PRESIDENT SHELLY SAYS THANK YOU

A MAN OF ACTION Navajo Nation President Ben Shelly issued a statement of thanks to the Navajo people for electing him as their leader for the past four years. The Shelly-Jim administration has accomplished a lot of tremendous projects on behalf of the Navajo people, he said. The administration will vacate office when a presidential successor has been elected and installed into office. (Photo by Rick Abasta)

FOUR YEARS OF HONORABLE LEADERSHIP

Before he entered office and became Navajo Nation President, Ben Shelly guided the general election of 2010 and made the comeback of ages to win the vote of the Navajo people for the highest office of Indian Country. President Shelly took over the reins to the tribal government and took the oath of office to become the first N.M. resident and sitting vice president to get elected as president. Conspicuously absent from the inauguration ceremony was Joe Shirley, former president. It was the first time the exiting president did not attend the inauguration ceremony for the transfer of power. Vice President Rex Lee Jim, who previously served as council delegate for Rock Point Chapter, joined President Shelly. Jim, an accomplished writer and graduate of Princeton, was given the responsibility of managing the divisions of health and education. This too, was a progressive action, to have the vice president directly involved in shaping the vision of the administration. Vice President Jim was also a skilled Navajo linguist and a medicine man that advocated for cultural preservation.

2015 WINTER SESSION STATE OF THE NAVAJO NATION

President Shelly and Vice President Jim take oath of office to extend term

HISTORIC CATCH Navajo Nation President Ben Shelly and Vice President Rex Lee Jim took the oath of office at 3 a.m. today and extended their presidency. The decision to extend the term of office for President Shelly came on the heels of a late night negotiation meeting and subsequent letter of agreement between Executive and Legislative Branches of government. The terms of the agreement state, “In the spirit of Ké and Hózhó the Executive and Legislative leaders have come together to talk things out in resolving a controversy that would impact the stability of the Navajo Nation.”

The agreement further states that President Shelly will maintain all power and duties under the provisions of this item as indicated in the catalog. While in Paris, the news media coverage of the Navajo mission spread throughout Europe. Jane Hurtley, U.S. ambassador to France, made a public appeal for the sacred masks to be returned to the respective indigenous tribes, including the Navajo Nation. The Navajo delegation raised awareness of how the sacred masks belong to the Navajo Nation, and the right course of action was to return them. The vice president called the masks “living and breathing beings,” and as Navajo, and as sacred to the people used for healing ceremonies during the winter. It was important that they were taken home.

STATE OF THE NATION

Navajo Nation President, Ben Shelly

AHOZHOJÍNAHAH BAA HANE’

PARIS—Navajo Nation Vice President Rex Lee Jim and Navajo Human Rights officials purchased seven confirmed Navajo sacred masks that were up for auction in Paris, France. Hands of items representing different Indigenous nations went on auction on Dec. 15, 2014. The Navajo delegation arrived in Paris on Dec. 12 and accomplished one of its goals by gaining access to the sacred masks at the Drouot auction house on Dec. 13. Vice President Jim offered Navajo prayers to restore harmony from the masks being removed from the Four Sacred Mountains. It is also important to note that item 77 in the catalog is not of Navajo origin. Even auction does not know the origin of this item as indicated in the catalog. While in Paris, the news media coverage of the Navajo mission spread throughout Europe. Jane Hurtley, U.S. ambassador to France, made a public appeal for the sacred masks to be returned to the respective indigenous tribes, including the Navajo Nation. The Navajo delegation raised awareness of how the sacred masks belong to the Navajo Nation, and the right course of action was to return them. The vice president called the masks “living and breathing beings,” and as Navajo, and as sacred to the people used for healing ceremonies during the winter. It was important that they were taken home.

The vice president called the masks “living and breathing beings,” and as Navajo, and as sacred to the people used for healing ceremonies during the winter. It was important that they were taken home.

The ultimate legislative fix

WINDOW ROCK, Ariz.—President Shelly said a “legislative fix” is needed to balance government responsibility. First and foremost, he has said time and again that a referendum vote must occur that recognizes the Navajo people as the governing body. Each time legislation was introduced the tribal council voted it down. “The power lies with the Navajo people, not the council,” he said.

President Shelly also said that delegates should not serve on boards or commissions because the potential for politics preventing progress is great.

In addition, he said that the Office of the Auditor General, Navajo Election Administration, Office of Hearings and Appeals, Ethics and Rules, and Government Development need to be repositioned to the Executive Branch.

