

TITLE 1

GENERAL PROVISIONS

CHAPTER 1-1

ADMINISTRATION OF TRIBAL COURT.....	1
PRELIMINARY PROVISIONS.....	1
§1-1-1 Definitions.....	1
§1-1-2 Citation.....	2
§1-1-3 Constitutional Authority and Name	2
§1-1-4 Prior Inconsistent Ordinances and Code Provisions Repealed	2
§1-1-5 Principles of Construction.....	2
§1-1-6 Records of Court Open to Public Inspection; Exceptions	3
§1-1-7 Specification of Time for Action	3
§1-1-8 Court and Clerk.....	3
JURISDICTION	4
§1-1-9 Scope and Extent.....	4
§1-1-10 Territorial Jurisdiction	4
§1-1-11 Original Jurisdiction.....	4
§1-1-12 Personal Jurisdiction	4
ESTABLISHMENT OF COURTS; JUDGES AND OTHER	
COURT PERSONNEL.....	5
§1-1-13 Establishment of Court	5
§1-1-14 Appointment and Number of Judges of the Nez Perce Tribal Judiciary	6
§1-1-15 Judges - Probationary Period; Selection and Training.....	6
§1-1-16 Eligibility of Persons to Serve as Judges	6
§1-1-17 Judges' Duties and Powers.....	7
§1-1-18 Removal of Judges or Justices for Cause.....	7
§1-1-19 Disqualification or Incapacity	9
§1-1-20 Nez Perce Court of Appeals.....	9
§1-1-21 Court Clerks	10
§1-1-22 Duties of the Court Clerk	11
§1-1-23 Indian Child Welfare Worker	11
§1-1-24 Case Worker	11
§1-1-25 Court Rules	11
JURORS.....	12
§1-1-26 Selection of Jury Panel.....	12
§1-1-27 Time and Manner of Notification	11
§1-1-28 Exemption from Jury Service	11
§1-1-29 List of Eligible Jurors.....	12
§1-1-30 Compensation of Jurors	13
§1-1-31 Number of Jurors	13
§1-1-32 Verdict of Jury	13
§1-1-33 Jurors' Responsibilities	13
§1-1-34 Examination of Jurors	13
§1-1-35 Oath to Trial Jury	14

ATTORNEYS; LEGAL INTERNS; PROSECUTOR	14
§1-1-36 Attorneys - Admission	14
§1-1-37 Attorneys - Suspension	15
§1-1-38 Attorneys - Annual Fees	15
§1-1-39 Attorneys - Pro Hac Vice	16
§1-1-40 Court Bar Roster	16
§1-1-41 Legal Interns	16
§1-1-42 Nez Perce Tribal Prosecutor, Deputy Prosecutor, and Public Defender-Appointment and Duties	16
CONTEMPT	18
§1-1-43 Acts or Failures to Act Which Constitute Contempt of Court.....	18
§1-1-44 Civil Contempt.....	18
§1-1-45 Criminal Contempt.....	19
§1-1-46 Contempt Procedure.....	19
SOVEREIGN IMMUNITY.....	19
§1-1-47 Sovereign Immunity.....	19
CHOICE OF LAW	20
§1-1-48 Choice of Law	20

CHAPTER 1-2

SMALL CLAIMS	1
§1-2-1 Scope and Purpose	1
§1-2-2 Procedure	1
§1-2-3 Mediation and Hearings	1

CHAPTER 1-3

ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION	1
§1-3-1 Scope and Purpose	1
§1-3-2 Matters Subject to Mediation	1
§1-3-3 Application.....	1
§1-3-4 Certification and Compensation of Mediators	2
§1-3-5 Selection of Mediator for Individual Cases	2
§1-3-6 Disqualification	2
§1-3-7 Hearings	3
§1-3-8 Petition to Terminate Mediation	3
§1-3-9 Judgments	4

CHAPTER 1-4

AMENDMENT OF CODE	1
§1-4-1 Definitions.....	1
§1-4-2 Amendment Process.....	1
§1-4-3 Emergencies	3
§1-4-4 Timeline/Coordination	4
§1-4-5 Elimination of BIA Review	4
§1-4-6 Hearings	4

CHAPTER 1-5

LIMITATIONS ON ACTIONS.....	1
§1-5-1 Limitations in General	1
§1-5-2 Criminal Offenses	1
§1-5-3 Contracts	1
§1-5-4 Statutory Liabilities, Trespass, Trover, Replevin, and Fraud	1
§1-5-5 Actions Against Officers, for Penalties, on Bonds, and for Professional Malpractice or for Personal Injuries	2
§1-5-6 Limitations Apply to Tribe	2
§1-5-7 Actions for Other Relief.....	2
§1-5-8 Action, when Commenced.....	3
§1-5-9 Persons under Disabilities	3
§1-5-10 Aliens in Time of War	3
§1-5-11 Reversal Judgment - New Action	4
§1-5-12 Action Stay by Injunction or Code	4
§1-5-13 Actions against directors and stockholders	4

CHAPTER 1-6

NEZ PERCE TRIBAL CIVIL RIGHTS ACT.....	1
§1-6-1 Title	1
§1-6-2 Civil Rights of Persons Within Tribal Jurisdiction	1

CHAPTER 1-7

TRIBAL NOTICE	1
§1-7-1 Findings.....	1
§1-7-2 Purpose.....	1
§1-7-3 Notice Required	1
§1-7-4 Manner and Timing of Notice.....	1
§1-7-5 Tribal Participation Following Notice	2
§1-7-6 Information Sharing and Consultation.....	2
§1-7-7 Timeliness of Participation Determinations.....	2
§1-7-8 Failure to Give Notice Not Jurisdictional or Waiver of Rights.....	2
§1-7-9 Late Notice.....	2
§1-7-10 Civil Sanctions	3
§1-7-11 Jurisdiction	3
§1-7-12 Sovereign Immunity.....	3

CHAPTER 1-8

PEACEMAKER COURT

§1-8-1 Establishment of Peacemaker Court	1
§1-8-2 Definitions.....	1
§1-8-3 Qualifications of Peacemakers.....	2
§1-8-4 Selection and Appointment of Peacemaker Section Committee and	

	of Peacemakers	3
§1-8-5	Role of Peacemakers	5
§1-8-6	Duties of Peacemakers	6
§1-8-7	Peacemaker Handbook.....	7
§1-8-8	Matters Which May Be Heard by Peacemaker Court.....	7
§1-8-9	Powers of the Peacemaker Court	8
§1-8-10	Resolutions.....	8
§1-8-11	Peacemaker Court Services Requested by Parties Not Subject to the Jurisdiction of the Nez Perce Tribal Court or Other Specialty Court	9

TITLE 1
GENERAL PROVISIONS
CHAPTER 1-1
ADMINISTRATION OF TRIBAL COURT

PRELIMINARY PROVISIONS

§1-1-1 Definitions

The following definitions will apply to this code:

(a) "Business day" means any day in which the business of the Nez Perce Tribe is normally conducted and excluding weekends and holidays.

(b) "Child or minor" means a person who is less than eighteen (18) years old and has not been emancipated by order of a court of competent jurisdiction.

(c) "Code" shall mean the Code of the Nez Perce Tribe and "chapter" shall mean an individual code chapter such as the "Criminal Offenses Chapter," "Civil Procedures Chapter," etc.

(d) "Guardian ad litem" means a guardian who is appointed to represent a party for the purpose of actual, threatened or contemplated litigation.

(e) "Indian" means a member of any Indian tribe, band, group, pueblo or community recognized by the United States and any Alaskan native as defined in the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, 43 U.S.C. §1601-1628.

(f) "In-lieu fishing site" means certain federal lands along the Columbia River designated by the federal government via PL 79-14 for Indian treaty fishing activities in lieu of usual and accustomed fishing placed inundated by construction of Bonneville Dam. (definition was added by NPTEC 5/25/10 the addition changed the numerical order of the following subsections)

(g) "Member of the Nez Perce Tribe" shall include a person whose name appears on the membership roll of the Nez Perce Tribe.

(h) "Nez Perce Tribal Executive Committee," "Executive Committee" or "NPTEC" shall mean the Nez Perce Tribal Executive Committee as described in Article VI of the Constitution and By-Laws of the Nez Perce Tribe.

(i) "Party" means any person having a legal interest in or anything which is the subject of a legal action. A party shall not include any person who may be affected indirectly or consequently by the proceedings but has no legal interest in such proceedings.

(j) "Person" includes but is not limited to, natural persons, corporations, partnerships, trusts, unincorporated business associations, governmental entities, Indian tribes and any other organization or entity involved in private, commercial, or non-profit activity.

(k) "Proceedings" in the Tribal Court shall mean or include all arraignments in criminal cases and all hearings and trials in civil and criminal cases before the Court. (added by NPTEC 1/12/16)

(l) "Reservation" shall include all lands within the exterior boundaries of the Nez Perce Reservation as defined in Article III of the Constitution and By-Laws of the Nez Perce Tribe.

(m) "Treaty fishing access site (tfas)" means certain federal lands along the Columbia River designated or acquired by the federal government via Public Law PL 100-581 for Indian treaty fishing activities in lieu of usual and accustomed fishing places inundated by the construction of Bonneville, The Dalles and John Day Dams. (definition was added by NPTEC 5/25/10 the addition changed the numerical order of the following subsections)

(n) "Tribal Police" means BIA Law Enforcement, tribal police officers, or any other peace officer authorized by the Nez Perce Tribe to enforce the laws of the tribe.

(o) "Tribe" shall mean the Nez Perce Tribe unless another or no specific Indian tribe is clearly intended.

(p) "Court" or "Tribal Court" means the Tribal Court of the Nez Perce Tribe unless another court is clearly intended.

(q) "Tribal member" means any person enrolled as a member of the Nez Perce Tribe unless another tribe is clearly intended.

§1-1-2 Citation

This code shall be known as the Nez Perce Tribal Code and may be cited as "N.P.T.C."

§1-1-3 Constitutional Authority and Name

This code is adopted pursuant to the authority vested in the Nez Perce Tribal Executive Committee under Article VIII of the Constitution and By-Laws of the Nez Perce Tribe.

§1-1-4 Prior Inconsistent Ordinances and Code Provisions Repealed

Any ordinances or codes previously adopted by the Nez Perce Tribal Executive Committee which are in conflict with this code are hereby repealed.

§1-1-5 Principles of Construction

In this code:

(a) masculine words shall include the feminine and singular words shall include the plural and vice versa, unless another meaning is clearly stated;

(b) words shall be given their plain meaning and technical words shall be given their usually understood meaning where no other definition is specified;

(c) whenever a term is defined for a specific section or chapter, that definition shall apply to all sections and chapters of this code unless a contrary meaning is clearly intended;

(d) provisions shall be construed as a whole to give effect to all its parts (i.e. titles, chapters, sections, etc...) in a logical, consistent manner; and

(e) if any provisions of this code or their application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of this code, or the applications of the affected provisions to other persons or circumstances is not affected.

§1-1-6 Records of Court Open to Public Inspection; Exceptions

Except for files and records in adoptions, incompetency proceedings, juvenile court matters and records sealed by court order, the files and records of the courts of the Nez Perce Tribe shall be open for public inspection. The Court may authorize inspection of closed files and records upon motion and showing of extraordinary need.

§1-1-7 Specification of Time for Action

When, pursuant to this code:

(a) the doing of an act within a specified time period is required or authorized, the period of time indicated shall commence on the next day following the act which initiated the time period.

(b) the doing of an act between certain dates, or from one date to another, is allowed or prohibited, the period of time indicated shall include both dates specified. The first date specified designates the first day of the period and the second date specified designates the last day of the period.

§1-1-8 Court and Clerk

(a) The Court shall be deemed always open for the purpose of filing any pleading or other proper paper, of issuing and returning mesne and final process, and of making and directing all interlocutory motions, orders, and rules.

(b) All acts or proceedings other than those closed to the public pursuant to this code or sealed by order of the presiding judge shall be done or conducted in open session and on the record, whether conducted at the Court in Lapwai, Kamiah, or at any other place within the reservation. The judge may not engage in ex-parte communications with either party or either party's attorney in a matter which is before the Tribal Court, with the exception of those matters which may be conducted ex-parte pursuant to this Code, or limited communications required for scheduling, administrative purposes or emergencies that do not deal with substantive matters.
(amended by NPTEC 1/12/16)

(c) All motions and application in the clerk's office for issuing mesne process, for issuing final process to enforce and execute judgments, for entering defaults or judgments by default, and for other proceedings which do not require allowance or order of the Court are grantable of course by the clerk; but the clerk's action be suspended or altered or rescinded by the Court upon cause shown.

