

RESOLUTION OF THE
NAVAJO NATION COUNCIL

23rd NAVAJO NATION COUNCIL -- Fourth Year, 2018

AN ACT

RELATING TO RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT, LAW AND ORDER,
NAABIK'ÍYÁTI' COMMITTEES AND THE NAVAJO NATION COUNCIL; AMENDING
TITLE 13 OF THE NAVAJO NATION CODE RELATING TO DOG AND CAT
CONTROL AND TITLE 3 OF THE NAVAJO NATION CODE RELATING TO
AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

BE IT ENACTED:

SECTION ONE. AUTHORITY

- A. The Resources and Development Committee is a standing committee of the Navajo Nation Council and is empowered to review and make recommendations to the Navajo Nation Council for final approval on resolutions requiring Navajo Nation Council approval to accomplish or impact the Committee purposes. 2 N.N.C. §§ 164(A)(1), 500(A) and 501(B)(4)(f) (2012); CO-45-12.
- B. The Law and Order Committee is a standing committee of the Navajo Nation Council and is empowered with the authority to review and make recommendations to the Navajo Nation Council on amendments to and enactments in the Navajo Nation Code. 2 N.N.C. §§ 164(A)(1), 600(A), and 601(B)(14) (2012); CO-45-12.
- C. The Naabik'iyáti' Committee of the Navajo Nation Council, pursuant to 2 N.N.C. § 164 (A)(9), reviews proposed legislation which requires final action by the Navajo Nation Council. CO-45-12.
- D. The Navajo Nation Council must review and approve enactments or amendments of positive law. 2 N.N.C. § 164(A) (2012); CO-45-12.

SECTION TWO. FINDINGS

- A. "The purpose of the Animal Control Program is to enforce the animal control laws established by the Navajo Nation Council; to protect the health, safety and property of people and animals[;] address responsible pet ownership[;]

over population[;] disease and neglect of animals through education[;] and in the spirit of cooperation, promote and foster spay and neuter clinics and animal adoption programs through the public, other agencies and organizations for the benefit of present and future generations." See **Exhibit A**.

- B. The number of dog bites and livestock damage cases consumes 85% of [the] field officer's time. While [the] officers are addressing [the] investigations, the number of general traffic and service calls accumulate. The sheer volume of dogs running-at-large[;] the increase of vicious animals on school campuses[;] and unwanted animal pick up requests is alarming within all Navajo Nation communities.
- C. There are six (6) Animal Control Officers. Two (2) Senior Animal Control Officers and four (4) Animal Control Officers patrolling the Fort Defiance Agency, Chinle Agency, Kayenta/Western Agency, Eastern Agency, and Northern Agency.
- D. There are three (3) animal shelters in Fort Defiance, Shiprock and Many Farms.
- E. Within the last five (5) years, the Animal Control Program on average euthanizes 10,000-11,000 animals each year, specifically dogs, with an average save rate of 9% (900-990).
- F. From 2013-2015, the Indian Health Service on the Navajo Nation has seen a total of 1,474 dog bite patients, with 291 cases being investigated by Animal Control Officers. A total of 95% of the dog bite cases were dogs that were not confined and allowed to roam freely.
- G. The purpose of the amendments to Title 13 Dog and Cat Control are to communicate to Navajo Nation dog and cat owners that they are responsible for their pets. Be a responsible pet owner, and obey all Navajo Nation Animal Control Laws. The proposed amendments seek to:
 - 1. re-enforce animal ownership through a collar with a visible animal license, microchip identification and vaccination against rabies and other diseases common to dogs and cats.

2. specify the requirements of dog bite reporting and the mandatory requirement to quarantine dogs that inflict bites.
 3. reinstate the livestock damage section of the code back into the Animal Control Ordinance since there are many dog-livestock conflicts on the reservation.
 4. educate Navajo residents in determining what is a nuisance animal and what remedies are available to decrease nuisance animals within communities.
 5. define what an animal running at large means and specify the violation and fines.
 6. help keep communities safe by not allowing vicious dogs within communities as vicious dogs bite children, youth, adults and elderly people.
 7. due to the limited amount of spaces in the Animal Shelters, there is a seventy-two (72) hour time limit to redeem pets (must be collared and microchipped). After seventy-two (72) hours, animals that are not collared or microchipped will be immediately euthanized.
 8. increase safety provisions for the Animal Control Program.
 9. include a section on dog-hybrid animal certification and confinement.
 10. include a section on animal cruelty and penalties.
 11. define enforcement and penalties.
- H. The Navajo Nation Department of Justice has reviewed this amendment and finds it "legally sufficient." Document Review Request Form attached as **Exhibit B**.
- I. It is within the best interest of the Navajo Nation to amend Title 13 of the Navajo Nation Code in regards to the Dog and Cat Control.

SECTION THREE. AMENDMENT TO TITLE 13

The Navajo Nation amends the Title 13 as follows:

NAVAJO NATION CODE
Title 13. Health and Welfare

Chapter 9. ~~Dog and Cat Control~~ Animal Control Ordinance

§ 1700. Title

A. This Act shall be known and cited as the Animal Control Ordinance

B. Animal Control Program.

1. The Animal Control Program is a program of the Navajo Nation Department of Fish and Wildlife, under the Navajo Division of Natural Resources.

2. The Animal Control Program Manager supervises the Animal Control Officers who are commissioned to enforce this Chapter.

C. All offenses within the Act are civil and may be brought to the Navajo Nation District Courts via citation by the Animal Control Officer or other Navajo Nation Law Enforcement Officers.

§ 1701. Definitions

In this Chapter, the following words and terms shall, unless the context indicates a difference in meaning, have the meaning given herein:

A. "Abandonment of Animals". Any owner or owners who leaves an animal off the premises without provision for care or control by another person.

B. "Adequate Care" means care sufficient to preserve the health and well-being of an Animal, except for emergencies or circumstances beyond the reasonable control of the Animal Owner, which includes but is not limited to the following:

1. Adequate food of sufficient quantity and quality to allow for normal growth or maintenance of body weight;

2. Open or adequate access to potable water of a drinkable temperature in sufficient quantity to satisfy the Animal's needs;

3. Access to an enclosed structure sufficient to protect the Animal from wind, rain, snow, sun, heat, cold, or dampness;
4. Veterinary care deemed necessary by a reasonably prudent person to relieve from distress from injury, pain, neglect or disease;
5. Continuous access to an area with adequate space for exercise necessary for the health of the Animal, with adequate ventilation, and kept reasonably clean and free from excess waste or other contaminants that could affect the Animal's health.

C A. "Animal" means any ~~live dog or cat, domestic or wild~~ domesticated or feral dog, dog hybrid, or cat.

D B. "Animal owner" means every a person who has control, custody, possession, title or other legal interest in the animal in possession of or who harbors any animal or who shall suffer any animal to remain about the premises.

E G. "Animal Shelter" means any a facility operated by a humane society, ~~or~~ governmental agency, or ~~its~~ authorized agents for the purpose of impounding or caring for animals held under authority of this Chapter or Navajo Nation law.

F. "Bite" means a puncture or tear of the skin inflicted by the teeth of an animal.

G. "Cat" means all members of Felis Domesticus.

H D. "Commercial Animal Establishment" means any pet shop, grooming shop, ~~auction, zoological park,~~ performing animal exhibition or kennel.

I. "Confine" means to secure indoors or within an enclosed area upon the animal owner's property.

J. "Cost of Care". Any expense related to the care and treatment of a seized or forfeited Animal including: boarding, feeding and veterinary services.

K. "Dangerous" means any animal that poses a threat to the public health and safety.

- L. "Dispose" means to remove in a proper and sanitary manner any animal that is determined to be dead.
- M. "Dog" means all members of Canis Familiaris.
- N. "Dog Pack" means three or more dogs running at large together.
- O. "Equine" means horses, mules, burros and asses.
- P. "Euthanasia" means the humane destruction of an animal administered by a method that causes immediate unconsciousness without visible evidence of distress to the animal.
- Q. "Feral" means any cat or dog that is or becomes undomesticated, untamed, wild or is not a pet and not under the control of an animal owner.
- ~~R E.~~ "Harboring" means The occupant of any premises on which an animal is kept or which an animal customarily returns to allow an animal to customarily return to an individual's property or premises for daily food and care, or to allow an animal to remain on an individual's property or premises for three (3) or more days is presumed to be harboring or keeping the animal within the meaning of this Chapter.
- ~~F~~ "Abandonment of Animals". Any owner or owners who leaves an animal off the premises without provision for care or control by another person.
- S. "Health Advisor" means A a person with specialized training in the identification and control of zoonotic diseases in dogs and cats such as rabies which might infect humans and other animals. This individual may be a representative of the United States Public Health Service, a veterinarian or of the Director of the Navajo Nation Animal Control Program.
- ~~T~~ G. "Kennel" means any premises wherein any a person engages in the business of boardings, breedings, buyings, lettings for hire, trainings for fee, or sellings dogs or cats; or any property or premises of any person harboring dogs or cats five (5) or more animals over three (3) months of age. This definition does not apply to working dogs that herd or protect livestock, assist a disable person, carry out

search and rescue activities, carryout law enforcement functions.