“These need to be separate and independent entities not subject to the will of the council. That is the only way the Navajo Nation will truly move forward,” President Shelly said. “I am hoping that the next generation of leadership will see the logic in this legislative fix.”

However, it is also important that we work together with our legislators to get the job done for the people,” he added.

The president maintained that it is the Navajo people that are the governing body.
From >> PAGE 1

The office for the second term by swearing on his jish (medicine bundle), which was held by his mother Hildine. “I, Rex Lee Jim, do solemnly swear to uphold and abide by the laws of the Navajo Nation and Treaty of 1868 between the Navajo Nation and the United States of America, and will faithfully execute the Office of the President of the Navajo Nation, representing the Navajo Nation, and will to the best of my ability continue to preserve, protect and defend the laws and government of the Navajo Nation, and advance the interests of the Navajo people, having due regard for the ethical duties and responsibilities of the office. So help me God.”

First Lady Martha Shelly held the Bible and witnessed her husband’s historic swearing in ceremony for the second term. Navajo Nation Vice President Rex Lee Jim was next and took his oath of office for the first term by swearing on his jish (medicine bundle), which was held by his mother Hildine. “I, Rex Lee Jim, do solemnly swear to uphold and abide by the laws of the Navajo Nation and Treaty of 1868 between the Navajo Nation and the United States of America, and will faithfully execute the Office of the Vice President of the Navajo Nation, representing the Navajo Nation, and will to the best of my ability continue to preserve, protect and defend the laws and government of the Navajo Nation, and advance the interests of the Navajo people, having due regard for the ethical duties and responsibilities of the office. So help me God.”

Shelly signed the resolution into law, as well as a bill that grants the Navajo Board of Election Supervisors the authority to purchase individual allotment land.

Believing that individual allotment land continues to provide important services such as healthcare and to allow the Navajo people to be able to travel to their job sites, President Shelly told everybody that maintaining continuity of government was the order of the day. All of his staff and cabinet members will continue working with the administration until a successor is elected into office.

Ceremonial masks returned to Navajo Nation from Paris auction house

President Shelly expressed his appreciation for the return of the sacred masks that were stolen from the Navajo Nation in 1984. He acknowledged the work of his Vice President, Vice President Jim, and the administration’s efforts to bring these sacred masks back to the Nation.

There are a lot of things to do in the short time in office, Shelly said. “We have to go into the community and see what the message is, in order to complete projects that are still in progress. President Shelly wants every agency to maintain or increase their budgets, and work to ensure that their financial stability is maintained. As we move forward, we will continue to work with all of the authorities in place to ensure that the needs of the Nation are met.”

Shelly said that as president, he will continue to work towards the goals that he set forth in his campaign.

President Shelly and Vice President Jim were in office to work with the tribal council, the Navajo delegation, and the U.S. government to ensure that the needs of the Nation are met. The Navajo delegation called on the administration to ensure that the needs of the people are met, and to maintain the continuity of government. Shelly thanked the people and all Navajos for their support and, he said. “We will continue to work together, and ensure that the needs of the people are met.”

Shelly signed the resolution into law, as well as a bill that grants the Navajo Board of Election Supervisors the authority to purchase individual allotment land.

Believing that individual allotment land continues to provide important services such as healthcare and to allow the Navajo people to be able to travel to their job sites, President Shelly told everybody that maintaining continuity of government was the order of the day. All of his staff and cabinet members will continue working with the administration until a successor is elected into office.
NAVAJO NATION AND CITY OF GALLUP ARE FIGHTING BACK AGAINST ALCOHOLISM

GALLUP, N.M.—Alcohol is a major issue.

Efforts to combat it date back to the late 1970s, when Gallup wasn’t anything new.

In the 1980s, the city was dubbed “Drunk Town, USA,” and Gallup has been working to remedy its reputation ever since.

Partnership is the key. The Navajo Nation and the city of Gallup are working together to address the alcoholism crisis.

On New Year’s Eve, Navajo Nation President Ben Shelly visited Gallup to celebrate the opening of the Gallup Detoxification Center.

President Shelly said in a statement that the center is a significant step in addressing the alcoholism crisis in the Navajo Nation.

The center is the first of its kind in Gallup and will provide treatment for individuals with alcohol addiction.

