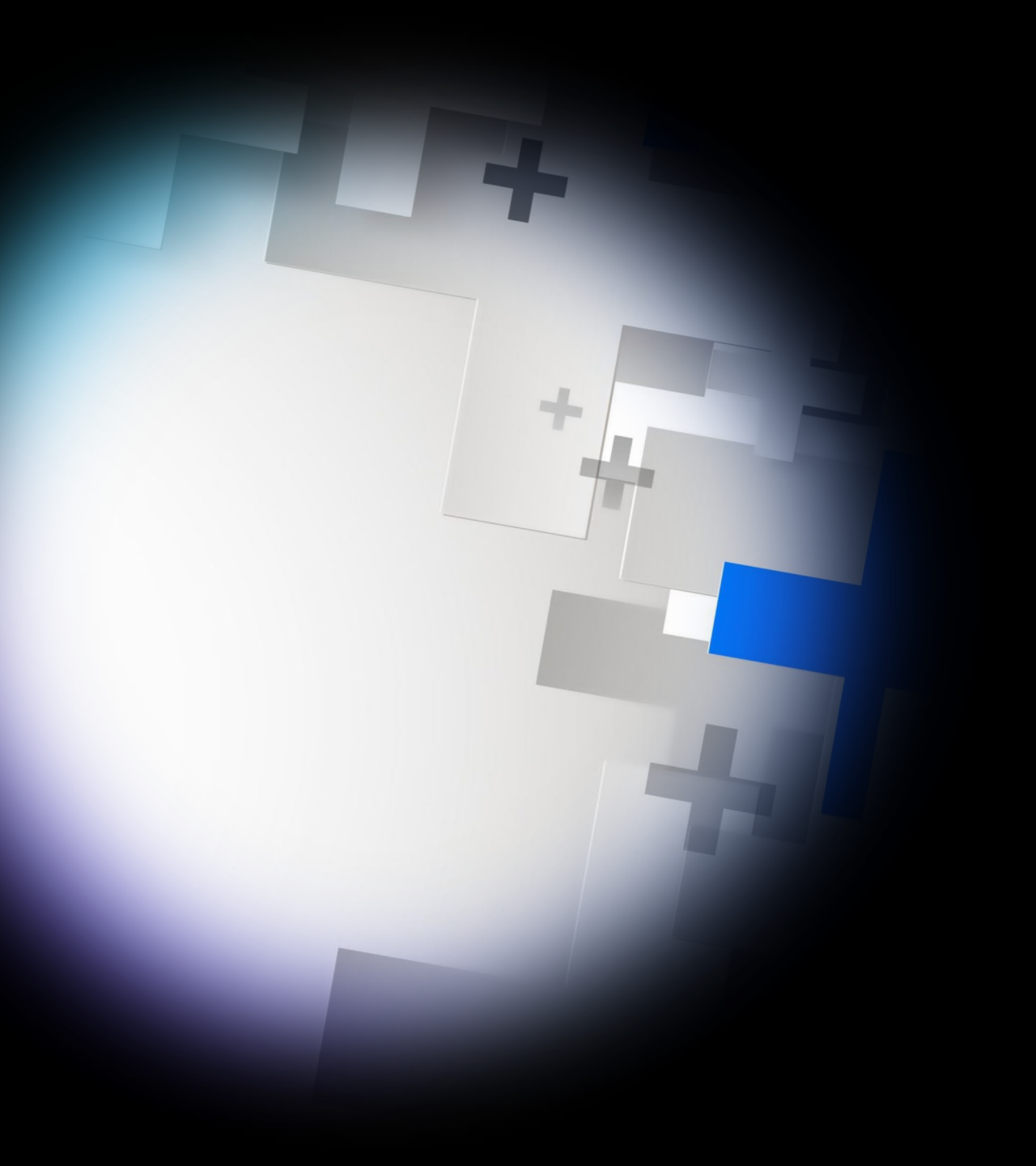


Natural Resource Investigations

DARRYL BILLY, NATURAL RESOURCE
ENFORCEMENT SGT.

