

UNDERSTANDING THE Healthy Diné Nation Act of 2014



Information about the Navajo Junk Food Tax on food of minimum to no nutritional value.

The Healthy Diné Nation Act (HDNA) provides direct funding for your Community Wellness Projects (CWPs). Community members of Navajo Nation can use HDNA money for CWPs they want to develop. These could include fitness centers, hiking trails, and vegetable gardens. This booklet explains the HDNA law, and provides guidance and information for communities wanting to launch their own CWPs. The HDNA also removes previous taxes on healthy foods, making good nutrition more affordable.

Special Message from NN President Nez

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From President Jonathan Nez



THE NAVAJO NATION

JONATHAN NEZ | PRESIDENT MYRON LIZER | VICE PRESIDENT



Dear Diné Citizens, Chapters, and Visitors,

Yá'át'ééh to all of our Diné citizens and thank you for your interest in learning more about the Healthy Diné Nation Act (HDNA), commonly known as the "junk food tax." With the passage of the Healthy Diné Nation Act in 2014, the Navajo Nation led the entire country by way of promoting healthy and active living through "thinking outside of the box" and delivering innovative ideas for our communities and people. Many communities throughout the Navajo Nation are seeing the benefits like walking and running trails, basketball courts, and other projects that are being developed to promote active living.

The Healthy Diné Nation Act began as a community-based grassroots effort by concerned citizens who recognized that many of our Navajo people are challenged by diabetes, obesity, high blood pressure, heart disease, and other chronic health issues. Through the Navajo teaching known as T'áá hwo' aít'éego, or self-reliance and self-determination, our people took it upon themselves to address these epidemics.

In addition, community members recognized the need to make healthy foods more accessible for our people, so they led the effort to introduce a separate bill that eliminated the sales tax on healthy foods and beverages on the Navajo Nation. To this day, Navajo consumers do not pay the six-percent sales tax on healthy fruits, vegetables, and other food and beverage items.

Recently, we had the honor of joining the community of Ts'ah Bii Kin as they celebrated the successful completion of a new walking and jogging trail, which was constructed with funds from the Healthy Diné Nation Act by summer youth employment workers hired by the chapter. This will encourage more HDNA community wellness projects to benefit Navajo people.

The Nez-Lizer Administration fully supports the continuation of the Healthy Diné Nation Act. In our State of the Navajo Nation Address in July 2019, we called upon the members of the 24th Navajo Nation Council to introduce legislation to extend the Healthy Diné Nation Act two-percent sales tax beyond 2020. We look forward to working together with the 24th Navajo Nation Council to ensure that the Healthy Diné Nation Act continues beyond 2020. To learn more, we invite you to visit the Navajo Epidemiology Center's website at <https://www.nec.navajo-nsn.gov>. Ahe'hee'

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What is the Healthy Diné Nation Act of 2014?

- Sometimes called the Junk Food tax or Unhealthy Food tax, the **Healthy Diné Nation Act** provides funding for community wellness projects (or CWPs), like buying exercise equipment, creating playgrounds, clearing hiking trails, or developing gardens.
- The goal is to encourage everyone to exercise, eat healthy, and maintain and improve their health. The money comes from a 2% tax placed on foods of minimum to no nutritional value ("junk food") sold on Navajo Nation.
- Community members seeking to develop their own Community Wellness Projects can apply for their share of this money, and can use it for health-focused projects that they choose.



23rd Navajo Nation Council approves HDNA 2014.

Do we need a Junk Food Tax?

- On Navajo Nation, the rates of heart disease, obesity, and diabetes are higher than the national average.
- The Junk Food tax is one tool to help Navajo Nation residents find ways to become more physically active, eat better, and live longer, healthier lives.



The 0.8 mile trail was organized, constructed, and completed by the T'ah Bii Kin Chapter summer youth employment program. The trail was funded by the Navajo Nation Junk Food Tax and partnership with Navajo Transitional Energy Company.