The center is a joint effort between the Navajo Nation and the city of Gallup, and it is expected to serve as a model for other communities.

Navajo Nation President Ben Shelly said in the statement that the center will provide much-needed treatment for individuals with alcohol addiction.

President Shelly said, “We need to put our heads together and address this issue. We need to start looking at the problem as a community.”

The center is the result of a memorandum of agreement between the Navajo Nation and the city of Gallup.

The center will provide treatment for individuals with alcohol addiction, and it is expected to serve as a model for other communities.

President Shelly said in the statement that the center will provide much-needed treatment for individuals with alcohol addiction.

President Shelly said, “We need to put our heads together and address this issue. We need to start looking at the problem as a community.”

The center is the result of a memorandum of agreement between the Navajo Nation and the city of Gallup.

The center will provide treatment for individuals with alcohol addiction, and it is expected to serve as a model for other communities.

President Shelly said in the statement that the center will provide much-needed treatment for individuals with alcohol addiction.

President Shelly said, “We need to put our heads together and address this issue. We need to start looking at the problem as a community.”

The center is the result of a memorandum of agreement between the Navajo Nation and the city of Gallup.

The center will provide treatment for individuals with alcohol addiction, and it is expected to serve as a model for other communities.

President Shelly said in the statement that the center will provide much-needed treatment for individuals with alcohol addiction.

President Shelly said, “We need to put our heads together and address this issue. We need to start looking at the problem as a community.”

The center is the result of a memorandum of agreement between the Navajo Nation and the city of Gallup.

The center will provide treatment for individuals with alcohol addiction, and it is expected to serve as a model for other communities.

President Shelly said in the statement that the center will provide much-needed treatment for individuals with alcohol addiction.

President Shelly said, “We need to put our heads together and address this issue. We need to start looking at the problem as a community.”

The center is the result of a memorandum of agreement between the Navajo Nation and the city of Gallup.

The center will provide treatment for individuals with alcohol addiction, and it is expected to serve as a model for other communities.

President Shelly said in the statement that the center will provide much-needed treatment for individuals with alcohol addiction.

President Shelly said, “We need to put our heads together and address this issue. We need to start looking at the problem as a community.”

The center is the result of a memorandum of agreement between the Navajo Nation and the city of Gallup.

The center will provide treatment for individuals with alcohol addiction, and it is expected to serve as a model for other communities.

President Shelly said in the statement that the center will provide much-needed treatment for individuals with alcohol addiction.

President Shelly said, “We need to put our heads together and address this issue. We need to start looking at the problem as a...
Adopting new water management tactics

Mr. President and Vice President,

I hope you will join us June 6, 2014, Friday at 2 p.m in Window Rock for the presentation on the Navajo Rain Catcher Project, provided your schedules permit. I am going to introduce you to the Navajo Tribe to adopt some water management tactics that are cost-effective and environment friendly. I think you will find this approach very stress sustainable rather than depletive use of one of our most important natural resources and that will allow the tribe to be food self-sufficient for 100 years to come.

Thanks springs on Indian lands that have been diminished by aquifer overdrafts in the past will be replenished as the aquifers are replenished with even more fresh water than was in them in the past. In addition, rainfall will be harnessed to provide the Navajo Nation’s domestic, municipal, agricultural and industrial supply with some of the freshest, least contaminated fresh water on the planet. At the same time, Navajo fresh watersalines from the San Juan River and other sources covering approximately 9,000 square miles will be freed for commercial use by industries such as manufacturers and other exportable commodities. Estimated and growing areas across the area, it would also free water for agricultural and non-agricultural enterprises that include large canyon, landing, and the Navajo Nation to water related agencies in the greater Las Vegas metropolitan area; Los Angeles, San Diego, Riverside and other water supply agencies connected to the Colorado River Aqueduct throughout southern California, where fresh water is already selling for $2,000 an acre-foot; and to Phoenix, Tucson, and other connected to the Central Arizona Project. This understanding alone stands to predominate over one-half billion dollars in the Navajo Nation’s coffers annually at the 10-year average selling price of Gold or fresh water supply across the SouthWest.

Finally, I intend to invite the Navajo Nation to join others and me to establish a $1 billion dollar corporation with world-class distributors, manufacturers, under the heading: NAVAJO RAIN CATCHER ENTERPRISES (NRC-TE). As an international corporation designed to stimulate the Navajo Nation’s economy, the Navajo Nation will be a well-being, selected goals will include manufacturing and distributing rain catchment materials and products that can be readily available for relief and response operations as well as for providing for military, industrial, agricultural, municipal, and domestic freshwater supply. There are already multi-million dollar prices being offered by international foundations to any who can help solve the problem of a world over-stressed already for fresh water. The Navajo Beauty Way does apply.

