its continued negative effects on our elders, families, youth and children; and
5. According to Navajo Area Indian Health Service there are 25,000 Navajos with diabetes and another 75,000 are pre-diabetic. The Sweet Success data reports the following in 2011: 31% of Navajo pregnancies were complicated by diabetes; 89% of these women had pre-pregnancy Body Mass Index (BMI's) in the overweight or obese range; and
6. At an average, it costs over \$13,000 per person annually to treat diabetes. The cost for treating diabetes related complications can exceed \$100,000; and
7. In the past two decades, the prevalence of overweight and obesity increased dramatically among our Navajo adults and children. In 2009 the obesity rate within the eight service units of the Navajo Area Indian Health Service range from 23% to 60% and the overweight rate ranged from 17% to 39% for all age groups; and
8. Overweight and obesity are significant risk factors for many debilitating diseases and conditions that include heart disease, hypertension, colon and breast cancer, arthritis, sleep apnea, respiratory problems, reproductive complications, and diabetes. Overweight is the most important risk factor for the development for Type 2 Diabetes in youth; and
9. Sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food contribute to obesity. Sugar sweetened beverages are the largest single source of added sweeteners in the United States diet. Each 12-ounce soft drink per day consumed by children increases their odds of becoming obese by 60%. High soft drink consumption increases the risk of diabetes by 38% in women; and
10. An increase in the cost of sugar-sweetened beverages to include soda pop, energy drinks, fruit drinks, fruit punch, sweetened tea, sports drinks, etc. and junk food to include chips, candy, cookies, pastries,

etc., will reduce purchasing and consumption, thereby reducing the risk for overweight and obesity, diabetes and the associated health complications; and

11. The taxation of two percent (2%) tax on all sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food would reduce consumption of these items, improve nutrition, decrease obesity and diabetes and improve the overall well-being of our Navajo people; and
12. The revenue generated from the tax will be earmarked for communities to plan for community originated and owned wellness initiatives such as wellness centers, community parks, basketball courts, walking, running and bike trails, community gardens, family picnic grounds, and health education classes.
13. There is overwhelming public support for the propose tax increase on sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food among communities across the Navajo Nation.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT

The Kayenta Chapter hereby supports the DCAA Sugar Sweetened Beverage/Junk Food Taxation Initiative to increase the cost of sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food by imposing a 2% tax increase on the Navajo Nation.

CERTIFICATION

WE HEREBY CERTIFY the foregoing resolution was duly considered by the Kayenta Chapter at a duly called meeting at Kayenta Chapter, Navajo Nation, Arizona at which a quorum was present and that same was passed with a vote of 32 in favor, 5 opposed, and 0 abstained this 20 day of March 2013.

Motion:

Andrew Bradley

Chapter President

Second:

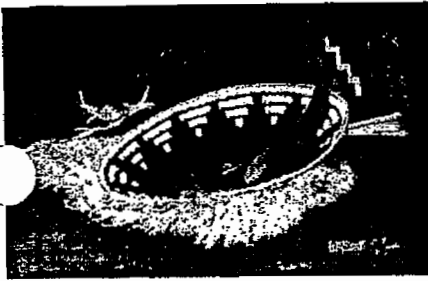
Ben Johnson

Chapter Vice-President

Discussion & action to table resolution. No vote. Requested more education.

Chapter Secretary/Treasurer

Council Delegate



TO'NANEES'DIZI LOCAL GOVERNMENT
"Enterprise of the Navajo Nation"

P.O. Box 727, Tuba City, Arizona 86045
Telephone: 928-283-3284 Fax: 928-283-3288
<http://www.tubacity.nndes.org>
Email: tonaneesdizi@navajochapters.org

Gerald Keetso, President
Benjamin S. Davis, Vice-President
Charlene Zahne, Secretary/Treasurer
Angeita Williams, Council Member
Nora Tailman, Council Member
VACANT, Chapter Manager
Andrea Dawes, Administrative Assistant
Angela Begay, Grazing Committee Member
Joshua Lavar Butler, Council Delegate

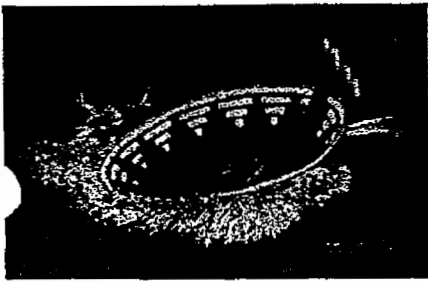
Resolution No: TND-04-0041 -2013

RESOLUTION OF THE TO'NANEES'DIZI LOCAL GOVERNMENT

SUPPORTING THE DINE COMMUNITY ADVOCACY ALLIANCE (DCAA) SWEETENED BEVERAGES/JUNK FOOD INITIATIVE BY IMPOSING A TWO PERCENT (2%) SALES TAX INCREASE AND ELIMINATING TAX ON FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES ON THE NAVAJO NATION

WHEREAS:

1. The To'Nanees'Dizi Local Government pursuant to Resolution No. TCDC-18-04, is a certified and recognized chapter by the Navajo Nation council, vested with the authority and responsibility to provide and address local planning within its community; and
2. Pursuant to the Title 26, Navajo Nation Council delegated to Chapter governmental authority with respect to local matters consistent with Navajo laws, including customs, tradition and allow chapter to make decisions to govern with responsibility and accountability to community membership; and
3. The Dine Community Advocacy Alliance (DCAA) was established on March 2012 and includes approximately 55 Community Advocates representing communities across the Navajo Nation; and
4. The DCAA was activated as a response to the high rate of diabetes, obesity, the related complications and its continued negative effects on our elders, families, youth and children and
5. According to Navajo Area Indian Service there are 25,000 Navajos with diabetes and another 75,000 are pre-diabetic. The Sweet Success data reports the following in 2011: 31% of Navajo pregnancies were complicated by diabetes; 89% of these women had pre-pregnancy Body Index (BMI's) in the overweight or obese range; and
6. At an average, it costs over \$13,000 per person annually treat diabetes. The cost for treating diabetes related complications can exceed \$100,000; and
7. In the past two decades, the prevalence of overweight and obesity increased dramatically among our Navajo adults and children. In 2009 the obesity rate within the eight service units of the Navajo Area Indian Health Service range from 23% to 60% and the overweight rate ranged from 17% to 39% for all age groups; and



TO'NANEES'DIZI LOCAL GOVERNMENT

"An Enterprise of the Navajo Nation"

P.O. Box 727, Tuba City, Arizona 86045
Telephone: 928-283-3284 Fax: 928-283-3288
http://www.tubacity.ndes.org
Email: tonaneesdizi@navajochapters.org

Gerald Keetso, President
Benjamin S. Davis, Vice-President
Charlene Zahne, Secretary/Treasurer
Nora Tallman, Council Member
Angie Williams, Council Member
Angela Begay, Grazing Committee Member
VACANT, Chapter Manager
Andrea Dawes, Administrative Assistant
Joshua Lavar Butler, Council Delegate

INFORMATION RELEASE FORM

Name of Requestor: Gloria Ann Begay Date: May 5, 2013
Address: PO Box 1827, Gallup, NM Telephone: 505-399-1491
Organization/Chapter: Diné Community Advocacy Alliance
→ DCAA

REQUESTED DOCUMENTS

Document Title	Document Date	# of copies
<u>DCAA Food Tax Support Resolution</u>	<u>April, 2013</u>	<u>1</u>

Purpose and Use: (Must be detailed and complete)

Will submit copy to Navajo Nation Council in Summer Session 2013 with final Food Tax Legislation (2% tax on junk food; 0 tax on fruits, veggie, water)

***Copy fees will apply for copying of documents, which requestor shall be responsible for.
Black and White Copies = \$ 0.50 per page Colored Copies: \$ 0.75 per page

Number of Copies: 1 Total Cost (including tax): _____

Gloria Ann Begay
Requestor's Signature

May 5, 2013
DATE

OFFICE USE ONLY

APPROVED:

DENIED:

CHAPTER MANAGER SIGNATURE

DATE

EXPLANATION FOR DENIAL:



The Navajo Nation Lukachukai Chapter

P.O. Box 248, Lukachukai, Arizona 86507
Telephone: (928) 787-2500 Fax: (928) 787-2332
Gayla James, CSC

Shawna Biehand, AMS

Nelson E. Begaye, Council Delegate Philip Sandoval, Jr., President Mitchell Bull, Vice-President Herman Clement, Sec./Treasurer Reederson Descheny, Grzg. Representative

LUK1303-02

RESOLUTION OF THE LUKACHUKAI CHAPTER

SUPPORTING THE DINÉ COMMUNITY ADVOCACY ALLIANCE (DCAA) SUGAR-SWEETENED BEVERAGES/JUNK FOOD INITIATIVE BY IMPOSING A TWO PERCENT (2%) SALES TAX INCREASE ON THE NAVAJO NATION.

WHEREAS:

1. Pursuant to the "Local Government Act" 26 N.N.C. Chapter 1, Section 3 (A) the Lukachukai Chapter ("The Chapter") is continued as a certified local chapter of the Navajo Nation Government by the Navajo Nation Council resolution number CHP-34-98; and
2. Pursuant to chapter 1, subchapter 1, section 131 (1)(2) of the same "Act" the chapter has the responsibility and authority to promote, protect and preserve the interest and general welfare including the safety of its community people, programs, property, etc.; and
3. Pursuant to the "Self-Determination Act" (P.L. 93-638) as amended by the U.S. Congress, the Navajo Nation is entitled and supported to initiate plans and make decisions, recommendations, request according to the needs, desires; and
4. The Diné Community Advocacy Alliance (DCAA) was established on March 2012 and includes 70 Community Advocates representing communities across the Navajo Nation; and
5. The DCAA was activated as a response to the high rate of diabetes, obesity, the related complications and its continued negative effects on our elders, families, youth and children; and
6. According to Navajo Area Indian Health Service there are 25,000 Navajos with diabetes and another 75,000 are pre-diabetics. The Sweet Success data reports the following in 2011: 31% of Navajo pregnancies were complicated by diabetes; 89% of these women had pre-pregnancy Body Mass Index (BMI's) in the overweight or obese range; and
7. At an average, it cost over \$13,000 per person annually to treat diabetes. The cost for treating diabetes related complications can exceed \$100,000; and
8. In the past two decades, the prevalence of overweight and obesity increased dramatically among our Navajos adults and children. In 2009 the obesity rate within the eight service units of the Navajo Area Indian Health Service range from 23% to 60% and the overweight rate ranged from 17% to 39% for all age groups; and

9. Overweight and obesity are significant risk are significant risk factors for many debilitating diseases and conditions that include heart disease, hypertension, colon and breast cancer, arthritis, sleep apnea, respiratory problems, reproductive complications and diabetes. Overweight is the most important risk factor for the development for Type 2 Diabetes in youth; and
10. Sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food contributes to obesity. Sugar sweetened beverages are the largest single source of added sweeteners in the United States diet. Each 12-ounce per day consumed by children increases their odds of becoming obese by 60%. High soft drink per day consumed by children increases their odds of becoming obese by 60%. High soft drink consumption increases the risk of diabetes by 38% in women; and
11. An increase in the cost of sugar-sweetened beverages to include soda pop, energy drinks, fruit drinks, fruit punch, sweetened tea. Sports drinks, etc. and junk food to include chips, candy, cookies, pastries, etc., will reduce and consumption, thereby reducing the risk for overweight and obesity, diabetes and the associated health complications; and
12. The taxation of two percent (2%) tax on all sugar sweetened beverages and junk food would reduce consumption of these items, improve nutrition, decrease obesity and diabetes and improve the overall well-being of our Navajo people; and
13. The revenue generated from the tax will be earmarked for communities to plan for community originated and owed wellness initiatives such as wellness centers, community parks, basketball courts, walking, running and bike trails, community gardens, family picnic grounds and health education classes; and
14. There is overwhelming public support for the propose tax increase on sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food among communities across the Navajo Nation.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

1. The Lukachukai Chapter hereby supports the DCAA Sugar Sweetened Beverage/Junk Food Taxation Initiative to increase the cost of sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food by imposing a 2% tax increase on the Navajo Nation.

C E R T I F I C A T I O N

We, hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was duly considered by the Lukachukai Chapter at a duly called meeting in Lukachukai, Navajo Nation, Arizona at which a quorum was present that same was passed by vote of 22 in favor 0 opposed and 8 abstained on this 17th day of March, 2013.

Motioned By: Shirley Leonard

Seconded By: Leona Leonard

Philip Sandoval, Jr.
Philip Sandoval, Jr., Chp. President

Herman Clement
Herman Clement, Chp. Sec./Tres.



**MANY FARMS CHAPTER
P.O. BOX 185
MANY FARMS, ARIZONA 86538
PHONE: (928) 781-3605
FAX: (928) 781-3608**

CO 2/3

Johnny Naize, Council Delegate

Katherine O. Arthur, President
Charlotte J. Begaye, Vice President
Lucy E. Ayza, Secretary/Treasurer

Danny Francis, CSC
Lewanda Ben, AMS
Roland Tzo, Grazing Official

**Resolution of the
Many Farms Chapter**

MANY-31-04-08

**Supporting the Dine' Community Advocacy Alliance (DCAA) Sugar-Sweetened
Beverages/Junk Food Initiative by Imposing a Two Percent (2%) Sales Tax Increase
on the Navajo Nation.**

WHEREAS:

1. Pursuant to CMY-23-79, the Many Farms Chapter is a certified Chapter of the Navajo Nation vested with authority and responsibilities to provide and enact on all matters affecting the community; and
2. Pursuant to CAP-34-98, the Navajo Nation Council approved the Navajo Nation Local Governance Act (LGA) that allows Many Farms Chapter to make decisions over local matters; and
3. The Dine' Community Advocacy Alliance (DCAA) was established on March 2012 and includes (70) Community Advocates representing communities across the Navajo Nation; and
4. The Dine' Community Advocacy Alliance (DCAA) was activated as a response to the high rate of diabetes, obesity, the related complications and its continued negative effects on our elders, families, youth and children; and
5. According to Navajo Area Indian Health Service there are 25,000 Navajos with diabetes and another 75,000 are pre-diabetic. The Sweet Success data reports the following in 2011; 31% of Navajo pregnancies were complicated by diabetes; 80% of these women had pre-pregnancy Body Mass Index (BMI's) in the overweight or obese range; and
6. At an average, it costs over \$13,000 per person annually to treat diabetes. The cost for treating diabetes related complications can exceed \$100,000; and
7. In the past two decades, the prevalence of overweight and obesity increased dramatically among our Navajo adults and children. In 2009 the obesity rate within the eight service units of the Navajo Area Indian Health Service range from 23% to 60% and the overweight rate ranged from 17% to 39% for all age groups; and
8. Overweight and obesity are significant risk factors for many debilitating diseases and conditions that include heart disease, hypertension, colon and breast cancer, arthritis, sleep apnea, respiratory problems, reproductive complications, and diabetes. Overweight is the most important risk factor for the development for Type 2 Diabetes in youth; and

9. Sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food contribute to obesity. Sugar sweetened beverages are the largest single source of added sweeteners in the United States diet. Each 12-ounce soft drink per day consumed by children increases their odds of becoming obese by 60%. High soft drink consumption increases the risk of diabetes by 38% in women; and
10. An increase in the cost of sugar-sweetened beverages to include soda pop, energy drinks, fruit drinks, fruit punch, sweetened tea, sports drinks, etc., and junk food to include chips, candy, cookies, pastries, etc., will reduce purchasing and consumption, thereby reducing the risk for overweight and obesity, diabetes and the associated health complications; and
11. The taxation of two percent (2%) tax on all sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food would reduce consumption of these items, improve nutrition, decrease obesity and diabetes and improve the overall well-being of our Navajo people; and
12. The revenue generated from the tax will be earmarked for communities in accordance with local Community Land Use Plans approved by Navajo Nation Chapters to plan for community originated and owned wellness initiatives such as wellness centers, community parks, basketball courts, walking, running and bike trails, community gardens, family picnic grounds, and health education classes.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

1. There is overwhelming public support for the propose tax increase on sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food among communities across the Navajo Nation.
2. The Many Farms Chapter hereby supports the Dine' Community Advocacy Alliance (DCAA) Sugar-Sweetened Beverage/Junk Food Taxation Initiative to increase the cost of sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food by imposing a (2%) tax increase on the Navajo Nation.

CERTIFICATION

We hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was considered by the Many Farms Chapter at a duly called meeting in Many Farms, NAVAJO NATION, (Arizona) at which a quorum was present and that the same was passed by a vote of 15 in favor, 05 opposed and 05 abstained this 08th day of April 2013.

Motion: Harvey Towne
 Second: Mahilda Farrell

KOA
 Katherine O. Arthur, Chapter President

 Johnny Naize, Council Delegate

Charlotte J. Begaye
 Charlotte J. Begaye, Vice President

 Roland Tso, Grazing Official

Lucy E. Ayze
 Lucy E. Ayze, Secretary/Treasurer

RESOLUTION OF THE CHINLE NAVAJO AGENCY COUNCIL
Resolution No. _____

SUPPORTING THE DINÉ COMMUNITY ADVOCACY ALLIANCE (DCAA) SWEETENED BEVERAGES/JUNK FOOD INITIATIVE BY IMPOSING A TWO PERCENT (2%) SALES TAX INCREASE AND ELIMINATION OF TAX ON FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES ON THE NAVAJO NATION

WHEREAS:

1. The Chinle Agency Council is composed of individual Chapters and they are certified local governmental unit of each of their Chapters and each Chapter is authorized by [2 N.T.C. 4001 and 4029(a) provide "authorizing language that each Farm Boards were established as part of the Chapter government functions] to review and promote matters that affect the local community and to make appropriate recommendations to the Navajo Nation, Federal, State, County and local agencies for consideration and/or approval; and
2. Pursuant to 26 Navajo Nation Code, Section 103 (A), the members of each Chapter, at a duly called meeting of the Chinle Agency Council, are authorized to oversee the authority delegated to the Chapter pursuant to this act; and
3. The Diné Community Advocacy Alliance (DCAA) was established on March 2012 and includes 55 Community Advocates representing communities across the Navajo Nation; and
4. The DCAA was activated as a response to the high rate of diabetes, obesity, the related complications and its continued negative effects on our elders, families, youth and children; and
5. According to Navajo Area Indian Health Service there are 25,000 Navajos with diabetes and another 75,000 are pre-diabetic. The Sweet Success data reports the following in 2011: 31% of Navajo pregnancies were complicated by diabetes; 89% of these women had pre-pregnancy Body Mass Index (BMI's) in the overweight or obese range; and
6. At an average, it costs over \$13,000 per person annually to treat diabetes. The cost for treating diabetes related complications can exceed \$100,000; and
7. In the past two decades, the prevalence of overweight and obesity increased dramatically among our Navajo adults and children. In 2009 the obesity rate within the eight service units of the Navajo Area Indian Health Service range from 23% to 60% and the overweight rate ranged from 17% to 39% for all age groups; and
8. Overweight and obesity are significant risk factors for many debilitating diseases and conditions that include heart disease, hypertension, colon and breast cancer, arthritis, sleep apnea, respiratory problems, reproductive complications, and diabetes. Overweight is the most important risk factor for the development for Type 2 Diabetes in youth; and
9. Sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food contribute to obesity. Sugar sweetened beverages are the largest single source of added sweeteners in the United States diet. Each 12-ounce soft drink per day

consumed by children increases their odds of becoming obese by 60%. High soft drink consumption increases the risk of diabetes by 38% in women; and

10. An increase in the cost of sugar-sweetened beverages to include soda pop, energy drinks, fruit drinks, fruit punch, sweetened tea, sports drinks, etc. and junk food to include chips, candy, cookies, pastries, etc., will reduce purchasing and consumption, thereby reducing the risk for overweight and obesity, diabetes and the associated health complications; and
11. The taxation of two percent (2%) tax on all sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food would reduce consumption of these items, in addition to no tax on fruits and vegetables, that will improve nutrition, decrease obesity and diabetes and improve the overall well-being of our Navajo people; and
12. The revenue generated from the tax will be earmarked for communities to plan for community originated and owned wellness initiatives such as wellness centers, community parks, basketball courts, walking, running and bike trails, community gardens, family picnic grounds, and health education classes.
13. There is a large public support for the propose tax increase on sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food and elimination of tax on fruits and vegetables among communities across the Navajo Nation.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT

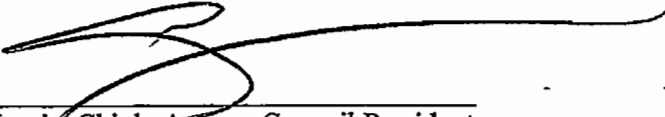
Chinle Navajo Agency Council hereby supports the DCAA Sugar Sweetened Beverage/Junk Food Taxation to increase the cost of sweetened beverages and junk food by imposing a 2% tax increase and elimination of tax on fruits and vegetables initiative on the Navajo Nation.

CERTIFICATION

WE HEREBY CERTIFY the foregoing resolution was duly considered by Chinle Agency Council, at a duly called meeting at Hardrock Chapter, Navajo Nation, Arizona at which a quorum was present and that same was passed with a vote of 37 in favor, 07 opposed, and 13 abstained this 6th day of April, 2013.

Motion: Charlotte Begaye

Second: Priscilla Clark



Aaron Yazzie, Chinle Agency Council President

**RESOLUTION OF THE
LOW MOUNTAIN CHAPTER
Resolution No. _____**

**SUPPORTING THE DINÉ COMMUNITY ADVOCACY ALLIANCE (DCAA) SWEETENED
BEVERAGES/JUNK FOOD INITIATIVE BY IMPOSING A TWO PERCENT (2%) SALES TAX
INCREASE AND ELIMINATING TAX ON FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES ON THE NAVAJO
NATION**

WHEREAS:

1. The Low Mountain Chapter is a certified local government unit of the Navajo Nation and each Chapter is authorized by 2 N.T.C. 4001 and 4029(a) to review and promote matters that affect the local community and to make appropriate recommendations to the Navajo Nation, Federal, State, County and local agencies for consideration and/or approval; and
2. Pursuant to 26 Navajo Nation Code, Section 103 (A), the members of each Chapter, at a duly called meeting, are authorized to oversee the authority delegated to the Chapter pursuant to this act; and
3. The Diné Community Advocacy Alliance (DCAA) was established on March 2012 and includes approximately 55 Community Advocates representing communities across the Navajo Nation; and
4. The DCAA was activated as a response to the high rate of diabetes, obesity, the related complications and its continued negative effects on our elders, families, youth and children; and
5. According to Navajo Area Indian Health Service there are 25,000 Navajos with diabetes and another 75,000 are pre-diabetic. The Sweet Success data reports the following in 2011: 31% of Navajo pregnancies were complicated by diabetes; 89% of these women had pre-pregnancy Body Mass Index (BMI's) in the overweight or obese range; and
6. At an average, it costs over \$13,000 per person annually to treat diabetes. The cost for treating diabetes related complications can exceed \$100,000; and
7. In the past two decades, the prevalence of overweight and obesity increased dramatically among our Navajo adults and children. In 2009 the obesity rate within the eight service units of the Navajo Area Indian Health Service range from 23% to 60% and the overweight rate ranged from 17% to 39% for all age groups; and
8. Overweight and obesity are significant risk factors for many debilitating diseases and conditions that include heart disease, hypertension, colon and breast cancer, arthritis, sleep apnea, respiratory problems, reproductive complications, and diabetes. Overweight is the most important risk factor for the development for Type 2 Diabetes in youth; and
9. Sweetened beverages and junk food contribute to obesity. Sweetened beverages are the largest single source of added sweeteners in the United States diet. Each 12-ounce soft drink per day consumed by children increases their odds of becoming obese by 60%. High soft drink consumption increases the risk of diabetes by 38% in women; and
10. An increase in the cost of sweetened beverages to include soda pop, energy drinks, fruit drinks, fruit punch, sweetened tea, sports drinks, etc. and junk food to include chips, candy, cookies, pastries, etc., will reduce purchasing and consumption, thereby reducing the risk for overweight and obesity, diabetes and the associated health complications; and

13. The taxation of two percent (2%) tax on all sweetened beverages and junk food would reduce consumption of these items, in addition to no tax on fresh fruits and vegetables, that will improve nutrition, decrease obesity and diabetes and improve the overall well-being of our Navajo people; and
14. The revenue generated from the tax will be earmarked for communities to plan for community originated and owned wellness initiatives such as wellness centers, community parks, basketball courts, walking, running and bike trails, community gardens, family picnic grounds, and health education classes; and
15. There is a large public support for the propose tax increase on sweetened beverages and junk food and elimination of tax on fresh fruits and vegetables among communities across the Navajo Nation.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT

The Low Mountain Chapter hereby supports the DCAA Sweetened Beverage/Junk Food Taxation to increase the cost of sweetened beverages and junk food by imposing a 2% tax increase and eliminating tax on fresh fruits and vegetables initiative on the Navajo Nation.

CERTIFICATION

WE HEREBY CERTIFY the foregoing resolution was duly considered by Low Mountain Chapter, at a duly called meeting at the Low Mountain Chapter, Navajo Nation, Arizona at which a quorum was present and that same was passed with a vote of 22 in favor, 0 opposed, and 4 abstained this 5th day of April, 2013.
12th

Motion: Sadie Gene

Second: Marie Gee

[Signature]
Chapter President

[Signature]
Chapter Vice President

[Signature]
Chapter Secretary/Treasurer

Council Delegate

Chinle Chapter Government

THE NAVAJO NATION

Andy R. Ayze
PRESIDENT

Priscilla M. Clark
VICE PRESIDENT

Cynthia Hunter
SECRETARY/TREASURER

Leonard Pete
COUNCIL DELEGATE

Eugene Tso
GRAZING COMMITTEE MEMBER

RESOLUTION OF THE CHINLE CHAPTER NAVAJO NATION CHIN-APR-13-025

SUPPORTING THE DINE' COMMUNITY ADVOCACY ALLIANCE (DCAA) SWEETENED BEVERAGES/JUNK FOOD INITIATIVE BY IMPOSING A TWO PERCENT (2%) SALES TAX INCREASE AND ELIMINATING TAX ON FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES ON THE NAVAJO NATION.

WHEREAS:

1. Chinle Chapter, a recognized certified local government of the Navajo Nation, vested with the power and authority to advocate on behalf of its constituents for the improvement of health, education, safety, and general welfare; and
2. Pursuant to 26 Navajo Nation Code, Section 103(A), the members of each Chapter, at a duly called meeting, are authorized to oversee the authority delegated to the Chapter pursuant to this act; and
3. The Dine' Community Advocacy (DCAA) was established on March 2012 and includes approximately 55 Community Advocacy representing communities across the Navajo Nation; and
4. The DCAA was activated as a response to the high rate of diabetes, obesity, the related complications and its continued negative effects on our elders, families, youth, and children; and
5. According to Navajo Area Indian Health Service there are 25,000 Navajos with diabetes and another 75,000 are pre-diabetic. The Sweet Success data reports the following in 2011: 31% of Navajo pregnancies were complicated by diabetes, 89% of these women had pre-pregnancy Body Mass Index (BMI's) in the overweight or obese range; and
6. At an average, it cost over \$13,000 per person annually to treat diabetes. The cost for treating diabetes related complications can exceed \$100,000; and
7. In the past two decades, the prevalence of overweight and obesity increased dramatically among our Navajo adults and children. In 2009 the obesity rate within the eight service units of the Navajo Area Indian Health Service range from 23% to 60% and the overweight rate ranged from 17% to 39% for all age groups; and
8. Overweight and obesity are significant risk factors for many debilitating diseases and conditions that include heart disease, hypertension, colon and breast cancer, arthritis, sleep apnea, respiratory problems, reproductive complications, and diabetes. Overweight is the most important risk factor for the development for Type 2 Diabetes in youth; and
9. Sweetened beverages and junk food contribute to obesity. Sweetened beverages are the largest single source of added sweeteners in the United States diet. Each 12-ounce soft drink per day consumed by children increases their odds of becoming obese by 60%. High soft drink consumption increase the risk of diabetes by 38% in women; and
10. An increase in the cost of sweetened beverages to include soda pop, energy drinks, fruit drinks, fruit punch, sweetened tea, sports drinks, etc. Junk food to include chips, candy, cookies, pastries, etc., will reduce purchasing and consumption, thereby reducing the risk for overweight and obesity, diabetes and the associated health complications; and

SUPPORTING THE DINE' COMMUNITY ADVOCACY ALLIANCE (DCAA) SWEETENED BEVERAGES/JUNK FOOD INITIATIVE BY IMPOSING A TWO PERCENT (2%) SALES TAX INCREASE AND ELIMINATING TAX ON FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES ON THE NAVAJO NATION.

11. The taxation of two percent (2%) tax on all sweetened beverage and junk food would reduce consumption of these items, in addition to no tax on fresh fruits and vegetables, that will improve nutrition, decrease obesity and diabetes and improve the overall well-being of our Navajo people; and
12. The revenue generated from the tax will be earmarked for communities to plan for community originated and owned wellness initiatives such as wellness centers, community parks, basketball courts, walking, running and bike trails, community gardens, family picnic grounds, and health education classes; and
13. There is a large public support for the propose tax increase on sweetened beverage and junk food and elimination of tax on fresh fruits and vegetables among communities across the Navajo Nation.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

1. The Chinle Chapter hereby supports the Dine' Community Advocacy Alliance (DCAA) sweetened beverages/junk food initiative by imposing a two percent (2%) Sales Tax increase and eliminating tax on fresh fruits and vegetables on the Navajo Nation.

CERTIFICATION

We, hereby certify that the foregoing chapter resolution was duly considered by the Chinle Chapter at a duly called meeting in Chinle, Navajo Nation (Arizona) at which a quorum was present and that the same was passed by a vote of 21 in favor, 4 opposed, and 6 abstained, this 28th day of April 2013.

Motioned by: TIMOTHY BEGAY

Second by: OSCAR BIA

Andy R. Ayze
Andy R. Ayze, President

Priscilla M. Clark
Priscilla M. Clark, Vice President

Cynthia Hunter
Cynthia Hunter, Secretary / Treasurer



PIÑON CHAPTER

Post Office Box 127 • Piñon, Arizona 86510 • (928) 725-3710/3711 • FAX (928)725-3712

PIN-13- RESOLUTION OF THE PINON CHAPTER

SUPPORTING THE DINÉ COMMUNITY ADVOCACY ALLIANCE (DCAA) INITIATIVE BY IMPOSING A TWO PERCENT (2%) SALES TAX INCREASE ON SWEETENED BEVERAGES AND JUNK FOOD AND ELIMINATING TAX ON FRESH FRUITS, VEGETABLES AND WATER ON THE NAVAJO NATION

WHEREAS:

1. The Pinon Chapter is a certified local government unit of the Navajo Nation and each Chapter is authorized by 2 N.T.C. 4001 and 4029(a) to review and promote matters that affect the local community and to make appropriate recommendations to the Navajo Nation, Federal, State, County and local agencies for consideration and/or approval; and
2. Pursuant to 26 Navajo Nation Code, Section 103 (A), the members of each Chapter, at a duly called meeting, are authorized to oversee the authority delegated to the Chapter pursuant to this act; and
3. The Diné Community Advocacy Alliance (DCAA) was established on March 2012 and includes approximately 55 Community Advocates representing communities across the Navajo Nation; and
4. The DCAA was activated as a response to the high rate of diabetes, obesity, the related complications and its continued negative effects on our elders, families, youth and children; and
5. According to Navajo Area Indian Health Service there are 25,000 Navajos with diabetes and another 75,000 are pre-diabetic. The Sweet Success data reports the following in 2011: 31% of Navajo pregnancies were complicated by diabetes; 89% of these women had pre-pregnancy Body Mass Index (BMI's) in the overweight or obese range; and
6. At an average, it costs over \$13,000 per person annually to treat diabetes. The cost for treating diabetes related complications can exceed \$100,000; and
7. In the past two decades, the prevalence of overweight and obesity increased dramatically among our Navajo adults and children. In 2009 the obesity rate within the eight service units of the Navajo Area Indian Health Service range from 23% to 60% and the overweight rate ranged from 17% to 39% for all age groups; and
8. Overweight and obesity are significant risk factors for many debilitating diseases and conditions that include heart disease, hypertension, colon and breast cancer, arthritis, sleep apnea, respiratory problems, reproductive complications, and diabetes. Overweight is the most important risk factor for the development for Type 2 Diabetes in youth; and
9. Sweetened beverages and junk food contribute to obesity. Sweetened beverages are the largest single source of added sweeteners in the United States diet. Each 12-ounce soft drink per day consumed by children increases their odds of becoming obese by 60%. High soft drink consumption increases the risk of diabetes by 38% in women; and
10. An increase in the cost of sweetened beverages to include soda pop, energy drinks, fruit drinks,



PIÑON CHAPTER

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fruit punch, sweetened tea, sports drinks, etc. and junk food to include chips, candy, cookies, pastries, etc., will reduce purchasing and consumption, thereby reducing the risk for overweight and obesity, diabetes and the associated health complications; and

- 13. The taxation of two percent (2%) tax on all sweetened beverages and junk food would reduce consumption of these items, in addition to no tax on fresh fruits, vegetables, and water that will improve nutrition, decrease obesity and diabetes and improve the overall well-being of our Navajo people; and
- 14. The revenue generated from the tax will be earmarked for communities to plan for community originated and owned wellness initiatives such as wellness centers, community parks, basketball courts, walking, running and bike trails, community gardens, family picnic grounds, health education classes, farming activities; and
- 15. There is a large public support for the propose tax increase on sweetened beverages and junk food and elimination of tax on fresh fruits, vegetables and water among communities across the Navajo Nation.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT

The Pinon Chapter hereby supports the DCAA Sweetened Beverage/Junk Food Taxation to increase the cost of sweetened beverages and junk food by imposing a 2% tax and eliminating tax on fresh fruits, vegetables, and water initiative on the Navajo Nation.

