

RESOLUTION OF THE
NAVAJO NATION COUNCIL

23RD NAVAJO NATION COUNCIL -- Second Year, 2016

AN ACTION

RELATING TO LAW AND ORDER, NAABIK'ÍYÁTI' COMMITTEES AND NAVAJO NATION COUNCIL; AMENDING NAVAJO NATION CODE, TITLE 17: AMENDING THE NAVAJO NATION SEX OFFENDER REGISTRATION AND NOTIFICATION ACT OF 2012

BE IT ENACTED:

Section One. Findings.

- A. The Law and Order Committee of the Navajo Nation Council reviews and makes recommendations to the Navajo Nation Council proposed amendments to the Navajo Nation Code. 2 N.N.C. § 601(B) (14).
- B. The Naabik'íyáti' Committee of the Navajo Nation Council reviews proposed legislation which requires final action by the Navajo Nation Council. 2 N.N.C. § 164(A) (9)
- C. Enactments of positive law must be reviewed and approved by resolution by the Navajo Nation Council. 2 N.N.C. § 164(A).
- D. Diné Traditional Law declares and teaches that the Legislative Branch leaders shall enact policies and laws to address the immediate and future needs of the Navajo Nation. 1. N.N.C. §203(D) (2009).
- E. Diné Traditional Law declares and teaches that the Executive Branch leaders shall implement the policies and laws enacted by the legislative branch. 1 N.N.C. §203(C) (2009).
- F. Diné Customary Law declares and teaches that it is the right and freedom of the people that every child and every elder be respected, honored, and protected with a healthy physical and mental environment, free from all abuse. 1 N.N.C. §204(E) (2009).

- G. In addressing the immediate and future needs, the Navajo Nation identified nine priorities for the Nation, which is in no particular order: infrastructure development and improvement, economy, water rights, housing and public facility, education, human services, governance, public safety and judicial, and natural resources. Navajo Nation Three Branch Agreement, One Nation One Voice (July 20, 2015).
- H. On July 19, 2007, the Navajo Nation "expressly reaffirm[ed] its intent to fully implement all of the applicable requirements of the Adam Walsh Act..." and rejected the authorization of state jurisdiction under the Act. CJY-20-07, 20th Navajo Nation Council (2007).
- I. In order to fully implement the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006, the Navajo Nation must substantially implement the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act (SORNA). 42 U.S.C. § 16901 *et seq.*
- J. In July 2014, the Navajo Nation submitted their Substantial Implementation packet to the Office of Sex Offender Sentencing, Monitoring, Apprehending, Registering, and Tracking (SMART).
- K. On August 14, 2015, the SMART Office completed their review of the Navajo Nation Substantial Implementation packet and determined several items needed clarification. Particularly, the language at 17 N.N.C. § 2104 (B) concerns the SMART Office because some jurisdictions do not properly tier in accordance with SORNA standards and using their classification would undermine SORNA's purpose. 17 N.N.C. § 2104 (B) states, "Navajo Nation shall apply the tiering classification of the convicting jurisdiction for purposes of registering those convicted sex offenders who come into Navajo Indian Country to reside, work, or go to school." EXHIBIT A.
- L. On September 30, 2015, the Navajo Nation SORNA Team Leader responded to SMART's review and offered to amend the Navajo Nation Code in order to come into compliance with SORNA. EXHIBIT B.

M. To meet the substantial implementation standards of SORNA, amending the Navajo Nation Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act of 2012 is in the Navajo Nation's best interest.

Section Two. Amending Navajo Nation Code Title 17

The Navajo Nation amends the Navajo Nation Code, Title 17 as follows:

Title 17. Law and Order

Chapter 5. Procedures

Subchapter 10. Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act of

2012

§ 2104. Classification of sex offenses by tier

A. The Navajo Nation shall apply the tiering classification adopted by Title I to the sex offenses enumerated at 17 N.N.C. §§ 436-449, 541, 557, and 558.

~~B. The Navajo Nation shall apply the tiering classification of the convicting jurisdiction for purposes of registering those convicted sex offenders who come into Navajo Indian Country to reside, work or go to school.~~

~~C.B. For jurisdiction that do not apply a tiering classification, for purposes of sex offender registration t~~The Navajo Nation shall apply the Title I tiering classification to all the sex offense of the convicted sex offenders, who must register who comes into upon entering Navajo Indian Country, as defined at 7 N.N.C. §254(A), to reside, work or go to school.