J.A. Tony Fellin
Boulder, Colo.

Klagetoh summer workers say thanks

Dear President Shelly,

Thank you for letting students work at the chapter house. It was an honor to have you as Navajo Nation President during our work. In our job, we learned a lot more about our people. I`m glad we have a community chapter house because it operates for the people who live around here.

Cailin Smith
Klagetoh

Adopting new water management tactics

Mr. President and Vice President,

I hope you will join us June 6, 2014, Friday at 2 p.m in Window Rock for the presentation on the Navajo Rain Catcher Project, provided your schedules permit. I am going to introduce you to the Navajo Tribe to adopt some water management tactics that are cost-effective and environment friendly. I think you will find this approach very stress sustainable rather than depletive use of one of our most important natural resources and that will allow the tribe to be food self-sufficient for 100 years to come.

Thanks springs on Indian lands that have been diminished by aquifer overdrafts in the past will be replenished as the aquifers are replenished with even more fresh water than was in them in the past. In addition, rainfall will be harnessed to provide the Navajo Nation’s domestic, municipal, agricultural and industrial supply with some of the freshest, least contaminated fresh water on the planet. At the same time, Navajo fresh watersalines from the San Juan River and other sources covering approximately 9,000 square miles will be freed for commercial use by industries such as manufacturers and other exportable commodities. Estimated and growing areas across the area, it would also free water for agricultural and non-agricultural enterprises that include large canyon, landing, and the Navajo Nation to water related agencies in the greater Las Vegas metropolitan area; Los Angeles, San Diego, Riverside and other water supply agencies connected to the Colorado River Aqueduct throughout southern California, where fresh water is already selling for $2,000 an acre-foot; and to Phoenix, Tucson, and other connected to the Central Arizona Project. This understanding alone stands to predominate over one-half billion dollars in the Navajo Nation’s coffers annually at the 10-year average selling price of Gold or fresh water supply across the SouthWest.

Finally, I intend to invite the Navajo Nation to join others and me to establish a $1 billion dollar corporation with world-class distributors, manufacturers, under the heading: NAVAJO RAIN CATCHER ENTERPRISES (NRC-TE). As an international corporation designed to stimulate the Navajo Nation’s economy, the Navajo Nation will be a well-being, selected goals will include manufacturing and distributing rain catchment materials and products that can be readily available for relief and response operations as well as for providing for military, industrial, agricultural, municipal, and domestic freshwater supply. There are already multi-million dollar prices being offered by international foundations to any who can help solve the problem of a world over-stressed already for fresh water. The Navajo Beauty Way does apply.

J.A. Tony Fellin
Boulder, Colo.

Klagetoh summer workers say thanks

Dear President Shelly,

Thank you for letting students work at the chapter house. It was an honor to have you as Navajo Nation President during our work. In our job, we learned a lot more about our people. I`m glad we have a community chapter house because it operates for the people who live around here.

Cailin Smith
Klagetoh

Adopting new water management tactics

Mr. President and Vice President,

I hope you will join us June 6, 2014, Friday at 2 p.m in Window Rock for the presentation on the Navajo Rain Catcher Project, provided your schedules permit. I am going to introduce you to the Navajo Tribe to adopt some water management tactics that are cost-effective and environment friendly. I think you will find this approach very stress sustainable rather than depletive use of one of our most important natural resources and that will allow the tribe to be food self-sufficient for 100 years to come.

Thanks springs on Indian lands that have been diminished by aquifer overdrafts in the past will be replenished as the aquifers are replenished with even more fresh water than was in them in the past. In addition, rainfall will be harnessed to provide the Navajo Nation’s domestic, municipal, agricultural and industrial supply with some of the freshest, least contaminated fresh water on the planet. At the same time, Navajo fresh watersalines from the San Juan River and other sources covering approximately 9,000 square miles will be freed for commercial use by industries such as manufacturers and other exportable commodities. Estimated and growing areas across the area, it would also free water for agricultural and non-agricultural enterprises that include large canyon, landing, and the Navajo Nation to water related agencies in the greater Las Vegas metropolitan area; Los Angeles, San Diego, Riverside and other water supply agencies connected to the Colorado River Aqueduct throughout southern California, where fresh water is already selling for $2,000 an acre-foot; and to Phoenix, Tucson, and other connected to the Central Arizona Project. This understanding alone stands to predominate over one-half billion dollars in the Navajo Nation’s coffers annually at the 10-year average selling price of Gold or fresh water supply across the SouthWest.