CERTIFICATION

WE HEREBY CERTIFY the foregoing resolution was duly considered by the Pinon Chapter, at a duly called meeting in Pinon, Navajo Nation, Arizona at which a quorum was present and that same was passed with a vote of 23 in favor, 00 opposed, and 03 abstained this 14th day of May, 2013.

Bessie S. Allen
Bessie S. Allen
PRESIDENT

Evelyn M. Meadows
Evelyn M. Meadows
VICE-PRESIDENT

Ramona Nalwood
Ramona Nalwood
SECRETARY/TREASURER

Dwight Witherspoon
Dwight Witherspoon
COUNCIL DELEGATE

Motion: Cleo Johnson

Second: Phyllis Tachine



ROCK POINT CHAPTER, NAVAJO NATION

Janice L. Jim, Chapter President

Jennie M. Harvey, Chapter Vice-President

Nancy J. Harvey, Chapter Secretary/Treasurer

Nelson Begaye, Navajo Nation Council

Charlene L. Kirk, Community Services Coordinator

Teresa Yellowhair, Accounts Maintenance Specialist

RPC-2013-53

RESOLUTION OF ROCK POINT CHAPTER

SUPPORTING THE DINE COMMUNITY ADVOCACY ALLIANCE (DCAA) LEGISLATION, "THE HEALTHY DINE' NATION ACT OF 2013" ON THE NAVAJO NATION.

WHEREAS:

1. Pursuant to the Navajo Nation Council Resolution CAP-34-98, the Rock Point Chapter is a certified Navajo Nation Chapter Government and is delegated governmental authority and the responsibility to plan and implement projects for community improvements; to review, recommend, advocate, protect and preserve the general interest and welfare, safety and education and/or support matters pertaining to its constituents and to address and attempt to resolve the needs and concerns of the Rock Point Chapter; and
2. Pursuant to 26 N.N.C., Section 1(B) Rock Point Chapter is vested with the authority to review all matters affecting the community and to make appropriate corrections when necessary and make recommendations to the Navajo Nation and other local/regional agencies for appropriate action(s); and
3. The Dine Community Advocacy Alliance (DCAA) was established on March 2012 and includes approximately 55 Community Advocates representing communities across the Navajo Nation; and
4. The DCAA was activated as a response to the high rate of diabetes, obesity, the related complications and its continued negative effects on our elders, families, youth and children; and
5. According to Navajo Area Indian Health Service there are 25,000 Navajos with diabetes and another 75,000 are pre-diabetic. The Sweet Success data reports the following in 2011; 31% of Navajo pregnancies were complicated by diabetes; 89% of these women had pre-pregnancy Body Mass Index (BMI's) in the overweight or obese range; and
6. At an average, it costs over \$13,000 per person annually to treat diabetes. The cost for treating diabetes related complications can exceed \$100,000; and

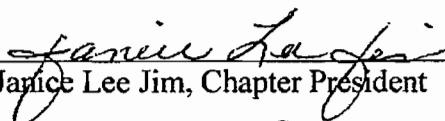
7. In the past two decades, the prevalence of overweight and obesity increased dramatically among our Navajo adults and children. In 2009 the obesity rate within the eight service units of the Navajo Area Indian Health Service range from 23% to 60% and the overweight rate ranged from 17% to 39% for all age groups; and
8. Overweight and obesity are significant risk factors for many debilitating diseases and conditions that include heart disease, hypertension, colon and breast cancer, arthritis, sleep apnea, respiratory problems, reproductive complications, and diabetes. Overweight is the most important risk factor for the development for type 2 diabetes in youth; and
9. Sweetened beverages and junk food contribute to obesity. Sweetened beverages are the largest single source of added sweeteners in the United States diet. Each 12-ounce soft drink per day consumed by children increases their odds of becoming obese by 60%. High soft drink consumption increases the risk of diabetes by 38% in women; and
10. An increase of quality and nutritious foods such as fresh fruits, vegetables, and nuts contains healthy vitamins and minerals supports strong body, immune, digestive, and other body systems, and water without added sugars, chemicals, and other un-natural additives, which prevents obesity and diabetes; and
11. The Healthy Dine' Nation Act of 2013 is a new tax to improve the health and wellness of the Navajo people that will improve nutrition, decrease obesity and diabetes, under the following provisions:
 - a. No sales tax on fresh fruits, vegetables, nuts, nut butters, seeds, and water to encourage the purchase and consumption of nutritious foods; and
 - b. The taxation of two percent (2%) tax on all sweetened beverages to include such items as soda pop, energy drinks, fruit drinks, fruit punch, sweetened tea, sports drinks, etc., and junk food to include such items as chips, candy, cookies, pastries, etc., that will reduce their purchase and consumption; and
 - c. The revenue generated from the tax will be earmarked for communities to plan for community originated and owned wellness initiatives such as fitness equipment, community parks, basketball courts, walking, running and bike trails, community gardens, farmer markets, family picnic grounds, health education classes, farming activities; and
12. There is a large public and chapter support for the proposed tax on sweetened beverages and junk food and elimination of tax on fresh fruits, vegetables, nuts, nut butters, seeds, and water among communities across the Navajo Nation.

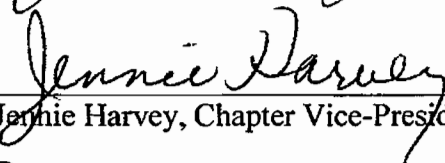
NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

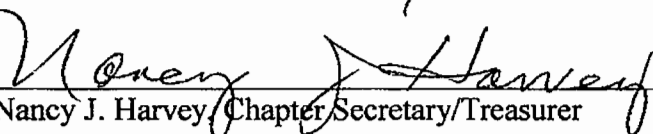
1. The Rock Point Chapter hereby fully supports the Dine Community Advocacy Alliance's "The Healthy Dine' Nation Act of 2013" on the Navajo Nation..

CERTIFICATION

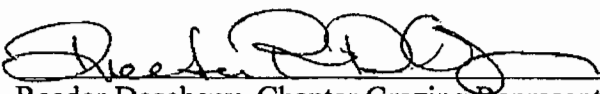
We hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was considered by the Rock Point Chapter at a duly called meeting at Rock Point, Navajo Nation (Arizona) at which a quorum was present and that the same was passed by a vote of 31 in favor, 1 opposed, 0 abstained, this 17th day of September, 2013.


Janice Lee Jim, Chapter President


Jennie Harvey, Chapter Vice-President


Nancy J. Harvey, Chapter Secretary/Treasurer

Nelson Begaye, Navajo Nation Council


Reeder Descheny, Chapter Grazing Representative

1st Motion: Phillip Peacock

2nd Motion: Anita Tossie



Resolution of the Shiprock Chapter

SHIPROCK, NAVAJO NATION



**SUPPORTING A REFERENDUM QUESTION ON THE DINÉ COMMUNITY
ADVOCACY ALLIANCE (DCAA) PROPOSAL OF IMPOSING A TWO PERCENT
(2%) SALES TAX INCREASE ON SUGAR-SWEETENED BEVERAGES/JUNK FOOD**

WHEREAS:

1. The Shiprock Chapter of the Navajo Nation acts on this resolution pursuant to the authority conferred upon the chapter through Navajo Nation Code Title 26, Chapter 1, Section 1, Part B which states, "Through adoption of this act, the Navajo Nation Council delegates to chapters governmental authority with respect to local matters consistent with Navajo Nation laws; including custom and tradition"; and
2. The Diné Community Advocacy Alliance (DCAA) was established on March 2012 and includes 70 Community Advocates representing Navajo Nation communities as a response to the high rate of diabetes, obesity, their related complications and its negative effects on elders, families, youth and children; and
4. According to Navajo Area Indian Health Service there are 25,000 Navajos with diabetes and another 75,000 are pre-diabetic. The Sweet Success data reported the following in 2011: 31% of Navajo pregnancies were complicated by diabetes; 89% of these women had pre-pregnancy Body Mass Index (BMI's) in the overweight or obese range. At an average, it costs over \$13,000 per person annually to treat diabetes and the cost for treating diabetes related complications can exceed \$100,000; and
5. In the past two decades, the prevalence of being overweight and obesity increased dramatically among our Navajo people. In 2009 the obesity rate within the eight service units of the Navajo Area Indian Health Service range from 23% to 60% and the overweight rate ranged from 17% to 39% for all age groups; and
6. Being overweight and obesity are significant risk factors for many debilitating diseases and conditions that include heart disease, hypertension, colon and breast cancer, arthritis, sleep apnea, respiratory problems, reproductive complications, and diabetes. Being overweight is the leading cause in the development of Type 2 Diabetes in youth; and
7. Sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food contribute to obesity. Sugar-sweetened beverages are the largest single source of added sweeteners in the United States diet. Each 12-ounce soft drink per day consumed by children increases their odds of becoming obese by 60%. High soft drink consumption increases the risk of diabetes by 38% in women; and
8. An increase in the cost of sugar-sweetened beverages including soda pop, energy drinks, fruit drinks, fruit punch, sweetened tea, sports drinks, etc. and junk food including chips, candy, cookies, pastries, etc., will reduce purchasing and consumption, thereby reducing the risk of being overweight and obesity, diabetes and the associated health complications; and

9. The DCAA proposes the taxation of two percent (2%) tax on all sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food would reduce consumption of these items, improve nutrition, decrease obesity and diabetes and improve the overall well-being of our Navajo people; and
10. The DCAA proposes that the revenue generated from the tax will be earmarked for communities to plan for community originated and owned wellness initiatives such as wellness centers, community parks, basketball courts, walking, running and bike trails, community gardens, family picnic grounds, and health education classes.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT

1. The Shiprock Chapter hereby supports a Reference Question on the Diné Community Advocacy Alliance proposal of imposing a two (2%) tax increase on Sugar Sweetened Beverage/Junk Food sales on the Navajo Nation;
2. The Shiprock Chapter also proposes that prior to pursuing the qualification and scheduling of the referendum question that the Navajo Nation Council consider substantive measures to address and combat the health crisis being experienced by the Navajo people as result of the consumption of the sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food.


CERTIFICATION

Motioned by: Frank Dayish, Jr.

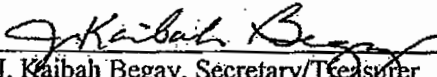
Seconded by: Sammie Ahkeah

CERTIFICATION

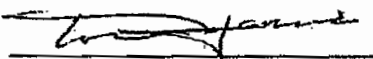
We, the undersigned hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was duly presented and considered at a duly called Chapter meeting, at which a quorum was present and that the same was approved by a vote of 63 in favor, 0 opposed and 1 abstention on this 17th day of March, 2013.



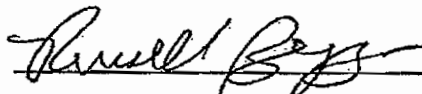
 Duane H. Yazzie, President



 J. Kaibah Begay, Secretary/Treasurer



 Tommie Yazzie, Vice President



 Russell Begaye, Council Delegate



Red Valley Chapter Government • The Navajo Nation
P.O. Box 304 • Red Valley, Arizona 86544
Hwy 491 Route N13 Buffalo Drive Bldg #R006-001

RESOLUTION OF THE RED VALLEY CHAPTER

Resolution No: **RV-1320/20**

SUPPORTING THE DINE COMMUNITY ADVOCACY ALLIANCE DCAA_ SUGAR-SWEETENED BEVERAGES/JUNK FOOD INITIATIVE BY IMPOSING A TWO PERCENT (2%) SALES TAX INCREASE ON THE NAVAJO NATION

WHEREAS:

1. The Red Valley Navajo Chapter is a certified local governmental unit of the Navajo Nation and is authorized by 2 N.T.C. 4001 and 4029(a) to review and promote matters that affect the local community and make appropriate recommendations to the Navajo Nation, Federal, State, County and Local Agencies for consideration and/or approval; and
2. Pursuant to 26 Navajo Nation Code, Section 103 (A), the members of each Chapter, at a duly called meeting, are authorized to oversee the authority delegated to the Chapter pursuant to this act; and
3. The Dine Community Advocacy Alliance (DCAA) was established on March 2012 and includes 70 Community Advocates representing communities across the Navajo Nation; and
4. The DCAA was activated as a response to the high rate of diabetes, obesity, the related complications and its continued negative effects on our elders, families, youth and children; and
5. According to Navajo Area Indian Health Service there are 25,000 Navajos with diabetes and another 75,000 are pre-diabetic. The Sweet Success data reports the following in 2011: 31% of Navajo pregnancies were complicated by diabetes; 89% of these women had pre-pregnancy Body Mass Index (BMI's) in the overweight or obese range; and
6. At an average, it costs over \$13,000 per person annually to treat diabetes. The cost for treating diabetes related complications can exceed \$100,000; and
7. In the past two decades, the prevalence of overweight and obesity increased dramatically among our Navajo adults and children. In 2009 obesity rate within the eight service units of the Navajo Area Indian Health Service range from 23% to 60% and the overweight rate ranged from 17% to 39% for all age groups; and
8. Overweight and obesity are significant risk factors for many debilitating diseases and conditions that include heart disease, hypertension, colon and breast cancer, arthritis, sleep apnea, respiratory problems, reproductive complications, and diabetes. Overweight is the most important risk factor for the development for Type 2 Diabetes in youth; and
9. Sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food contribute to obesity. Sugar sweetened beverages are the largest single source of added sweeteners in the United States diet. Each 12-ounce soft drink per day consumed by children increases their odds of becoming obese by 60%. High soft drink consumption increases the risk of diabetes by 38% in women; and
10. An increase in the cost of sugar-sweetened beverages to include soda pop, energy drinks, fruit drinks, fruit punch, sweetened tea, sports drinks, etc. and junk food to include chips, candy, cookies, pastries, etc. will reduce purchasing and consumption, thereby reducing the risk for overweight and obesity, diabetes, and the associated health complications, and

11. The taxation of two percent (2%) tax on all sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food would reduce consumption of these items, improve nutrition, decrease obesity and diabetes and improve the overall well-being of our Navajo people; and
12. The revenue generated from the tax will be earmarked for communities in accordance with local Community Land Use Plans approved by Navajo Nation chapters to plan for community originated and owned wellness initiatives such as wellness centers, community parks, basketball courts, walking, running and bike trails, community gardens, family picnic grounds, and health education classes.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT

1. There is overwhelming public support for the propose tax increase on sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food among communities across the Navajo Nation.
2. The Red Valley Chapter hereby supports the DCAA Sugar Sweetened Beverage/junk Food Taxation Initiative to increase the cost of sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food by imposing a 2% tax increase on the Navajo Nation.

CERTIFICATION

WE HEREBY CERTIFY the foregoing resolution was duly presented and considered by the Red Valley Chapter at a duly called meeting at Red Valley Chapter at Red Valley, Apache County, Arizona, Navajo nation at which a quorum was present and that same was passed with a vote of 18 in favor 4 opposed and 4 abstained this 14th day of April 2013.

Motion:

Second:

Nellie Harry

Sally Benzley

Lee Shonnie

Chapter President

Mike W. J.

Chapter Vice-President

Asosie

Chapter Secretary/Treasurer

D. Dea

Council Delegate



Lorenzo Bates
Council Delegate

NENAHNEZAD CHAPTER

P.O. BOX 438
FRUITLAND, NEW MEXICO 87416
Ph 505/960-9702 Fax 505/960-6657
www.nenahnezad@navajochapters.org

Norman C. Begaye
President

Philbert Johnson
Vice President

Juanita Begay
Secretary/Treasurer

Harold Dodge
Grazing Committee Member

Vacant
Farm Board Member

NZC-10-13

SUPPORTING THE DINE' COMMUNITY ADVOCACY ALLIANCE SUGAR SWEETENED BEVERAGES/JUNK FOOD INITIATIVE BY IMPOSING A TWO PERCENT (2%) SALES TAX INCREASE ON THE NAVAJO NATION

WHEREAS:

1. Pursuant to 26 N.N.C. (A), the Nenahnezad Chapter was certified on November 10, 1955 as a chapter of the Navajo Nation as listed and under 11 N.N.C. Part 1, (B), the Nenahnezad Chapter is delegated the governmental authority to make decisions over local matters consistent with Navajo Laws including custom, tradition, and fiscal matters; and
2. The Nenahnezad Chapter has been informed the DCAA was activated as a response to the high rate of diabetes, obesity, the related complications and its continued negative effects on our elders, families, youth and children, and the taxation of two percent (2%) tax on all sugar sweetened beverages and junk food would reduce consumption of these items and improve the overall well being of our Navajo people and the revenue generated will be earmarked for communities in accordance with local CLUP approved by Navajo Nation chapters; and
3. That this plan is in the best interest of the Nenahnezad community and will assist with the support Resolution.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

1. The Nenahnezad Chapter supports the DCAA Sugar Sweetened Beverage/Junk Food Taxation Initiative to increase the cost of sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food by imposing a 2% tax increase on the Navajo Nation.
2. The Nenahnezad Chapter directs the Community Coordinator, Chapter Officials, and Council Delegate to carry out the intent of this resolution.

CERTIFICATION

We hereby certify that the foregoing certification was duly considered by the Nenahnezad Chapter at a duly called meeting at Nenahnezad (New Mexico) Navajo Nation. A motion was made by Martha Johnson and seconded by Travis Begay and the same was passed by a vote of 28 in favor and 0 opposed, this April 14, 2013.

CONCURRED:

LoRenzo Bates, Council Delegate

Norman C. Begaye, President

Philbert Johnson, Vice President

Juanita Begay, Secretary/Treasurer



TEECNOS POS CHAPTER

P. O. Box 106, Teec Nos Pos, Arizona, Navajo Nation 86514
Highway 160-BIA School Road #5114 Chapter Government Building
Telephone #928-656-3662 Facsimile #928-656-3661

TEECNOSPOS CHAPTER RESOLUTION

TNPCH 05-11-13 R25

SUPPORTING THE DINE COMMUNITY ADVOCACY ALLIANCE (DCAA) SWEETENED BEVERAGES/JUNK FOOD INITIATIVE BY IMPOSING A TWO PERCENT(2%) SALES TAX INCREASE AND ELIMINATING TAX ON FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES ON THE NAVAJO NATION.

WHEREAS:

1. The TeecNosPos Chapter is a certified local government unit of the Navajo Nation and each chapter is authorized by 2 N.T.C. 4001 and 4029(a) to review and promote matters that affect the local community and to make appropriate recommendations to the Navajo Nation, Federal, State, County and local agencies for consideration and/or approval; and
2. Pursuant to 26 N.N.Code, Sec.103(A), the members of each chapter, at a duly called meeting, are authorized oversee the authority delegated to the chapter pursuant to this act; and
3. The Dine Community Advocacy Alliance (DCAA) was established on March 2012 and includes approximately 55 Community Advocated representing communities across the Navajo Nation; and
4. The DCAA was activated as a response to the high rate of diabetes, obesity, the related complications and its continues negative effects on our elders, families, youth and children; and
5. According to Navajo Area IHS, there are 25,000 Navajos with diabetes and another 75,000 are pre-diabetic. The sweet success data report in 2011 states: 31% of Navajo pregnancies were complicated by diabetes, 89% of these women had pre-pregnancy Body Mass Index(BMI's) in overweight or obese range; and
6. At an average, it costs over \$31,000 per person annually to treat diabetes and the treatment relating to complications can exceed \$100,000; and
7. In the past two decades, the prevalence of overweight and obesity increased dramatically among our Navajo adults/children. In 2009, the obesity rate within the 8 service units of Navajo Area IHS range from 23% to 60% and the overweight rate ranged from 17% to 39% for all age groups; and
8. Overweight and obesity are significant risk factors for many debilitating diseases and conditions that include heart disease, hypertension, solon and breast cancer, arthritis, sleep apnea, respiratory problem reproductive complications, and diabetes. Overweight is most important risk factor for the development for Type 2 Diabetes in youth; and
9. Sweetened beverages and junk food contribute to obesity. Sweetened beverages are the largest single source of added sweeteners in the U.S. diet. Each 12-ounce soft drink per day consumed by children increases their odds of becoming obese by 60%. High soft drink consumption increases the risk of diabetes by 38% in women; and
10. An increase in the cost of sweetened beverages to include soda pop, energy drinks, fruit drinks, fruit punch, sweetened tea, sports drinks, etc. and junk food to include chips, candy, cookies, pastries, etc. will reduce purchasing and consumption, thereby reducing the risk for overweight and obesity, diabetes and the associated health complications; and
11. The taxation of two percent(2%) tax on all sweetened beverages and junk food would reduce consumption of these items, in addition to no tax on fresh fruits and vegetables, that will improve nutrition, decrease obesity and diabetes and improve the overall well-being off our Navajo people; and
12. There is a large public support for the propose tax increase on sweetened beverages and junk food and elimination of tax on fresh fruits and vegetables among communities across the Navajo Nation.

CHAPTER OFFICERS

Alfred L. Jim President	Arnold L. Bidtah Vice President	Verma Francisco Secretary/Treasurer
----------------------------	------------------------------------	--

Herman Lee Grazing Officer

Kenneth Maryboy Council Delegate

ADMINISTRATION:

VACANT Chapter Coordinator	VACANT Office Specialist
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NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

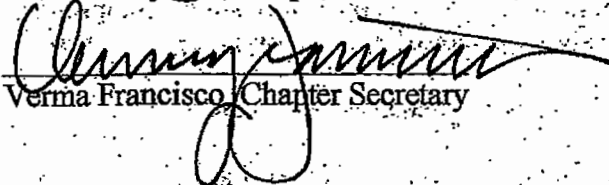
1. The TeecNosPos Chapter supports the DCAA Sweetened Beverage/Junk Food Taxation to increase the cost of sweetened beverages and junk food by imposing a 2% tax increase and eliminating across the Navajo Nation; and
2. It is further resolved that the revenue generated from the tax will be earmarked for communities to plan for community originated and owned wellness initiatives such as wellness centers, community parks, basketball courts, walking, running and bike trails, community gardens, family picnic grounds, and health education classes.

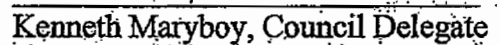
C E R T I F I C A T I O N

We, hereby certify the foregoing resolution was duly considered by TeecNosPos Chapter, Navajo Nation, Arizona, by a vote of 22 in favor, 0 oppose and 05 abstain on this 11th day of May, 2013. Motioned by Lucy Upshaw and seconded by Julia Yazzie.


Alfred Larry Jim, Chapter President


Arnold Bitah, Vice President


Verma Francisco, Chapter Secretary


Kenneth Maryboy, Council Delegate



MEXICAN WATER CHAPTER

Red Mesa TP#1019 HC 61 Box 38 • Teec Nos Pos, AZ 86514 • (928) 674-3641

Mexican Water Chapter

MWCAPR07-083

RESOLUTION OF MEXICAN WATER CHAPTER

SUPPORTING THE DINÉ COMMUNITY ADVOCACY ALLIANCE (DCAA) SUGAR-SWEETENED BEVERAGES/JUNK FOOD INITIATIVE BY IMPOSING A TWO PERCENT (2%) SALES TAX INCREASE ON THE NAVAJO NATION

WHEREAS:

1. The Mexican Water Chapter is a certified local governmental unit of the Navajo Nation and is authorized by 2 N.T.C. 4001 and 4029(a) to review and promote matters that affect the local community and to make appropriate recommendations to the Navajo Nation, Federal, State, County and local agencies for consideration and/or approval; and
2. Pursuant to 26 Navajo Nation Code, Section 103 (A), the members of each Chapter, at a duly called meeting, are authorized to oversee the authority delegated to the Chapter pursuant to this act; and
The Diné Community Advocacy Alliance (DCAA) was established on March 2012 and includes 70 Community Advocates representing communities across the Navajo Nation; and
4. The DCAA was activated as a response to the high rate of diabetes, obesity, the related complications and its continued negative effects on our elders, families, youth and children; and
5. According to Navajo Area Indian Health Service there are 25,000 Navajos with diabetes and another 75,000 are pre-diabetic. The Sweet Success data reports the following in 2011: 31% of Navajo pregnancies were complicated by diabetes; 89% of these women had pre-pregnancy Body-Mass Index (BMI's) in the overweight or obese range; and
6. At an average, it costs over \$13,000 per person annually to treat diabetes. The cost for treating diabetes related complications can exceed \$100,000; and
7. In the past two decades, the prevalence of overweight and obesity increased dramatically among our Navajo adults and children. In 2009 the obesity rate within the eight service units of the Navajo Area Indian Health Service range from 23% to 60% and the overweight rate ranged from 17% to 39% for all age groups; and
8. Overweight and obesity are significant risk factors for many debilitating diseases and conditions that include heart disease, hypertension, colon and breast cancer, arthritis, sleep apnea, respiratory problems, reproductive complications, and diabetes. Overweight is the most important risk factor for the development for Type 2 Diabetes in youth; and

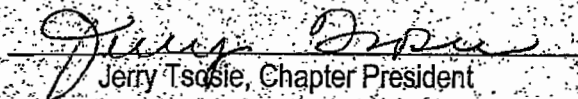
9. Sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food contribute to obesity. Sugar-sweetened beverages are the largest single source of added sweeteners in the United States diet. Each 12-ounce soft drink per day consumed by children increases their odds of becoming obese by 60%. High soft drink consumption increases the risk of diabetes by 38% in women; and
10. An increase in the cost of sugar-sweetened beverages to include soda pop, energy drinks, fruit drinks, fruit punch, sweetened tea, sports drinks, etc. and junk food to include chips, candy, cookies, pastries, etc., will reduce purchasing and consumption, thereby reducing the risk for overweight and obesity, diabetes and the associated health complications; and
11. The taxation of two percent (2%) tax on all sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food would reduce consumption of these items, improve nutrition, decrease obesity and diabetes and improve the overall well-being of our Navajo people; and
12. The revenue generated from the tax will be earmarked for communities in accordance with local Community Land Use Plans approved by Navajo Nation chapters to plan for community originated and owned wellness initiatives such as wellness centers, community parks, basketball courts, walking, running and bike trails, community gardens, family picnic grounds, and health education classes.

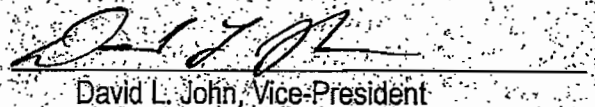
NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT

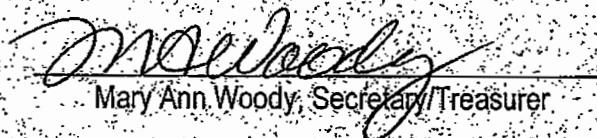
1. There is overwhelming public support for the propose tax increase on sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food among communities across the Navajo Nation.
2. The Mexican Water Chapter hereby supports the DCAA Sugar Sweetened Beverage/Junk Food Taxation Initiative to increase the cost of sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food by imposing a 2% tax increase on the Navajo Nation.

CERTIFICATION

We hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was duly considered by the Mexican Water Chapter of the Navajo Nation at a duly called meeting in Mexican Water (Navajo Nation) Chapter, Utah, at which a quorum was present and that same was passed by a vote of 20 in favor, 11 opposed, and 01 abstained, on this 7th day of April 2013.


Jerry Tsoie, Chapter President


David L. John, Vice-President


Mary Ann Woody, Secretary/Treasurer



Tolikan Chapter Local Governance Support Center

P. O. Box 105 • Teec Nos Pos, Arizona 86514 APR 13 2013

Resolution # TC-045-04/07/13

RECEIVED

REQUESTING TO OPPOSE THE LEGISLATION # 0085-51 AN ACTION RELATING TO HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND HUMAN SERVICES COMMITTEE, LAW AND ORDER COMMITTEE, BUDGET AND FINANCE COMMITTEE AND NAA'BIK'IYATII: AMENDING 24 N.N.C. §§605 ET. SEQ. BY ENACTING THE NAVAJO NATION JUNK FOOD TAX ACT OF 2013 AND APPROVING THE ELIMINATION OF SALES TAX ON FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Whereas:

1. The Tolikan Chapter is officially recognized as a Local Governance Act certified Chapter of the Navajo Nation pursuant to 26 Navajo Nation Code Section 103 to exercise authorities to review all matter affecting the community and make appropriate recommendation to the Navajo Nation, Federal, State and Local agencies, as who may have the responsibility for consideration and approving such actions; and
2. Through regular chapter meeting on April 07, 2013, the chapter officials and members approved the resolution opposing the Legislation # 0085-51 An action relating to Health, Education, and Human Services Committee, Law and Order Committee, Budget and Finance Committee and Naa'bik'iyatii: Amending 24 N.N.C. §§605 Et. Seq. by enacting the Navajo Nation Junk Food Tax Act of 2013 and approving the elimination of sales tax on fresh fruits and vegetables; and
3. The Tolikan Chapter officials and community members are in favor of the referendum to vote on the tax increase for the junk food and will not support the Health, Education, and Human Services Committee, Law and Order Committee, Budget and Finance Committee and Naa'bik'iyatii with the Navajo Nation Junk Food Tax Act of 2013 eliminating sales tax on fresh fruits and vegetables; and
4. The Tolikan Chapter officials and community members request the referendum to vote on the tax increase for the junk food for the Navajo Nation.

Now, Therefore, Be It Resolved That:

Tolikan Chapter hereby approved resolution opposing the Legislation # 0085-51 An action relating to Health, Education, and Human Services Committee, Law and Order Committee, Budget and Finance Committee and Naa'bik'iyatii: Amending 24 N.N.C. §§605 Et. Seq. by enacting the Navajo Nation Junk Food Tax Act of 2013 and approving the elimination of sales tax on fresh fruits and vegetables.

CERTIFICATION

The Tolikan Chapter hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was considered by the Tolikan Chapter (Dine Nation) at a duly called meeting at which a quorum was present and was motioned by: Woody Lee, Seconded by Julius Hanley with a vote of 32 in favor, 00 opposed, 01 abstained, this 7th day of April 2013.