§ 2105. Sex offenses by Tiers 1, 2, and 3

A. Tier 1 sex offense

1. Any sex offense under 17 N.N.C. §§ 435-449 and 541 shall be considered a Tier 1 sex offense. Sections 557-558 of Title 17 are also Tier 1 sex offenses if the ~~unlawful conduct convicted conviction~~ involved a sex offense.

2. Any sex offense which is classified as Tier 1 by the Title 1 guidelines ~~another jurisdiction has convicted as a Tier 1 sex offense shall~~, for purposes of the Act, be recognized classified as a Tier 1 sex offense by the Navajo Nation Police Department.

B. Tier 2 sex offense

Any sex offense for which registration is required and is classified as Tier 2 by the Title 1 guidelines ~~convicting jurisdiction shall~~, for purposes of this Act, be recognized classified as a Tier 2 sex offense by the Navajo Police Department.

C. Tier 3 ~~Offenses~~ sex offense

Any sex offense for which registration is required and is classified as Tier 3 by Title 1 guidelines ~~convicting jurisdiction shall~~, for purposes of this Act, be recognized classified as a Tier 3 sex offense by the Navajo Police Department. Non-Navajo tier 3 sex offenders shall be banned from Navajo Indian Country.

Section Three. Codification

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

Section Four. Savings Clause

Should any provision of this Act be determined invalid by the Navajo Nation Supreme Court or the District Courts of the Navajo Nation, without appeal to the Navajo Nation Supreme Court, the remainder of the Act shall remain the law of the Navajo Nation.

Section Five. Effective Date

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

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was duly considered by the Navajo Nation Council at a duly called meeting in Window Rock, Navajo Nation (Arizona) at which a quorum was present and that the same was passed by a vote of 15 in favor and 0 opposed, this 27th day of January 2016.



LoRenzo Bates, Speaker
Navajo Nation Council


Feb. 3, 2016

Date

Motion: Honorable Seth Damon
Second: Honorable Nathaniel Brown

ACTION BY THE NAVAJO NATION PRESIDENT:

1. I hereby sign into law the foregoing legislation, pursuant to 2 N.N.C. §1005 (C) (10), on this 11th day of February 2016.



Russell Begaye, President
Navajo Nation

2. I hereby veto the foregoing legislation, pursuant to 2 N.N.C. §1005 (C) (11), this _____ day of _____ 2016 for the reason(s) expressed in the attached letter to the Speaker.

Russell Begaye, President
Navajo Nation



SORNA Substantial Implementation Review

The U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Office of Sex Offender Sentencing, Monitoring, Apprehending, Registering and Tracking (SMART) would like to thank you for the extensive work that has gone into the effort to substantially implement Title I of the Adam Walsh Act, the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act (SORNA). The SMART Office has completed its review and determined that the following items need to be clarified and/or addressed in order to determine the jurisdiction's substantial implementation of SORNA. Please contact the person who reviewed your package with any questions or concerns.

Tribe: Navajo Nation

Person submitting material: Pamela Hurley | pamelahurley4@yahoo.com | (505) 786-2053

SMART Office Reviewer: Yahya Fouz

Contact Information: yahya.fouz@usdoj.gov | (202) 307-0783

Date reviewed/returned: 8/14/2015

Please insert answers or updates into a copy of this document or utilize this format as a template for your answers.

Tiering Classification

Navajo convictions are tiered as tier I, which meets SORNA's requirements. However, your submission indicates in several areas that *"Navajo Nation shall apply the tiering classification of the convicting jurisdiction for purposes of registering those convicted sex offenders who come into Navajo Indian Country to reside, work, or go to school"*. This is problematic and may undermine the intent of SORNA, given that offenders entering Navajo Indian Country with convictions from States that do not properly tier according to SORNA would be accepted by Navajo Nation and therefore, tiered improperly. When tiering offenders, Navajo Nation must conduct their own assessment of a conviction as though the convicting jurisdiction had not applied a tier and apply SORNA's requirements to the tiering classification. Merely adopting any other jurisdiction's classification may result in improper tiering. Given its geographical location, Navajo may receive offenders with convictions from Arizona, a state which has not yet

implemented SORNA. Accepting whatever state tiering applied by Arizona would undermine the purpose of SORNA. This issue may be addressed by amending the policies and procedures or by passing a supplement to the policies and procedures clarifying that tiering from other jurisdictions are applied by Navajo Nation only if the other jurisdiction's tiering is in keeping with SORNA's requirements. It is important to make clear in the policies and procedures that each conviction must ultimately be assessed by Navajo Nation when determining the proper tiering by applying SORNA's requirements.