Finally, I intend to invite the Navajo Nation to join others and me to establish a $1 billion dollar corporation with world-class distributors, manufacturers, under the heading: NAVAJO RAIN CATCHER ENTERPRISES (NRC-TE). As an international corporation designed to stimulate the Navajo Nation’s economy, the Navajo Nation will be a well-being, selected goals will include manufacturing and distributing rain catchment materials and products that can be readily available for relief and response operations as well as for providing for military, industrial, agricultural, municipal, and domestic freshwater supply. There are already multi-million dollar prices being offered by international foundations to any who can help solve the problem of a world over-stressed already for fresh water. The Navajo Beauty Way does apply.

J.A. Tony Fellin
Boulder, Colo.
President Shelly negotiated for lost Code Talker uniform


The Code Talkers are living history for many Navajo chapters. Additionally, two percent of proceeds from the sale will go to a Marine officer who grew up in the Navajo Nation, Jim Yazzie.

The unveiling was on Aug. 14, during a ceremony at the Veterans Memorial Park at Oljato Chapter. The funds will be used to assist the Navajo people in the interim until the long-term project is completed.

In 2012, he requested that the Code Talkers be included in the national Program.

The legislation was originally approved for $600,000 from the Unreserved, Undesignated Fund Balance for a donation to the museum.

Navajo Nation President Ben Shelly expressed his appreciation at the legislation’s approval. "This is a significant amount of money and is a beginning," he said.

The legislation was originally approved through a $500,000 from the Unreserved, Undesignated Fund Balance. He recently loosened this to $500,000 from the Unreserved, Undesignated Fund Balance for the Unreserved, Undesignated Fund Balance. He recently loosened this to $500,000 from the Unreserved, Undesignated Fund Balance. He recently loosened this to $500,000 from the Unreserved, Undesignated Fund Balance. He recently loosened this to

The Appropriations Act provided $5 million for the construction of the Navajo Elementary and High School. The project is a two-fold initiative, to provide residents with a education and to get to school, work, medical services and other basic needs.

One of the directives made to Navajo Nation President Ben Shelly when the administration took office in 2011 was to improve the road so it would be an exhibit at the Navajo Nation Museum for display for our future generations," President Shelly said.

Navajo Nation President Ben Shelly immediately contacted Craig Gottlieb, a military historian who owned the online auction house that was selling the uniform. In his letter, President Shelly stated the importance of its return.

"We respectfully asked for the return of the uniform and made it an exhibit at the Navajo Nation Museum for display for our future generations," President Shelly said.

Navajo Nation President Ben Shelly immediately contacted Craig Gottlieb, a military historian who owned the online auction house that was selling the uniform. In his letter, President Shelly stated the importance of its return.

"We respectfully asked for the return of the uniform and made it an exhibit at the Navajo Nation Museum for display for our future generations," President Shelly said.

Navajo Nation President Ben Shelly immediately contacted Craig Gottlieb, a military historian who owned the online auction house that was selling the uniform. In his letter, President Shelly stated the importance of its return.

"We respectfully asked for the return of the uniform and made it an exhibit at the Navajo Nation Museum for display for our future generations," President Shelly said.

Navajo Nation President Ben Shelly immediately contacted Craig Gottlieb, a military historian who owned the online auction house that was selling the uniform. In his letter, President Shelly stated the importance of its return.

"We respectfully asked for the return of the uniform and made it an exhibit at the Navajo Nation Museum for display for our future generations," President Shelly said.

Navajo Nation President Ben Shelly immediately contacted Craig Gottlieb, a military historian who owned the online auction house that was selling the uniform. In his letter, President Shelly stated the importance of its return.

"We respectfully asked for the return of the uniform and made it an exhibit at the Navajo Nation Museum for display for our future generations," President Shelly said.

Navajo Nation President Ben Shelly immediately contacted Craig Gottlieb, a military historian who owned the online auction house that was selling the uniform. In his letter, President Shelly stated the importance of its return.