ERVIN SCOTT, CRIMINAL
INVESTIGATOR



Department of Resource Enforcement

NATURAL RESOURCES:

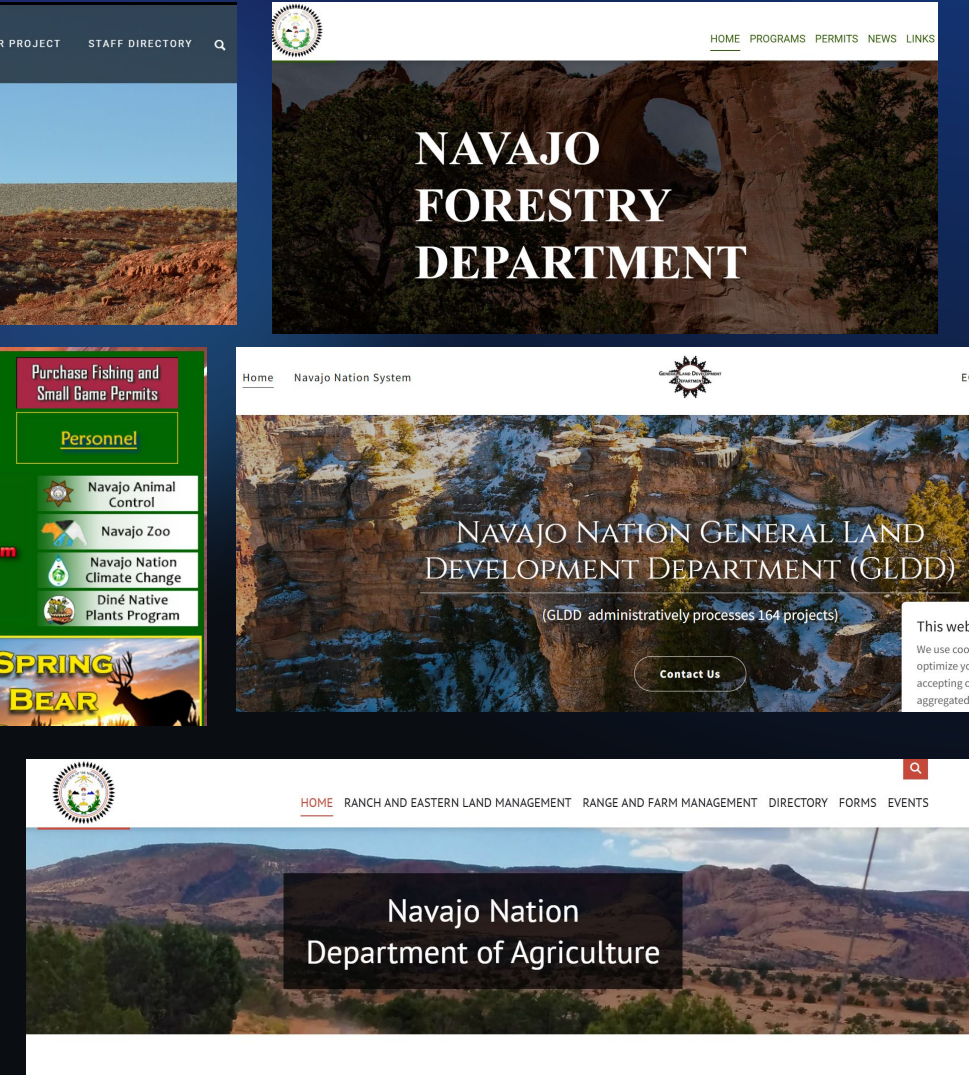
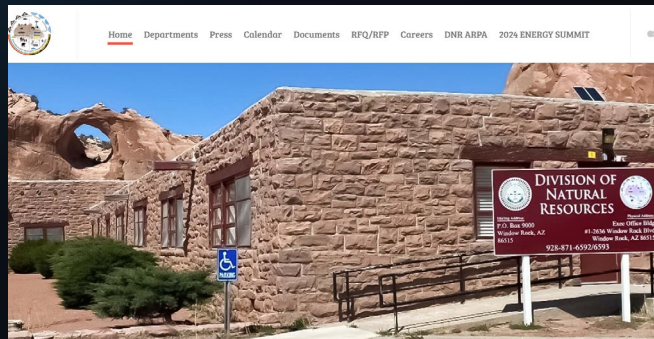
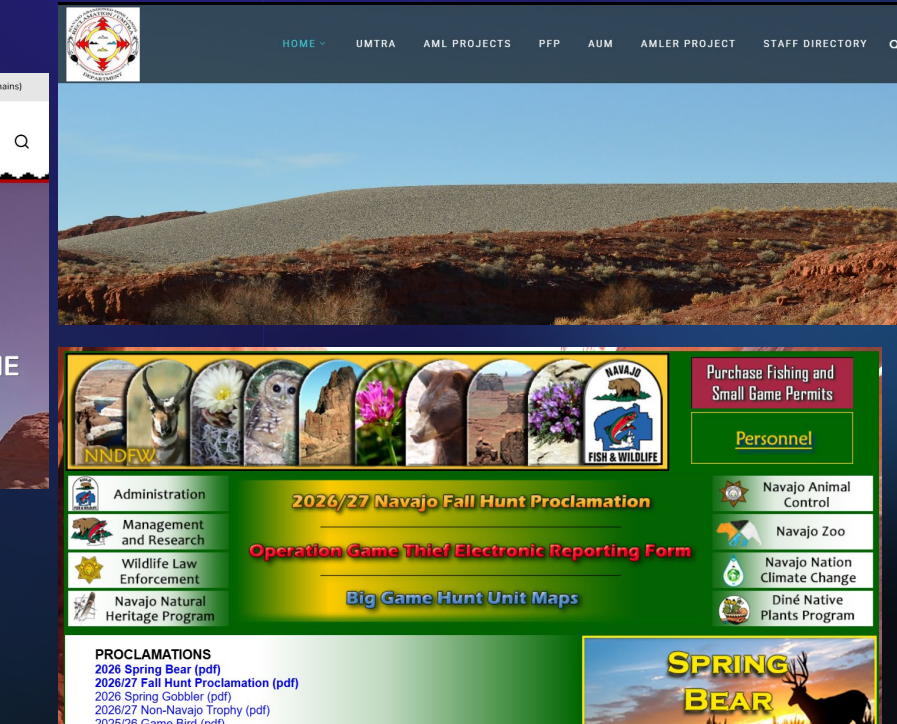
- **Department of Agriculture**
- **Land Department**
- **Forestry Department**
- **Heritage & Historic Preservation**
- **Water Resources**
- **Abandon Mine Land/UMTRA**
- **Minerals**
- **Parks & Recreation**
- **Fish Wildlife**

