1 23rd NAVAJO NATION COUNCIL 2 INTRODUCED BY: 3 4 5 6 (Prime Sponsor) 7 8 9 TRACKING NO. 10 11 AN ACT 12 RELATING TO LAW AND ORDER, RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT, 13 NAABIK'ÍYÁTI' AND THE NAVAJO NATION COUNCIL; AMENDING AND 14 REDESIGNATING FISH AND WILDLIFE PROVISIONS OF THE NAVAJO 15 CRIMINAL CODE AS SUBCHAPTER 26, TITLE 17 16 17 **BE IT ENACTED:** 18 19 Section 1. Findings and Purpose 20 1. 21 2. 22 3. 23 4. 24 5. 25 6. 26 7. 27 28 Section 2. Amending Title 17 of the Navajo Nation Code 29 The Navajo Nation hereby approves the following amendments to Title 17 of the 30 Navajo Nation Code:

PROPOSED STANDING COMMMITTEE RESOLUTION

1 2 TITLE 17. LAW AND ORDER 3 CHAPTER 3. OFFENSES 4 Subchapter 261. Fish and Wildlife Criminal Code Violations 5 6 § 500720. Definitions 7 8 The "Fish and Wildlife Criminal Code" shall mean all provisions within this Subchapter. <u>A.</u> 9 10 The following definitions are applicable to this Subchapter: B. 11 A. "Taking" means the hunting, capturing, killing in any manner or the attempt to hunt, 12 capture or kill in any manner, any game animal and quadruped, game bird and fowl, or 13 game fish herein defined. 14 B. "Game fish". The following are game fish: 15 1. All of the family Salmonidae (trout); 16 2. All of the family Esocidae (pike); 17 3. All of the family Ictaluridae (catfish); 18 4. All introduced species of the family Serranidae (sea bass and white bass); 19 5. All of the family Centrarchidae (sunfish, crappie and bass); 20 6. All of the family Percidae (walleye, pike and perch); 21 7. All introduced species of the family Pomadasyidae (sargo); and 22 8. All introduced species of the family Sciaenidae (corvina, barirdiella and redfish). 23 C. "Game bird". The following are game birds: 24 1. All of the family Anatidae (waterfowl); 25 2. All of the family Tetraonidae (grouse and ptarmigans); 26 3. All of the family Phasianidae (quail, partridges and pheasants); 27 4. All of the family Meleagridae (wild turkeys) except for the domestic strains of 28 turkeys; 29 5. All of the family Scolopacidae (shorebirds, snipe, sandpipers and curlews); and 30

6. All of the family Columbidae (wild pigeons and doves), except for the domestic strains of pigeons.

- D. "Game animals". The following mammals are game animals:
 - 1. All of the family Tayassuidae (javelina);
 - 2. All of the family Antilocapridae (American pronghorn);
 - 3. All of the family Cervidae (elk and deer);
 - 4. All of the family Ursidae (bear);
 - 5. All of the species concolor (cougar) of the genus Felis and family Felidae; and
 - 6. All of the genus Ovis (bighorn sheep) except for the domestic species of sheep.
- E. "Songbirds". The following species and varieties of birds are songbirds: Any songbird, or birds whose principal food consists of insects, comprising all the species and varieties of birds, represented by the several families of bluebirds, including the western and mountain bluebirds; also bobolinks, catbirds, chickadees, cuckoos, which includes the chaparral bird or roadrunner (geococcyx novo mexicanus), flickers, flycatchers, grosbeaks, hummingbirds, kinglets, martins, meadowlarks, nighthawks, or bull bats, nuthatches, orioles, robins, shrikes, swallows, swifts, tanagers, titmice, thrushes, vireos, warblers, waxwings, whippoorwills, woodpeckers, wrens, and all other perching birds which feed entirely or chiefly on insects.
- F. "Fur-bearing animals". The following mammals are fur-bearing animals:
 - 1. All of the genus Lynx rufus (bobcats and lynx);
 - 2. All of the genus Castor (beavers);
 - 3. All of the family Procyonidae (raccoons);
 - 4. All of the genus Vulpes (red fox, gray fox, swift fox);
 - 5. All of the species Ondatra zibethica (muskrat);
 - 6. All of the genus Mustela (weasels);
 - 7. All of the genus Mephitis (skunks);
 - 8. All of the species Taxidea taxas (badgers)
 - 9. All of the family Dedilphiidae (opossums).
- G. "Small game animals". The following mammals are small game animals:
 - 1. All of the genus Sciurus (squirrels)
 - 2. All of the genus Eutamias (chipmunks);

3. All of the genus Lepus and Sylvilagus (rabbits).

H. "Endangered species" means any species of fish or wildlife whose prospects of survival or recruitment within the Navajo Nation are in jeopardy or are likely within the foreseeable future to become so, due to any of the following factors:

- 1. The present or threatened destruction, modification or curtailment of its habitat;
- 2. Overutilization for scientific, commercial or sporting purposes;
- 3. The effect of disease or predation;
- 4. Other natural or man-made factors affecting its prospects of survival or recruitment within the Navajo Nation; or
- 5. Any combination of the foregoing factors. The term may also include any species or subspecies of fish or wildlife appearing on the United States list of endangered native and foreign fish and wildlife as set forth in Section 4 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973. as endangered or threatened species provided that the Resources Committee of the Navajo Nation Council adopts such lists in whole or in part.
- 1. Accomplice: A person who intentionally or knowingly solicits,

 counsels, commands, facilitates, aids, agrees to aid or attempts to aid in the commission
 of any offense of this subchapter, although he or she did not directly commit the crime
 and although the principal who directly committed such offense has not been prosecuted
 or convicted, or has been convicted of a different offense.
- 2. Aggregate: When applied to daily bag or possession limits, means the total number of species, which are covered by such limits. Any combination of the species may be possessed to the total number established as the aggregate daily bag or possession limits.
- 3. Aircraft: Any contrivance used for flight in the air.
- 4. Allotted Lands: Land allotted to individual Indians with legal title being held in trust by the United States for the benefit of the individual Indian allottees.

1	5.	All-Terrain Vehicle: A two, three, four, six-wheeled, or tracked vehicle intended
2		for off highway use.
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4	6.	Authorized Holder of Permit: The person to whom a valid permit has been
5		<u>issued.</u>
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7	7.	Angling: The take of fish by one line and not to exceed two hooks, by one line
8		and one artificial lure, which may have attached more than one hook, or by one
9		line and not to exceed two artificial flies or lures.
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11	8.	Aquatic Wildlife: All fish, amphibians and invertebrates (including mollusks and
12		<u>crustaceans).</u>
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14	9.	Bag Limit: The maximum limit, in number or amount, of wildlife which may
15		lawfully be taken by any one person per day (e.g. fish, etc.) or per season (e.g.
16		deer, etc.) during a specified period of time.
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18	10.	Bait: Anything used to lure or attract wildlife to a particular location, including
19		through sight, odor, and/or sound.
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21	11.	Big Game Animals: Are the following:
22		a. <u>Javelina (Tayassuidae) or Collared Peccary (Pecari tajacu);</u>
23		b. <u>Pronghorn (Antilocapra americana);</u>
24		c. Elk (Cervus canadensis);
25		d. Mule Deer (Odocoileus hemionus); Magas (Alaca elass);
26		e. Moose (Alces alces); A mariage Plants Book (Henry amariages);
27		f. American Black Bear (Ursus americana); Mayartain Lian Proma an Cayana (Proma annualan);
28		g. Mountain Lion, Puma or Cougar (Puma concolor); b. Pighern Sheen (Ovis canadensis); and
29		h. Bighorn Sheep (Ovis canadensis); and Wild Turkey (Melagaria gallensys)
30		i. Wild Turkey (Meleagris gallopavo).
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- 12. Citation: Any summons, complaint, summons and complaint, ticket, penalty assessment or other official document issued to a person by a wildlife officer or other peace officer for a wildlife violation which contains an order requiring the person to respond.
- 13. <u>Collateral</u>: Any cash or other security deposited to secure an appearance for trial in connection with the issuance of a citation by a wildlife officer or other peace officer for a wildlife violation.
- 14. **Compliance**: With respect to a citation, means the act of answering a citation through an appearance in a court or tribunal, or through the payment of fines, costs and surcharges, if any.
- 15. Conviction: A conviction, including any court conviction, for any offense related to the preservation, protection, management or restoration of wildlife which is prohibited by tribal, federal, or state statute, law, regulation, ordinance or administrative rule, including the forfeiture of any bail, bond or other security deposited to secure appearance by a person charged with having committed any such offense, the payment of a penalty assessment, a plea of nolo contendere and the imposition of a deferred or suspended sentence by the court.
- 16. <u>Court</u>: A court of law, including the Navajo Nation courts, state or municipal courts, Federal court or peacemaker court.
- 17. <u>Culpable Mental States: "Intentional" and "intentionally," "knowing"</u>

 and "knowingly," "reckless" and "recklessly," and "negligent" and "negligently,"

 shall have the same meaning as defined in 17 N.N.C. § 210.
- 18. **Decoy Operation**: A law enforcement function designed to capture hunters in the act of an illegal take of wildlife by using a device intended to mimic a form of wildlife.