"We respectfully asked for the return of the uniform and made it an exhibit at the Navajo Nation Museum for display for our future generations," President Shelly said.

Navajo Nation President Ben Shelly immediately contacted Craig Gottlieb, a military historian who owned the online auction house that was selling the uniform. In his letter, President Shelly stated the importance of its return.

"We respectfully asked for the return of the uniform and made it an exhibit at the Navajo Nation Museum for display for our future generations," President Shelly said.

Navajo Nation President Ben Shelly immediately contacted Craig Gottlieb, a military historian who owned the online auction house that was selling the uniform. In his letter, President Shelly stated the importance of its return.

"We respectful...
OPVP provides interns opportunity for government reform

WINNED ROCK, Ariz.—From Dec. 2015 to Jan. 2016, 14 Navajo students worked as interns at the Office of the President and Vice President. They worked with OPVP staff assistant Moroni Benally to research government reform and prepare the administration for the transition and eventual transfer of power from the Shelly-Jim administration to the next president.

“I always wanted to give these young Navajo students an opportunity to see the operation of the tribal government firsthand,” President Shelly said. “They are going to take our tribal government to the next level.”

“They will assist this administration with defining improvements for tribal management systems and essential government direct services,” he added. Benally said that a comprehensive study of the internal management culture and processes of the Navajo Nation government has yet to be conducted.

“This constitutes government reform. Government reform leads to economic development and growth,” Benally said. He explained that economic development improves the quality of life for Navajo people and that the Shelly-Jim administration was making history by conducting the study.

Executive Order No. 11-2014, Utilizing Professional Development Services of Dine’ College and Navajo Technical University, provided the framework for the study. Benally explained that the internal processes are human and technical systems and that they create bottlenecks for growth and development. The bottlenecks affect the quality of life, he said, adding that assessment and restructuring of these systems is what constitutes government reform.

“If the Navajo Nation is to prosper economically it must focus on restructuring these internal management processes,” Benally said.

PATRIOTIC DUTY Members of the Twin Warriors Society unfurl the Benosi family flag. (Photo by Rick Abasta)

Sec. Sally Jewell joins President Shelly for historic $554 million settlement signing ceremony

WINNED ROCK, Ariz.—Navajo Nation President Ben Shelly announced the results of the historic multimillion-dollar settlement, the largest in U.S. history, at a commemorative signing ceremony with Navajo leaders and federal officials.

“Today, we gather as a Nation to celebrate the historic trust settlement agreement between the Navajo Nation and the U.S. government. The settlement of this claim is symbolic of the evolving relationship that the Navajo Nation has had with the federal government. For decades Native Nations have had an adversarial relationship with the U.S. Department of the Interior,” said President Shelly.

Interior Secretary Sally Jewell, Sam Hirsch, acting attorney general for the U.S. Department of Justice, Environmental and Natural Resource Division, Kevin Washburn, Assistant Secretary of Indian Affairs, other federal officials, Navajo Council Delegates, and the Navajo Trust Litigation Task force joined President Shelly at the ceremony.

The president and the secretary acknowledged that the settlement demonstrated resolving differences and working together for Navajos.

“This settlement reflects our continuing commitment to upholding the federal trust responsibility to Indian Country and to building strong, prosperous and resilient tribal communities,” said Secretary Jewell.

The president called on the Navajo people to support their input at town hall meetings scheduled to begin Oct. 6 in Chalk, Ariz. The purpose of the town hall meetings is to gain guidance from the Navajo people on how to best utilize and wisely spend the settlement funds.

President Shelly thanked President Obama and his administration for settling this long standing issue. The Navajo Nation worked for many years in long and tough negotiations to come to a resolution on this issue.”

Shelly also underscored the need for the Navajo Nation to stand on its own and rely less on the federal government to provide for the people.

“VISITING WANGWIN President Shelly visited the Navajo people to see the roadblocks and inefficiencies in the tribal process that has far too long prevented the Nation from true progress.

This is important to note that a lot of work went into reaching this landmark agreement. The Navajo Nation worked for many years in long and tough negotiations to come to a resolution on this issue.”

He also thanked the Trust Litigation Task Force for their guidance and leadership to resolving this issue.

“The next step following today’s signing ceremony is to hear from the Navajo people on how the settlement can be used. We urge the Navajo people to provide their input on this important issue that will effect generations to come,” said the president.