OTHER LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES:

- **Navajo Public Safety**
- **Department of Emergency Management**
- **NM, AZ, UT, CO Brand Inspectors**
- **County Sheriff**
- **BLM**
- **EPA**
- **Other neighboring Tribes**

Regulations & Policies

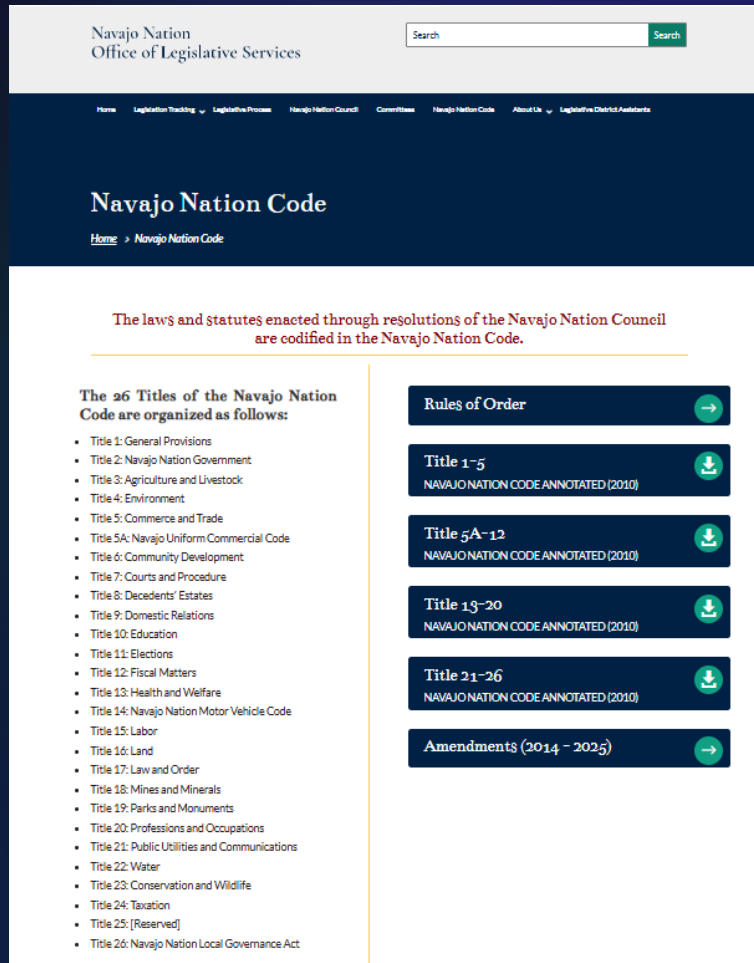
Each Department within the Division of Natural Resources has their own website that has their Regulations and Policies.