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2	19.	Department : The Navajo Nation Department of Fish and Wildlife
3	20.	Device : Any net, trap, snare, salt lick, scaffold, deadfall, pit, explosive, poison or
4		stupefying substance, crossbow, firearm, bow and arrow, or other implement used
5		for the take of wildlife. Device does not include a raptor or any equipment used in
6		the sport of falconry.
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8	21.	Endangered Species: Any species of fish, wildlife, or plant on the federal
9		Endangered Species List or on the Navajo Nation Endangered Species List.
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11	22.	Exotic Wildlife: A wildlife species that is not native to the Navajo Nation.
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13	23.	Falconry: The sport of hunting or taking quarry with a trained raptor.
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15	24.	Feral: Any un-owned or free ranging animal, livestock or equine not under the
16		control of an owner, excluding wildlife.
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18	25.	Firearm: Any loaded or unloaded pistol, revolver, rifle, shotgun, muzzleloader,
19		or other weapon which is designed to or may readily be converted to expel a
20		projectile by the action of an explosion.
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22	26.	Fur Dealer: Any person engaged in the business of buying for resale the raw
23		pelts or furs of wild mammals.
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25	27.	Fur-bearing Animals. The following are fur-bearing animals:
26		<u>a.</u> <u>Bobcat (Lynx rufus);</u>
27		b. American Beaver (Castor canadensis);
28		c. Northern Raccoon (Procyon lotor);
29		d. Ringtail (Bassariscus astutus);
30		e. Gray Fox (Urocyon cinereoargenteus);
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1		<u>f.</u>	Red Fox (Vulpes vulpes);
2		<u>g.</u>	Muskrat (Ondatra zibethica);
3		<u>h.</u>	Long-tail Weasel (Mustela frenata);
4		<u>i.</u>	Striped Skunk (Mephitis mephitis);
5		<u>j.</u>	Western Spotted Skunk (Spilogale gracilis);
6		<u>k.</u>	American Badger (Taxidea taxus);
7		<u>l.</u>	Opossums (Didelphis virginiana); and
8		<u>m.</u>	Coyote (Canis latrans).
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10	28.	<u>Gam</u>	e Birds. The following are game birds:
11		a.	Waterfowl (All of the family Anatidae);
12		b.	Grouse and ptarmigans (All of the family Tetraonidae);
13		c.	Quail, partridges and pheasants (All of the family Phasianidae);
13		d.	Shorebirds, snipe, sandpipers and curlews (All of the family
			Scolopacidae); and
15		e.	Wild pigeons and doves (All of the family Columbidae).
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17	29.	<u>Gam</u>	e Fish: The following are game fish:
18		a.	Trout and salmon (All of the family Salmonidae):
19		b.	Pike (All of the family Esocidae);
20		c.	Catfish (All of the family Ictaluridae);
21		d.	Sunfish, crappie and bass (All of the family Centrarchidae);
22		e.	Walleye, pike and perch (All of the family Percidae);
23		f.	Sargo (All introduced species of the family Pomadasyidae); and
24		g.	Corvina, barirdiella and redfish (All introduced species of the family
25			Sciaenidae).
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27	30.	<u>Guid</u>	le: A Navajo tribal member who, for pay or gain, aids or assists any person in
28		the ta	ake of wildlife.
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- 31. Habitat: The location where a particular species of plant or animal lives and its surroundings (both living and nonliving) and includes the presence of a group of particular environmental conditions surrounding an organism including air, water, soil, mineral elements, moisture, temperature, and topography.
- 32. **Hunter Orange**: A minimum of 300 square inches of daylight fluorescent orange garment worn as an outer garment.
- 33. <u>Importation</u>: The act of receiving, bringing, shipping into, or otherwise causing to be brought into the Navajo Nation any exotic and non-native fish, wildlife, or plant(s), or parts thereof, from a location outside the Navajo Nation.
- 34. Intoxicated: Having a blood alcohol content (BAC) of .08 or higher; or, for a minor, any blood alcohol content; or otherwise impaired by alcohol or any other intoxicating substance or narcotic as determined by failing a standard field sobriety test.
- 35. <u>Introduction</u>: The release, or attempt to release, wildlife from outside the Navajo Nation into an undomesticated habitat (*i.e.* the wild) within the Navajo Nation without the approval of the Department.
- 36. **Invasive Species**: Shall have the same meaning as Exotic Wildlife.
- 37. <u>Legal Hunting Hours</u>: Half an hour before sunrise to half an hour after sunset, unless otherwise specified.
- 38. **License**: Any license, permit or other public document that conveys to the person to whom it was issued the privilege of pursuing, possessing or taking any fish or wildlife regulated by statute, law, or regulation.

1	39.	License Year (small game and fishing): The twelve-month period between
2		January 1 and December 31.
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4	40.	Licensing Authority: The Navajo Nation Department of Fish and Wildlife or
5		other entity authorized by applicable law to issue or approve licenses or permits to
6		hunt, fish, trap or possess wildlife on Navajo Nation land.
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8	41.	Loaded Firearm: A firearm with an unexpended cartridge or shell in the firing
9		<u>chamber.</u>
10	42.	Management Hunt: A hunt planned or organized by the Department for a
11	₹2.	specific purpose: to thin out populations of specific species; to expose youth to
12		hunting; or any other purpose deemed necessary by the Department.
13		individually of the purpose decined necessary by the preparations.
14	43.	Migratory Bird: A migratory bird is any species or family of birds that live,
15		reproduce or migrate within the United States or across international borders at
16		some point during their annual life cycle.
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18	44.	Motor Vehicle: Any motorized vehicle including all-terrain vehicles, off road
19		vehicles, boats, jet skis, buses, tractors, snowmobiles, motorcycles, trucks, cars,
20		and vans.
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22	45.	Native Wildlife: A species or subspecies of wildlife that historically inhabited,
23		existed on or naturally migrated onto the Navajo Nation.
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25	46.	Navajo Nation: All lands within the jurisdiction of the Navajo Nation including
26		lands held in fee or trust or allotted lands, and dependent Navajo Indian
27		<u>communities.</u>
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30	47.	Navajo Nation Endangered Species List: A list of species and subspecies of
JU		wildlife indigenous to the Navajo Nation which are determined to be endangered

within the Navajo Nation, as recommended by the Navajo Nation Department of Fish and Wildlife and approved by the Resources and Development Committee of the Navajo Nation Council.

- 48. Navajo Tribal Member: A Navajo Indian who possesses a Navajo Nation
 Census number.
- 49. Navajo Nation Waters: All waters that are within the Navajo Nation, or are owned and controlled by the Navajo Nation, including, but not limited to, any rivers, streams, lakes, ponds, or wetlands.
- 50. Non-game Birds: All birds except game birds as defined in this section.
- 51. Non-game Fish: All species of native fish and any other fish which are on the federal or Navajo Nation protected or endangered species list.
- 52. Non-game Animals: All native or non-native species of animals that are not classified as either a game animal, game bird, and/or a furbearer.
- 53. Non-Navajo: A person that is not a Navajo Tribal Member.
- 54. Peace Officer: The Wildlife Law Enforcement Manager of the Department of

 Fish and Wildlife, all lawfully commissioned Wildlife Conservation Officers,

 Navajo Nation Rangers, Forestry Officers and Division of Public Safety officers.
- 55. Person: An individual—Indian or non-Indian; a partnership, sole proprietorship, or corporation, whether public or private, for-profit or non-profit, wherever organized, and any employee, director or officer of same; any governmental entity, unit or agency, whether tribal, local, state or federal, or any employee or official of the same.