Lena Clark
Lena Clark, President

Lovena Lee
Lovena Lee, Vice President

Louise Scott
Louise Scott, Secretary/Treasurer

David Tsosie
David Tsosie, Grazing Committee

Kenneth Maryboy, Council Delegate



RED MESA CHAPTER
Red Mesa, Navajo Nation, Utah



Resolution# RMC 008 04-14-2013

RESOLUTION OF THE RED MESA CHAPTER

OPPOSING THE DINE COMMUNITY ADVOCACY ALLIANCE (DCAA) SUGAR – SWEETENED BEVERAGES/JUNK FOOD INITIATIVE BY IMPOSING A TWO PERCENT (2%) SALES TAX INCREASE ON THE NAVAJO NATION

WHEREAS:

1. The Red Mesa Navajo Chapter is a certified local governmental unit of the Navajo Nation and is authorized by 2 N.T.C. 4001 and 4029(a) to review and promote matters that affect the local community and to make appropriate recommendations to the Navajo Nation, Federal, State, County and local agencies for consideration and/or approval; and
2. Pursuant to 26 Navajo Nation Code, Section 103 (A), the members of each Chapter, at a duly called meeting, are authorized to oversee the authority delegated to the Chapter pursuant to this act; and
3. The Dine Community Advocacy Alliance (DCAA) was established on March 2012 and includes 70 Community Advocates representing communities across the Navajo Nation; and
4. The DCAA was activated as a response to the high rate of diabetes, obesity, the related complications and its continued negative effects on our elders, families, youth and children; and
5. According to Navajo Area Indian Health Service there are 25,000 Navajos with diabetes and another 75,000 are pre-diabetic. The Sweet Success data reposts the following in 2011: 31% of Navajo pregnancies were complicated by diabetes; 89% of these women had pre-pregnancy Body Mass Index (BMI's) in the overweight or obese range; and
6. At an average, it costs over \$13,000 per person annually to treat diabetes. The cost for treating diabetes related complications can exceed \$100,000; and
7. In the past two decades, the prevalence of overweight and obesity increased dramatically among our Navajo adults and children. In 2009 the obesity rate within the eight service units of the Navajo Area Indian Health Service range from 23% to 60% and the overweight rate ranged from 17% to 39% for all ages groups; and
8. Overweight and obesity are significant risk factors for many debilitating diseases and conditions that include heart disease, hypertension, colon and breast cancer, arthritis, sleep apnea, respiratory problems, reproductive complications, and diabetes. Overweight is the most important risk factor for the development for Type 2 Diabetes in youth; and
9. Sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food contribute to obesity. Sugar sweetened beverages are the largest single source of added sweeteners in the United States diet. Each 12-ounce soft drink per day consumed by children increases their odds of becoming obese by 60%. High soft drink consumption increases the risk of diabetes by 38% in women; and
10. An increase in the cost of sugar-sweetened beverages to include soda pop, energy drinks, fruit drinks, fruit punch, sweetened tea, sports drinks, etc. and junk food to include chips, candy, cookies, pastries, etc. will reduce purchasing and consumption, thereby reducing the risk for overweight and obesity, diabetes and the associated health complications; and
11. The taxation of two percent (2%) tax on all sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food would reduce consumption of these items, improve nutrition, decrease obesity and diabetes and improve the overall well-being of our Navajo people; and

12. The revenue generated from the tax will be earmarked for communities in accordance with local Community Land Use Plans approved by Navajo Nation chapters to plan for community originated and owned wellness initiatives such as wellness centers, community parks, basketball courts, walking, running and bike trails, community gardens, family picnic grounds, and health education classes.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

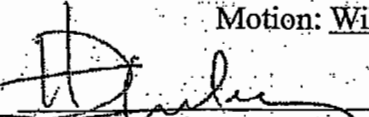
1. There is overwhelming public support for the propose tax increase on sugar-sweetened beverage and junk food among communities across the Navajo Nation.
2. The Red Mesa Chapter hereby supports the DCAA Sugar Sweetened Beverage/Junk Food Taxation Initiative to increase the cost of sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food by imposing a 2% tax increase on the Navajo Nation.

CERTIFICATION

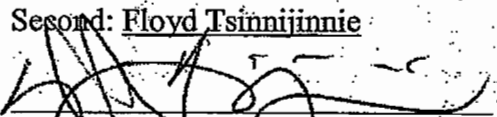
WE HEREBY CERTIFY the foregoing resolution was duly presented and considered by the Red Mesa Chapter at a duly called meeting at Red Mesa Chapter at Red Mesa, San Juan County, New Mexico or Arizona, Navajo Nation, at which a quorum was present and that same was passed with a vote of 19 in favor, 01 opposed and 05 abstained this 14th day of April, 2013.

Motion: Wilford Jones

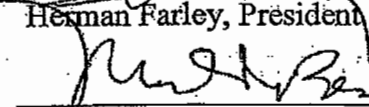
Second: Floyd Tsinnijinnie



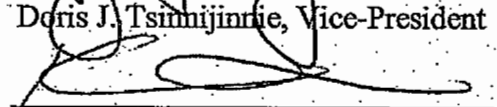
Herman Farley, President



Doris J. Tsinnijinnie, Vice-President



Marlene Dec-Ben, Secretary/Treasurer



Kenneth Maryboy, Council Delegate

Resolution of the Tse Daa K'aa'n Community Chapter



TDK 1304-04

SUPPORTING THE DINE COMMUNITY ADVOCACY ALLIANCE (DCAA) SUGAR-SWEETENED BEVERAGES/JUNK FOOD INITIATIVE BY IMPOSING A TWO PERCENT (2%) SALES TAX INCREASE ON THE NAVAJO NATION.

WHEREAS:

1. The Tse Daa K'aa'n Community Chapter is a certified local government unit of the Navajo Nation and is authorized by 2 N.T.C. 4002 and 4029(a) to review and promote matters that affect the local community and to make appropriate recommendations to the Navajo Nation, Federal, State, County and local agencies for consideration and/or approval; and
2. Pursuant to 26 Navajo Nation Code, Section 103 (A), the members of each Chapter, at a duly called meeting, are authorized to oversee the authority delegated to the Chapter pursuant to this act; and
3. The Dine Community Advocacy Alliance (DCAA) was established on March 2012 and includes 70 Community Advocates representing communities across the Navajo Nation; and
4. The DCAA was activated as a response to the high rate of diabetes, obesity, the related complications and its continued negative effects on our elders, families, youth and children; and
5. According to Navajo Area Indian Health Services there are 25,000 Navajos with diabetes and another 75,000 are pre-diabetic. The Sweet Success data reports the following in 2011: 31% of Navajo pregnancies were complicated by diabetes; 90% of these women had pre-pregnancy Body Mass Index (BMI's) in the overweight or obese range; and
6. At an average, it costs over \$13,000 per person annually to treat diabetes. The cost for treating diabetes related complications can exceed \$100,000; and
7. In the past two decades, the prevalence of overweight and obesity increased dramatically among our Navajo adults and children. In 2009 the obesity rate within the eight service units of the Navajo Area Indian Health Service range from 23% to 60% and the overweight rate range from 17% to 30% for all age groups; and
8. Overweight and obesity are significant risk factors for many debilitating diseases and conditions that include heart disease, hypertension, colon and breast cancer, arthritis, sleep apnea, respiratory problem, reproductive complications, and diabetes. Overweight is the most import risk factor for the development for Type 2 Diabetes in youth; and
9. Sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food contribute to obesity. Sugar sweetened beverages are the largest single source of added sweeteners in the United States diet. Each 12-ounce soft drink per day consumed by children increases their odds of becoming obese by 60%. High soft drink consumption increases the risk of diabetes by 38% in women; and
10. An increase in the cost of sugar-sweetened beverages to include soda pop, energy drinks, fruit drinks, fruit punch, sweetened tea, sports drinks, etc. and junk food to include chips, candy, cookies, pastries, etc., will reduce purchasing and consumption, thereby reducing the risk for overweight and obesity, diabetes and the associated health complications; and
11. The taxation of two percent (2%) tax on all sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food would reduce consumption of these items, improve nutrition, decrease obesity and diabetes and improve the overall well-being of our Navajo people; and
12. The revenue generated from the tax will be earmarked for communities in accordance with local Community Land Use Plans approved by Navajo Nation chapters to plan for community originated and owned wellness initiatives such as wellness centers, community parks, basketball courts, walking, running and bike trails, community gardens, family picnic grounds, and health education classes.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

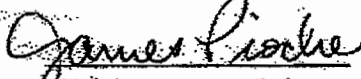
1. There is overwhelming public support for the purpose tax increase on sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food among communities across the Navajo Nation.
2. The Tse Daa K'aan Community Chapter hereby supports the DCAA Sugar Sweetened Beverage/Junk Food Taxation Initiative to increase the cost of sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food imposing a 2% tax increase on the Navajo Nation.

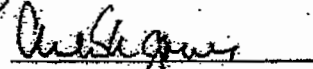
CERTIFICATION

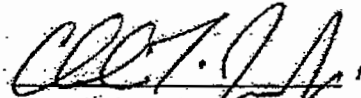
We, hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was duly considered at duly called meeting of the Tse Daa K'aan Community Chapter, (Navajo Nation), San Juan County, New Mexico, at which a quorum was present and it was passed by a vote of 23 in favor, 0 opposed, and 4 abstained on this 15th day of April 2013.

Motion: Nan Numkena

Second: Jamie Pioche


President, James B. Pioche


Secretary/Treasurer, Charlotte A. Jones


Vice President, Charles T. Jones, Jr.



BECLABITO CHAPTER

Beclabito Express Store - HC 61
Shiprock, New Mexico 87420

Telephone: (928) 656-3265 Fax: (928) 656-3813

BECL-13-04-20

RESOLUTION OF THE BECLABITO CHAPTER BECLABITO, NAVAJO NATION

SUPPORTING THE DINE' COMMUNITY ADVOCACY ALLIANCE (DCAA) SUGAR-SWEETENED BEVERAGES/JUNK FOOD INITIATIVE BY IMPOSING A TWO PERCENT (2%) SALES TAX INCREASE ON THE NAVAJO NATION

WHEREAS:

1. The Beclabito Chapter is certified local governmental unit of the Navajo Nation and is authorized by 2 N.T.C. 4001 and 4029 (a) to review and promote matters that affect the local community and to make appropriate recommendations to the Navajo Nation, Federal, State, County and local agencies for consideration and/or approval; and
2. Pursuant to 26 Navajo Nation Code, Section 103 (A), the members of each Chapter, at a duly called meeting, are authorized to oversee the authority delegated to the Chapter pursuant to this act; and
3. The Dine' Community Advocacy Alliance (DCAA) was established on March 2012 and includes 70 Community Advocates representing communities across the Navajo Nation; and
4. The DCAA was activated as a response to the high rate of diabetes, obesity, the related complications and its continued negative effects on our elders, families, youth and children; and
5. According to Navajo Area Indian Health Service there are 25,000 Navajos with diabetes and another 75,000 are pre-diabetic. The Sweet Success data reports the following 2011: 31% of Navajo pregnancies were complicated by diabetes; 89% of these women had pre-pregnancy Body Mass Index (BMI's) in the overweight or obese range; and
6. At an average, it costs over \$13,000 per person annually to treat diabetes. The cost for treating diabetes related complications can exceed \$100,000; and
7. In the past two decades, the prevalence of overweight and obesity increased dramatically among our Navajo adults and children. In 2009 the obesity rate within the eight service units of the Navajo Area Indian Health Service range from 23% to 60% and the overweight rate ranged from 17% to 39% for all age groups; and

President - Raymond H. Charley

Vice President - Jerry Benally

Secretary/Treasurer - Albert J. Paul

Council Delegate - David L. Tom

Grazing Official - Vincent Bekis

8. Overweight and obesity are significant risk factors for many debilitating diseases and conditions that include heart disease, hypertension, colon and breast cancer, arthritis, sleep apnea, respiratory problems, reproductive complications, and diabetes. Overweight is the most important risk factor for the development for Type 2 Diabetes in youth; and
9. Sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food contribute to obesity. Sugar sweetened beverages are the largest single source of added sweeteners in the United States diet. Each 12-ounce soft drink per day consumed by children increases their odds of becoming obese by 60%. High soft drink consumption increases the risk of diabetes by 38% in women; and
10. An increase in the cost of sugar-sweetened beverages to include soda pop, Energy drinks, fruit drinks, fruit punch, sweetened tea, sports drinks, etc. and junk food to include chips, candy, cookies, pastries, etc., will reduce purchasing and consumption, thereby reducing the risk for overweight and obesity, diabetes and the associated health complications; and
11. The taxation of two percent (2%) tax on all sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food would reduce consumption of these items, improve nutrition, decrease obesity and diabetes and improve the overall well-being of our Navajo people; and
12. The revenue generated from the tax will be earmarked for communities in accordance with local Community Land Use Plans approved by Navajo Nation chapters to plan for community originated and owned wellness initiatives such as wellness centers, community parks, basketball courts, walking, running and bike trails, community gardens, family picnic grounds, and health education classes.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

1. There is overwhelming public support for the propose tax increase on sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food among communities across the Navajo Nation.
2. The Beclabito Chapter hereby supports the DCAA Sugar Sweetened/Junk Food Taxation Initiative to increase the cost of sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food by imposing a 2% tax increase on the Navajo Nation.

CERTIFICATION

We, hereby, certify that the foregoing resolution was duly considered by the Beclabito Chapter at a duly called meeting in Beclabito, Navajo Nation, New Mexico at which a quorum was present and that the same was passed by a vote of 13 in favor, 0 opposed, and 14 abstained, this 17 day of April, 2013.


Raymond H. Charley, President


Jerry Berally, Vice-President


Albert J. Paul, Secretary-Treasurer


David L. Tom - Council Delegate


Vincent Bekis, Grazing Official

Motion by: George Kelly, Jr.
Second by: Tom Bekis

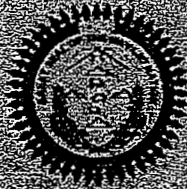
TOADLENA / TWO GREY HILLS CHAPTER

P.O. Box 7894, Newcomb, New Mexico 87455 • Phone 505-789-3100 • Fax 505-789-3101

"HOME OF THE FAMOUS TWO GREY HILLS RUGS"

Stanley Hardy
President

Lolita Spencer
Secretary / Treasurer



David Tom
Council Delegate

Andrew Deschene
Vice-President

Derry Lewis
Grazing Officer

RESOLUTION
TDLATGH-13-03-13-05

SUPPORTING THE DINE COMMUNITY ADVOCACY ALLIANCE (DCAA) SUGAR SWEETENED BEVERAGES/JUNK FOOD INITIATIVE BY IMPOSING A TWO PERCENT (2%) SALES TAX INCREASE ON THE NAVAJO NATION

WHEREAS:

1. The Toadlena/Two Grey Hills Chapter is a certified local governmental unit of the Navajo Nation and is authorized by 2 N.T.C. 4001 and 4029(a) to review and promote matters that affect the local community and to make appropriate recommendations to the Navajo Nation, Federal, State, County and local agencies for consideration and/or approval; and
2. Pursuant to 26 Navajo Nation Code, Section 103 (A), the members of Toadlena/Two Grey Hills Chapter, at a duly called Regular Chapter Meeting, is authorized to exercise the authority delegated to the Chapter pursuant to this act; and
3. The Dine Community Advocacy Alliance (DCAA) was established on March 2012 and includes 70 Community Advocates representing communities across the Navajo Nation; and
4. The DCAA was activated as a response to the high rate of diabetes, obesity, the related complications and its continued negative effects on our elders, families, youth and children; and
5. According to Navajo Area Indian Health Service there are 25,000 Navajos with diabetes and another 75,000 are pre-diabetic. The Swool Success data reports the following in 2011: 31% of Navajo pregnancies were complicated by diabetes, 89% of these women had pre-pregnancy Body Mass Index (BMI's) in the overweight or obese range; and
6. At an average, it costs over \$13,000 per person annually to treat diabetes. The cost for treating diabetes related complications can exceed \$100,000; and
7. In the past two decades, the prevalence of overweight and obesity increased dramatically among our Navajo adults and children. In 2009 the obesity rate within the eight service units of the Navajo Area Indian Health Service range from 23% to 60% and the overweight rate ranged from 17% to 39% for all age groups; and
8. Overweight and obesity are significant risk factors for many debilitating diseases and conditions that include heart disease, hypertension, colon and breast cancer, arthritis, sleep apnea, respiratory problems, reproductive complications, and diabetes. Overweight is the most important risk factor for the development for Type 2 Diabetes in youth; and

- 9. Sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food contribute to obesity. Sugar-sweetened beverages are the largest single source of added sweeteners in the United States diet. Each 12-ounce soft drink per day consumed by children increases their odds of becoming obese by 60%. High soft drink consumption increases the risk of diabetes by 38% in women; and
- 10. An increase in the cost of sugar-sweetened beverages to include soda pop, energy drinks, fruit drinks, fruit punch, sweetened tea, sports drinks, etc. and junk food to include chips, candy, cookies, pastries, etc., will reduce purchasing and consumption, thereby reducing the risk for overweight and obesity, diabetes and the associated health complications; and
- 11. The taxation of two percent (2%) tax on all sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food would reduce consumption of these items, improve nutrition, decrease obesity and diabetes and improve the overall well-being of our Navajo people; and
- 12. The revenue generated from the tax will be allocated for communities to plan for community originated and owned wellness initiatives such as wellness centers, community parks, basketball courts, walking, running and bike trails, community gardens, family picnic grounds, and health education classes.
- 13. There is overwhelming public support for the propose tax increase on sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food among communities across the Navajo Nation.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT

The Toadlena/Two Grey Hills Chapter hereby supports the DCAA Sugar-Sweetened Beverage/Junk Food Taxation Initiative to increase the cost of sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food by imposing a 2% tax increase on the Navajo Nation.

CERTIFICATION

WE HEREBY CERTIFY the foregoing resolution was duly considered by the Toadlena/Two Grey Hills Chapter at a duly called meeting of Toadlena/Two Grey Hills Chapter, Navajo Nation, New Mexico at which a quorum was present and that same was passed with a vote of 35 in favor, 0 opposed, and 0 abstained this 13th day of March, 2013.

Motion:

Edison Johnson

Second:

Nelson Cambridge

Stanley Harry
Stanley Harry, Chapter President

Andrew Deschene
Andrew Deschene, Chapter Vice-President

Lolita Spencer
Lolita Spencer, Chapter Secretary/Treasurer

UNAVAILABLE FOR SIGNATURE

David L. Tom, Council Delegate



SAN JUAN CHAPTER

SANJ-2013-074

Lorenzo Bates
Council Delegate

Rickie Nez
President

Robert C. Begay
Vice President

Esther Kreswood-Begay
Secretary/Treasurer

Grace J. Chavez
Yarn Board Member

Ramie Nelson
Caring Member

RESOLUTION OF SAN JUAN CHAPTER

SUPPORTING THE DINE' COMMUNITY ADVOCACY ALLIANCE (DCAA) SUGAR-SWEETENED BEVERAGES/JUNK FOOD INITIATIVE BY IMPOSING A TWO PERCENT (2%) SALES TAX INCREASE ON THE NAVAJO NATION

WHEREAS:

1. San Juan Chapter is a duly certified Chapter under the Navajo Nation government pursuant to Resolution No. CD-86-82 and pursuant to 26 NNC §103 and they are delegated and authorized to review all matters affecting its community people; and

2. San Juan Chapter has been informed that the Dine' Community Advocacy Alliance (DCAA) was established in March, 2012 and includes 70 Community Advocates representing communities across the Navajo Nation. DCAA was activated as a response to the high rate of diabetes, obesity, the related complications and its continued negative efforts on our elders, families, youth and children; and

3. San Juan Chapter has been informed that according to the Navajo Area Indian Health Service that there are 25,000.00 Navajos with diabetes and another 75,000 are pre-diabetic. The Sweet Success data reports the following in 2011: 31% of Navajo Pregnancies were complicated by diabetes; 89% of these women had pre-pregnancy Body Mass Index (BMI's) in the overweight or obese range; and

4. San Juan Chapter has been informed that it costs over \$13,000 per person annually to treat diabetes and the cost for treating diabetes related complications can exceed \$100,000; and

5. San Juan Chapter has been informed that in the past two decades, the prevalence of overweight and obesity increased dramatically among our Navajo adults and children. In 2009 the obesity rate within the eight service units of the Navajo Area Indian Health Service range from 23% to 60% and the overweight rate ranged from 17% to 39% for all age groups; and

6. San Juan Chapter has been informed that overweight and obesity are significant risk factors for many debilitating diseases and conditions that include heart disease, hypertension, colon and breast cancer, arthritis, sleep apnea, respiratory problems, reproductive complications, and diabetes. Overweight is the most important risk factor for the development for Type 2 Diabetes in youth; and

7. San Juan Chapter has been informed that Sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food contribute to obesity. Sugar sweetened beverages are the largest single source of added sweeteners in the United States diet. Each 12-ounce soft drink per day consumed by children increases their odds of becoming obese by 60%. High soft drink consumption increases the risk of diabetes by 38% in women, and

8. San Juan Chapter has been informed that an increase in the cost of sugar-sweetened beverages to include soda pop, energy drinks, fruit drinks, fruit punch, sweetened tea, sport drinks, etc., and junk food to include chips, candy, cookies pastries, etc., will reduce purchasing and consumption, thereby reducing the risk for overweight and obesity, diabetes and the associated health complications; and

9. San Juan Chapter has been informed that the taxation of two percent (2%) tax increase on all sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food would reduce consumption of these items, improve nutrition, decrease obesity and diabetes and improve the overall well-being of our Navajo people.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

1. San Juan Chapter and its community members hereby supports the DCAA Sugar Sweetened Beverage/Junk Food Taxation Initiative to increase the cost of super-sweetened beverages and junk food by imposing a 2% tax increase on the Navajo Nation.

CERTIFICATION

We hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was duly considered by the San Juan Chapter at a duly called meeting at San Juan Chapter, (New Mexico) Navajo Nation, at which a quorum was present and that same was passed by a vote of 27 in favor, 0 opposed and 1 abstained on this 19th day of May, 2013.

Motion by: Angie Benally
Second by: Tennille ML Keswood


Rickie Nez, Chapter President


Robert C. Begay, Chapter Vice President


Esther Keeswood-Begay, Sec/Treasurer

Lorenzo Bates, Council Delegate



NEWCOMB CHAPTER – NAVAJO NATION

P.O. Box # 7946, Newcomb, New Mexico 87455; Phone: 505.686-3300 Fax: 505.696.5475

FY 2013

NWCB-060913-077

Resolution of the Newcomb Chapter

SUPPORTING THE DINE COMMUNITY ADVOCACY ALLIANCE (DCAA) SUGAR-SWEETENED BEVERAGE/JUNK FOOD INITIATIVE BY IMPOSING A TWO PERCENT (2%) SALES TAX INCREASE ON THE NAVAJO NATION

WHEREAS:

1. The Newcomb Chapter is a duly certified Chapter governmental of the Navajo Nation with delegated authority to adopt ordinances and to adopt plans on matters of local concerns in the best interest of its local community membership; and
2. Pursuant to 26 N.N.C. Section 1 (B) Newcomb Chapter is vested with the authority to review all matters affecting the community and make appropriate correction when necessary and make recommendations to the Navajo Nation and other local agencies for appropriate actions; and
3. The Dine Community Advocacy Alliance (DCAA) was established on March 2012 and includes seventy (70) Community Advocates representing communities across the Navajo Nation; and
4. The DCAA was activated as a response to the high rate of diabetes, obesity, the related complications and its continues negative effects on our elders, families, youth and children; and
5. According to Navajo Area Indian Health Services there are 25,000 Navajos with diabetes and another 75,000 are pre-diabetic. The Sweet Success data reports the following in 2011: 31% of Navajo pregnancies were complicated by diabetes; 89% of these women had pre-pregnancy Body Mass Index (BMI's) in the overweight or obese range; and
6. At an average, its cost over \$13,000 per person annually to treat diabetes and can exceed \$100,000 in related complications; and
7. In the past two decades, the prevalence of overweight and obesity increased dramatically among our Navajo adults and children. In 2009, obesity rate within the eight service units of the Navajo Area Indian Health Service range from 23% to 60% and the overweight rate ranged from 17% to 39% for all age groups; and
8. Overweight and obesity are significant risk factors for many debilitating diseases and conditions that include heart disease, hypertension, colon and breast cancer, arthritis, sleep apnea, respiratory problems, reproductive complications, and diabetes. Overweight is the most important risk factor for development for Type-2 Diabetes in youth; and
9. Sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food contribute to obesity. Sugar-sweetened beverages are the largest single source of added sweeteners in the United States diet. Each 12-ounce soft drink per day consumed by children increases their odds of becoming obese by 60%. High soft drink consumption increases the risk of diabetes by 38% in women; and
10. An increase in the cost of sugar-sweetened beverages to include soda pop, energy drinks, fruit drinks, fruit punch, sweetened tea, sports drinks, etc., and junk food to include chips, candy, cookies, pastries, etc., will reduce purchasing and consumption, thereby reducing the risk for overweight and obesity, diabetes and the associated health complications; and

11. The taxation of two percent (2%) tax on all sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food would reduce consumption of these items, improve nutrition, decrease obesity and diabetes, and improve overall well-being of our Navajo people; and
12. The revenue generated from the tax will be earmarked for communities in accordance with local Community Land Use Plans approved by Navajo Nation Chapters to plan for community originated and owned wellness initiatives such as wellness centers, community parks, basketball courts, walking, running and bike trails, community gardens, family picnic grounds and health education classes.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

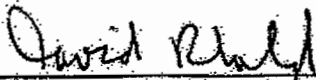
The Newcomb Chapter Membership hereby approves and supports the Dine Community Advocacy Alliance (DCAA) Sugar-Sweetened Beverage/Junk Food initiative by imposing a two percent (2%) Sales Tax increase on the Navajo Nation.

CERTIFICATION

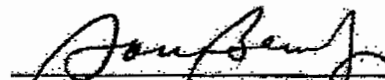
We, hereby certify that the foregoing Chapter Resolution was considered by the Newcomb Chapter membership at a duly called Chapter meeting at Newcomb, Navajo Nation (New Mexico) at which a quorum was present and that same was passed by a vote of 26 in favor, 01 opposed, 02 abstained this 9th day of June, 2013.

Motioned: Richard F. John

Seconded: Jimmy E. Nez



David Randolph Sr., Chapter President



Donna L. Benally, Chapter Secretary/Treasurer

COVE CHAPTER GOVERNMENT & THE NAVAJO NATION

James Benally, Chapter President
Harrison Dick, Chapter Secretary/Treasurer

Thomas Young, Chapter Vice-President
David L. Tom, Council Delegate

COV-13-072

Resolution of the Cove Chapter of the Navajo Nation

SUPPORTING THE DINE 'COMMUNITY ADVOCACY ALLIANCE (DCAA) SWEETENED BEVERAGES/JUNK FOOD INITIATIVE BY IMPOSING A TWO PERCENT (2%) SALES TAX INCREASE AND ELIMINATING TAX ON FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES ON THE NAVAJO NATION.

WHEREAS:

1. Pursuant to the "Local Governance Act", Title 26 N.N.C. Chapter 1, Section 3 (s), the Cove Chapter was established as a Chapter of the Navajo Nation Government by the Navajo Nation Council Resolution Number CAP-34-98; and
2. Pursuant to Chapter 1, Sub Chapter 1, Section 131 (1) (2), of the Same "Act" The Cove Chapter has the responsibility and authority to promote, protect and preserve the interest and general welfare including the safety of its community people, programs, property and
3. Pursuant to the same resolution No. CAP-34-98, the Cove Chapter is a duly certified chapter of the Navajo Nation Government and is vested with the authority and responsibility to plan and implement projects in the best interest of the community; and
4. The Dine' Community Advocacy Alliance (DCAA) was established on March 2012 and includes approximately 55 Community Advocates representing communities across the Navajo Nation. The DCAA was a response to the high rate of diabetes, obesity, related complications and continue of negative effects on our elders, families, youth and children. According to Navajo Area Indian Health Services there are 25,000 Navajo with diabetes related complication can exceed \$100,000; and
5. In the past two decades, the prevalence of overweight and obesity dramatically among our Navajo adults and children. In 2009 the obesity rate within the eight service units of the Navajo Area Indian Health Services range from 23% to 60% and the overweight rate ranged 17% to 39% for all age groups; and
6. Sweetened beverages and junk food contribute to obesity. Sweetened beverages are the largest single source of added sweeteners in the United States diet. In each 12

Post Office Box #378; Red Valley AZ 86544; Phone (928) 653-5806; Fax (928) 653-5808;

Email: cove@navajochapter.org.

ounce soft drink per day consumed by children increase their odds of becoming obese by 60%. High in soft drink consumption increase the risk of diabetes by 38% in women. In increase in the cost of sweetened beverages to include soda pop, energy drinks, fruit drinks, fruit punch, sweetened tea, sports drinks, chips, candy, cookies, pastries etc., will reduce purchasing and consumption, thereby reducing the risk for overweight and obesity, diabetes and the associated health complication; and

7. The Taxation of two percent (2%) tax on all sweetened beverages and junk food would reduce consumption of these items, in addition to NO tax on fresh and vegetables, that will improve nutrition, decrease obesity and diabetes and improve the overall well-being of our Navajo people; and
8. The revenue generated from the tax will be embarked for communities to plan for community originated and owned wellness initiatives such as wellness centers, community parks, basketball courts, walking, running and bike trails, community gardens, family picnic grounds and health education classes. There is a large public support for the propose tax increase on sweetened beverage and junk food and elimination of tax on fresh fruits and vegetables among communities across the Navajo Nation.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

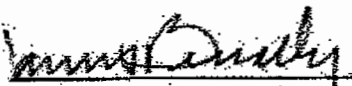
1. Supporting the Dine' Community Advocacy Alliance (DCAA) Sweetened Beverages/Junk Food initiative imposing a two percent (2%) Sales Tax increase and eliminating tax on fresh fruits and vegetables on the Navajo Nation.

CERTIFICATION

We, the undersigned certify the foregoing resolution was presented to the Cove Chapter at a duly called meeting at the Cove, Navajo Nation, Arizona and which a quorum was present and that same was passed by a vote 27 in favor 00 oppose 05 abstention, this 13th of June 2013.

Motioned: NANCY BENALLY

Second: JACK LEE FRAZIER


James Benally, President
Cove Chapter

RESOLUTION OF THE SHEEPSPRINGS CHAPTER
Resolution No. SS.13.05.25

SUPPORTING THE DINÉ COMMUNITY ADVOCACY ALLIANCE (DCAA) SWEETENED BEVERAGES/JUNK FOOD INITIATIVE BY IMPOSING A TWO PERCENT (2%) SALES TAX INCREASE AND ELIMINATING TAX ON FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES ON THE NAVAJO NATION

WHEREAS:

1. The Sheepsprings Chapter is a certified local government unit of the Navajo Nation and each Chapter is authorized by 2 N.T.C. 4001 and 4029(a) to review and promote matters that affect the local community and to make appropriate recommendations to the Navajo Nation, Federal, State, County and local agencies for consideration and/or approval; and
2. Pursuant to 26 Navajo Nation Code, Section 103 (A), the members of each Chapter, at a duly called meeting, are authorized to oversee the authority delegated to the Chapter pursuant to this act; and
3. The Diné Community Advocacy Alliance (DCAA) was established on March 2012 and includes approximately 55 Community Advocates representing communities across the Navajo Nation; and
4. The DCAA was activated as a response to the high rate of diabetes, obesity, the related complications and its continued negative effects on our elders, families, youth and children; and
5. According to Navajo Area Indian Health Service there are 25,000 Navajos with diabetes and another 75,000 are pre-diabetic. The Sweet Success data reports the following in 2011: 31% of Navajo pregnancies were complicated by diabetes; 89% of these women had pre-pregnancy Body Mass Index (BMI's) in the overweight or obese range; and
6. At an average, it costs over \$13,000 per person annually to treat diabetes. The cost for treating diabetes related complications can exceed \$100,000; and
7. In the past two decades, the prevalence of overweight and obesity increased dramatically among our Navajo adults and children. In 2009 the obesity rate within the eight service units of the Navajo Area Indian Health Service range from 23% to 60% and the overweight rate ranged from 17% to 39% for all age groups; and
8. Overweight and obesity are significant risk factors for many debilitating diseases and conditions that include heart disease, hypertension, colon and breast cancer, arthritis, sleep apnea, respiratory problems, reproductive complications, and diabetes. Overweight is the most important risk factor for the development for Type 2 Diabetes in youth; and
9. Sweetened beverages and junk food contribute to obesity. Sweetened beverages are the largest single source of added sweeteners in the United States diet. Each 12-ounce soft drink per day consumed by children increases their odds of becoming obese by 60%. High soft drink consumption increases the risk of diabetes by 38% in women; and
10. An increase in the cost of sweetened beverages to include soda pop, energy drinks, fruit drinks, fruit punch, sweetened tea, sports drinks, etc. and junk food to include chips, candy, cookies, pastries, etc., will reduce purchasing and consumption, thereby reducing the risk for overweight and obesity, diabetes and the associated health complications; and

13. The taxation of two percent (2%) tax on all sweetened beverages and junk food would reduce consumption of these items, in addition to no tax on fresh fruits and vegetables, that will improve nutrition, decrease obesity and diabetes and improve the overall well-being of our Navajo people; and
14. The revenue generated from the tax will be earmarked for communities to plan for community originated and owned wellness initiatives such as wellness centers, community parks, basketball courts, walking, running and bike trails, community gardens, family picnic grounds, and health education classes; and
15. There is a large public support for the propose tax increase on sweetened beverages and junk food and elimination of tax on fresh fruits and vegetables among communities across the Navajo Nation.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT

The Sheepsprings Chapter supports the DCAA Sweetened Beverage/Junk Food Taxation to increase the cost of sweetened beverages and junk food by imposing a 2% tax increase and eliminating tax on fresh fruits and vegetables initiative on the Navajo Nation.