(d) Immediately upon the entry of an order or judgment the clerk shall serve a notice of the entry by mail in the manner provided for in this code upon each party who is not in default for failure to appear and shall make a note in the docket of the mailing. Any party may in addition serve a notice of such entry in the manner provided in this code for the service of papers. Lack of notice of the entry by the clerk does not affect the time to appeal or relieve a party for failure to appeal within the time allowed except as authorized by the Court.

JURISDICTION

§1-1-9 Scope and Extent

The judicial power of the Nez Perce Tribe shall be vested in the tribal judiciary of the Nez Perce Tribe and shall extend to all cases and controversies in law and equity, arising under the Constitution, By-Laws, laws and regulations of the Nez Perce Tribe, or to which an Indian or Indian owned property is a party.

§1-1-10 Territorial Jurisdiction

(a) The territorial jurisdiction of the Nez Perce Tribe shall include all land within the exterior boundaries of the Nez Perce Reservation as defined under Article III of the Nez Perce Tribe's Constitution and By-Laws, and to the greatest extent permissible by law, such other lands as have been or may be added to the reservation, held in trust by the United States for the Nez Perce Tribe or its members or which consist of usual and accustomed fishing locations, in-lieu fishing sites, and treaty fishing access sites (tfas) of the Nez Perce Tribe or open and unclaimed lands. (amended by NPTEC 5/25/10)

(b) The jurisdiction of the courts of the Nez Perce Tribe shall extend beyond the Nez Perce Tribe's territorial jurisdiction as set forth above to the extent permissible by law.

§1-1-11 Original Jurisdiction

The Nez Perce Tribal Court shall have original jurisdiction over all:

- (a) crimes committed by any Indian within the Nez Perce Reservation;
- (b) violations of the Nez Perce Tribe Fish and Game laws committed by a member of the Nez Perce Tribe outside the Nez Perce Reservation at any usual and accustomed fishing place or upon open and unclaimed lands; and
- (c) any and all violations of the Nez Perce Tribal Code committed by a member of the Nez Perce Tribe outside the Nez Perce Reservation at any in-lieu site or any treaty fishing access site (tfas); and (added by NPTEC 5/25/10)
- (d) civil actions at law or in equity, involving any person or entity and arising under the Constitution, By-laws, laws and regulations of the Nez Perce Tribe, or to which an Indian or Indian owned property is a party.

§1-1-12 Personal Jurisdiction

- (a) The Nez Perce Tribe shall have civil jurisdiction over:
 - (1) any person residing or present within the reservation or land protected by treaty with the United States government;
 - (2) any person who transacts, conducts, or performs any business or activity within the reservation by being present on the reservation or by mail, phone, broadcast, cable either in person or by an agent or representative;

- (3) any person who owns, uses or possesses any real or personal property situated within the reservation, for any civil cause of action arising from such ownership, use or possession;
 - (4) any person who commits a tortious act or engages in tortious conduct within the reservation;
 - (5) persons under the age of eighteen (18) years who are eligible for membership in any federally-recognized tribe; (amended by NPTEC 4/28/15)
 - (6) children and their parent(s), guardian, legal custodians or other persons with responsibility for or control of the child who leave the exterior boundaries of the reservation and over whom the Court had jurisdiction at the time they left;
 - (7) any real or personal property located on the reservation, the determination of ownership thereof or rights therein or to determine the application of such property to the satisfaction of a claim for which the owner of the property may be liable; and
 - (8) all causes of action, which involve either the tribe, its officers, agents, employees, property or enterprises, a member of the tribe, a member of a federally recognized tribe, or any other matter which effects the interest or rights of the tribe.
- (b) The Nez Perce Tribe shall have criminal jurisdiction over:
- (1) all crimes committed by any Indian within the boundaries of the Nez Perce Reservation; and
 - (2) all violations of the Nez Perce Fish and Wildlife Code committed by a member of the Nez Perce Tribe outside the Nez Perce Reservation at any usual and accustomed fishing place or upon open and unclaimed lands.

ESTABLISHMENT OF COURTS; JUDGES AND OTHER COURT PERSONNEL

§1-1-13 Establishment of Court

There is hereby established the Nez Perce Tribal Court. The Court shall exercise the jurisdiction of the Nez Perce Tribe including any civil, criminal or juvenile action.

§1-1-14 Appointment and Number of Judges of the Nez Perce Tribal Judiciary

The Nez Perce Tribal Court shall consist of one chief judge and as many associate judges as the Nez Perce Tribal Executive Committee shall appoint.

§1-1-15 Judges - Probationary Period; Selection and Training

(a) The Nez Perce Tribal Executive Committee shall appoint for a probationary term of ninety (90) days, a chief judge and one or more associate judges who shall be empowered to act in the absence of the chief judge. During such probationary term, the chief judge or any associate judge may be removed by the Nez Perce Tribal Executive Committee without cause.

(b) Following satisfactory completion of their probationary term, judges may be appointed by NPTEC to a regular term of four years; provided that during such term, a chief judge or associate judge may be removed by NPTEC for cause.

(c) Any judge may be reappointed for any number of terms by the Nez Perce Tribal Executive Committee. Any judge who is not subject to removal for cause **may** be reappointed for a subsequent term of 4 years.

(d) The Chief and Associate Judge(s) of the Tribal Court shall be required to complete and provide to the Law and Order Executive Officer evidence of completion of 30 hours of state-bar approved Continuing Legal Education (CLE) training every three years, including no less than 10 hours of state-bar approved CLE training in subject matter relevant to the practice of law before a tribal court, and no less than 3 hours of ethics training as a minimum for continuing in their positions. (amended by NPTEC 1/12/16)

§1-1-16 Eligibility of Persons to Serve as Judges

(a) Any person, who has attained the age of twenty-five years, has graduated from an accredited law school, is a member of the bar of any state and has 3 years of judicial experience and/or has at least 10 years of experience as a practicing attorney shall be eligible to serve as chief judge of the Tribal Court. When there are otherwise equally qualified candidates for chief judge, those persons who have experience in tribal courts will be given preference in hiring decisions. (Amended by NPTEC 09/13/2022)

(b) Any person, who has attained the age of twenty-five years, has graduated from an accredited law school and is a member of the bar of any state shall be eligible to serve as an associate judge of the Tribal Court. Prior experience as a judge or in litigation shall be preferred.

(c) The chief judge may appoint a judge pro tempore of the Nez Perce Tribal Court as necessary. A judge pro tempore shall meet the minimum requirements of an appointed associate judge with tribal court experience preferred. (Amended by NPTEC 12/26/12)

(d) No person having been convicted of a crime shall be eligible to be chief judge or associate judge of the Tribal Court.

§1-1-17 Judges' Duties and Powers

(a) The chief judge shall have general supervisory powers over the Tribal Court.

(b) The chief judge may assign an associate judge or a judge pro tempore to hear and adjudge a particular case. A judge designated by the chief judge shall hear and determine each matter filed in the Nez Perce Tribal Court. If the chief judge is a party to any case before the Tribal Court or Court of Appeals, the most senior associate judge shall appoint a judge pro tempore to hear and adjudge that case.

(c) The chief judge shall be responsible for administration of the courts, shall assign cases, and insure management of the Court's calendar and business. The chief judge may designate an associate judge to act in his absence.

(addition of subsection (d) and (e) adopted by NPTEC 5/28-29/02)

(d) The chief judge shall prescribe all necessary rules concerning:

- (1) The application process for the selection of Tribal Court of Appeals justices.
- (2) Training of Tribal Court judges, Tribal Court of Appeals justices, and court clerks.
- (3) The operation of the Tribal Court, subject to the rules being in compliance with NPTEC-approved administrative policies and procedures for the Court's operation. (amended by NPTEC 1/12/16)
- (4) The operation of the Tribal Court of Appeals.

The rules shall be approved by the Nez Perce Tribal Executive Committee prior to becoming effective and shall be consistent with the provisions of this Code.

(e) On an annual basis, the chief judge with the assistance of the associate judges shall submit a report to the Nez Perce Tribe Office of Legal Counsel of recommended amendments to the Nez Perce Tribal Code, which are deemed necessary for the efficient function of the Tribal Court, the Tribal Court of Appeals, and the exercise of justice.

§1-1-18 Removal of Judges or Justices for Cause (section amended by NPTEC action 5/28-29/02)

(a) In order to remove a judge of the Tribal Court or a justice of the Court of Appeals for cause, a written complaint recommending such removal for cause shall be prepared by the Nez Perce Tribal Executive Committee Office of Legal Counsel at the direction of the Nez Perce Tribal Executive Committee Chairman. Such complaint shall set forth with specificity the facts constituting the basis for such removal. Copies of such complaint shall be delivered to the accused judge or justice, the Nez Perce Tribal Executive Committee, and the Law and Order Subcommittee.

(b) Sufficient cause for such action shall include any of the following:

- (1) use of intoxicants or illegal drugs while on duty or to the extent that the person's capacity to perform duties of the position are impaired;
- (2) behavior reflecting adversely on the position of the judge or justice of the Nez Perce Tribe, or subject to sanction by the licensing authority of the State in which the judge or justice is licensed to practice law or constituting a violation of the Code of Judicial Conduct approved by the American Bar Association;
- (3) conviction of any offense other than minor traffic violations;
- (4) desertion of office;
- (5) blatant and repeated violations of the civil rights of persons appearing before the Tribal Court or Court of Appeals; or
- (6) a pattern of undignified and/or discourteous conduct towards litigants, jurors, witnesses, lawyers and others with whom the judge deals in an official capacity; (added by NPTEC 1/12/16)

(7) failure to maintain licensure in good standing with a state bar; or (added by NPTEC 1/12/16)

(8) the judge or justice fails to comply with his oath of office and duties.

(c) The complaint shall be investigated by an independent investigator hired by the tribe who shall report his findings and recommendations within ten (10) business days to NPTEC.

(d) A hearing shall be held by NPTEC within ten (10) business days after its receipt of the report from the Office of Legal Counsel and after due notice to the judge or justice involved. At the hearing, the accused judge or justice shall be provided the opportunity to hear and answer all charges made against him, and to present evidence in his defense. Removal can occur only with a majority vote by the members of NPTEC. An action taken by NPTEC to remove a judge or justice is final and not subject to any appeal.

(e) The court clerk shall report any removal for cause under this section to the state bar or bars of which the removed judge or justice is a member.

(f) The chief judge shall periodically review the qualifications of all judges and justices to ensure that continue to be qualified to continue in their duties.

(1) If the chief judge determines that a judge or a justice is no longer qualified to serve as judge or justice, the chief judge shall provide a written report setting forth with specificity the reasons to NPTEC.

§1-1-19 Disqualification or Incapacity

(a) A judge shall disqualify himself from acting in any judicial proceeding in which he has any direct interest or when any party in the proceeding is a relative by marriage or blood in the first or second degree. A judge may otherwise disqualify himself when he believes he is unable to be an impartial fact finder in any case.

(b) Disqualification of a judge may be petitioned for by any party to a proceeding by filing a motion setting forth with specificity the reasons for the disqualification. The judge shall refer such a petition to another judge for decision. Such a motion shall only be granted when an actual basis exists that indicates that actual conflict or bias exists so as the judge will be unable to be impartial in a case. (amended by NPTEC action 5/28-29/02)

(1) If such a motion to disqualify is denied, the case shall be heard by the original judge in question.

(c) In case of death, illness, incapacity or removal of an associate or pro tempore judge during the course of a trial, the chief judge shall order a new trial and designate another judge to preside.

§1-1-20 Nez Perce Court of Appeals (amendments to section approved by NPTEC 5/28-29/02)

(a) The Nez Perce Tribal Court of Appeals is hereby established and granted jurisdiction to hear and determine all appeals from the Nez Perce Tribal Court. Unless otherwise prohibited by this Code or other regulations, ordinances, or resolutions, a party aggrieved by a

final judgment or order of the Tribal Court shall be entitled to appeal to the Nez Perce Court of Appeals. The Appeals Court shall:

- (1) consist of three (3) justices who have not participated in the case being appealed and are selected randomly by the chief judge. If the decision being appealed is that of the chief judge, an associate judge shall randomly select the justices;
- (2) hear an appealed case and other motions via telephonic or video hearing;
 - (A) A party may move in a timely fashion to have an appealed case or other motion heard at the location of the Nez Perce Tribe Court by demonstrating a compelling reason why such a request is necessary to prevent prejudice to the movant. Any hearing on such a motion shall be via telephone or video conference.
- (3) delegate a presiding justice to be chosen by the three (3) justice panel;
- (4) rule on all properly filed motions filed during the pendency of an appeal no later than two (2) weeks before a scheduled hearing on the merits of the appeal; and
- (5) issue written appellate opinions within three (3) months of the appeals hearing that comply with NPTC § 2-9-8.

