

MILLE LACS BAND OF OJIBWE

Executive Branch of Tribal Government

May 2, 2022

Speaker Sheldon Boyd Honorable District Representatives Band Assembly 43408 Oodena Drive Onamia, MN 56359

Dear Speaker Boyd and Honorable District Representatives:

Pursuant to 4 MLBS Section 6(l), I veto Band Assembly Bill 20-01-43-22.

First, I am opposed to renaming the Court of Central Jurisdiction as the "Judicial Branch". While the Court of Central Jurisdiction is the judicial branch of our division of powers form of government, the name "Court of Central Jurisdiction" is the historical name of a branch of government that has existed since we divided the powers of the reservation business committee form of government into how we govern today. However, I support the clarifications throughout the bill that clearly distinguish between the Court of Appeals and the District Court.

Second, while I support expanding the number of justices serving on the Court of Appeals to five, I am opposed to the proposition that they do not have be enrolled members of the Mille Lacs Band. One of Chief Executive Art Gahbow's and Secretary-Treasurer Doug Sam's founding visions behind division of powers was that Band members would serve in the highest positions of government, despite lacking the education that non-Indian governments would require for similar positions. This vision is foundational to the Band's pursuit of preserving and expanding sovereignty.

Finally, I want to point out a small detail. Under Section 5 of the bill (amending Title 1, Section 10), there appears to be a grammatical error in the first sentence of subsection (b).

I look forward to discussing these issues with you at the compromise hearing.

Miigwech,

Melanie Benjamin, Chief Executive

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1	Band Assembly Bill 20-01-43-22	
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3	A Bill amending and re-enacting Title 5, repealing Section 4 of Chapter 1 of Title 21, repealing	ıg
4	Sections 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2501, 2502, 250	13,
5	2504, 2505, 3001, 3002, 3003, 3004, 3301, 3302, 3303, 3304, 3305, 3306, 3307, 3309, 3401,	
6	3402, and 3403 of Chapter 3 of Title 24, amending and re-enacting Section 10 of Title 1,	
7	amending and re-enacting Chapter 1 of Title 24, amending and re-enacting Section 2001 of	
8 9	Chapter 3 of Title 24, amending and re-enacting Subchapter 4 of Chapter 3 of Title 24, amend	ing
10	and re-enacting Subchapter 6 of Chapter 3 of Title 24, and amending and re-enacting Section of Title 3 of Mille Lacs Band Statutes.	17
11	of Title 5 of Wiffe Lacs Band Statutes.	
12	This bill may be referred to as the Judicial Branch Reform Act.	
13	This off may be referred to as the Judicial Branch Reform Act.	
14	The formal public hearing required by 3 MLBS § 17(a) was held on April 13, 2022.	
15	The second frame frequency of the body 17(a) was field off April 15, 2022.	
16	The District III Representative introduced this bill on the 27th day of April, 2022.	
17	i day of tapin, 2022.	
18	BE IT ENACTED BY THE BAND ASSEMBLY OF THE NON-REMOVABLE MILLE	
19	LACS BAND OF OJIBWE:	
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21	Section 1. Amending and re-enacting Title 5 of Mille Lacs Band Statutes.	
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23	TITLE 5 - JUDICIAL BRANCH	
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	<u>Chapter</u> Section	
	<u>Chapter</u> 1. Judicial Organization 1. Section 1	
	A T 10 4 5 m	
25	3. Judicial Proceedings 201	
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29	CHAPTER 1	
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31	JUDICIAL ORGANIZATION	
32		
33	Section	
34	1. <u>Definitions</u>	
35	2. <u>Judicial Branch Court of Central Jurisdiction</u> ; Composition.	
36	3. Judicial Branch Court of Central Jurisdiction; Constituent Courts and Leadership.	
37	4. Judicial Branch; Responsibilities of Justices and Judges.	
38	5. Judicial Branch; Court Staff	
39	6. Judicial Branch; Trainings	

- 40 7. Judicial Branch: Official Seal
- 41 8. Judicial Branch; Salaries of Justices and Judges
- 42 9. Judicial Branch; Fines and Bonds
- 43 10. Judicial Branch; Special Magistrate
- 44 11. Judicial Branch; Vacancies
- 45 12. Chief Justice; Election and Term of Office
- 46 3.13. Chief Justice: Duties.
- 47 14. Court of Appeals; Composition of Court of Appeals.
- 48 4.15. Court of Appeals; Jurisdiction
- 49 5. Composition of District Court.
- 50 16. Court of Appeals; Appointment and Terms of Office of Justices.
- 51 17. Court of Appeals; Qualifications of Associate Justices.
- 52 6.18. Court of Appeals; Qualifications of Auxiliary Associate Justices.
- 53 19. Chief Justice; Election and Term of Office. District Court; Composition
- 54 7.20. District Court: Jurisdiction
- 55 8.21. District Court District Court Judge and Associate Judges; Appointments and Terms of Office.
- 57 9. Vacancy in Court of Central Jurisdiction.
- 58 10. Qualifications of Justices.
- 59 22. District Court; Qualifications of <u>JudgesDistrict Judge and Associate Judges</u>.
- 60 11.23. District Court; Convening Schedule
- 61 12. Removal or Discipline of Justices and Judges.
- 62 13. Salaries of Justices.
- 63 14. Official Scal.
- 64 15. Convening Schedule of District Court.
- 65 16.24. Fines and Bonds.

68 § 1. Definitions.

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All words within this title are to be interpreted according to their ordinary meaning unless otherwise defined. The following terms are defined for the purposes of chapters 1, 2, and 3 of this title:

- (a) "Associate Justice" means any of the five (5) justices appointed pursuant to §§ 17 and 18 of this chapter.
- (b) "Band" means the Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe.
- (c) "Indian" means a person who has some Indian blood and is recognized as an Indian by a tribe, the federal government, or both.
- (d) "Justice" means the Chief Justice and Associate Justices.
- 84 (e) "Judge" means the District Court Judge and Associate District Court Judges.
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86 "Special Magistrate" means a licensed attorney appointed pursuant to § 10 of this 87 chapter. 88 89 90 § 24. Judicial Branch Court of Central Jurisdiction; Composition. 91 92 All judicial authority of the Band Non-Removable Mille Lacs Band of Chippewa Indians shall be vested in the Judicial BranchCourt of Central Jurisdiction. The Judicial BranchCourt of Central 93 94 Jurisdiction shall be composed of the jJustices and jJudges of the Judicial BranchCourt of 95 Central Jurisdiction, the Special Magistrates, the Clerks of Court, the Court Administrator, and 96 other judicial employees. 97 98 99 § 32. Judicial Branch Court of Central Jurisdiction; Constituent Courts and Leadership. 100 101 The Judicial BranchCourt of Central Jurisdiction shall consist of the District Court and the Court 102 of Appeals of the Non-Removable Mille Lacs Band of Chippewa Indians and as otherwise 103 provided for by law. T-and shall be led by the Chief Justice who shall serve as the leader of the 104 Judicial BranchCourt of Central Jurisdiction. 105 106 107 § 4. Judicial Branch; Responsibilities of Justices and Judges. 108 109 (a) The Court of Appeals shall adopt rules of judicial conduct, and all justices and judges 110 shall conform their conduct to the same. 111 112 (b) A judge or justice who discloses any confidential information, as defined by Band 113 law, relating to any pending case to the public-at-large or engages in prohibited ex 114 parte communication may be subject to disciplinary action by the Joint Session, 115 116 No justice, judge, or Special Magistrate shall be qualified to act as such in any case (c) 117 wherein he or she has any direct or indirect financial interest or wherein any relative 118 more closely related than once removed under cultural law is a party of interest in the 119 proceeding. 120 121 The individual justices and judges shall attend legal education and training courses (d) 122 each year as provided for in the annual budget. 123 124 125 § 5. Judicial Branch; Court Staff. 126

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The Judicial Branch shall have the power to hire Clerks of Court, a Court

Administrator, and any other court staff as may be required and to prescribe the

necessary duties and responsibilities of those positions not inconsistent with Band

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law.

132 The Chief Justice may delegate to the Court Administrator managerial authority over (b) 133 the day-to-day administrative operations of the Judicial Branch, including the 134 authority to participate in meetings or events in the Chief Justice's stead when the 135 Chief Justice is unable to attend. 136 137 138 § 6. Judicial Branch: Trainings. 139 The Court Administrator, and court staff shall provide to each justice, as soon as practicable after 140 the appointment of the justice to the Court of Appeals, training on the operations of the Judicial 141 142 Branch. 143 144 145 § 7. Judicial Branch; Official Seal. 146 147 The Judicial Branch shall have the power to adopt a seal which shall be used to (a) 148 authenticate judgments, orders, opinions, and other court papers. The form of the seal 149 and regulation of the seal's use shall be specified by court rules. 150 The official seal of the Judicial Branch shall be affixed to all official documents of 151 (b) the Court. Any document of the Judicial Branch without both the official seal and an 152 authorized signature shall have no legal force and effect. 153 154 155 The official seal of the Judicial Branch shall be at all times kept in a secure location. (c) 156 157 § 8. Judicial Branch; Compensation of Justices and Judges. 158 159 160 The compensation for the justices and judges shall be established by Band Assembly (a) 161 appropriation. 162 163 (b) The Chief Justice may recommend to the Band Assembly adjustments to 164 compensation rates based upon recommendations contained in an annual report of the 165 Judicial Branch, current and anticipated caseloads, and general business conditions. 166 167 168 § 9. Judicial Branch; Fines and Bonds. 169 170 All fees, fines, or forfeitures paid to the District Court or Court of Appeals as a result 171 of any case pending or adjudicated, or pursuant to lawful order of the Court, shall be 172 submitted to the Clerk of Court, who shall issue a receipt to the payor or forfeiter. 173 174 All said monies shall be forthwith deposited with the Office of Management and 175 Budget, in the name of the Judicial Branch. 176 177

178 § 10. Judicial Branch; Special Magistrate. 179 180 The Judicial Branch shall have the power to contract with a licensed attorney to serve as a 181 Special Magistrate as needed to hear cases at such times as the interests of justice require 182 independent or supplementary judicial review. A Special Magistrate shall have all authority 183 conferred upon any other justice or judge of the Judicial Branch. 184 185 186 § 11. Judicial Branch; Vacancies. 187 188 Should the Chief Justice temporarily become unable to perform the duties of the (a) 189 office, those powers and duties shall devolve upon the longest serving Band member 190 Associate Justice, until such disability is removed. 191 192 Whenever a justice is unable to perform the duties of the office, those powers and (b) 193 duties shall devolve upon a Special Magistrate, until such disability is removed or 194 another justice is appointed and sworn in. 195 196 In the event a justice or judge is unable to complete his or her term of office, that 197 position will be filled by nomination by the Chief Executive subject to ratification by 198 the Band Assembly. 199 200 201 § 12. Chief Justice; Election and Term of Office. 202 203 The Justices of the Court of Appeals shall elect from among the Band member Associate Justices 204 a Chief Justice, who shall then serve a four-year term as Chief Justice expiring August 30, 1996, 205 and on this date every four (4) years hence. 206 207 208 § 13. Chief Justice: Duties. 209 210 The Chief Justice shall have the following duties: 211 212 (a) to convene the Court of Appeals as may be necessary to decide appeals or conduct 213 other business: 214 215 (b) to present to the Band Assembly an annual State of the Judiciary Address on the 216 second Tuesday of January of each calendar year; 217 218 (c) to present to the Chief Executive and the Band Assembly information and 219 recommendations for the improvement of the Judicial Branch: 220 221 to execute rules and policies of the Judicial Branch consistent with the provisions of (d) 222 Band Statute for the orderly conduct of Court business as provided for by law; 223

224 to prepare a biennial appropriation request, for the Judicial Branch after consultation (e) 225 with the other jJustices and jJudges and the Court Administrator, and submit the 226 request no later than September 1 of each odd numbered year: 227 228 to appoint Special Magistrates when necessary: (f) 229 230 (g) to undertake all administrative duties necessary for the continued conduct of 231 competent court operations; and-232 233 to enter the judgment and order determinations made in a Cultural Cause of Action. (h) 234 235 236 § 143. Court of Appeals; Composition of Court of Appeals. 237 238 The Court of Appeals shall be composed of one (1) Chief Justice and fourtwe (4) Associate 239 Justices. 240 241 242 § 15. Court of Appeals; Jurisdiction. 243 244 The Court of Appeals shall have original jurisdiction over such matters as are designated by 245 Band law and appellate jurisdiction over all lawful appeals of the decisions of the District Court. 246 247 § 4. Composition of District Court. 248 249 The District Court shall be composed of one District Court Judge and such other Associate 250 District Court Judges as necessary 251 252 253 § 165. Court of Appeals; Appointment and Terms of Office of Justices. 254 255 (a) The terms of office of the Justices of the Court of Appeals shall be for six (6) years. 256 Any Justice may be disciplined or removed for cause pursuant to 3 MLBS § 25. 257 258 Sixty (60) calendar days prior to the expiration of the term of a justice, or as needed 259 to fill vacancies in the Court of Appeals, the Chief Executive shall submit a 260 nomination of a new justice to the Band Assembly. The Band Assembly shall, upon 261 receipt of said nomination, act to confirm or reject the nominee within forty-five (45) calendar days The Justices shall be nominated by the Chief Executive, who shall 262 263 submit the nomination to Band Assembly. Band Assembly shall upon receipt of the 264 nomination confirm or reject the nomination within thirty (30) days. 265 266 There shall be one (1) justice from each of the three (3) respective districts of the 267 Mille Lees Band. 268