CERTIFICATION

WE HEREBY CERTIFY the foregoing resolution was duly considered by Sheepsprings Chapter, at a duly called meeting at the Sheepsprings Chapter, Navajo Nation, New Mexico, at which a quorum was present and that same was passed with a vote of 7 in favor, 1 opposed, and 4 abstained this 13th day of May, 2013.

Motion: Tommy Sandman

Second: Theresa Foster

Dwight Smith
Chapter President

Louise Charley
Chapter Vice President

Sally Amfoss
Chapter Secretary/Treasurer

[Signature]
Council Delegate



NORTHERN NAVAJO AGENCY COUNCIL RESOLUTION

NNAC-45-092113A

**SUPPORTING THE DINÉ COMMUNITY ADVOCACY ALLIANCE (DCAA) LEGISLATION, "THE
HEALTHY DINÉ NATION ACT OF 2013" ON THE NAVAJO NATION**

WHEREAS:

1. The Northern Navajo Agency Council is a recognized political subdivision of the Navajo Nation and has the authority to advocate and make appropriate recommendations on behalf of the 20 Northern Navajo Agency chapters to the Navajo Nation Government, Federal, State, and local entities for appropriate action; and
2. Pursuant to 26 Navajo Nation Code, Section 103 (A), the members of each Chapter, at a duly called meeting, are authorized to oversee the authority delegated to the Chapter pursuant to this act; and
3. The Diné Community Advocacy Alliance (DCAA) was established on March 2012 and includes approximately 55 Community Advocates representing communities across the Navajo Nation; and
4. The DCAA was activated as a response to the high rate of diabetes, obesity, the related complications and its continued negative effects on our elders, families, youth and children; and
5. According to Navajo Area Indian Health Service there are 25,000 Navajos with diabetes and another 75,000 are pre-diabetic. The Sweet Success data reports the following in 2011: 31% of Navajo pregnancies were complicated by diabetes; 89% of these women had pre-pregnancy Body Mass Index (BMI's) in the overweight or obese range; and
6. At an average, it costs over \$13,000 per person annually to treat diabetes. The cost for treating diabetes related complications can exceed \$100,000; and
7. In the past two decades, the prevalence of overweight and obesity increased dramatically among our Navajo adults and children. In 2009 the obesity rate within the eight service units of the Navajo Area Indian Health Service range from 23% to 60% and the overweight rate ranged from 17% to 39% for all age groups; and
8. Overweight and obesity are significant risk factors for many debilitating diseases and conditions that include heart disease, hypertension, colon and breast cancer, arthritis, sleep apnea, respiratory problems, reproductive complications, and diabetes. Overweight is the most important risk factor for the development for Type 2 Diabetes in youth; and
9. Sweetened beverages and junk food contribute to obesity. Sweetened beverages are the largest single source of added sweeteners in the United States diet. Each 12-ounce soft drink per day consumed by children increases their odds of becoming obese by 60%. High soft drink consumption increases the risk of diabetes by 38% in women; and
10. An increase of quality and nutritious foods such as fresh fruits, vegetables, and nuts contains healthy vitamins and minerals supports strong body, immune, digestive, and other body systems, and water without added sugars, chemicals, and other un-natural additives, which prevents obesity and diabetes; and,

11. The Healthy Dine' Nation Act of 2013 is a new tax to improve the health and wellness of the Navajo people that will improve nutrition, decrease obesity and diabetes, under the following provisions:
- a. No sales tax on fresh fruits, vegetables, nuts, nut butters, seeds, and water to encourage the purchase and consumption of nutritious foods; and
 - b. The taxation of two percent (2%) tax on all sweetened beverages to include such items as soda pop, energy drinks, fruit drinks, fruit punch, sweetened tea, sports drinks, etc., and junk food to include such items as chips, candy, cookies, pastries, etc., that will reduce their purchase and consumption; and
 - c. The revenue generated from the tax will be earmarked for communities to plan for community originated and owned wellness initiatives such as fitness equipment, community parks, basketball courts, walking, running and bike trails, community gardens, farmer markets, family picnic grounds, health education classes, farming activities; and
15. There is a large public and chapter support for the proposed tax on sweetened beverages and junk food and elimination of tax on fresh fruits, vegetables, nuts, nut butters, seeds, and water among communities across the Navajo Nation.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT

1. The Northern Agency Council hereby supports the Dine' Community Advocacy Alliance's "The Healthy Dine' Nation Act of 2013" on the Navajo Nation.

CERTIFICATION

We hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was duly considered by the Northern Navajo Agency Council at a duly called meeting in Sanostee Chapter, New Mexico at which a quorum was present and that same was passed by a vote of 46 in favor, 03 opposed, and 03 abstained, , this 21st day of September 2013.

Motion: Bill Todachennie

Second: Esther Keeswood-Begay


David John, Chairperson

Jerry Bodie, Vice Chairperson


Nancy Begay, Secretary



Council Delegate:
Kenneth Maryboy

Aneth Chapter
Aneth, (Navajo Nation) Utah



Chapter Officers:
Darrell Williams, President
Bill Todachennie, Vice-President
Brenda Brown, Secretary/Treasurer
Calvin Thomas, Grazing Committee

RESOLUTION
AC-OCT-14-003

SUPPORTING THE DINE COMMUNITY ADVOCACY ALLIANCE (DCAA) LEGISLATION, "THE HEALTHY DINE NATION ACT OF 2013" ON THE NAVAJO NATION

WHEREAS:

1. Pursuant to Navajo Tribal Council Resolution No. CMY-23-79, the Aneth Chapter is duly certified and recognized as an official local unit of the Navajo Nation Government with all duties, responsibilities, and authorities conferred according to 26 N.N.C. § 101 *et seq.* and has the power and authority to enact plans and development goals that are in the best interest of the community and to recommend, support, and approve community related projects; and
2. The Dine Community Advocacy Alliance (DCAA) was established on March, 2012 and includes approximately 55 Community Advocates representing communities across the Navajo Nation; and
3. The DCAA was activated as a response to the high rate of diabetes, obesity, the related complications and its continued negative effects on our elders, families, youth and children; and
4. According to Navjo Area Indian Health Services there are 25,000 Navajos with diabetes and another 75,000 are pre-diabetic. The Sweet Success data reports the following in 2011: 31% of Navajo pregnancies were complicated by diabetes; 89% of these women had pre-pregnancy Body Mass Index (BMX's) in the overweight or obese range; and
5. At an average, it costs over \$13,000 per person annually to treat diabetes. The cost for treating diabetes related complications can exceed \$ 100,000; and
6. In the past two decades, the prevalence of overweight and obesity increased dramatically among our Navajo adults and children. In 2009 the obesity rate within the eight service units of the Navajo Area Indian Health Service range from 23% to 60% and the overweight rate ranged from 17% to 39% for all ages groups; and
7. Overweight and obesity are significant risk factors for many debilitating diseases and conditions that include heart disease, hypertension, colon, and breast cancer, arthritis, sleep apnea, respiratory problems, reproductive complications, and diabetes. Overweight is the most important risk factor for the development for Type 2 Diabetes in youth; and
8. Sweetened beverages and junk food contribute to obesity. Sweetened beverages are the largest single source of added sweeteners in the United States diet. Each 12-ounce soft drink per day consumed by children increases their odds of becoming obese by 60%. High soft drink consumption increases the risk of diabetes by 38% in women; and
9. An increase of quality and nutritious foods such as fresh fruits, vegetables and nuts contains healthy vitamins and minerals supports strong body, immune, digestive, and other body systems, and water without added sugars, chemicals, and other unnatural additives, which prevents obesity and diabetes; and

10. The Healthy Dine Nation Act of 2013 is a new tax to improve the health and wellness of the Navajo people that will improve nutrition, decrease obesity and diabetes, under the following provisions:
 - a. No sales tax on fresh fruits, vegetables, nuts, nut butters, seeds, and water to encourage the purchase and consumption of nutritious foods; and
 - b. The taxation of two percent (2%) tax on all sweetened beverages to include such items as soda pop, energy drinks, fruit drinks, fruit punch, sweetened tea, sports drinks, etc., and junk food to include such items as chips, candy, cookies, pastries, etc., that will reduce their purchase and consumption; and
 - c. The revenue generated from the tax will be earmarked for communities to plan for community originated and owned wellness initiatives such as fitness equipment, community parks, basketball courts, walking, running, and bike trails, community gardens, farmer markets, family picnic grounds, health education classes, farming activities; and
11. There is a large public and chapter support for the proposed tax on sweetened beverages and junk food and elimination of tax on fresh fruits, vegetables, nuts, nut butters, seeds, and water among communities across the Navajo Nation.
12. The Aneth Chapter accepts and approves this request which was presented before the Aneth Chapter Membership in which a legal quorum was present.

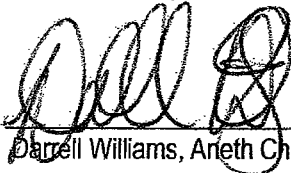
NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

Aneth Chapter hereby supports the Dine Community Advocacy Alliance's "The Healthy Dine' Nation Act of 2013" on the Navajo Nation.

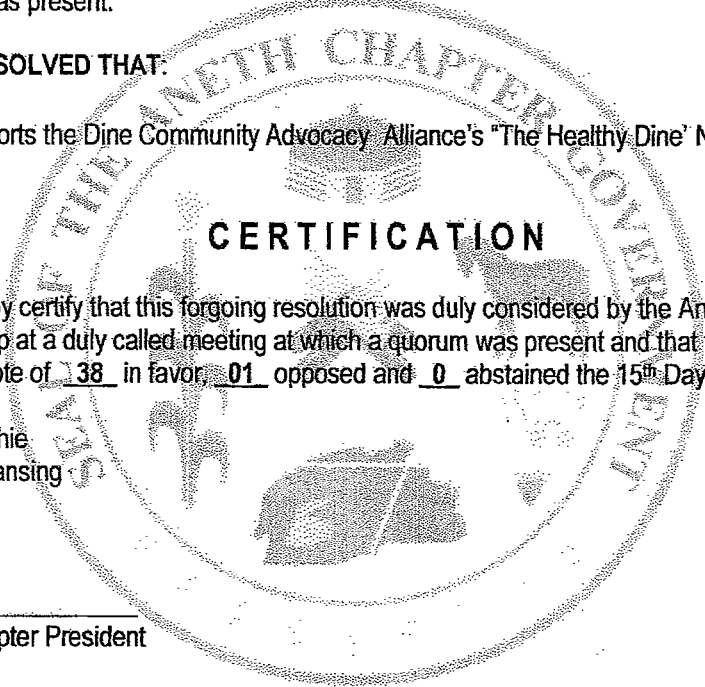
CERTIFICATION

We hereby certify that this forgoing resolution was duly considered by the Aneth Chapter Membership at a duly called meeting at which a quorum was present and that the same was passed with a vote of 38 in favor, 01 opposed and 0 abstained the 15th Day, of October, 2013.

Motioned by: Helen Archie
Seconded by: Harriett Lansing



Darrell Williams, Aneth Chapter President





EASTERN NAVAJO HEALTH BOARD

CHAIR – Jeanette Vice

VICE CHAIR – Lenajean Morgan

Secretary – Helen Lewis

ENHB-12/2012-01

RESOLUTION OF THE EASTERN NAVAJO HEALTH BOARD

SUPPORTING THE DINÉ COMMUNITY ADVOCACY ALLIANCE (DCAA) SUGAR-SWEETENED BEVERAGES/JUNK FOOD INITIATIVE BY IMPOSING A ONE PERCENT (1%) SALES TAX INCREASE ON THE NAVAJO NATION

WHEREAS:

1. The Eastern Navajo Health Board was established by Navajo Tribal Council Resolution, CMY-46-80, and is given the responsibility of promoting the interest and welfare of the Navajo People regarding all health and health-related plans and;
2. The Diné Community Advocacy Alliance (DCAA) was established on March 2012 and includes 70 Community Advocates representing communities across the Navajo Nation; and
3. The DCAA was activated as a response to the high rate of diabetes, obesity, the related complications and its continued negative effects on our elders, families, youth and children; and
4. According to Navajo Area Indian Health Service there are 25,000 Navajos with diabetes and another 75,000 are pre-diabetic. The Sweet Success data reports the following in 2011: 31% of Navajo pregnancies were complicated by diabetes; 89% of these women had pre-pregnancy Body Mass Index (BMI's) in the overweight or obese range; and
5. At an average, it costs over \$13,000 per person annually to treat diabetes. The cost for treating diabetes related complications can exceed \$100,000; and
6. In the past two decades, the prevalence of overweight and obesity increased dramatically among our Navajo adults and children. In 2009 the obesity rate within the eight service units of the Navajo Area Indian Health Service range from 23% to 60% and the overweight rate ranged from 17% to 39% for all age groups; and
7. Overweight and obesity are significant risk factors for many debilitating diseases and conditions that include heart disease, hypertension, colon and breast cancer, arthritis, sleep apnea, respiratory problems, reproductive complications, and diabetes. Overweight is the most important risk factor for the development for type 2 diabetes in youth; and
8. Sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food contribute to obesity. Sugar sweetened beverages are the largest single source of added sweeteners in the United States diet. Each 12-ounce soft drink per day consumed by children increases their odds of becoming obese by 60%. High soft drink consumption increases the risk of diabetes by 38% in women; and
9. An increase in the cost of sugar-sweetened beverages to include soda pop, energy drinks, fruit drinks, fruit punch, sweetened tea, sports drinks, etc. and junk food to include chips, candy, cookies, pastries, etc. , will reduce purchasing and consumption, thereby reducing the risk for overweight and obesity, diabetes and the associated health complications; and
10. The taxation of two percent (2%) tax on all sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food would reduce consumption of these items, improve nutrition, decrease obesity and diabetes and improve the overall well-being of our Navajo people; and



EASTERN NAVAJO HEALTH BOARD

CHAIR – Jeanette Vice

VICE CHAIR – Lenajean Morgan

Secretary – Helen Lewis

11. The revenue generated from the tax will be earmarked for communities to plan for community originated and owned wellness initiatives such as wellness centers, community parks, basketball courts, walking, running and bike trails, community gardens, family picnic grounds, and health education classes.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT

1. The Eastern Navajo Health Board of the Navajo Nation supports the proposed tax increase on sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food among communities across the Navajo Nation.
2. The Eastern Navajo Health Board of the Navajo Nation supports and accepts the DCAA Sugar Sweetened Beverage/Junk Food Taxation Initiative to increase the cost of sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food by imposing a 1% tax increase on the Navajo Nation.

CERTIFICATION

We hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was duly considered by the Eastern Navajo Health Board and community at a duly called meeting at the Eastern Navajo Health Board meeting in Crownpoint, New Mexico, at which a quorum was present and was passed by a vote of 9 in favor, 0 opposed, and 1 abstention, on the 3rd day of December 03, 2012.

Motioned:

Anita David

Seconded:

Martha Charley



Lenajean Morgan, Vice Chair

RESOLUTION OF THE KAYENTA CHAPTER FARM BOARD

Resolution No. _____

SUPPORTING THE DINÉ COMMUNITY ADVOCACY ALLIANCE (DCAA) INITIATIVE BY IMPOSING A TWO PERCENT (2%) SALES TAX INCREASE ON SWEETENED BEVERAGES AND JUNK FOOD AND ELIMINATING TAX ON FRESH FRUITS, VEGETABLES AND WATER ON THE NAVAJO NATION

WHEREAS:

1. The Farm Board of the Kayenta Chapter is a certified local government unit of the Navajo Nation and each Chapter is authorized by 2 N.T.C. 4001 and 4029(a) to review and promote matters that affect the local community and to make appropriate recommendations to the Navajo Nation, Federal, State, County and local agencies for consideration and/or approval; and
2. Pursuant to 26 Navajo Nation Code, Section 103 (A), the members of each Chapter, at a duly called meeting, are authorized to oversee the authority delegated to the Chapter pursuant to this act; and
3. The Diné Community Advocacy Alliance (DCAA) was established on March 2012 and includes approximately 55 Community Advocates representing communities across the Navajo Nation; and
4. The DCAA was activated as a response to the high rate of diabetes, obesity, the related complications and its continued negative effects on our elders, families, youth and children; and
5. According to Navajo Area Indian Health Service there are 25,000 Navajos with diabetes and another 75,000 are pre-diabetic. The Sweet Success data reports the following in 2011: 31% of Navajo pregnancies were complicated by diabetes; 89% of these women had pre-pregnancy Body Mass Index (BMI's) in the overweight or obese range; and
6. At an average, it costs over \$13,000 per person annually to treat diabetes. The cost for treating diabetes related complications can exceed \$100,000; and
7. In the past two decades, the prevalence of overweight and obesity increased dramatically among our Navajo adults and children. In 2009 the obesity rate within the eight service units of the Navajo Area Indian Health Service range from 23% to 60% and the overweight rate ranged from 17% to 39% for all age groups; and
8. Overweight and obesity are significant risk factors for many debilitating diseases and conditions that include heart disease, hypertension, colon and breast cancer, arthritis, sleep apnea, respiratory problems, reproductive complications, and diabetes. Overweight is the most important risk factor for the development for Type 2 Diabetes in youth; and
9. Sweetened beverages and junk food contribute to obesity. Sweetened beverages are the largest single source of added sweeteners in the United States diet. Each 12-ounce soft drink per day consumed by children increases their odds of becoming obese by 60%. High soft drink consumption increases the risk of diabetes by 38% in women; and
10. An increase in the cost of sweetened beverages to include soda pop, energy drinks, fruit drinks, fruit punch, sweetened tea, sports drinks, etc. and junk food to include chips, candy, cookies, pastries, etc., will reduce purchasing and consumption, thereby reducing the risk for overweight and obesity, diabetes and the associated health complications; and

13. The taxation of two percent (2%) tax on all sweetened beverages and junk food would reduce consumption of these items, in addition to no tax on fresh fruits, vegetables, and water that will improve nutrition, decrease obesity and diabetes and improve the overall well-being of our Navajo people; and
14. The revenue generated from the tax will be earmarked for communities to plan for community originated and owned wellness initiatives such as wellness centers, community parks, basketball courts, walking, running and bike trails, community gardens, family picnic grounds, health education classes, farming activities; and
15. There is a large public support for the propose tax increase on sweetened beverages and junk food and elimination of tax on fresh fruits, vegetables and water among communities across the Navajo Nation.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT

The Farm Board of the Kayenta Chapter hereby supports the DCAA Sweetened Beverage/Junk Food Taxation to increase the cost of sweetened beverages and junk food by imposing a 2% tax and eliminating tax on fresh fruits, vegetables, and water initiative on the Navajo Nation.

CERTIFICATION

WE HEREBY CERTIFY the foregoing resolution was duly considered by the Farm Board of the Kayenta Chapter, at a duly called meeting at the NRCS Building in Kayenta, Navajo Nation, Arizona at which a quorum was present and that same was passed with a vote of 3 in favor, 0 opposed, and 0 abstained this 8th day of May, 2013.

Motion:

Ben Edwards

Second:

Rosie Begay

Ben Edwards
Farm Board President

Rosie Begay
Farm Board Vice President

Farm Board Secretary/Treasurer

**Resolution of the
Navajo Nation Human Rights Commission**

**Supporting the Initiative to Promote Navajo People to Eat Healthy Foods and Recognizing
Navajo People Individual Rights and Freedom of Choice**

WHEREAS:

1. Pursuant to 2 N.N.C. § 920, the Navajo Nation Human Rights Commission (herein referred to as "Commission") is established in the Legislative Branch as an entity of the Navajo Nation government; and
2. Pursuant to Navajo Nation Council Resolution CJN-15-08, the purpose of the Commission is to network with local, state, national and international groups and advocate for recognition of Navajo human rights; and educate the public about human rights; and
3. By Resolution NNHRCFEB-02-09, the Commission adopted the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples ("Declaration") as the minimum standard of achievement for the Commission when advocating for and protecting Navajo human rights. The Navajo Nation government advocated for the adoption of the Declaration by providing recommendations during the drafting of the Declaration at the United Nations in Geneva, Switzerland. The Declaration was adopted, after fifteen years of work, by the United Nations General Assembly in September 2007; and
4. The Declaration is unanimously supported by the United Nations' nation-states, including the United States of America. The Declaration provides for minimum legal standard that nation-states must achieve when addressing human rights of indigenous peoples. Furthermore, nation-states have agreed to change their domestic laws and policies in order to advance indigenous human rights expressed in the Declaration. The following articles provide the legal standards to be achieved by nation-states:

Article 21

1. Indigenous peoples have the right, without discrimination, to the improvement of their economic and social conditions, including, inter alia, in the areas of education, employment, vocational training and retraining, housing, sanitation, health and social security.
2. States shall take effective measures and, where appropriate, special measures to ensure continuing improvement of their economic and social conditions. Particular attention shall be paid to the rights and special needs of indigenous elders, women, youth,

children and persons with disabilities.

Article 23

Indigenous peoples have the right to determine and develop priorities and strategies for exercising their right to development. In particular, indigenous peoples have the right to be actively involved in developing and determining health, housing and other economic and social programmes affecting them and, as far as possible, to administer such programmes through their own institutions.

5. The United Nations Human Rights Council ("Human Rights Council") in 2011 established the Working Group on Business and Human Rights. On July 6, 2011, the Human Rights Council by Resolution A/HRC/RES/17/4 adopted the guiding principles on how transnational corporations and businesses need to respect human rights. The Human Rights Council provided the framework for the Working Group on Business and Human Rights. The following is the framework of guiding principles:

"The Framework rests on three pillars. The first is the State duty to protect against human rights abuses by third parties, including business enterprises, through appropriate policies, regulation, and adjudication. The second is the corporate responsibility to respect human rights, which means that business enterprises should act with due diligence to avoid infringing on the rights of others and to address adverse impacts with which they are involved. The third is the need for greater access by victims to effective remedy, both judicial and non-judicial."

6. The Human Rights Council noted in the Working Group on Business and Human Rights guiding principles that nation-states have the obligations to respect, protect and fulfill the human rights and fundamental freedoms. Principle 12 provides that:

"The responsibility of business enterprises to respect human rights refers to internationally recognized human rights – understood, at a minimum, as those expressed in the International Bill of Human Rights and the principles concerning fundamental rights set out in the International Labour Organization's Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work."

The Human Rights Council further commented that:

Depending on circumstances, business enterprises may need to consider additional standards. For instance, enterprises should respect the human rights of individuals belonging to specific groups or populations that require particular attention, where they may have adverse human rights impacts on them. In this connection, United Nations

instruments have elaborated further on the *rights of indigenous peoples*; women; national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities; children; persons with disabilities; and migrant workers and their families. Moreover, in situations of armed conflict enterprises should respect the standards of international humanitarian law. (*Emphasis Added*)

7. Prior to colonization, the Navajo people used traditional food sources composed of grains, vegetables, fruits, meats and fats that were free from preservatives and additives. The traditional foods consist of the following; parsley, wild onions, wild spinach squash, corn, corn mush, wild berries, pinion nuts, peaches, yucca banana, chilchin, sumac berries and wild game like, turkey, antelope meat, squirrel, prairie dog, deer meat, horsemeat and other foods that provided adequate nourishment for healthy living. Sweeteners and sweets were limited to natural foods, like corn cakes, corn milk, watermelon and goat's milk. White flour, canned and processed foods were later introduced to the Navajo people when they were exiled to Fort Sumner, New Mexico in 1863; and
8. In addition to having collective rights, the Commission understands that Navajo people have individual rights and the freedom of choice when purchasing and consuming food, traditional and non-traditional, on and off the Navajo Nation. According to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, every person has the "right to an adequate standard of living, including adequate food." The Commission understands the right to food is a human right recognized under international law that protects the right of all human beings to feed themselves in dignity, either by producing their food or by purchasing it; and
9. The Commission further understands a person needs adequate incomes to exercise the right to purchase food and should not be subjected to taxation when purchasing and consuming food of their freedom of choice. Furthermore, according to Olivier De Schutter, the United Nations Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food, "the right to food is not a right to a minimum ration of calories, proteins and other specific nutrients, or a right to be fed. It is about being guaranteed the right to feed oneself", which include the choices Navajo people make when purchasing and consuming food that are both traditional and non-traditional.

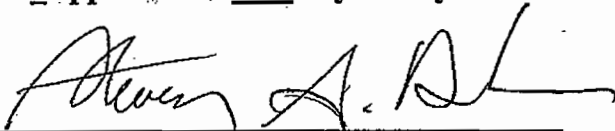
NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

1. The Navajo Nation Human Rights Commission hereby supports the initiative to promote that Navajo people eat healthy foods and exercise health life styles because the Navajo people have the human right to practice and revitalize their cultural traditions and customs, which includes the right to maintain, protect and develop the past, present and future manifestations of their traditional foods and exercises.

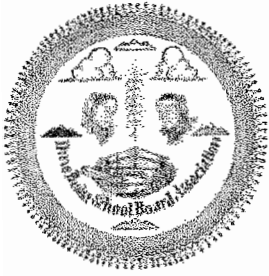
2. The Navajo Nation Human Rights Commission further recognizes that all Navajo people have individual rights and freedom of choice when purchasing and consuming food on and off the Navajo Nation.
3. The Navajo Nation Human Rights Commission further hereby directs the Office of Navajo Nation Human Rights Commission to transmit this resolution to the Navajo Nation Council and the Navajo Nation President and Vice-President, and make available to citizens of the Navajo Nation thorough appropriate means, including, but not limited to, posting the resolution on the Commission's website.

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was duly considered by the Navajo Nation Human Rights Commission at a duly called meeting at St. Michaels, Navajo Nation (Arizona), at which a quorum was present and that it was passed by a vote of 4 in favor and 0 opposed this 12th day of July 2013.



Steven A. Darden, Chairperson



DINÉ BI OLTA SCHOOL BOARD ASSOCIATION, INC.

DBOSBA

P. O. Box 3719
WINDOW ROCK, ARIZONA 86515
TELEPHONE (928) 871-5225 / 5226
FAX (928) 871-5148

**RESOLUTION OF THE
DINÉ BI OLTA SCHOOL BOARD ASSOCIATION**

DBOSBA 13-10-004

Approving the Diné Bi Olta School Board Association (DBOSBA)'s Support For the Diné Community Advocacy Alliance (DCAA)'s Resolution: "Healthy Diné Nation Act Of 2013"

WHEREAS:

1. Pursuant to NNC10§301, The Navajo Nation has established the Diné Bi Olta School Board Association to represent local community school boards at the Navajo Nation. This Association is the only school board association recognized by the Navajo Nation to represent local community school boards; and
2. Pursuant to NNC10§ 302. the Diné Bi Olta School Board Association is authorized to consider educational programs, problems and issues of a Navajo Nation-wide significance; and to make recommendations concerning all BIA-funded schools and local community school boards; and
3. The Diné Bi Olta School Board Association shall take all actions necessary to provide opportunities for local community school boards to share educational problems of mutual concern and to assist them in developing solutions to these problems; to review progress of education on the Navajo Nation, and make proposals, which in the opinion of the Association would improve the education in the Navajo Nation; and
4. The Diné Bi Olta School Board Association has reviewed the findings of the Diné Community Advocacy Alliance (DCAA) regarding the increasingly high rate of diabetes, obesity, the related complications and its continued negative effects on the elderly, youth and school-age children; and
5. According to Navajo Area Indian Health Service there are 25,000 Navajos with diabetes and another 75,000 are pre-diabetic, with at an average, it costs over \$13,000 per person annually to treat diabetes. The cost for treating diabetes related complications can exceed \$100,000; and
6. In the past two decades, the prevalence of overweight and obesity increased dramatically among our Navajo adults and children. In 2009 the obesity rate within the eight service units of the Navajo Area Indian Health Service range from 23% to 60% and the overweight rate ranged from 17% to 39% for all age groups; and

7. It is the best interest of the Navajo local school boards to issue the Diné Bi Olta School Board Association (DBOSBA)'s support for the Diné Community Advocacy Alliance (DCAA)' "Healthy Diné Nation Act Of 2013" as the growing rate of diabetes and related complication are critical to the wellness of Navajo students.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, THAT:

1. The Diné Bi Olta School Board Association, Inc. hereby approves the Diné Bi Olta School Board Association (DBOSBA)'s Support for the Diné Community Advocacy Alliance (DCAA)' "Healthy Diné Nation Act Of 2013"; and its efforts to adopt the "**Healthy Diné Nation Act of 2013**" whose meaning is as follows:

- a. No tax will be imposed on fresh vegetables, fruits, and water as an amendment to the current Navajo sales tax law; and,
- b. As a new type of tax, an increase of a 2% tax on sugar-sweetened beverages to include soda pop, energy drinks, fruit drinks, fruit punch, sweetened teas, sports drinks, etc. and junk food to include chips, candy, cookies, pastries, etc., will reduce purchasing and consumption, thereby reducing the risk for overweight and obesity, diabetes and the associated health complications; and
- c. The revenue generated from the new 2% tax will be earmarked for communities to plan for community originated and owned wellness initiatives such as wellness equipment, community parks, basketball courts, walking, running and bike trails, community gardens, farmer markets, family picnic grounds, and health education classes; and

2. The Diné Bi Olta School Board Association, Inc. hereby requests the Navajo Nation Council and its Committee on Health, Education and Human Services to approve the Diné Community Advocacy Alliance (DCAA)'s Resolution: the "**Healthy Diné Nation Act Of 2013**".

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was duly considered by the Diné Bi Olta School Board Association, Inc. (DBOSBA) at a duly called Special Meeting at which a quorum was present and that the same was adopted by a vote of 5 in favor, 0 opposed, and 1 abstaining, on this 7th day of October, 2013.



Fernie Yazzie, President
THE DINÉ BI OLTA SCHOOL BOARD ASSOCIATION, Inc.

Motion: Genevieve Jackson
Second: Pauleen Billie



Restoring & Celebrating Family Wellness

P.O. Box 160
SHIPROCK, N.M. 87420

March 11, 2013

Dear Honorable Council Delegates of the Twenty Second Navajo Nation Council:

This is a letter of support for the Diné Community Advocacy Alliance (DCAA), a grass root community advocacy group on the Navajo Nation, which is advocating to the Navajo Nation Council to enact legislation and policy to impose sales tax on soda, sugar sweetened beverages, and junk food sold across the Navajo Reservation.

The continued high availability and huge consumption of soda, sugar sweetened beverages and junk food has provided an environment on the Navajo Nation that has led to decreased health and well being among the Navajo People, and an increase in overweight and obesity. It has become imperative that policy, laws and legislation be enacted to bring forth education, awareness and enforcement to allow the Navajo People as consumers to make the appropriate choices as necessary to live a long life of health and wellness.

The revenue generated from the sales tax will be returned to the Navajo People through the Navajo Division of Community Development (NDCD) that provides funding to the 110 Navajo Nation Chapters throughout the Navajo Nation. The funds will be made available to be utilized by the community people to fund projects for wellness activities like the following: 1) Walking, Running, Biking Trails, 2) Playgrounds, 3) Sports Courts & Fields (e.g. Basketball, Softball, etc.), 4) Physical Activity Classes & Fitness Facilities, 5) Gardening.

The funds will also benefit the Farm Boards, Farm Committees and the Community Land Use Planning Committees that act as a focal point at the community level for planning, project development and securing land for projects that benefit its membership.

Respectfully,

Keno Zahney
Community Member
RCFW Member

We are committed to strengthening families and nurturing positive changes in our communities.

RESTORING & CELEBRATING FAMILY WELLNESS COMMITTEE: NORTHERN NAVAJO CHAPTERS & COMMUNITY VOLUNTEERS, CHR-OUTREACH, HEALTH PROMOTION/DISEASE PREVENTION, DEPARTMENT OF BEHAVIORAL HEALTH SERVICES/DINÉ BAHQZHO COALITION, OFFICE OF YOUTH DEVELOPMENT/SHIPROCK BOYS & GIRLS CLUB, SAN JUAN COUNTY PARTNERSHIP, SHIPROCK BRANCH LIBRARY, TEEN LIFE CENTER, SOCIAL SERVICES FAMILY VIOLENCE PREVENTION PROGRAM, PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING, SHIPROCK LAW ENFORCEMENT & CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS, NAVAJO HEALTH EDUCATION/HIV PREVENTION PROGRAM, FAMILY ROOTS & WINGS, SHIPROCK NAVAJO PEACEMAKING, NAVAJO DEPARTMENT OF WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT, HEALING CIRCLE DROP-IN CENTER, AND NORTHERN DINÉ YOUTH COMMITTEE.