1	56.	Plants: Living organisms belonging in the kingdom plantae that includes trees,	
2		herbs, bushes, grasses, vines, ferns, mosses and algae; including nuts, seeds,	
3		berries, flowers or any other reproductive seed of any plant.	
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5	57.	Possession Limit: The maximum limit, in number or amount of wildlife, which	
6		may be possessed at one time by any one person.	
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8	58.	Raptors: A bird of prey belonging to the following groups;	
9		a. Hawks and eagles (All of the family Accipitridae);	
10		b. <u>Vultures and condors (All of the family Cathartidae)</u> ;	
		c. Falcons (All of the family Falconidae);	
11		d. Shrikes (All of the family Laniidae); and	
12		e. Owls (All of the family Tytonidae and Strigidae).	
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14	59.	Release On Personal Recognizance: An agreement by a person made at	
15		the time of issuance of a wildlife citation that the person will comply with the	
16		terms of the citation, in lieu of being placed in custody.	
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18	60.	Residence: Any structure, occupied or unoccupied, in which one resides, either	
19		permanently or temporarily.	
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21	61.	Road or roadway: Any maintained or unmaintained road regularly used by the	
22		public for travel, ingress or egress.	
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24	62.	Small Game Animals: The following are small game animals:	
25		a. <u>Squirrels, Chipmunks, and Prairie Dogs;</u>	
26		b. Rabbits and Jackrabbits;	
27		c. <u>Feral dogs and cats; and</u>	
28		d. <u>European Starlings and House Sparrows.</u>	
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- Songbirds: Any bird whose principal food consists of insects, comprising all the species and varieties of such birds, represented by the several families of bluebirds, including but not limited to the western and mountain bluebirds, bobolinks, catbirds, chickadees, cuckoos, roadrunner, flickers, flycatchers, grosbeaks, hummingbirds, kinglets, martins, meadowlarks, nighthawks, nuthatches, orioles, robins, shrikes, swallows, swifts, tanagers, titmice, thrushes, vireos, warblers, waxwings, whippoorwills, woodpeckers, wrens, and all other perching birds which feed entirely or chiefly on insects.
- 64. Suspension or revocation: A cancellation, annulment, denial or withdrawal of any or all license privileges, for any period of time, including the privilege to apply for, purchase or exercise the benefits conferred by any license.
- 65. Take, taking or taken: To intentionally, knowingly, recklessly, negligently or accidentally harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, collect or possess wildlife, including plants, or parts thereof or to attempt to engage in any such conduct, including scouting for the purpose of a take; may include significant habitat modification or degradation if it kills or injures wildlife by significantly impairing essential behavioral patterns including reproduction, feeding, or sheltering. To be a lawful take, a permit is necessary.
- 66. <u>Taxidermist</u>: Any person who engages for hire in the mounting, refurbishing, maintaining, restoring or preserving of any display specimen.
- 67. Transplant or translocate: The moving or release of, or attempting to introduce, intentional or otherwise, plants and wildlife onto the Navajo Nation without the approval of the Department.
- 68. Transporting: To convey, move, carry, or ship, or cause same, from one location to another, either by vehicle, horse, wagon, plane boat or other means of conveyance used in transporting such item.

- 69. **Traps or trapping**: To take wildlife in any manner except with a gun or other hand-held implement, to include padded-jaw leg-hold, steel-jawed leg-hold, leg-hold, snare, live trap and conibear traps, snares, dead-falls, cage traps or other devices designed to confine, hold, grasp, grip, clamp or crush an animal's body or body part(s).
- 70. **Trophy**: Includes the following:
 - a. A mule deer with a score of 154 and above on the Safari Club International scoring system;
 - b. <u>An elk with a score of 252 and above on the Safari Club International scoring system;</u>
 - c. <u>A pronghorn (antelope) with a score of 63 and above on the Safari Club</u>

 <u>International scoring system;</u>
 - d. Any bighorn sheep;
 - e. Any mountain lion, puma, or cougar with a skull length above 12 inches on the SCI scoring system;
 - f. Any black bear with a skull length above 16 inches on the SCI scoring system; and
 - g. Any wild turkey with a beard length of at least six inches.
- 71. Valid Small Game/Fishing Permit: A permit for small game animals or fish that has been issued by the Department or its authorized vendors, has been made out to the bearer, has not been changed or otherwise tampered with, has not expired or been revoked, and is signed by the authorized permittee or his or her parent or guardian.
- 72. Valid Big Game Permit: A permit for big game animals that has been issued by the Department and has been made out to the bearer, and has not been changed or otherwise tampered with, has not expired or been revoked during Big Game

 Hunts, is signed by the authorized permittee prior to hunting, and which is not

valid after a harvest is made if the bearer fails to sign and affix the date and time of the take on the back of the permit.

- 73. Watercraft: Any boat, sailboard or other floating device of rigid or inflatable construction designed to carry people on the water and that is propelled by machinery, oars, paddles, or wind action on a sail, EXCEPT makeshift contrivances constructed by inner tubes or other floatable materials.
- 74. **Waterfowl**: Means the following:
 - a. Coots and Common Moorhens;
 - b. Ducks and Geese (all of the family Anatidae), except Swans; and
 - c. Sandhill cranes (Grus Canadensis).
- 75. Wild: Those species that are normally found in a state of nature.
- 76. Wildlife: All wild species of animals and native plants, and parts thereof, including, but not limited to, mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, fish, invertebrates (including mollusks and crustaceans);including active nests, eggs, and seeds; which are undomesticated and occur naturally in the wild. These species may include those hunted and collected and which are subject to protection or otherwise regulated by Navajo, federal or state statutes, laws, regulations and administrative rules.
- 77. Wildlife Laws: Any statute, law, regulation, ordinance or administrative rule developed and enacted for the management of wildlife resources and the uses thereof.
- 78. Wildlife Conservation Officer: A peace officer in the Fish and Wildlife

 Department commissioned by the President of the Navajo Nation to enforce

 Wildlife Laws.

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- 79. Wildlife Conservation Fund (WCF): A Navajo Nation Fund that is a subsidiary fund of the Navajo Nation Department of Fish and Wildlife Enterprise Fund.

 Funds deposited into this account are primarily generated from fines for violations against endangered species, as the Department sees fit.
- Wildlife Theft Prevention Fund (WTPF): Also referred to as Operation Game

 Thief, a Navajo Nation account with funds available for reward payments for
 information leading to the arrest or citations of individuals for violations of
 Navajo Nation wildlife laws and regulations. Funds deposited into this account
 are primarily generated from fines for violations of criminal and civil activities
 not concerning endangered species, as the Department sees fit.
- 81. **Wildlife Violation**: Any cited violation or contravention of a statute, law, regulation, ordinance or administrative rule developed and enacted for the management of wildlife resources and the uses thereof.
- 82. **Zoo:** A commercial facility open to the public where the principal business is holding wildlife in captivity for exhibition purposes.

§ 721. Scope and Enforcement.

- A. The Fish and Wildlife Criminal Code shall apply within the territorial jurisdiction of the Navajo Nation and to every person within the jurisdiction of the Navajo Nation, except it shall not apply to peace officers or employees of the Department who are engaged in official duties authorized by the Department, this Code or its regulations, or other applicable law.
- B. All peace officers, as defined herein, are authorized to enforce the provisions of the Fish and Wildlife Code and any regulations promulgated thereto, and:
 - 1. May stop any person who is taking, attempting to take, has taken or is in possession of any wildlife and/or is conveying, shipping or transporting such wildlife; to validate that such wildlife was lawfully taken in

- accordance with Federal, State and/or Navajo Nation laws, statutes and regulations.
- 2. Shall seize any wildlife held in violation of this Subchapter.
- 3. With or without warrant, may arrest any person where there is probable cause to believe that he or she is guilty of a violation of this Subchapter.
- 4. Upon valid authority, may open, enter and examine all camps, wagons, any vehicles, cars, tents, packs, boxes, barrels and packages where he or she has reason to believe any wildlife, including plants, game or fish taken or held in violation of this Subchapter is to be found, and where unlawfully taken or held shall seize it.
- 5. Shall seize any weapons, ammunition, traps, equipment, property, vehicles, off road vehicles, boats, aircraft and any other property used to violate Navajo Nation's wildlife laws, statutes, or regulations.