One Chapter's success story

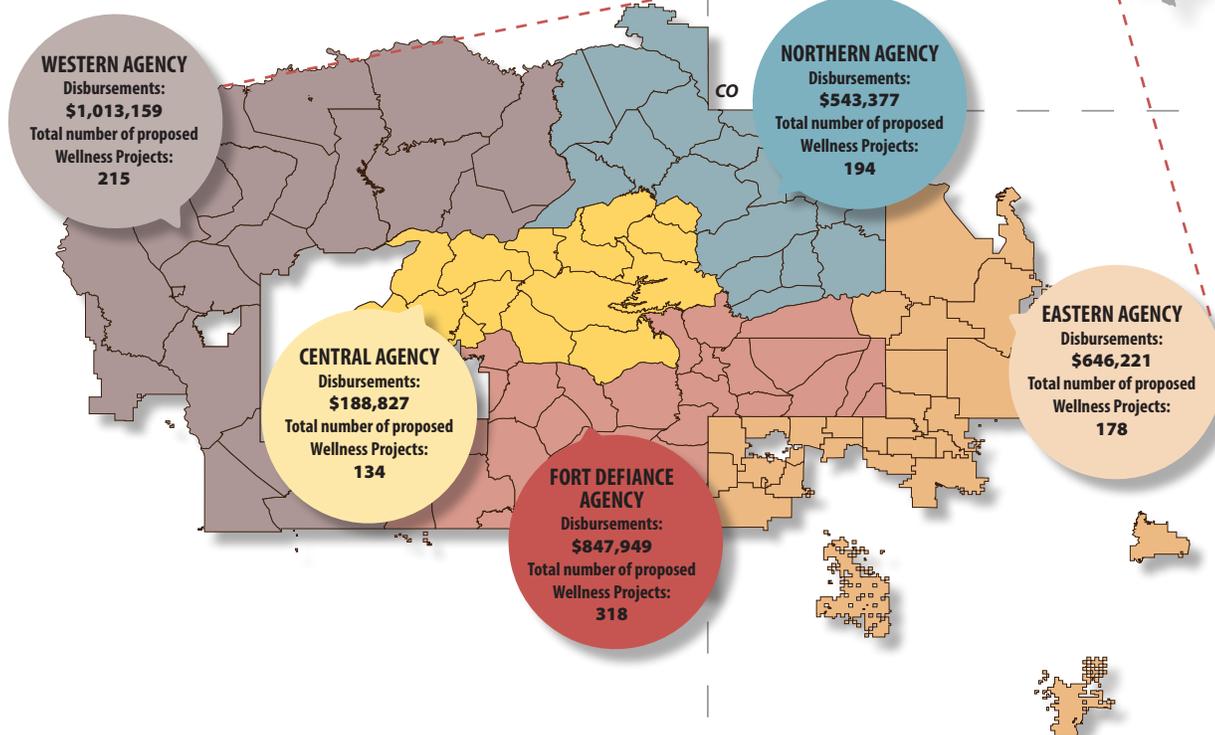


"We all got together to think about what kind of Community Wellness Project would be best for everyone here. We liked the idea of a trail because it works for people of all ages. We applied for funding shortly after we learned about the HDNA. We cleared the trail and brought in the gravel and then we raked it smooth and compacted it. Now we see people of all ages coming to take a walk, or go running, often in mornings or after school. This is a great way to give something back to our communities."

— Member, TBK Chapter

Distribution of HDNA tax revenues by Agency in 2018

The map below shows the total distribution of funds by Agency for Community Wellness Projects in 2018. Over 80% of Chapters have submitted proposals for wellness projects.





Information for tribal leaders & community members

What is the real name of the Junk Food Tax?

The real name is the Healthy Diné Nation Act of 2014, or HDNA. HDNA was approved by the 23rd Navajo Nation Council and signed into law by former President Ben Shelly on November 21, 2014.

What does the Act do?

The HDNA law puts a tax of 2% on foods of minimum to no nutritional value that are sold on Navajo Nation. Additionally, the HDNA law *removes* an earlier tax on certain fruits and vegetables. 80% of revenue from the tax is shared back to communities to support their Community Wellness Projects (CWPs). The other 20% is set aside for the Permanent Fund (12%), Land Acquisition Fund (2%), Veterans Trust Fund (4%), and Tax Administration Suspense Fund (2%).

What can a chapter community group do with the money that they receive from the HDNA tax?

Chapter community members, working together, can develop a wellness project to be funded by HDNA tax monies. A requesting group can spend the funds for their specific approved Community Wellness Project. Approval is given by the chapter. See below for examples.

What is a “Community Wellness Project” or “CWP”?