The following is an excerpt from the Model Code that Navajo Nation may adopt in order to assist officials in properly tiering non-tribal convictions:

TIER I OFFENSES

- A. Sex Offenses. A "Tier I" offense includes any sex offense, for which a person has been convicted, or an attempt or conspiracy to commit such an offense that is not a "Tier II" or "Tier III" offense.
- B. Offenses Involving Minors. A "Tier I" offense also includes any offense for which a person has been convicted by any jurisdiction that involves the false imprisonment of a minor, video voyeurism of a minor, or possession or receipt of child pornography.
- C. Tribal Offenses. Any sex offense covered by this act where punishment was limited to one year in jail shall be considered a "Tier I" sex offense.
- D. Certain Federal Offenses. Conviction for any of the following federal offenses or an attempt or conspiracy to commit such an offense shall be considered a conviction for a "Tier I" offense:
 - 1. 18 U.S.C. §1801 (video voyeurism of a minor),
 - 2. 18 U.S.C. §2252 (receipt or possession of child pornography),
 - 3. 18 U.S.C. §2252A (receipt or possession of child pornography),
 - 4. 18 U.S.C. §2252B (misleading domain names on the internet),
 - 5. 18 U.S.C. §2252C (misleading words or digital images on the internet),
 - 6. 18 U.S.C. §2422(a) (coercion to engage in prostitution),
 - 7. 18 U.S.C. §2423(b) (travel with the intent to engage in illicit conduct),
 - 8. 18 U.S.C. §2423(c) (engaging in illicit conduct in foreign places),
 - 9. 18 U.S.C. §2423(d) (arranging, inducing procuring or facilitating the travel in interstate commerce of an adult for the purpose of engaging in illicit conduct for financial gain),
 - 10. 18 U.S.C. §2424 (failure to file factual statement about an alien individual), or
 - 11. 18 U.S.C. §2425 (transmitting information about a minor to further criminal sexual conduct).

Certain Military Offenses. Any military offense specified by the Secretary of Defense under section 115(a)(8)(C)(i) of Public Law 105-119 (codified at 10 U.S.C. §951 note) that is similar to those offenses outlined in Section 3.01(A),(B), or (C) shall be considered a "Tier I" offense.

TIER II OFFENSES

- A. Recidivism and Felonies. Unless otherwise covered, any sex offense that is not the first sex offense for which a person has been convicted or an attempt or conspiracy to commit such an offense and that is punishable by more than one year in jail is considered a "Tier II" offense.
- B. Offenses Involving Minors. A "Tier II" offense includes any sex offense against a minor for which a person has been convicted, or an attempt or conspiracy to commit such an offense that involves:
 - 1. The use of minors in prostitution, including solicitations,
 - 2. Enticing a minor to engage in criminal sexual activity,
 - 3. A non-forcible Sexual Act with a minor 16 or 17 years old,
 - 4. Sexual contact with a minor 13 years of age or older, whether directly or indirectly through the clothing, that involves the intimate parts of the body,
 - 5. The use of a minor in a sexual performance, or
 - 6. The production or distribution of child pornography.
- C. Certain Federal Offenses. Conviction for any of the following federal offenses or an attempt or conspiracy to commit such an offense shall be considered a conviction for a "Tier II" offense:
 - 1. 18 U.S.C. §1591 (sex trafficking by force, fraud, or coercion),
 - 2. 18 U.S.C. §2423(d) (arranging, inducing procuring or facilitating the travel in interstate commerce of a minor for the purpose of engaging in illicit conduct for financial gain),
 - 3. 18 U.S.C. §2244 (Abusive sexual contact, where the victim is 13 years of age or older),
 - 4. 18 U.S.C. §2251 (sexual exploitation of children),
 - 5. 18 U.S.C. §2251A (selling or buying of children),
 - 6. 18 U.S.C. §2252 (material involving the sexual exploitation of a minor),
 - 7. 18 U.S.C. §2252A (production or distribution of material containing child pornography),
 - 8. 18 U.S.C. §2260 (production of sexually explicit depictions of a minor for import into the United States),
 - 9. 18 U.S.C. §2421 (transportation of a minor for illegal sexual activity),
 - 10. 18 U.S.C. §2422(b) (coercing a minor to engage in prostitution),
 - 11. 18 U.S.C. §2423(a) (transporting a minor to engage in illicit conduct).