C. Wildlife Conservation Officers:

- 1. Shall have the power of law enforcement officers and carry a Department issued weapon while enforcing wildlife laws under Titles 17 and 23.

 Officers may investigate and enforce other criminal and civil laws only where the violation is related to violation of the wildlife laws where the Officer has a reasonable suspicion that such a law has been violated; or where an emergency exists.
- 2. May issue citations, investigate suspected violations of Navajo Nation or federal law, request for warrant and serve such warrant, request for summons and serve such summons, and apprehend or arrest any person who violates Navajo Nation or federal wildlife laws, statutes or regulations. Upon federal commission, officers shall exercise the authorities to enforce federal laws, statutes, or regulations consistent with the Commission.
- May establish and operate decoy operations in order to detect and deter the illegal take of wildlife.
- 4. May establish road blocks or wildlife check stations at points along established roads for the purpose of ensuring compliance with Navajo

1		Nation and federal wildlife laws, and for the collection of wildlife
2		management data.
3	<u>D.</u>	Warrants:
4		1. Any warrant for the arrest of a person shall be issued only upon sworn
5		complaint, supported by probable cause.
6		2. Any search warrant shall be issued only upon a written showing of
7		probable cause supported by oath or affirmation, describing the places to
8		be searched, and the wildlife, evidence, papers or things to be seized.
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	§ 722. Accon	aplice Liability.
10	<u>A.</u>	A person may be charged with and convicted of any offense in this Subchapter as
11		an Accomplice.
12	<u>B.</u>	The sentence for Accomplice liability shall be the same as the sentence for the
13		underlying offense.
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15	<u>§ 501723. Un</u>	llawful taking of fish or game Take of wildlife without a valid permit.
16	A.	Offense. A person commits the offense of an unlawful takeing of fish, or game
17		wildlife if he or she takes any game fish, game bird, or game animal, and: wildlife
18		without a valid permit.
19		Such take occurs in a location not permitted by law or regulations; or
20		2 The person take such game fish, game bird, or game animal or wildlife
21		without a permit or with an improper permit; or
22		3 Such take occurs during a time of day not permitted by law or regulation;
23		Or
24		4 Such take occurs in a manner not permitted by law or regulations; or
25		5 Such take is in excess of the permitted number; or
26		6 Such take occurs out of season.
27	В.	_Sentence. Any person found guilty of an unlawful takeing of any fish, or game
28		wildlife without a valid permit shall may be sentenced as follows:
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- 1. For the unlawful take of game fish, a person may be ordered to pay a fine a minimum fine of One Hundred Dollars (\$100), but not to exceed one thousand dollars (\$1,000) per fish.
- For the unlawful takeing of game birds, a person may be ordered to pay a minimum fine of two hundred dollars (\$200), but not to exceed two thousand dollars (\$2,000) per game bird.
- For the unlawful takeing of big game animals, a person may be ordered to pay a minimum fine of five hundred dollars (\$500), but not to exceed five thousand dollars (\$5,000) per big game animal.
- 4. For the unlawful take of Raptors, fined a minimum of five hundred dollars (\$500), but not to exceed five thousand dollars (\$5,000) per raptor, and may be sentenced to imprisonment for a term not to exceed one hundred eighty (180) days.
- C. Restitution. The court, in addition to or in lieu of the sentences, may require the offender to pay the Department for the value of the wildlife taken, as determined pursuant to applicable regulations, and have such funds deposited into the Enterprise Fund of the Navajo Nation Department of Fish and Wildlife or its subsidiary funds, the WTPF or WCF in accordance with 23 N.N.C. §700 et seq.
- D. Failure to pay a fine or restitution, and/or complete other requirements assessed by the Department pursuant to this section may subject a person to suspension or permanent revocation of that person's hunting, trapping and/or fishing privileges on the Navajo Nation. A final Department determination shall be appealable to the Office of Hearings and Appeals.

§ 724. Take of wildlife out of season.

- A. Offense. A person commits the criminal offense of the unlawful take of wildlife out of season if he or she takes any wildlife outside the designated season for that species.
- B. <u>Sentence</u>. Any person found guilty of the unlawful take of wildlife out of season shall be fined a minimum of two hundred dollars (\$200), but not to exceed five

thousand dollars (\$5,000), and may be sentenced to imprisonment for a term not to exceed one hundred eighty (180) days.

§ 725. Take of wildlife during non-hunting hours or a time of day not permitted by law.

- A. Offense. A person commits the criminal offense of the unlawful take of wildlife during non-hunting hours if he or she takes any wildlife during a time not permitted by law or regulation.
- B. Sentence. Any person found guilty of an unlawful take of wildlife during a time of day not permitted by law shall be fined two hundred dollars (\$200), but not to exceed five thousand dollars (\$5,000), and may be sentenced to imprisonment for a term not to exceed one hundred eighty (180) days.

§ 726. Exceeding the number of wildlife permitted by law or regulation.

- A. Offense. A person commits the criminal offense of exceeding the number of wildlife permitted by law or regulation if he or she exceeds any bag or possession limit.
- B. Sentence. Any person found guilty of unlawfully exceeding the number of wildlife permitted by law or regulation shall be fined a minimum of two hundred dollars (\$200), but not to exceed five thousand dollars (\$5,000), and may be sentenced to imprisonment for a term not to exceed one hundred eighty (180) days.

§ 727. Take of wildlife in a location not permitted by law or regulation.

- A. Offense. A person commits the criminal offense of the unlawful take of wildlife in a location not permitted by law or regulation if he or she takes wildlife in an area not authorized by his or her permit, a closed area, or in another area not designated for take of wildlife.
- B. Sentence. Any person found guilty of the unlawful take of wildlife in a location not permitted by law or regulation shall be fined one hundred dollars (\$100) but not to exceed one thousand dollars (\$1,000), and may be sentenced to imprisonment for a term not to exceed one hundred eighty (180) days.

§ 728. Take of wildlife in a manner not permitted by law or regulation.

- A. Offense. A person commits the criminal offense of the unlawful take of wildlife in a manner not permitted by law or regulation; by committing take according to the definition within this Chapter without a valid permit from the Department or United States Fish and Wildlife Service; if he or she hunts in a manner inconsistent with law or regulation; or any other action prohibited by any law or regulation.
- B. Sentence. Any person found guilty of the unlawful take of wildlife in a manner not permitted by law or regulation shall be fined two hundred dollars (\$200), but not to exceed five thousand dollars (\$5,000), and may be sentenced to imprisonment for a term not to exceed one hundred eighty (180) days.

§ 502 729. Unlawful possession of fish or game wildlife.