(b) Any person who has attained the age of twenty-five years, has graduated from an accredited law school, is a member in good standing of the bar of any state, and has at least three years of legal experience shall be eligible to serve as a justice for the Nez Perce Court of Appeals.

(c) The chief judge shall nominate all candidates to serve as justices to the Nez Perce Tribal Executive Committee for confirmation and approval.

(d) Justices of the Nez Perce Court of Appeals are subject to removal for cause as provided in NPTC § 1-1-18.

(e) A justice shall disqualify himself from acting in any judicial proceeding in which he has any direct interest or when any party in the proceeding is a relative by marriage or blood in the first or second degree. A justice may otherwise disqualify himself when he believes he is unable to be unbiased in any case.

- (1) Any party may move to disqualify a justice by setting forth with specificity the reasons for the disqualification. Such a motion shall only be granted when evidence of an actual conflict or bias exists.
- (2) A motion to disqualify a justice shall be referred to the Chief Judge of the Tribal Court, who shall only hear the issue of disqualification.

(f) In case of death, illness, incapacity or removal of a justice, the Chief Judge shall designate another justice to preside and may grant other necessary relief as necessary to avoid prejudice to a party.

§1-1-21 Court Clerks

- (a) The court clerk and any deputy clerks shall be appointed in accordance with tribal policies and procedures.
- (b) The court clerk and any deputy clerks shall:
- (1) be twenty-one (21) years of age or older and of good moral character;
 - (2) have never been convicted of a felony or of a misdemeanor within the year prior to appointment;
 - (3) have demonstrated competence in the skills essential to the preparation and maintenance of court records, including word processing and
 - (4) computer docketing skills, filing skills and basic understanding of court procedure;
 - (5) have obtained a high school diploma or equivalent experience;
 - (6) be bondable; and
 - (7) be a notary public or become a notary public within six (6) months following hiring.

§1-1-22 Duties of the Court Clerk

The court clerk and any deputy clerks shall:

- (a) supervise the receipt and maintenance of all court records, files and dockets;
- (b) keep a record of all proceedings of the Court;
- (c) administer oaths and affirmations;
- (d) collect and account for all fines, bail or bond money, fees or other funds which come to the Court, issue receipts and promptly deliver such funds to the finance department;
- (e) assist the Court in the preparation and issuance of documents at the direction of any tribal court judge; and
- (f) perform other functions as directed by the chief judge.

§1-1-23 Indian Child Welfare Worker

NPTEC shall appoint an Indian child welfare worker to carry out the duties and responsibilities set forth in this code and to perform such other duties in connection with the care or custody of children as the Court may require.

§1-1-24 Case Worker

A case worker shall be a case worker or social worker employed by or authorized to act on behalf of the tribe to carry out the duties and responsibilities set forth in this code and to

perform such other duties in connection with the welfare of individuals as the Court may require.

§1-1-25 Court Rules

The Nez Perce Tribal Court and all courts established under this chapter may from time to time prescribe rules for the conduct of court business. Such rules shall be consistent with and supplement the NPTEC-approved policies and procedures, manuals, handbooks, etc., for the operation of the Tribal Court as well as the rules of procedure and other provisions of this code. Copies of such rules shall be made available for public inspection and copying. (amended by NPTEC 1/12/16)

JURORS

§1-1-26 Selection of Jury Panel

In January of each year, the court clerk shall select at least fifty (50) names from the list of eligible jurors and each shall be notified of his or her selection. This selected list shall comprise the trial jury list for the ensuing year from which jury panels shall be selected from time to time. A jury panel shall consist of not less than eighteen (18) names. The selection from the list of eligible jurors shall be by lot or some other means of random impartial selection.

§1-1-27 Time and Manner of Notification

Those persons who are selected to serve on a jury panel shall be notified at a reasonable time prior to the trial date and the notice shall state the date, time and place they are to report for jury duty. Written notice shall be mailed or delivered to the prospective juror in person and proof of service filed.

§1-1-28 Excusing or Postponing Jury Duty (Amended by NPTEC 7/8/14)

- (a) The following persons are exempt from jury duty:
 - (1) Nez Tribal Executive Committee (NPTEC) Members - tribal members who are actively sitting as NPTEC members shall be exempt from jury service.
 - (2) Members of police departments.
- (b) In addition, the judge may excuse the prospective jurors as described below:
 - (1) A person who is sixty-five (65) years of age or older excused if the person indicates that he or she wishes to be excused. This excusal shall be permanent.
 - (2) Anyone who is incapable, by reason of mental or physical infirmity, of rendering satisfactory jury service.
- (c) The judge may determine that the person requesting to be excused, may instead have their jury service postponed.

§1-1-29 List of Eligible Jurors

(a) The court clerk shall be responsible for developing a list of eligible jurors annually.

(b) The jury list shall be drawn from the names of all tribal members residing within the 1855 reservation boundaries who are eighteen (18) years or older and any tribal employee eighteen (18) years or older.

§1-1-30 Compensation of Jurors

Each juror who is called and reports for jury duty or who serves on a jury shall be entitled to receive such fees for daily service and/or mileage if any, as established by court rule.

§1-1-31 Number of Jurors

(a) A jury shall consist of six (6) persons seated by the judge selected from the jury list. The Court may allow one or two additional jurors to be chosen as alternate jurors. In the event an alternate juror is chosen he shall be treated as a regular juror in all respects unless dismissed by direction of the Court prior to the jury's deliberation.

(b) When the jury has been seated, the jurors' oath shall be administered by the judge.

§1-1-32 Verdict of Jury

The verdict of the jury may be rendered by a majority vote of four (4) jurors in a civil case but must be unanimous in a criminal case. In the event the jury shall be unable to agree upon a verdict within a reasonable period of time and shall declare to the Court that they are hopelessly deadlocked, the Court shall declare a mistrial and discharge the jury. In the event a mistrial is declared and the jury discharged, the case shall be set for a new trial before a different jury as soon as practicable unless the prosecution should move the Court for dismissal of the case, and such motion is granted by the Court.

§1-1-33 Jurors' Responsibilities

The Court may order the jury to view the premises where the offense or other material facts occurred. The Court may order the discharge of a juror who becomes sick or is otherwise unable to perform his duty and substitute an alternate juror. In the absence of an alternate and the failure of the parties to stipulate to continue the trial with five (5) or less jurors, the jury shall be discharged, and a new jury shall be formed to hear the case.

§1-1-34 Examination of Jurors

(a) Prior to voir dire examination by the attorneys of the parties, the Court may conduct a preliminary examination of all prospective jurors. Following examination of the jury by the Court, if any, the plaintiff and defense, in that order, shall have the opportunity to ask questions of the prospective jurors to determine if there is any reason why a particular candidate for the jury should not be seated as a juror.

(b) Either party may challenge any prospective juror for cause based upon bias or inability to sit as a fair and impartial juror. The Court shall make all final determinations of law and fact on any challenges for cause. The number of challenges for cause by either party is unlimited.

- (c) A person is unable to sit as a fair and impartial juror under this section if he:
- (1) is not a tribal member residing on or near the Nez Perce Reservation or an employee of the tribe, and eighteen (18) years of age;
 - (2) is incapable, by reason of physical or mental disability of rendering satisfactory jury service;
 - (3) is unable to read, speak and understand the English language; and
 - (4) has lost his right to vote because of a criminal conviction.

(d) A person is biased under this section if he has a state of mind in reference to the case, or to either of the parties which in the exercise of a sound discretion on the part of the Court, leads to the inference that he will not act with entire impartiality.

(e) When both sides have completed their voir dire questioning of the prospective jurors and alternates, each side shall exercise its preemptory challenges. Each party shall have four (4) preemptory challenges with which they may disqualify any prospective juror and need not state any reason for so doing.

§1-1-35 Oath to Trial Jury

After the six (6) members of the jury and the alternate, if applicable, have been selected and seated, the Court shall administer an oath by which the jury swears or affirms that it will act fairly and impartially in the trial it will hear.

ATTORNEYS; LEGAL INTERNS

§1-1-36 Attorneys – Admission

(a) Any person appearing as a party in any civil, criminal or juvenile action shall have the right to be represented by an attorney of his own choice at his own expense.

(b) Any attorney who is licensed to practice in any state or the District of Columbia is eligible to be admitted to practice before the courts of the Nez Perce Tribe.

(c) To practice before the courts of the Nez Perce Tribe, an attorney must certify:
(amended by NPTEC 1/12/16)

- (1) that he is eligible to be admitted to the Court;
- (2) that he will abide by the rules of the courts of the Nez Perce Tribe and any orders issued by such courts; and
- (3) that he has never in the past been convicted of any crime.

(d) Upon receipt of an application for admission to practice before the courts of the Nez Perce Tribe, the chief judge shall review the application and may investigate into the truth of the matters contained therein. If satisfied that the applicant meets the qualifications set forth herein, the chief judge shall notify the attorney that he has been admitted to practice.

(e) The chief judge shall require any attorney admitted to practice before the courts of the Nez Perce Tribe to take the following oath either orally or in writing:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support the Constitution and laws of the United States and support and defend the Nez Perce treaties, constitution and laws of the Nez Perce Tribe, and that I will maintain proper respect for the courts and judicial officers of the Nez Perce Tribe."

(f) An attorney may appear in person to take the oath prescribed herein or may subscribe his signature to the oath and forward it to the chief judge. Upon administering the oath, the Court shall issue a certificate of admission to practice before the courts of the Nez Perce Tribe.

(g) All persons employed as attorneys in the Law and Justice Department shall be required to complete and provide to the Law and Order Executive Officer evidence of completion of 30 hours of state-bar approved Continuing Legal Education (CLE) training every three years, including no less than 10 hours of state-bar approved CLE training in subject matter relevant to the practice of law before a tribal court, and no less than 3 hours of ethics training as a minimum for continuing their positions. (added by NPTEC 1/12/16)

§1-1-37 Attorneys – Suspension

(a) The chief judge may suspend or disbar any attorney from practice before the courts of the Nez Perce Tribe after due notice and a hearing if such attorney shall be found guilty of the following:

- (1) a violation of his oath to the Court;
- (2) suspension or disbarment from practice before any state, federal or tribal court;
- (3) a violation of the rules of professional conduct of any state bar to which he is a member; and
- (4) the conviction of a felony. (amended by NPTEC 2/14/17)

(b) All suspensions and disbarments from practicing before the Nez Perce Tribal Court shall be for a period as determined by the judge.

(c) The court clerk shall report all suspensions and disbarments from the Tribal Court to the licensing authority of each jurisdiction in which the affected attorney is licensed.

(d) Any attorney who has been suspended from the Nez Perce Tribal Court may appeal to the Nez Perce Tribal Court of Appeals.

§1-1-38 Attorneys - Annual Fees

As a condition of admittance to practice before the courts of the Nez Perce Tribe, an attorney shall pay a fee of \$50.00 unless waived by the tribal court chief judge. On February 1st of each year thereafter, the attorney shall pay to the Court \$50.00 as an annual fee. Any attorney failing to pay such annual fee by February 1 of each year shall forfeit the right to practice before the courts of the Nez Perce Tribe until formally readmitted. The Chief Court Clerk/designee shall

keep timely and accurate records of attorneys admitted to practice in the Court and shall remove all attorneys from the admittance list who have not paid annual fees as required herein by February 1 of each year and notify the attorney in writing of his or her removal from the admittance list. (amended by NPTEC 1/12/16)

§1-1-39 Attorneys – Pro Hac Vice

A judge of a court of the Nez Perce Tribe may waive the formal admission procedure and payment of the annual fee as required herein only on motion of an attorney making an appearance for the limited purpose of a single, specific case, and only if such attorney is associated in such case with an attorney who is formally admitted to practice before the courts of the Nez Perce Tribe. Any attorney wishing to appear in Tribal Court under this section shall submit a \$50.00 filing fee with the motion provided above.

§1-1-40 Court Bar Roster

The clerk of the Court of the Nez Perce Tribe shall maintain a roster of all attorneys admitted to the Tribal Court.

§1-1-41 Legal Interns

Any person who has obtained a legal intern license under the Idaho State Bar Commission Rules shall be eligible to practice in the Nez Perce Tribal Court provided the supervisory attorney of any such person is eligible to practice before the Court. A legal intern admitted to practice before the Tribal Court under this section shall be considered an attorney while engaged in such practice and for the purposes of this code.