D. Certain Military Offenses. Any military offense specified by the Secretary of Defense under section 115(a)(8)(C)(i) of Public Law 105-119 (codified at 10 U.S.C. §951 note) that is similar to those offenses outlined in Section 3.02(A),(B), or (C) shall be considered a “Tier II” offense.

TIER III OFFENSES

- A. Recidivism and Felonies. Any sex offense that is punishable by more than one year in jail where the offender has at least one prior conviction or an attempt or conspiracy to commit such an offense for a Tier II sex offense, or has previously become a Tier II sex offender, is a “Tier III” offense.
- B. General Offenses. A “Tier III” offense includes any sex offense, for which a person has been convicted, or an attempt or conspiracy to commit such an offense that involves:
1. Non-parental kidnapping of a minor,
 2. A sexual act with another by force or threat,
 3. A sexual act with another who has been rendered unconscious or involuntarily drugged, or who is otherwise incapable of appraising the nature of the conduct or declining to participate, or
 4. Sexual contact with a minor 12 years of age or younger, including offenses that cover sexual touching of or contact with the intimate parts of the body, either directly or through the clothing.
- C. Certain Federal Offenses. Conviction for any of the following federal offenses shall be considered conviction for a “Tier III” offense:
1. 18 U.S.C. §2241 (aggravated sexual abuse),
 2. 18 U.S.C. §2242 (sexual abuse),
 3. 18 U.S.C. §2243 (sexual abuse of a minor or ward),
 4. Where the victim is 12 years of age or younger, 18 U.S.C. §2244 (abusive sexual contact).
- D. Certain Military Offenses. Any military offense specified by the Secretary of Defense under section 115(a)(8)(C)(i) of Public Law 105-119 (codified at 10 U.S.C. §951 note) that is similar to those offenses outlined in Section 3.03(A),(B), or (C) shall be considered a “Tier III” offense.

International Travel 21-day advanced notice requirement

SORNA requires that a registrant inform his or her residence jurisdiction of any intended travel outside of the United States at least 21 days *before* date of travel. Pursuant to the SORNA Guidelines, information about such intended travel is **specifically required to be transmitted to the U.S. Marshals Service**. The other information-sharing requirements of SORNA apply to this information as well.

The Policies and Procedures Manual does not include the International Travel Notice requirement nor does it mention the duty to notify U.S. Marshals Service. **I attached the form used as well as a document specifying the information required to satisfy this notice requirement.**

Other Issues:

Your submission indicates that Navajo Nation has upwards of 700 offenders, yet there are only half currently on the public website. What is the reason for the discrepancy?

Does Window Rock Sex Offender Registration Office serve as the central or lead office that disseminates incoming offender information to the respective Sex Offender Registrar?

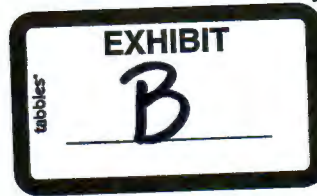
The Federal Sex Offenses by Tiers sheet is missing under Tier I, 18 U.S.C. 2252 (receipt or possession of child pornography) and 18 U.S.C. 2252A (receipt or possession of child pornography)

Thank you for your submission.



THE NAVAJO NATION

RUSSELL BEGAYE PRESIDENT
JONATHAN NEZ VICE PRESIDENT



September 30, 2015

Yahya Fouz, SMART Office Reviewer
SMART Office
Office of Justice Programs
U.S. Department of Justice
810 7th Street NW
Washington DC 20531

RE: Navajo Nation Response to Queries Concerning Its Substantial Implementation Packet

Dear Mr. Fouz:

The Navajo Nation's Response to your SORNA Substantial Implementation Review Memorandum complies with instructions to utilize the format of the Review Memorandum.