- A. Offense. A person commits an offense pursuant to this Section the criminal offense of the unlawful possession of wildlife if without lawful authority he or she possesses, trades or barters, offers for sale, sells, offers to purchase or purchases within the territorial jurisdiction of the Navajo Nation and the Navajo Nation Courts, all or any part of any game animal, game bird, or game fish wildlife, or attempts any of the above.
- B. Sentence. Any person found guilty of unlawful possession of fish or game wildlife may shall be sentenced as follows:
 - 1. For the unlawful possession of game fish, a person may be ordered to pay a fined a minimum of one hundred dollars (\$100) per fish, finebut not to exceed five thousand dollars (\$5,000) per fish.
 - 2. For the unlawful possession of game birds or song birds, a person may be ordered to pay fined a minimum of two hundred dollars (\$200) per game bird or song bird, fine but not to exceed five thousand dollars (\$5,000) per game bird or song bird.
 - 3. For the unlawful possession of game animals and other wildlife not addressed in this subsection, or wildlife a person may be ordered to pay

1		fined a minimum for each animal as follows, but not to exceed five
2		thousand dollars (\$5,000) per game animal:
3		a. Antelope, One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000);
4		b. Bighorn Sheep, Two Thousand Dollars (\$2,000);
5		c. Black Bear, One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000);
6		d. Deer, One Thousand Two Hundred Dollars (\$1,200);
7		e. Elk, One Thousand Two Hundred Dollars (\$1,200);
8		f. Mountain Lion, Cougar, or Puma One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000);
9		g. Turkey, Six Hundred Dollars (\$600);
10		h. Small Game Animal, One Hundred Dollars (\$100);
11		i. Red Fox, Three Hundred Dollars (\$300);
		j. Gray Fox, Three Hundred Dollars (\$300);
12		k. Kit Fox, Five Hundred Dollars (\$500);
13		1. Bobcat, Nine Hundred Dollars (\$900);
14		m. Badger, Two Hundred Dollars (\$200);
15		n. Beaver, Two Hundred Dollars (\$200);
16		o. Coyote, Two Hundred Dollars (\$200);
17		p. Other wildlife, Two Hundred Dollars (\$200).
18		4. For the unlawful possession of raptors, fined a minimum for each raptor as
19		follows, but not to exceed five thousand dollars (\$5,000) per raptor:
20		a. Eagle, Four Thousand Dollars (\$4,000);
21		b. Raptor other than Eagle, Two Thousand Dollars (\$2,000).
22		5. For a second or subsequent offense under this section, a person may be
23		sentenced to a term of imprisonment not to exceed one hundred eighty
24		(180) days.
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26	§ 503. <u>730.</u> U	nlawful take ing of <u>a</u> songbird.
27	A.	Offense. A person commits an offense pursuant to this Section the criminal
28		offense of the unlawful take of a songbird if without lawful authority he or she
29		takes any songbird, or bird whose principal food consists of insects.
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- B. Sentence. Any person found guilty of the unlawful take of <u>a</u> songbirds <u>shall be</u> <u>fined one hundred dollars (\$100), but</u> be sentenced to imprisonment for a term not to exceed 30 days, or may be ordered to pay a fine not to exceed one thousand dollars (\$1,000), <u>and may be sentenced to a term of imprisonment not to exceed one hundred eighty (180) days.</u>
- C. The Manager of the Fish and Wildlife Department of the Navajo Nation shall assist any person Assistance and applications in for securing permits from the Secretary of the Interior for the take and possession of songbirds may be obtained from the Department of Fish and Wildlife. Applications shall be processed without charge to any person for the following purposes:
 - 1 Indian religious and ceremonial purposes;

Scientific purposes in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Resources Committee of the Navajo Nation Council.

§ 504. 731. Unlawful takeing or possession of fur-bearing animal

- A. Offense. A person commits the criminal offense of the unlawful take of a furbearing animal an offense pursuant to this Section if without lawful authority he or she takes any fur-bearing animals.
- B. Sentence. Any person found guilty of the unlawful takeing or possession of a furbearing animal shall be may be ordered to pay a fined a minimum of two hundred dollars (\$200), fine but not to exceed one two thousand dollars (\$1,000). (\$2,000), and may be sentenced to a term of imprisonment not to exceed one hundred eighty (180) days.
- C. The Director Manager of the Fish and Wildlife Department of the Navajo

 Nation may issue permits to allow any person to take or possess any fur bearing
 animal protected by this Section. Permits shall be granted upon application and
 without charge for the following purposes:
 - 1 Indian religious and ceremonial purposes;
 - Scientific purposes in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Resources Committee of the Navajo Nation Council.

§ 505. 732. Unlawful takeing or possession of Bald or Golden Eagles.

- A. Offense. A person commits an the criminal offense of the unlawful take of a Bald or Golden Eagle pursuant to this Section if without lawful authority he or she takes or possesses any Bald or Golden Eagles.
- B. Sentence. Any person found guilty of the unlawful takeing or possession of a Bald or Golden Eagles may be ordered to shall pay a minimum fine of four thousand dollars (\$4,000), not to exceed five thousand dollars (\$5,000), and may be sentenced to term of imprisonment not to exceed one hundred eighty (180) days.

§ 506. 733. Unlawful takeing and possession of hawks, vultures and owls raptor other than an eagle. hawks, vultures and owls

- A. Offense. A person commits the criminal an offense pursuant to this section of the unlawful take of a raptor other than an eagle if without lawful authority he or she takes or possesses any bird of the order falconiformes, comprising all of the species and varieties of birds represented by the several families of vultures and hawks, and all of the order strigiformes, comprising all of the species and varieties of owls any raptor other than an eagle.
- B. Sentence. Any person found guilty of unlawful takeing or possession of hawks, vultures, or owls a raptor other than an eagle may be ordered to shall pay a minimum fine of four hundred dollars (\$400), but not to exceed five thousand dollars (\$5,000), and may be sentenced to a term of imprisonment not to exceed one hundred eighty (180) days.

§ 507. 734. Unlawful take, possession or transporting of Eendangered species.

A. On the basis of investigations concerning wildlife, and other available scientific and commercial data, and after consultation with wildlife agencies in surrounding states, appropriate federal agencies, and other interested persons and organizations, not later than one year after the effective date of this criminal code, the Resources Committee of the Navajo Nation Council shall by regulation develop a list of those species and subspecies of wildlife indigenous to the Navajo

- Nation which are determined to be endangered within the Navajo Nation giving their common and scientific names by species and subspecies.
- B. The Director of the Fish and Wildlife Department shall conduct a review of the Navajo

 Nation list of endangered species biennially, commencing within two years of the

 effective date of this criminal code, and may present to the Resources Committee of the

 Navajo Nation Council recommendation for the appropriate additions to or deletions

 from the list.
- A. Offense. Except as otherwise provided in this criminal code by law, it is unlawful a criminal offense for any person to take, possess, transport, export, process, sell, offer for sale, or ship any species or subspecies of wildlife, or parts thereof, appearing on any of the following lists:
 - The list of wildlife indigenous to the Navajo Nation determined to be
 endangered within the Navajo Nation as set forth by regulations of the The
 Navajo Nation Endangered Species List, as set forth by resolution of the

 Resources and Development Committee of the Navajo Nation Council.
 - 2. The United States lists of endangered native and foreign fish and other wildlife species, as set forth in Section 4 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 as endangered or threatened species, but only to the extent that such lists are adopted for this purpose by regulations of the Resources
 Committee of the Navajo Nation Council may be amended from time to time.
- B. Sentence. Any person unlawful take, possession, or transport of an endangered species shall pay a minimum fine of two thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500) for each individual plant or animal, but not to exceed five thousand dollars (\$5,000) for each individual plant or animal.
- CD. Any species or subspecies of wildlife appearing on any of the foregoing lists, transported into the Navajo Nation from a state of the United States and destined for a point beyond the Navajo Nation may be transported across the Navajo Nation without restriction in accordance with the terms of any tribal, state or federal permit. or permit issued under the laws or regulations of a state of the United States or otherwise in accordance with the laws of a state of the United States.

- 1. For recklessly violating this section, a person shall pay a minimum fine of five hundred dollars (\$500) for each individual plant or animal, but not to exceed one thousand dollars (\$1,000) for each individual plant or animal.
- 2. For negligently violating this section, a person shall pay a minimum fine of one hundred dollars (\$100) for each individual plant or animal, but not to exceed five hundred dollars (\$500) for each individual plant or animal.

§ 508. 735. Unlawful takeingand possession of small game animals.

- A. Offense. A person commits an the criminal offense pursuant to this Section of the unlawful take of a small game animal if without lawful authority he or she takes any small game animals.
- B. Sentence. Any person found guilty of the unlawful takeing or possession of a small game animals may be ordered to shall pay a minimum fine of two hundred dollars (\$200), but not to exceed one five thousand dollars (\$45,000), and may be imprisoned for a term not to exceed 180 days.
- C. The Director of the Fish and Wildlife Department of the Navajo Nation may issue permits to allow any person to take or possess any small game animal protected by this Section. Permits shall be granted upon application and without charge for the following purposes:
 - 1. Indian religious and ceremonial purposes;
 - 2. Scientific purposes in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Resources Committee of the Navajo Nation Council.

§ 509736. Destruction of posted signs or structure.