THE HEALING CIRCLE DROP-IN CENTER

P.O. BOX 3850

Shiprock, NM 87420

505-368-4587

March 12, 2013

Dear Honorable Council Delegates of the Twenty Second Navajo Nation Council:

This is a letter of support for the Diné Community Advocacy Alliance (DCAA), a grass root community advocacy group on the Navajo Nation, which is advocating to the Navajo Nation Council, to enact legislation and policy to impose sales tax on soda, sugar sweetened beverages, and junk food that is being sold across the Navajo Reservation. Due to the high consumption of these items in convenience stores, grocery stores and trading posts, the revenues generated in the form of sales tax will be utilized for the consumers on the Navajo Nation.

The continued high availability and huge consumption of soda, sugar sweetened beverages and junk food has provided an environment on the Navajo Nation has led to a decreased health and well being among the Navajo People. It has become imperative that policy, laws and legislation be enacted to bring forth education, awareness and enforcement to allow the Navajo People as consumers make the appropriate choices as necessary to live a long life of health and wellness.

The revenue generated from the sales tax will be returned to the Navajo People through the Navajo Division of Community Development (NDCD) that provides funding to the one hundred ten (110) Navajo Nation Chapters throughout the Navajo Nation. The funds will be made available to be utilized by the community people to fund projects for wellness activities including the following: 1) Playgrounds, 2) Wellness Trails, 3) Fitness Centers, 4) Gardening, 5) Bike Trails/Hiking Trails.

The funds will also benefit the Farm Boards, Farm Committees and the Community Land Use Planning Committees that act as a focal point at the community level for planning, project development and securing land for projects that benefit its membership.

Sincerely,

Healing Circle Drop In Center
Shirley Montoya, Coordinator

THE NAVAJO NATION

HARRY HUBBARD
Chapter President

JONATHAN PERRY
Chapter Vice - President

CHARLES LONG
Chapter Secretary/Treasurer



DANNY SIMPSON
Council Delegate

ANDREW MARTIN
Community Service Coordinator

CHRISTINA P...
Accounts Maintenance Sp...ist

BECENTI CHAPTER

P.O. BOX 708 CROWNPOINT, NM 87313 PHONE: (505) 786-2283/2284 FAX: (505) 786-2285 www.becenti.ndes.org

March 12, 2013

Becenti Chapter
Land Use Planning Committee
P.O. Box 708
Crownpoint, New Mexico 87313

Dear Honorable Council Delegates of the Twenty Second Navajo Nation Council:

This is a letter of support and/or endorsement for the Din4 Community Advocacy Alliance (DCAA), a grass root community advocacy group on the Navajo Nation. The advocacy group is advocating to the Navajo Nation Council to enact legislation and policy to impose sales tax on soda, sugar sweetened beverages, and junk food that is being sold across the Navajo Indian Reservation.

Due to the high consumption of these items in convenience stores, grocery stores and trading posts, revenues generated in the form of sales tax will be utilized by the consumers of the Navajo Nation.

The continued high availability and huge consumption of soda, sugar sweetened beverages and junk food has provided an environment on the Navajo Nation that has led to decreased health and well-being among the Navajo People. It has become imperative that policy, laws and legislation be enacted to bring forth education, awareness and enforcement to allow the Navajo People as consumers to make the appropriate choices necessary to live a long life of health and wellness.

The revenue generated from the sales tax will be returned to the Navajo People through the Navajo Division of Community Development (NDCD) that provides funding to the one hundred ten (110) Navajo Nation Chapters throughout the Navajo Nation. The funds will be made available to be utilized by the community people to fund projects for wellness activities to include the following:

1. Wellness Centers
2. Basketball Courts/Processing/Storage Facilities
3. Walking/Running/Biking Trails
4. Intergenerational & Traditional Wellness Classes
5. Family/Community Picnic Grounds
6. Traditional Food Cooking Classes
7. Navajo Cooperatives w/ Food
8. Traditional Food Education
9. Community Gardens
10. Community Parks/ Playgrounds
11. Farmers Markets

The funds will also benefit the Farm Boards, Farm Committees and the Community Land Use Planning Committees that act as a focal point at the community level for planning, project development and securing land for projects that benefit its membership. If there are any questions, please don't hesitate to call a Din4 Community Advocacy Alliance member at 928 729-2536. Thank you.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Jonathan Perry".

Jonathan Perry, President
Community Land Use Planning Committee



SISTERS IN CIRCLE

P.O. Box 2938
SHIPROCK, NM 87420
(505) 215-0814

March 12, 2013

Dear Honorable Council Delegates of the Twenty Second Navajo Nation Council:

This is a letter of support/endorsement for the Diné Community Advocacy Alliance (DCAA), a grass root community advocacy group on the Navajo Nation, which is advocating to the Navajo Nation Council, to enact legislation and policy to impose sales tax on soda, sugar sweetened beverages, and junk food that is being sold across the Navajo Reservation. Due to the high consumption of these items in convenience stores, grocery stores and trading posts, the revenues generated in the form of sales tax will be utilized for the consumers on the Navajo Nation.

The continued high availability and huge consumption of soda, sugar sweetened beverages and junk food has provided an environment on the Navajo Nation has led to a decreased health and well being among the Navajo People. It has become imperative that policy, laws and legislation be enacted to bring forth education, awareness and enforcement to allow the Navajo People as consumers make the appropriate choices as necessary to live a long life of health and wellness.

The revenue generated from the sales tax will be returned to the Navajo People through the Navajo Division of Community Development (NDCD) that provides funding to the one hundred ten (110) Navajo Nation Chapters throughout the Navajo Nation. The funds will be made available to be utilized by the community people to fund projects for wellness activities including the following: 1) Playgrounds, 2) Wellness Trails, 3) Fitness Centers, 4) Gardening, 5) Bike Trails/Hiking Trails.

The funds will also benefit the Farm Boards, Farm Committees and the Community Land Use Planning Committees that act as a focal point at the community level for planning, project development and securing land for projects that benefit its membership.

Sincerely,

Sisters in Circle

Pyn Francisco-Hosteen, Sisters In Circle Member
Community Member

TO MEET IN "CIRCLE" AS SISTERS/WOMEN TO SUPPORT ONE ANOTHER AND CELEBRATE
OUR UNIQUE GIFTS, TALENTS, AND EXPERIENCES

3/13/2013

Dear Honorable Council Delegates of the Twenty Second Navajo Nation Council:

This is a letter of support/endorsement for the Diné Community Advocacy Alliance (DCAA), a grass root community advocacy group on the Navajo Nation, which is advocating to the Navajo Nation Council, to enact legislation and policy to impose sales tax on soda, sugar sweetened beverages, and junk-food that is being sold across the Navajo Indian Reservation. If a person drinks one 12-ounce can of a sugared drink each day in excess of their body's balance of calories in and calories out, the person will gain fifteen pounds in a year. And most people drink more than 12-ounces when they are drinking a sugared drink. Since extra body weight is associated with diabetes and heart disease, any reduction in the drinking of this source of calories by Navajo people will improve public health. I believe a tax to make sugar drinks more expensive than no calorie drinks would encourage people to consume less sugar drinks and improve Navajo public health.

I work with the eighty Navajo participants who have given their time over the last sixteen years to participate in the Diabetes Prevention Program and Diabetes Prevention Program Outcomes Study. Within this research study, we found that at entry into the study, American Indian participants were eating about 37.5% of their calories from fat each day (the federal recommendation is to eat less than 30% of calories from fat). Junk foods are usually high in fat and some of the calories from fat that our study participants were eating came from junk food. By learning what foods are high in fat, our study participants were able to modify their fat eating and one year after entering the study, women were eating less than 34% of their calories from fat and men were eating less than 30% of their calories from fat. Modifications to lower the fat study participants were eating resulted in weight loss and the Diabetes Prevention Program found that a lifestyle balance program of weight loss and increased activity decreased a person's risk of diabetes by 58%. It would be a great use of the funds generated by a sales tax on junk food to support lifestyle balance programs across the Navajo Nation, to support individuals to lose weight and decrease their risk of diabetes.

I have attached a 'ReThink Your Drink' handout that gives you more information on how much sugar is in popular drinks. I urge you to support the proposed sales tax on soda, sugar sweetened beverages, and junk food. If you have any questions, please don't hesitate to call our office/ me at

Respectfully,



Carol Percy, RN, MS

Diabetes Prevention Program Coordinator

505-368-6345

carol.percy@ihs.gov



Johns Hopkins Center for American Indian Health

621 N. Washington Street Baltimore, MD 21205 tel: (410)955-6931 fax: (410)955-2010

March 18, 2013

Dear Honorable Council Delegates of the Twenty Second Navajo Nation Council:

It is the Johns Hopkins Center for American Indian Health's pleasure to write a letter of support for the Diné Community Advocacy Alliance. The Johns Hopkins Center for American Indian Health's mission is to work in partnership with the American Indian and Alaska Native communities to raise health status, self-sufficiency and health leadership to the highest possible level. We currently support efforts to increase the availability of healthy foods, educate young and old about healthy traditional foods and decrease the burden of Type 2 Diabetes around the Navajo Nation. We are glad to support the Diné Community Advocacy Alliance in their similar efforts.

It is believed that high consumption of sugar sweetened beverages and junk food has greatly contributed to the spread of obesity and diabetes across the United States including the Navajo Nation, and therefore, we support all efforts to decrease the amount of these items sold and consumed on the Navajo Nation. We also support efforts that promote healthy lifestyles and encourage physical activity.

Decreasing that amount of unhealthy foods consumed and increasing the amount of daily physical activity will take individual, community, and system wide change and we work to support individual, organizational, and policy efforts to enact these changes. The funding from the taxation can improve the farming infrastructure across Navajo Nation to improve the availability and affordability of fruits and vegetables among tribal communities to change the choices of food purchased. In addition, health programs and wellness programs can be established on the needs of large and small communities of the Navajo Nation such as wellness centers, physical activities at chapters houses for community members, and building the infrastructure of safe playgrounds and park for families to be more active that are maintained. We believe these are all possible and viable changes that could impact the health and well-being of people across the Navajo Nation and it is imperative that efforts to implement these changes are supported for the future children of Navajo Nation.

If you have any questions, please don't hesitate to call our office/me at (505) 368-4038/4030.

Respectfully,

Gerlene Tsosie, MPH

Center for American Indian Health

Bloomberg School College of Public Health

Johns Hopkins University

THE NORTHERN NAVAJO MEDICAL CENTER

U.S. Indian Health Service

P.O. Box 160

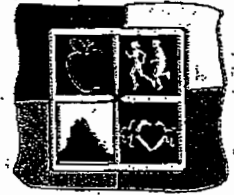
Highway 491 North

Shiprock, NM 87420

(505) 368-6843 office (505) 368-6103 fax



**HEALTH
EDUCATION
CENTER**



March 26, 2013

To Whom It May Concern,

The Health Education Center for Wellness provides education on healthy lifestyles to over 5,000 patients with diabetes and their families. In addition, we offer education on ways to prevent diabetes and obesity. We have classes also on high cholesterol, weight loss, high blood pressure and heart failure. In sum, we provide a wide range of counseling on healthy lifestyles behaviors.

As a result, we are extremely supportive of the proposed Navajo Nation legislation on the taxation of soda pop. These extra funds will enable our communities to focus on increasing available recreational facilities such as playgrounds, soccer fields, walking trails and other places for both kids and adults to get in their physical activity.

Thank you very much for your consideration of this important and forward-thinking legislation. If passed, the Navajo Nation would certainly be a model for the rest of the nation in leading the way on improving healthy behaviors at a population level.

Sincerely,

Kimberly S. Mohs, M.D.
Director, Health Education Center for Wellness
Chair, Internal Medicine

Mission Statement
With knowledge comes wellness

Vision Statement
Helping individuals and families through education and support

McKinley Community Health Alliance

PO Box 1726
Gallup, NM 87305

"It is the mission of the McKinley Community Health Alliance to affect change in systems (i.e. health care, schools, business, government, etc.) that perpetuate health, education, economic, and environmental disparities by engaging individuals and agencies to understand and address the underlying "root" causes of poverty/income inequity, institutional racism, and multi-generational trauma."

April 15, 2013

Navajo Nation Council
PO Box 3390
Window Rock, AZ 86515

-RE: Support Letter

Dear Honorable Council Delegates of the Twenty Second Navajo Nation Council:

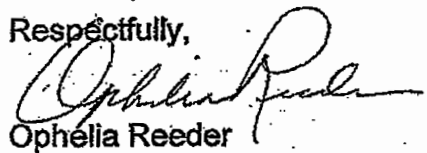
The McKinley Community Health Alliance is writing in support of the Diné Community Advocacy Alliance (DCAA), a grass root community advocacy group on the Navajo Nation, which is advocating to the Navajo Nation Council, to enact legislation and policy to impose sales tax on soda, sugar sweetened beverages, and junk food that is being sold across the Navajo Indian Reservation.

The McKinley Community Health Alliance serves as the comprehensive community health council for the McKinley area. The Health Alliance is keenly aware of the need for more funding and resources across the communities on the Navajo Reservation to improve the health of the Dine People by developing the conditions necessary to combat the epidemic of obesity, diabetes and other health related outcomes.

Thereby, the continued high availability and huge consumption of soda, sugar sweetened beverages and junk food has provided an environment on the Navajo Nation that has led to a decreased health and well being among the Dine People. It has become imperative that policy, laws and legislation be enacted to bring forth education, awareness and enforcement to allow the Dine People as consumers to make the appropriate choices as necessary to live a long healthy life as they have in the past.

If you have any questions, please don't hesitate to call our office at (505) 863-5107.

Respectfully,



Ophelia Reeder

On Behalf of the McKinley Community Health Alliance



New Mexico Healthier Weight Council

A collective effort in providing solutions for healthy living to all New Mexicans

October 9, 2013

The Honorable Johnny Naize, Speaker
The 22nd Navajo Nation Council
Window Rock, Arizona 86515

Dear Honorable Council Delegates of the Twenty Second Navajo Nation Council:

This is a letter of support/endorsement for the Diné Community Advocacy Alliance (DCAA), a grassroots community advocacy group on the Navajo Nation, which is advocating to the Navajo Nation Council, to (1) amend the current Navajo Nation sales tax to eliminate sales tax on fresh fruits, vegetables, seeds, nuts, and water to encourage the purchase and consumption of nutritious foods and drink; and (2) enact a new legislation and policy called "The Healthy Dine' Nation Act of 2013" that would impose a new type of sales tax on soda, sugar sweetened beverages, and junk food that is being sold across the Navajo Indian Reservation. Due to the high consumption of non-nutritious items in convenience stores, grocery stores and trading posts, the consumers of the Navajo Nation will utilize revenues generated in the form of sales tax for local wellness activities.

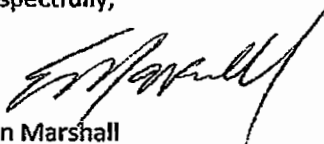
The places where we work, live and play – environments – are the greatest contributor to health and wellness status; greater than genetics or personal choices (which are dependent upon our environments). The continued high availability and huge consumption of soda, sugar sweetened beverages and junk food has created an environment on the Navajo Nation leading to a decreased health and well being among the Navajo People. It has become imperative that policy, laws and legislation be enacted to bring forth education, awareness and enforcement to allow the Navajo People as consumers to make choices as necessary to live a long life of health and wellness.

The revenue generated from the sales tax will be returned to the Navajo People through the Navajo Division of Community Development (NDCD) that provides funding to the one hundred ten (110) Navajo Nation Chapters throughout the Navajo Nation. The funds will be utilized by the community people to fund projects for wellness activities as listed in the "The Healthy Dine' Nation Act of 2013."

The funds will also benefit the Farm Boards, Farm Committees and the Community Land Use Planning Committees which act as a focal point at the community level for planning, project development and securing land for projects that benefit its membership.

If you have any questions, please don't hesitate to call us at 505-980-5355.

Respectfully,


Erin Marshall
Managing Director


Liz Chavez
Co-Chair Board of Directors, 2013-14



FIRST NATIONS
DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE
EDUCATING • ADVOCATING • CAPITALIZING

"We believe that when armed with appropriate resources, Native peoples hold the capacity and ingenuity to ensure the sustainable, economic, spiritual and cultural well-being of their communities."

November 6, 2013

Councilman Johnny Naize
Council Speaker of the Navajo Nation
Navajo Nation Council, Office of the Speaker
P.O. Box 3390
Window Rock, AZ 86515

Dear Council Speaker Naize:

First Nations Development Institute (First Nations), a Native American-controlled and operated nonprofit organization headquartered in Longmont, Colorado, respectfully submits this letter of support for Diné Community Advocacy Alliance (DCAA) and its legislative effort to eliminate taxes on fresh fruits, vegetables and water sold on the Navajo Nation, as well as its legislative effort to pass a 2 percent tax on sugary beverages and junk foods. These groundbreaking efforts are the first of their kind in Indian Country and demonstrate grassroots community commitment and solutions to reduce obesity, diabetes and other negative health consequences that result from high sugar/high fat diets in the Navajo Nation.

For more than 33 years, First Nations has worked with Native tribes and community organizations across the United States to help them control their community/tribal assets and build programs to improve family economic security. We believe that when armed with both financial and technical resources, Native communities have the ability and ingenuity to direct their own economic and political futures.

Related to this is our work in helping Native nations in the area of food-system control. Realizing that the destruction of Native food systems is strongly related to the loss of land and culture, as well as increased rates of diabetes, obesity and other negative health outcomes, First Nations believes that Native food systems are an important asset for Native communities. Thus, efforts like those of DCAA must be supported, as they take strong, decisive steps toward food sovereignty and regaining control of how food items in Native communities are accessed, disbursed and consumed in an effort to improve the lives and well-being of Native people.

First Nations respectfully and wholeheartedly requests that the Navajo Nation Council consider passing the proposed legislative initiatives of DCAA. If enacted, both pieces of legislation will lift the Navajo Nation up as a model for other

Main Office:

2432 Main Street, 2nd Floor • Longmont, Colorado 80501
Tel 303-774-7836 • Fax 303-774-7841

Field Office:

2217 Princess Anne Street, Ste. 111-1 • Fredericksburg, Virginia 22401
Tel 540-371-5615 • Fax 888-371-3686

Native nations to emulate when discussing how policy can be an effective tool toward Native food-system control.

Should you have any questions or comments, please do not hesitate to contact me at (303) 774-7836, or at mroberts@firstnations.org.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Michael E. Roberts", with a stylized flourish at the end.

Michael E. Roberts (*Tlingit*)
President

July 09, 2013

To: Navajo Nation Council

Hello. My name is Christiella Amber Baker. I will be a senior at Crownpoint High School and I am currently ranked number one in my class with a GPA above a 4.0.

I really support and agree with the Dine Community Advocacy Alliance. I believe the 2.1 tax will really change our Navajo Nation. It will create a healthier nation.

I support it because these unhealthy foods are the cause of diabetes and other health concerns. Everyday a child is more at risk with the intake of junk food and drinks that contain way too much sugar.

Our body was not made to take in 29 cubes of sugar. It is not healthy at all. We have young children and toddlers who eat these.

Along time ago our elders would grow their own food and they lived long lives. They would be healthy and not have to worry about certain diseases. Now we are eating junk food and drinks containing too much sugar. It really isn't even considered food when basically it's all just a bunch of chemicals. Some of the chemicals in it are banned in other countries.

Our Navajo people were once a healthy

nation full of proud people. Now we, tormented
by diabetes, obesity and many other problems.
There is one cause. That is the fact that
we consume so much junk food and sugary
drinks. This new tax will help both ways.

It will decrease the number of purchases
which will create healthier people. The people
who still purchase it will have the tax they pay
be given to the chapters and Navajo people.

Thank you for giving me the time you have.
Thank you for reading my letter.

Sincerely,

Christiella Bahr

Crownpoint, NM

P.O. Box 2054 87313

07-09-12

Hello my shanelle C. Josley. Am from Crownpoint, NM. Am 19 years old. I come from a family that has Diabetes and why I think the tax should go up is that I do not want others to have to suffer like my family because it can put stress and anger in their own ^{lives} and their family members. I am a daughter / sister of a diabetic. It can put a lot of stress and anger upon you and your loved ones. It sad to watch your love ones go thru that horrible disease. My father has Type 2 diabetes he found out he was 19 years old. Now he has to go thru dialysis treatment 3 times a week. It put me at risk because I have the gene to have diabetes. And Diabetes can cause kidney failure. So please help our Navajo People to push this Disease off on Rezervation.

Thank-you

To Navajo Nation Council,

July 19, 2013

Hello. My name is Kyla Mazze. I am currently 17 years old and going to be a senior at Champanit High School. I am originally from Champanit, New Mexico. I had just been informed about the 2% tax on the sweetened beverages and junk food and I think it would be a good idea because more people would think that it is expensive and many wouldn't use because of the health problems these cause. I feel that if the tax happens it will be a good benefit for the surrounding communities in the Navajo Nation. I think there is a large number of people who have diabetes and some that are close to having the disease. It should be reduced and hopefully the people do get and eat and drink healthier and not be consuming a lot of sugar. I believe everyone deserves to live a long healthy life and to not have to deal with health problems such as diabetes. And I feel that this would be a big positive change among the Navajo Nation and especially in the younger people.

Date: July 9, 2013
Name: Tina Morgan

To: Navajo Nation Council

Hello my name is Tina P. Morgan. I am originally from Crownpoint, New Mexico. My age is 19 years old, my clans are Black ^{men's clan} streak wood people, and ^{grumpy clan} I would like for the taxes of your food, sugar, and sweetened beverages to go up 50% why is because people have a lot of diabetes and have high blood pressure and it is also dangerous.

Hello my name is Jenevieve Cook my clans are Salt people
Zuni, water edge, towering house. I think this is a great
idea because people who are diabetic need to learn ^{how}
to not eat that much junk food. The Navajo people need to
exercise more than just staying indoors.

Date: July 9, 2013

Sincerely, Jenevieve Cook

Crownpoint NM, 87315

PO Box 802

July 9, 2013
Crownpoint
from Chapter.

To: 2nd legislative. (Navajo nation Council)
It don't matter what happens about the price
just as long as the diabetes on the Navajo
nation will go down & that little children under
10 years old ~~will~~ diabetes rate will decrease.

(Thank you for your time to read this
letter.)

Sincerely, Kynlynn Littleman

Dear Navajo Nation Council

7/9/13

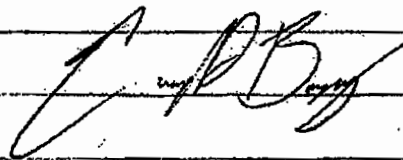
My personal opinion on the two cent
tax increase is a good idea, as always
it goes towards something beneficial for
Navajo communities. For an example it would
be awesome if Crownpoint were to have a
Recreation Health Center because there is
a health issue who is concerned about the rising
rate of obesity within the community.
I am just wishing that the money
goes towards that would help.

Sincerely,
Cliff Ruppel yiji

July 7, 2015

~~July 7, 2015~~

Hello, Mr Navajo Council, I am Everytt Begay. I'm from Crownpoint, NM, and I am 17 years old. I support the whole thing about raising the taxes of sugary products by two cents. I support it because the Navajos really need it because most are over-weight, have diabetes or obese. It will ~~be~~ be good. I am none of the things I said above. And I don't buy junk food and ~~is~~ such. So thank you.



P.O. Box 265, 87313 Crownpoint, NM

July 7, 2013

Hello, My name is Cheyenne. I think it is a good idea to make energy drinks cost more than what they do now. My friend was in the hospital for two days because of that drink. Also for soda, my brother always drinks soda. I try telling him to stop drinking soda and energy drinks but, when he comes home he always has one in his hand. So please do what you need to. Thank you for your time.

Cheyenne Robertson
P.O. Box 210
Crownpoint NM, 87313

- JUN 9, 2013

To Navajo Nation Council:

Whether you put the tax price up and increased it will be good so the population of diabetes would go down, and we will have more healthier people in this community and supporters.

- Raekynn Enrico

Hello Navajo Nation Council! I would like to say I support the 2 cent raise on sugary drinks and junk food. I support this 2 cent raise because I think it would cut back Navajo people from eating and drinking the bad thing for our body. I would like to support it because I see so many of our people over weight and too lazy to do anything. My Name is Berenson C. Bergen From Crownpoint, New Mexico.

DATE: July 01, 2013

NAME: Berenson C. Bergen

Address: PO BOX 1502

Crownpoint, NM 87313

Dear Navajo Nation Council

All I wanna say is that we should make a raise on our taxes for sweetened beverages and junk food. So that us Navajo can stop Diabetes and Obesity. My name is Davison Davis, I'm from Crownpoint, NM. I'm 15 years old.

~~Davison~~

Date: July 9, 2013

Davison Davis

P.O. Box 1967

Crownpoint, NM 87313

May 3, 2013

Niya Robertson
P.O Box 509
Prewitt, NM

Navajo Nation Council
P.O box 3390
Window rock, AZ 86575

Dear Council Delegates:

My name is Niya Robertson; I'm in the 6th grade at Baca / Dlo'ayazhi Community School in Prewitt, New Mexico.

Ya'at'een', Shiei Niya Robertson Yinishy'a Chishi niish li' go, Billig'ana' ba' shish chiin, Kinyaa' Dasichei' tetz sow ei' da' shi' nali'

I'm writing this because I want something fun to look forward this summer. At Baca Chapter, we should have a fantasy factory like Rob Dyrek's, where there's a lot of Skating around.

It would be really nice, because people used to be really active but, ever since electronics came out, everyone started going downhill. People are getting fat, not spending much time with their family, and always on electronics! I'm always sad but, I'd appreciate if you would build a skating rink or park. So, People would lose weight, and hang out with their friends in the summer. So, please do this, it would be really.....AWESOME!!!

Thank you for reading my letter to help my relatives. ☺



Sincerely, *Niya Robertson*

Niya Robertson

May 6, 2013

Marlena Yazzie
P.O. Box 509
Prewitt, NM 87045

Navajo Nation Council:
P.O. Box 3390
Window Rock, AZ 86515

Dear Council Delegates:

My name is Marlena Yazzie; I am in 6th grade at Baca Dlo 'ay azhi Community School in Prewitt, New Mexico.

Ya'at'eeh! Shi ei' Marlena Yazzie yinish'ye Ta'nees zahni niish li go tobaazhni'azhi ba' shish chin.

I represent the Thoreau Chapter and I would most like to have a recreation center because everybody will be active and there will be very much less obesity and diabetes. I would very much like to have kids active. Kids right now are getting big and are less active. Also, the popular thing right now is electronics and people are getting lazy and just on the internet which is not being active.

I best think that we should be certain and just build it for our community. So kids don't have to be bored during the summer or after school. This recreation center would be for all ages. They should play outside instead of playing video games and watching television.

I think the best convenient is to help us build a recreation center and be fit and healthy Thank you for the consideration.



Sincerely, *Marlena Yazzie*
Marlena Yazzie

May 6, 2013

Marjorie S. Newman
PO Box 509
Prewitt, NM 87045

Navajo Nation Council
PO Box 3390
Window Rock, AZ 86515

Dear Council Delegates:-

Mr. Leonard Tsosie visited our school last week. We were very impressed with what he had to say about the duties of the Council Delegates. He encouraged us to write letters to you to voice our concerns for the communities that Baca/Dlo'ay azhi Community School serves.

Our class decided that we should voice some of the concerns that would help improve our home communities. The letters were written by the students to help you remember that they are the future caretakers of our land.

Your time and consideration in reading each letter will be deeply appreciated.

Sincerely,



Marjorie S. Newman

6th Grade Teacher, Baca/Dlo'ay azhi Community Sch.



May 3, 2013

Kristiana Lee
Po box 509
Prewitt, NM 87045

Navajo Nation Council
Po box 3390
Window Rock, AZ. 86515

Dear Council Delegates;

My name is Kristiana, I am in 6th grade at Baca Dlo'ay Azhi, Community School in Prewitt, NM.

Y a 'at' e eh! Shi ei' kristiana Yin l's h.'ye
Todich' iini niish li go. Dzilt' ba 'shish-Chiin.

I wanted to ask the Council Delegates if we can have a recreation center park with a fantasy factory. A fantasy factor is a big skate park with lots of ramps; we also want a fitness center so we won't be obesity and lose our figures.

Our parents are sometimes tired and won't take us to the nearest one like in Gallup. They won't have to go far and use gas just for that. We would appreciate your guidance and financial help through this progress.

Sincerely, *Kristiana Lee*
Kristiana Lee.



May 6, 2013

Navajo Nation Council
P.O. BOX 3390
Window Rock, AZ 86515

Ralim W.
P.O. BOX 509
Prewitt, NM 87045

Dear Council Delegates:

I am a sixth grader at Prewitt Baca/Dlo' ay azhi community school. Most people in Thoreau like to skateboard. I like to skate board. Could Thoreau have a new skate park, a bigger skate park? A lot of people don't get outside a lot during the summer. People could get together more often, get along, and spend more time meeting new other people. Our community could become a better place for everyone to enjoy! The skate park can be for everyone, for free, forever. A lot of people would love a new skate park in Thoreau. Thank you for listening!

Sincerely,
Ralim Westmoreland
Ralim Westmoreland



May 3, 2013

Cameron Martinez
PO Box 509
Prewitt, NM 87045

Navajo Nation Council
PO Box 3390
Window Rock, AZ 86515

Dear Council Delegates:

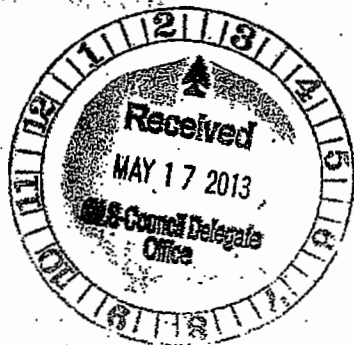
Hi there. My name is Cameron Martinez and I am in the 6th grade at Baca Community School. I think that people would like to have a Horseback Riding Trail Center for kids and adults in Thoreau, New Mexico. I know some people would like it. This would help our people and our community because some people can do more things that are valuable in their life by doing stuff that makes them happy and wanting to get outdoors.

Notice nature is out there. Go explore it, learn it, and help it! Ever since electronics been invented, people have been staying indoors and gaining weight. Those kids/adults can turn diabetic or can turn over-weight. It can also lead them to some kind of disease or even cancer!

The most and main reason I want this is so people can be entertained by the horses, the trail, and the nature. Enjoy the nature that is brought to you!

Sincerely,

Cameron Martinez
Cameron Martinez



May 6, 2013

Marissa Galvan
Po. box 509
Prewitt, NM 87045

Navajo Nation Council
P.O Box 3390

Window Rock, AZ 86515

Dear Council Delegates:

My name is Marissa Galvan. I am in sixth grade at Baca/ Dlo' ay azhi Community School

My Community needs to have a track in Thoreau for people to run on, People who want to run have to run on the road or the sidewalk which is not safe because on the sidewalk, some people just want to relax, They don't want runners on the sidewalk sometimes. On the trail there can be a time when runners can leave and people who have dirt bikes and bikes can ride there.

We want a track because some people can practice, relax, take off stress, and to stay healthy. Right now, there is no place to exercise and come together in Thoreau.

Sincerely,

Marissa Galvan
Marissa Galvan



Kevin Werito
P.O. BOX 509
Prewitt, NM 87045

May 6, 2013

Navajo Nation Council
P.O. box 3390
Window Rock, AZ 86515

Dear Council Delegates:

My name is Kevin Werito. I'm in six grade at Baca/Dlo' ay azhi community school in Prewitt, New Mexico. My class was deciding that we should have a recreation park. I think we should have a soccer field. A soccer field can get us moving and get us healthy. This would be good for our community.

If we had a soccer field. We could have games night and day. We could put lights around the field. Everyone could see what a wonderful sport it is. I say this because I play on the school soccer team. All ages could play and learn the sport. Little kids can learn how to become an experience soccer player when they grow up.

Thank you for reading my letter.

Sincerely, Kevin Werito
Kevin Werito



May 6, 2013

Marcus Largo
Po box 509
Prewitt, NM 27045

Navajo Nation Council
Po box 3390
Window rock, AZ, 86515

Dear Council Delegates:

My name Marcus largo, I am in 6th grade at Baca/ dlo'ah azhi Community school in Prewitt, New Mexico

Dear council I think we should make a sport center at Baca chapter house in Prewitt, so we can have fun with friends. And we can play baseball, football and a tracking field .and there can be different spot like work out spot and there can be an art work and crafts, And kids can go there after school .