- U H. "Licensing Authority" shall mean the ~~Division of Community Development within the Executive Branch~~ Navajo Nation Animal Control Program within the Department of Fish & Wildlife, Division of Natural Resources of the Navajo Nation.
- V. "Livestock" means cattle, dairy cattle, buffalo, sheep, goat, swine, and llamas, except feral pigs.
- W. "Microchip" means a computer chip that is preprogrammed with a unique alphanumeric combination code, which is placed under the skin of an animal for identification purposes.
- X ±. "Person" means any individual, household, firm, partnership, corporation, or any other legal entity.
- Y. "Poultry" means any domesticated bird, whether live or dead, and includes chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese, guineas, ratities and squabs.
- Z. "Program Manager" means the Program Manager of the Animal Control Program.
- ~~J.~~ "Licensed Veterinarian". ~~A person with a Doctor of Veterinary Medicine Degree licensed to practice within the United States and the Navajo Nation.~~
- AAK. "Rabies Vaccination" shall mean the inoculation of a dog, ~~or cat or other animal~~ with rabies vaccine approved by the Licensing Authority.
- ~~L.~~ "Quarantine". ~~To detain or isolate an animal suspected of being infected with rabies.~~
- BBM. "Restraint" means securing an animal by leash or lead, or under control of a responsible person and obedient to that person's commands, or within a fenced area capable of confining the animal or leashed on a run line.
- CCN. "Running at Large" means to be off the premises of the animal's owner and not under the control of the animal's owner or any authorized person over 12 years of age, either by leash or otherwise, but an animal within the automobile

or other vehicle of its owner shall be deemed to be upon the owner's premises.

DD. "Veterinarian" means a person with a Doctor of Veterinary Medicine Degree licensed to practice within the United States and the Navajo Nation.

~~Θ. "Dog Pack". Three or more dogs running at large together.~~

EEP. "Vicious Animal" means any animal that inflicts unprovoked bites or attacks human beings or other animals either on public or private property, or in a vicious or terrorizing manner, approaches any person in an apparent attitude of attack upon the streets, sidewalks or any public grounds or places.

~~Q. "Bite". A puncture or tear of the skin inflicted by the teeth of an animal.~~

~~R. "Health Advisor". A person with specialized training in the identification and control of zoonotic diseases in dogs and cats such as rabies which might infect humans and other animals. This individual may be a representative of the United States Public Health Service, a licensed veterinarian or a designee of the Director of the Community Dog and Cat Control Program.~~

§ 1702. Licensing

~~The licensing requirements are as follows:~~

A. License Required. Any person owning, keeping, harboring, or having custody of ~~any animal~~ a dog or cat three (3) months of age or older within the territorial jurisdiction of the Navajo Nation ~~must~~ shall obtain a license as herein provided. All licenses shall expire December 31 of each year and the full amount for a required license shall be paid for any fraction of the licensing year. Upon collection of the license fee by the Licensing Authority, a dated receipt shall be issued indicating the name and address of the owner, description of the animal, the appropriate fee, license numbers, year and location of issuing office.

1. Animal owners will be limited to the maximum number of four (4) dogs per household.

2. Animal owners will be limited to the maximum number of four (4) cats per household.
 3. Animal owners, under a lease agreement within housing sites, will abide by the number of dogs and/or cats allowed per household.
- B. Licensed Displayed. The license tag shall be attached to a collar, harness or other device and shall be worn with the rabies tag by the licensed animal at all times, and shall not be removed from any animal by an unauthorized person. The original license receipt and rabies vaccination certificate shall be retained by the animal owner or harbinger for inspection by any person charged with the enforcement of this Chapter.
- C. Microchip. Licensed animals are to be microchipped. This permanent identification can be implanted and purchased at any Navajo Nation Animal Shelter. Upon collection of the microchip fee by the Licensing Authority, a dated receipt shall be issued indicating the name and address of the animal's owner, description of the animal, the appropriate fee, microchip numbers, and location of issuing office.
- D ~~C~~. Rabies Vaccination. No animal shall be licensed without proof of rabies vaccination as provided in this Chapter.
- E ~~D~~. Duplicate Tags. In the event of loss or destruction of the original license tag, ~~the owner of the animal's owner~~ shall obtain a duplicate tag from the Licensing Authority.
- F ~~E~~. License Fees. Licenses and duplicate tags shall be issued by the Licensing Authority after payment of a fee; fees shall be set by the Licensing Authority. ~~Public notice of fees shall be made in the Navajo Times and by public display of posters.~~
- G ~~F~~. Failure to Obtain or Display License. Any person who fails to obtain, or to display the license tags ~~as provided by Subsection (B)~~ shall be required to pay a fine set by the Licensing Authority.
- H ~~G~~. Transferability. Animal licenses are not transferable. Any person attaching a license or rabies tags to any animal other than the animal for which such tag was originally issued shall be ~~required to pay a fine set by the Licensing Authority~~ subject to a penalty.

§ 1703. Commercial animal establishment pPermits

~~Permit requirements are as follows:~~

- A. Permits Required. No person, ~~partnership or corporation~~ shall operate a commercial animal establishment, kennel or animal shelter within the territorial jurisdiction of the Navajo Nation without first obtaining a permit in compliance with this Section and with all other licensing laws of the Navajo Nation. All permits shall expire December 31 of each year and all fees shall be prorated for any fraction of the licensing year. Upon collection of the permit by the Licensing Authority, a dated receipt shall be issued indicating the name and address for the owner of the commercial animal establishment, and the appropriate fee.
- B. Change in Ownership. If there is a change in ownership of a commercial establishment, the new owner may have the current permit transferred to his name upon payment of a transfer fee.
- C. Permit Fees. Animal permits shall be issued upon payment of the applicable fee to be set by the Licensing Authority pursuant to § 1702(A)~~(5)~~.
- D. License Option. A person operating a kennel for the breeding of dogs or cats may elect to license animals individually.
- E. Failure to Obtain Permit. Any person who fails to obtain a permit before opening any facility covered by this Section shall pay a fine set by the Licensing Authority.
- F. All facilities covered by this Section shall be operated in a safe and sanitary manner. Humane treatment of animals, including the adequate care of each animal, covered under this Section is required. ~~Penalty for violation of this Subsection shall be a fine set by the Licensing Authority and/or revocation of permit.~~ Persons in violation of this Section shall be charged a penalty, have their permit revoked, or both.

§ 1704. Rabies control

~~Rabies control provisions are as follows:~~

A. Vaccinations.

1. Every person owning or harboring a dog and cat three (3) months of age or older for five (5) or more days shall have such animals vaccinated ~~against rabies~~ with an ~~approved vaccine~~ rabies vaccination by a licensed veterinarian or by a person authorized by the ~~Director~~ Program Manager. ~~This vaccine shall be listed as an approved vaccine in the most recent Compendium of Animal Rabies Vaccine prepared by the National Association of State Public Health Veterinarians, Inc.~~
2. ~~Dogs~~ Animals whose vaccination expires during the calendar year will be vaccinated, licensed and microchipped, unless previously microchipped. ~~during the months of January, February or March prior to their vaccination expiration date.~~ Cats will be vaccinated during the months of January, February and March prior to their vaccination expiration date for the current calendar year; provided, however, that persons acquiring dogs and cats between April 1 and December 31 shall immediately following acquisition have such animals vaccinated.