- A. Offense. It is a criminal offense for any A person commits an offense pursuant to this Section if he or she mutilates, destroys, attempt to destroy, or defaces any sign, or marker, posted or any structure, whether permanent or temporary, designed for the purpose of regulating and managing any wildlife animal, fish or fowl protected by this title.
- B. Sentence. Any person found guilty of destruction of posted signs or structures violation this section may shall be ordered to pay fined a minimum of two

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- A. Offense. It is a criminal offense for any person to drive or attempt to drive wildlife from any area where that person is not authorized to take said wildlife, whether from, onto or across Navajo Nation land.
- B. Sentence. Any person found guilty of unlawful driving of wildlife shall be fined a minimum of one hundred dollars (\$100), but not to exceed two thousand dollars (\$2,000), and may be sentenced to a term of imprisonment not to exceed thirty (30) days.

§ 738. Unlawful camping.

- A. Offense. It is criminally unlawful for a person to camp within one-half mile of any water hole containing water, excluding any lake, stream or river or to camp in areas designated and posted as no camping or to camp in a designated fee area without paying.
- B. Sentence. Any person found guilty of unlawful camping shall be ordered to pay a minimum fine of one hundred dollars (\$100), but not to exceed two thousand dollars (\$2,000).

§ 739. Use of weapon while intoxicated.

- A. Offense. It is criminally unlawful for any person while taking wildlife, or while in any hunting area, to intentionally, knowingly or recklessly handle or discharge any weapon while intoxicated or under the influence of an intoxicating substance or narcotic drugs.
- B. Sentence. Any person found guilty of use of a weapon while intoxicated shall be fined a minimum of five hundred dollars (\$500), but not to exceed five thousand dollars (\$5,000), and may be sentenced to a term of imprisonment not to exceed one hundred eighty (180) days.
- C. <u>A person convicted of unlawful misuse of weapon shall have his/her hunting, guiding, trapping and fishing privileges suspended for the following:</u>
 - 1. First offense: one year suspension.
 - 2. Second offense: five years suspension.
 - 3. Third offense: permanent suspension.

§ 740. Interference with rights of hunters, trappers or fishermen; classification; exceptions.

- A. Offense. It is criminally unlawful for a person while in a hunting, trapping or fishing area to intentionally interfere with, prevent or disrupt the lawful take of wildlife by:
 - 1. Harassing, driving or disturbing any wildlife.
 - 2. <u>Blocking, obstructing or impeding, or attempting to block, obstruct or impede, a person lawfully taking wildlife.</u>
 - 3. Erecting a barrier, or locking a gate, without the consent of the Navajo

 Nation with the intent to deny ingress to or egress from areas where

 wildlife may be lawfully taken.
 - 4. <u>Making or attempting to make a threat, assault or battery on a person</u>
 lawfully taking wildlife.
 - 5. Engaging in, or attempting to engage in, theft, vandalism or destruction of real or personal property intended for use in the lawful take of wildlife, except where that person has a reasonable belief that the property has been abandoned or lost.
 - 6. Disturbing or altering, or attempting to disturb or alter, the condition or authorized placement of real or personal property intended for use in the lawful take of wildlife.
 - 7. Making or attempting to make loud noises or gestures, set out or attempt to set out animal baits, scents or lures or human scent, use any other natural or artificial visual, aural, olfactory or physical stimuli, or engage in or attempt to engage in any other similar action or activity, in order to disturb, alarm, drive, attract or affect the behavior of wildlife or disturb, alarm, disrupt or annoy a person lawfully taking wildlife.
 - 8. <u>Interjecting oneself into the line of fire of a person lawfully taking wildlife.</u>
- B. Sentence. Any person found guilty of interference with rights of hunters, trappers or fishermen shall be fined a minimum of five hundred dollars (\$500), but not to

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- exceed five thousand dollars (\$5,000), and may be sentenced to a term of imprisonment not to exceed three hundred sixty five (365) days.
- C. Exceptions. The conduct declared unlawful in this section does not include or apply to:
 - 1. Any incidental interference arising from lawful activity by public land users, including ranchers, miners or recreationists; or
 - Landowners, permittees, lessees or their agents or contractors engaged in animal husbandry practices or agricultural operations.

§ 741. Big game killed by motor vehicle; salvage permit; violation; classification.

- A. Notwithstanding any other provision of this title, the carcass of a big game animal that has been killed as a result of an accidental collision with a motor vehicle on a maintained road may be possessed and transported by any individual who first obtains a big game salvage permit issued by a peace officer. A person may possess or transport the carcass or any part of the carcass of a big game animal killed as a result of an accidental collision with a motor vehicle only as provided by this section and the regulations.
- B. A permit will be issued by a peace officer pursuant to regulations published in accordance with this section.
- C. A permit issued under this section carries no representation or implication that any part of the carcass is edible. Neither the peace officer, the agency employing the peace officer nor the Department shall be liable with respect to any use made of the carcass.
- D. Offense. A violation of this section constitutes unlawful possession of wildlife.

§ 742. Applying for or obtaining license or permit by fraud or misrepresentation; classification.

A. Offense. It is criminally unlawful for a person to knowingly apply for, obtain, or assist another in applying for or obtaining, by fraud or misrepresentation, a license to take wildlife.

B. Sentence. Any person found guilty of violating this section shall pay a minimum fine of five hundred dollars (\$500), but not to exceed five thousand dollars (\$5,000), and may be sentenced to a term of imprisonment not to exceed three hundred sixty five (365) days.

§ 743. Reckless operation of an off road vehicle, all-terrain vehicle or snowmobile.

- A. Offense: It is criminally unlawful for any person to drive an off-road vehicle with reckless disregard for the safety of persons, property or wildlife.
- B. It is criminally unlawful for any person to use an all-terrain vehicle or snowmobile on Navajo Nation lands during an authorized or unauthorized big game hunt, except as expressly authorized by a permit issued by the Department.

 This does not apply to permittees, lessees or their agents or contractors engaged in animal husbandry practices, agricultural operations or ranching.
- C. Sentence. Any person found guilty of violating this section, shall pay a minimum fine of one hundred dollars (\$100), but not to exceed one thousand dollars (\$1,000), and may be sentenced to a term of imprisonment not to exceed thirty (30) days.
- <u>D.</u> Restitution. In addition to, or in lieu of fines, a court may order the defendant to
 <u>pay restitution for the costs of the damaged property, including but not limited to</u>
 materials and labor.

§ 744. Shooting upon or across roadway.

- A. Offense. It is criminally unlawful for any person to discharge any firearm or release any arrow upon or across any roadway or within fifty feet of any roadway, including an unmaintained road if the hunter knows or should have known that it is used for accessing an occupied residence.
- B. Sentence. Any person found guilty of violating this section shall pay a minimum fine of one hundred dollars (\$100), but not to exceed one thousand dollars (\$1,000), and may be sentenced to a term of imprisonment not to exceed thirty (30) days.

§ 745. Discharge of firearm within 500 feet of an occupied dwelling without written permission of the owner or occupant.

- A. Offense. It is criminally unlawful to discharge a firearm within five hundred feet of any occupied dwelling or structure without written consent of the owner or occupant.
- B. Sentence. Any person found guilty of violating this section shall pay a minimum fine of one hundred dollars (\$100), but not to exceed one thousand dollars (\$1,000), and may be sentenced to a term of imprisonment not to exceed thirty (30) days.

§ 746. Taking wildlife with aid of motor vehicle.

- A. Offense. It is criminally unlawful for any person to take wildlife by the aid or use of any motor vehicle, unless such vehicle is a boat or floating device that is beached, resting at anchor, or fastened within or tied immediately alongside of any type of fixed hunting blind, or unless expressly authorized by a permit issued by the Department.
- B. Sentence. Any person found guilty of violating this section shall pay a minimum fine of two hundred and fifty dollars (\$250) per violation, but not to exceed five thousand dollars (\$5,000), and may be sentenced to a term of imprisonment not to exceed one hundred eighty (180) days.

§ 747. Taking wildlife with artificial light.