Navajo Nation Laws

Navajo Nation Code: [Navajo Nation Office of Legislative Services](https://www.nnols.org)

<https://www.nnols.org> › [navajo-nation-code](#)



The screenshot shows the official website of the Navajo Nation Office of Legislative Services. The header includes the organization's name and a search bar. A navigation menu lists various services. The main heading is "Navajo Nation Code", with a breadcrumb trail "Home > Navajo Nation Code". Below this, a statement reads: "The laws and statutes enacted through resolutions of the Navajo Nation Council are codified in the Navajo Nation Code." The content is divided into two columns. The left column lists "The 26 Titles of the Navajo Nation Code are organized as follows:" followed by a bulleted list of titles from 1 to 26. The right column features a vertical list of links for "Rules of Order", "Title 1-5", "Title 5A-12", "Title 13-20", "Title 21-26", and "Amendments (2014 - 2025)", each with a download icon.

Navajo Nation
Office of Legislative Services

Home Legislation Tracking Legislative Process Navajo Nation Council Committees Navajo Nation Code About Us Legislative District Assistants

Navajo Nation Code

[Home](#) > [Navajo Nation Code](#)

The laws and statutes enacted through resolutions of the Navajo Nation Council are codified in the Navajo Nation Code.

The 26 Titles of the Navajo Nation Code are organized as follows:

- Title 1: General Provisions
- Title 2: Navajo Nation Government
- Title 3: Agriculture and Livestock
- Title 4: Environment
- Title 5: Commerce and Trade
- Title 5A: Navajo Uniform Commercial Code
- Title 6: Community Development
- Title 7: Courts and Procedure
- Title 8: Decedents' Estates
- Title 9: Domestic Relations
- Title 10: Education
- Title 11: Elections
- Title 12: Fiscal Matters
- Title 13: Health and Welfare
- Title 14: Navajo Nation Motor Vehicle Code
- Title 15: Labor
- Title 16: Land
- Title 17: Law and Order
- Title 18: Mines and Minerals
- Title 19: Parks and Monuments
- Title 20: Professions and Occupations
- Title 21: Public Utilities and Communications
- Title 22: Water
- Title 23: Conservation and Wildlife
- Title 24: Taxation
- Title 25: [Reserved]
- Title 26: Navajo Nation Local Governance Act

Rules of Order

Title 1-5
NAVAJO NATION CODE ANNOTATED (2010)

Title 5A-12
NAVAJO NATION CODE ANNOTATED (2010)

Title 13-20
NAVAJO NATION CODE ANNOTATED (2010)

Title 21-26
NAVAJO NATION CODE ANNOTATED (2010)

Amendments (2014 - 2025)

The 26 Titles of the Navajo Nation Code are organized as follows:

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- **Title 14: Navajo Nation Motor Vehicle Code**
- Title 15: Labor
- **Title 16: Land**
- **Title 17: Law and Order**
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- Title 25: [Reserved]
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Investigation: Civil vs Criminal

Civil Cases

Noncriminal legal dispute between two or more parties, such as individuals, businesses or government agencies. Civil cases can involve many types of disputes including landlord, personal injuries, malpractice, probate, contract, divorced, child custody, property and civil rights.

Civil cases begins when a person or an entity (*the plaintiff*) files a complaint alleging that another person or entity (*the defendant*) has failed to meet its legal duties owed to the plaintiff.

Criminal Cases

Is a type of court proceeding in which a prosecutor employed by a Tribe, County, State, Federal or local government charges a person with their commission of a crime.