B. Certificate of Vaccination. Upon vaccination, the veterinarian or person authorized by the Program Manager administering the vaccine, ~~or the authorized persons authorizing rabies vaccine,~~ shall execute, retain a copy and furnish to the owner of the animal as evidence thereof a certificate upon a form furnished by the Licensing Authority. The veterinarian or administrator of a rabies vaccine shall retain a duplicate copy thereof shall be filed with the Licensing Authority. Such certificate shall contain the following information:

1. The name, address and telephone number of the animal's owner or harbinger of the ~~inoculated~~ vaccinated animal;
2. The date of ~~inoculation~~ vaccination;
3. The type of vaccine used including the manufacturer and the serial (lot) number;
4. The date the vaccination expires with the ~~dog and cat~~ animal;

5. The year and serial number of the rabies tag; and,
6. The breed, age, color and sex of the ~~inoculated~~ animal.
- C. Rabies Tag. Concurrent with the issuance and delivery of the certificate of vaccination ~~referred to in § 1704(B)~~, the animal's owner ~~of the animal~~ shall attach to the collar or harness of the vaccinated animal a metal tag, serially numbered and bearing the year of issuance, ~~the~~ Licensing Authority shall furnish an adequate supply of such tags to each veterinarian or authorized grantee person designated to perform vaccination, with a fee to be set by the Licensing Authority ~~pursuant to § 1702(E)~~.
- D. Duplicate Tags. In the event of loss or destruction of the original tag provided in Subsection (C), the animal's owner ~~of the animal~~ shall obtain a duplicate tag from the Licensing Authority for a fee set by the Licensing Authority ~~pursuant to § 1702(E)~~.
- E. Designation of Qualified Persons. All veterinarians ~~who are duly registered and licensed to practice veterinary medicine in the United States~~ are hereby designated and authorized to vaccinate animals against rabies and to execute certificates of vaccination as provided by law. Also, health advisors, who have received specialized training in vaccinating animals against rabies, are authorized to vaccinate animals as well as other persons authorized by the Program Manager.
- F. Proof. It shall be unlawful for any person who owns or harbors any dog, or cat ~~or other animal~~ to fail or refuse to exhibit a copy of the certificates of vaccination upon demand to any person charged with the enforcement of this Chapter.

§ 1705. Notice to Licensing Authority of Animal bite reporting and quarantine

~~Requirements when a person is bitten by an animal are as follows:~~

- A. Duty to Report. ~~When any person is bitten by an animal, it shall be the duty of such person or his parent or guardian and the owner or keeper of the animal to immediately notify the Licensing Authority of the incident and the Navajo~~

Nation Police Department. All animal bites must be reported within twenty-four (24) hours to the Animal Control Program by the animal's owner, victim, or parent/guardian of the victim. It shall be the duty of every physician, veterinarian, and/or hospital to report to the Animal Control Program the names and addresses of persons treated for bites inflicted by animals, in addition to report the description of the animal and physical location of where the incident occurred.

B. Quarantine of Animals. Any animal which has bitten a person shall be observed for a period of 10 days from the date of the bite. The procedure and place of observation shall be designated by the Licensing Authority. If the animal is not confined on the owner's premises, confinement shall be in an authorized Animal Shelter or any veterinary hospital of the owner's choice. Stray animals whose owners cannot be located shall be confined in an authorized Animal Shelter. The owner of any animal that has been reported as having inflicted a bite on any person shall on demand produce said animal for quarantine as prescribed in this Section. Refusal to produce said animal constitutes a violation of this Section and each day of such refusal shall constitute a separate and individual violation. The Animal Control Officer, upon receiving a report of an animal bite, shall quarantine the animal for observation for a period of ten (10) days in a secure enclosure to prevent any contact with people or other animals. The Animal Control Program may remove the animal from the animal owner's premises for the duration of the quarantine period. The animal's owner must:

1. Provide proof of current rabies vaccination to the Animal Control Officer, failure to do so will result in requiring the animal to be vaccinated at the end of the ten (10) day quarantine period.
2. The animal owner will be liable for any of the necessary expenses for the ten (10) day quarantine period resulting in boarding and, if required, the rabies vaccination cost.
3. If an animal is quarantined due to biting a person and exhibits aggressive behavior during the quarantine period, it will not be returned to the animal owner and will be humanely euthanized. The animal owner will be responsible for the euthanasia fees.

4. The animal that inflicted a bite on a person may be quarantined at the owner's residence if the animal's owner meets the following conditions:
- a. show proof the animal's rabies vaccination is up to date;
 - b. has an enclosure that will not permit the animal to be running at large;
 - c. can show proof the animal will not be in contact with any animals;
 - d. will ensure that no other person besides the animal's owner will enter the enclosure to feed and water the animal, and;
 - e. the Animal Control Officer is allowed to inspect the animal and the enclosure anytime within the ten (10) day quarantine period.
5. After the ten (10) day quarantine period the Animal Control Officer shall release the animal from quarantine.
6. Failure to maintain the animal in quarantine on the property, exposing the quarantined animal to other people and animals shall result in the animal being impounded and removed off the animal owner's property for the remainder of the quarantine period.
- C. Any ~~dog or cat~~ animal being held in quarantine which develops signs and symptoms which may be indicative of rabies, shall be humanely ~~killed~~ euthanized by a Health Advisor or veterinarian and its head/~~body~~ submitted to a laboratory qualified to conduct rabies analysis.
- D. Any feral dog or cat that inflicts a bite shall be humanely euthanized by a health advisor or veterinarian and its head submitted to a laboratory qualified to conduct a rabies analysis.
- ED. Removal of Animals of Quarantine. No person shall remove any animal from any place of isolation or quarantine any animal which has been isolated or quarantined as authorized without the written consent of the Licensing Authority.

§ 1706. Dogs or cats bitten by rabid animals

- A. Any dog or cat bitten by an animal known or proved to be rabid shall be ~~killed~~ humanely euthanized immediately, unless the bitten animal has received a rabies vaccination thirty (30) days prior to being bitten. by its owner or by a person authorized by the Director, provided that any dog or cat which has been vaccinated at least three weeks before being bitten shall be revaccinated against rabies and confined for 90 days. At the end of the confinement period, the dog or cat shall be released if declared free of rabies by a licensed veterinarian. If, as determined by the veterinarian, the dog or cat develops rabies during the period of confinement, the owner or keeper shall have it killed and properly disposed of.
- B. Any such vaccinated animal shall be revaccinated against rabies and quarantined for ninety (90) days:
1. The place of quarantine shall be at the sole discretion of the Animal Control Officer. If the animal is quarantined at a veterinary facility or animal shelter, the animal's owner shall be liable for any expenses incurred.
 2. At the end of the ninety (90) day quarantine period, the animal shall be released when declared free of rabies by a veterinarian.
 3. If the veterinarian declares that the animal developed rabies during the quarantine period, the animal shall be humanely euthanized and properly disposed of to protect the public health, safety and welfare.
- C. Failure to quarantine an animal bitten by a rabid animal. A person who intentionally, knowingly, or recklessly fails to quarantine an animal known to have been bitten by a rabid animal will be subject to penalty.

§ 1707. {Reserved} Dogs killing, injuring or chasing livestock, equine, poultry, or pets; liability of dog owner

- A. The owner of a dog is liable for all damages caused by the dog chasing, killing or wounding livestock, equine, poultry or pets; provided that the livestock, equine, poultry is within an area of authorized use or the pet is on the animal owner's property or under his or her control.

1. The court shall award damages to the owner of the livestock, equine, poultry, or pet including but not limited to veterinary expense and other fees associated with damages.
 2. When livestock, equine, or poultry is killed or wounded, the court may award damages for up to three times (3x) the value of that livestock, equine, or poultry.
- B. A dog owner shall be subject to a penalty if they intentionally, knowingly, or recklessly allow their dog to kill, injure or chase livestock, equine, poultry, or pets; provided that the livestock, equine or poultry is within an area of authorized use or the pet is on the owner's property or under their control.
- C. No person shall keep any dog after it is known that the dog has killed or injured livestock, equine, poultry, or pet, and it shall be the duty of the animal's owner to humanely euthanize the dog or have the dog humanely euthanized by an Animal Control Officer.
- D. If the owner of livestock, equine or poultry discovers a dog killing or wounding his or her livestock, equine or poultry, he/she may drive off and/or kill the dog.
- E. If a dog is observed attacking livestock, equine, poultry, pet or wildlife, an Animal Control Officer shall take appropriate action to humanely euthanize the dog.

§ 1708. Nuisance

~~No animal owner or keeper shall harbor, maintain or permit on any lot, parcel of land or premise under his control, any dog or other animal which by any sound or cry shall disturb the peace and comfort of the inhabitants of the neighborhood or interfere with any person in the reasonable and comfortable enjoyment of life or property.~~

- A. "Nuisance". An animal shall be considered a nuisance if it is allowed by the owner:
- a. To damage, soil, defile, or defecate on private property other than on the owner's property, or on public walks and recreation areas, unless such waste

is immediately removed and properly disposed of by the animal's owner;

- b. To cause unsanitary, dangerous or offensive conditions;
- c. To cause a disturbance by excessive barking or other noise-making;
- d. To chase vehicles or pedestrians;
- e. That an unaltered female animal in heat be running at large;
- f. To disturb the peace and quiet of the inhabitants of the neighborhood; or
- g. To endanger the health and welfare of the inhabitants of the neighborhood.