209	(0) (a	1 nere shall be two (2) at-large justices who shall serve a six-year term expiring on
270		August 15, 2028, and on this date every six (6) years hence.
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272	(e) (e)	The jJustice from the Nay-Ah-Shing District shall serve a six-year term expiring
273		August 15, 1996, and on this date every six (6) years hence. The jJustice from the Ga
274		me-ta-wa-ga-gi-moog District shall serve a six-year term expiring August 30, 1998,
275		and on this date every six (6) years hence. The jJustice from the Ah-sho-moog
276		District shall serve a six-year term expiring August 15, 2000, and on this date every
277		six (6) years hence.
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280	8 17 Co	urt of Appeals; Qualifications of Associate Justices.
281	X17. C0	art of Appeals, Qualifications of Associate Justices.
282	(a)	Any person who is nominated as an Associate Justice of the Court of Appeals shall
283	(4)	meet the following qualifications:
284		meet the following quantications.
285		(1) shall be an enrolled member of the Band;
286		(1) Shan be an emoned member of the band,
287		(2) shall have reached the chronological age of twenty-five (25);
288		(2) shall have reached the emonological age of twenty-live (23),
289		(3) shall have graduated from high school or obtained an equivalent degree, or be
290		at least 55 years old;
291		at reast 33 years old,
292		(4) shall be knowledgeable of the Constitution of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe,
293		the laws of the Band, and the unwritten customs and traditions of the Band;
294		
295		and and
296		(5) shall be a person of honor, integrity, and good moral character as evidenced
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298		by letters of recommendation from four (4) elders of the Band who are not
299		related within the first degree to the person nominated for office.
300	(b)	No individual viba has been consisted of a file was a service to file.
301	<u>(b)</u>	No individual who has been convicted of a felony, or convicted of a gross
302		misdemeanor within the previous seven (7) years, may be nominated as an Associate
303		Justice.
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306	9 18. COL	ert of Appeals; Qualifications of At-Large Associate Justices.
307	(2)	Anythmorphy in manning to discount Ad Turkin Annual Ad Turkin (C) C
	(a)	Any person who is nominated as an At-Large Associate Justice of the Court of
308		Appeals shall meet the following qualifications:
309		(1) shall have seed at the above to the total or one of the control of the contro
310		(1) shall have reached the chronological age of twenty-five (25);
311		(2) shall have an deced form as A = 1 = 2 = 4 = 1 = 1
312		(2) shall have graduated from an American Bar Association accredited law
313		school;
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of all states in which the nominee is admitted to practice; shall be knowledgeable of the Constitution of the Minnesota Ch the laws of the Band, and the unwritten customs and traditions of and (5) shall be a person of honor, integrity, and good moral character. (b) No individual who has been convicted of a felony, or convicted of a group misdemeanor within the previous seven (7) years, may be nominated as Associate Justice. (c) It shall be the policy of the Band to utilize the Band's Indian preference in selecting At-Large Associate Justices. Shall then serve a four year term as Chief Justice expiring August 30, 1996 and on four years hence. 1986	oss an At-Large requirements
318 319 320 321 321 322 323 324 (b) No individual who has been convicted of a felony, or convicted of a gromisdemeanor within the previous seven (7) years, may be nominated as Associate Justice. (c) It shall be the policy of the Band to utilize the Band's Indian preference in selecting At-Large Associate Justices. (d) Shall be a person of honor, integrity, and good moral character. (e) No individual who has been convicted of a felony, or convicted of a gromisdemeanor within the previous seven (7) years, may be nominated as Associate Justice. (c) It shall be the policy of the Band to utilize the Band's Indian preference in selecting At-Large Associate Justices. 333 334 335 336 337 337 338 337 338	oss an At-Large requirements
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336 four years hence. 337 338	this date ever
336 four years hence. 337 338	1
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220 8 10 District Count Comments	
339 § 19. District Court; Composition.	
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341 The District Court shall be composed of one (1) District Court Judge and such other	r Associate
342 District Court Judges as are necessary.	
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345 § 20. District Court; Jurisdiction.	
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347 The District Court shall be a trial court of general original jurisdiction that hears case	ses as
authorized by Band law and enters findings of fact, conclusions of law, orders, and	
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351 § 217. District Court District Court Judge and Associate Judges; Appointment	and Terms
of Office.	and I cilis
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354 (a) The District Court Judge and the Associate Judges shall be nominated by	v the Chief
Executive who shall submit the nomination to Band Assembly. Band As	
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needed to fill vacancies in the District Court, the Chief Executive shall s	
nomination of a new judge to the Band Assembly. The Band Assembly s	ubmit a

360 361 362		receipt of said nomination, act to confirm or reject the nominee within forty-five (45) calendar days.
363 364 365	(b)	The District Court Judge shall serve a six-year term expiring August 15, 1996, and on this date every six (6) years hence.
366 367 368	(c)	The Associate Judges shall each serve a four-year term expiring August 30, 2024, and on this date four (4) years hence.
369 370 371 372	(d)	The District Court Judge or Associate Judges may be disciplined or removed for cause pursuant to 3 MLBS § 25.
373 374	§ 8. Vacai	ney in Court of Central Jurisdiction.
375 376 377 378	(a)	Should the Chief Justice temporarily become unable to perform the duties of office those powers and duties shall devolve upon the Senior Associate Justice until such disability is removed.
379 380 381 382	(b) —	Whenever an Associate Justice of the Court is unable to perform the duties of office, those powers and duties shall devolve upon a Special Magistrate, until such disability is removed or another justice is appointed and sworn in.
383 384 385 386	(b)	In the event a Justice or Judge is unable to complete their term of office that position will be filled by nomination from the Chief Executive subject to ratification by Band Assembly.
387 388 389	§ 9. Quali	fications of Justices.
390 391 392	()	Any person who is nominated as a justice of the Court of Central Jurisdiction shall meet the following qualifications:
393 394 395		(0) Shall be an enrolled member of the Non-Removable Mille Lacs Band of Chippewa Indians, and;
396 397		(0) Shall have reached the chronological age of twenty-one, and;
398 399 400		(0) Shall have graduated from high school or obtained an equivalent degree, or be at least 55 years old, and;
401 402 403 404		(0)—Shall be knowledgeable of the Constitution of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, the laws of the Non-Removable Mille Lacs Band of Chippewa Indians and the unwritten customs and traditions of the Band, and;

405 406 407 408		(1) Shall be a person of honor, integrity, and good moral character as evidenced by letters of recommendation from four (4) elders of the Band who are not related within the first degree to the person nominated for office.
409 410 411 412	(a)	No person shall be nominated as a justice in the event said person shall have been convicted of a felony or if that person has been convicted of a gross misdemeanor within seven (7) years.
413 414	§ <u>22</u> 10. <u>D</u>	istrict Court; Qualifications of <u>Judges</u> District Judge and Associate Judges.
415 416	Any perce	on who is nominated as a judge shall meet the following qualifications:
417	Ally perso	on who is nonlinated as a judge shall freet the following quantications.
418 419 420 421	(a)	<u>sShall</u> have graduated from an <u>American Bar Association</u> accredited law school and be in good standing <u>with the bar associations of all states in which the nominee is admitted to practice of a state bar.</u>
422 423 424 425	(b)	<u>sShall</u> have never been convicted of a felony or gross misdemeanor and, if convicted for such while seated as a judge, shall be subject to removal pursuant to <u>5 MLBS § 243 MLBS § 25</u> .
426 427 428	§ 23. Dist	rict Court; Convening Schedule.
429 430 431	The Distri Districts I	ict Court shall regularly convene in District I and convene at least once monthly in I and III.
432 433 434	§ <u>24</u> 11. R	emoval or Discipline of Justices and Judges.
435 436 437 438 439 440 441 442 443	(a)	A joint session of the Band Assembly, pursuant to 3 MLBS § 2528, may remove or discipline any justice or judge of the Court for just cause, which may be associated with a violation of the Judicial Code of Ethics of the Non Removable Mille Laes Band, of Chippewa Indians or a violation of Article X, § 2(a), (b), (c), (d) and (e) of the Constitution of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe or conviction for any felony, gross misdemeanor, or a second misdemeanor conviction while holding office, excluding minor traffic offenses, or a criminal conviction in the District Court Court of Central Jurisdiction.
444 445 446	(b)	No judge or jJustice of the <u>Judicial BranchCourt of Central Jurisdiction</u> shall be removed or disciplined without due process of law.
447 448 449	(c)	The following procedures shall apply to all removal or disciplinary proceedings of jJustices or jJudges:

450 (1) The removal process shall be by a Joint Session with the Speaker of the Band 451 Assembly presiding. The judge or justice Judge/Justice may be represented by counsel during the process and shall have the right to call witnesses and 452 453 present evidence on his or hertheir behalf and shall be advised of the 454 allegationseharges against them. 455 456 (2) Following questioning by the hearing officer, the witness may make 457 additional comments within the limits of relevancy and propriety. The judge 458 or justice, or his or her legal counsel, may cross-examine any witness Any 459 other party or legal representative may question the witness. A witness may be 460 recalled at the discretion of the Speaker of the Assembly or the hearing officer 461 if additional questions are raised. 462 463 (3) Hearings are to be held upon at least five (5) business daysseventy two (72) 464 hours advance notice to the parties. A continuance may be granted for good 465 cause at the discretion of the Speaker of the Assembly hearing officer. 466 Hearings shall be informal and there may be as many sessions as deemed 467 necessary by the Joint Session to enable review of all the evidence. 468 469 **(4)** The decisions of the Joint Session, whether interim or final, shall be in writing 470 and shall contain the following: 471 472 (i) tThe name of the judge or justice who is the subject of the 473 proceedingparty; 474 475 (ii) <u>t</u>The date of the hearing; 476 477 (iii) tThe facts established by the evidence, including the Rule of Judicial 478 Conduct violated or details of the criminal conviction of the judge or 479 justice; 480 481 (iv) tThe decision of the Joint Session, including the remedy being given. 482 483 (d) The decision of the Joint Session on any removal or disciplinary action shall be final. 484 485 486 § 12. Salaries of Justices. 487 488 The salary for the Associate Justices of the Court of Appeals shall be as established 489 by Band Assembly appropriation. 490 491 The Chief Justice may recommend to the Band Assembly adjustments to salaries 492 based upon recommendations contained in an annual report of the Judiciary, current 493 and anticipated case loads, and the general business conditions existing in the court. 494 495

496	§ 13. Official Scale
497	
498	(a) The official seal of the Court of Central Jurisdiction shall be affixed to all official
499	decuments of the Court. Any document of the Court of Central Jurisdiction without
500	the official scal shall have no logal force and effect.
501	
502	(a) The official seal of the Court of Central Jurisdiction shall be at all times kept in a
503	secure location.
504	
505	2.1.4 Comments a Calculate of District Count
506	§ 14. Convening Schedule of District Court.
507	The District Court of the Mille Lacs Band of Chippewa Indians shall regularly convene in
508	District III, at least one (1) day in every two (2) week period; District II, at least one (1) day in
509 510	every two (2) week period and District I, at all other times.
510	every two (2) week period and District 1, at air outer trans.
512	
513	§ 15. Fines and Bonds.
514	3 TO I HIED WILL DONALD
515	All moneys paid into the Court of Central Jurisdiction, or received by the Clerk of Court, in any
516	ease pending or adjudicated, shall be forthwith deposited with the Office of Management and
517	Budget, in the name of the Court of Contral Jurisdiction.
518	2 1 1 8 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
519	
520	CHAPTER 2
521	
522	JUDICIAL AUTHORITY AND JURISDICTION
523	
524	Section
525	101. Judicial Authority.
526	102. Writs, Judgments, and Orders.
527	103. Cultural Causes of Action; Panel of Elders' Decisions.
528	104. Powers of Construction and Interpretation.
529	105. Judicial Philosophy
530	106. Traditional Theory of Law
531	107. Principle of Law
532	108. Manaaji'idiwin and Full Faith and Credit
533	109. Opinion and Orders of the Court
534	104.
535	105. 110. Rules.
536	106. Regulation of Practice of Law.
537	107,111. Court Staff.
538	108. Special Magistrate.
539	109. Contracts, Grants, Bequests, Donations, or Gifts.
540	110.112. Seal.
541	111.113 Subject Matter Jurisdiction.