Sincerely

Marcus largo

Marcus Largo



May 3, 2013

Lashawna Brown
Po Box 509
Prewitt, NM

Navajo Nation Council
Po box 3390
Window Rock, A Z 86515

Dear Council Delegates:

My name is Lashawna Brown I'm in 6th grade at Baca/Dlo' ayazhi Community school in Prewitt, New Mexico.

Ya ' at 'eeh, shi ei Lashawna Brown yinishya! Ashiini niish li' go, deeschiinii ba'shish chiin bila gania da shi chei', lio'go' ei'da shi nali'

I'm writing this letter because we need a fitness center for our community in Thoreau so people won't be lazy and eating junk food. So, we need a Playground for kids to play on and a track so Adults and Children can walk or run on.

I strongly recommend that my Community wants a fitness center for Thoreau, New Mexico. People used to be really active but, Electronics came out and everyone started getting fat and always wanting to play on Electronics!!! I think people should get out there and Exercise and lose weight NOW!!! So, please do this and make me happy. ☺

Thank you for reading my Letter ☺

Sincerely,

Lashawna Brown

LaShawna Brown



May 6, 2013

Haley Delgarito
P.O. Box 509
Prewitt, NM 87045

Navajo Nation Council
P.O. Box 3390
Window Rock, AZ 86515

Dear Council Delegates:

My name is Haley Delgarito. I am in 6th grade at Baca Dlo'ay azhi Community School in Prewitt, New Mexico.

Ya'at'eeh! Shi ei' Haley Delgarito yinish'ye! Kinyaa' aanii niish li'go Ashiichi ba' shish chiin.

I think that we should have a recreational center for all ages. The reason why I want a recreational center is because in Prewitt we don't have a recreational center to play or hang out at. Plus the other recreational centers are in Grants and Gallup. It will also waste people's gas because they go far just to play. And also you can just hang out there and have fun. Then it can help you get some exercise. Finally the most important thing is that it can help people stay out of bad things and keep them busy.

It's good for our community because people can hang out and just have fun. You can always have something to do rather than staying home. And also it can keep you healthy and fit. Thank you for reading my opinion.



Sincerely, *Haley Delgarito*

Haley Delgarito

May 6, 2013

Sampson Sam
PO Box 509
Prewitt, NM 87045

Navajo Nation Delegates
PO Box 3390
Window Rock, AZ 86515

Dear Council Delegates:

My name is Sampson Sam; I am a student at Baca/Dlo 'ay azhi Community School. I am in the 6th grade at Prewitt, New Mexico.

Ya'at'eeh! Shi ei Sampson Sam yinish'ye Taa Chini Ni Nish-li'go, To'dich'iinii. Ba'shish chiin.

I think we should have a recreational center to get fit, spend time with friends, and have fun with sports such as basketball, baseball, soccer, and football.

I also want everyone to be happy, meet new people, and to have people go outside and have fun.

The second reason to have a recreational center is that I want everybody to become healthy and live longer. This would stop people from getting obese, eating junk food, and start eating healthy snacks. Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely, *Sampson Sam*

Sampson Sam



May 3, 2013

Cameron Sam
PO Box 509
Prewitt, NM 87045

Navajo Nation Council
PO Box 3390
Window Rock, Az 86515

Dear Council Delegates :

My name is Cameron Sam; I am I the sixth grade at Baca/ Dlo'ay azhi Community School in Prewitt, New Mexico. Ya'at'eeh shei Cameron Sam yinishye naaki tada ei' shi'na haii. Ashi ihi niish li' go, Naasht' ezhi Dine.

I think it gets boring during the summer and we need a fitness center in Thoreau why? I'll tell you why. The kids aren't exercising; they are inside all day playing games. We need to change now! This is why I recommend a fitness center. Picture that, the kids would love this. I bet even the elders would like that too! We need it and we need it NOW. Our community is going the negative way which leads to abuse, drinking, drugs, stealing, and people getting diabetes. That is not good. The people need to go to the positive direction and the community will be better off. Please make the right choice to help our people.

Sincerely, *Cameron Sam*

Cameron Sam



May 3, 2013

Odessa Begay
Po Box 509
Prewitt, NM 87045

Navajo Nation Council
P.O Box 3390
Window Rock, AZ 86515

Dear Council Delegates:

My name is Odessa Begay; I am in the 6th grade at Baca/ Dlo'ayazhi
Community School in Prewitt, New Mexico

Yah' at 'eeh! Shi ei' Odessa Begay yinish' ye! Ashii Nish li 'go, Holitsoi
ba'shish chin.

I am writing this letter because we need a fitness center for our Community
in Thoreau to play instead of sitting down and watching TV in the house or
on the bench by the playground on your electronics!

We want to strongly recommend that I want a sports gym and a playground
for our time to get energy. There is no place to play or practice in Thoreau,
New Mexico. But I would appreciate if you would build a play ground and a
gym, so people would lose weight. So, they can hang out in the summer
with their friends.

Thank you for reading my letter to help my relatives!!! ☺

Sincerely, *Odessa Begay*

Odessa Begay



May 6, 2013

Renika Delgarito
P.O Box 509
Prewitt, NM 87045

Navajo Nation Council
P.O Box 3390
Window Rock, AZ 86515

Dear Council Delegates:

My name is Renika Delgarito, I am in the 6th at Baca/Dlo'ay azhi Community School in Prewitt, New Mexico.

Ya'at'eeh! Shi ei Renika Delgarito Yinish'ye'. Kinya'aaanii li' go , Halsooi ba' shish chiin.

I think we should have a sport complex, fitness center one of those to do during the summer or after school. I think you should consider this because us kids need a place to hang out with friends and to get fit or play sports in the summer with friends. Kids are not being active during the summer. Kids are also bored during the summer and also after school. It will even help me because I get bored just been home doing nothing. So this recreation center would be for all ages. Don't you want kids active during the summer instead of playing video games and watching T.V.

Kids will be active and have fun and not be bored at home during the summer or after school. When kids are over there at the recreation center and there will be less of the kids that drink and do drugs because people will be doing something active.

So I think we should get a recreation center for Baca chapter. Not just because are class does but for our community.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely, *Renika Delgarito*
Renika Delgarito



May 3, 2013

Elijah Charley
Po Box 509
Prewitt, NM 87045

Navajo Nation Council
Po box 3390
Window Rock, AZ 86515

Dear Council Delegates:

Ya'at'eeh shi'ei Elijah Charley yinshi'ye Tsin Sikaadnii
niish li'go ba'sh'ish'chin I am in 6th grade at Baca/Dlo'ay
azhi Community School in Prewitt, New Mexico.

I want to say that in Thoreau New Mexico, there is nothing to do in the summer or
when school is out, (which is in a couple of days). In the summer there is nothing to do
but stay home and play video games, and our parents get lazy and want to stay home.
We have to go to places like Gallup and Grants and they charge \$15 dollars per person
at a community pool or park, but that's 40 or 50 miles. But you could build a fitness
center that has a sports complex that has a cross country trail, bike trails, and running
trails. This would keep everyone in Thoreau, in shape and it would cut down on
drinking and driving problems, plus people will cut down on junk food, and less
people will be diabetic.

If you could do this for the people of Thoreau, I will thank you and the people will use
the fitness center I had asked for. ©

Sincerely, *Elijah Charley*
Elijah Charley



May 6, 2013

Po Box 509
Prewitt, NM 87045

Navajo Nation Council
Po Box 3390
Window Rock, AZ 86515

Dear Council Delegates:

My name is Neo Pizano; I am a sixth grader a Baca/Dlo'azhi community school in prewitt, New Mexico.

It's boring during the summer, and we have nothing to do. So, can we have things to do with our friends and families and Relatives? I would want a Recreation Park so all families and friend could have a place to work out. This would stop drugs and alcohol, use and people will not abuse their families.

And I would want a hospital and a police station. I would want that because If people are hurt they could come and help quick, instead of waiting for them.

But what I really want is a league so we can have fun like Baseball, Basketball, football, or soccer. You pick the sport you like.

Thank you for reading my letter.

SINCERELY, *Neo Pizano*

NEO PIZANO



May 3, 2013

Alvarrick Jake
PO BOX 509
Prewitt, NM 87045

Navajo Nation council
PO box 3390
Window Rock, AZ 86515

Dear, Council Delegates :

My name is Alvarrick Jake, I am in 6th grade at Baca/Dlo'ay azhi Community School.
In Prewitt, New Mexico.

I was wondering if you could put up a fitness center GYM at Thoreau Chapter house.
So people won't stay inside their homes all the time without getting fit.
They will just play games and not even walk around without getting in shape.
Our community needs it because there is nothing to do in the summer when school is out.
It is bored without doing anything but lay around day.

Sincerely,

Alvarrick Jake

Alvarrick Jake



May 06, 2013

Taimane Tiumalu
P.O Box 509
Prewitt, NM 87045

Navajo Nation Council
P.O Box 3390
Window Rock, AZ 86515

Dear Council Delegates:

My name is Taimane Tiumalu. I am in the 6th grade at Baca/Dlo'ay azhi Community School in Prewitt, New Mexico.

Ya'at'eeh! Shi ei Taimane Tiumalu yinish'ye. Haltsooi niish li'go Samoan ba'shish chiin.

Our community does not have a place for kids, like us, to hang out. Summers are boring because all you can do is eat and watch television. Parents rarely take kids out to parks either because it's too hot or to save gas money.

I think kids should have a *recreation center* complete with a climbing wall, a gym, and so on. Kids could really benefit from this! Kids can come after school and summer wouldn't be so boring.

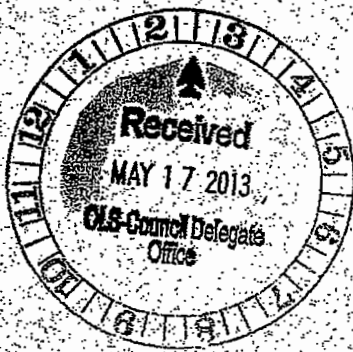
We can give young teenagers a job for the summer and they could earn money. Admission rates will be as low \$1.50 per person. You don't have to worry about the money because many people may come which makes the money abundant for repairs or installments.

We can also put a refreshment center where people can grab a drink and chill. It doesn't have to be for only kids, the recreation center could have a fitness center for the adults. Adults who are not fit/active can or may be encouraged to exercise with the "coaches" that work in the gym/fitness center part of the recreation center. Now parents can stop gambling.

People who drink and do drugs can have a hobby now and they can quit drugs. This will change their lives. That's the only reason they drink because they do not have anything to do. Then the kids who have a passion for climbing and hiking can use the climbing wall as a substitute.

Baca chapter should have a recreation center. People will no longer be bored and summer would be the most fun season of the year! Thank you for your cooperation!

Sincerely, *Taimane*
Taimane Tiumalu *Tiumalu*



Navajo Nation Council
P.O. Box 3390
Window Rock, Arizona
86515

Navajo Nation Council
P.O. Box 3390
Window Rock, Arizona
86515

Navajo Nation Council
P.O. Box 3390
Window Rock, Arizona
86515

Navajo Prep Naat'áanii Youth Council
Statement of Support for the Healthy Diné Nation Act

A grandma at 90
She herds the sheep
She doesn't need medication
And she's alive in all of us

Her own family dinner table can unknowingly have multiple calories, sugars and fats.

According to statistics, Native Americans, Hispanics, African Americans, Asian Americans are more likely to develop Type 2 diabetes than Caucasians.

Anyone can get diabetes

Preventing Diabetes is up to you...

Our grandparents lived healthy life styles in order to live a long life.
An important part of eating healthy is not eating too much.
Instead of eating out, cook at home.
By doing daily chores you can stay physically active and fit
Instead of eating greasy food eat vegetables and fruit

Stick to a scheduled eating time and drink water instead of soda
Balance food and physical activity in order to live a healthy life
When you have a family member diagnosed with diabetes it is the most difficult time for any family to experience. It makes the family aware of what they eat and do.

“Over the summer my grandmother would yell at me to herd sheep and do chores. I thought that she was always angry with me, but all she wanted was for me to be healthy and active because she did not want her grandchild to get diabetes like she did”

Encourage and play with children to influence their physical activity.
Trying to make a change in your family can be difficult and slow.

EVERYONE HAS A CHANCE TO MAKE A CHANGE!!! It's up to you. It's up to us.

25 years ago there were NO Navajo kids with diabetes

10 years ago there were more than 100 Navajo kids with diabetes

Today, there are more than 200 Navajo kids with diabetes.

We realized that one of our friends or family members could get diabetes. We are “Yideeskáágóó Naat'áanii and we want to encourage you to be active and healthy.



New Mexico State Senate

State Capitol
Santa Fe

SENATOR JOHN PINTO
D-McKinley & San Juan-3

P.O. Box 163
Tohatchi, NM 87325

Office: (928) 871-6952
Home: (505) 733-2642

COMMITTEES:

CHAIRMAN:
· Indian & Cultural Affairs

MEMBER:
· Public Affairs

INTERIM:

MEMBER:
· Welfare Reform Oversight
· Economic & Rural Development &
Telecommunications
· Radioactive & Hazardous Materials
Committee
· Legislative Education Study
Committee
· Legislative Finance Committee
· Indian Affairs Committee

April 09, 2014

Honorable 22nd Navajo Nation Council

As a New Mexico State Senator for the past 35 years my ultimate goal is to help every constituent to experience and have quality of life, therefore; I fully support the Healthy Dine' Nation Act of 2013. The Act inhibits one of the most critical and deadly disease/diabetes that is causing debilitating lifestyles among the majority of our Navajo families.

I feel that the Dine Community Advocacy Alliance (DCAA) organization is on the right tract in raising awareness of Diabetes and its health complications, facing our Navajo people. They are also educating the public about healthy living, finding ways for communities to grow their own food and promote community wellness projects. The efforts of the advocacy group and their supporters will come to fruition with the acknowledgement and support of the Navajo Nation.

The livelihood of the Navajo Nation resides in your leadership as a Council Delegate. The people chose you to be their representation and assist when challenges come to the Nation. Therefore, you need to review the evidence presented with an unbiased influence. The IHS data demonstrates that two thirds of the Navajos living on the reservation are either inflicted with diabetes or pre-diabetes. This is staggering evidence that deserves attention and you as leaders need to override the veto to combat this crippling disease.

The DCAA organization has garnered support from advocacy organizations across the United States. Organizations such as American Heart Association, Kellogg Foundation, First Nations and Notah Begay III are on board and whole heartedly express a willingness to help.

Our fore fathers faced the same challenges at Hweildi. There, western civilization fed them foods that instilled unhealthy living. Sugar, enriched flour, process foods, etc. were systematically distributed which resulted in unhealthy diets leading to this epidemic. Then and now, our leaders knew that we had to return to our homelands and traditional practices of growing healthy foods. Please do not allow the

same to occur. Use your authority to tell the outside corporations that we are here to stay and we are going to advocate a healthy nutritious life style so that we continue to flourish as Dine.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "John Pinto". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke extending from the end of the name.

Senator John Pinto

Alvina Begay

April 9, 2014

The Honorable Navajo Nation Council Delegates

Dear Delegates:

Greetings. My name is Alvina Begay. I am the Ta'neeshnii – Tangle Clan Born for, Tsenjikini – Honey Combed Rock People or the Cliff Dwellers People Clan. My maternal grandfather's clan is, Tabaaha – Water's Edge Clan. My paternal grandfather's clan is, Honagaahnii – One-Walks-Around Clan. I am also a professional runner, an Athlete Ambassador for the Nike N7 Fund and I am a registered dietitian. I want to thank you for the leadership you provide to the Navajo Nation. I am writing to respectfully request that you vote "yes" for the Healthy Dine' Nation Act's Override Veto at this coming Spring Session of the Navajo Nation Council. The two tax legislations will encourage our Navajo people to make better choices of quality foods and to really have them think of how "junk food" is causing so many illnesses for our people.

As a registered dietitian and health provider, I help to serve our Navajo people every day and I treat our people. More Navajo children are overweight for their age than non-Indian children. I work in a hospital in Flagstaff and more and more Navajo people are being admitted for type 2 diabetes, heart disease, cancer, and other chronic diseases. These are diseases that can be cured with exercise and a healthy diet.

Our Navajo people have gone away from eating a traditional plant based, nutrient dense diet to eating foods that are calorie dense and low in nutrients (e.g., processed foods, soda, chips, junk food). This has resulted in unhealthy weight gain and an increase in illnesses and disease. The immune systems of our Navajo people are weak because we are not eating healthy foods that are high in vitamins, minerals and anti-oxidants. The diets that our people are consuming are setting up our children and families for a lifetime of chronic diseases, pain, poor quality of life and even an early death.

I personally get frustrated and discouraged when Navajo hospital patients do not understand or make an effort to change their eating and lifestyle habits. I have patients who come into the hospital with high blood sugar value and think that they will be fine and healthy with medication. More and more diabetics are receiving dialysis because of kidney failure. The kidney failure is usually a result of poor blood sugar control.

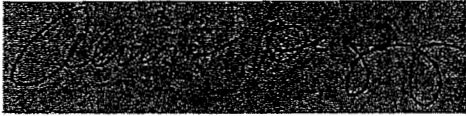
Our Navajo ancestors have fought for hundreds of years for our survival. Will type 2 diabetes be our demise?

Based on the health trends we are seeing with obesity and diabetes, this may be the first generation of Navajo children who will not outlive their parents. We need to act now! We can prevent this! You as our Navajo Nation delegates and leadership, have the opportunity to help change the course of the future health of children and people by taking this first step of passing


this important legislation. We would be the first in the United States to take this important step and I believe it will be the catalyst for many more strategic efforts led by our Navajo people to improve the health and lives of children and families.

Thank you for this opportunity for me to speak out and use my voice as a Navajo woman, a registered dietitian, professional runner and Nike Ambassador to help my people. Thank you for making the best decisions for the health of our children and Navajo people.

Respectfully,



Alvina Begay
Citizen of the Navajo Nation



April 9, 2014

The Honorable Navajo Nation Council Delegates

Dear Delegates:

Thank you for the service you provide to the Navajo Nation, your district, and the Navajo people. I am writing to humbly ask for your support for an issue that I believe is very important to the health of the Navajo people, particularly our children, and that is the proposed changes to the Navajo tax code that would lower taxes on healthy foods and drinks and increase taxes on unhealthy foods and drinks.

This issue is near and dear to my heart. Sports have provided me opportunities that I never could have dreamed of as a boy. I loved to play basketball, soccer, and golf, and I am fortunate to have made a career working in sports. After ending my career as a full-time professional golfer on the PGA Tour, I now work as a television broadcaster for the Golf Channel and NBC. My passion for sports also has provided me access to education and opportunities and insight in working with Navajo youth and Indians from other tribes.

Working with my Dad, Notah Sr., and my Brother Clint, I founded the Notah Begay III Foundation to address the escalating problem of type 2 diabetes and its leading cause, childhood obesity. Our goal is to produce measurable, long-term change in the health of tribal communities. We have worked with the Navajo young people every year, emphasizing not only advancement in sports, but the need for healthy eating for better sports and life performance. One of the lessons we have learned as a Foundation is that nutritious eating is even more important than regular exercise when it comes to fighting diabetes and obesity. Exercise is very important, but avoiding junk food is critical!

That's why I was elated to learn of the Council's passage of the Healthy Dine' Nation Act back in late January. This would be an important, even historic, step forward in the fight against diabetes and obesity. You can imagine my concern to learn of President Shelly's veto of this important legislative initiative.

Today I am writing to respectfully urge you to vote to override the veto and enact the Healthy Dine' Nation Act. I sincerely believe the ultimate health of our Navajo children, teens and young adults are at stake. And as with their health, their very future – and ours as a people – is very much at stake.

By initially passing the legislation, The Council demonstrated that you understand and care about the health and well-being of the Navajo Nation and want to see an end to the suffering and expense brought about by diet-related illnesses such as diabetes, heart disease and obesity. By

advancing the tax bills, you showed that you understand the necessity of at least taking those critical first steps toward addressing the issue.

We have to start somewhere in tackling this problem. These legislative initiatives aren't the complete answer, but they are definitely a really important beginning. We'll need to continue to aggressively fight on this issue, but we have the chance now to do what is right and good. We have a solid place to start.

As the old saying goes, "When you have your health, you have everything. When you do not have your health, nothing else matters at all." And if we as Navajos don't have our health, then no amount of money or soft-drink profits can bring it back. Let's not let corporate profits get in the way of our Nation's improved well-being.

I sincerely thank you for your consideration. Please help get us back on the right track to better diet, health, and a brighter future for our children and generations yet to come.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "NB III", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Notah Begay III
Citizen of the Navajo Nation

NEWS RELEASES

Organized Chronologically:

1. "Navajo Nation removes sales tax on healthy foods," *Al Jazeera America*, April 25, 2014
2. "Navajo Nation Council doesn't enact junk food sales tax," *Farmington Daily Times*, April 23, 2014
3. "Navajo Nation Council being asked to override junk food tax veto; Second override would eliminate sales tax for fresh vegetables and fruit," *Daily Times – Four Corner News*, March 23, 2014
4. "Support the Healthy Diné Nation Act," *Indian Country, Today Media Network*, March 22, 2014
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MASSOUD HAYOUN/AL JAZEERA

Navajo Nation removes sales tax on healthy foods

After tribal leader vetoed junk food tax, tribe moves to cut tax on fresh produce to fight obesity and diabetes

April 25, 2014 2:15PM ET

by **Massoud Hayoun** (/profiles/h/massoud-hayoun.html)

- @mhayoun (<http://www.twitter.com/mhayoun>)

Navajo tribal leaders voted this week to remove sales taxes on food items such as fruit, vegetables and nuts in an attempt to promote healthier diets and fight rampant obesity and diabetes — but some native health activists say the biggest obstacle they face is a lack of access to fresh produce on or near the reservation.

“This is a wake-up call to the Navajo Nation: You are in charge of your health,” Jonathan Hale, the Navajo Nation Council delegate who introduced the measure, told Al Jazeera.

Still, advocates say the tribe has a long way to go to improve Navajos’ declining health.

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“We live in a giant food desert,” meaning a region that produces little of its own food, said Dana Eldridge, an independent researcher on sustainable community and decolonization. Her remark echoes findings by the United States Department of Agriculture (<http://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/food-access-research-atlas/go-to-the-atlas.aspx#.U1qgLI4oe5w>).

Eldridge said that while the council’s decision is “a real victory,” it is also largely symbolic.

Fresh food will soon be marginally cheaper because of the tax cut — but it’s not readily available, Eldridge said.

“There’s a lack of access. What is available in gas stations and the few grocery stores [in the Navajo nation] is of poor quality — often molding vegetables,” she said.

A Navajo organization called the Dine Community Advocacy Alliance, after visiting local markets and convenience stores estimated that 55 to 85 percent of food available in the Navajo Nation is “junk food.”

Most of the few restaurants in the Navajo nation’s capital, Window Rock, on the Arizona side of the reservation that also covers parts of New Mexico and Utah, are fast-food chains such as McDonald’s, Taco Bell and Denny’s. A complicated land-leasing system (<https://www.google.com/url?q=http://america.aljazeera.com/articles/2014/2/2/navajo-seek-to-buckbraindrainedtrend.html&sa=U&ei=Z55aU9X-NciNyAShQoFA&ved=0CAYQFjAA&client=internal-uds-cse&usg=AFQjCNE9uQ1hzCMsyyqBANeruUWBrHsIBg>), overseen by the U.S. Department of the Interior, makes it difficult for entrepreneurs to obtain business spaces on the reservation — they must first receive the approval of all local tenants. Many aspiring Navajo restaurateurs are therefore relegated to roadside stalls (<http://america.aljazeera.com/articles/2014/2/2/navajo-seek-to-buckbraindrainedtrend.html>), or have to buy or lease land in border towns off the reservation.

One in three Navajo will have diabetes at some point in their lives, Eldridge said, and type 2 diabetes is 2.3 times more common in the Navajo Nation than in the United States as a whole.

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Eldridge, herself a fledgling farmer, says independent agriculture is the way to a healthier and sovereign Navajo Nation.

“Not too long ago, we were a people who knew how to feed ourselves. We grew our own food and had livestock. Through processes of American expansion and colonization, our food changed too. Now you see illnesses like diabetes,” she said.

In February, Navajo Nation President Ben Shelly vetoed similar tribal legislation that would have taxed junk food and put the proceeds into programs promoting “food sovereignty” — the concept of a community being self-sufficient in its food needs.

The Dine Community Advocacy Alliance helped draw up and push for the legislation to both tax junk food and to remove taxes from fresh foods.

The junk food tax would have helped fund the food sovereignty programs by levying a 2 percent tax on unhealthy foods and putting the resulting revenues into community gardens and farmers’ markets, said Gloria Ann Begay, a leader of the community alliance.

Shelly vetoed the tax because tribal authorities estimated it would only generate \$1.7 million to \$2.5 million, to be spread over 110 chapters — leaving just thousands of dollars for each chapter.

The Navajo Nation president’s office had not responded to an interview request from Al Jazeera at time of publication.

Begay cited the number of U.S. fast-food giants in Window Rock as one leading cause of crippling obesity and diabetes rates.

“We have all these outsiders making money, not only at the border towns of Navajo, but also in our little towns,” she said. “We can make our own restaurants. Our own Navajo foods.”

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Navajo Nation Council doesn't enact junk food sales tax

Navajo lawmakers eliminate 5 percent sales tax on healthy foods

By Noel Lyn Smith The Daily Times

UPDATED: 04/23/2014 04:56:31 PM MDT

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WINDOW ROCK, ARIZ. — The cost of buying a bag of chips or a case of soda on the Navajo Nation will remain the same, but fresh produce will be a little cheaper.

Members of the Navajo Nation Council on Tuesday failed to override a presidential veto that would have enacted an additional 2 percent sales tax on junk food purchased on the reservation.

Legislation containing the override failed by a vote of 13 in favor and seven opposed. It needed at least 16 votes to pass during the spring session in the council chamber in Window Rock, Ariz.

The council did override the veto to eliminate the 5 percent sales tax on fresh fruits and vegetables, water, nuts, seeds and nut butters in a vote of 19 in favor and one opposed.

Navajo Nation President Ben Shelly vetoed both bills in February because, he said, the tribal government is not prepared to implement and collect taxes on junk food.

For three years, the Diné Community Advocacy Alliance has advocated for the proposals because



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Professional golfer Notah Begay III stands outside the Navajo Nation Council Chamber in Window Rock, Ariz. Begay attended the council session on Tuesday to advocate for a pair of healthy food initiatives that were under consideration by tribal lawmakers. (Noel Lyn Smith/The Daily Times)

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the group is concerned with the diabetes epidemic among Navajo people. According to the Navajo Area Indian Health Service, about 25,000 Navajos are diabetic and about 75,000 are pre-diabetic.

Deborah Cayedito, a member of the Diné Community Advocacy Alliance, said it was bittersweet to have one bill fail and the other pass.

"My heart fell. I felt very defeated," Cayedito said after the council voted on the junk food tax. "We also had the other legislation, which is elimination of purchases for healthy foods where you would not be taxed. That was passed, and that raised my heart back up."

Cayedito said the group will not quit its advocacy and will continue public education.

Delegate Danny Simpson, who sponsored both bills when the council passed them in January, said he plans to again sponsor similar legislation to implement the junk food tax. He said he would like the council to consider the bill during the summer session in July.

In a small gathering outside the chamber, Delegate Jonathan Nez told Diné Community Advocacy Alliance members that an alternative could be to place the taxation issue before the Navajo people as a referendum on the general election ballot in November.

"There will be discussions at the dinner tables, in shopping centers, everywhere," Nez said, adding that awareness of the issue will keep the initiative alive.

During the council session, proponents advocated for passage of the overrides during a 15-minute presentation to delegates. Delegate Jonathan Hale, who sponsored the pair of override bills, was joined by Diné Community Advocacy Alliance member Denisa Livingston and professional golfer Notah Begay III during the talk.

Livingston said the enactment of both measures is "critical" because it addresses the health crisis on the Navajo Nation.

"This legislation, its sole purpose is to do good," Livingston said, explaining it would provide the resources needed to build health facilities and promote health education.

Revenue from the junk food sales tax would have funded development of community wellness projects such as parks, fitness centers, basketball courts, trails, community gardens, picnic grounds and health education classes.

"You have the opportunity to set the standards for the rest of the world," she said. "Together, we can protect the health of our people."

Begay said his family, like many on the Navajo Nation, is affected by diabetes. Reducing that risk is one reason he said he supports the additional tax. Begay said his work requires him to travel to Native communities across the country, and he sees similar health issues in each community.

"I think this message goes much further than a simple tax. It will resonant and ripple through Indian Country saying that we finally have a government that is willing to take a stand on this issue," he said.

Noel Lyn Smith covers the Navajo Nation for The Daily Times. She can be reached at 505-564-4636 and nsmith@daily-times.com (mailto: nsmith@daily-times.com). Follow her on Twitter [@nmsmithdt](http://twitter.com/nmsmithdt) (<http://twitter.com/nmsmithdt>) on Twitter.

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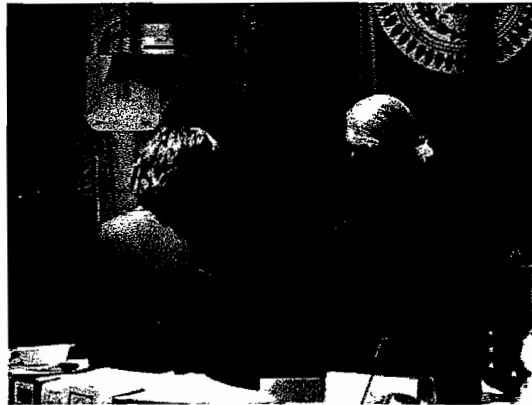
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From left, Legislative District Assistant Claudia Jackson, professional golfer Notah Begay III and Navajo Nation Council delegate Elmer Begay talk on Tuesday in the council chamber in Window Rock, Ariz. (Noel Lyn Smith/The Daily Times)

Navajo Nation Council being asked to override junk food tax veto

By Noel Lyn Smith The Daily Times Farmington Daily Times

Updated:

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Farmington — Two proposed pieces of legislation are giving members of the Navajo Nation Council a chance to override a pair of presidential vetoes.

In February, Navajo Nation President Ben Shelly exercised his veto authority to kill bills that would have created the Healthy Diné Nation Act and would have eliminated a 5 percent sales tax on fresh fruits, fresh vegetables, water, nuts, seeds and nut butters. Both bills were passed by the council during the winter session in January.

In a memorandum outlining the reason for the vetoes, Shelly wrote that the tribal government is not prepared to implement and collect taxes on junk food.

A provision under the Healthy Diné Nation Act would have added a 2-percent sales tax to junk food purchased on the reservation.

Revenue collected from the junk food tax would have been deposited into a Community Wellness Development Projects Fund and used by chapters to develop recreational opportunities for tribal members.

The legislation defined junk food as sweetened beverages and prepackaged and non-prepackaged snacks low in essential nutrients and high in salt, fat and sugar. Included were snack chips, candy, cookies and pastries.

Fresh fruits and fresh vegetables were defined as produce sold in fresh form and considered perishable.

The call to tax junk food while eliminating the tax on healthy food was part of a two-year initiative by the Diné Community Advocacy Alliance, a group comprised of community health advocates from across the Navajo Nation.

"The two pieces of legislation were meant to bring awareness and take responsibility of our health problems, to address access to healthy foods and the consumption of junk foods, and to initiate a health policy that would be sustainable for our people," the group said in a press release after Shelly issued the vetoes.

Both of the override bills were posted on the council's website and will be eligible for committee action on Wednesday. They were assigned to the Naa'bik'iyáti' Committee and the council, where final authority rests.

Delegate Jonathan Hale, who represents Oak Springs and St. Michaels chapters in Arizona, is sponsoring the override bills.

Noel Lyn Smith covers the Navajo Nation for The Daily Times. She can be reached at 505-564-4636. nsmith@daily-times.com Follow her [@nsmithdt](https://twitter.com/nsmithdt) on Twitter.



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As I sit here listening to my 6-year-old daughter read, I wonder what the future holds for her and the next generation of Navajo children. Childhood obesity and diabetes continue to plague the Navajo Nation and American Indian communities across the United States. These negative trends among Navajo youth

raise important questions for tribal communities. How will our Navajo Nation government and we, as Navajo people, work together to combat these negative trends?