§1-1-42 Law and Order Executive Officer, Nez Perce Tribal Prosecutor, Deputy Prosecutor, and Public Defender, Conflict Prosecutor and Public Defender, Child Support Enforcement Attorney-Appointment and Duties (section amended by NPTEC 1/12/16)

(a) Prior to the beginning work for the Tribe, the following positions must be appointed by resolution of Nez Perce Tribal Executive Committee:

- (1) the Law and Order Executive Officer (LOEO) to oversee the Law and Justice Department (Department). The LOEO shall directly supervise the Chief Judge, Tribal Prosecutor and Tribal Public Defender, conflict Prosecutor(s) and Public Defender(s) and other program managers in the Department in regards to administrative matters, and have the authority to develop comprehensive written policies and procedures which must be approved by the NPTEC, as well as other documents such as written guidelines to assure the integrity, fairness, consistency, independence, timeliness and transparency of all entities within the Law and Justice Department. The LOEO shall be law-trained and possess a license to practice law from any state.
- (2) the Prosecutor and Deputy Prosecutor(s) for the Nez Perce Tribe to pursue criminal prosecutions and other matters on behalf of the Nez Perce Tribe. The Prosecutor and any Deputy Prosecutor(s) shall be law trained and possess a license to practice law from any state.

- (3) the Public Defender and Deputy Public Defender(s) for the Nez Perce Tribe to provide free public defense services to eligible criminal defendants in the Nez Perce Tribal Court. The Public Defender and any Deputy Public Defender(s) shall be law trained and possess a license to practice law in from any state.
- (4) Conflict Public Defender(s) and Conflict Prosecutor(s), who shall be law-trained and possess a license to practice law in any state. These attorneys may represent either the Nez Perce Tribe or eligible criminal defendants in the Nez Perce Tribal Court when a conflict of interest exists for both the Prosecutor and the Deputy Prosecutor, or for both the Public Defender and the Deputy Public Defender, in a case before the Nez Perce Tribal Court. Prior to appointment in any case, conflict counsel must be under a contract approved by resolution of the NPTEC.
- (5) a Child Support Enforcement attorney(s) who shall be law-trained and possess a license to practice law in any state to assist in the enforcement of laws pertaining to the Tribe's Child Support Enforcement Program.

(b) No such attorney shall be appointed unless the appointee is admitted to practice before the Court as provided herein.

(c) The Prosecutor and Public Defender and any conflict Prosecutor(s) or Public Defender(s) shall be under the supervision of the Law and Order Executive Officer, the Deputy Prosecutor and the Child Support Enforcement Attorney shall be under the supervision of the Prosecutor, and the Deputy Public Defender shall be under the direct supervision of the Public Defender. Decisions regarding which cases will be charged and the manner in which prosecution is conducted will be made at the discretion of the Prosecutor/conflict Prosecutor. Decisions regarding the manner in which a defense is to be conducted will be made at the discretion of the Public Defender/conflict Public Defender.

(d) The Prosecutor/Deputy Prosecutor is authorized to represent the tribe in the prosecution of all civil infractions, criminal prosecutions, and juvenile matters. The Prosecutor shall make all final decisions on the submission of complaints or other legal action to be taken in the prosecution of cases.

(e) The Public Defender is authorized to represent adult and juvenile tribal members charged with a crime or crimes in the Tribal Court and civil matters before the Court, under the Nez Perce Tribal Code, so long as the opposing parties in a civil matter are not both Nez Perce tribal members. The Public Defender may also represent other eligible defendants in Tribal Court in cases where the Nez Perce Tribe has jurisdiction over that defendant. The Public Defender shall zealously represent his or her clients as required by the rules of professional conduct in the jurisdiction in which he/she is licensed to practice law.

CONTEMPT

§1-1-43 Acts or Failures to Act Which Constitute Contempt of Court

Any person may be held in contempt of court for any of the following reasons:

(a) disorderly or contemptuous or insolent behavior, committed in immediate view and presence of any tribal court which interrupts its proceedings;

- (b) any breach of the peace, noise or other disturbance which interrupts the proceedings of the Court;
- (c) disobedience or resistance to any process, judgment, summons or order lawfully issued by the Court;
- (d) misbehavior in office, or other willful neglect or violation of duty as an attorney or a clerk, court administrator, police officer or other person appointed, elected, or hired to perform a representative, judicial or ministerial service in connection with the operation of the Court;
- (e) deceit or abuse of process of the Court by a party or attorney to a judicial proceeding;
- (f) acting as an attorney, officer, spokesman or official of the Court without authority;
- (g) refusing to be sworn or answer as a witness; and
- (h) any other interference with the process, proceedings, or dignity of the Court or a judge of the Court while in the performance of his official duties.

§1-1-44 Civil Contempt

- (a) A civil contempt consists of the omission or refusal to perform an act that is yet in the person's power to perform, or a past act which violates a Tribal Court rule or the authority of the Court.
- (b) Relief in a civil contempt proceeding may include:
 - (1) a fine payable to the Court; or
 - (2) the imposition of a fine or imprisonment for the purpose of coercing performance. Such fine or imprisonment shall remain in effect for so long as the party in contempt has the ability to comply with the Court order or directive.

§1-1-45 Criminal Contempt

- (a) Criminal contempt is a past act which knowingly or willfully violates a Tribal Court rule or the authority of the Court.
- (b) Criminal contempt is an offense which may be punishable by a fine or imprisonment.

§1-1-46 Contempt Procedure

- (a) A direct contempt is one committed in the presence of the Court or so near thereto as to be disruptive of the Court proceedings, and as such may be adjudged and punished summarily.

(b) All other contempts shall be determined at an outside hearing. Notice of the hearing shall be given orally by the judge in open court in the presence of the defendant, upon the filing of a complaint by the prosecutor, by an order to show cause or the issuance of an arrest warrant. The notice shall state:

- (1) the time and place for the contempt hearing, allowing a reasonable time for the preparation of the defense;
 - (2) the exact contempt charges and the essential facts constituting such charges;
 - (3) whether the contempt proceedings are civil or criminal as provided by this chapter; and
 - (4) the sanctions which may be imposed against the defendant.
- (c) In proceedings involving other than direct contempt cases:
- (1) the defendant in a criminal contempt proceedings shall have the right to a jury trial in any case where the punishment to be imposed may exceed six (6) months;
 - (2) if the charge involved disrespect to or criticism of a judge, such judge is disqualified from presiding at the trial or hearing except with the defendant's consent.

SOVEREIGN IMMUNITY

§1-1-47 Sovereign Immunity (addition authorized 10/9/01)

(a) Except when explicitly and unequivocally provided in this Code or specifically waived by a resolution of the Nez Perce Tribal Executive Committee specifically referring to such a waiver, the Nez Perce Tribe shall be immune from suit in any civil action, and its officers and employees immune from suit for any liability arising from the performance of their official duties.

(b) Any waiver of sovereign immunity shall be narrowly construed and any ambiguities in any waiver of sovereign immunity shall be construed in favor of the Nez Perce Tribe.

CHOICE OF LAW (section added by NPTEC 12/24/02)

§1-1-48 Choice of Law

(a) When choosing what law applies, the Tribal Court and Tribal Court of Appeals shall apply the law of the Tribe except to the extent that federal law governs. In construing and applying the Nez Perce Tribal Code or other tribal regulations, ordinances, or resolutions, the Tribal Court and Tribal Court of Appeals shall consider Nez Perce Tribal Code or other tribal regulations, ordinances, or resolutions first and secondly, tribal case law.

(b) To the extent no law of the Tribe is applicable, the Tribal Court and Tribal Court of Appeals shall consider and, if appropriate, apply customs and traditions of the Tribe as they are relevant to the controversy.

(c) The Tribal Court and Tribal Court of Appeals may consider other tribal and federal laws and procedures as persuasive authority in ruling on questions of procedure and case law of other tribal and federal courts as persuasive authority in ruling on questions of substance. In the absence of any persuasive tribal or federal authority, the Tribal Court and Tribal Court of Appeals may look to the statutes or case law of the states for guidance.

CHAPTER 1-2 SMALL CLAIMS

§1-2-1 Scope and Purpose

(a) The purpose of this chapter is to provide an alternative means of resolving disputes for the parties to appropriate civil lawsuits. Specifically, this chapter will allow individuals to save time and costs by reaching early resolution of cases in an informal setting without sacrificing the quality of justice.

(b) This chapter shall apply only to claims for money damages of \$3,500 or less including interest or property disputes in which the property involved is valued at \$3,500 or less. No appeal shall be available from the judge's decision under this chapter and the losing party shall be responsible for the payment of court costs.

§1-2-2 Procedure

(a) A party may petition the Tribal Court for a hearing under this chapter or, at any time prior to trial, request that rather than continue with formal litigation proceedings the matter be submitted to small claims proceedings.

(b) A request or petition for small claims proceedings shall be submitted to the Tribal Court in writing, signed by the party submitting the request or petition and shall include:

- (1) the names and addresses of the person(s) requesting the proceedings;
- (2) the names and addresses of any other person(s) involved in the dispute that could contribute to resolution of the matter; and
- (3) a short statement of the problem involved and the reason the proceedings are requested.

(c) If formal litigation proceedings have already been instigated and based upon the best interest of all parties involved and whether significant and complex issues of law exist, the judge, prior to the date set for trial:

- (1) shall grant or deny a request for small claims proceedings; and
- (2) may transfer an eligible case to small claims proceedings regardless of whether a request has been submitted.

§1-2-3 Mediation and Hearings (amendment to section adopted by NPTEC 5/28-29/02)

(a) Upon petition to the Court, all small claims proceedings are subject to mandatory court-ordered mediation established pursuant to NPTC Chapter 1-3 prior to any hearing.

(b) If no agreement is reached through mediation, the Mediator shall file a written report signed by the parties with the Court stating that the parties were unable to reach an agreement and the clerk shall set a date for a small claims hearing within twenty (20) business days after the Mediator contacts the court. The date for hearing shall not be changed except for extreme and unanticipated emergencies as established in writing and approved by the judge assigned to the case. The Court shall issue a notice of the petition or request for transfer which shall be served upon the other party in the manner provided by the Rules of Civil Procedure.

(c) At least ten (10) business days prior to the hearing, each party shall submit a detailed summary of his position together with copies of all documents including medical reports, bills, records, photographs and any other materials supporting the party's claim to the opposing party by certified mail and the clerk of the Court.

(d) Each individual party shall attend the hearing in person. Corporations, governmental bodies, or other entities shall be represented at the hearing by an officer or other person. Attorneys shall be barred from participating in any small claims proceedings. During the hearing, the parties may call and subpoena witnesses and present evidence on their behalf. Following the hearing, the Court shall decide the matter in dispute and issue a judgment.

CHAPTER 1-3
ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION
(amendments to chapter adopted by NPTEC 5/28-29/02)

§1-3-1 Scope and Purpose

The purpose of this chapter is to provide an alternative means of resolving disputes for the parties to certain civil lawsuits. Specifically, this chapter will allow individuals to save time and costs by reaching early resolution of cases in an informal setting without sacrificing the quality of justice. Mediation is a process by which a neutral mediator appointed by the court or agreed to by the parties in reaching a mutually acceptable agreement. The role of the mediator is to aid the parties in identifying the issues, reducing misunderstandings, clarifying priorities, exploring areas of compromise, and finding points of agreement. The decision made is that of the parties, not of the mediator. No appeal shall be available from an agreement reached by the parties under this chapter.

§1-3-2 Matters Subject to Mediation

- (a) All small claims cases defined in NPTC Chapter 1-2 are subject to mandatory court-ordered mediation prior to trial.
- (b) All civil domestic relations matters involving a controversy over custody or visitation of minor children are subject to mediation by agreement of the parties prior to trial.
- (c) The Court has the discretion to order mediation in other civil cases prior to trial where the Court believes such mediation is in the best interests of all the parties and is not otherwise inappropriate under the facts of the particular case.
- (d) The parties to any civil action may petition the Tribal Court for mediation at any time prior to trial.
- (e) Matters involving housing or gaming disputes, employment termination, domestic relations matters where domestic violence is alleged, and any dispute where there is a risk of severe prejudice to a party from delay are exempt from this Chapter.

§1-3-3 Application

- (a) The parties to a civil action who have petitioned the Court for mediation shall submit their request to the Tribal Court in writing, signed by all parties to the dispute including:
 - (1) the names and addresses of the parties;
 - (2) the names and addresses of any other persons involved in the dispute who may contribute to resolution of the matter; and
 - (3) a short statement of the problem involved, and the reason mediation is requested.
- (b) The judge:
 - (1) shall grant or deny a request for mediation;

- (2) may refer an eligible case to mediation regardless of whether a request has been submitted; or
- (3) once mediation is granted or otherwise imposed, shall stay the proceedings in the litigation unless the parties agree to lift the stay.