Persons Subject to Criminal Jurisdiction. 112.114. 113.115. Personal Jurisdiction. 114. Duties of Chief Justice. 115. Oath for Band Offices. 116. Duties of Individual Justices and Judges. 117. Responsibilities of Individual Justices and Judges. 118. Continuing Education. 117. Immunity for Justices and Judges. 119.118. Trial by Jury § 101. Judicial Authority. Except as otherwise provided for by law, the Judicial BranchCourt of Central Jurisdiction shall have all judicial authority extending to cases in law and equity. The Judicial Branch Court of Central Jurisdiction shall have all powers necessary for carrying into execution its judgments and determinations in order to promote the general welfare, preserve and maintain justice, and to protect the rights of all persons under the jurisdiction of the BandNon-Removable Mille Laes Band of Chippewa Indians. § 102. Writs, Judgments, and Orders.

The <u>Judicial BranchCourt of Central Jurisdiction</u> shall have the power to issue writs of habeas corpus, judgments, orders requiring conduct, orders prohibiting conduct, certification of appeals, or any other writs as are necessary in the furtherance of justice.

§ 103. Cultural Causes of Action; Panel of Elders' Decisions.

The <u>District CourtCourt of Central Jurisdiction</u> shall have the authority to enter as a judgment and order a decision made by a panel of elders in a Cultural Cause of Action between Band members as defined by 24 MLBS § 601 et seq.

§ 104. Powers of Construction and Interpretation.

The <u>District Court Court of Central Jurisdiction</u> shall have the power to construe and interpret statutes, legal instruments, records, decisions, or legal process applicable or pertaining to or emanating from the <u>Band Non-Removable Mille Lacs Band of Chippewa Indians</u>, when brought before the Court.

§ 105. Judicial Philosophy.

The judicial philosophy of the Band is a product of the terms and conditions of our customs of life since time immemorial. Peace and harmony between the people of the Band is necessary to ensure the continued survival of the Anishinabe. At times the circle of peace and harmony amongst the people will be disrupted. This circle of life needs to be restored in a manner that permits the integrity of the individual to be maintained so that the community will continue to grow and prosper. It shall be the judicial philosophy of the Judicial Branch to promote the spiritual and traditional teachings of our elders that have served the people so well since the beginning of time, to apply these principles of life to resolve conflicts between individuals, and to strengthen and help those who come before the Court so that they may experience miino-bimadiziiwin, a good life. To this end, proceedings in the Judicial Branch shall not be adversarial but shall be a search for truth and justice.

§ 106. Traditional Theory of Law.

The theory of law of the Band is based upon a high regard for the concept of zhawenima. It is one of our ways of life according to custom. The purpose of zhawenima is to keep the people together as one. This purpose is good for all people. It serves to balance the forces of life and brings stability to the people. To achieve this way of life, the laws of the Band shall be construed to balance the rights of the individual with the need to continue to co-exist in peace and harmony with one another. In this way, order will be preserved and justice shall be accorded to each person who has cause to appear before the Judicial Branch.

§ 107. Principle of Law.

The principle of law in the Judicial Branch shall be a cooperative search for truth and justice among all persons coming before the court, as well as the court itself. All individuals coming before the court share an equal obligation and responsibility in bringing forth the facts surrounding a particular event that has given rise to a matter before the court. To achieve this goal, all individuals who appear before the court must adhere to basic principles of honor, respect, integrity, pity, and kindness. Therefore, it shall be the mission of the Judicial Branch to actively search for truth within the principles of individual rights, privileges, honor, respect, integrity, pity, and kindness to and for all persons who have cause to utilize the judicial system of the Band. To this end, the justices and judges of the Judicial Branch shall be bound.

§ 108. Manaaji'idiwin and Full Faith and Credit.

 The Judicial Branch shall give manaaji'idiwin, which shall hold the same legal meaning as comity, to the public acts, records, and judicial decisions of all other federally recognized tribes and all federal and state jurisdictions on a case-by-case basis. The Judicial Branch shall give full faith and credit to the orders and judgments of other jurisdictions when directed to do so by Band or federal law.

§ 109. Opinions and Orders of the Court.

Each justice and judge shall be bound by the provisions of the Constitution of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, the laws of the Band, and any applicable laws of the United States. Prior to the issuance of any opinion and order of the Court, each justice and judge shall consider and weigh unwritten Ojibwe cultural law, historical tribal legal opinions, and precedents of the Judicial Branch.

§ 11005. Rules.

- (a) The Court of <u>AppealsCentral Jurisdiction</u> shall have the power to prescribe by general rules, the forms of process, writs, pleadings, rules of evidence and motions, and the practice and procedure of the District Court and Court of Appeals of the <u>Mille-Laes</u>
 Band in civil actions and criminal actions and appeals therein. <u>S</u>such rules shall not abridge, enlarge, or modify the substantive rights of any person.
- (b) Such rules shall not take effect until <u>ninety (90)</u> calendar days after they have been reported to the Band Assembly by the Chief Justice during a regular session of the Band Assembly and shall not abridge the right of Band Assembly to enact, modify, or repeal any statute or modify or repeal any rule of the <u>Judicial BranchCourt of Central Jurisdiction</u> pursuant thereto.

§ 11106. Regulation of Practice of Law.

The <u>Court of Appeals</u> Court of Central Jurisdiction shall have the power to prescribe rules governing the admission of individuals to practice law, and to prescribe rules governing conduct in the practice of law, and rules concerning the presentation, hearing, and determination of accusations of ethical violations against individuals practicing law. Such rules shall not be inconsistent with the laws of the Mille Lacs-Band.

§ 107. Court Staff.

The Court of Central Jurisdiction shall have the power to appoint a Clerk of Court, Court Administrator or any other court staff as may be required and to prescribe the necessary duties and responsibilities of those positions not inconsistent with Mille Lacs Band law.

§ 108. Special Magistrate.

The Court of Central Jurisdiction shall have the power to appoint a law trained individual to scree as a Special Magistrate as needed to hear cases at such times as the interests of justice require independent or supplementary judicial review. A Special Magistrate shall have all authority conferred upon any other justice or judge of the Court of Central Jurisdiction.

§ 11209. Contracts, Grants, Bequests, Donations, or Gifts.

The <u>Judicial BranchCourt of Central Jurisdiction</u> shall have the power to contract with and to receive grants, bequests, donations, or gifts for the enhancement of the judiciary of the <u>Mille Laes Band</u>, if ethically permissible, and to apply the same to the purpose designated. All said contracts, grants, bequests, donations, or gifts may be accepted or entered into by the <u>Judicial BranchCourt</u> by and with the advice and consent of the Band Assembly in accordance with applicable Band law.

§ 110. Scal.

The Court of Central Jurisdiction shall have the power to adopt a seal which shall be used to authenticate judgments, orders, opinions and other court papers. The form of the seal and regulation of the seal's use shall be specified by court rules.

§ 1134. Subject Matter Jurisdiction.

- (a) The <u>District CourtCourt of Central Jurisdiction</u> shall have jurisdiction over all civil and criminal matters where all parties are Indians within the jurisdiction of the Court. The <u>District CourtCourt of Central Jurisdiction</u> shall have civil jurisdiction over non-Indians in all cases as provided in Section 1153 of this Chapter. The <u>Judicial BranchCourt</u> shall have jurisdiction pursuant to the laws of the United States of America. The <u>District CourtCourt</u> shall have jurisdiction over contracts made with the <u>BandNon Removable Mille Laes Band of Chippewa Indians</u>, or any of its political subdivisions or entities, for services to be performed within the territorial jurisdiction of the Band, except as such jurisdiction may be otherwise limited by Band <u>s</u>Statute.
- (b) The <u>District CourtCourt of Central Jurisdiction</u> is hereby granted exclusive original jurisdiction over all criminal or civil causes of action, involving any person, where such grievance or dispute arises concerning any property personal or otherwise, located on lands or contiguous waters subject to the jurisdiction of the <u>BandNon-Removable Mille Lacs Band of Chippewa Indians</u>.
- (c) The <u>District CourtCourt of Central Jurisdiction</u> shall have subject matter jurisdiction over any cause of action that may arise from unwritten cultural law or a violation thereof. The <u>District CourtCourt of Central Jurisdiction</u>, however, in the exercise of its authority to enforce all provisions of unwritten cultural law and upon the authority it possess as to accord equal justice shall give full force and effect to 24 MLBS Chapter 1-, if the provisions of that chapter are not inconsistent with any custom or cultural law heretofore or hereafter in place in the determination of cultural causes of action arising pursuant to any statute of the <u>BandNon-Removable Mille Laes Band of Chippewa Indians</u>.

727 (d) 728 729 (1) The District Court Court of Central Jurisdiction shall have jurisdiction over all 730 civil matters in which the Band Non-Removable Mille Lacs Band of Chippewa Indians, any of its political subdivisions, or entities, or its officers, appointees, 731 732 or employees are parties in their official capacity. Nothing herein shall be 733 construed as a waiver of sovereign immunity of the Band unless specifically 734 authorized in accordance with Band law or by specific Band Statute. 735 736 The District Court of Central Jurisdiction has exclusive jurisdiction over (2)737 all suits in which Band officials are defendants where declaratory and 738 equitable relief is sought. 739 740 The District Court-of the Court of Central Jurisdiction shall have original jurisdiction (e) 741 over all criminal and civil matters except as otherwise provided for by law. 742 743 The Court of Appeals shall have original jurisdiction over election disputes pursuant (f) to the Minnesota Chippewa Tribal Election Ordinance and on issues certified to the 744 745 Court of Appeals from foreign jurisdictions. 746 747 748 § 1142. Persons Subject to Criminal Jurisdiction. 749 750 The Court of Central Jurisdiction shall have criminal jurisdiction over Mille Lacs Band members and non member Indians alike and as may otherwise be prescribed by law. The criminal 751 jurisdiction of the Band shall extend and apply to enrolled members of the Band, enrolled 752 members of any of the other five (5) Bands of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, those Indian 753 754 persons who reside on lands subject to the territorial jurisdiction of the Band, and as may 755 otherwise be prescribed by law. 756 757 758 § 1153. Personal Jurisdiction. 759 The District Court Court of Central Jurisdiction shall have civil jurisdiction over any person, 760 761 corporation, business organization, or other private entity that: 762 763 tTransacts business with any member of the Band within the territorial jurisdiction of (a) 764 the Band; 765 766 (b) eEngages in any activity which results in injury or property damage within the 767 territorial jurisdiction of the Mille Laes-Band;

eEngages in any activity which results in a dispute over the ownership, use,

possession, or interest in any property within the territorial jurisdiction of the Band;

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772 cContracts to insure any person, property, corporation, business organization, or risk (d) 773 located within the territorial jurisdiction of the Band; 774 775 eEnters into a written or verbal sales or service agreement within the territorial (e) 776 jurisdiction of the Mille Lacs Band or where performance of the agreement is to be 777 within the territorial jurisdiction of the Mille Laes-Band; or 778 779 (f) eEngages in conduct that may affect the environment or territories under the 780 jurisdiction of the Band or affects the natural resources of the Band or threatens the 781 health, safety, peace, or welfare of the Mille Lacs Band or inhabitants thereof. 782 783 784 § 114. Duties of Chief Justice. 785 786 The Chief Justice of the Court of Central Jurisdiction shall have the fellowing Judicial and 787 Administrative authority in exercising the judicial powers of the Band government: 788 (a) To convene the Court of Appeals on the first Tuesday of February, June, September 789 790 and November for the purpose of opening the general term of the Court. The Chief 791 Justice may convene the Court of Appeals on special occasions at such time and 792 locations as may be designated upon five (5) days written notice to the other justices 793 prior thereto; 794 795 To present to the Band Assembly an annual State of the Judiciary Address on the 796 second Tuesday of January of each calendar year: 797 798 (a) - To present to the Chief Executive and the Band Assembly information and 799 recommendations for the improvement of the Judiciary: 800 801 To execute rules and policies of the Court consistent with the provisions of Band Statute for the orderly conduct of Court business as provided for by law, 802 803 804 To propare a biennial appropriation request, for the court after consultation with the 805 other Justices and Judges of the Court, and submit the request no later than September 806 1 of each odd numbered year; 807 808 To appoint a Special Magistrate in a proceeding, who has graduated from law school, 809 in the interests of justice and in accordance with 5 MLBS § 108, when necessary. 810 811 To exercise all administrative duties necessary for the continued conduct of 812 competent court operations. 813

§ 115. Oath for Band Offices.

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815 816 817 To enter as a judgment and order determinations made in a Cultural Cause of Action.