The table below shows different types of wellness projects that communities may develop. Community Wellness Projects are planned, implemented, directed, and reported by members of the Navajo Nation communities.

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	Other improvement projects

What is the role of Chapter officials in wellness projects?

Any member of Navajo Nation, or group of Navajo Nation members, can launch a Community Wellness Project. Community members starting a CWP must develop their resolutions for consideration, which are presented to the Chapter voting members. Community Wellness Projects are intended to be community-based, community-owned, and sustainable. Everyone is encouraged to take ownership of healthy initiatives. With the support of the Chapter, community members have the responsibility for budgeting, implementing, tracking expenditures, and record keeping.

How long will the 2% tax last?

The Navajo Nation Council has the responsibility to review and evaluate the effectiveness of the tax, and will vote on renewing the HDNA by December 31, 2020. Health data and revenue figures are collected and shared, to provide a basis for decision-making. Health data comes from the Navajo Epidemiology Center; revenue information is provided by the NN Department of Revenue. See the next page for distributions by Agency.

How do grocery stores, restaurants, and gas stations collect the taxes on the designated foods?

The HDNA law provides a list of nonhealthy foods to be taxed at 2%. The business tracks the collection of the tax, and files a quarterly report to the Office of the Navajo Tax Commission.



How to start your own Community Wellness Project

NITSÁHÁKEES. THINK IT.
 NAHAT'Á. PLAN IT.
 IINÁ. IMPLEMENT IT.
 SIIHASIN. REFLECT ON IT.

START HERE

1. MEET TOGETHER

- Identify Chapter HDNA funds
- Talk about possible projects
- Choose your project
- Identify project team roles and spokesperson
- Create plan

2. DESIGN YOUR PROJECT

- Purpose
- Cost
- Timeline
- End products
- Location
- Benefits

3. ATTEND CHAPTER PLANNING MEETING

- Introduce HDNA project
- Prepare budget forms for regular Chapter meeting

4. ATTEND REGULAR CHAPTER MEETING

- Introduce your finalized project and budget forms
- Obtain Chapter approval resolution for project

5. DCD APPROVAL

- Division of Community Development (DCD) project review and DCD Director approval for distribution of HDNA funds

6. GET STARTED!

- Project teams must maintain records of:
- budgets
 - activities
 - expenses
 - sign-in sheets



PowerPoint slides for presenters

These slides contain useful information about the HDNA. These slides can be shown at Chapter and community meetings, to help everyone understand the benefits of developing Wellness Programs. This PowerPoint presentation can be downloaded at: www.nec.navajo-nsn.gov/

Understanding the Healthy Diné Nation Act (HDNA) (Junk Food Tax)

Key points of HDNA

- Signed into law on November 21, 2014
- Uses policy as a tool to respond to high rates of heart disease, obesity, and diabetes on Navajo Nation
- Navajo Nation has limited access to affordable healthy foods
- HDNA tax revenues support Community Wellness Projects (CWPs) in Chapters
- Chapter community groups can design their own CWPs according to community goals
- HDNA is up for review in December 2020
- 20% of revenues set aside for: Permanent Fund (12%), Land Acquisition Fund (2%), Veterans Trust Fund (4%), and Tax Administration Suspense Fund (2%)
- Implementation of CWPs is managed by Navajo Division of Community Development

1 INSTRUCTION
01 Fitness classes (i.e. Zumba, aerobic, core training, indoor cycling)
02 Traditional, intergenerational, and contemporary wellness workshops, (i.e. Navajo philosophical and education teachings, Tai-Chi, Yoga)
03 Health coaching (i.e. healthy eating education, goal-setting, self-care management)
04 Navajo traditional craft class (i.e. jewelry making, beading, weaving)
05 Traditional and non-traditional healthy food preparation workshops (i.e. making chichin, making blue corn mush, cleaning, and prepping corn, food processing workshops (i.e. canning, food safety))
2 EQUIPMENT
01 Wellness and exercise equipment
02 Supplies
03 Storage Facilities
04 Maintenance, conservation, or improvement of any of these projects.