(c) Any action may be exempt or withdrawn from mediation by the presiding judge at any time upon a determination that, for any reason, the case is not suitable for mediation.

§1-3-4 Certification and Compensation of Mediators

(a) The chief judge shall compile a list to be maintained by the clerk of court of persons certified as mediators. An individual may be certified as a mediator if he:

- (1) is determined by the chief judge to be qualified and competent to perform the duties of a mediator based on experience and official training;
- (2) has read and understands this Code and all applicable ethical standards;
- (3) takes the following oath either orally or in writing:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support the Constitution and laws of the United States and support and defend the Nez Perce Treaties, Constitution and laws of the Nez Perce Tribe, and that I will maintain proper respect for the Courts and Judicial Officers of the Nez Perce Tribe."

(b) The chief judge may require additional training of certified mediators if deemed necessary and appropriate.

(c) Mediators shall be paid a fee of \$10.00 per day and shall be reimbursed for expenses reasonably incurred. At the time when the mediator files his report, or when a case is withdrawn from mediation, the mediator shall submit a voucher on the form prescribed by the clerk for payment of compensation and reasonable expenses necessarily incurred in the performance of his duties. In determining whether actual expenses incurred are reasonable, the mediator shall be guided by the limitations placed upon travel and subsistence expenses of tribal employees in accordance with tribal policy and procedures. All mediator costs shall be borne by the parties. Where the court orders mediation, the party's filing fee shall be applied to the costs of the mediator.

§1-3-5 Selection of Mediator for Individual Cases

A certified mediator may be chosen to mediate a dispute by written agreement of the parties. If the parties do not select a mediator, one shall be appointed by the chief judge.

§1-3-6 Disqualification

- (a) A mediator shall be disqualified to preside at mediation if he:
- (1) violates the Canons of Judicial Ethics which apply to Nez Perce tribal judges under this code;
 - (2) has a personal or financial interest or is a close relation to a party.

(b) Any person whose name appears on the roster maintained in the clerk's office may ask at any time to have his name removed or, if selected to serve, decline to serve, but remain on the roster.

(c) Complaints regarding mediators shall be made to the chief judge in writing and shall be treated as any complaint against a judge of the Nez Perce Tribe.

§1-3-7 Hearings

(a) The mediator shall contact the parties to schedule an initial meeting within twenty (20) business days after the case is referred to mediation.

(b) At least ten (10) business days prior to the meeting, each party shall submit a detailed summary of his position together with copies of all documents including, bills, records, photographs and any other materials supporting the party's claim to the mediator and the opposing party by means of certified mail.

(c) Each individual party shall attend the meeting in person. Corporations, governmental bodies, or other entities shall be represented at the hearing by an officer or other person with complete settlement authority. Attorneys shall be barred from participating in any mediation proceedings except to assist their clients in filing complaints against mediators or petitions for protective orders.

(d) The parties may upon obtaining the advance consent of the mediator, bring with them such other persons, not including their attorney, as will tend to further the resolution of the issues of the case.

(e) The conduct of the meeting shall be within the discretion of the mediator. The mediator shall define and describe the process of the mediation, confidentiality, the duties and requirements of the mediator and the parties, the fact that any agreement reached will be reached by mutual consent of the parties, and the ability of the parties to seek advice of counsel. The mediator shall objectively listen to the positions of the parties and assist the parties in reaching a settlement of all or some of the issues of the case.

(f) Mediator meetings may be held at the Tribal Court or other room in a tribally owned building made available to the mediator by the clerk's office. When no such room is available, the meeting shall be held at any other suitable location selected by the mediator. In making the selection, the mediator shall consider the convenience of the parties.

(g) (omitted in original by error)

(h) The mediator shall be authorized to establish reasonable rules and issue orders necessary to make the meeting productive and may with the agreement of the parties, hold additional meetings to attempt resolution of the issues.

§1-3-8 Petition to Terminate Mediation

Any party in a mediation proceeding may petition the Court in writing for an order to terminate the mediation process. Upon receipt of the petition, the Court shall grant the request and issue an order lifting the stay of proceedings in the litigation.

§1-3-9 Judgments

(a) If an agreement is reached during the mediation, the mediator shall file a report with the clerk's office not more than five (5) business days following the date of the agreement. The clerk shall serve copies of the report filed on the parties.

(b) The mediators report shall be in writing, signed by the mediator and shall include:

- (1) the names and addresses of each party;
- (2) a statement that the parties have agreed to a particular resolution to a disputed issue, if such is the case;
- (3) a statement that all parties agreed that the mediator would decide on a disputed issue, if such is the case;
- (4) a general description of the dispute;
- (5) the final resolution of any disputed issues.

(c) A copy of any agreement between the parties shall be signed by the parties and appended to the mediator's report.

(d) Promptly upon the filing of the mediator's report and the parties' agreement with the clerk, the Court shall review the documents and enter judgment thereon if the Court finds the agreement to be consistent with the laws of the Nez Perce Tribe and is satisfied that the parties entered into the agreement knowingly and freely. The judgment shall have the same force and effect as any judgment of the Tribal Court in a civil action.

CHAPTER 1-4
AMENDMENT OF CODE
(chapter amendments adopted effective 9/14/99)

§1-4-1 Definitions

- (a) "BIA-NIA" means the North Idaho Agency of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.
- (b) "OLC" means the Office of Legal Counsel of the Nez Perce Tribal Executive Committee.
- (c) "Subcommittee" means the Law and Order Subcommittee of the Nez Perce Tribe.

§1-4-2 Amendment Process

- (a) A proposed amendment to the Nez Perce Tribal Code shall be in writing and presented to the OLC. Any proposed amendment shall include:
 - (1) the reason for the proposed amendment;
 - (2) the specific action the proponent wishes the Nez Perce Tribal Executive Committee (NPTEC) to take on the amendment; and
 - (3) the code sections which would be amended (each numbered) or a statement that the amendment would create new sections.
- (b) Upon receipt of the amendment, the OLC shall research the code and other applicable laws to determine if conflicting provisions exist. Upon completion of this review, the OLC shall submit the amendment to the subcommittee along with OLC comments including the identification of any conflicting code provisions or other laws and any appropriate legislative history.
- (c) Following receipt of the proposed amendment and comments from the OLC, the subcommittee shall determine whether the amendment is meritorious. If so, at least fifteen (15) business days prior to subcommittee action on the proposed amendment, it shall post in a conspicuous location in Lapwai, Kamiah, and Orofino:
 - (1) a statement of the purpose and effect of the intended action;
 - (2) the text of the proposal;
 - (3) those provisions of the code which would be repealed by the proposed amendment, if any;
 - (4) that written comments may be submitted over the next fifteen (15) business days to the chairman of the subcommittee; and
 - (5) that any comments submitted after the close of the fifteen (15) day comment period will not be considered in subcommittee or NPTEC action on the proposed amendment.
- (d) The subcommittee shall determine whether to hold a public hearing on the amendment. Such determination may be based upon the potential controversy related to the

proposal or whenever the subcommittee otherwise determines that additional public input would be useful and constructive. If a hearing is to be held, the subcommittee shall post in a conspicuous location in Lapwai, Kamiah and Orofino:

- (1) a statement of the purpose and effect of the intended action;
- (2) the text of the proposal;
- (3) those provisions of the code which would be repealed by the proposed amendment, if any;
- (4) that on a specified date not sooner than fifteen (15) business days from the time of posting, a hearing will take place at a specified location for the purpose of taking public comment; and
- (5) that the comment period on the proposed amendment will be extended until the end of the hearing.

(e) The public comment provisions of this chapter shall not apply when the subcommittee determines that a proposed amendment is an interpretive rule, general statement of policy, or rule which addresses the internal management of the Nez Perce Tribe so long as such a rule does not substantially affect the legal rights of, or procedures available to, the public or any segment thereof.

- (1) No resolution is necessary to enact an amendment if the amendment is made to correct a non-substantive clerical or typographical error. **(NPTEC authorized addition of section July 9, 2002).**

(f) After the end of the comment period, if any, the subcommittee shall work with the OLC to produce an acceptable draft of the amendment by incorporating any comments determined to be meritorious by the subcommittee and any subcommittee directives and converting the proposed amendment into the appropriate code and resolution format.

(g) Once an acceptable draft is produced, the subcommittee shall present it to NPTEC along with a summary of written public comments, the public hearing record, if any, and its own recommendations and/or comments related to the proposed amendment.

(h) Following presentation of the amendment to NPTEC, it shall approve, reject or re-submit the amendment to the subcommittee with further instructions. NPTEC shall make the final determination of any matter related to the amendment including whether public comment must be provided or whether to hold a public hearing.

(i) Following approval of an amendment by NPTEC, NPTEC staff shall present it to the office of the superintendent of the BIA-NIA for review as provided in the Constitution and By-Laws of the Nez Perce Tribe Art. VIII, Section 3.

(j) Following the enactment of an amendment, NPTEC staff shall:

- (1) index it by both recording the resolution number and placing a copy of the resolution in the annual indexes;

- (2) post in a conspicuous location in Lapwai, Kamiah and Orofino a copy of the final amendment. The amendment shall also be listed in the NPTEC minutes mailed to tribal members.

(k) Within twenty (20) business days following receipt of the adopted amendment from NPTEC staff, the OLC shall submit pre-codification notices to a pre-determined list of individuals who have copies of the code and have requested updates. Actual codification shall be conducted annually, according to a schedule determined by the subcommittee.

§1-4-3 Emergencies

(a) The regular amendment process shall not apply when NPTEC determines that prompt action is necessary for the preservation of life, health, property, order or natural resources. Emergency amendments may only be proposed by NPTEC, the NPTEC chairman or the subcommittee and shall be submitted to the OLC.

(b) The OLC shall research the code and other applicable law to determine if conflicting provisions exist. Following OLC review, it shall present the amendment to the subcommittee along with OLC comments, any conflicting code provisions, appropriate legislative history and the rationale for an emergency amendment. If necessary, the NPTEC chairman may direct that an emergency amendment be submitted directly to NPTEC without subcommittee review.

(c) Following presentation of the emergency amendment to the subcommittee, it shall work with the OLC to produce an acceptable draft of the amendment by incorporating any subcommittee directives and converting the proposed amendment into the appropriate code and resolution format.

(d) Once an acceptable draft is produced, the subcommittee shall present it to NPTEC along with any recommendations and/or comments related to the proposed amendment. Emergency amendments shall be reviewed by NPTEC following receipt of the amendment from the subcommittee. If necessary, the NPTEC chairman may call a special NPTEC meeting for this purpose. During such review, NPTEC shall adopt, reject or return the amendment to the subcommittee with further modifications and/or instructions.

(e) Following approval of an emergency amendment by NPTEC, NPTEC staff shall present it to the office of the superintendent of the BIA-NIA for review as provided in the Constitution and By-Laws of the Nez Perce Tribe Art. VIII, Section 3.

(f) Following enactment of an emergency amendment, NPTEC staff shall:

- (1) index the amendment by both recording the resolution number and placing a copy of the resolution in the annual indexes in a separate section designated and labeled specifically for emergency amendments;
- (2) post in a conspicuous location in Lapwai, Orofino and Kamiah a copy of the amendment. If possible, the amendment shall also be listed in the NPTEC minutes mailed to tribal members. Posting of emergency amendments shall clearly provide that such an amendment is an emergency, include the rationale for the emergency rule.

(g) An emergency amendment shall be effective immediately for a period of not longer than ninety (90) business days thereafter unless during that time it is enacted as a regular amendment pursuant to this chapter.

§1-4-4 Time Line/Coordination

The time period from the initial submission of a proposed amendment to the OLC to posting and indexing of an enacted amendment shall not exceed ninety (90) business days for regularly adopted amendments and shall not exceed forty (40) business days for emergency amendments. The chairman of the subcommittee shall ultimately be responsible for the oversight, enforcement and coordination of the procedures under this chapter.

§1-4-5 Elimination of BIA Review

In the event the Constitution and By-Laws of the Nez Perce Tribe are amended to eliminate BIA review and approval of amendments to the code, the provisions related to such review and approval in this chapter are hereby repealed and all amendments shall be enacted upon approval by NPTEC.

§1-4-6 Hearings

(a) All available members of the subcommittee shall attend hearings scheduled for the purpose of taking both oral and written public comment on proposed amendments.