B. Animal owners allowing their animals to cause a nuisance shall be subject to a fine set by the Licensing Authority.

§ 1709. Restraint of ~~a~~Animals running at large

- A. It shall be is unlawful for any person owning or having charge of any animal, except a domestic house cat, to permit such the animal to run at large, unless such animal is restrained by a leash not to exceed six feet in length and is in charge of a person competent to restrain such animal in or on any street, sidewalk, vacant lot or private property without the permission of the owner.
- B. Any animal owner who allows their animal to be running at large is in violation of this Section and shall be declared to be allowing their animal to cause a nuisance, be a menace to the public health and safety, and shall have their animal impounded.
 - 1. Animals with a collar or Microchip will be held for seventy-two (72) hours. If the animal's owner does not reclaim their animal after the seventy-two (72) hour impoundment period, the animal will be considered abandoned and humanely euthanized, be put up for adoption for a fee, or placed with an animal welfare agency, at the sole discretion of Animal Control.

2. Animals without a collar or microchip will be determined feral, considered abandoned, and shall be humanely euthanized, put up for adoption for a fee, or placed with an animal welfare agency, at the sole discretion of Animal Control.

CB. Every female dog or cat in heat shall be confined in a building or secure enclosure in such a manner that such animal cannot come into contact with another dog or cat except for planned breeding. Any person permitting a female dog in heat to run at large shall be cited into Navajo Nation Court. It shall be unlawful for any animal owner to fail to confine female animals and allow their female animal(s) in heat to be running at large in or on any street, sidewalk, vacant lot or any other unenclosed place or private property without the permission of the owner. Any female animal running at large in violation of this Section is declared to be a nuisance, a menace to the public health and safety, and shall be impounded.

D. This Section does not apply to working dogs that herd or protect livestock, assist a disabled person, carry out search and rescue activities, or those dogs that carryout law enforcement functions.

§ 1710. Vicious animals confined to premises; liability for dog bites

A. "Vicious animal" means any animal that:

1. Inflicts unprovoked bites or attacks human beings or other animals either on public or private property;
2. In a vicious or terrorizing manner, approaches any person in apparent attitude of attack upon the streets, sidewalks or any public grounds or places; or,
3. Which kills or seriously injures a person or domesticated animal, chases or attacks a person or domesticated animal; resulting in muscle tears or disfiguring lacerations; requiring a hospital visit and treatment with sutures or extensive corrective or cosmetic surgery; or resulting in the treatment of an injured animal at a veterinary clinic.
4. Vicious animal does not include an animal which bites, attacks or injures a person or animal that is unlawfully upon its owner's premises. The provocation

of an animal by a person is an affirmative defense to a charge of keeping or harboring a vicious animal.

5. Animal owners with vicious animals confined to a premise are required to register their animal with the Navajo Nation Animal Control Program.
6. The vicious animal registration will follow the animal throughout the animals life time.
- BA. It is unlawful for a No person to shall keep any animal known to be vicious and liable to attack and injure human beings unless such animal is securely kept so as to prevent injury to any person. The animal's owner of such an animal must post a sign on his property warning others to be aware of the animal.
- C. Vicious animals will not be allowed out of the animal owner's property. A vicious animal in the public is a threat to the public health and safety, and such an animal will be immediately impounded and humanely euthanized.
- DB. The owner of any dog which bites a person when the person is in or on a public place, or lawfully on the property of the owner of the dog, shall be liable for damages suffered by the person bitten, regardless of the former viciousness of the dog or the owner's knowledge of its viciousness.
- EC. A person is lawfully in or on the private property of the owner of a dog within the meaning of this Section when an invitee or guest, or when in the performance of a duty imposed upon him by law or by ordinance.
- FD. Proof of provocation of the attack by the person injured shall be an affirmative defense in an action for damages against the animal's owner.

§ 1711. Impounded animals

~~Provisions for impounded animals are as follows:~~

- A. Animal Shelter. An Animal Shelter shall be established for the purpose of caring for any animal impounded under the provisions of this Chapter, and such shelter shall be constructed in a manner which ~~to~~ facilitates cleaning and sanitizing, and shall provide adequate heating and water supply. The Animal Shelter shall be operated in a safe and

sanitary manner and shall meet Indian Health Services and Navajo Nation standards.

- B. Removal of Animals from Animal Shelter. It shall be unlawful for any person to remove any impounded animal from the Animal Shelter without the consent of the Licensing Authority.
- C. Removal of Bite Animals from Quarantine. Animals impounded because of bites shall not be removed from the pound until after the 10 days observation period and a release of the Licensing Authority is secured.
- D. Disposition of Impounded Licensed Animals.
1. As soon as practicable after impoundment, the Licensing Authority shall notify the animal's owner, provided that an name identification tag including the owner's name, and address and or telephone number is attached to the dog or cat collar or harness.
 2. Any impounded animal which is licensed may be redeemed by the owner upon payment of the impoundment fee, care and feeding charges, veterinary charges and presentation of proof of rabies vaccination, and such other costs as set by the Licensing Authority.
 3. If such animal is not redeemed within ~~eight days~~ seventy-two (72) hours, it shall be deemed abandoned and the Licensing Authority may humanely euthanize said animal, put the animal up for adoption for a fee, or place it with an animal welfare agency, at the sole discretion of Animal Control.
- E. Disposition of Impounded Unlicensed Animals.
1. As soon as practicable after impoundment, the Licensing Authority shall notify the animal's owner, provided that an name identification tag including the owner's name, and address and or telephone number is attached to the dog or cat collar or harness.
 2. Any impounded animal which is not licensed may be redeemed upon payment ~~of the payment~~ of the license fee, impound fee, care and feeding charges, veterinary charges, and presentation of proof of rabies vaccination, and such other costs as set by the Licensing Authority.

3. If such animal, ~~which is~~ not wearing its tags as required by this Code, is not redeemed within ~~three days~~ seventy-two (72) hours, it shall be deemed abandoned and the Licensing Authority may humanely euthanize the animal ~~as such~~, put it up for adoption for a fee, or place it with an animal welfare agency, at the sole discretion of Animal Control.
- F. Impoundment Fee. An owner reclaiming an impounded ~~cat~~ animal shall pay a fee to be set by the Licensing Authority, ~~pursuant to § 1702(A)(5).~~
- G. Unwanted Animals. Unwanted and/or ~~wild or untamed~~ feral dogs and cats can be ~~immediately destroyed~~ euthanized, ~~or~~ put up for adoption for a fee, or be placed with an animal welfare agency, at the sole discretion of Animal Control ~~to be set by the Licensing Authority.~~
- H. Neutered/Spayed. All male dogs and cats shall be neutered prior to adoption. All female dogs and cats shall be spayed prior to adoption. The cost of these services shall be the responsibility of the person/persons adopting the dog and/or cat.

§ 1712. Safety provisions

~~Safety provisions are as follows:~~

- A. Interference with the Licensing Authority or Its Authorized Representatives. No one shall interfere with, molest, hinder, or prevent the Licensing Authority or its authorized representatives in the discharge of their duties as herein prescribed, or to violate the provisions of this Chapter-:
1. It shall be unlawful for any person(s) to knowingly interfere with any Animal Control Officer in the execution of their duties.
 2. It shall be unlawful for any person(s) to remove an animal from the custody of an Animal Control Officer, or the Animal Control Shelter by force, deceit or otherwise, when such animal has been impounded by an Animal Control Officer under Navajo Nation law, unless such person has first obtained written consent from the impounding Animal Control Officer for removal.

3. No person shall remove, alter, damage or otherwise tamper with a trap and/or equipment set out by the Navajo Nation Animal Control Program including the Animal Control vehicle.
4. It shall be unlawful for any person(s) to falsely claim to be an Animal Control Officer.
- B. Penalty for Violation. ~~Unless otherwise provided in this Chapter, a~~Any person who violates any of the provisions of this Chapter Section shall be fined no less than fifty dollars (\$50.00) nor more than two ~~hundred~~ thousand dollars (\$2,000.00).
- C. Severance Clause. ~~If any Section, Subsection, Sentence, Clause or Phrase of this Chapter is for any reason held to be invalid, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of this Chapter. Should any provision of this Act or its applicability be found to be invalid by the Courts of the Navajo Nation the remaining provisions, which can be implemented without the invalid provisions, will be given full force and effect. To this extent the provisions of this Act are severable.~~
- D. Safety Clause. The Navajo Nation Council hereby finds, determines and declares that this Chapter is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public's peace, health and safety.