Burden of Proof is on the government. Defendants do not have to prove their innocence. Instead, the government must provide evidence to convince the court or jury of the defendant's guilt. The defendant must be found guilty beyond a reasonable doubt which means the evidence must be so strong that there is no reasonable doubt that the defendant committed the crime

Criminal Investigations: Definitions

- Criminal Activities: Is any act or activity that violates a law which results in a punishment. Punishment can range from the payment of fines to incarceration in jail.
- Criminal Investigation: Is the process of uncovering, analyzing and organizing information to determine what happened in a crime and who is responsible. Real world investigation part complex often messy and highly dependent on evidence

Contributing Factors to Criminal Activities:

- Need or Want for Money
- Feelings of Anger
- Vengeance
- Decay of Family Values
- Economy (Jobs, High Cost of Living)
- Weather (Spring, Summer & Fall)
- Availability to Resources
- Government Changes

Investigation Process

1. A complaint is called in to the Natural Resource Dispatch Center at **(928) 871-6491 or 7041** to report a possible criminal activity.
2. Dispatch takes all information and records the information received. Complaining/Reporting Party's name contact phone number, location of incident, time and date of incident.
3. Dispatch relays all information to field officers (Natural Resource Officer, Forestry, Fish & Wildlife or Animal Control).
4. The Officer then contacts the Complaint to arrange date & time to begin the process.

Investigation Process

Officer contacts Complaining Party (CP) or Reporting Party (RP)
usually the Victim.

Questions Asked by the Officer:

What

Why

When

Where

How

Victim

Evidence Collections

(tools, firearms/bullet
shells, footprint/trail,
Questioned Documents)

Photographing/Videos,

Interviews Witness(s)

Witness Statement(s)

Suspect

Proving the crime was committed & Who

Crime



Title 17, § 210. Definitions—Culpable mental states

• Vital Elements

"Intentional", "intentionally". A person's state of mind is intentional with respect to:

1. Their conduct if it is their objective or desire to engage in the conduct;
2. A result of their conduct if it is their conscious objective or desire to cause the result.

"Knowing", "knowingly". A person's state of mind is knowing with respect to:

1. Their conduct if they are aware of the nature of their conduct;
2. An existing circumstance if they are aware or believes that the circumstance exists;
3. A result of their conduct if they are aware or believes that his or her conduct is substantially certain to cause the result.

"Reckless", "recklessly". A person's state of mind is reckless with respect to:

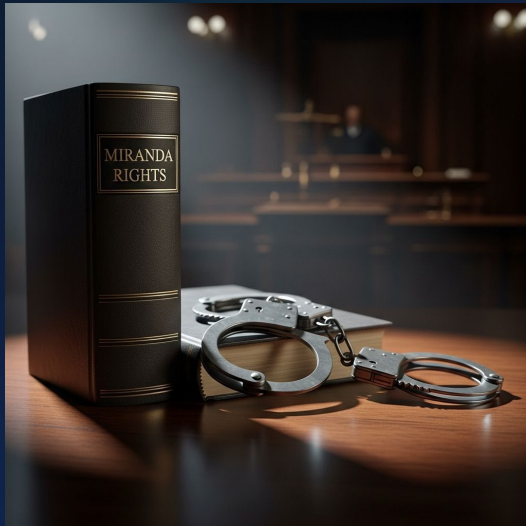
1. An existing circumstance if they are aware of a risk that the circumstance creates but disregards the risk;
2. A result of their conduct if they are aware of a risk that the result will occur but disregards the risk. The risk must be of such a nature and degree that its disregard constitutes a gross deviation from the standard of care that a reasonable person would exercise in such a situation.

"Negligent", "negligently". A person's state of mind is negligent with respect to:

1. An existing circumstance if they ought to be aware of a risk that the circumstance exists;
2. A result of their conduct if they ought to be aware of a risk that the result will occur. The risk must be of such a nature and degree that the failure to perceive it constitutes a gross deviation from the standard of care that a reasonable person would exercise in such a situation.

Reasons for an Investigation to Discontinue or Delay

- Suspect has not been identified – Suspect(s) does not live on, left or works off Reservation.
- Not Giving Miranda Warnings – Your rights under the U.S. Constitution.
- Inaccurate details.- Interviews are not consistent.
- Missing Evidences – Allows the Court to connect the suspect to the crime.
- Not enough solid evidences - Case does not meet the Burden of Proof.
- Circumstantial evidences – Not identifying the person, vehicles or evidence properly.



Completed Cases

- Completed Criminal Cases are followed to the Navajo Nation, Office of the Prosecutor in Window Rock, Arizona for further reviews and filed into Court.
- P.O. Box 3779
- Window Rock, Arizona 86515
- (928) 871-6622

Thank You

Visit our Booth for any Questions.

Department of Resource Enforcement

Dispatch Number: 928-871-6491