VETERANS DAY Left, President Shelly presented Benosí family flag to the new students that were added to the KIA Wall at Veterans Memorial Park in Window Rock. Center, the Twin Warriors Society Color Guard opened flags and unfurled them for families that lost loved ones to battle. Top right, the Ft. Defiance Twin Warriors Color Guard. Bottom right, the Window Rock Veterans Memorial Park externally salutes the Navajo veterans that served the U.S. and refolded them for families that lost loved ones in battle. Top right, The Ft. Defiance Twin Warriors Color Guard. KIA Wall at Veterans Memorial Park in Window Rock.

HISTORIC SETTLEMENT Top, President Shelly signs the settlement agreement. Center, Sec. Jewell joins President Shelly for an early morning prayer. Bottom, the signed agreement. (Photos and story by Jared King)
President Shelly enacts Healthy Dine’ Nation Act of 2014

WINDOW ROCK, Ariz.—President Shelly enacted the Healthy Dine’ Nation Act of 2014 into law on Nov. 20, 2014. The new law provides much needed $26.4 million to the Navajo Nation to continue providing healthy living services and facilities to the Nation’s 248,000 members.

Legislation No. CN-54-14, the Healthy Dine’ Nation Act, was introduced in May 2014. The bill was sent to the President on Sept. 30, 2014, and signed on Oct. 16. Ben Shelly vetoed the bill on Oct. 17 due to the high cost of the settlement. President Shelly enacted the Healthy Dine’ Nation Act of 2014 to make the settlement funds available to the Navajo Nation.

President Shelly enacts criminal code amendments

WINDOW ROCK, Ariz.—President Shelly enacted Council standing committees resulting from the 88-to-24-member reduction. The legislation also provided $1.2 billion to cleanup 50 abandoned uranium mines on the Navajo Nation.

EPA, said the $1 billion settlement was the result of work between Navajo Nation President Ben Shelly, Environmental Protection Agency and Department of Justice and the Navajo Nation. (Photo by Rick Abasta)

EPA, said the $1 billion settlement was the result of work between Navajo Nation President Ben Shelly, Environmental Protection Agency and Department of Justice and the Navajo Nation. (Photo by Rick Abasta)

EPA, said the $1 billion settlement was the result of work between Navajo Nation President Ben Shelly, Environmental Protection Agency and Department of Justice and the Navajo Nation. (Photo by Rick Abasta)

EPA, said the $1 billion settlement was the result of work between Navajo Nation President Ben Shelly, Environmental Protection Agency and Department of Justice and the Navajo Nation. (Photo by Rick Abasta)
When you add these two buildings, it probably runs close to $10 million in supplemental funding for chapters on Jan. 6. The approval came after discussions with his legal counsel and the Office of Management and Budget.

"Some of these projects were not in compliance with the Appropriations Acts, he said, while work was pursued on other projects because of their importance to their respective chapters," he said.

President Shelly also mentioned that the Appropriations Acts state that project funding will be approved only if they are listed on the five-year CIP plan, which was recently approved in the summer of 2014 after 14 years of limbo.

He said federal government’s failed relocation program that was introduced during the 113th Congress by Congressman Don Young, chairman of the House Natural Resources Committee. He said the process was an additional stress on the people.

"This costly and unjust process puts added stress on our people," President Shelly said. "These people lost their homes, their heritage and their lives 41 years later."

President Shelly also praised the enactment of the Navajo Department of Health and Human Services, which was met with a positive response. The program administered by ONHIR.

"The relocation of Navajo families from land they lived on for lifetimes to places that continue to disrupt and destroy lives 41 years later.

"These people lost their homes, their heritage and their livelihoods," he added.

Still today, many families have not received compensation. Others, mostly elderly, are forced to go before ONHIR in Flagstaff and are often subject to interrogation to establish benefits. For too often, these individuals are denied benefits and have to endure a review process to overturn the decision.

"This costly and unjust process puts added stress on our people and only increases the cost of relocation," said the president.

"These processes need to be reformed in order to provide a fair and just compensation to our people.

President Shelly also praised the enactment of the Navajo Department of Health and Human Services, which was met with a positive response. The program administered by ONHIR.

"The relocation of Navajo families from land they lived on for lifetimes to places that continue to disrupt and destroy lives 41 years later.

"These people lost their homes, their heritage and their livelihoods," he added.