- A. Offense. It is criminally unlawful for a person to take wildlife with the aid or use of artificial light.
- B. Sentence. Any person found guilty of violating this section shall pay a minimum fine of two hundred and fifty dollars (\$250) per violation, but not to exceed five thousand dollars (\$5,000), and may be sentenced to a term of imprisonment not to exceed one hundred eighty (180) days.
- C. Exception. This section does not apply to Department employees conducting predator control.

B. <u>Sentence.</u> Any person found guilty of violating this section shall be fined a minimum of five hundred dollars (\$500), but not more than five thousand dollars (\$5,000), and may be sentenced to a term of imprisonment not to exceed three hundred sixty five (365) days.

§ 752. Restrictions on watercraft.

- A. It is criminally unlawful for any person to operate or use a watercraft on the waters of the Navajo Nation, unless such watercraft is six (6) feet or greater in length and capable of safely supporting two (2) or more persons in the normally dry condition.
- B. It is criminally unlawful to operate any makeshift contrivances constructed of inner tubes or other floatable materials on waters of the Navajo Nation.
- C. Sentence. A person found guilty of violating this section shall pay a minimum fine of one hundred dollars (\$100), but not to exceed five hundred dollars (\$500) per violation.
- D. Exception. This section does not apply to kayaks, fishing or float tubes.

§ 753. Guiding without a permit.

- A. Offense. It is criminally unlawful to provide hunting or fishing guide services without a valid guide permit issued by the Department.
- B. Sentence. Any person found guilty of unlawfully providing fishing or hunting guide services shall pay a minimum fine of one hundred dollars (\$100), but not to exceed one thousand dollars (\$1,000), and may be sentenced to a term of imprisonment not to exceed thirty (30) days.

§ 754. Failure to comply with Guide requirements.

- A. Offense. It is criminally unlawful for any person who is providing hunting or fishing guide services to fail to comply with guide requirements and applicable regulations established by the Department.
- B. Sentence. Any person found guilty of violating this section shall pay a minimum fine of one hundred dollars (\$100) per violation, but not to exceed one thousand dollars (\$1,000) per violation, and may be sentenced to a term of imprisonment not to exceed thirty (30) days.

§ 755. Use of aircraft for take.

- A. Offense. It is criminally unlawful to take wildlife from an airplane or other airborne vehicle or device.
- B. Sentence. Any person found guilty of violating this section shall pay a minimum fine of one thousand dollars (\$1,000) per violation, but not to exceed five thousand dollars (\$5,000) per violation, and may be sentenced to a term of imprisonment not to exceed three hundred sixty five (365) days.
- C. Exception. Tribal and federal agencies may use aircraft to manage wildlife resources in the performance of their duties.

§ 756. Interference with a peace officer.

- A. Offense. It is criminally unlawful for any person to interfere with, obstruct, intimidate or harass a peace officer in the lawful performance of his/her duty.
- B. Sentence. Any person found guilty of violating this section shall pay a minimum fine of two thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500) per violation, but not to exceed five thousand dollars (\$5,000) per violation, and may be sentenced to a term of imprisonment not to exceed three hundred sixty five (365) days.

§ 757. Failure to stop at road block or game check station.

- A. Offense. It is criminally unlawful for any person returning from hunting, fishing or trapping to fail to stop at a Department road block or game check station where a stop sign or check station sign or red or blue light is displayed.
- B. Sentence. Any person found guilty of violating this section shall pay a minimum fine of one hundred dollars (\$100), but not to exceed five hundred dollars (\$500), and may be sentenced to a term of imprisonment not to exceed thirty (30) days.

§ 758. Failure to tag game animal properly.

A. Offense. It is criminally unlawful to fail to properly tag a big game animal with a carcass tag prior to moving or transporting the carcass in accordance with applicable regulations.

B. Sentence. Any person found guilty of violating this section shall pay a minimum fine of one hundred dollars (\$100), but not to exceed one thousand dollars (\$1,000), and may be sentenced to a term of imprisonment not to exceed thirty (30) days.

§ 759. Carrying a loaded firearm in or on a motor vehicle.

- A. Offense. It is criminally unlawful to carry a loaded firearm in or on any motor vehicle while hunting, except as specifically permitted by the Department or as permitted pursuant to this Subchapter.
- B. Sentence. Any person found guilty of violating this section shall pay a minimum fine of two hundred dollars (\$200), but not to exceed two thousand dollars (\$2,000), and may be sentenced to a term of imprisonment not to exceed thirty (30) days.

§ 760. Failure to stop vehicle when ordered.

- A. Offense. It is criminally unlawful for any driver to fail to stop after receiving a visual or audible signal from a peace officer.
- B. Sentence. Any person found guilty of violating this section shall pay a minimum fine of two hundred dollars (\$200), but not to exceed two thousand dollars (\$2,000), and may be sentenced to a term of imprisonment not to exceed ninety (90) days.

§ 761. Reckless operation of motor vehicle.

- A. Offense. It is criminally unlawful to recklessly operate a motor vehicle while taking wildlife, or to operate a motor vehicle so as to endanger or harm a peace officer in the conduct of his or her duties, or so as to endanger or harm any other person while that person is taking wildlife.
- B. Sentence. Any person found guilty of violating this section shall pay a minimum fine of three hundred dollars (\$300), but not to exceed three thousand dollars (\$3,000), and may be sentenced to a term of imprisonment not to exceed ninety (90) days.

§ 762. Interference with operation of vehicle, or to flee or elude a peace officer.

- A. Offense. It is criminally unlawful to interfere, or attempting to interfere with the operation of a peace officer's vehicle, or any other vehicle, or to increase his speed and attempt to flee or elude a peace officer in the performance of his/her duties.
- B. Sentence. Any person found guilty of violating this section shall pay a minimum fine of five hundred dollars (\$500), but not to exceed five thousand dollars (\$5,000), and may be sentenced to a term of imprisonment not to exceed one hundred eighty (180) days.

§ 763. Littering.

- A. Offense. It is criminally unlawful to throw, place, drop, abandon or dispose of any litter or waste in an area designated for the take of wildlife, unless such area is designated as a lawful waste disposal site, or unless otherwise authorized by applicable laws, regulations or permit.
- B. Sentence. Any person found guilty of violating this section shall pay a minimum fine of three hundred dollars (\$300), but not to exceed fifteen hundred dollars (\$1,500), except that in lieu of said fine, a court may order the offender to serve not less than 40 hours picking up litter from a recreation area, lake or park on the Navajo Nation.

§ 764. Transport of wildlife.

- A. Offense. It is criminally unlawful to intentionally, knowingly, recklessly or negligently transport any wildlife or parts thereof without a permit or other written permission from the Department.
- B. Sentence. Any person found guilty of violating this section shall pay a minimum fine of three hundred dollars (\$300), but not to exceed fifteen hundred dollars (\$1,500), and may be sentenced to a term of imprisonment not to exceed ninety (90) days.

§ 765. Possession of live wildlife.

- A. Offense. It is criminally unlawful to intentionally, knowingly, recklessly or negligently possess live wildlife without a permit issued by the Department.
- B. Sentence. Any person found guilty of unlawful possession of live wildlife shall pay a minimum fine one hundred dollars (\$100), but not to exceed five hundred dollars (\$500), and may be sentenced to a term of imprisonment for a period not to exceed ninety (90) days.

§ 766. Importation of live wildlife into the Navajo Nation.

- A. Offense. It is criminally unlawful for any person to knowingly, intentionally, or recklessly import, possess, sell, exhibit, abandon or release any live wildlife, native or non-native, or the eggs, seeds or progeny thereof onto the Navajo Nation, without first obtaining written approval from the Department.
- B. Sentence. Any person found guilty of violating this section shall pay a minimum fine one thousand dollars (\$1,000), but not to exceed five thousand dollars (\$5,000), and may be sentenced to a term of imprisonment not to exceed three hundred sixty five (365) days.

§ 767. Baiting.

- A. Offense. It is criminally unlawful for any person to take any wildlife with bait except as specifically authorized pursuant to regulations established by the Department.
- B. Sentence. Any person found guilty of violating this section shall pay a minimum fine one hundred dollars (\$100), but not to exceed five hundred dollars (\$500), and may be sentenced to a term of imprisonment not to exceed ninety (90) days.
- C. Exceptions. This section does not apply to federal or Navajo Nation personnel acting within the scope of their official duties.