Tiering Classification

SMART Officer Reviewer Comment:

Navajo convictions are tiered as tier I, which meets SORNA's requirements. However, your submission indicates in several areas that "Navajo Nation shall apply the tiering classification of the convicting jurisdiction for purposes of registering those convicted sex offenders who come into Navajo Indian Country to reside, work, or go to school." This is problematic and may undermine the intent of SORNA given that offenders entering Navajo Indian Country with convictions from States that do not properly tier according to SORNA would be accepted by Navajo Nation and therefore, tiered improperly. When tiering offenders, Navajo Nation must conduct their own assessment of a conviction as though the convicting jurisdiction had not applied a tier and apply SORNA's requirements to the tiering classification. Merely adopting any other jurisdiction's classification may result in improper tiering. Given its geographical location, Navajo may receive offenders with convictions from Arizona, a state which has not yet implemented SORNA. Accepting whatever state tiering applied by Arizona would undermine the purpose of SORNA. This issue may be addressed by amending the policies and procedures or by passing a supplement to the policies and procedures clarifying that tiering from other jurisdictions are applied by Navajo Nation only if the other jurisdiction's tiering is in keeping with SORNA's requirements. It is important to make clear in the policies and procedures that each conviction must ultimately be assessed by

Navajo Nation when determining the proper tiering by applying SORNA's requirements.

Navajo Nation Response:

The Navajo Nation ("the Nation") appreciates the SMART Office's concern about proper tiering. However, the Nation cannot merely amend or adopt a supplement to its SORNA Standard Operating Procedures ("SOP"). Because the Nation's SORNA statute, at 17 N.N.C. §§ 2104-2105, provides that the Nation will accept the tiering classification of the convicting jurisdiction, we must first amend the SORNA statute before we can amend the SOP. These are the steps we will take to change our statute and SOP as the SMART Office requires.

1. Sections 2104 and 2105 will be amended to require the Navajo Police Department ("NPD") to independently tier the sex offenses of all convicted sex offenders who reside, work, or go to school on the Navajo Nation. *See* attached for the Amendments we will propose.
2. SORNA Registrars will schedule a work session with the Law and Order Committee ("LOC") so that the LOC will understand the need for amending Sections 2104 and 2105 of the SORNA statute.
3. NPD will then process these Amendments through the legislative process.
4. Once the Amendments are approved by the Standing Committees, it will be placed on the agenda of the next regular session of the Navajo Nation Council. The next regular session of the Council that could consider the Amendments will be in January 2016. (There is an October 2015 Council session, but we cannot complete the legislative process in time to get the Amendments on October's agenda.)
5. Once the SORNA statute has been duly amended, NPD can amend the SOP to reflect the change in tiering sex offenses. Because amending the SOP is done internally within NPD, the SORNA SOP can be amended in two to three weeks.
6. NPD will appropriately amend Section VI of the SOP and add the federal tiering guidelines to the SOP as Form No. 1A.

International Travel 21-day advanced notice requirement:

SMART Office Reviewer Comment:

SORNA requires that a registrant inform his or her residence jurisdiction of any intended travel outside of the United States at least 21 days before date of travel. Pursuant to the SORNA Guidelines, information about such intended travel is specifically required to be transmitted to the U.S. Marshals Service. The other information-sharing requirements of SORNA apply to this information as well. The Policies and Procedures Manual does not include the International Travel Notice requirement nor does it mention the duty to notify U.S. Marshals Service. I attached the form used as well as a document specifying the information required to satisfy this notice requirement.

Navajo Nation Response:

The SORNA SOP already includes international travel requirements in Sections VI(D)(2), VII(A)(14), VIII(B)(3), and VIII(F)(1)(a). Together, these Sections require sex offenders to immediately notify NPD of international travel at least 21 days prior to travel and for NPD Registrars to immediately notify U.S. Marshals Service of such travel. We had added the international travel form to our Substantial Implementation (“SI”) packet in early August 2014—but obviously it was not placed into our SOP by the SMART staff person who contacted us. When NPD is amending its SOP, we will add the international travel form and Information Required for Notice of International Travel to the SOP that Mr. Fouz attached to the Review Memorandum.

Other Issues:

SMART Office Reviewer Comment:

Your submission indicates that Navajo Nation has upwards of 700 offenders, yet there are only half currently on the public website. What is the reason for the discrepancy?