(b) The chairman of the subcommittee shall preside over the proceedings. During the hearing the chairman shall:

- (1) call upon each individual in the order provided on the registration list to present his testimony;
- (2) limit each speaker to the amount of time that the chairman determines is appropriate and announced at the beginning of the proceedings;
- (3) direct questions presented to the speakers by members of the subcommittee and questions presented to members of the subcommittee or NPTEC staff by speakers;
- (4) designate appropriate staff to be present at the hearing to assist in answering questions from speakers.

(c) Written comments shall be presented to the chairman of the subcommittee following the hearing. Such comments shall be presented to NPTEC at the time of NPTEC review of the proposed amendment.

CHAPTER 1-5

LIMITATIONS ON ACTIONS

§1-5-1 Limitations in General (amended 8/24/99)

(a) Any action or prosecution under this code must be commenced within the periods prescribed in this chapter except when a different limitation is prescribed by tribal law.

(b) The period of limitation shall not run during any period in which a party is not physically on the Nez Perce Reservation, is in the custody of another sovereign, or in any way knowingly avoids service.

§1-5-2 Criminal Offenses (amended 8/24/99)

(a) A complaint shall be filed within five (5) years following the commission of a criminal offense.

(b) The period of limitations shall commence upon the commission of the offense, except that the period of limitations will commence on the date that the Tribe knows or should reasonably know of the offenses commission for:

- (1) offenses involving deceit, fraud, breach of trust;
- (2) where the defendant has acted to conceal the offense; or
- (3) where the offense is of the nature that its commission is unlikely to be discovered upon commission.

(c) The period of limitation shall not run during any period in which the defendant is not physically on the Nez Perce Reservation, is in the custody of another sovereign, or in any way knowingly avoids service.

§1-5-3 Contracts

An action upon any contract, obligation or liability founded upon an instrument in writing shall be commenced within five (5) years. An action upon a contract obligation or liability not founded upon an instrument of writing shall be commenced within four (4) years.

§1-5-4 Statutory Liabilities, Trespass, Trover, Replevin, and Fraud

(a) The following actions shall be commenced within (3) years:

- (1) an action upon a liability created by this code, other than a penalty or forfeiture. The cause of action in favor of the Nez Perce Tribe or any political subdivision thereof, upon a surety bond or undertaking provided for or required by this code shall not be deemed to have accrued against any surety on such bond or undertaking until the discovery by the tribe or any political subdivision thereof of the facts constituting the liability;
- (2) an action for trespass upon real property;
- (3) an action for taking, detaining or injuring any goods or chattels, including actions for the specific recovery of personal property;

- (4) an action for relief on the ground of fraud or mistake. The cause of action in such case shall not be deemed to have accrued until the discovery, by the aggrieved party, of the facts constituting the fraud or mistake.

§1-5-5 Actions Against Officers, for Penalties, on Bonds, and for Professional Malpractice or for Personal Injuries

- (a) The following actions shall be commenced within two (2) years:
 - (1) an action against a tribal police officer, upon the liability incurred by the doing of an act in his official capacity and in virtue of his office, or by the omission of an official duty, including the nonpayment of money collected upon an execution;
 - (2) an action provided by this code in relation to a criminal action for a forfeiture or penalty;
 - (3) an action to recover damages for professional malpractice, or for an injury to the person, or for the death of one caused by the wrongful act or neglect of another, including any such action arising from breach of an implied warranty or implied covenant. When the action is for damages arising out of the placement and inadvertent, accidental or unintentional leaving of any foreign object in the body of any person by reason of the professional malpractice of any hospital, physician or other person or institution practicing any of the healing arts or when the fact of damage has, for the purpose of escaping responsibility therefor, been fraudulently and knowingly concealed from the injured party by an alleged wrongdoer standing at the time of the wrongful act, neglect or breach in a professional or commercial relationship with the injured party, the action shall be deemed to accrue when the injured party knows or in the exercise of reasonable care should have been put on inquiry regarding the condition or matter complained of. In such a case, the action must be commenced within one (1) year following the date of accrual or two (2) years following the occurrence, act or omission complained of, whichever is later. In all other actions, whether arising from professional malpractice or otherwise, the cause of action shall be deemed to have accrued as of the time of the occurrence, act or omission complained of, and the limitation period shall not be extended by reason of any continuing consequences or damages resulting therefrom or any continuing professional or commercial relationship between the injured party and the alleged wrongdoer;
 - (4) an action for defamation, assault, battery or false imprisonment.

§1-5-6 Limitations Apply to Tribe

The limitations prescribed in this chapter apply to actions brought in the name of the Tribe, or for the benefit of the Tribe, in the same manner as to actions by private parties.

§1-5-7 Actions for Other Relief

An action for relief not otherwise provided for in this chapter must be commenced within four (4) years after the cause of action shall have accrued.

§1-5-8 Action, when Commenced

An action is commenced within the meaning of this chapter when the complaint is filed.

§1-5-9 Persons under Disabilities

(a) If a person entitled to bring an action, other than for the recovery of real property, be, at the time the cause of action accrued, either:

- (1) under the age of majority;
- (2) insane; or
- (3) imprisoned on a criminal charge or under the sentence of a criminal court for a term less than for life; the time of such disability is not a part of the time limited for the commencement of the action, provided however, that the time limited for the commencement of an action shall not be tolled for a period of more than six (6) years on account of minority, incompetency, any legal disability or for other cause or reason except as specifically provided in this section.

(b) If a person entitled to commence an action for the recovery of real property, or for the recovery of the possession thereof, or to make any entry or defense founded on the title to real property, or to rents or services out of the same, be at the time such title first descends or accrues, either:

- (1) under the age of majority;
- (2) insane; or
- (3) imprisoned on a criminal charge, or in execution, upon conviction of a criminal offense, for a term less than for life; then the term during which such disability continues is not deemed any portion of the time limitation for the commencement of such action or the making of such entry or defense, but such action may be commenced, or entry or defense made, within the period of five (5) years after such disability shall cease, or after the death of the person entitled who shall die under such disability; but such action shall not be commenced or entry or defense made after that period.

(c) No person can avail himself of a disability unless it existed when his right of action accrued. When two (2) or more disabilities coexist at the time the right of action accrues, the limitation does not attach until they are removed.

§1-5-10 Aliens in Time of War

When a person is an alien subject, or citizen of a country at war with the United States, the time of the continuance of war is not part of the period limited for the commencement of the action.

§1-5-11 Reversal Judgment - New Action

If an action is commenced within the time prescribed therefor and a judgment therein for the plaintiff be reversed on appeal, the plaintiff, or if he dies and the cause of action survive, his representatives, may commence a new action within one (1) year after the reversal.

§1-5-12 Action Stay by Injunction or Code

When the commencement of an action is stayed by injunction or prohibition under this code the time of the continuance of the injunction or prohibition is not part of the time limited for the commencement of the action.

§1-5-13 Actions against directors and stockholders

This chapter does not affect actions against directors or stockholders of a corporation to recover a penalty or forfeiture imposed or to enforce a liability created by law; but such actions must be brought within three (3) years after the discovery by the aggrieved party of the facts upon which the penalty or forfeiture attached, or the liability was created.

CHAPTER 1-6
NEZ PERCE TRIBAL CIVIL RIGHTS ACT
(chapter added 10/24/00)

§1-6-1 Title

This chapter shall be known as the Civil Rights Act of the Nez Perce Tribe.

§1-6-2 Civil Rights of Persons Within Tribal Jurisdiction

The Nez Perce Tribe in exercise of its sovereign powers of self-government shall not:

(a) Make or enforce any law prohibiting the free exercise of religion, or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the tribal council for a redress of grievances.

(b) Take private property for public use without just compensation.

(c) Make or enforce any law which divests title of a tribal member or his heirs or assigns to an allotment of tribal land.

(d) Deny any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the law or to deprive any person within its jurisdiction of liberty or property without the due process of the law.

(e) Subject any person for the same tribal offense to be twice put in jeopardy.

(f) Compel any person in any criminal case to be witness against himself.

(g) Deny any person in a criminal proceeding the right to a speedy and public trial, to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation, to be confronted with the witnesses against him, to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and at his own expense, to have assistance of counsel and to have these rights explained to him at the time of arrest. If the defendant can show to the satisfaction of the court that he cannot afford counsel, counsel may be provided at tribal expense if funds for this purpose are available in the tribal judicial budget.

(h) Require excessive bail, impose excessive fines, inflict cruel and unusual punishments.

(i) Pass any bill of attainder or ex post facto law.

(j) Violate the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable search and seizures, nor issue warrants, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the person or thing to be seized.

(k) Full Disclosure.

The members of the Nez Perce Tribe are guaranteed full disclosure of information concerning criminal and civil proceedings in which they are a party, pursuant to §1-1-6 of Chapter 1-1, Administration of Tribal Court of the Nez Perce Tribal Code.

CHAPTER 1-7
TRIBAL NOTICE
(Chapter adopted 10/9/01)

§1-7-1 Findings

(a) The Nez Perce Tribe has a compelling interest in protecting tribal sovereignty and jurisdiction and the validity of tribal laws; and

(b) Tribal sovereignty and jurisdiction or the validity of tribal law may be questioned in cases in the Tribal Court or the Nez Perce Tribal Court of Appeals in which the Nez Perce Tribe or any agency, officer, or employee thereof is not a party; and

(c) With adequate, timely, and uniform notice of cases in the Tribal Court or the Nez Perce Tribal Court of Appeals that question tribal sovereignty and jurisdiction or the validity of tribal law, the Nez Perce Tribe can effectively assess whether and how to participate in such cases.

§1-7-2 Purpose

The purpose of this Chapter is to provide the Nez Perce Tribe with adequate, timely, and uniform notice of any and all cases in the Tribal Court or the Nez Perce Tribal Court of Appeals that question tribal sovereignty and jurisdiction or the validity of any tribal law and in which the Nez Perce Tribe or any agency, officer, or employee thereof is not a party.

§1-7-3 Notice Required

(a) Upon the filing of any action or proceeding in which the Nez Perce Tribe or any agency, officer or employee thereof is not a party, the Tribal Court or the Nez Perce Tribal Court of Appeals will promptly inform all parties in writing of the requirements of this Chapter. Any party to such a proceeding that questions tribal sovereignty or jurisdiction, or the validity of any tribal law will give notice thereof to Chairman of the Nez Perce Tribal Executive Committee and the Office of Legal Counsel. Such notice will identify the action or proceeding and will include a brief written explanation of the grounds upon which tribal sovereignty or jurisdiction or the validity of tribal law is being questioned. Any party giving notice under this Chapter will simultaneously file proof with the Tribal Court or the Nez Perce Tribal Court of Appeals that notice has been given as required by this Chapter.

(b) If notice is required under this Chapter, upon the Nez Perce Tribe's timely written request, the Tribal Court or the Nez Perce Tribal Court of Appeals or any party will timely serve copies of all subsequent filings and orders in the case on the Chairman of the Nez Perce Tribal Executive Committee and the Office of Legal Counsel.

§1-7-4 Manner and Timing of Notice

(a) Notice required under this Chapter will be given in writing and simultaneously with the raising of a question about tribal sovereignty or jurisdiction or the validity of any tribal law.

(b) Notice required under this Chapter will be made by certified mail.

§1-7-5 Tribal Participation Following Notice

(a) Upon timely motion or application, the Nez Perce Tribe may intervene as a matter of right in any action or proceeding in the Tribal Court or the Nez Perce Tribal Court of Appeals that questions tribal sovereignty or jurisdiction or the validity of any tribal law. Upon intervening under this Chapter, the Nez Perce Tribe may assert any and all available claims and defenses and may present any and all admissible evidence relating to the question of its sovereignty or jurisdiction or the validity of any tribal law, and is entitled to the same relief, as if the Nez Perce Tribe had instituted a separate action or proceeding; provided that, the Tribe will not be required to pay costs of litigation in any action or proceeding in which it has intervened under this Chapter. Intervention under this Chapter does not abridge, limit, or otherwise affect the right of the Nez Perce Tribe to commence, maintain, defend, or otherwise intervene in actions or proceedings in the Tribal Court or the Nez Perce Tribal Court of Appeals.

(b) Upon timely motion or application, the Nez Perce Tribe may appear as *amicus curiae* (friend of the court) in any action or proceeding that questions tribal sovereignty or jurisdiction or the validity of any tribal law.

(c) The Nez Perce Tribe may timely determine that it is in the best interest of the Tribe not to intervene, appear as *amicus curiae*, or otherwise participate in an action or proceeding in the Tribal Court or the Nez Perce Tribal Court of Appeals that questions tribal sovereignty or jurisdiction or the validity of any tribal law.