Let's not kid ourselves. Defeating diabetes and obesity will not be easy. It will take commitment, creativity, and reliance on our traditional values to solve these problems. More importantly, these issues require all of us to take a stand as we work to reclaim control of our diets, health, wellness and community well-being. But we need a partner in the Navajo Nation government.

The passing of the Healthy Diné Nation Act by the Navajo Nation Council was a big step forward. The battle to prevent our kids from developing Type 2 diabetes cannot be won without the support of our Tribal Leaders. This legislation has a very simple, two part approach: first, increase access to and affordability of fresh and healthy foods sold on the reservation by removing the five percent Navajo sales tax on fresh fruits, vegetables, and water sold on the reservation and, second, implement a small two percent additional sales tax on "junk food" sold on the reservation, with revenues generated from the tax going back into Navajo communities for health and wellness programs. The two parts work together for the good of the people.

I am inspired by the grass roots movement among the Navajo people that led to this important legislation, and the Navajo Council Members who stood up to be a part of this movement. I stand with them today.

But a week after the Healthy Diné Nation Act passed, I was disappointed and discouraged to learn that this important legislation was vetoed. The veto sends a dangerous message that the futures of our children are for sale to outside corporate interests that have no concern for the health of the Navajo people. If we fail to maintain our sovereign identity, our children will be left to pay the consequences. This issue isn't only about a tax but also about how the citizens of the Navajo Nation want to shape the future for their children.

I realize that new Navajo tax laws will not be the sole solution to an epidemic that

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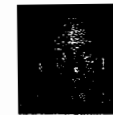
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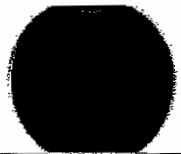
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By **Notah Begay III / Professional Golfer**

PUBLISHED: Sunday, March 16, 2014 at 12:05 am

As I sit here listening to my 6-year-old daughter read, I wonder what the future holds for her and the next generation of Navajo children. Childhood obesity and diabetes continue to plague the Navajo Nation and American Indian communities across the United States.

These negative trends among Navajo youths raise important questions for tribal communities. How will our Navajo Nation government and we, as Navajo people, work together to combat these negative trends?

Let's not kid ourselves. Defeating diabetes and obesity will not be easy. It will take commitment, creativity and reliance on our traditional values to solve these problems.

More importantly, these issues require all of us to take a stand as we work to reclaim control of our health, wellness, diets and community well-being.

But we need a partner in the Navajo Nation government.

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First, increase access to and affordability of fresh and healthy foods sold on the reservation by removing the 5 percent Navajo sales tax on fresh fruits, vegetables and water sold on the reservation.

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The veto sends a dangerous message that the futures of our children are for sale to outside corporate interests that have no concern for the health of the Navajo people.

If we fail to maintain our sovereign identity, our children will be left to pay the consequences. This issue isn't only about a tax but also about how the citizens of the Navajo Nation want to shape the future for their children.

I realize that new Navajo tax laws will not be the sole solution to an epidemic that results in the rate of diabetes being 2.3 times higher within the Navajo Nation than elsewhere in the U.S. or that 50 percent of American Indian children are projected to develop type 2 diabetes in their lifetime based on current childhood obesity rates.

But the Healthy Diné Nation Act represents an idea that brings together the resources and leadership of Navajo government, and combines them with the best interests of the Navajo people. The reality facing our communities is that if government and family leaders continue to ignore the childhood obesity and diabetes issue, it will ensure that some of our children will not outlive their parents.

Just as my grandfather, Notah Begay Sr., and the Navajo Code Talkers played an instrumental role in winning the Pacific Theater during World War II, the Healthy Diné Nation Act sets us on a path forward for the Navajo people to win in the fight against diabetes and obesity, and for healthier communities.

It also demonstrates that the Navajo people will not sit idly by and allow their children to slide into lives of chronic disease.

It is time for our citizens – and our Navajo leaders – to exercise a new path of self-determination that encourages the government and its people to work together in order to find solutions to these major health problems.

It is time for the Navajo Nation Council to overturn the veto.

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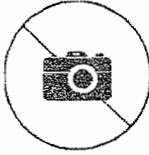
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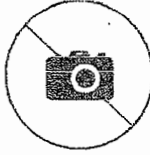
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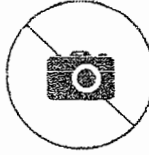
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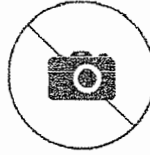
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LETTERS

Council needs to overturn junk food tax veto

WINDOW ROCK, March 13, 2014

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s I sit here listening to my 6-year-old daughter read, I wonder what the future holds for her and the next generation of Navajo children.

Childhood obesity and diabetes continue to plague the Navajo Nation and American Indian communities across the United States. These negative trends among Navajo youth raise important questions for tribal communities. How will our Navajo Nation government and we, as Navajo people, work together to combat these negative trends?

Defeating diabetes and obesity will not be easy. It will take commitment, creativity, and reliance on our traditional values to solve these problems. More importantly, these issues require all of us to take a stand as we work to reclaim control of our health, wellness, diets and community well being. But we need a partner in the Navajo Nation government.

The passing of the Healthy Diné Nation Act by the Navajo Nation Council was a big step forward. The battle to prevent our kids from developing Type 2 diabetes cannot be won without the support of our tribal leaders. This legislation has a very simple approach.

First, increase access to and affordability of fresh and healthy foods sold on the reservation by removing the 5 percent sales tax on fresh fruits, vegetables, and water sold on the reservation. Second, implement a small 2 percent additional sales tax on "junk food" sold on the reservation, with revenues generated from the tax going back into Navajo communities for health and wellness programs. The two parts work together for the good of the people.

I am inspired by the grass roots movement among the Navajo people that led to this important legislation, and the Navajo Council Members who stood up to be a part of this movement. I stand with them today.

But a week after the Healthy Diné Nation Act passed, I was disappointed and discouraged to learn that this important legislation was vetoed, which sends a dangerous message that the futures of our children are for sale to outside corporate interests that have no concern for the health of the Navajo people. If we fail to maintain our sovereign identity, our children will be left to pay the consequences. This issue isn't only about a tax but also about how the citizens of the Navajo Nation want to shape the future for their children. I realize that new Navajo tax laws will not be the sole solution to an epidemic that results in the rate of diabetes being 2.3 times higher within the Navajo Nation than elsewhere in the U.S. or that 50 percent of American Indian children are projected to develop Type 2 diabetes in their lifetime based on current childhood obesity rates. But the Act represents an idea that brings together the resources and leadership of Navajo government and combines them with the best interests of the Navajo people.

The reality facing our communities is that if government and family leaders continue to ignore the childhood obesity and diabetes issue, it will ensure that some of our children will not outlive their parents. Just as my grandfather, Notah Begay Sr. and the Navajo Code Talkers played an instrumental role in winning the Pacific Theater during World War II, the Act sets us on a path forward for the Navajo people to win in the fight against diabetes and obesity and for healthier communities. It also demonstrates that the Navajo people will not sit idly by and allow their children to slide into lives of chronic disease.

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It is time for our citizens and our Navajo leaders to exercise a new path of self-determination that encourages the government and its people to work together in order to find solutions to these major health problems. It is time for the Council to overturn the veto.

Notah Begay III
Professional golfer and founder
Notah Begay III Foundation

Offer to provide accounting still stands

I would like to acknowledge the Navajo Times for the story on the "Bennett Freeze accounting stalled in court" in the Feb. 20, 2014 issue.

I would like to correct the statement I am said to have made in a court hearing. I was purported to have stated to the individuals requesting accounting, which is the focus of the hearing, to join forces and get their own attorney. I did not make this statement.

The issue in the case is a request to the court to order the Navajo-Hopi Land Commission Office of the Navajo Nation to provide an accounting of the Navajo Rehabilitation Trust that it administers and manages for benefit of people and communities impacted the adverse effects of the passage of the Navajo and Hopi Land Settlement Act of 1974. The suit was filed in 2010.

Three years ago the Navajo-Hopi Land Commission Office, after being sued, worked with Navajo Nation Department of Justice and offered to provide the accounting requested in a form of a settlement. This offer still stands. The attorney who represented the original petitioners recently renewed a demand for detailed accounting of the Navajo Rehabilitation Trust Funds. This case has been prolonged due to disagreement within the petitioners that has separated into two groups.

With the current Navajo Nation administration policy of transparency, the Navajo-Hopi Land Commission Office, while respecting confidentiality protocols and immunity from claims for accounting, stands by its offer to provide accounting to the petitioners without court overview. Although the offer has not been accepted, the office has made numerous community meetings to orientate and update them on projects and issues. Not only is this offer open to the petitioners, we invite the public to examine records showing how the Navajo Rehabilitation Trust Funds is spent.

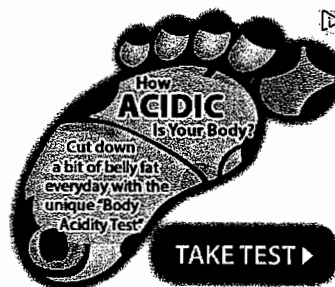
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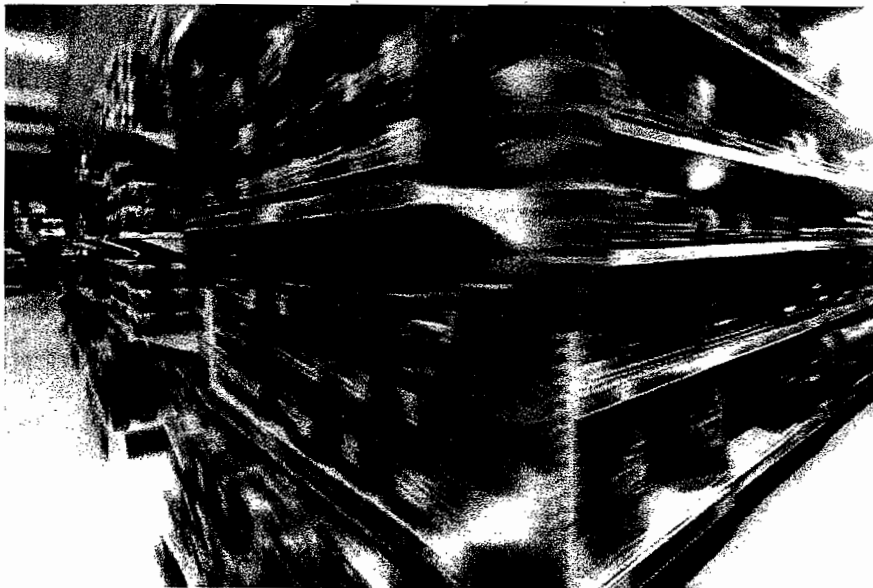


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Now with the Arizona Division III State Basketball Tournament completed, our questions still remain unanswered. Hundreds of parents continue to express these important questions.



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Navajo Junk Food Tax Still on the Table

MICHAELA SAUNDERS | 2/28/14

Denisa Livingston knows what progress looks like and she's seeing it at home on the Navajo Nation.

Livingston has been an active supporter of the legislation that would have made Navajo Nation the first

government to tax junk food at a higher rate and tax healthy items, such as nuts, seeds and produce, at a lower rate than other foods.

She and other volunteers with the grassroots Diné Community Advocacy Alliance began their journey in August 2012, first pushing for the junk food tax in summer 2013 and again in January 2014. The second time, the Navajo Nation Council adopted the bills in a 12 to 7 vote.

While President Ben Shelly ultimately decided to veto the bills



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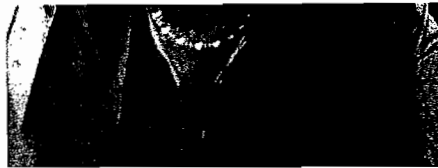
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council with recommendations and expects them to be presented again. And the DCAA is moving forward with celebration plans for the second week of March.



Denisa Livingston (Courtesy Livingston/Wellbound Storytellers)

RELATED: Navajo Nation Council Approves Junk Food Tax to Fight Obesity

Shelly Vetoes Navajo Junk Food Tax

For now, says Livingston, the cause for celebration is increased conversation among council members, government officials and others regarding the importance of wellness, and an increased willingness to confront the often uncomfortable reality of the complications of diabetes with friends, family and healthcare providers.

"We're going to celebrate because no one has ever come this far," Livingston said. And they'll continue to work with council members to develop legislation Shelly would sign.

Rick Abasta, communications director for Navajo Nation, said Shelly is not against the goal of the legislation, but thinks it will be improved with clarifications about what would be taxed as junk food and tweaks to support the role of the Navajo Tax Commission.

"[Shelly] believes it is good legislation and there are just some changes that need to be made," Abasta said. "He'd consider it again."

As presented this winter, junk food would have been taxed at a rate two percent higher than others foods while the five percent food tax on healthier items would have been eliminated. Whether fast food chains, other restaurants or local mutton stands would have been subject to the junk food tax was not clear and, Abasta said, there was no money included to cover necessary changes in tax collection efforts.

Livingston said she and other supporters are glad these issues are being brought to light so they can be addressed. And the attention paid to the council's vote has brought support from across Indian Country, too.

She's had calls from tribes in Minnesota and Washington State, "even people saying 'This is what we need for New Mexico or the country.' There are people calling left and right. ... People are putting health on their agendas."

Abasta said, it's important that whatever legislation is developed supports the Navajo value of self-determination, Ani ada'anit 'i h, or "do it for yourself."

"It goes back to the age old wisdom. You have to do it for yourself; no one is going to do it for you. We need the proper education of the benefits of living a healthy lifestyle," Abasta said. "We don't want it to cost money once it's enacted."

President Shelly and Vice President Rex Lee Jim consider wellness and fitness a pillar of their administration, Abasta said. Jim, a runner, participates in several events including a run sponsored by the Navajo Nation Special Diabetes Project last year that covered 400 miles of the nation. Abasta said T-shirts commemorating participation in NNSDP races are a common site on the reservation.

Betti Delrow, program manager of the Navajo Nation Special Diabetes Project, was not involved in the food tax legislation. But she's focused everyday on the shared goal of education to prevent diabetes. The project, funded by an Indian Health Service grant, provides outreach including in-home and at school visits

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The focus is on those who don't have diabetes, ranging in age from preschool to about 55 years old. The project is working now on a data collection system that will allow for better tracking of program results.

"Our focus is on prevention and education. We're not clinical," Delrow said. "Those who already have diabetes are going to be difficult to change."

There are three wellness centers at Navajo Nation now, Delrow said, with more proposed. Taxes collected from the sale of "junk food" would support the creation of more centers and other wellness efforts such as healthy cooking classes and gardening support.

Change is difficult, Livingston agrees, but not impossible. Her mother reversed her diabetes with diet and exercise and Livingston says she wants others to have the same opportunities.

"We do have solutions to overcome disease and sickness. Getting there is going to be challenging and slow, but this is to improve the health of our people." Livingston said. "If this can just save one life, we've done our job. One individual, one family, it will be well worth it."

This article was originally published by Wellbound Storytellers. Read more blogs about healthy living published by Natives throughout Indian country at WellboundStorytellers.com.

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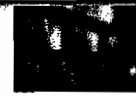


Maureen Beach

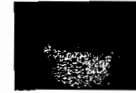
If the intent is to reduce obesity and diabetes, education is a far more productive path than regulation. That's because complex health conditions simply don't boil down to any one source of calories. Rather, all calories count and balancing intake with physical activity is key. The nation's leading authorities on diabetes treatment and prevention advocate such a holistic approach, saying millions of people can avoid or delay Type 2 diabetes by losing weight through diet and exercise. With a greater understanding of this important balance through education, people can make these informed choices for themselves. - Maureen Beach, American Beverage Association

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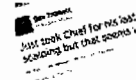
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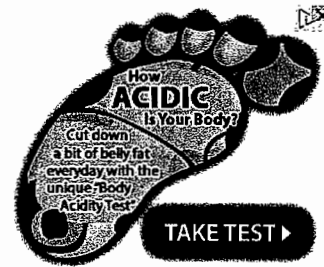
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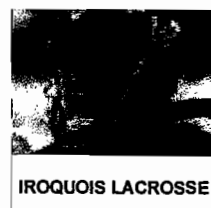
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February 14, 2014

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

President Shelly Missed A Crucial Opportunity

After a two year initiative, an awareness group of grassroots community members called the Diné Community Advocacy Alliance (DCAA) celebrated the enactment of the Healthy Diné Nation Act and the elimination of the current sales tax on healthy foods to improve health by the Navajo Nation Council. Sadly, both bills were vetoed by President Shelly.

Regarding the press release from President Shelly, the Navajo Nation is not ready to implement the collection of taxes on junk food, and our president is leaving the responsibility to the federal government to address our health concerns. The Navajo Wellness philosophy teaches us to take responsibility of the health and well-being of ourselves, families, communities, and environment. This philosophy was demonstrated through chapter support resolutions, letters of support, and countless hours of volunteerism. President Shelly lacks confidence in his administration and departments to implement appropriate measures and ensure necessary regulation to make health and wellness of the Navajo Nation a priority. Additionally, Mr. Martin Ashley, Executive Director of Navajo Nation Tax Commission, did not express any concerns about his staff's incapacity to implement the tax in any of the six meetings we had with him.

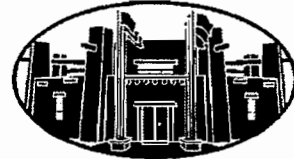
The two pieces of legislation were meant to bring awareness and take responsibility of our health problems, to address access to healthy foods and the consumption of junk foods, and to initiate a health policy that would be sustainable for our people. President Shelly has failed to recognize this and has ignored one of his five pillars of "wellness and healthy living," as well as the First Lady's initiative on prevention of childhood obesity.

DCAA should have been given the opportunity to respond to the questions and concerns that President Shelly had. As grassroots community members, constituents, and concerned citizens, we have been diligent to respond to any issues regarding the two pieces of legislation. We worked with the Navajo Nation Council to address their concerns on a tax on junk food for the past two years.

The Navajo Nation faces a health crisis that needs to be addressed NOW to restore a vision of living a long and healthy life. Education is very effective when the community members take ownership of critical matters and are allowed to participate

in the decision-making process to create positive change. As community members, we are grateful for the community-wide discussions about the health and future of our people that are now happening. We are also disheartened that the Navajo Nation has missed a crucial opportunity to demonstrate our leadership and sovereignty, and become an example of a healthy nation to the rest of the world.

###



FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
February 13, 2014

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**Council Delegate Danny Simpson will request override of
President Shelly's veto of the Healthy Diné Nation Act of 2013**

Bill to eliminate sales tax on fresh fruits and fresh vegetables also vetoed

WINDOW ROCK – On Thursday, Council Delegate Danny Simpson (Becenti, Crownpoint, Huerfano, Lake Valley, Nageezi, Nahodishgish, Tse'ii'ahi, Whiterock) addressed Navajo Nation President Ben Shelly's veto of Resolution CJA-04-14, the Healthy Diné Nation Act of 2013 which sought to impose a two-percent sales tax, in addition to the Navajo Nation's current five-percent sales tax, on "junk food" sold within the Navajo Nation.

The tax revenue generated would have been used by chapters to develop wellness centers, community parks, basketball courts, walking, running and bike trails, swimming pools, community gardens, family picnic grounds, and health education classes.

Delegate Simpson who sponsored the bill said by vetoing the resolution, President Shelly is not upholding "healthy living" which is one of the "five main pillars of focus" that his administration has continuously promoted since taking office.

"President Shelly outright contradicted his stance on healthy living by vetoing the resolution," said Delegate Simpson. "The President is sending a message that minor issues such as changing tax forms and reprogramming cash registers to identify junk food outweigh the health of Navajo people and the need to address the diabetes epidemic on our Nation."

In President Shelly's memo to Speaker Johnny Naize (Low Mountain, Many Farms, Nazlini, Tachee/Blue Gap, Tselani/Cottonwood), President Shelly said "the Navajo Nation government is not currently prepared to implement and collect taxes on junk food."

"This legislation is an unfunded mandate, as there are no funds identified or appropriated to pay for the tax administration. Although the Office of the Navajo Tax Commission has a primary responsibility of collecting and regulating taxes, if imposed on the ONTC, this new responsibility would only increase the burden on the already underfunded tax office," President Shelly wrote.

The Navajo Nation Council passed the Healthy Diné Nation Act on Jan. 30, along with a separate bill that sought to eliminate the current five-percent sales tax on fresh fruits and fresh vegetables, which was also vetoed by President Shelly on Wednesday.

President Shelly also cited a "lack of regulatory provisions" as it relates to overseeing the collection of the sales tax.

In response, Delegate Simpson said the President has not established a tax regulatory office to oversee or to regulate any of the Nation's current tax revenues.

"If the President wants to use a lack of regulation as his reason for vetoing, why hasn't he established a tax regulatory office to oversee all of the Nation's tax revenues?" asked Delegate Simpson.

Delegate Simpson began working on the initiative over two years ago with the help of community members who are part of group known as the Diné Community Advocacy Alliance.

DCAA member Denisa Livingston, expressed disappointment in President Shelly's decision, adding that by vetoing the Healthy Diné Nation Act the President is "leaving the responsibility to the federal government to address our health concerns."

"In all fairness, DCAA should have been given the opportunity to respond to the questions and concerns that President Shelly had. We have been diligent to respond to any issues regarding the two pieces of legislation. Unfortunately, the president did not have the courtesy to meet with us to discuss the issues to resolve any concerns," Livingston stated.

Delegate Simpson said the group has continued to receive support despite the President's veto.

"One supporter called it a 'great loss for the Navajo people and a win for the food and beverage industry,'" Delegate Simpson said.

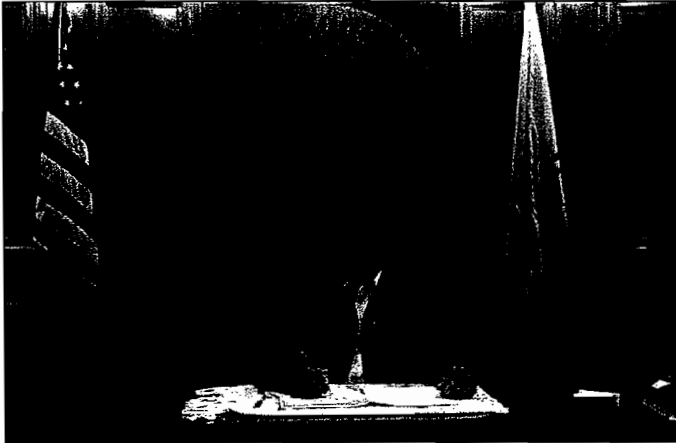
Delegate Simpson plans to introduce legislation to override President Shelly's veto of both resolutions, which will require two-thirds approval, or 16 supporting votes, from the Council.

###

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President Shelly vetoes junk food tax, cites regulatory concerns



Navajo Nation President Ben Shelly vetoed CJA-04-14, amending Title 24 of the Navajo Nation Code by enacting the Healthy Dine' Nation Act of 2013. He cited the lack of regulatory provisions as the main reason. (Photo by Rick Abasta)

WINDOW ROCK—On Feb. 12, 2014, Navajo Nation President Ben Shelly penned his signature to veto the Healthy Diné Nation Act of 2013 and cited concerns with funding, regulatory considerations that were not included in the legislation passed by the 22nd Navajo Nation Council during the winter session.

The Shelly-Jim administration has focused on wellness and has healthy lives as one of the five main pillars of focus since taking office. However, the lack of sufficient regulatory provisions limited the legislation's chance for approval.

After meeting with his general counsel and the Office of the Navajo Tax Commission, President Shelly said the legislation would create an unfunded mandate, as there were no funds identified or appropriated to pay for the tax administration. In addition, the new responsibilities would increase the burden on the already underfunded tax office.

"There is no impact analysis. What's the impact on the local businesses, especially the small businesses? Is this tax legislation going to become law without the Nation clearly understanding its impact on Navajo businesses," he questioned.

A Jan. 23 memo from Martin Ashley, executive director of ONTC, responded to questions posed by the Speaker Johnny Naize on Jan. 15 regarding the amount of funds collected from junk food items and the impact of the tax elimination on fresh fruits and vegetables.

"Office of the Navajo Tax Commission has not surveyed the retailers to determine how much of the sales is derived from junk food to answer the questions posed," the memo stated.

ONTC provided a schedule with estimated percentages of junk food revenues based on FY 2013 gross retail sales on the Navajo Nation, which totaled \$172.9 million. Included was a projection on the impact of

eliminating taxes on fresh fruits and vegetables.

The matrix on was based on 50 to 80 percent of the FY 2013 gross retail sales. Multiplied against the proposed 2 percent tax, the revenue projections varied from \$1.7 to \$2.7 million.

Conversely, the sales tax elimination on fruits, vegetables, water, nuts and other healthy foods were projected against 10 to 20 percent the FY 2013 gross retail sales and multiplied by the proposed 5 percent tax break.

The amounts varied from \$864,500 to \$1,729,000 in

consistent regulatory operations.

"This proposed tax will be imposed on the Navajo people, not the food and beverage industry or its distributors," President Shelly said. "The junk food importers will continue business as usual.

"The bottom line is that Navajo people will be taxed to pay for community wellness projects to address health concerns that are the trust responsibility of the federal government," he added.

Other considerations included questions if restaurants, fast food chains and mutton stands

"This proposed tax will be imposed on the Navajo people, not the food and beverage industry or its distributors."

decreased revenue to the Navajo Nation general fund. The cost estimates were based on 79 retail site locations on the Navajo Nation.

More research in these areas of concern need to addressed before the legislation is signed into law, President Shelly said, because Navajo businesses and consumers warrant due diligence on the matter.

Other considerations included the education of retail sales taxpayers on the legislation; communication with all retail outlets; changes in the tax forms and instructions; reprogramming cash registers to identify junk food taxable items; educating ONTC staff on compliance; and

would also be subject to junk food taxation.

The Navajo Nation is not ready for implementation of collecting taxes on junk food. President Shelly said we must explore other alternatives like focusing on education of health issues. Taxation is not the answer.

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Navajo Nation looking to enact 'Junk Food Tax'

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By: Devin Neeley, KOB Eyewitness News 4

On the Navajo Nation, health is a problem.

"Native Americans, especially Navajos have a two to three times rate for obesity and diabetes than the national average," said Denisa Livingston.

Livingston's group, Diné Community Advocacy Alliance, is pushing for change.

The group proposed two legislations-- one raises tax on junk foods by two percent.

Livingston said, "We are very concerned, citizens for our community, especially concerning diabetes and obesity."

The other reduces tax to zero on healthy foods like fresh fruit, vegetables and water. The Navajo Nation council approved both.

People KOB Eyewitness News 4 talked to support the legislations.

Holly Holyam lives in Shiprock.

"We need to understand because obesity is causing us a lot of health problems, like diabetes," said Holyam, "it's just not good."

Opponents argue higher taxes will force customers to buy lower-priced unhealthy snacks in border towns.

"If you look at the very remote places, I'm sure they will not be driving to border towns," said Livingston.

Livingston said there is more work to be done.

"We are so excited because of what people are calling a defeat against soda industry."

Navajo Nation president Ben Shelly is expected to sign the pair of legislations into law.



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Navajo Nation passes tax on junk food

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 A small business in Navajo Nation.

A small business in Navajo Nation. flickr Editorial/Getty Images

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The Navajo Nation is on its way to implementing (<https://indiancountrytodaymedianetwork.com/2014/02/01/navajo-nation-council-approves-junk-food-tax-fight-obesity-153376>) a junk food sales tax, which could make it not only the first Native American-governed territory but also the first region in the United States to do so.

On Jan. 30, the Navajo Nation Council voted in favor (<https://www.azpm.org/p/top-health/2014/2/3/29992-navajo-nation-council-passes-junk-food-ban/>) of the Healthy Diné Nation Act to increase the sales tax on junk food by two percent and eliminate the five percent sales tax on healthy foods such as fruits, vegetables, water, nuts and seeds. The bill has gone to Navajo Nation President Ben Shelly who will need to approve or veto the legislation within 10 days.

The legislation defines junk food as:



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sweetened beverages and pre-packaged and non-prepackaged snacks low in essential nutrients and high in salt, fat, and sugar including snack chips, candy, cookies, and pastries, excluding nuts, nut butters, and seeds.



6 DAYS AGO

The reservation, which has 175,000 residents and spans parts of Arizona, southeastern Utah and northwestern New Mexico, will allocate the sales tax revenue to finance community services and amenities geared towards health and recreation.

Many see the vote as a positive step in curbing obesity and its related diseases. More than 80 percent of American Indians and Alaska Natives between 20 and 74 years old are considered overweight or obese, and the rate of diabetes is 2.3 times higher within the Navajo Nation than elsewhere in the U.S.



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way to go. making fresh fruits and veggies more affordable is great



6 DAYS AGO



Gary Oppenheimer
@GaryOppenheimer

A really smart idea for the rest of the nation to follow- tax #junkfood and make #healthyfood tax free. foodsafetynews.com/2014/02/navajo...



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If taxing junk food means healthier native children and families, longer time together to learn stories and sing our songs, I'll shell out my change any day to pay tax.



6 DAYS AGO

Others were less confident the tax would have a positive impact. The Navajo Nation averages six residents per square mile, and many must travel long distances to go to the grocery store. Packaged foods, and thus less healthy options, are a common choice.

Food Safety News

Breaking news for everyone's consumption

Navajo Nation Hikes Sales Taxes on 'Junk Foods,' Makes Healthy Food Choices Tax-Free

By Dan Flynn | February 3, 2014

The Navajo Nation is going to use sales tax policies to try changing food habits on the largest Indian reservation in the United States.

The Navajo Nation Council on Jan. 30 approved an additional 2-percent sales tax on so-called "junk foods," including all sugary beverages. The addition will increase the total sales tax on those items to 7 percent.

At the same time, the existing 5-percent sales tax on fresh fruits and vegetables and nutritious snacks such as seeds and nuts was cut to zero on the 27,425 square-mile reservation that spans northeastern Arizona, southeastern Utah and northwestern New Mexico.

The council voted 12-7 to impose the additional 2-percent sales tax on junk foods and 17-1 to entirely eliminate sales taxes on healthy foods.

"Each one of us here has a relative that's diabetic, and we face that fact every single day," Council Delegate Danny Simpson said, noting that the added sales tax is part of a campaign to promote healthy living and increase awareness about the diabetes epidemic affecting a growing number of Navajo people.



Included on the list of foods getting the higher tax treatment are sweetened beverages and snacks low in essential nutrients and high in salt, fat and sugar. The latter include chips, candy, cookies and pastries.

Revenue from the extra 2-percent sales tax will go to a Community Wellness Development Project Fund to finance wellness centers, community parks, basketball courts, walking, running and bike trails, swimming pools and community gardens.

Council Delegate Leonard Tsosie expressed doubts about using sales tax policies to change behaviors and predicted that higher junk food prices on the reservation will drive residents to make purchases outside its boundaries.

After a Dec. 31, 2018, sunset clause was added to the additional sales tax, Tsosie voted for the legislation to see what happens.

The council votes were victories for community organizers who have worked for two years to promote more healthy eating habits on the Navajo Nation in order to combat the growing problems of obesity and diabetes. Along with other diseases related to obesity, including high blood pressure, cardiovascular diseases, stroke and renal failures, the organizers say that unhealthy food choices are driving up health care costs on the reservation and must be turned around.

The population on the reservation totals about 175,000, but the area is so large that there are just slightly more than six residents per square mile. Many travel long distances to make any grocery purchases, resulting in packaged foods being common choices.

Diabetes is about 2.3 times more common on the Navajo Nation than off. The new sales tax rates take effect with the signature of Navajo Nation President Ben Shelly.

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Keywords: Navajo, Junk Food, food tax, Healthy Food Choices, Food Desert



Navajo Applauded for New 'Junk Food' Tax

A statement from director of Voices for Healthy Kids, Jill Birnbaum, on news that the Navajo Nation Council enacts the Healthy Diné Nation Act of 2013

Released: 2/11/2014 10:00 AM EST
Source Newsroom: Voices for Healthy Kids

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Newswise — "We are inspired by the leadership of the Navajo Nations Council, as they take a big step forward in the movement to make healthy food more affordable," comments Jill Birnbaum, executive director of Voices for Healthy Kids, a joint initiative of the American Heart Association and the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation.

"We know that making the switch from unhealthy foods to healthy food can cut calories kids don't need. Navajo Nations is demonstrating how communities can help make healthy foods more appealing and affordable than unhealthy ones. Research shows consumption of many types of foods are impacted by prices and we look forward to seeing how these new junk food taxes change the consumption of healthy and unhealthy foods. We congratulate the members of the Diné Community Advocacy Alliance on their efforts to ensure families are encouraged to buy healthy foods."