§ 1713. Dog hybrids

- A. "Dog hybrid" means any domesticated dog (Canis Familiaris) that is bred with a wolf (Canis Lupus) or coyote (Canis Latrans).
- B. Any person acting as guardian over a dog hybrid shall:
1. Sterilize, micro-chip, and obtain a dog hybrid permit from the Licensing Authority.
 2. Keep the dog hybrid within a fenced yard with a ten (10) feet or higher fence sufficient to prevent the dog hybrid from escaping.
 3. Post signs every 50 feet on property fence stating a dog hybrid is on the property.
 4. Allow inspection of the enclosure by the Licensing Authority when requested.

- C. Any person found to be in violation of this Section will be subject to a penalty, or be required to forfeit the dog hybrid, or both.

§ 1714. [Reserved]

§ 1715. ENFORCEMENT AND PENALTIES

A. Animal Control Officers.

1. Animal Control Officers are limited-authority peace officers commissioned by the President of the Navajo Nation or in accordance with Navajo Nation Peace Officer Standards to enforce the provisions of this Chapter and other currently and subsequently enacted animal control laws of the Navajo Nation relating to dogs and cats.
2. Animal Control Officers have the authority to:
 - a. Impound animals that are feral, at large, or considered dangerous by the Animal Control Officer.
 - b. Issue citations for and conduct investigations of violations under this Chapter and other, currently and subsequently, enacted animal control laws of the Navajo Nation relating to dogs and cats.
 - c. Humanely euthanize animals in accordance with the provisions of this Chapter.
 - d. Secure evidence to support the animal cruelty allegation with appropriate chain of custody transfer of the evidence.
 - e. File citations for violations of this Chapter with the appropriate district court.

D. Penalties.

1. Any person convicted of an infraction for violation of this Chapter shall be fined a minimum of \$50.00 not to exceed \$200.00.
2. Any person convicted of a second infraction for violation of this Chapter occurring within one year of

a prior infraction, shall be fined a minimum of \$100.00 not to exceed \$400.00.

3. Any person convicted of a third infraction occurring within one year of two or more prior infractions, shall be fined a minimum of \$200.00 not to exceed \$800.00.

E. The District Courts of the Navajo Nation shall have original exclusive jurisdiction over Animal Control violations detailed in this Chapter.

SECTION FOUR. AMENDMENT TO TITLE 3

The Navajo Nation amends the Title 3 as follows:

Title 3. Agriculture and Livestock

Chapter 7. Control and Inspection of Livestock

Subchapter 3. Inspection of Livestock

~~§ 1361. [Reserved] Dogs killing, injuring or chasing livestock or equine; liability of Owner; classification~~

~~A. If any person discovers a dog killing, wounding or chasing livestock or equine, or discovers a dog under circumstances which show conclusively that it has recently killed or chased livestock or equine, he/she may pursue and kill the dog.~~

~~B. The owner of a dog is liable for all damages caused by the dog chasing, killing or wounding livestock or equine, provided that the livestock or equine is within an area of authorized use. In the case of a dog killing or wounding livestock or equine, the owner of the dog is liable for damages to the owner of the livestock or equine to three times (3x) the value of the livestock or equine killed or wounded including but not limited to veterinary expense and other fees associated with damages.~~

~~C. No person shall keep any dog after it is known that dog is liable to kill or injure livestock, and it shall be the duty of the owner to kill, or have killed, the dog upon order of the Navajo Nation Animal Control Program after a finding that the dog has killed or injured livestock, provided, however, that it~~

~~shall be the right of any owner of livestock so killed or injured by the actions of any dog or any person witnessing, such actions to kill such animal while it is upon property controlled by the owner of the livestock. If a dog is observed attacking livestock and wildlife (game animals), individuals authorized by the Director can take appropriate action to prevent these actions.~~

~~D. An owner of a dog who recklessly allows or causes the dog to:~~

- ~~1. Wound or kill livestock or equine owned by another person is guilty of an offense.~~
- ~~2. Chase livestock or equine owned by another person, causing injury to the livestock or equine, is guilty of an offense.~~

SECTION FIVE. 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 SIX. 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 SEVEN. EFFECTIVE DATE

Amendments enacted herein shall be effective pursuant to 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 18 in Favor and 00 Opposed, on this 19th day of July 2018.



LoRenzo C. Bates, Speaker
23rd Navajo Nation Council

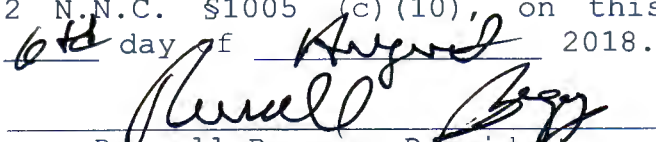
July 27, 2018
Date

Motion: Honorable Amber Kanazbah Crotty
Second: Honorable Jonathan Perry

Speaker Bates not voting

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 6th day of August 2018.



Russell Begaye, President
Navajo Nation

2. I, hereby, veto the foregoing legislation, pursuant to 2 N.N.C. §1005 (c)(11), on this _____ day of _____ 2018 for reason(s) expressed in the attached letter to the Speaker