818					
819	The Chi	of Justice or in his/her absence any other Justice of the Court shall administer the			
820	following Oath of Office for Band Officials:				
821		O THE OF THE OTHER OTHERS.			
822	<u>#1</u>	, do hereby swear that I will support, honor, and respect the			
823	/	tion of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe and the laws of the Non-Removable Mille Lacs			
824	Pand of	Chinnoyso Indiana and Lyvill protect the minute of the ADA at the Non-Kernoyable Marie Lacs			
825	inmindiat	Chippewa Indians and I will protect the rights of Band members and others under the			
	faith 6-11	ion of the Non Removable Mille Lacs Band of Chippewa Indian, and that I will			
826	taniniun	y and impartially discharge the duties of the office to the best of my judgment and ability			
827	so neip i	me gi chi ma ni do."			
828					
829					
830	§ 116. D	uties of Individual Justices and Judges.			
831					
832	Individu	al justices and judges of the Judicial BranchCourt of Central Jurisdiction shall have the			
833	followin	g authority:			
834					
835	(a)	tTo preserve and enforce order in their immediate presence, and in all proceedings			
836	` '	when performing official duties;			
837		F			
838	(b)	tTo compel obedience to lawful directives and orders;			
839	(0)	210 compet obodicities to lawrar affectives and orders,			
840	(c)	tTo compal attendance of namena collect to testify in a very still a second in the sec			
841	(0)	<u>t</u> To compel attendance of persons called to testify in a proceeding as provided by			
842		law <u>;</u> -			
	(4)				
843	(d)	tTo administer oaths and affirmation to persons in proceedings before them and in			
844		any other circumstance where such shall be necessary in the exercise of Judicial			
845		powers or duties or where the law so requires an oath or affirmation; and-			
846					
847	(e)	<u>t</u> To punish civilly or criminally, for contempt, any person, to <u>enas</u> sure the effective			
848		exercise of judicial authority.			
849					
850					
851	§ 117. R e	esponsibilities of Individual Justices and Judges.			
852					
853	(a) —	The individual justices and judges shall adopt by court order a code of judicial			
854	, ,	conduct and conform their conduct to the same.			
855					
856	(b) -	A judge or justice who discloses any information relative to any pending case to the			
857	(~)	public at-large-may be subject to disciplinary action by the Joint Session.			
858		F B			
859	(c)	No Justice, Judge or Special Magistrate shall be qualified to act as such in any case			
860	(0)	wherein he/she has any direct or indirect interest or wherein any relative once			
861		removed under cultural law by marriage is a next of interest in the sure and in			
862		removed under cultural law by marriage is a party of interest in the proceeding.			
863					
000					

864 § 118. Continuing Education. 865 The individual-justices and judges shall attend a minimum number of legal education and 866 867 training courses each year as provided for in the annual budget. 868 869 870 § 1179. Immunity for Justices and Judges. 871 872 The justices and judges of the Judicial Branch Court of Central Jurisdiction shall be immune from civil liability arising from judicial acts and deeds in the performance of their judicial duties. 873 874 875 876 CHAPTER 3 877 878 JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS 879 880 Section 881 201. Generally: Public-At-Large 882 Generally; Record of Proceedings 202. 883 203. Generally; Written Decisions 884 204. Generally; Survival of Actions 885 205. Appeals: Notice 886 206. Appeals; Basis 887 207. Appeals: Nature 888 Appeals; Decision 208. 889 209. **Certification of Questions: From Exterior Courts** 890 210. **Certification of Ouestions: To Exterior Courts** Certification of Questions; Orders, Petitions, or Motions for Answers 891 211. 892 212. Certification of Questions; Uniformity of Construction 893 894 § 201. Generally: Public-At-Large. 895 896 The proceedings of the Judicial Branch shall be open to the public except in matters involving minors or as otherwise ordered closed by Band law. The presiding judge or justice may exclude 897 the public from a proceeding upon the motion of any party or upon the Court's own motion for 898 899 good cause. 900 901 902 § 202. Generally; Record of Proceedings. 903 904 The District Court and Court of Appeals shall maintain a record of all proceedings of the Court, 905 which record shall include the title of the case, the parties, the names and addresses of all 906 witnesses, the date of the hearing or trial, the name of the presiding judge or justice, and the 907 judgment together with any other facts or circumstances deemed important to the case. 908

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910 § 203. Generally: Written Decisions. 911 912 The District Court and Court of Appeals shall in all cases give written decisions, which shall be 913 filed with the Clerk of Court along with all other papers in the case. 914 915 916 § 204. Generally; Survival of Actions. 917 918 In the event any person has a claim against another person, whether arising on a contract or 919 otherwise, and such person dies prior to final adjudication of said claim, that action may be 920 continued or maintained by the decedent's personal representative. 921 922 923 § 205. Appeal; Notice. 924 925 A party aggrieved by a final judgment or other final order of the District Court shall within thirty 926 (30) days after the date of such judgment or order, file with the Clerk of Court a notice of intent 927 to appeal, along with a twenty (\$20,00) dollar filing fee. 928 929 930 § 206. Appeal; Basis. 931 932 The following shall constitute lawful reasons for an appeal, which may include but not be limited 933 934 935 irregularity in the proceedings of the District Court, jury, or adverse party, error of the (a) 936 District Court, or abuse of discretion by which either party was prevented from 937 having a fair trial: 938 939 misconduct of the jury, if any one (1) or more jurors have been induced to assent to 940 any general or special verdict to a finding on any question submitted to them by the 941 District Court: 942 943 surprise which ordinary foresight could not have guarded against: (c) 944 945 (d) newly discovered evidence which could not, with reasonable care, have been 946 discovered and produced at the trial: 947 948 insufficiency of the evidence to justify the verdict or other decision or that which is (e) 949 against the law; 950 951 (f) error of law occurring at the trial as in ruling in the admission of evidence or in 952 charging the jury or judicial rulings founded in objections; or 953 954 prejudice on the part of the trial judge or abuse of discretion. (g) 955

§ 207. Appeal; Nature.

 All appeals taken before the Court of Appeals shall be heard on the basis of the record of the proceedings, except where the appellant is unable to procure a transcript of the proceedings through no fault of his or her own.

§ 208. Appeal; Decision.

The concurrence of a majority of the Justices of the Court of Appeals is necessary to reach a decision. If a majority of justices does not concur, the judgment or order of the District Court is affirmed. If the Chief Justice declines to author the written opinion of the Court of Appeals, the Chief Justice shall assign to an Associate Justice the task. Minority opinions shall not be published. The opinion of an individual justice on any case shall not be disclosed to the public.

§ 209. Certification of Questions; From Exterior Courts.

- (a) The Court of Appeals may answer questions of law certified to it by an exterior court when requested. The Court of Appeals may answer questions of law of the Band which may be determinative of a cause then pending in the certifying court when there is no controlling precedent in the decisions of the Judicial Branch.
- (b) Subsection (a) may be invoked by legislative order, executive order, or upon a petition of the Solicitor General or upon the Court's own motion or upon the motion of a party.

§ 210. Certification of Questions; To Exterior Courts.

The District Court or Court of Appeals may order certification of questions of law to a foreign court when there are involved in any proceeding before the District Court or Court of Appeals questions of foreign law which may be determinative of the cause then pending when there are no controlling precedents in the decisions of the foreign jurisdiction.

§ 211. Certification of Questions; Uniformity of Construction.

Sections 209 and 210 shall be construed so as to make uniform the law among those jurisdictions which have enacted a uniform certification of questions of law act.

Section 2. Repealing Section 4 of Chapter 1 of Title 21 of Mille Lacs Band Statutes.

Section 4 of Chapter 1 of Title 21 is hereby repealed.

1004 Section 3. Repealing Sections 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 1005 2014, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 3001, 3002, 3003, 3004, 3301, 3302, 3303, 3304, 3305, 1006 3306, 3307, 3309, 3401, 3402, and 3403 of Chapter 3 of Title 24 of Mille Lacs Band Statutes.

Sections 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 3001, 3002, 3003, 3004, 3301, 3302, 3303, 3304, 3305, 3306, 3307, 3309, 3401, 3402, and 3403 of Chapter 3 of Title 24 are hereby repealed.

Section 4. Enacting Section 7 of Subchapter 1 of Chapter 1 of Title 24 of Mille Lacs Band Statutes.

A new section is enacted in Subchapter 1 of Chapter 1 of Title 24 as follows:

§ 7. Statute of Limitations.

 The following limitations on actions shall be utilized for civil cases before the District Court:

- (a) An action may be commenced only within the time stated in this section unless a different time is specified by law. The time within which the action may be commenced starts at the time the act complained of was discovered, unless otherwise provided for by law.
- All civil actions shall be commenced within six (6) years from the time the cause of action occurred in the case of contracts, within three (3) years in the case of harmful conduct, and within one (1) year from the time a cause of action arose as a result of an employee-employer relationship or the hiring or termination of an individual from employment, unless a different time is otherwise prescribed by law. An action shall be deemed to have been commenced for the purposes of this section when a written complaint has been filed. The statute of limitations shall not run while a person is a minor, incompetent, or serving in the armed forces of the United States. The time is tolled as to persons absent from the jurisdiction of the Band for the purpose of avoiding process.

Section 5. Amending and re-enacting Section 10 of Title 1 of Mille Lacs Band Statutes.

§ 10. Rights to Trial by Jury.

All persons accused of an offense within the territorial jurisdiction of the Non-Removable Mille Lacs Band of OjibweChippewa Indians which is punishable by imprisonment or a fine greater than five hundred dollars (\$500.00) of not more than one year, shall have the right, upon request, to a trial by jury of not less than six (6) persons.

1048 1049 (b) The right to a trial by jury shall in civil cases where the plaintiff's claim exceeds one 1050 thousand dollars (\$1000.00). A trial by jury shall not be available in domestic 1051 relations, probate, or cases in equity matters. 1052 1053 (c) In cases where a jury may be requested, the request for a jury must be made in writing 1054 to the Clerk. The request for a jury in a civil matter may be made at any time after 1055 commencement of an action, but no later than five (5) business days after the filing of 1056 the last pleading. The request for a trial by jury in civil matters must be accompanied 1057 by a case or surety bond in the amount of one hundred dollars (\$100.00) to cover the 1058 costs of the jury trial. 1059 1060 The failure of a party to request a jury constitutes a waiver of a trial by jury. (d) 1061 1062 1063 Section 6. Amending and re-enacting Chapter 1 of Title 24. 1064 1065 Chapter 1 of Title 24 is hereby amended and re-enacted by the addition of a new subchapter 4: 1066 1067 1068 **SUBCHAPTER 4** 1069 1070 CREDITORS' REMEDIES 1071 1072 1073 Section 1074 801. Due Process. 1075 802. Property Defined. 1076 803. **Petitions to District Court.** 1077 804. Notice of Hearing. 1078 805. Findings, Orders and Bond. 1079 806. Protection of Petitioner's Rights. 1080 807. Order for Seizure of Property. 1081 Unlawful Removal or Disconnection of Property. 808. 1082 1083 1084 § 801. Due Process. 1085 1086 Any creditor be they a person, company, corporation, association, partnership, cooperative, 1087 utility, and any other public or private commercial entity who engaged in any commercial activity, whether it be selling in any goods or services of any material value or any other type of 1088 1089 commercial transaction for the purchase of any goods or services with any person who resides on lands under the jurisdiction of the Non-Removable Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe, who has not 1090 1091 received monetary compensation for the provision of said goods or services or any licensed commercial entity who provides a services, received payment for the service, and failed to 1092 perform or deliver the goods or services, whereby such written or oral agreement has been 1093

entered into or said service or property was consumed or is located on lands subject to the jurisdiction of the Non-Removable Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe shall not deprive any person of any property, real or personal, or any service absent due process of law in the Judicial Branch pursuant to 1 MLBS § 8 and Article XIII of the Constitution of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe.

§ 802. Property Defined.

 Property includes, but is not limited to, everything which is subject to ownership, corporeal or incorporeal, tangible or intangible, visible or invisible, real or personal; everything that has an exchangeable value which is or may be the subject of ownership, legal or beneficial or private as a result of a transaction of any type from one party to another. Services provided by public or private cooperatives, utilities, or public or private commercial entities are specifically included.

§ 803. Petitions to District Court.

Any person, company, corporation, association, partnership, cooperative, utility, and any other public or private commercial entity, including financial institutions who seek to deny any person subject to the jurisdiction of the Band of any property, with or without just cause, shall first petition the District Court for a show cause hearing and a determination that said property may be lawfully removed from any said person or that services may be lawfully denied, or that compensation should be received or any other relief deemed appropriate and reasonable.

§ 804. Summons.

The Clerk of Court shall schedule a hearing within thirty (30) calendar days after receipt of the petition. The Clerk shall have served a summons on the person against whom the action is being instituted. The summons shall state that the person has a right to appear at this hearing on his own behalf or with an attorney. The person shall have a right to present defenses to the claim and to state the reasons why the property or service described in the petition should not be taken or denied. The petition shall clearly state a claim to the goods sought to be recovered or the services sought to be requested or denied. Finally, the summons shall clearly state that if the person fails to appear at the hearing the District Court has the authority to enter a default judgment on behalf of the petitioner and direct that the above-described property be immediately taken from their possession or that services may be lawfully denied or that services must be performed or that compensation should be received or whatever appropriate or reasonable relief is requested.