Navajo Nation Response:

There are several reasons why the number of sex offenders entered onto the NPD public website is not the same as the number of sex offenders reported for the Navajo Nation plus why 700 was not the correct number we should reported in our SI packet. First, we discovered there have been misunderstandings by Registrars as to how—exactly—to count the numbers we were reporting. Registrars had been counting by different and inconsistent categories. For example, sometime sex offenders who had been re-imprisoned were counted or sex offenders who had moved out of our jurisdiction were counted. At our September 14, 2015 SORNA meeting, we decided to count only two numbers: the sex offenders registered, and the sex offenders placed on our public website. The sex offenders “registered” means those sex offenders for whom NPD has established folders, has registered into our system, but for whom not all the required information have been obtained. The sex offenders “placed on our public website” means exactly that: sex offenders who have been entered onto the NPD public website. These are the numbers we asked each NPD police district to report, and the numbers, as of September 29, 2015, are:

Sex Offenders Registered	552	Sex Offenders on Public Website	393
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A second reason is that usually judgment & sentencing documentation are not included in the initial information sent to the Nation’s Chief of Police on sex offenders who will be coming to the Navajo Nation. This means NPD Registrars have to spend time communicating back and forth with federal and state agencies to obtain this documentation. NPD does not enter registered sex offenders onto our NPD public website until the judgment & sentencing documentation have

been obtained by NPD. Since mid-August 2015, NPD Registrars have been emphasizing NPD's need for judgment & sentencing documentation in recent multi-agency meetings they have been participating in. This has resulted in NPD Registrars receiving judgment & sentencing papers more promptly in the past few weeks.

The third reason is that several NPD police districts have had recurring technical connectivity problems such that they cannot access TTSORS to enter sex offender information. However, due to the recent purchase of new computers, the connectivity problem has decreased and connectivity is more consistent. And the fourth reason is the turnover of NPD Registrars that has occurred since the establishment of the Nation's SORNA Program. We believe the turnover problem should not occur at the same rate now that NPD Registrars have initiated an effort to establish themselves as a SORNA Unit within NPD. This means NPD Registrars would be officially designated as an independent unit within NPD with a specific mission; namely to register and monitor convicted sex offenders registered with NPD and to notify communities about sex offenders.

SMART Office Reviewer Comment:

Does Window Rock Sex Offender Registration Office serve as the central or lead office that disseminates incoming offender information to the respective Sex Offender Registrar?

Navajo Nation Response:

Yes, the Window Rock Police District is the central office that disseminates sex offender information to respective NPD Registrars in the outlying police districts. This is because federal and state agencies routinely send sex offender information to the "Navajo Nation Chief of Police" to notify the Nation that a sex offender will be residing, working, or going to school on the Navajo Nation within one to three months. Our SOP at Sections VIII(A)(2) and VIII(E)(1) describe this procedure.

SMART Office Reviewer Comment:

The Federal Sex Offenses by Tiers sheet is missing under Tier I, 18 U.S.C. 2252 (receipt or possession of child pornography) and 18 U.S.C. 2252A (receipt or possession of child pornography)

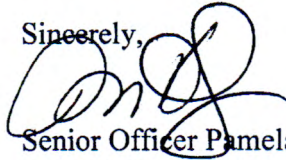
Navajo Nation Response:

18 U.S.C. § 2252 (receipt or possession of child pornography) and 18 U.S.C. § 2252(A) (receipt or possession of child pornography) will be added to both Tiers 1 and 2 of SOP Form No. 1 Federal Sex Offenses Tiers.

Because we cannot amend our SOP until the SORNA statute has been amended, we have not included the new Form No. 1A, the international travel forms, and the amended Form No. 1.

When the SORNA statute has been duly adopted by the Nation, and we have amended our SOP, we will send you the amended SORNA statute and the amended SOP and SOP Forms. If you have any further questions regarding the Nation's SI packet, please contact me at pahurley@navajo-nsn.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'PH', written over the word 'Sincerely,'.

Senior Officer Pamela Hurley,
SORNA Team Leader

NAVAJO NATION

RCS# 377

Winter Session

1/27/2016
05:46:33 PM

Amd# to Amd#

Legislation No. 0016-16

PASSED

MOT Damon
SEC Brown

Amending the Navajo Nation Sex
Offender Registration and
Notification Act of 2012

Yea : 15

Nay : 0

Not Voting : 9

Yea : 15

Begay, K
Begay, M
Begay, NM
BeGaye, N

Brown
Chee
Damon
Daniels

Jack
Phelps
Slim
Smith

Tso
Tsosie
Yazzie

Nay : 0

Not Voting : 9

Bates
Bennett
Crotty

Filfred
Hale

Perry
Pete

Shepherd
Witherspoon