Russell Begaye, President
Navajo Nation



White Paper Analysis of Law Enforcement Activities & Functions

Navajo Nation Animal Control Program

Glenda Davis, Program Manager

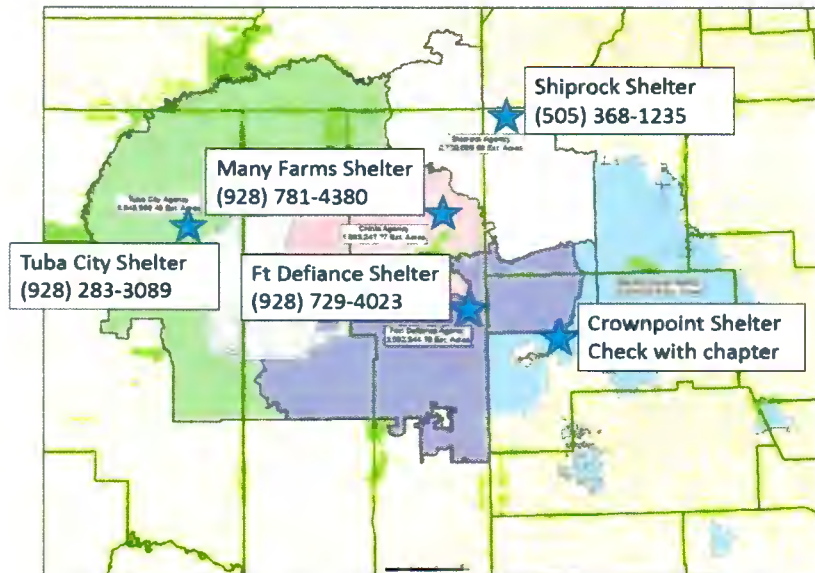
January 17, 2017



Navajo Nation Animal Control Program

PO Box 1480
Window Rock, AZ 86515

www.nndfw.org
Animal Control Program

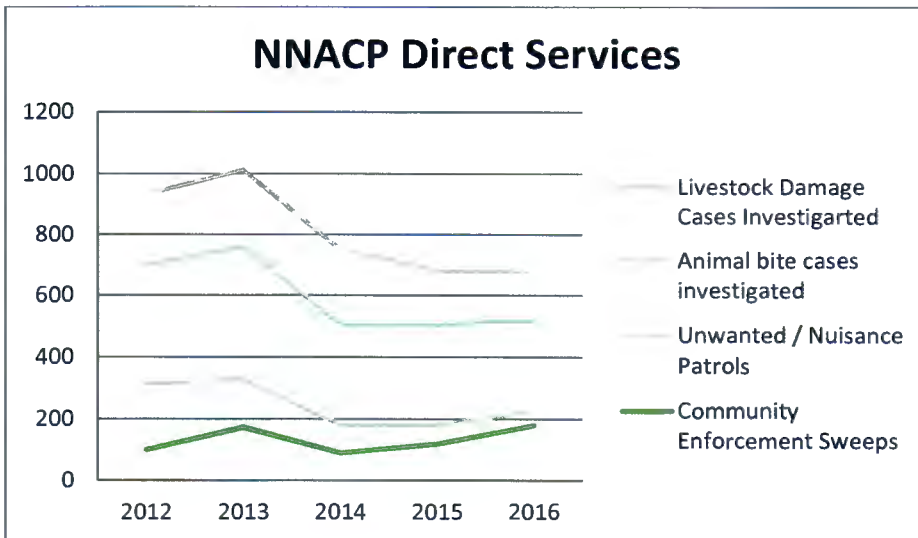


Introduction

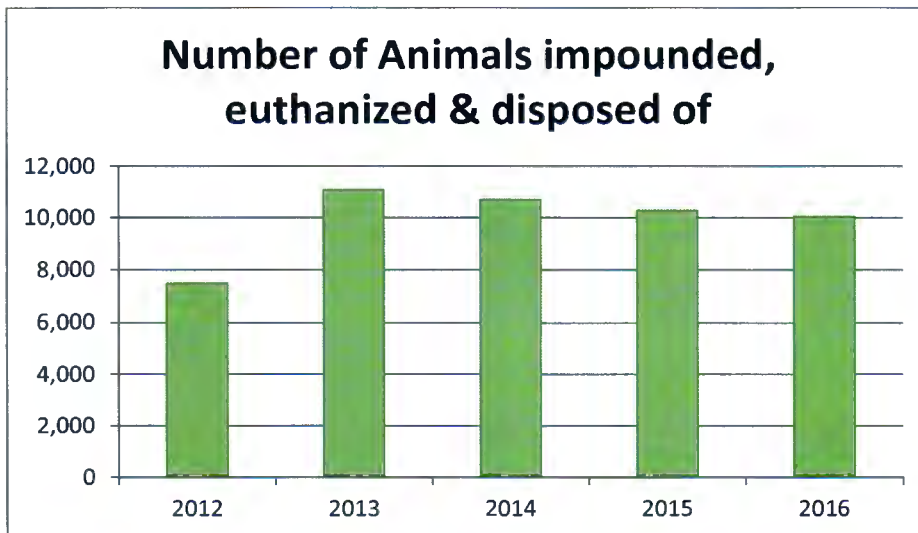
The purpose of the Animal Control Program is to enforce the animal control laws established by the Navajo Nation Council, to protect the health, safety and property of people and animals, address responsible pet ownership, over population, disease and neglect of animals through education, and in the spirit of cooperation, promote and foster spay and neuter clinics and animal adoption programs through the public, other agencies and organizations for the benefit of present and future generations. (Resolution: GSCD-87-02 NNACP Plan of Operation)

Problem Definition

The number of dog bites and livestock damage cases consumes 85% of our field officers' time. While our officers are addressing these investigations, the number of general traffic and service calls accumulate. The sheer volume of dogs running-at-large, the increase of vicious animals on school campuses and unwanted animal pick up requests is alarming within all Navajo Nation communities.

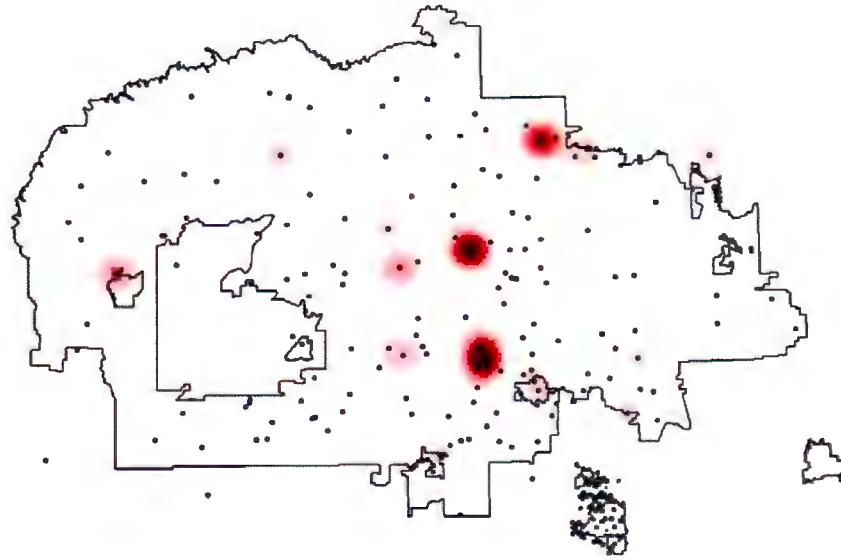


A Navajo Nation wide effort for Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever Prevention and the coordination of Navajo Nation Programs demonstrated an increase in direct services across all direct service avenues in 2013. The additional funding in 2013, made a remarkable difference in direct services and cases investigated. Whether this decreasing trend is due to a decrease in funding as a direct correlation or if the animal numbers are actually decreasing is difficult to measure after 2013.

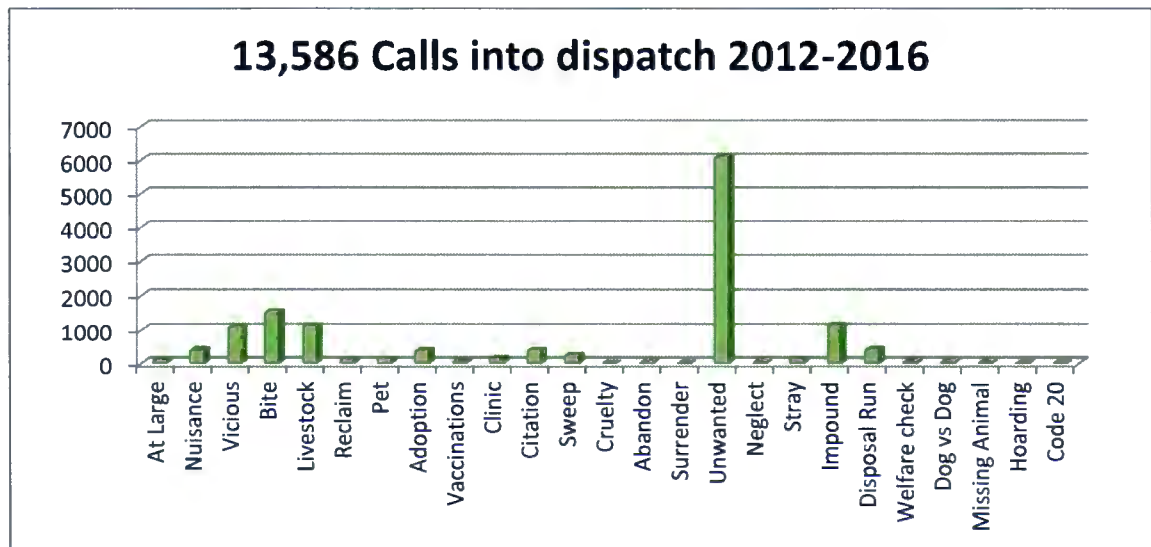


Given that on an annual basis, over 10,000 animals are impounded, euthanized and disposed of brings to question if we truly have any control of our animal population.

The Department of Fish & Wildlife has a single dedicated dispatch personnel for all law enforcement within the department. Communication directly to field officers is critical for the safety of the officers and the investigation of the violation in progress. The following is a summary of the data on the calls received between 2012-2016.



*Concentration of calls over Navajo Nation communities between 2012-2016 from dispatch data; Over 17,056 calls for all of Department of Fish & Wildlife – 65% related to Animal Control at 13,586



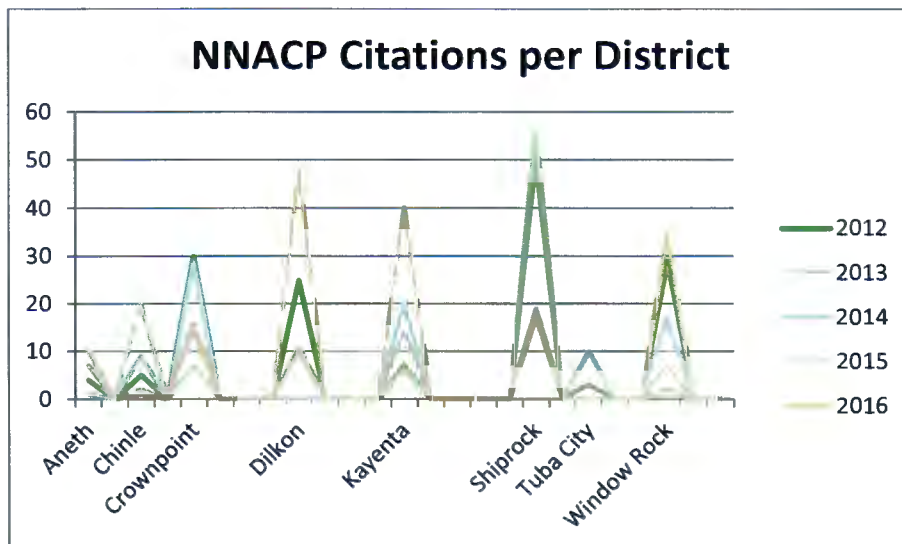
*Breakdown of calls – TOP FIVE: 6,078 Unwanted animals, 1,529 Bite cases, 1,135 Impounded animals, 1,118 Livestock Damage and 1,087 Vicious dogs.