§ 805. Findings, Orders, and Bond.

After a hearing, the District Court shall order seizure of the property or denial of services from the person and deliver to the petitioner, if the petitioner has demonstrated the probability of success on the merits entitling the petitioner to payment, possession, repossession, or disconnection of property or service unless the District Court makes the following findings: The

- 1140 person has shown a defense to the merits of the petitioner's claim, the defense is a fair basis for 1141 litigation, and the defense would, if established at hearing on the merits, entitle the person to
- 1142 retain possession of the property. In such cases where a defense on the merits is found to be fair,
- 1143 the person shall post a bond in the amount plus one-quarter of the petitioner's monetary claim.
- This bond shall indicate said persons good faith to compensate the petitioner in the event that the 1144
- 1145 District Court rules in favor of the petitioner.

§ 806. Protection of Petitioner's Rights.

deem just and appropriate.

§ 807. Order for Seizure of Property.

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If the District Court makes the findings prescribed by 24 MLBS § 805 and orders that the person may retain possession pending final decision on the merits, the District Court shall enter a further 1151 order protecting the rights of the petitioner to the extent possible. The order may require that the 1152 1153 person make partial payment of the debt which may be due and that the payment shall be made 1154 either directly to petitioner or into an escrow account that the person post a bond in an amount 1155 set by the District Court, that the person make the property available for inspection from time to 1156 time, that the person be restrained from certain activities, including, but not limited to, selling, disposing, or otherwise encumbering the property, or any other provision the District Court may 1157

An order for seizure of property shall identify the property to be seized or the disconnection of

is authorized immediately or after a specified reasonable period of time to seek or otherwise

Any creditor be they a person, company, corporation, association, partnership, cooperative,

utility, or any other public or private commercial entity, who, absent a lawful order from the

District Court, shall attempt to remove or disconnect any property from any person under the

jurisdiction of the Band, shall be deemed to have committed a property trespass offense.

Section 7. Amending and re-enacting Section 2001 of Chapter 3 of Title 24.

Section 2001 of Chapter 3 of Title 24 is amended and re-enacted as follows:

dispose of property as a method of collection of any judgment debt.

§ 808. Unlawful Removal or Disconnection of Property.

the serviced property, direct a law enforcement officer to seize the property or to accompany any petitioner to seize or disconnect property pursuant to court order, and specify that the petitioner

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1182 § 2001. Definitions.

> The following definitions shall be utilized for all cases before the District Court Court of Central Jurisdiction.

1186		
1187	(a)	"Elder" means. An elder for purposes of this statute shall be an enrolled Mille Lacs
1188		Band member who has reached the chronological age of 55.
1189		
1190	(b)	"Guardian aAd Litem" means a. A personguardian who is appointed by the District
1191		Court to represent the best interests of a minor or vulnerable adulta court to speak for
1192		or defend a minor or incompetent in any suit to which the minor or vulnerable
1193		adultincompetent in any way may be a party.
1194		
1195	(e)	Incompetent. A person who is insune, an imbecile, or feeble-minded, or is not
1196		mentally able to manage their affairs.
1197		
1198	(d) (c)	"Minor" means a-A person who is under the age of eighteen (18) years, unless
1199		otherwise specified.
1200		
1201	(e) (d)	"Parties" means t. The persons who take part in the performance of any act, or who
1202		are directly interested in any affair, contract, or conveyance, or who are actively
1203		concerned in the prosecution and defense of any legal proceeding.
1204		
1205	(f) (e)	"Party aAggrieved" means a party. One whose right has been directly and
1206		injuriously affected by action of the court.
1207		
1208	(g) (f)_	"Statute of Limitations" means a. A specified length of time after which no cause
1209		of action or right to sue exists.
1210		
1211	<u>(g)</u>	<u>"Summons" means a. A notice in writing to a defendant informing him or that</u>
1212		an action has been brought against him or ther and judgment will be taken against
1213		him or /her if he or /she fails to answer the complaint within the prescribed time set
1214		forth therein.
1215		
1216	(h)	"Vulnerable adult" means a person who is not mentally able to manage his or her
1217		affairs.
1218		
1219		
1220	Section 8.	Amending and re-enacting Subchapter 4 of Chapter 3 of Title 24.
1221		
1222	Subchapter	4 of Chapter 3 of Title 24 is amended and re-enacted as follows:
1223		
1224		
1225		SUBCHAPTER 4-a
1226		
1227	WIT	THHOLDING FROM EARNINGS AND PER CAPITA PAYMENTS AND
1228		<u>COLLECTION OF DEBTS</u>
1229	0 - 4	
1230	Section E	71 mm - 175 mm - 1 mm
1231	5551. Fin	dings and Determinations

1232	3352. Authority
1233	3351.3353. Definitions
1234	3352.3354. Withholding from Earnings
1235	3353.3355. Withholding from Per Capita Payments
1236	3354.3356. Ripeness
1237	3355.3357. Notice to Debtor; Hearing
1238	3356.3358. Priority
1239	3357.3359. Full Payment of Debts
1240	3358.3360. Notice to Creditor
1241	3359.3361. Duty of Creditor
1242	3360.3362. Sovereign Immunity of the Band
1243	3363. Civil Procedure
1244	3364. Notice of Process
1245	
1246	
1247	§ 3351. Findings and Determinations.
1248	
1249	(a) The Non-Removable Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe desires to be a government that is
1250	consistently financially responsible in order to better serve our people now and in the
1251	future.
1252	
1253	(b) The Personal Loan Program(s) of the Non-Removable Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe
1254	have many delinquent loans outstanding.
1255	
1256	(c) The District Court has imposed fines, many of which are unpaid or uncollectable.
1257	The state of the s
1258	(d) Outstanding or delinquent loans and unpaid court-imposed fines are a threat to the
1259	financial integrity of the Non-Removable Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe.
1260	
1261	
1262	§ 3352. Authority.
1263	
1264	(a) Under this subchapter, the Secretary-Treasurer of the Mille Lacs Band shall exercise
1265	the authority of the Mille Lacs Band to withhold any funds that may be payable to
1266	any person for use as a set-off against any debt or court ordered fine owed by that
1267	person to the Mille Lacs Band.
1268	
1269	(b) The Secretary-Treasurer shall withhold any funds payable to individuals only if the
1270	debt or fine owed is delinquent by forty-five (45) calendar days or more.
1271	
1272	(c) The Secretary-Treasurer shall give twenty (20) calendar days written notice prior to
1273	any set-off withholding that may occur.
1274	
1275	
1276	§ 335 <u>3</u> 1. Definitions.
1277	

1278 For the purpose of this sSubchapter: 1279 1280 "Actual or compensatory damages" The term "actual damages" means an amount assessed pursuant to an adjudicated matter before a court of competent jurisdiction for 1281 1282 losses damages actually incurred, which does. Such damages do not include nominal 1283 damages, exemplary damages, or punitive damages, or court costs, or attorney fees. 1284 1285 (a)(b) "Consequential damages" means foreseeable losses that occur as an indirect result 1286 of an event. 1287 1288 (b)(c) "Earnings" The term "earnings" means compensation paid or payable for personal services, whether denominated as wages, salary, commission, or otherwise, and 1289 1290 includes periodic payments to a personal retirement program. 1291 1292 (e)(d) "Disposable income" The term "disposable income" means that part of the income 1293 of any individual remaining after the required deduction from that income of any amounts, such as but not limited to, federal income tax, social security, state income 1294 1295 tax, if any, pension deductions, and cost of health insurance coverage for obligor and 1296 dependents. Disposable income shall also include per capita payments. 1297 1298 (d)(e) "Garnishment" The term "garnishment" means any legal or equitable procedure through which the earnings of an individual are withheld for payment of any lawful 1299 1300 debt. 1301 1302 (e)(f) "Per capita payment" The term "per capita payment" means any distribution of gaming proceeds to members of the Mille Lacs Band pursuant to the Band's Net 1303 1304 Gaming Revenue Allocation Plan as approved by the Secretary of the Interior 1305 pursuant to 25 U.S.C. § 2701 et seq., or any other distribution to a member of the 1306 Mille Lacs Band that is designated a "per capita payment" by Band statute. No Band 1307 Member and no other person or entity shall have any right, title, interest or 1308 entitlement in or to any per capita payment unless and until the payment is made. 1309 The rights, if any, of judgment creditors or other persons or entities to obtain a share 1310 of a per capita payment when it is made are governed by §§ 3352 through 3359 of 1311 this Title. 1312 1313 (f)(g) "Political subdivision" The term "political subdivision" shall means the Corporate Commission of the Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe as defined in 16 MLBS § 101 or any 1314 1315 other entity defined in Band Statutes as a political subdivision of the Band. 1316 1317 1318 § 33542. Withholding from Earnings. 1319 1320 As an ancillary proceeding to (1) a civil or criminal action for the recovery of money filed in the District Court of Central Jurisdiction, or (2) a civil judicial proceeding, public act or record 1321 granted full faith and credit by the District Court Court of Central Jurisdiction pursuant to 1322 1323 5 MLBS § 10824 MLBS § 2009, the District Court Court of Central Jurisdiction shall have the

authority, pursuant to its subject matter jurisdiction as described in 5 MLBS § 1134, to order the Office of Management and Budget to withhold from the earnings of any person to which a debt judgment or judgment for child support or arrearages has been obtained and remit the amount withheld to the judgment creditor.- Except in circumstances of child support payment or arrearages, the earnings of an individual shall not be withheld in excess of ten percent (10%) of the individual's disposable income. -Except as specifically provided in this section or controlling Federal law, the Court shall not order any withholding from the earnings of any person to satisfy any judgment or other claim.

§ 335<u>5</u>3. Withholding from Per Capita Payments.

- As an ancillary proceeding to (1)-a civil or criminal action for the recovery of money (a) filed in the District Court Court of Central Jurisdiction, or (2) a civil judicial proceeding, public act, or record granted manaaji'idiwin, which shall have the same legal meaning as comity, or full faith and credit by the District Court Court of Central Jurisdiction pursuant to 5 MLBS § 10824 MLBS § 2009, the District Court Court of Central Jurisdiction shall have the authority, pursuant to its subject matter jurisdiction as described in 5 MLBS § 1134, to order the Office of Management and Budget to withhold and remit portions of per capita payments from Band Members for the sole purpose of satisfying a judgment or a lien against the Band Member to whom the per capita payments are payable that is:
 - (1) <u>iIn favor of the United States Internal Revenue Service;</u>
 - (2) <u>fFor child support payments or arrearages;</u>
 - (3) <u>i</u>In favor of an individual Band member, provided that the <u>District Court shall</u> not order the withholding and remission of any portion of a per capita payment to satisfy a judgment or lien obtained in connection with a loan or other transaction relating to a bail bond or other similar transaction; or
 - (4) <u>i</u>In favor of the Band or any political subdivision thereof; or
 - (5) <u>f</u>For actual <u>and consequential</u> damages expressed in the form of a restitution award incorporated within a final criminal judgment involving:
 - (i) (1) assault and battery as either defined herein, 24 MLBS §1102, or pursuant to equivalent federal, state or tribal law; or
 - (i)(ii) 2) an offense committed against the property of another as defined in Subchapter 4 of Chapter 3 herein, or equivalent federal, state or tribal law.
 - (b) Except for judgments or liens for child support payments or arrearages, the total amounts withheld from a per capita payment to satisfy the judgments or liens listed

- above shall not exceed thirty percent (30%) of the payment. -In cases involving judgments or liens for child support payments or arrearages, the total amount withheld shall not exceed fifty percent (50%) of the payment. -Except as specifically provided in this section or controlling Federal law, the District Court shall not order any withholding from a per capita payment to satisfy any judgment or other claim.
- 1376 (c) The Band's <u>Judicial BranchCourt of Central Jurisdiction</u> shall have no authority to award punitive, <u>special</u>, exemplary, <u>or treble</u>, <u>or consequential</u> damages, and any such award shall be null and void and of no effect.

§ 33564. Ripeness.

The <u>District Court Court of Central Jurisdiction</u> shall not initiate a withholding proceeding pursuant to this <u>s</u>Subchapter for any debt that is not at least 60 days past due, except in circumstances of current child support payments and arrearages.

§ 33575. Notice to Debtor; Hearing.

In any withholding proceeding pursuant to this <u>s</u>Subchapter, the debtor shall receive notice as required by the Mille Lacs Band Rules of Civil Procedure.- Upon such notice to the debtor, the <u>District Court Court of Central Jurisdiction</u> shall hold a hearing, at the debtor's request, to permit the debtor to dispute the financial obligation in question.- The burden of proof shall be on the debtor to show that a proposed garnishment would be improper.

§ 33586. Priority.