How to start a Community Wellness Project

3 BUILT RECREATIONAL ENVIRONMENT
00 Activity/exercise facility, fitness/wellness center
01 Walking trails, running trails, biking trails
02 State parks, community parks
03 Picnic grounds
04 Playgrounds
05 Basketball/volleyball courts
06 Baseball/softball fields
07 Swimming pools
08 Maintenance, conservation, or improvement of any of these projects
4 SOCIAL SETTING
01 Recreational health, youth clubs (i.e. Senior citizens events, walking club)
02 Equine therapy (i.e. activities and interaction with horses, trail rides, introduction to horses, saddling, training.)
03 Maintenance, conservation, or improvement of any of these projects

Division of Community Development (DCD) Support for HDNA

- DCD website has forms to apply for Wellness Program funding.
- Navajo Chapters, with partners, coordinate collection and interpretation of health data from HDNA
- DCD supports outreach for HDNA:
 - Training Chapter officials and administrative staff
 - Training of Community Health Representatives (CHRs)

5 EDUCATION
01 Health education materials
02 Presentations
03 Library
6 COMMUNITY FOOD AND WATER INITIATIVES
01 Healthy Food Initiatives
02 Community food operatives
03 Farming and vegetable gardens
04 Greenhouse
05 Farmers markets
06 Clean water initiatives
07 Clean communities initiatives (i.e. community trash pick-up day)
08 Recycling initiatives
09 Healthy store improvements
10 Agricultural projects
11 Maintenance, conservation, or improvements of any of these projects



List of foods and beverages subject to 2% HDNA tax

In general, foods subject to the 2% HDNA tax include foods in the categories of: soda, candy, chips, and baked goods.

Listing of Unhealthy Foods Two Percent (2%) Tax Law

All items are meant for human consumption and are sold by supermarkets, grocery stores, convenience stores, restaurants, food courts, and retail establishments.

- I. "Beverage" means soda, pop, vegetable juice, hot or iced coffee, hot chocolate, liquid coffee creamers, alcohol-free wine, beer, alcoholic drinks, energy drinks, sport drinks in the form of gel, shots, gum, pills, and/or powder, non-dairy beverages marketed as a protein supplement, any flavored dairy or non-dairy (soy, rice, almond) products (milk and yogurt), other naturally or artificially colored and/or flavored and/or sweetened drinks, carbonated or noncarbonated, containing caffeine or no caffeine, labeled or not labeled containing natural fruit juice, fit for human consumption; in any form, either powdered, concentrate liquid mixes sold in bottles, cans, boxes, bags, or sold in a refillable beverage container dispensed from a drink fountain; intended to be consumed on or off the premises where they are sold.

"Beverage" includes, but not limited to the following:

Category	Example
Fruit drinks	Minute Maid®, Nestle®, Capri Sun®
Water with added sweeteners, flavorings, vitamins and minerals	Dasani® flavored water and/or enhancers, VitaminWater®, coconut water
Carbonated or sparkling drinks, including those with any amount of natural fruit juice	Sparkling apple cider, Root beer, Ginger ale, S. Pellegrino®, Perrier®, Canada Dry®, LaCroix®, Arrowhead®, Sobel®
Cola-type drink	Pepsi Cola®, Coca Cola®, Dr. Pepper®, Sunkist®, 7UP®, Canada Dry®, Fanta®, Sprite®, Play®, Schweppes®, Big Cola
Artificially flavored, sweetened or not, powder or base drink product meant to be consumed diluted in water	MIO Liquid Dasani® Drops Crystal Light liquid or powder Kool-Aid® liquid or powder Country Time® 4C® Half and Half Iced Tea-lemonade
Unheated artificially flavored sweetened or unsweetened tea or tea products; including specialty teas sold in bottles or cans	Lipton® sweet tea, Sweet Leaf® iced tea, Pure Leaf® sweet tea, Arizona® sweet tea, Snapple® Southern sweet tea, Arnold Palmer® sweet tea powder, Nestea®
Energy, or sport drinks, gel, shots, gum, pills, and/or powder; including any non-dairy beverages marketed as a protein supplement.	Monster®, Full Throttle®, Gatorade®, drink, gels, etc. Powerade®, Propel®, Muscle Milk®, 5-hour Energy®, Redbull®
Flavored dairy or non-dairy (soy, rice, almond) products (milk and yogurt)	Chocolate, strawberry, vanilla, banana milk, Rice Dream® Vanilla Yoplait® Light fat free Lemon Cream Pie, Danone® Mango, shakes, smoothies
Vegetable juice sold in cans, bottles, or cartons	V8®, Mott's® Garden blend

- III. "Chips or crisps" means any naturally or artificially flavored, mechanically and temperature altered vegetables, root vegetables, grains, beans, or products baked, toasted, fried quickly, mashed, dehydrated and reconstituted in various shapes or forms.