Statistics per law enforcement district (Window Rock, Chinle, Dilkon, Tuba City, Kayenta, Shiprock, & Crownpoint)

The Navajo Animal Control Program reported that 1,024 citations were filed in Navajo Nation courts from 2014 – 2016. The Program began monitoring citations in 2014 therefore any previous data was not available for this report.

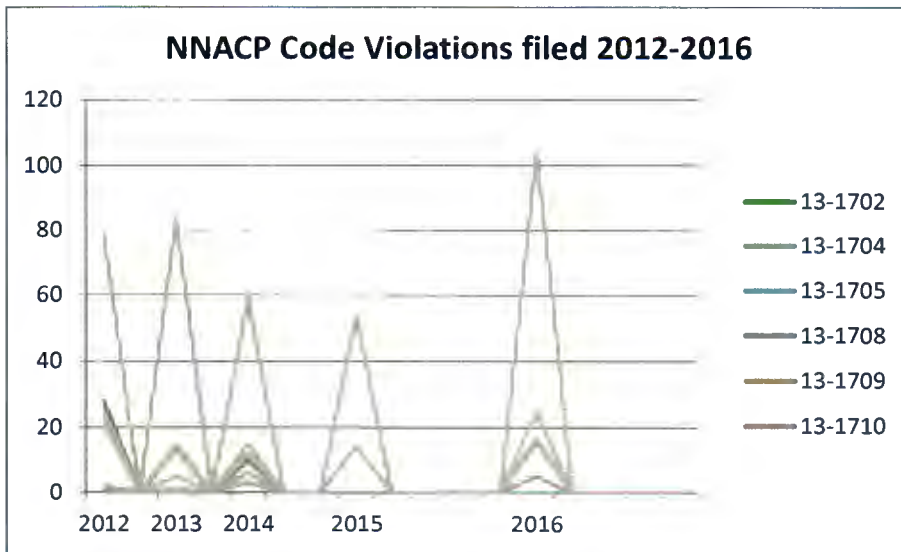
An official review of our citations was requested and compiled by Melanie A. Price. The report was received January 19, 2017. The following information is a summary of the data.

Over a five-year period between 2012 – 2016, six hundred twelve (612) citations were reported to be filed into the Navajo Courts. Comparing the Animal Control Program data between 2014-2016, the report from the Courts defines that 340 citations were filed whereas the Animal Control Program has reported that 1,024 citations were filed with the courts for the same timeframe.



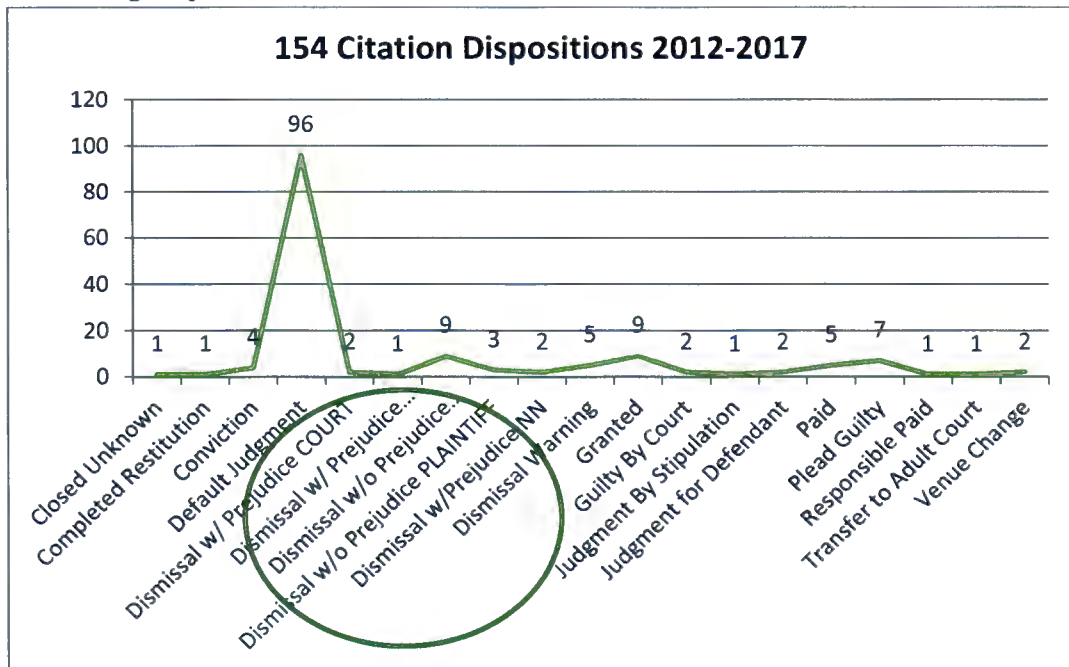
*Window Rock (District 1) – 90 cases filed, Shiprock (District 2) - 162 cases filed, Crownpoint (District 3) - 96 cases filed, Tuba City (District 4) - 13 cases filed, Chinle (District 5) - 37 cases filed, Kayenta (District 6) - 87 cases filed, Dilkon (District 7) - 94 cases filed, and Aneth (District 8) - 33 cases filed

A breakdown of the 612 violations are demonstrated in the graph below with animals running at large the highest at 378 cases followed by vicious animals at 80 cases and other citations.

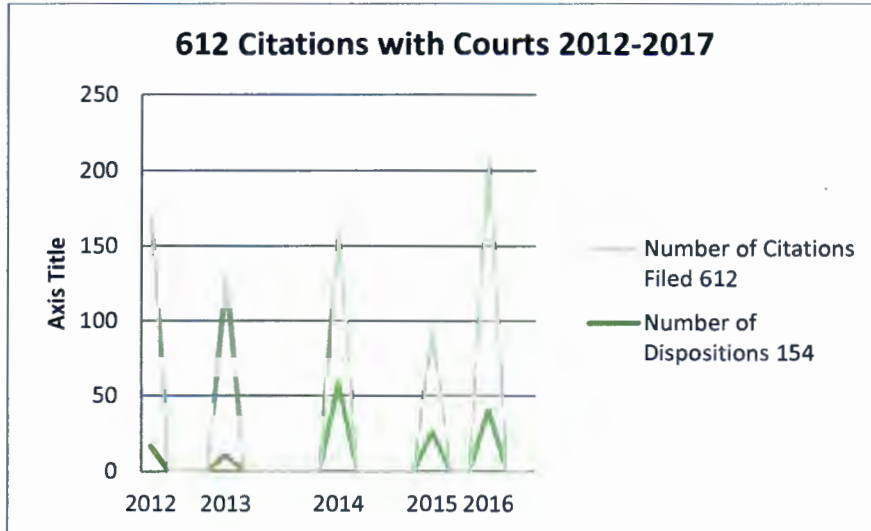


*13-1702 Animal Licenses – 68 citations (11% of 612 citations), 13-1704 Rabies Control – 68 citations (11% of 612 citations), 13-1705 Animal Bites Cases – 5 citations (1% of 612 citations), 13-1708 Nuisance Animals – 13 citations (2% of 612 citations), 13-1709 Restraint of Animals – 378 citations (62% of 612 citations), and 13-1710 Vicious Animals – 80 citations (13% of 612 citations)

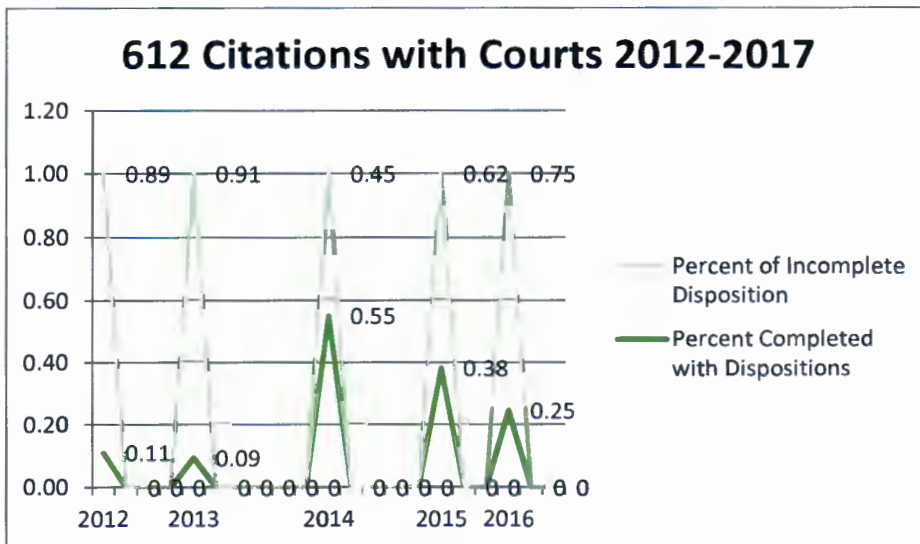
The report was analyzed and reported that only 154 citations received dispositions of the 612 citations filed with the courts. Surprisingly 96 of the 154 cases had default judgements with 22 varied dismissal judgements, following by the remaining disposition results.