The <u>District Court of Central Jurisdiction</u> shall give priority to any withholding from earnings or per capita payments in the following order:

- (a) <u>s</u>Satisfaction of a judgment or lien in favor of the United States Internal Revenue Service, except to the extent that Federal law allows priority to be given to satisfaction of a judgment or lien for child support payments or arrearages;
- (b) <u>s</u>Satisfaction of a judgment or lien for child support payments or arrearages;
- (c) <u>s</u>Satisfaction of a judgment or lien in favor of individual Band Members who obtained the judgment lien in the first instance in the <u>District CourtCourt of Central Jurisdiction</u>, provided that the Court shall not order the withholding of any portion of a per capita payment to satisfy a judgment or lien obtained in connection with a loan or other transaction relating to a bail bond or other similar transaction;
- (d) <u>s</u>Satisfaction of a judgment or lien in favor of non-Band member petitioners who obtained a criminal judgment lien in the <u>District CourtCourt of Central Jurisdiction</u>;

- 1417 (e) <u>s</u>Satisfaction of a judgment or lien in favor of the Band or any political subdivision thereof;
- 1420 (f) <u>sSatisfaction of any other judgment in favor of a Band Member for which</u>
 1421 withholding from earnings is authorized under § 3352 of this Subchapter, provided
 1422 that the <u>District Court shall not order the withholding of a portion of a per capita</u>
 1423 payment to satisfy such a judgment; and
 1424
- 1425 (g) <u>s</u>Satisfaction of any other judgment in favor of a non-Band Member for which
 withholding from earnings is authorized under § 3352 of this <u>c</u>Chapter, provided that
 the <u>District</u> Court shall not order the withholding of a portion of a per capita payment
 to satisfy such a judgment.

§ 33597. Full Payment of Debts.

 The <u>District Court Court of Central Jurisdiction</u> shall order the withholding of portions of a person's earnings or from a Band Member's per capita payments in accordance with §§ 3352 through 3356 of this <u>s</u>Subchapter until such time as the judgments or liens for which portions of the person's earnings or the Band Member's per capita payments are being withheld are paid in full or discharged by the judgment creditor.

§ 336058. Notice to Creditor.

The <u>District Court Court of Central Jurisdiction</u> shall duly inform any creditor for whom a prior order of withholding has been modified by the Court due to an order of withholding granted in favor of a subsequent creditor with higher priority.

§ 33<u>61</u>59. Duty of Creditor.

Any creditor who has obtained an order of withholding pursuant to this <u>c</u>Chapter must notify the <u>District CourtCourt of Central Jurisdiction</u> within five (5) <u>business</u> days when a judgment subject to such an order has been repaid in full or discharged by the creditor. The failure of a creditor to provide such notice to the Court shall constitute grounds for a finding of contempt by the <u>District CourtCourt of Central Jurisdiction</u>.

§ 33620. Sovereign Immunity of the Band.

Nothing contained in this <u>subchapterAet</u> shall be construed as a waiver of the sovereign immunity of the Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe or any of its political subdivisions.

1462 § 33634. Civil Procedure. 1463 1464 All actions pursuant to this tTitle shall be conducted in accordance with the Mille Lacs Band Rules of Civil Procedure.- The Office of Solicitor General shall develop appropriate forms for 1465 1466 use in any action pursuant to this taile. The District Court Court of Central Jurisdiction shall 1467 retain copies of such forms for use by any party. 1468 1469 1470 § 3364. Notice of Process. 1471 1472 For purposes of this subchapter, notice is given by the Secretary-Treasurer placing a (a) 1473 Notice of Withholding in the mail and a sending of notice by certified mail return 1474 receipt requested to the last known address. If either of the two (2) Notice of 1475 Withholding mailings does not return to the Secretary-Treasurer within a 10-day time 1476 period, notice has been given. 1477 1478 In the event that an individual disputes the set-off withholding they have ten (10) days 1479 from the date of the mailing of the notice to file a petition with the District Court. The 1480 burden of proof shall be on the petitioning party to show that the withholding is 1481 improper or that they were not given notice. 1482 1483 (c) The District Court shall hold a hearing within ten (10) days of the filing of a petition 1484 pursuant to this Subchapter. Notice must be given to the Secretary-Treasurer within 1485 five (5) days of the filing of a petition as described in subsection (b) of this section or by any disinterested third-party personally serving the Secretary-Treasurer. 1486 1487 1488 Relief that the District Court may grant pursuant to this subchapter is limited to a (d) 1489 determination of whether the set-off withholding is proper. 1490 1491 The withholding provisions of this subchapter are in addition to any other (e) withholding provisions in Band law. 1492 1493 1494 The provisions of this subchapter are intended to apply retroactively to any debt that (f) 1495 was incurred previous to the enactment of this subchapter. 1496 1497 1498 Section 9. Amending and re-enacting Subchapter 6 of Chapter 3 of Title 24. 1499 1500 Subchapter 6 of Chapter 3 of Title 24 is amended and re-enacted as follows: 1501 1502 1503 SUBCHAPTER 6 1504 1505 CRIMINAL PROCEDURE 1506 Part Section

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1547	<u>Involu</u>	ntary Confession or Admission
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1549	4031.	Trial; Jury Trial
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1551	4033.	Trial; Verdict
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1558	<u>4040.</u>	Juvenile Delinquency; Exclusion of Public from Hearing
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1561	4043.	Juvenile Delinquency; Records
1562	4044.	Juvenile Delinquency; Violations Heard in Criminal Division
1563		
1564		
1565	§ 4001. <u>In Ge</u>	neral; Definitions.
1566		
1567	The following	terms are defined for the purpose of this subchapter:
1568		
1569	(a) <u>"A</u>	rraignment" means Arraignment is the bringing of an accused before the District
1570	Co	urt, informing him or ther of his or the rights and of the charge against him or
1571		r, receiving his or ther plea and setting bail as appropriate in accordance with 24
1572	Ml	LBS § 4025158 and Court orders promulgated thereof.
1573		•
1574	(b) <u>"A</u>	rrest" means Arrest is the taking of a person into custody in the manner authorized
1575	by	law, in order that he or /she may be held to answer for a criminal offense.
1576	_	•
1577	(c) <u>"B</u>	ail" means Bail is the security given for the purpose of insuring that the accused is
1578		sent at the impending criminal proceedings.

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"Complaint" means A complaint is a written statement sworn to by the complaining (d) witness and charging that a named individual has committed a particular criminal offense.

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"Search warrant" means A search warrant is a written order in the name of the Band, (e) signed by a judgeJustice of the District CourtCourt of Central Jurisdiction and directed to a law enforcement officer ordering him or ther to conduct a search, to seize items or property or a place to be searched and shall particularly describe the items to be seized and brought before the Justice.

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§ 4002. Court of Central Jurisdiction.

The Court of Central Jurisdiction is hereby granted subject matter jurisdiction for any cause of action which arises from 24 MLBS Chapter 2 (§ 1001 et seq.) or this subchapter. Nothing in this subchapter shall be construed as a waiver of sovereign immunity of the Non-Removable Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe in any state or federal court of competent jurisdiction. The Court of Contral Jurisdiction shall have original jurisdiction over all causes of action which arise from any provisions of 24 MLBS Chapter 2 and this subchapter. A Criminal Division is hereby created in the Court of Central Jurisdiction to hear causes of action arising from 24 MLBS Chapter 2 and this subchapter.

§ 4003. Jurisdiction Over Persons.

The criminal jurisdiction of the Non-Removable Mille Lacs Band of Chippewa Indians shall extend and apply to enrolled members of the Non-Removable Mille Lacs Band of Chippewa Indians, enrolled members of any of the other five Bands of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe and those Indian Persons who reside on Lands subject to the territorial jurisdiction of the Band.

§ 40024. In General; Rights of Defendant.

In all criminal prosecutions, the defendant shall have the following rights: the right to be present throughout the proceeding and to defend himself or Aherself with proper decorum or at his or Aher own expense by counsel, the right to know the nature and cause of the charge and to receive a copy of the complaint, the right to meet the witnesses against him or Aher face to face, the right to compulsory process to obtain the testimony of witnesses on his or Aher behalf and physical evidence, the right to a speedy public trial by an impartial jury, but the defendant may waive the right to a speedy trial by requesting a delay, and the right not to testify. The failure of the defendant to testify shall not be construed against him or Aher or commented upon by the Solicitor General.

§ 4005. Deposit and Disposition of Fines, Fees and Other Payments Made to Court.

All monies paid to the Court of Central Jurisdiction as a result of the provisions of this subchapter or 24 MLBS Chapter 2 (§ 1001 et seq.) or other lawful orders of the Court, shall be paid to the Clerk of Court, who shall issue a receipt.

PART B

COMPLAINT

1636 Section

4051. Initiation of Prosecution.

- 1638 4052. Form and Content of Complaint.
- 1639 4052. Screening and Submission of Complaints.
- 1640 4052. Joinder of Offenses.
- 1641 4052. Joinder of Defendants.
- 1642 4052. Amendment of Complaint.

§ 400351. Complaint; Initiation of Prosecution.

All criminal prosecutions for violation of the Code of Offenses shall be initiated by complaint. A complaint may be initiated by the Solicitor General, any law enforcement officer of the Band, or any person under the jurisdiction of the Band.

§ 400452. Complaint: Form and Content of Complaint.

Complaints shall:

(a) <u>bBe</u> in writing and in the name of the Non-Removable Mille Lacs Band of <u>OjibweChippewa Indians</u> and be signed by the complaining witness sworn to and witnessed before the <u>Court of Central Jurisdiction's</u>-Solicitor General <u>and/or before a duly qualified Justice of the Court of Central Jurisdiction:</u>

(b) <u>c</u>Contain a statement by the complaining witness describing in ordinary language the nature of the offense committed, including the time and place as nearly as may be ascertained;

(c) <u>s</u>State the name or description of the person alleged to have committed the offense; and

(d) <u>sS</u>tate the section of 24 MLBS Chapter 2 which has been violated.

§ 40<u>05</u>53. Complaint; Screening and Submission-of-Complaints.

The Solicitor General shall file complaints with the Clerk of Court Chief Justice of the Court of Central Jurisdiction may designate an individual or individuals who shall be available to assist persons in drawing up complaints and who shall screen them for sufficiency. Complaints shall then be submitted without delay to a Justice of the Court of Central Jurisdiction to determine whether probable cause exists and whether a warrant or summons shall be issued. However, provisions of Band Statute which required mediation and Court orders which require Show Cause Hearings shall apply prior to any formal filing of a complaint with the Clerk of Court.

§ 400654. Complaint; Joinder of Offenses.

A complaint may charge two (2) or more different offenses connected together in their commission arising out of the same incident. If two (2) or more complaints are filed against the same defendant in the Districtsame Court, the Court may order them to be consolidated. The Solicitor General is not required to elect between the different offenses or counts set forth in the complaint, but the defendant may be convicted of any number of offenses charged and each offense for which the defendant is convicted may be stated in the verdict or the finding of the Court. However, the Court may, in the interests of justice and for good cause shown, in its discretion, order that the different offenses counts set forth in the complaint be tried separately. An acquittal of one (1) or more counts shall not be deemed an acquittal of any other count.

§ 400755. Complaint: Joinder of Defendants.

 Two (2) or more defendants may be charged in the same complaint if they are alleged to have participated in the same series of acts constituting an offense or offenses. All of the defendants need not be charged in each count. When two (2) or more persons are included in the same charge, at any time before the defendants begin their defense, on the application of the Solicitor General, the District Court may direct any defendant to be discharged so that he or she may be a witness for the Band. When two (2) or more persons are included in the same complaint, and the Court is of the opinion that there is not sufficient evidence against one (1) defendant, it must order him or she to be discharged before the evidence is closed, so that he or she may be a witness for his or her co-defendant.

§ 40<u>0856</u>. Complaint: Amendment of Complaint.

 A complaint may be amended in matters of substance at any time before the defendant pleadse, without leave of the District Court. The Court may permit any charge to be amended as to form at any time before verdict or the finding of the court if no additional or different offense is charged and if the substantive rights of defendants are not prejudiced. No charge will be dismissed because of a defect in form which does not prejudice a substantial right of the defendant.

PART C

WARRANT, SUMMONS AND ARREST

1722 Section

- 1723 4100. Arrest Warrants.
- 1724 4100. Summons in Lieu of Warrant to Arrest.
- 1725 4100. Prerequisites for Arrest.
- 1726 4100. Time of Making Arrest.
- 1727 4100. Summons in Lieu of Arrest.
- 1728 4100. Notification of Rights at Time of Arrest.
- 1729 4100. Search Warrants.

1730 4101. Search Without Warrant.

1731 4101. Stop and Frisk.

1732 4101. Inventory of Scized Property.

§ 4009101. Warrant, Summons, and Arrest; Arrest Warrants.