§1-7-6 Information Sharing and Consultation

In any action or proceeding in the Tribal Court or the Nez Perce Tribal Court of Appeals that questions tribal sovereignty or jurisdiction or the validity of any tribal law in which the Nez Perce Tribe does not intervene or appear as *amicus curiae*, the Nez Perce Tribe may nevertheless share important knowledge with any party involved in the action or proceeding. This could include assistance in responding to formal discovery requests or acting as an informal consultant.

§1-7-7 Timeliness of Participation Determinations

Unless the Tribal Court or the Nez Perce Tribal Court of Appeals orders otherwise, where timely and proper notice has been given under this Chapter, the Nez Perce Tribe will notify the Tribal Court or the Nez Perce Tribal Court of Appeals and parties in writing within sixty (60) days of receipt by the Tribe of such notice of any determination to participate in any action or proceeding by way of intervention or appearance as *amicus curiae*.

§1-7-8 Failure to Give Notice Not Jurisdictional or Waiver of Rights

The failure of the Tribal Court or the Nez Perce Tribal Court of Appeals or any party to give notice as required by this Chapter does not deprive the Tribal Court or the Nez Perce Tribal Court of Appeals of jurisdiction and is not a waiver or modification of any rights otherwise timely asserted by any party. Any notice given under this Chapter is not a substitute for, or a waiver or a modification of, any other requirement under this Code.

§1-7-9 Late Notice

If the Tribal Court or the Nez Perce Tribal Court of Appeals or any party discovers that notice to the Nez Perce Tribe under this Chapter should have been but has not been given, the Tribal Court or the Nez Perce Tribal Court of Appeals or party will promptly give notice in writing to the Tribe as required by this Chapter. The Tribal Court or the Nez Perce Tribal Court

of Appeals may stay the action or proceeding at any stage to allow compliance with this Chapter. If final judgment has already been entered, the Tribe may motion or apply for rehearing as of right, the Tribal Court or the Nez Perce Tribal Court of Appeals will entertain promptly any such motions or applications for rehearing by the Tribe, and in disposing of such motions the Tribal Court or the Nez Perce Tribal Court of Appeals, for good cause shown, may vacate a judgment or any portion thereof.

§1-7-10 Civil Sanctions

The Tribal Court or the Nez Perce Tribal Court of Appeals may impose civil sanctions on any party for willful or unreasonable failure to give notice as required by this Chapter, and may use other reasonable means to cure any significant harm caused by failure to give notice as required by this Chapter.

§1-7-11 Jurisdiction

Nothing in this Chapter shall be deemed or construed to deprive, limit, or extend the jurisdiction of the Tribal Court or the Nez Perce Tribal Court of Appeals.

§1-7-12 Sovereign Immunity

Notice required under this Chapter does not authorize any party to name the Nez Perce Tribe or any agencies, officers, or employees thereof as a party to any action or proceeding. Nothing in this Chapter shall be deemed or construed as a waiver or limitation of the sovereign immunity from suit of the Nez Perce Tribe, its agencies, officers, or employees.

CHAPTER 1-8
PEACEMAKER COURT
(Chapter adopted by NPTEC 06/25/19)

§1-8-1 Establishment of Peacemaker Court

- (a) There is hereby established a Nez Perce Tribal Peacemaker Court, which shall be a division of the Nez Perce Tribal Court, and which shall operate in accordance with the provisions of this Chapter.
- (b) The purpose of the Peacemaker Court is to provide a voluntary forum for the practice of traditional, non-adversarial Nez Perce methods of dispute and conflict resolution, as an alternative to the Nez Perce Tribal Court, other Nez Perce specialty courts, and court-imposed sanctions. The Peacemaker Court will not determine or ascribe fault. Rather, the Peacemaker Court will use dialogue to develop consensus-based solutions to disputes and conflicts within the tribal community, in a manner that protects the health and welfare of the participating individuals and the broader community.

§1-8-2 Definitions

- (a) Adult: An individual who is 18 years of age or older; or who is 16 years of age or older and has been married or is otherwise emancipated.
- (b) Child: any person under the age of 18 not otherwise emancipated.
- (c) Delinquent act: An act which would be a crime if committed by an adult.
- (d) Immediate family: Includes mother, father, son, daughter, husband, wife, brother and sister both biologic and in-laws. Also includes biologic grandparents and grandchildren as well as any other relative living in the same household.
- (e) Juvenile Delinquent: a child who commits a delinquent act.
- (f) Participants: Participants are people who have consented to use the Peacemaking Court to attempt to resolve their dispute or conflict.
- (g) Peacemaker: a person appointed by the Tribal Court who meets the qualifications of Peacemaker as described below.
- (h) Peacemaker Code Revision Workgroup: a group that assists in the development of the Nez Perce Tribal Peacemaker Code.
- (i) Peacemaker Court: A panel of three (3) Peacemakers chosen to preside over disputes referred to the Peacemakers for resolution.
- (j) Peacemaker Court Handbook: The Peacemaker Court Handbook contains the guidelines and processes by which the Peacemaker Court will abide.

- (k) Peacemaker Selection Committee: a committee as set out at 1-8-4(a) which is assembled to select and appoint Peacemakers.
- (l) Peacemaking: Peacemaking describes the process employed by the Peacemaker Court and is fully described in the Peacemaker Court Handbook. Peacemaking encourages people to develop solutions to their problems by communicating with a supportive community in a safe environment.
- (m) Specialty Courts: Specialty courts include the Nez Perce Tribal Healing to Wellness Court, any other court housed within the Nez Perce Tribal Court system, or any attendance court in any school on the Nez Perce Reservation.
- (n) Serious Crime: includes, but is not limited to, those crimes enumerated in the Nez Perce Tribal Code, §4-1-35 through §4-1-92, and §4-1-114 through §4-1-158, or a similar crime in another jurisdiction.
- (o) Traditional family member: a person who culturally takes the place of any immediate family member or who is considered a family member under Tribal law or custom.

§1-8-3 Qualifications of Peacemakers

- (a) To be eligible to be a Peacemaker, a person must:
 - (1) Be at least twenty-one (21) years of age or older;
 - (2) Be knowledgeable and respectful of Nez Perce history, culture, and traditions;
 - (A) Preference will be given to Nez Perce Tribal members and to those applicants with knowledge of the Nez Perce language;
 - (3) Have the respect of the Tribal community, have a reputation for honesty, integrity, humanity, and have a demonstrated ability to resolve local problems by means that honor Nez Perce Tribal values of healing, reconciliation, and accountability;
 - (4) Must maintain a position of trust and responsibility in order for Peacemaker decisions to be accepted and honored by others;
 - (5) Submit to and pass a criminal background check; and
 - (6) To pass a criminal background check, a person cannot have been convicted in any court of competent jurisdiction of any of the criminal offenses listed below within ten (10) years of applying to be a Peacemaker. The criminal offenses include:
 - (A) child or elder abuse or neglect;
 - (B) domestic violence or dating violence;

- (C) stalking;
- (D) harassment;
- (E) intimidation;
- (F) any crime resulting in serious bodily harm to another person;
- (G) rape;
- (H) sexual assault;
- (I) sexual abuse of a child or elder; or
- (J) any other criminal conviction determined by the Peacemaker Selection Committee to be disqualifying.

§1-8-4 Selection and Appointment of Peacemaker Section Committee and of Peacemakers

- (a) An initial panel of Peacemakers will be selected by a panel of at least five (5) individuals, two of whom shall have served on the Peacemaker Code Revision Workgroup and three (3) of whom shall be from any of the following positions within the Nez Perce Tribe:
 - (1) The Chief Judge or Interim Chief Judge of the Nez Perce Tribal Court;
 - (2) An Appellate Judge of the Nez Perce Tribal Court;
 - (3) The HTWC Coordinator;
 - (4) The Nez Perce Tribal Police Chief;
 - (5) The Nez Perce Tribal Public Defender or Deputy Public Defender;
 - (6) The Nez Perce Tribal Prosecutor or Deputy Prosecutor; or
 - (7) A Nez Perce Tribal Probation Officer.
- (b) A tribal elder on the Peacemaker Selection Committee shall be automatically and immediately recused from the Peacemaker Selection Committee if they apply to be a Peacemaker or are subject to the jurisdiction of the Peacemaker Court.
- (c) The Peacemaker Court will be staffed by the Law and Order Executive Assistant who will function as the Court Administrator.
- (d) Appointment of Peacemakers.

- (1) Peacemakers shall be selected from any community within the boundaries of the Nez Perce Reservation. Preference will be for those applying from the Lapwai, Orofino and Kamiah, Idaho areas.
- (2) When appointed to be a Peacemaker, a person shall sign an oath of office and abide by its ethical rules.
- (3) When appointed to be a Peacemaker, a person shall sign a confidentiality agreement and abide by its terms.
- (4) Peacemakers are volunteers and shall not receive compensation for their services, unless programs using Peacemaker Services, have funding to pay a limited stipend to be determined by the Chief Judge.

(e) Removal of a Peacemaker

- (1) A Peacemaker shall serve until the Peacemaker is unable or unwilling to provide their service as a Peacemaker or is removed pursuant to the terms of this Chapter.
- (2) A Peacemaker may resign by submitting a written notification of such resignation to the Law and Order Executive Officer's assistant.
- (3) Any Peacemaker convicted of any serious crime as defined in this Chapter in any jurisdiction will be immediately removed from his or her position.
- (4) A proven violation of the oath of office may be deemed good cause for removal of a Peacemaker.
- (5) A proven violation of the confidentiality agreement may be deemed good cause for removal of a Peacemaker.
- (6) Any Peacemaker who engages in conduct or behavior that is not illegal, but which significantly undermines the person's ability to serve as a Peacemaker may be removed from his or her position by consensus of the other Peacemakers.
- (7) Upon submission of a written complaint against a Peacemaker, supported by proof of the behavior listed in (4) – (6) above, a majority of the remaining Peacemakers will convene a Peacemaking session which comports with the requirements of due process (notice and opportunity to be heard) and provides the Peacemaker with the opportunity to address and resolve the behavior or conduct that is the subject of the session. If resolution of the matter is not achieved through this process to the satisfaction of the remaining Peacemakers, the Peacemakers may recommend, by written and signed consensus, that the person no longer serve as a Peacemaker and require the person's removal.

- (8) A decision by the Peacemakers made in accordance with (7) is final and not subject to appeal.

(f) Voluntary Recusal of a Peacemaker

A Peacemaker must recuse him or herself from any proceedings in which the following conditions occur:

- (1) If the case transferred to Peacemakers Court involves a Peacemaker or their immediate family, as “immediate family” is described in the Nez Perce Tribe’s Human Resources Manual 4.3.1, or a Peacemaker’s “traditional family,” as that term is understood by the Peacemakers.
- (2) If a Peacemaker has a personal or financial interest in the outcome of the Peacemaker Court proceeding.
- (3) A Peacemaker shall immediately notify in writing all other Peacemakers as well as the Tribal Court Judge or specialty court judge or official who has transferred the matter to the Peacemaker Court of the conflict-of-interest described above and of their recusal from the proceedings.

§1-8-5 Role of Peacemakers

Although Peacemakers will be sworn officers of the Nez Perce Tribal Court and subject to the applicable provisions of the Nez Perce Tribal Code, their job is to assist in the development of solutions to conflicts that are not patterned on solutions, sanctions, or punishments found in state or federal courts but are more closely aligned with the conflict resolution processes and methods traditionally used in Nez Perce culture. Peacemakers shall help participants referred to Peacemakers Court to reconnect to the Nez Perce culture, history and traditions by suggesting participation in a variety of Nez Perce activities and practices. These may include but are not limited to participation in sweat lodge ceremonies, traditional drumming or dancing and instruction in the *Nimiipuu* language. Peacemakers shall be immune from suit for good faith actions and omissions made within the scope of their authority and in compliance with applicable laws.

(a) The role of a Peacemaker includes:

- (1) Mediating disputes among participants in the Peacemaker Court.
- (2) Using Nez Perce Tribal cultural and traditional methods of achieving healing, reconciliation, and appropriate accountability so long as the civil rights of participants, as defined under the Indian Civil Rights Act, are not violated.
- (3) Instructing or counseling individuals on traditional Nez Perce teachings and values relevant to the dispute of the parties in Peacemaker Court.

- (4) Using any reasonable means to obtain the peaceful, cooperative, and voluntary resolution of the dispute or conflict subject to the Peacemaker Court. No force, violence, or harassment may be used by any Peacemaker in this process.
- (5) Participating as a team member in specialty court proceedings to provide progress reports and recommendations to that court.