§ 768. Destroying, disturbing, or removing traps or trapped animals of another.

A. Offense. It is criminally unlawful for any person to intentionally, knowingly, recklessly or negligently destroy, disturb, or remove any trap or snare belonging

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- to another person or remove wildlife from a trap or snare belonging to another person without the consent of the owner of the trap or snare.
- B. Sentence. Any person found guilty of violating this section shall pay a minimum fine one hundred dollars (\$100), but not to exceed five hundred dollars (\$500), and may be sentenced to a term of imprisonment not to exceed ninety (90) days.

§ 769. Take of a Trophy game animal during a management hunt.

- A. Offense. It is criminally unlawful to intentionally, recklessly, knowingly, or negligently take a Trophy game animal during a management hunt.
- B. Sentence. Any person found guilty of violating this section shall pay a minimum fine two hundred dollars (\$200), not to exceed fifteen hundred dollars (\$1,500), and may be sentenced to a term of imprisonment not to exceed ninety (90) days.
- C. Forfeiture. Any game animal taken in violation of this section shall be confiscated by the Department and the meat donated to any non-profit organization or needy person. All hide and head mount will be kept as evidence.
- D. Restitution. The court, in addition to or in lieu of the sentences, may require the offender to pay the Department for the value of the wildlife taken, or the cost of a trophy permit, and have such funds deposited into the Wildlife Theft Prevention Fund (Operation Game Thief).

§ 770. Reckless operation of watercraft.

- A. Offense. It is criminally unlawful to operate watercraft in reckless disregard of the rights and safety of others, and at a speed or in a manner so as to endanger or be likely to endanger any person or property.
- B. Sentence. Any person found guilty of recklessly operating a watercraft shall pay a minimum fine of two hundred fifty dollars (\$250), but not to exceed five thousand dollars (\$5,000), and may be sentenced to a term of imprisonment not to exceed ninety (90) days, and shall attend a boat safety education training course authorized by the Department.

§ 771. Personal flotation device required.

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- A. Offense. It is criminally unlawful to operate or be a passenger in a watercraft without the use of a personal flotation device (PFD) fastened to the body at all times, except as authorized by regulations established by the Department.
- B. Sentence. Any person found guilty of violating this section shall pay a minimum fine of fifty dollars (\$50), but not more than one hundred fifty dollars (\$150) per violation.

§ 772. Failure to secure infant/child passenger with personal flotation device.

- A. Offense. It is unlawful for any parent, guardian, or custodian of an infant or child, twelve years of age or younger, to fail to properly secure the child in a personal flotation device (PFD) when in a watercraft on Navajo Nation waters. The PFD shall comply with United States Coast Guard Standards.
- B. Fine. A person who violates this section shall pay a minimum fine of one hundred dollars (\$100), not to exceed five hundred dollars (\$500) per violation.

§ 773. Operating a watercraft not equipped as required.

- A. Offense. It is a civil offense to operate a watercraft without the equipment required to meet United States Coast Guard Standards.
- B. Sentence. A person found guilty of violating this section shall pay a minimum fine of one hundred dollars (\$100), not to exceed five hundred dollars (\$500) per violation, and may be sentenced to a term of imprisonment not to exceed ninety (90) days.

§ 774. Operating a watercraft with more persons or weight on board than the craft is rated or designed to safely carry.

- A. Offense. It is criminally unlawful to operate a watercraft with more persons or weight on board than the watercraft is rated or designed to safely carry.
- B. Sentence. A person found guilty of violating this section shall pay a minimum fine of one hundred dollars (\$100), not to exceed five hundred dollars (\$500) per violation, and may be sentenced to a term of imprisonment not to exceed ninety (90) days.

§ 775. Depositing, discarding, dumping, or leaving fuel or oil or their containers in or near Navajo Nation waters.

- A. Offense. It is criminally unlawful to intentionally, knowingly, recklessly or negligently deposit, discard, dump or otherwise leave fuel, oil or waste in or near Navajo Nation waters.
- B. Sentence. A person convicted of violating this section shall pay a minimum fine of five hundred dollars (\$500), but not to exceed five thousand dollars (\$5,000) per violation.
- C. Restitution. The court, in addition to, or in lieu of the sentences, may require the offender to pay the Department for the costs of removal of the fuel, oil or waste, including but not limited to labor, rental of equipment and other costs associated with the removal.

§ 776. Restrictions on motors.

- A. Offense. It is criminally unlawful for any person to operate a gas powered motor on any waters of the Navajo Nation in violation of regulations established by the Department.
- B. Sentence. A person found guilty of violating this section shall pay a minimum fine of fifty dollars (\$50), not to exceed five hundred dollars (\$500) per violation.

§ 777. Biological investigation/scientific collecting without permission.

- A. Offense. It is criminally unlawful to engage in a biological investigation or scientific collecting of wildlife without a valid Navajo Nation permit issued by the Department.
- B. Sentences. A person found guilty of violating this section shall pay a minimum fine of two hundred dollars (\$200) per investigation or per specimen, but not more than fifteen hundred dollars (\$1,500) per investigation or per specimen.

§778. Criminal Forfeiture.

A person committing a criminal offense pursuant to this subchapter shall be subject to criminal forfeiture of any wildlife found in his or her possession, and of any weapons, ammunition, traps, equipment, property, vehicles, off road vehicles, boats, aircraft and any other property used to violate this subchapter or any other wildlife statute or regulation. Such forfeiture shall be to the Department, and any such items may be kept, sold, or destroyed at the discretion of the Department, subject to applicable law. A criminal forfeiture made pursuant to this subchapter is reviewable by the Window Rock District Court of the Navajo Nation. Any weapons, ammunition, traps, equipment, property, vehicles, off road vehicles, boats, aircraft or any other property used to violate the wildlife laws under this Chapter and its regulations, or other wildlife, and upon a conviction hereunder, may be forfeited to the Department to be disposed of in accordance with regulations.

§ 779. Fines and restitution; penalty for failure to pay.

- A. Restitution. The court, in addition to or in lieu of the sentences, may require the offender to pay the Department for the value of the wildlife taken and have such funds deposited into the WTPF or WCF. The court may also require restitution to include materials and labor. For wildlife that were taken or wounded without a permit, the court may also order restitution to compensate the Department for rehabilitating, permanently housing and/or releasing such wildlife. Restitution can also include cost of removal or destruction of any unwanted wildlife species, native or non-native, imported into the Navajo Nation. These funds will be deposited into the Wildlife Conservation Fund or the Wildlife Theft Prevention Fund.
- B. Failure to pay a fine or restitution, and/or complete other requirements assessed by the Court pursuant to this Subchapter may subject a person to suspension or permanent revocation of that person's hunting, trapping and/or fishing privileges on the Navajo Nation, as determined by the Department. A final Department determination shall be appealable to the Office of Hearing and Appeals.

§ 780. Reserved.

§ 781. Authority to regulate.

The Department is authorized to adopt regulations with approval of the Resources and Development Committee of the Navajo Nation Council, or its successor, for the purpose of implementing this Subchapter, including, but not limited to:

- A. Rules for revocation, suspension or denial of a license, permit, or other privilege to take wildlife on the Navajo Nation, based on one or more convictions or violations under the wildlife laws of Titles 17 and 23, conviction of a felony in any jurisdiction, ineligibility for the take of wildlife in one or more state jurisdictions or by the federal government, or ineligibility as otherwise determined by the Navajo Nation Council. Revocations, suspensions or denials by the Department shall be appealable to the Office of Hearings and Appeals in accordance with 2 N.N.C. §§ 1051-1059.
- B. A schedule amending the fines as set hereunder for violations of wildlife laws under Titles 17 and 23, upon approval by the Resources and Development Committee or its successor.
- C. A schedule for restitution.
- D. Reasonable requirements for eligibility for a license or permit or other privilege to take wildlife including but not limited to proof of successful completion of a hunter education course.
- E. Permits for hunting or fishing guides or for any activity carried out for the purpose of assisting another in the taking of wildlife.
- F. Exceptions to certain requirements of this Chapter in order to accommodate persons with special needs.
- G. Rules for disposition of forfeited items.

§782 Reserved.