(a) If it appears from the complaint, er-from an affidavit or affidavits filed with the complaint, or from examination upon oath of witnesses, that there is probable cause to believe an offense has been committed, a warrant for the arrest of the defendant shall be issued by the <u>District Court. Each very judge Justice</u> of the <u>District Court Court of Central Jurisdiction</u> of the Non-Removable Mille Lacs Band of <u>Ojibwe Chippewa Indians</u> shall have the authority to issue such warrants. An arrest warrant shall be in writing and in the name of the Non-Removable Mille Lacs Band of <u>Ojibwe Chippewa Indians</u>, specify the name or description and address, if known, of the person to be arrested, state the date of issuance of the warrant, describe the offense charged, be signed by the issuing <u>judge Justice</u>, command that the person against whom the complaint was made be arrested and brought before the <u>District Court issuing the warrant</u>.

(b) A warrant to arrest shall be <u>executed</u> by a duly qualified enforcement officer. No warrant to arrest shall be valid unless it bears the signature of a duly qualified <u>judgeJustice</u> of the <u>District CourtCourt of Central Jurisdiction of the Non Removable Mille-Lacs Band of Chippewa Indians</u>. The warrant may specify the amount of bail.

§ 4010102. Warrant, Summons, and Arrest; Summons in Lieu of Warrant to Arrest.

When authorized to issue a warrant of arrest, a duly qualified <u>judgeJustice</u> of the <u>District</u> <u>CourtCourt of Central Jurisdiction</u> may, in lieu thereof, issue a summons commanding the accused to appear before the Court at a specified time and place, to answer to the charge. If a defendant fails to appear in response to a summons, a warrant for his arrest shall be issued.

§ 4011103. Warrant, Summons, and Arrest; Prerequisites for Arrest.

(a) No law enforcement officer shall arrest any person for a violation of 24 MLBS
Chapter 2 except when the officer shall have a warrant signed by a <u>judgeJustice</u> of the
<u>District CourtCourt of Central Jurisdiction</u> commanding the arrest of such person, or
the officer knows for a certainty that such a warrant has been issued, or the offense
shall occur in the presence of the arresting officer, or the officer shall have probable
cause to believe that the person to be arrested has committed an offense and the
existing circumstances require an immediate arrest.

(b) When the accused has been arrested without a warrant, a complaint shall be filed forthwith for the <u>District CourtCourt of Central Jurisdiction</u> to review as to whether

probable cause exists to hold the accused, and in no instance shall a complaint be filed later than at the time of the arraignment.

§ 4012104. Warrant, Summons, and Arrest; Time of Making Arrest.

An arrest may be made on any day and at any time of day or night, except that a person cannot be arrested pursuant to an arrest warrant, in his <u>or</u> her home at night, unless so directed by the <u>judgeJustice</u> in writing on the arrest warrant.

§ 4013105. Warrant, Summons, and Arrest; Summons in Lieu of Arrest.

When otherwise authorized to arrest a suspect without a warrant, a law enforcement officer may instead issue to such person a summons to appear before the <u>District CourtCourt of Central</u> Jurisdiction at a stated time and place, and answer to the charge. The summons shall contain the same information as a warrant, except that it may be signed by a law enforcement officer. If a defendant fails to appear in response to such a summons, a warrant for his <u>or</u> her arrest shall be issued.

§ 4014106. Warrant, Summons, and Arrest; Notification of Rights at Time of Arrest.

Upon arrest the suspect shall be advised of the following rights: that he <u>or</u> /she has the right to remain silent, that any statements made by him <u>or</u> /her may be used against him <u>or</u> /her in Court, that he <u>or</u> /she has the right to obtain counsel at his <u>or</u> /her own expense.

§ 4<u>015107. Warrant, Summons, and Arrest; Search Warrants.</u>

- (a) Eachvery judgeJustice of the District CourtCourt of Central Jurisdiction shall have authority to issue warrants for search and seizure of the premises and property of any person under the jurisdiction of the Court.
- (b) No warrant of search and seizure shall be issued except upon statement of fact sufficient to show probable cause that a search will discover stolen, embezzled, contraband, or otherwise criminally possessed property, property which has been or is being used to commit a criminal offense, or property which constitutes evidence of the commission of a criminal offense. Such probable cause shall be supported by a written and sworn statement based upon reliable information and particularly describing the place or things to be searched and things to be seized.
- (c) Warrants of search and seizure shall only be executed by law enforcement officers.

 The executing officer shall return the warrant to the <u>District CourtCourt of Central</u>

 Jurisdiction within the time limit shown on the face of the warrant, which in no case

shall be longer than ten (10) days from the date of issuance. Warrants not returned within such time limits shall be void.

§ 4016108. Warrant, Summons, and Arrest; Search Without Warrant.

No law enforcement officer shall conduct any search without a valid warrant except incident to making a lawful arrest or with consent of the person being searched, or-person lawfully in possession of the object or place to be searched, or-who is reasonably believed to be in lawful possession or when he or she has probable cause to believe that the person searched may be armed and the officer conducts a frisk search, or when the search is of a moving vehicle and the officer has probabley cause to believe that it contains contraband, stolen, or embezzled property.

§ 4017109. Warrant, Summons, and Arrest; Stop and Frisk.

- (a) A law enforcement officer may stop any person he or /she observes in circumstances that give the law enforcement officer probable cause to suspect that the person has committed, or is committing, or is about to commit an offense involving the use or attempted use of force against a person, or theft, damage, or destruction of property, if the stop is reasonably encessary to obtain or verify an account of the person's presence or conduct or to determine whether to arrest the person.
- (b) A law enforcement officer may stop any person he or /she finds near the scene of anthe offense that the law enforcement officer has probable cause to suspect has just been committed if the law enforcement officer has probable cause to suspect that the person has knowledge of material facts needed to aid to the investigation of the offense, or the stop is reasonably necessary to obtain or verify the person's identity or an account of the offense.
- (c) A law enforcement officer who has lawfully stopped a person under this section may frisk that person and take other reasonable searches if he or she has probable cause to suspect that the person is armed and presently dangerous to the law enforcement officer or another person present, and take possession of any object that the law enforcement officer discovers during the frisk if the law enforcement officer has probable cause to believe the object is a deadly weapon.
- (d) A law enforcement officer who has lawfully stopped a person under this section may demand of the person his <u>or</u> ther name and his <u>or</u> ther present or last address.
- (e) A law enforcement officer who has lawfully stopped a person under this section shall inform the person, as promptly as possible under the circumstances, and in any case before questioning the person, that he or /she is a law enforcement officer and that the stop is not an arrest, but rather a temporary detention for an investigation, and that upon completione of the investigation the person will be released unless he is arrested.

1867 1868 (f) After the authorized purpose of the stop has been accomplished or 30 minutes have 1869 elapsed, whichever occurs first, the law enforcement officer shall allow the person to 1870 go unless he or /she has arrested the person. 1871 1872 § 4018110. Warrant, Summons, and Arrest; Inventory of Seized Property. 1873 1874 1875 Law enforcement officers shall make an inventory of all property seized by warrant or otherwise. 1876 and a copy of such inventory shall be left with the persons from whom the property was taken. 1877 All such property shall be kept in a secure location. 1878 1879 1880 PART D 1881 1882 PRELIMINARY PROCEEDINGS 1883 1884 Section 1885 4151. Time of Arraignment. 1886 4151. Reading of Complaint and Advice of Rights. 1887 4151. Appearance at Arraignment. 1888 4151. Receipt of Pleas at Arraignment. 1889 4151. Record. 1890 4151. - Bail - Release Prior to Trial. 1891 4151. Bail - Release by Law Enforcement Officer. 1892 4151. Dismissal. 4151. List of Witnesses. 1893 1894 4151. Production of Evidentiary Materials for Inspection. 1895 4151. Notice of Interposed Defense. 1896 4151. Suppression of Evidence Illegally Seized or Involuntary Confession or Admission. 1897 4151. Time to Prepare for Trial. 1898 1899 1900 § 4019151. Preliminary Proceedings; Time of Arraignment. 1901 1902 Arraignment shall be held in open court without unnecessary delay after the accused is taken 1903 into custody, and in no instance, shall arraignment be later than 72 hours after an accused is 1904 detained, taken into custody, or held under athe temporary commitment order signed by a 1905 judgeJustice of the District CourtCourt of Central Jurisdiction. 1906 1907 1908 § 4020152. Preliminary Proceedings: Reading of Complaint and Advice of Rights.

42

accused with a copy of the complaint, read to the accused the charges, and determined

Before an accused is required to plead to any criminal charge, the judgeJustice shall provide the

whetherthat he or /she understands the complaint and the section of the Mille Lacs Band Statutes

1909 1910

1911

Annotated which he or /she is charged with violating, including the maximum authorized penalty, and advise the accused that he or /she has the right to remain silent, to secure bail, to be tried by jury, to cross-examine the witnesses against him or /her, to call witnesses in his or /her behalf, to be represented by counsel at his or /her own expense, and that the arraignment will be postponed should he or /she desire to consult with lay or professional counsel.

§ 4021153. Preliminary Proceedings: Appearance at Arraignment.

The accused has the right to appear personally for the arraignment. Hhowever, the accused may elect to appear through counsel.

§ 4022154. Preliminary Proceedings; Receipt of Pleas at Arraignment.

(a) If the accused pleads "not guilty" to the charge, the <u>judgeJustice</u> shall then inform him <u>or</u> her of a trial date and set conditions for bail prior to trial.

(b) If the accused pleads "guilty" to the charge, the <u>judgeJustice</u> shall determine that the plea is made voluntarily and that the accused understands the consequences of the plea, including the rights which he <u>or</u> she is waiving by the plea. The <u>judgeJustice</u> may then impose <u>a</u> sentence, or defer sentencing for a reasonable time, in order to obtain any information he <u>or</u> she deems necessary for imposition of a just sentence. The accused shall be afforded an opportunity to inform the Court of extenuating circumstances or facts that favorin mitigation of the sentence.

(c) If the accused refuses to plead, the <u>judgeJustice</u> shall enter a plea of not guilty on his <u>or</u> ther behalf.

§ 4155. Record.

The Court must prepare and keep a record of all arraignment proceedings.

§ 4023156. Preliminary Proceedings; Bail - Release Prior to Trial.

 Eachvery person charged with any offense before the <u>District CourtCourt of Central Jurisdiction</u> shall be entitled to release from custody, pending trial, under whichever one (1) or more of the following conditions is deemed necessary to reasonably <u>enas</u>sure the appearance of the person at any time lawfully required:

(a) <u>r</u>Release on personal recognizance upon execution by the accused of a written promise to appear at trial and all other lawfully required times:

- 1958 (b) <u>r</u>Release to the custody of a designated person or organization agreeing to <u>enassure</u> 1959 the accused's appearance;-
 - (c) <u>r</u>Release with reasonable restrictions on the travel, association, or place of residence of the accused during the period of release;
 - (d) release after deposit by the accused or a bondsman of the bond, in either cash or other sufficient collateral in an amount specified by the judgeJustice or bail schedule. The judgeJustice, in his or Aher discretion, may require that the accused post only a portion of the total bond. The full sum becomes due if the accused fails to appear as ordered. In all cases wherein the bail is determined to be necessary, bail must be reasonable in amount and the amount shall be sufficient to enessure compliance with the conditions set forth in the bail, not oppressive, commensurate with the nature of the offense charged, considerate of the financial ability of an accused, and considerate of the defendant's record, employment status, and family background; or:
 - (e) <u>rRelease after execution of a bail agreement by two (2) reliable members of the Band who shall appear before a judgeJustice of the District Court Court of Central Jurisdiction and execute whatever agreement is necessary to enassure the appearance of the person at any time lawfully required.</u>

§ 4024157. Preliminary Proceedings; Bail - Release by Law Enforcement Officer.

Any law enforcement officer authorized to do so by the <u>District CourtCourt of Central</u> Jurisdiction may admit an arrested person to bail pursuant to the bail schedule or release upon personal recognizance. The law enforcement officer shall have available a bail schedule prepared by the <u>District CourtCourt of Central Jurisdiction</u> which shall be used for setting money bond, where such condition or release is deemed necessary. Any law enforcement officer who refuses to release an accused on bail, or who specifies a bail condition which the accused is unable to satisfy, shall bring such accused before a <u>judgeJustice of the Court of Central Jurisdiction</u> for review of the release conditions at the first available opportunity and without unnecessary delay.

§ 4025158. Preliminary Proceedings; Dismissal.

 The <u>District</u> Court may either on its own motion or upon the application of the Solicitor General and in furtherance of justice, order a complaint to be dismissed. The reasons for the dismissal shall be set forth in an order entered upon the minutes.

§ 4026159. Preliminary Proceedings; List of Witnesses.

The prosecution shall furnish the defendant a current list of witnesses to be used in connection with the trial. This list shall include the names and addresses of the witnesses.

§ 4027160. Preliminary Proceedings; Production of Evidentiary Materials for Inspection.