"Chips or crisps" includes, but not limited to the following:

Category	Example
Sliced potato products, baked, toasted, or fried quickly	Potato chips, fries
Cooked potato product, mashed, dehydrated, reconstituted into dough and cut in uniformed pieces	Pringles®
Vegetables or thinly sliced root vegetables baked, toasted, or fried quickly with or without batter	Garden Veggie Straws®, Garden Veggie Chips®, Terra®,
Vegetables or grains, mechanically and temperature altered, and shaped into straws, puffs, or other forms	Popcorn, Corn nuts
Grain or multigrain products such as fried/baked/toasted pita or wheat thin chips, pretzels, sticks, gold fish, animal crackers, rice cakes, etc.	Stacy's®, Sun Chips®, Baked Lay's Chips®
Beans, corn chips baked, fried, or toasted	Doritos®, Cheetos®, Fritos®

- IV. "Fast food" means any foods quickly accessible, prepared, quickly served, and ready to eat. This includes food or food items that were previously kept frozen/cold and cooked/warmed up to order and/or ready for consumption; and/or food that is kept warm using heat lamps or other devices; and/or sold heated or cold; and/or sold in "to go" containers; and/or canned, and/or preserved; and/or consumed on or off the premises where they are sold.

"Fast food" includes, but not limited to the following:

Category	Example
"Fast food"	Burritos Cheese and hamburgers Fried chicken, chicken wings, and tenders Corn dogs Egg rolls Fried okra French fries Hot dogs Jalapeño poppers Mozzarella sticks Nachos Pickles, sold individually or prepackaged individually Pizza, whole or sold by slice Potato wedges Sandwiches Soup Tacos Taqutitos
Canned, preserved foods	Precooked meats, potted meats, corned beef, Vienna sausage, Spam®, Spam Lite®

"Minimum-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.

- II. "Sweets" means any preparation containing various amounts of sugar or other sweeteners such as corn syrup, dextrin, fructose, high fructose corn syrup, galactose, glucose, honey, lactose, malt, maltose, maple syrup, molasses, and sucrose; sometimes in combination with flour, milk, butter, shortening, eggs, dried fruits, nuts, etc., including:

- Any frozen desserts with various fat contents made by freezing liquids or semisolids, based on naturally and/or artificially flavored water, fruit, purees, dairy or dairy substitutes, custards; combined with fruits, nuts, or other ingredients and flavorings, sold in cone or other means for immediate consumption, packaged in plastic/buckets, paper carton or other containers for storage and later consumption.
- Any pastries, as in any mixed, baked or fried products made primarily but not exclusively from flour, sugar, dairy, shortening, baking powder and eggs.
- Any cookies, as in raw or baked dough to crispy consistency, in various shapes, made primarily but not exclusively from flour, sugar, butter or other kinds of shortening, with our without ingredients added, such as candy, dried fruit, nuts, spices, etc.
- Any pies, cobblers, tarts, croissants, etc. defined as baked or raw products made of a pastry shell that contains or covers various combinations of ingredients such as fruits, nuts, etc.; products made out of yeast-leavened dough, filo (phyllo) dough, fried or baked dough, sweetened or powdered with sugar or any other sugar substitute, with or without fillings, cake, pancake mix, scone, breads, pie crust powdered mixes, including specialty mixes such as gluten-free mixes, etc.
- Any puddings and gelatin based desserts with soft consistency generally sweet but not exclusively, prepared with dairy, eggs, sugar or other sweeteners, with flavorings, cornstarch, and/or gelatin.