The following graph demonstrates the number of citations filed and the number of dispositions received of the 612 citations between 2012-2017.



Below are the percent of dispositions completed and percentage of pending citations presently with the courts between 2012-2016. The overall average of completed citations with disposition was 25% with 75% incomplete citations that still require dispositions. It was not revealed which districts have the specific disposition results as reported.



Upstream Issues

Within the Animal Control Program there is a need for additional training on correctly completing citation and warnings to the general public to decrease the number of citations that are dismissed. Outside of the Program, there is a need for a better understanding of the prosecution process especially since 13 NNC 1701-1712, are civil cases. It appears that civil cases are considered a lesser priority over more serious violations.

Over the last five years there has been increase in the severity of dog bite cases. The Animal Control Officers agree that the dogs are becoming more vicious and aggressive.

A need for a massive humane education platform on responsible pet owner and relationship of pet ownership with abiding our Navajo Nation codes for the control of pets within communities.

To begin coordination of services with other programs to assist with service delivery and increasing direct services within communities and at each animal shelter.

Barriers

- To decrease the timeline between the filing of citations and the disposition of each case.
- Lapse of statutes of limitations on cases filed.
- Need to process civil cases, to demonstrate to pet owners to be more responsible for their pets and decrease fines
- Better communication on trial dates

Resource Needs

- Increase in the number of animal control officers to two per shelter and a kennel officer at each shelter
- Funding for a second dispatch
- Massive Humane Education Platform - Responsible Pet Ownership; Obey all Navajo Nation Animal Control Laws

Proposed Solutions

- Increase in the number of animal control officers to two per shelter and a kennel officer at each shelter
- Training with the prosecutors, provide some time for “animal control issues”
- Develop a system to track citations, monitoring citations within the courts. “Just ware” Training on platform and use

Summary

After review of the data, a few specific areas need to be reaffirmed. The data submitted from the district courts, document that 612 citations were received but only 154 dispositions were completed, an estimate of only 25% of citations have dispositions. Of the 154 dispositions, 96 had default judgement with an additional 22 citations that were dismissed. The Animal Control Program is concerned that our citations are not taken serious within the courts, since only 25% have been processed with 460 filed citations pending within the courts since 2012.

Over the three year period, the Animal Control Program reports that 1,024 citations were filed by the officers where only 340 citations were received by the courts.

The dispatch call density map has the communities of Window Rock, Chinle and Shiprock as the areas requesting for a majority of the assistance from the Department of Fish & Wildlife and Animal Control Program.

The personnel of the Animal Control Program expend over \$800,000 in financial resources to keep the Navajo public safe and control our animal numbers. We are seeking your support to recognize the issues and assist the program to prosecute cases in a timely manner.

The humane education effort of the Animal Control Program requires cooperation and acknowledgement that **our animal issues are really - People Issues.**

Call to Action – “Safety for the People & Animals”



Document No. 008274

Date Issued: 06/28/2017

SECTION 164 REVIEW FORM

Title of Document: Amending T13 Chapter 9 Dog Cat Control Contact Name: DAVIS, GLENDA

Program/Division: DIVISION OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Email: gdavis@nndfw.org *[Signature]* Phone Number: 928.871.7066

Division Director Approval for 164A: *[Signature]*

Check document category: only submit to category reviewers. Each reviewer has a maximum 7 working days, except Business Regulatory Department which has 2 days, to review and determine whether the document(s) are sufficient or insufficient. If deemed insufficient, a memorandum explaining the insufficiency of the document(s) is required.

Section 164(A) Final approval rests with Legislative Standing Committee(s) or Council

		Sufficient	Insufficient
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Statement of Policy or Positive Law:		
1. OAG:	<u><i>V. Blackhat</i></u>	Date: <u>7/12/17</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	IGA, Budget Resolutions, Budget Reallocations or amendments: (OMB and Controller sign ONLY if document expends or receives funds)		
1. OMB:	_____	Date: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
2. OOC:	_____	Date: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
3. OAG:	_____	Date: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>

Section 164(B) Final approval rests with the President of the Navajo Nation

<input type="checkbox"/>	Grant/Funding Agreement or amendment:		
1. Division:	_____	Date: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
2. OMB:	_____	Date: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
3. OOC:	_____	Date: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
4. OAG:	_____	Date: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Subcontract/Contract expending or receiving funds or amendment:		
1. Division:	_____	Date: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
2. BRD:	_____	Date: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
3. OMB:	_____	Date: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
4. OOC:	_____	Date: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
5. OAG:	_____	Date: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Letter of Assurance/M.O.A./M.O.U./Other agreement not expending funds or amendment:		
1. Division:	_____	Date: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
2. OAG:	_____	Date: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	M.O.A. or Letter of Assurance expending or receiving funds or amendment:		
1. Division:	_____	Date: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
2. OMB:	_____	Date: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
3. OOC:	_____	Date: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
4. OAG:	_____	Date: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>



NAVAJO NATION DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

DOCUMENT REVIEW REQUEST FORM



DOJ 07/11/17 @ 4:47 PM DATE / TIME 7 Day Deadline DOC #: 008274 SAS #: UNIT: Nm

RESUBMITTAL

FOR NNDOJ USE ONLY - DO NOT CHANGE OR REVISE FORM. VARIATIONS OF THIS FORM WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED.

CLIENT TO COMPLETE

DATE OF REQUEST: 7/11/2017 ENTITY/DIVISION: NAEP/PW/DNR CONTACT NAME: Glenda Davis DEPARTMENT: Fish & Wildlife PHONE NUMBER: (928) 814-5248 E-MAIL: gdavis@nmdfw.org TITLE OF DOCUMENT: Amending T13 Chapter 9 Dog & Cat Control

DOJ SECRETARY TO COMPLETE

DATE/TIME IN UNIT: 7.12.17 8am REVIEWING ATTORNEY/ADVOCATE: Julia 7.21.17

DATE/TIME OUT OF UNIT: 7.12.17 @ 12 PM

DOJ ATTORNEY / ADVOCATE COMMENTS

Glenda, Christine Schwamberger, and I drafted this together. JG

REVIEWED BY: (PRINT) Julia Guarino DATE / TIME 7/12/17 9:30AM SURNAMED BY: (PRINT) V Blackbet DATE / TIME 7/12/17 10:00AM

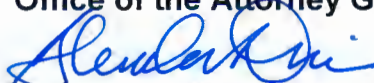
DOJ Secretary Called: Glenda Davis (voice message) for Document Pick Up on 7.12.17 at 1145 By: [Signature]

PICKED UP BY: (PRINT) DATE / TIME:

COMPLETED



M E M O R A N D U M

TO : Office of the Attorney General

FROM : Glenda Davis, Program Manager
Navajo Animal Control Program

DATE : July 11, 2017

SUBJECT : Section 164 Review Form – Document No. 008274

The following document was reviewed by our Division Director, Ms. Bidtah Becker. Ms. Becker recommended some changes on pages 9 & 10. The older version is attached as Exhibit A. The clean version has been amended and is included.

Should you have any additional questions, I can be reached at (928) 871-7066. Thank you.

XC: Chrono
Fish and Wildlife Department

NAVAJO NATION

RCS# 1195

2018 Summer Session

7/19/2018
02:31:16 PM

Amd# to Amd#

Legislation 0095-18: Amending
Title 13 of the NN Code Relating
to Dog and Cat Control and Title
3 of the NN Code Relating...

PASSED

MOT Crotty
SEC Perry

Yea : 18

Nay : 0

Excused : 1

Not Voting : 5

Yea : 18

Begay, K
Begay, NM
Begay, S
Bennett
Brown

Crotty
Damon
Daniels
Filfred
Hale

Jack
Perry
Pete
Slim

Smith
Tso
Tsosie
Witherspoon

Nay : 0

Excused : 1

BeGaye, N

Not Voting : 5

Bates
Chee

Phelps

Shepherd

Yazzie