Still today, many families have not received compensation. Others, mostly elderly, are forced to go before ONHIR in Flagstaff and are often subject to interrogation to establish benefits. For too often, these individuals are denied benefits and have to endure a review process to overturn the decision.

"This costly and unjust process puts added stress on our people and only increases the cost of relocation," said the president.

"These processes need to be reformed in order to provide a fair and just compensation to our people.

President Shelly also praised the enactment of the Navajo Department of Health and Human Services, which was met with a positive response. The program administered by ONHIR.

"The relocation of Navajo families from land they lived on for lifetimes to places that continue to disrupt and destroy lives 41 years later.

"These people lost their homes, their heritage and their livelihoods," he added.

Still today, many families have not received compensation. Others, mostly elderly, are forced to go before ONHIR in Flagstaff and are often subject to interrogation to establish benefits. For too often, these individuals are denied benefits and have to endure a review process to overturn the decision.

"This costly and unjust process puts added stress on our people and only increases the cost of relocation," said the president.

"These processes need to be reformed in order to provide a fair and just compensation to our people.

President Shelly also praised the enactment of the Navajo Department of Health and Human Services, which was met with a positive response. The program administered by ONHIR.

"The relocation of Navajo families from land they lived on for lifetimes to places that continue to disrupt and destroy lives 41 years later.

"These people lost their homes, their heritage and their livelihoods," he added.

Still today, many families have not received compensation. Others, mostly elderly, are forced to go before ONHIR in Flagstaff and are often subject to interrogation to establish benefits. For too often, these individuals are denied benefits and have to endure a review process to overturn the decision.

"This costly and unjust process puts added stress on our people and only increases the cost of relocation," said the president.

"These processes need to be reformed in order to provide a fair and just compensation to our people.

President Shelly also praised the enactment of the Navajo Department of Health and Human Services, which was met with a positive response. The program administered by ONHIR.

"The relocation of Navajo families from land they lived on for lifetimes to places that continue to disrupt and destroy lives 41 years later.

"These people lost their homes, their heritage and their livelihoods," he added.

Still today, many families have not received compensation. Others, mostly elderly, are forced to go before ONHIR in Flagstaff and are often subject to interrogation to establish benefits. For too often, these individuals are denied benefits and have to endure a review process to overturn the decision.

"This costly and unjust process puts added stress on our people and only increases the cost of relocation," said the president.

"These processes need to be reformed in order to provide a fair and just compensation to our people.

President Shelly also praised the enactment of the Navajo Department of Health and Human Services, which was met with a positive response. The program administered by ONHIR.

"The relocation of Navajo families from land they lived on for lifetimes to places that continue to disrupt and destroy lives 41 years later.

"These people lost their homes, their heritage and their livelihoods," he added.

Still today, many families have not received compensation. Others, mostly elderly, are forced to go before ONHIR in Flagstaff and are often subject to interrogation to establish benefits. For too often, these individuals are denied benefits and have to endure a review process to overturn the decision.

"This costly and unjust process puts added stress on our people and only increases the cost of relocation," said the president.

"These processes need to be reformed in order to provide a fair and just compensation to our people.

President Shelly also praised the enactment of the Navajo Department of Health and Human Services, which was met with a positive response. The program administered by ONHIR.

"The relocation of Navajo families from land they lived on for lifetimes to places that continue to disrupt and destroy lives 41 years later.

"These people lost their homes, their heritage and their livelihoods," he added.

Still today, many families have not received compensation. Others, mostly elderly, are forced to go before ONHIR in Flagstaff and are often subject to interrogation to establish benefits. For too often, these individuals are denied benefits and have to endure a review process to overturn the decision.

"This costly and unjust process puts added stress on our people and only increases the cost of relocation," said the president.

"These processes need to be reformed in order to provide a fair and just compensation to our people.

President Shelly also praised the enactment of the Navajo Department of Health and Human Services, which was met with a positive response. The program administered by ONHIR.

"The relocation of Navajo families from land they lived on for lifetimes to places that continue to disrupt and destroy lives 41 years later.

"These people lost their homes, their heritage and their livelihoods," he added.

Still today, many families have not received compensation. Others, mostly elderly, are forced to go before ONHIR in Flagstaff and are often subject to interrogation to establish benefits. For too often, these individuals are denied benefits and have to endure a review process to overturn the decision.

"This costly and unjust process puts added stress on our people and only increases the cost of relocation," said the president.

"These processes need to be reformed in order to provide a fair and just compensation to our people.