Upon a motion of either party, within a reasonable time before trial, the District Court may require all parties to produce all documents, papers, or things that which each party intends to use as evidence at the trial. Inspection of such materials shall take place in the Court's presence. The Court shall exclude from evidence all materials not presented for inspection unless good cause is shown for failure to comply.

At the time of entering a plea of not guilty, or later if for good cause, the District Court permit,

the defendant shall furnish the prosecution written notice of intent to interpose the defense of insanity, self-defense, or alibi. The defendant shall also furnish a list of witnesses to be called in

A defendant may move the District Court to suppress any confession or admission given by him or her on the grounds that it was not voluntary. A defendant may move the District Court to

suppress any evidence obtained by an unlawful search and seizure. Such motions must be in

writing and served upon the prosecution before trial, unless good cause is shown. At least ten

(10) days notice of such motions must be given upon hearing. If the motion is granted, the

confession, admission, or evidence shall not be admitted as evidence against the defendant.

§ 4029162. Preliminary Proceedings; Suppression of Evidence Illegally Seized or

§ 4028161. Preliminary Proceedings; Notice of Interposed Defense.

§ 4030163. Preliminary Proceedings: Time to Prepare for Trial.

After plea, the defendant shall be entitled to a reasonable time to prepare for trial.

Jury Trial. Order of Procedure.

Special Instructions.

PART E

TRIAL

Section

Verdiet.

§ 4031201. Trial; Jury Trial.

support of such defense.

Involuntary Confession or Admission.

Any person accused of an offense for which imprisonment is a possible penalty shall be granted a jury trial, upon his or the request made at the time of arraignment. The judgeJustice shall instruct the jury with regard to the applicable law and the jury shall decide all questions of fact on the basis of that law. The jury shall deliberate in secret and return a verdict of guilty or not guilty. The judgeJustice shall render judgment in accordance with the jury verdict.

§ 4202. Order of Procedure.

The rules of Court procedure relating to the conduct of trials shall apply to trials held pursuant to this subchapter, with the additional provisions set out in 24 MLBS §§ 4203, 4204.

§ 4032203. Trial: Special Instructions.

When the evidence is concluded, if either party desires special instructions to be given to the jury, such party should submit them to the <u>judgeJustice</u> in writing. Outside the presence of the jury, the opposing party or parties and their counsel shall have reasonable time to examine the requested instructions and argue to the Court for their adoption or rejection. The instructions shall then be settled by the <u>judgeJustice</u>.

§ 4<u>033</u>204. <u>Trial;</u> Verdict.

After the close of evidence, the judgeJustice shall render a verdict or in a jury trial, the judgeJustice may direct a verdict of acquittal. Except in case of directed verdict, the jury shall retire to determine a verdict after the charge. All instructions, physical evidence, and notes taken by the jurors shall be available to them. The jury shall remain in the charge of the bailiff appointed by the District Court until discharged by the judgeJustice. During its deliberation, the jury may return to Court to request further instructions from the judgeJustice or request that the Clerk read portions of the transcript of any testimony in the case. The jury must render a verdict of "guilty" by a two-thirds vote or "not guilty" on every allegation in the complaint. After the verdict of the jury has been announced to the judge-Justice, or in case the jury is unable to reach a

PART F

SENTENCE

Section

- **4251. Acquittal.**
- 2092 4251. Penalties.
- 2093 4251. Payment of Fines by Installments.

verdict, the judgeJustice shall discharge the jury.

- 2094 4251. Considerations in Sentencing.
- **4251. Probation.**

2096 4252. Parolee.

§ 4<u>034</u>251. <u>Sentence:</u> Acquittal.

If a judgment of acquittal is rendered the defendant must be immediately released.

§ 4035252. Sentence; Penalties.

(a) Any person who has been convicted in the <u>District CourtCourt of Central Jurisdiction</u> of an offense shall be sentenced to one (1) or a combination of the following penalties:

(1) <u>i</u>Imprisonment for a period not to exceed the maximum permitted by the provision defining the offense, which in no case shall be greater than six (6) months, and which can also include a work or school release program;

(2) <u>aA</u> money fine in an amount not to exceed the maximum permitted by the provision defining the offense, which in no case shall be greater than \$5,000.00 per offense;

(3) <u>c</u>Community <u>s</u>Services for the benefit of the Band; or-

(4) <u>r</u>Rehabilitative measures.

(b) In addition to or in lieu of any of the above penalties, the Court may require an offender who has inflicted injury upon the person or property of another to make restitution or compensate the injured person through the surrender of the property, the payment of money damages, or the performance of any other act for the benefit of the injured party.

§ 4036253. Sentence: Payment of Fines by Installments.

If a convicted offender is unable to pay forthwith a money fine assessed under 24 MLBS § 4035252, the District Court shall allow him or the reasonable installment payments to the Clerk of Court at specified intervals until the entire sum is paid, or sentence him or the rot labor for the benefit of the Band in order to discharge a fine at the rate of \$10.00 per day. If the offender defaults on such payments the Court may finde him or the in contempt of court and imprison him or the accordingly, or after notice to the offender, collect the unpaid balance from the offender's per capita payments or other property.

§ 4037254. Sentence: Considerations in Sentencing.

In determining the character and duration of the sentence which shall be imposed, the <u>District</u> Court shall take into consideration the previous conduct of the defendant, the circumstances under which the offense was committed, and whether the offense was malicious or willful, and whether the offender has made efforts to make amends and shall give due consideration to the extent of the defendant's resources and the needs of his or the dependents.

§ 4038255. Sentence; Probation.

(a) Where a sentence of imprisonment has been imposed on a convicted offender, the <u>District Court of Central Jurisdiction</u> may in its discretion, suspend the serving of such sentence and release the person on probation under any reasonable conditions deemed appropriate by the Court, provided that the period of probation shall not exceed the maximum term of sentence set for such offense.

(b) Any person who violates the terms of his <u>or</u> ther probation may be required by the Court to serve the sentence originally imposed or such part of it as the Court may determine to be suitable, giving consideration to all the circumstances provided that such revocation of probation shall not be ordered without a hearing before the Court at which time the offender shall have the opportunity to explain his or the actions.

§ 4039256. Sentence: Parolee.

(a) Any person who shall, without misconduct, serve one-half of the sentence imposed shall be eligible for parolee under such reasonable conditions as set by the <u>District</u> Court.

(b) Any person who violates the conditions of his <u>or</u> Aher parolee may be required by the Court to serve the whole of the original sentence, provided that such revocation of parolee shall not be ordered without a hearing before the Court at which time the offender shall have the opportunity to explain his or Aher actions.

PART-G

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

- 2181 Section
- 2182 Exclusion of Public from Hearing.
- 2183 Rights of Accused.
- 2184 Disposition in Lieu of Sentence.
- 2185 Records.
- 2186 Violations Heard in Criminal Division.

2188 § 4<u>040</u>301. <u>Juvenile Delinquency</u>; Exclusion of Public from Hearing.

Whenever athe person under the ages of 14 years is accused of committing an offense established under Band lawone of the offenses of this Band Statute, the general public shall be excluded from the hearing, except, under petition of the juvenile, the <u>District</u> Court in its discretion, may hear and determine the case in a public hearing.

§ 4041302. Juvenile Delinquency; Rights of Accused.

The juvenile shall be entitled to have counsel with him or ther at his or ther own expense, shall be allowed to present, confront, and cross-examine witnesses under oath, shall be entitled to adequate notice of charges against him or ther, and the privilege against self-incrimination shall apply to any statement the juvenile may have made before the trial and at the trial. Adequate notice of the charges against a juvenile shall also be given to the parents or guardian of the juvenile. The standard of guilt to be employed is that the juvenile must be found guilty beyond a reasonable doubt.

§ 4042303. Juvenile Delinquency; Disposition in Lieu of Sentence.

In lieu of sentence the <u>District</u> Court may place the juvenile under supervision of a responsible person or institution, selected by the <u>judgeJustice</u> for a designated period or may take such other action as may be deemed advisable in the circumstances.

§ 4043304. Juvenile Delinquency; Records.

(a) All law enforcement records concerning a juvenile, except traffic records, shall not be open to public inspection of their contents <u>or</u> disclosed to the public, unless ordered by the <u>District</u> Court.

(b) All law enforcement records and records of the Court pertaining to a juvenile shall be physically sealed when the youth reaches the age of 18 years. These records shall not be open to inspection except by a written order from the Court.

§ 4044305. Juvenile Delinquency: Violations Heard in Criminal Division.

Exceptions to 24 MLBS § 4042303 are that the following violations may be heard in either the Criminal Division or the Human Resources Division of the <u>District CourtCourt of Central Jurisdiction</u> and the records may be open to inspection if tried in either the Criminal Division on any traffic, liquor law, or fish and game violation.

Section 10. Amending and Re-Enacting Section 17 of Title 3 of Mille Lacs Band Statutes.

Section 17 of Title 3 of Mille Lacs Band Statutes is amended and re-enacted as follows:

§ 17. Passage of Laws.

 (a) The Band Assembly shall conduct formal public hearings on any bill which alters, amends, or repeals Titles 1, 3, 4, and 5, or Chapter 1 of Title 2, and Subchapters 1 to 3 of Chapter 3 of Title 24 of the Mille Lacs Band Statutes. The Band Assembly may conduct formal public hearings on any or all other bills at their discretion. Formal public hearings shall be held either in all appropriate districts of the Band's Reservation or via a media broadcast that is reasonably calculated to be available in each district prior to the time that the Band Assembly seeks to formally act upon said bill. Additionally, each bill shall be posted on the Tribal Registerin a conspicuous location for ten (10) calendar days after said bill has been introduced at a formal public hearing. This provision shall not apply to any bill on which no formal public hearing has been held.

(b) A majority vote of the three (3) District Representatives shall be required for the passage of each bill.

(c) After the formal action of the Band Assembly, no later than 72 hours after said action, each bill shall be personally delivered to the Chief Executive, who shall have five (5) calendar days from the date of receipt to either sign the bill into law, or veto the bill and return it to the Band Assembly with a written veto message containing the objections to the bill. In the event the Chief Executive neither signs the bill nor vetoes it, it shall become law without the Chief Executive's signature after the expiration of five (5) calendar days from date of receipt of the bill.

(d) The Clerk of the Band Assembly shall certify the date and time that each bill has been forwarded to the Chief Executive for action. This date shall be utilized to determine the appropriate five (5) calendar day time period found in subsection (c).

 (e) Any bill which has been vetoed and returned by the Chief Executive shall have a compromise hearing within five (5) calendar days of the return. Failure of the Band Assembly to act within the five (5) calendar days shall halt further action on said bill for 180 calendar days. Should the Band Assembly hold a compromise hearing with the Chief Executive within the allocated time, 15 calendar days shall be available to negotiate an agreement for the bill's passage into law. Should an agreement not be concluded within the allotted time, further action on the bill is precluded for 180 calendar days from said date. Appropriation bills shall be excluded from the above time schedule.

(f) An appropriation bill which has been returned by the Chief Executive shall have a compromise hearing within three (3) calendar days of the return to the Band Assembly. Negotiations shall commence with the Chief Executive on the fourth

2279		calendar day thereafter and shall continue until a compromise has been achieved.
2280		During this time the Band Assembly is precluded from adjourning.
2281		
2282	(g)	A veto by the Chief Executive is a total veto of the entire bill. Sectional vetoes shall
2283		be prohibited pursuant to the provisions of this section.
2284		
2285		
2286	Section 11. Directing the Revisor of Statutes to Update the Following Term Throughout	
2287	Band Sta	itutes.
2288		
2289	The Revisor of Statutes is hereby directed to replace throughout Band statutes the term "Court of	
2290	Central Jurisdiction" with the term "Judicial Branch," "District Court," or "Court of Appeals,"	
2291	whichever is relevant, in consultation with the Judicial Branch. Such replacement must be	
2292	completed	d no later than December 31, 2022.
2293		
2294		
2295	Section 12. Directing the Revisor of Statutes to Update the Following Terms Throughout	
2296	Band Sta	
2297		
2298	The Revis	sor of Statutes is further directed to replace the terms "Justice," "Associate Justice," and
2299		e Justice of the Court of Appeals" with the term "judge" in all sections in which the
2300		trict Court" replaces the term "Court of Central Jurisdiction," in consultation with the
2301		ranch. Such replacement must be completed no later than December 31, 2022.
2302		•
2303		
2304	EFFECT	IVE DATE. This bill shall become effective immediately upon signature, or lack of a
2305	veto, by the Chief Executive pursuant to 3 MLBS § 32.	

Ordinance 43-22 (Band Assembly Bill 20-01-43-22)

Introduced to the Band Assembly on this Twenty-seventh day of April in the year Two thousand twenty-two.

Passed by the Band Assembly on this Twenty-seventh day of April in the year Two thousand twenty-two.

Sheldon Boyd, Speaker of the Assembly

VETO

APPROVED

Date: May 2, 2022

Melanie Benjamin, Chief Executive

OFFICIAL SEAL OF THE BAND