"Sweets" includes, but not limited to the following:

Category	Example
Candy	Any candy bars individually prepackaged or sold by weight Any hard candy in various shapes and with various coatings, prepackaged or sold by weight Any chocolates with or without filling Any dried or fresh fruit, nuts, popcorn covered with caramel, chocolate, honey, sprinkles, or any other coatings; prepackaged or sold by weight Any sugar confections with the following consistency: carbonated/crystallized, fizzed, liquid, soft/chewy, spray, jelly, tape/paper, powder, etc. Chewing gum, various flavors and shapes, with sugar or sugar-free Fudge, nougat, in various flavors; with or without nuts Maple sugar candy, Marshmallows, candy or chocolate covered marshmallows in decorative shapes Trail Mix with candies or dried fruit, Mints, Peanut brittle, Cotton candy, Licorice, Jellies or jellies in various shapes and with various flavors
Frozen desserts	Ice cream, Frozen yogurt, Gelato, Sherbet, Granita, Italian ice, Shaved ice, Slush, Snow cone, Popsicles
Pastries	Birthday cake, Cheesecakes, Sponge cakes, Butter cakes, Coffee cakes, Fruit cakes, Flourless cakes
Cookies	Shortbreads, Scones, Macaroons, Wafers, Chocolate chip cookies, Rolled cookies Sandwich cookies
Pies, cobblers, tarts, croissants, doughnuts, or doughnuts like products, cakes, pancakes mixes, etc.	Pecan, cherry, strawberry-rhubarb, apple pie, Fruit tart, Peanut butter pie, Paczki, Eclairs, Apple fritters
Puddings and gelatin based desserts	JELL-O® sugar-free Dark Chocolate, Chocolate fudge, Vanilla, etc. JELL-O® sugar-free, fat free or low calorie pudding or gelatin dessert Snack Pack® pudding Vanilla, Rice pudding, Tapioca or rice pudding

- V. Flavor Enhancers means any salt, sugar, or sweeteners used as an additive to alter the taste of food and/or drinks, including:

- Any form of sodium chloride refined as table salt used to flavor, season, or preserve food including those with minerals and vitamins such as magnesium, calcium, iodine, folic acid, etc.
- Any sweeteners containing sugar substances used to sweeten food or drinks, including those labeled as "natural, organic, or raw."

"Flavor Enhancers" includes, but not limited to the following:

Category	Example
Any form of sodium chloride used to flavor, season, or preserve food	Table salt, sea salt, kosher salt
Sugar, sweeteners	White "table" sugar, turbinado sugar, raw cane sugar, evaporated cane sugar, evaporated cane juice, honey, agave nectar syrup, molasses, Sugar in the Raw®

Note: these definitions and lists could be modified and expanded to include newly engineered and marketed unhealthy foods as they become available.

Food items no longer taxed

- Apples, citrus fruits, melons, berries, grapes, pears, stone fruits (i.e. apricots, nectarines, peaches, plums, prunes, cherries, etc.), tropical fruits (i.e. bananas, kiwi, fruit, mango, coconut, guava, pineapple, etc.), other fruits (i.e. dates, figs, avocados, passion fruit, etc.).
- Bean and peas, cucumbers, eggplants, greens, mushrooms, onions, peppers, potatoes, radishes, squashes, tomatoes, other vegetables (i.e. sprouts, artichokes, asparagus, brussel sprouts, okras, celeries, carrots, com, cauliflower, broccoli, beets, etc.).
- Parsley, sage, basil, oregano, bay leaves, ginger roots horseradish.
- Garlic, fennel, thyme, rosemary, dill, chives, cinnamon, bok choy, yucca, turmeric, bread fruit, Chinese flowering cabbage, sumac berries, juniper.
- Baby carrots, frozen vegetables or fruits without added seasonings or ingredients; fresh fruits and vegetables cut & packaged at retail store; salad bars at all retail establishments; any prewashed, sliced/precut fruits and vegetables, fruit and vegetable mixes; prepared salad ready to eat (without disqualifying additives or preservatives).



Guidance for supermarkets and convenience stores, from Navajo Nation Resolution CN-54-14

§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 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 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).

§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.

§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.



HDNA partners



Many individuals and organizations are working to support, implement, and manage the HDNA, to ensure transparency and distribute funds equitably to eligible communities. Importantly, we want to track health outcomes across Navajo Nation, to see if community members are benefitting from new opportunities to exercise, to cook healthier meals, and to reduce rates of diabetes and heart disease.

The organizations involved in the HDNA include:

The Navajo Nation

The Office of the President and Vice President
Navajo Department of Health, Navajo Epidemiology Center
Division of Community Development
Navajo Nation Chapter Government
Chapter leaders and community members
Office of the Navajo Tax Commission
Diné College
Diné Policy Institute

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