Voices for Healthy Kids is working with communities across the nation to ensure that children have access to healthy food and physical activity where they live, learn and play. For more information, visit www.voicesforhealthykids.org.

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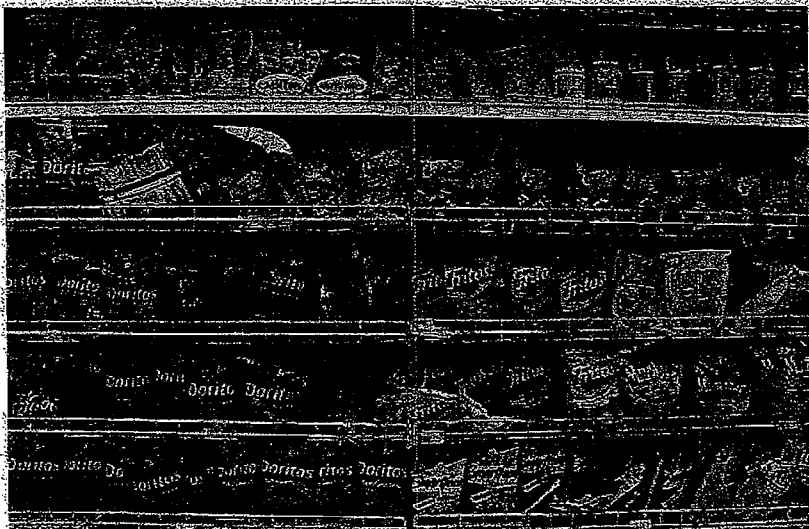
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Navajo Nation Council Approves Junk Food Tax to Fight Obesity

ALYSA LANDRY | 2/1/14

The Navajo Nation Council on Thursday approved a 2-percent increase in sales tax for junk food sold on the 27,000-square-mile reservation, becoming the first tribe in the country to install a so-called "junk food tax."

The council approved the bill, known as the Healthy Diné Nation Act, with a 12-7 vote on the final day of its regular winter session. The bill was one of two passed Thursday that lawmakers and health care advocates hope encourage Navajos to give up junk food in favor of fresh, healthy food.

The Healthy Diné Nation Act increases the sales tax to 7 percent on sweetened beverages and snacks low in essential nutrients and high in salt, fat and sugar. This includes chips, candy, cookies and pastries. The bill also states that the revenue collected from the tax hike will be deposited into a special fund to develop wellness centers, parks, basketball courts, trails, swimming pools, picnic grounds and health education classes.

Bill sponsor Danny Simpson, who represents eight chapters in the Eastern Navajo Agency, said the tax increase will help promote healthy living and bring awareness to the diabetes epidemic on the reservation.

"Each one of us here has a relative that's diabetic, and we face that fact every single day," he told council members prior to the vote.

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An estimated 10 percent of the Navajo population has diabetes, said David Foley, an epidemiologist for the Navajo Nation Division of Health. In numbers, that's about 24,600 people. Another 75,000 people are pre-diabetic.

The junk food tax is unprecedented, not just in Indian Country but in the nation as a whole, said Crystal Echo Hawk, executive director of the Notah Begay III Foundation, a non-profit organization that combats obesity and diabetes among Natives.

"This is the only one in the country, so the national significance of this cannot be underplayed," she said. "Bigger cities have been trying to get something like this passed for years, and the Navajo Nation is the first to get it done."

Passage of the Healthy Diné Nation Act began two years ago as a grassroots effort from members of the Diné Community Advocacy Alliance who studied rates of obesity and diabetes on the reservation and decided existing prevention programs weren't doing enough.

"Even though there was a lot of education, people seemed to not be listening," said Gloria Ann Begay, project manager for the Diné Community Advocacy Alliance. "So we looked at policies like the tobacco tax or the seat belt laws and we decided that taxing junk food might discourage the purchase of it."

Begay estimates that between 55 and 85 percent of all food available in grocery or convenience stores on the reservation can be considered junk food. Store owners argue they are simply selling what the people want to buy, she said.

"Store owners claim it's supply and demand," she said. "They're just giving us what we want."

The tax does nothing to curb the purchase of junk food in border towns, where many residents already shop, Begay said. Some people drive as far as 200 miles round-trip to get to a grocery store in towns like Farmington or Gallup, N.M., or Flagstaff, Ariz.

Calling the tax a "first step," Begay said she hopes it acts as a deterrent in check-out lines. Proponents of the tax also hope it persuades store owners to carry more healthy food so low-income residents who can't afford to drive to border towns aren't forced to shoulder the extra financial burden.

The 2-percent increase in sales tax for junk food expires at the end of 2018 unless the Navajo Nation Council votes to extend it.

The council also approved a second bill Thursday to eliminate the existing 5-percent sales tax on fresh fruits and vegetables, water, nuts, seeds and nut butters sold on the reservation. The purpose, according to the bill, is to "diminish the human and economic costs of obesity and diabetes on the Navajo Nation."

The vote on this bill was 17 to 1. Navajo President Ben Shelly has 10 days to sign the bills into law.

Both bills cite staggering statistics on the cost of living with diabetes -- it can cost one person an estimated \$13,000 per year to treat the disease and \$100,000 or more per year to treat complications related to diabetes.

The Indian Health Service reports that American Indians and Alaska Natives experience diabetes at 2.3 times the rate of non-Hispanic whites. Obesity also can lead to increased risks of heart disease, hypertension, arthritis, respiratory or reproductive problems, sleep apnea and some types of cancer.

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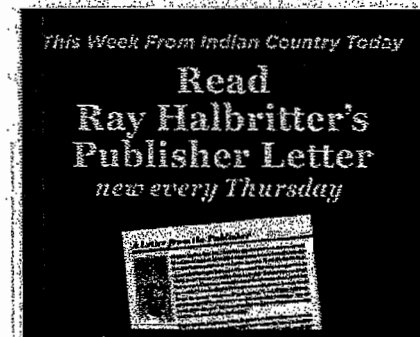
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Navajo lawmakers increase sales tax on junk food.

Posted: Jan 31, 2014 12:02 PM MST
 Updated: Jan 31, 2014 11:34 PM MST

WINDOW ROCK, Ariz. (AP) - Purchasing junk food on the Navajo Nation could cost more money.

The Tribal Council approved legislation this week to impose an additional 2 percent sales tax on sweetened drinks, and snacks high in salt and fat. That includes chips, candy and pastries.

The legislation meant to combat high rates of diabetes and encourage healthy lifestyles now goes to tribal President Ben Shelly for consideration.

The 2 percent tax would be added to the current 5 percent sales tax. Navajo communities in Arizona, Utah and New Mexico could use the revenue for wellness centers, community parks, walking trails and picnic grounds.

Opponents of the tax, which is set to expire at the end of 2016, say it will burden consumers.

A separate bill approved by tribal lawmakers eliminates sales tax on fresh fruits and fresh vegetables.

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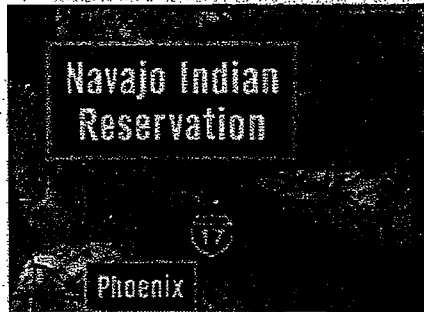


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Navajo lawmakers to increase sales tax on junk food



By Associated Press

By Associated Press

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The legislation now goes to tribal President Ben Shelly for consideration.

The 2 percent tax would be added on to the tribe's current 5 percent sales tax. Navajo communities could use the revenue for wellness centers, community parks, walking trails and picnic grounds.

Opponents of the bill say it will burden consumers. The reservation extends into Arizona, Utah and New Mexico.

The tax is set to expire at the end of 2018.

A separate bill approved by tribal lawmakers eliminates sales tax on fresh fruits and fresh vegetables.

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Navajo lawmakers increase sales tax on junk food

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By Associated Press

Friday, January 31, 2014

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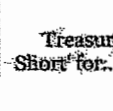
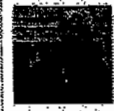

A separate bill approved by tribal lawmakers eliminates sales tax on fresh fruits and fresh vegetables.

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U.S. NEWS

Navajos Vote to Try Junk-Food Tax in Fight Against Obesity

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By ANA CAMPOY [CONNECT](#)
Jan. 31, 2014 7:43 p.m. ET

Leaders of the Navajo Nation, whose people are struggling with obesity, along with those of numerous other Native American tribes, voted to impose higher taxes on junk foods while eliminating taxes on healthier alternatives.

The changes, passed Thursday by the Navajo Nation's tribal council, represent the latest attempt by U.S. communities to use legislation to encourage people to eat more healthily.

Under the proposed laws, which require approval by the tribe's president, taxes on soda and fatty snacks will go up to 7% from the current 5%, while fresh fruits, vegetables and nuts won't be taxed at all.

"We have to teach ourselves to watch what we eat and how much of it we eat," said Jonathan Hale, a tribal council member who voted for the changes.

Opponents, including some Navajo lawmakers, said members of the impoverished tribe couldn't afford higher taxes on anything. They predicted the tax changes would drive some to purchase items such as soda and potato chips at stores outside the reservation.

"We're certainly going to see dollars leave the Navajo reservation," said Joshua Butler, a council member who voted against the junk-food tax proposal, but in favor of eliminating the tax on healthy foods.

The Navajo Nation is the largest Native American reservation in the U.S. by geographic area, occupying parts of Arizona, New Mexico and Utah. It has more than 300,000 members, though not all live within the reservation lands.

Several communities across the country in recent years have tried to tax foods that contribute to obesity, or promote healthy alternatives, according to the national Conference of State Legislatures.

Colorado enacted a law in 2010 that removed a sales-tax exemption for soft drinks and candy. In the same year, Washington increased taxes on candy, chewing gum, beer and carbonated beverages, though the measure was later repealed by voters.

Meanwhile, a soda tax proposed by former New York City Mayor Michael Bloomberg was shot down by the state legislature. And in California, farmers are eligible for tax credits for donating fresh fruits and vegetables to local food banks.

Supporters of the Navajo junk-food tax said it was necessary given the rate of obesity and diabetes on Indian reservations. Roughly one in three Navajos is diabetic or pre-diabetic, and anywhere between 23% and 60% are obese, according to data presented to the tribal lawmakers.

Native Americans in general are 60% more likely to be obese than non-Hispanic whites, and more than twice as likely to be diagnosed with diabetes, according to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

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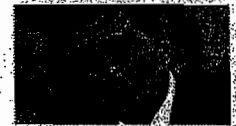
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Some Navajo leaders are already taking their own advice to heart. Jonathan Nez, one of the sponsors of the measures, said he has lost more than 100 pounds in less than a year.

"I had to show I was doing what I'm advocating for," he said.

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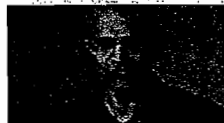
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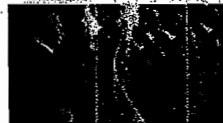
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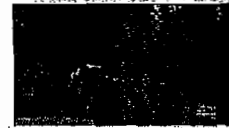


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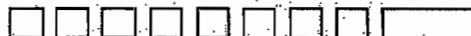
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Diné Community Advocacy Alliance Celebrates Navajo Nation's Passage of What is Believed to be the First "Junk Food" Tax in U.S. and Indian Country

Jan 31, 2014

(Note: First Nations issued this press release on behalf of DCAA)

Diné Community Advocacy Alliance Celebrates Navajo Nation's Passage of What is Believed to be the First "Junk Food" Tax in U.S. and Indian Country

Window Rock, Arizona (Jan. 31, 2014) – Diné Community Advocacy Alliance (DCAA) today celebrated the historic passage by the Navajo Nation Council of two DCAA legislative initiatives that the young grassroots organization had championed as a way to begin to improve the health and nutrition of citizens on the Navajo Nation, who suffer high rates of diabetes, heart disease and other diet-related illnesses. The legislation is believed to be the very first of its kind not only in Indian Country, but in the entire United States.

On the last day of the council's weeklong winter session yesterday (Jan. 30), the council passed a tax on junk food and eliminated a tax on fresh, healthy foods. Last summer, the council had rejected these same initiatives. The successful initiative is now known as the "Healthy Diné Nation Act."

DCAA Project Manager Gloria Begay said: "We worked hard for nearly two years on this effort, and to finally achieve this successful result is both rewarding and amazing, especially after failing to get it passed last July. We are elated for what this will mean for the health and well-being of the Navajo Nation and the standard it sets for other Indian nations and the U.S. overall. We sincerely thank the visionary council delegates who supported this legislation."

The Healthy Diné Nation Act imposes a two percent sales tax, in addition to the Navajo Nation's current five percent sales tax, on "junk food" sold within the Navajo Nation. The legislation was sponsored by Council Delegate Danny Simpson, who said the sales tax increase is part of an overall effort to promote healthy living and bring awareness to the diabetes epidemic that is affecting a growing number of Navajo people. "Each one of us here has a relative that's diabetic and we face that fact every single day," Simpson said in a Navajo Nation Council press release.

The legislation takes aim at sweetened beverages and snacks low in essential nutrients and high in salt, fat and sugar, including chips, candy, cookies and pastries, but it excludes nuts, nut butters and seeds. According to the council, the revenue collected from the two percent sales tax will be deposited into a Community Wellness Development Projects Fund to be administered by the Navajo Nation Division of Community Development, following the development of a fund-management plan. The revenue will be used by Navajo chapters to develop community parks, basketball courts, walking, running and bike trails, community gardens, family picnic grounds, and health education classes.

Following passage of the Healthy Diné Nation Act, the council also passed a separate bill that eliminates the current five percent sales tax on fresh fruits and vegetables to encourage the purchase and consumption of high-quality foods.

Begay said DCAA received support from many individuals, Navajo organizations and communities. Also, she noted that DCAA was supported financially and otherwise in its successful effort by First Nations Development Institute, a Colorado-based national Native American nonprofit organization that works to improve Native American economies and communities. Michael Roberts, First Nations president, noted that this legislative session of the Navajo Nation is groundbreaking, not only for Indian Country but for the United States. "With the efforts of DCAA, the Navajo Nation became the first in the U.S. to successfully pass such legislation. DCAA and the Navajo Nation should be commended for their efforts to proactively explore legislative efforts to combat the detrimental health issues troubling Navajo and other Indian communities across the country."

Council Delegate Nelson BeGaye praised DCAA's work: "You have really opened the eyes of the people. You've truly opened my eyes and you've truly opened the delegates' eyes and it's starting to reach the chapters as well. You've done a good job. We need to figure out how we can all continue to work together to continue lowering the diabetes rate."

Media Contact:

Gloria Ann Begay, DCAA member
stargazer.begay@gmail.com

'DEFEAT THE BEAST'

Proposed Navajo junk food tax designed to combat health problems

BY DONNA OLMSTEAD
Journal Staff Writer

The Navajo Nation's governing body is expected to take up a pair of food tax proposals this week — one that would add an additional 2 percent tax on junk food like chips, doughnuts and sugary sodas while another would eliminate taxes on fresh food such as fruits, vegetables, seeds and nuts.

If the legislation passes, the money collected from the tax would be used for wellness initiatives, like cooking classes, community gardens and walking trails or other exercise opportunities, according to the legislation the Navajo Nation Council will be presented with during its winter session this week.

The legislation is an effort to combat obesity, diabetes and related diseases and conditions like high blood pressure, stroke, renal failure and cardiovascular disease that strike Navajos at an increasing rate, says healthy food activist Denisa Livingston.

Livingston, along with neighbors, friends and family, have pushed efforts to reduce junk food consumption as part of the Diné Community Advocacy Alliance.

"If we change our diet, we can find a solution. We will defeat the beast," Livingston says, referring to a Navajo story about a beast that threatens the Navajo, but is defeated so the people can live in peace and prosper.

Navajos now pay a 3 percent tax on food; if both proposals pass, the combined tax on junk food would be 7 percent, while certain healthy foods would not be taxed, according to Livingston.

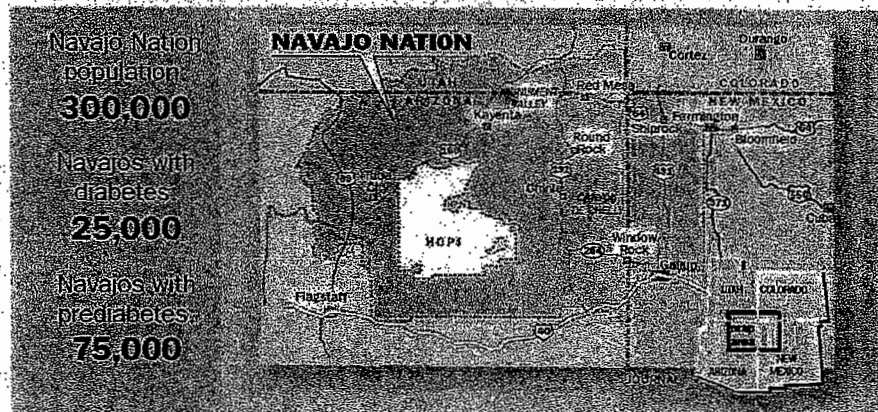
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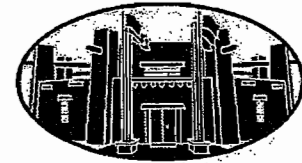
See **PROPOSED** on PAGE A2



PHOTO BY DENISA LIVINGSTON

Deborah Cayedito, Tanya Henderson, Patrick Tom, Octaviano Mares IV, Esther Yazzie and Stephanie Kee attended the Navajo Nation Council summer session to watch the proceedings and the vote on the junk food tax legislation proposed by the Diné Community Advocacy Alliance.





FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
January 30, 2014

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Navajo Nation Council enacts the Healthy Diné Nation Act of 2013

WINDOW ROCK – On the final day of the Winter Session the Council voted 12-7 to enact the Healthy Diné Nation Act of 2013, which imposes a two-percent sales tax, in addition to the Navajo Nation's current five-percent sales tax, on "junk food" sold within the Navajo Nation.

In his opening address to Council, legislation sponsor Council Delegate Danny Simpson (Becenti, Crownpoint, Huerfano, Lake Valley, Nageezi, Nahodishgish, Tse'ii'ahi, Whiterock) said the sales tax increase is part of an overall effort to promote healthy living and to bring awareness to the diabetes epidemic that is affecting a growing number of Navajo People.

"Each one of us here has a relative that's diabetic and we face that fact every single day," said Delegate Simpson.

According to the legislation, "junk food" is defined as sweetened beverages and pre-packaged and non-prepackaged snacks low in essential nutrients and high in salt, fat, and sugar including snack chips, candy, cookies, and pastries, excluding nuts, nut butters, and seeds.

The legislation also states that all of the revenue collected from the two-percent sales tax will be deposited into a Community Wellness Development Projects Fund to be administered by the Navajo Nation Division of Community Development, following the development of a fund management plan.

The revenue will be used by chapters to develop wellness centers, community parks, basketball courts, walking, running and bike trails, swimming pools, community gardens, family picnic grounds, and health education classes.

Council Delegate Leonard Tsosie (Baca/Prewitt, Casamero Lake, Counselor, Littlewater, Ojo Encino, Pueblo Pintado, Torreon, Whitehorse Lake) expressed skepticism, saying the sales tax increase would potentially drive consumers to purchase "junk food" off the Navajo Nation to avoid paying the tax and might end up benefitting businesses in border towns.

Despite the uncertainties expressed by Delegate Tsosie, he voted in favor of the legislation largely due to a sunset clause which was added as an amendment to the bill by the Naabik'iyát' Committee on November 7.

The sunset clause states that the two-percent sales tax will expire at the end of calendar year 2018, unless extended by the Navajo Nation Council.

Council Delegate Joshua Lavar Butler (Tó Nanees Dizi) said he supports the efforts to promote healthy living and deterring the diabetes epidemic, however, he also stated that imposing the sales tax increase is a decision that should be left to Navajo People in the form of a referendum.

Council Delegate Nelson BeGaye (Lukachukai, Rock Point, Round Rock, Tsaile/Wheatfields, Tsé Ch' izhi) expressed appreciation to members of the grassroots organization known as the "Diné Community Advocacy Alliance" who worked with Delegate Simpson for two years to develop the legislation at the urging of community members.

"You have really opened the eyes of the people. You've truly opened my eyes and you've truly opened the delegates' eyes and it's starting to reach the chapters as well," Delegate BeGaye said. "You've done a good job. We need to figure out how we can all continue to work together to continue lowering the diabetes rate."

Also speaking in support of the bill, Council Delegate Jonathan Nez (Shonto, Navajo Mountain, Oljato, Ts'ah Bii Kin) said that public awareness needs to continue even after passage of the bill.

"People out there are talking about this and it's even international and national news," said Delegate Nez. "I see this as a step toward self-sufficiency and an exercise of our sovereignty and if we move this forward I think it will show that we are the leader of American Indian nations."

Following the passage of the Healthy Diné Nation Act, Council members also passed Legislation No. 0290-13, a separate bill also sponsored by Delegate Simpson that eliminates the current five-percent sales tax on fresh fruits and fresh vegetables.

President Shelly will have 10 calendar days to consider the bills once they are sent to the Office of the President and Vice President.

###

For news on the latest legislative branch activities, please visit www.navaionationcouncil.org.

Proposed tax aims to improve health

From PAGE A1

Navajo Nation, 25,000 have diabetes and another 75,000 have pre-diabetes, according to an Indian Health Services report, quoted in the legislation, proposed by councilor Danny Simpson. It costs about \$13,000 a year to treat one individual with diabetes, but if complications occur the cost can skyrocket to \$100,000.

One public health expert said Navajos have diabetes at about twice the national average.

Livingston, a graduate student in public health at the University of Nevada, says her grandmother died from diabetes but her mother, who was diagnosed with diabetes, has overcome the problems related to the disease. "That's why I'm so passionate about it. She's been our hope. We want people to know they can overcome it."

She says her mother ate healthy food, exercised religiously and added nutritional supplements like vitamins.

Those who oppose the bill view it as paternalistic and say the 2 percent tax increase may not be a deterrent or raise much money. A similar bill failed in the summer session.

Gloria Ann Begay, another advocate working with the alliance, says the 75 or so members of her group thought



Navajo Nation Council Delegate Danny Simpson sponsored legislation that would tax junk food and eliminate taxes on fresh food to help curb obesity and diabetes.

very carefully about the 2 percent tax. "We didn't dare go higher, because we have such wide ranging poverty, even though the estimates are a modest amount of revenue."

Begay, a diabetes educator for the school system, was diagnosed with diabetes two years ago. She has lost 100 pounds without the disease than most of her family members. Some have passed away,

while others have lost limbs to diabetes, she says. "I think stress got me," she says of her diagnosis.

The federal government has classified the four state, 27,000 square miles of the Navajo Nation as a food desert, Begay says.

She should know. She's put more than 25,000 miles on her truck as she's crisscrossed the area to advocate for healthier

eating and exercise to combat diabetes and obesity.

"The USDA says we are a food desert. That means we don't have access to fresh fruits and vegetables. We have fast food restaurants and convenience stores. If you find fruit and vegetables at the trading post, they aren't fresh anymore."

She and her group are working with intertribal agencies

Health update

According to legislation proposed before the Navajo Nation Council this week that would tax junk food:

- Of the 300,000 member Navajo Nation, 25,000 Navajos have diabetes and another 75,000 have pre-diabetes.

- Actual costs to treat diabetes without complications is about \$13,000 a year, but with complications the cost can be \$100,000 or higher.

- One in three adults in the United States are obese, and almost 70 percent of adults are overweight.

- In 2010, diabetes affected 25.8 million people of all ages, 8.3 percent of the U.S. population.

(Sources: Indian Health Service, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Institutes of Health)

and other groups to bring back farming, ranching and gardening to her nation. "That's what's hurting us. Our farms and our ranches have been shut down. We have lots of issues around food. Some of

our homes don't have electricity. They have to buy canned food. They can't refrigerate food or put it in the freezer."

The alliance has gathered support from several of the 110 individual chapters or local governments within the nation.

Begay brought elders from some of those chapters to the council proceedings to support their voices to healthier lifestyles. "We've been here two days now," she said Wednesday. "Waiting to be heard."

Dr. Heather Kovich, a primary care physician for the Navajo Nation, says nationwide studies show that an increase in taxes decreases consumption for items like cigarettes. She spoke as an individual and not in her capacity with the Indian Health Service.

"It's been inspiring to see this group of people trying to make a big change in their community, taking matters into their own hands to change their lives for the better," Kovich says of the alliance.

Whether the 2 percent tax would change eating habits isn't known, but it's symbolic and a step in the right direction, she says. "I don't think anybody knows. We have to wait and see."



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Navajo council to decide whether to remove speaker

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Posted: Wednesday, January 29, 2014 11:33 am

Associated Press | 0 comments

FLAGSTAFF — The Navajo Nation Council began its weeklong winter session Monday with the prospect of the legislative leader being removed from his post because of pending bribery and conspiracy charges.

Legislation sponsored by Delegate Alton Joe Shepherd would oust Speaker Johnny Naize from the job but not as a council delegate representing parts of Arizona. The criminal charges against Naize stem from an investigation into the council's use of tribal discretionary funds.

Naize has denied wrongdoing and told The Associated Press that he remains positive about the upcoming vote. Stepping down is not an option because the justice system has not run its course and it would set bad precedent, he said.

"The government itself must remain strong," he said.

The bill to remove Naize will be among the first items considered by the council, which meets in the tribal capital of Window Rock. If passed, another bill sponsored by Shepherd would appoint a replacement.

Prosecutors have alleged that Naize and other tribal employees — mainly current and former council delegates — engaged in a scheme to divert money to their families that was intended for Navajos facing hardships. About 20 people face criminal charges or are accused of ethics violations in the investigation.

Naize declined to speak in detail about the case. His chief of staff, Jarvis Williams, said the financial assistance wasn't limited to people in the lowest income brackets.

Naize said he will plead not guilty to the 10 counts of bribery and a conspiracy charge at his arraignment in March.

Shepherd said his legislation is aimed at preserving the integrity of the speaker's post. He also said the charges could compromise the council's relationship with county, state and federal agencies.

"Do we continue to accept this type of action, or do we say no more?" Shepherd said.

Written comments submitted to the council on Shepherd's legislation overwhelmingly are in support of removing Naize as speaker before his term expires in January 2015. A two-thirds vote of the council is required for the legislation to pass.

Naize said he won't run this year for a seat on the council after serving 16 years.

Naize is part of the first group of 24 delegates who were elected to the council after Navajo voters reduced it from 88 members. He said it's important for the council under his leadership to build on goals to restore the public trust and to make the legislative process more transparent and accountable.

"A distraction is there, but (we) must understand that those have to continue what we have outlined from the beginning," he said.

The first day of council sessions generally is reserved to hear reports from the tribal president, council speaker and others.

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The council also will take up a bill this week for an additional 2 percent sales tax on junk food. Proponents say it would curb health problems such as diabetes, while opponents say the proposed tax is too high and would be a burden.

Sunday - February 2, 2014

Updated: 1:03 am | See more

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Navajo junk food tax can serve as positive example

By Shelby Thomas | Published 11/24/13 6:08pm

A proposal for a 2 percent sales tax increase on junk food purchased in the Navajo Nation, which covers more than 27,000 square miles extending throughout northeastern Arizona, Utah and New Mexico, is currently heading to the Navajo Nation Council for consideration. The extra funds raised would be used to build wellness centers, basketball courts, parks, picnic grounds and gardens while also sponsoring health education classes.

The Office of Minority Health reported that Native Americans and Alaskan Natives are 60 percent more likely to be obese than non-hispanic whites, and the American Diabetes Association reported this number has been rising over the past 20-30 years. It is more important than ever to address these health concerns and provide education to younger generations that will encourage healthy eating habits for not only the Native American community, but for the American public as a whole.

The tax increase is not drastic enough to completely stop the consumption of unhealthy foods like chips, candy, cookies and soda, but it discourages excessive purchasing of empty calories. At the same time, the money earned would be used to directly combat obesity and type 2 diabetes by giving the community more places to exercise and receive health education.

According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, heart disease is one of the leading causes of death among Native Americans. Diabetes, poor diet, lack of exercise and obesity are factors that put individuals at risk, and these factors would all be combated by this tax increase and the programs it funds.

"I think it is a step in the right direction," said Jennie Joe, a professor emerita from the Department of Family and Community Medicine in the College of Medicine. "It at least promotes the idea that people in leadership have an understanding of the problem and are concerned enough to do something about it."

If this proposal proves to be successful in combating health problems throughout this community, it could spur other initiatives to help other at-risk groups. Joe said the behavioral changes and mindset that could result from this proposal have the potential to spread to other groups of people.

"It is very difficult to convince stores located near the reservation to take similar action... but sometimes neighboring communities pay attention," Joe said. "If people understand, in their own terms, that certain foods aren't healthy for them, maybe when they go off the reservation they will likely make more intelligent choices."

The reality is, 49.5 percent of non-hispanic blacks, 40.4 percent of Mexican Americans, 39.1 percent of Hispanics and 34.3 percent of non-Hispanic whites are obese, according to the CDC. Statistics don't just reveal a problem within the Native American community, but in American culture as a whole.

With such terrifyingly high statistics, now is the time to experiment with different methods to lower the risk of these life threatening conditions and the Navajo Nation should be just the beginning.

Winifred Tsosie, a biology junior who is half San Carlos Apache and half Navajo, is enrolled with the San Carlos Apache tribe. She said she supports the education this proposal could create for the small communities throughout the reservation.

"I like the idea of trying to curb junk food eating. We need to change the way we eat. We don't eat how we used to. All we are eating is sugar," Tsosie said. "If [the Navajo Nation Council] can get the health education out there ... that's the only way we are going to get anywhere. Otherwise [these habits] will continue."

It is important to provide these communities with as much care and guidance as possible. A 2 percent tax is not too much to ask for the numerous projects that can be accomplished with the money collected.

Shelby Thomas is a sophomore studying journalism and sociology. Follow her @shelbyalayne.

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Navajo Nation Considers Junk Food Tax

Story by Laura Palmisano

last updated November 12, 2013

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A new bill proposes a two percent sales tax increase on various junk food items on the Navajo Nation.

In a press release, Council Delegate Danny Simpson, who is sponsor of the Healthy Diné Nation Act of 2013, said the legislation, if approved by the Navajo Nation Council, is one way to fight the diabetes and obesity epidemic on the reservation.

The revenue from the tax would go to community wellness projects, according to the release.

A spokesman for the tribe said the council will review the junk food tax in the coming months, but a firm date is not set.

Opponents of the bill said if it passes people will buy junk food off the reservation equating to lost revenue for the nation.

Lawmakers in Mexico approved new taxes on sugary drinks and junk food last month in an effort to combat rising rates of obesity and diabetes in their country.

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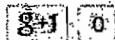


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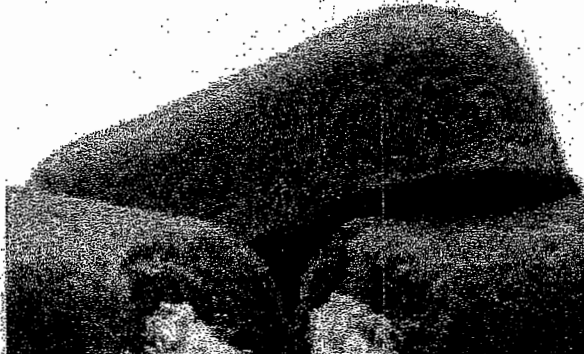
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On July 17, 2013, the "Navajo Nation Junk Food Sales Tax Act of 2013" (legislation No. 0085-13),



which called for a two percent sales tax on junk food sales occurring on the


reservation, was narrowly defeated. Sponsored by Councilman Danny Simpson, the act called for the taxation of soda, sugar-sweetened beverages and junk food sold within the Navajo Nation while also calling for the elimination of the tribal sales tax on fresh fruits and vegetables. Similar legislation has been proposed by various state and local governments, however this is the first time an Indian Nation has proposed this type of legislation.

Read more at

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Rebekah Lu

My name is Rebekah and I am an attorney specializing in Indirect Taxes at Thomson Reuters. I earned my JD from Lewis & Clark Northwestern School of Law in Portland, Oregon and have focused exclusively on indirect tax law including sales/use, VAT and telecom for the past seven years. Currently I am a senior analyst in the U.S. Tax Research Department where my responsibilities include

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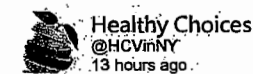
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