§1-8-6 Duties of Peacemakers

(a) Peacemakers shall perform the following duties:

- (1) Schedule Peacemaker Court proceedings at times and in places that are reasonably convenient to all persons involved in the proceedings, providing reasonable written notice of the time and place of the proceedings to all persons who should attend.
- (2) Follow the guidelines and processes for Peacemaker Court established by the Peacemaker Court Handbook.
- (3) Maintain an atmosphere in all proceedings which honors Nez Perce Tribal traditions and values and promotes healing, respect, accountability, and reconciliation.
- (4) Use reasonable means to obtain the peaceful, cooperative, and voluntary resolution of a dispute or conflict subject to the jurisdiction of the Peacemaker Court. No force, violence, threats, or violation of the lawful rights of any participant will be permitted.
- (5) Report to Tribal Police if:
 - (A) In the course of a Peacemaker Court proceeding, any participant discloses that she/he is the victim of neglect, physical or sexual abuse.
 - (B) In the course of a Peacemaker Court procedure, a participant makes a credible threat to do harm to him or herself or another.
 - (C) In the course of a Peacemaker Court procedure, a participant confesses to causing serious physical injury to another person, or causing the death of another person, and this conduct previously has not been charged by a prosecutor in a court of competent jurisdiction.

(b) Peacemakers shall provide regular status reports to the Tribal Court or specialty court with regard to the matter referred. Peacemakers shall also provide a semi-annual report to the Nez Perce Tribal Court Chief Judge indicating the number of matters heard by the Peacemaker Court in the past six months, describing the types of matters heard, the resolutions reached as a result of Peacemaker Court proceedings, and the number of transferred cases which were returned to the Tribal Court, or other specialty court, without resolution.

§1-8-7 Peacemaker Handbook

Before Peacemakers may begin to address disputes in the Peacemaker Court, pursuant to the provisions in this Chapter, the Peacemakers must develop, and adopt by consensus, a written “Peacemaker Handbook” describing in detail the guidelines, processes and ethics of the Peacemaker Court. The Handbook processes must comply with all applicable federal and Tribal law. The Peacemaker Court must follow the guidelines and processes established in the Peacemaker Handbook.

§1-8-8 Matters Which May Be Heard by Peacemaker Court

- (a) The Peacemaker Court, upon order of a judge of the Nez Perce Tribal Court or other specialty court official, may hear the following cases:
 - (1) Any criminal matter or infraction charged against an adult defendant, which does not involve an allegation of serious bodily harm or threat of serious bodily harm, sexual assault, sexual abuse, domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, harassment, intimidation, theft, or damage to property valued at more than three thousand dollars (\$3,000.00).
 - (2) Any juvenile delinquency matter.
 - (3) Any civil matter or dispute, excluding contract disputes, when a judge of a Nez Perce Tribal Court determines it would be in the best interest of justice, public safety, and reconciliation to make such a transfer, and all parties agree to the transfer.
 - (4) Any matter from a specialty court judge or official referred to the Peacemaker Court.
- (b) In a criminal or juvenile delinquency matter, the prosecutor, defendant, and victim(s) must agree to the transfer to Peacemaker Court. Non-parties may not request or object to the transfer of a matter to or from the Peacemaker Court.
- (c) If at any time during Peacemaker proceedings, the victim(s), prosecutor, defense attorney or defendant determines that Peacemaker Court is unable to effectively resolve the conflict or dispute, any of these persons may request in writing to the Nez Perce Tribal Court that the case be transferred back to the Nez Perce Tribal Court and an order transferring the case must be issued by the Nez Perce Tribal Court.
- (d) If at any time during Peacemaker Court proceedings, the specialty court judge or official determines that Peacemaker Court is unable to effectively resolve the conflict or dispute, the specialty court judge or official may order that the case be transferred back to the specialty court.

§1-8-9 Powers of the Peacemaker Court

- (a) The Peacemaker Court does not have the power to compel third parties to appear and participate in its proceedings or to compel the attendance of the participants. This includes parent(s), and legal guardian(s) in juvenile matters.
- (b) The Peacemaker Court must abide by all applicable Tribal or federal law and cannot take any action that may jeopardize the health, safety, or welfare of any person in the Peacemaking Court or the community.
- (c) The Peacemaker Court must follow the process and guidelines established in the Peacemaker Handbook.
- (d) The Peacemaker Court may request the advice of the Tribal Prosecutor or defense counsel, or the Nez Perce Tribal Office of Legal Counsel, but no attorneys are permitted to participate as legal counsel for a participant in Peacemaker Court proceedings without the prior express consent of the Peacemakers.

§1-8-10 Resolutions

- (a) The Peacemaker Court may request that the matter be transferred back to the Tribal Court or other specialty court because it cannot be resolved. Under such circumstances, the Peacemakers shall submit a signed statement indicating the matter cannot be resolved and the reasons for the decision. Upon receipt of such statement from the Peacemakers, a Tribal Court judge or specialty court judge or official must issue an order transferring the matter back to their court.
- (b) The Peacemaker Court may issue a Peacemaking Resolution and submit the Resolution to the Tribal Court or authorized official of a specialty court when the parties participating in the Peacemaker Court have reached an agreement they wish to have confirmed and recorded by the Court. The Tribal Court may issue the Judgment/Order if:
 - (1) The Tribal Court or specialty court has jurisdiction over the parties and subject matter of the agreement;
 - (2) The Peacemaker Court provides reasonable evidence that all necessary persons and parties have agreed to be bound by the terms of the agreement;
 - (3) The proposed Judgment or Order contains the complete agreement of the parties such that a dispute regarding the agreement reached in Peacemaker Court is unlikely to arise;
 - (4) The proposed Judgment or Order would otherwise be proper and enforceable by the Tribal Court or specialty court.

- (c) The Judgment or Order may be enforced by the Tribal Court as any other judgment of the Tribal Court or specialty court may be enforced.
- (d) A violation of the order would be handled by the Tribal Court in the same manner as violations of other Tribal Court orders. A violation of specialty court order or determination would be handled in the same manner as violations of other specialty court orders or determinations.

**§1-8-11 Peacemaker Court Services Requested by Parties Not Subject to the
Jurisdiction of the Nez Perce Tribal Court or Other Specialty Court**

The Peacemaker Court may be used to provide services for a matter that is not before the Tribal Court, or other specialty court, at the written request of all parties involved in the matter, and with the consensus approval of all Peacemakers who will hear the matter. This provision applies only to minor disputes such as nuisance, animal trespass or annoyance, non-violent disorderly conduct, non-violent breaches of the peace, drug abuse or alcohol overuse by adults. Agreements resulting from these Peacemaker Court sessions are not enforceable in Tribal Court or other specialty court. More serious matters may not be heard by the Peacemaker Court unless transferred from Tribal Court, or other specialty court, pursuant to the provisions outlined in this Chapter.

TITLE 2 RULES OF PROCEDURE
Ch. 2.10 Criminal Procedures

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PART I.	APPLICABILITY.....	1
Section 2.10.001	Interpretation.....	1
Section 2.10.002	Definitions [Rule 1]	1
Section 2.10.003	Jurisdiction [cross-reference with 1-1-9 through 1-1-12]	3
PART II.	DEFENDANT'S RIGHTS	4
Section 2.10.010	Rights of a Defendant in Criminal Proceedings [Rule 3]	4
Section 2.10.011	Habeas Corpus [Rule 18]	5
PART III.	SEARCH, SEIZURE, AND ARREST.....	6
Section 2.10.015	Search and Seizure [Rule 19]	6
Section 2.10.016	Reserved.....	10
Section 2.10.017	Method of Arrest [Rule 8]	10
Section 2.10.018	Arrest Without a Warrant [Rule 7]	10
Section 2.10.019	Arrest Procedure [Rule 8]	10
Section 2.10.020	Fresh Pursuit [Rule 9]	11
Section 2.10.021	Reserved.....	11
Section 2.10.022	Defendant's Presence	11
Section 2.10.023	Reserved.....	11
Section 2.10.024	Reserved.....	11
Section 2.10.025	Commencing Criminal Prosecution [Rule 4]	11
Section 2.10.026	Arrest Warrant or Summons on a Complaint [Rules 5 & 6]	14
Section 2.10.027	Complaint, Warrant or Summons by Telephone or Other Reliable Electronic means	15
Section 2.10.028	Reserved.....	17
Section 2.10.029	Reserved.....	17
PART IV.	ARRAIGNMENT	17
Section 2.10.030	Arraignment [Rule 10]	17
Section 2.10.031	Plea Procedures [Rule 10(c)]	19
Section 2.10.032	Reserved.....	21
Section 2.10.033	Motions during Arraignment	21
Section 2.10.034	Reserved.....	22
PART V.	RELEASE FROM CONFINEMENT AND EXTRADITION	22
Section 2.10.035	Bail or Release on Own Recognizance [Rule 21]	22
Section 2.10.036	Bail or Release in Cases Involving Domestic Violence [Rules 21 (d) + 10a]	23
Section 2.10.037	Bail Form and Conditions.....	24
Section 2.10.038	Reserved.....	26
Section 2.10.039	Reserved.....	26
Section 2.10.040	Extradition [Rule 20]	26
Section 2.10.041	Furlough Release.....	27
Section 2.10.042	Reserved.....	28
Section 2.10.043	Reserved.....	28


NEZ PERCE TRIBE REVISED CODES
As Amended through Resolutions NP 22-212 and NP 22-214 (March 22, 2022)

Section 2.10.044	Reserved.....	28
PART VI.	PRE-TRIAL.....	28
Section 2.10.045	Pre-Trial Motions [Rule 11]	28
Section 2.10.046	Discovery [Rule 12]	29
Section 2.10.047	Subpoenas	30
Section 2.10.048	Reserved.....	31
Section 2.10.049	Reserved.....	31
PART VII.	TRIAL.....	31
Section 2.10.050	Procedures to Ensure a Speedy and Public Trial [Rule 3a]	31
Section 2.10.051	Trial Procedures [Rule 14].....	32
Section 2.10.052	Jury Pool Procedures [cross-reference 1-1-26 through 1-1-35]	33
Section 2.10.053	Trial by Jury	34
Section 2.10.054	Motions at Trial [Rules 14 + Rule 17].....	35
Section 2.10.055	Evidence.....	36
Section 2.10.056	Jury Deliberations and Verdict [Rule 15].....	36
Section 2.10.057	Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law in Bench Trials	37
Section 2.10.058	Reserved.....	37
Section 2.10.059	Reserved.....	37
PART VIII.	SENTENCING.....	37
Section 2.10.060	Sentencing Procedure	37
Section 2.10.061	Misdemeanor Sentencing Limitations	37
Section 2.10.062	Felony Sentencing Limitations	37
Section 2.10.063	Reserved.....	37
Section 2.10.064	Reserved.....	38
PART IX.	POST-SENTENCING	38
Section 2.10.065	Revocation of Probation	38
Section 2.10.066	Reserved.....	38
Section 2.10.067	Reserved.....	38
Section 2.10.068	Reserved.....	39
Section 2.10.069	Reserved.....	39
PART X.	CRIMINAL APPEALS	39
Section 2.10.070	Procedures for Appeal [cross-reference Ch. 2-9]	39
Section 2.10.071	Record on Appeal [cross-reference 2-9-4].....	39
Section 2.10.072	Reserved.....	39
Section 2.10.073	Reserved.....	39
Section 2.10.074	Reserved.....	39
PART XI.	GENERAL PROVISIONS.....	39
Section 2.10.075	Time	39
Section 2.10.076	Contempt of Court [1-1-45]	40
Section 2.10.077	Service and Filing of Papers [Rule 24]	41
Section 2.10.078	Filing Fees	41
Section 2.10.079	Court Costs	41
Section 2.10.080	Vacating Conviction – Marijuana Offenses	41

TITLE 2 • RULES OF PROCEDURE

CHAPTER 2.10 CRIMINAL PROCEDURES

PART I. APPLICABILITY

Section 2.10.001 Interpretation

These rules are to be interpreted to provide for the just determination of every criminal proceeding, to secure simplicity in procedure and fairness in administration, and to eliminate unjustifiable expense and delay.

Section 2.10.002 Definitions [Rule 1]

- A. **Arraignment.** Proceeding in which the accused is brought before the Court to plead guilty or not guilty to the violation charged against them.
- B. **Bail.** An amount of money set by the Judge which must be posted by a defendant in order to gain their release until trial, or appellate proceedings; the amount of bail is set at such amount as to reasonably ensure that the defendant comes to Court when he is required.
- C. **Bail Bond.** Cash, some type of surety arrangement, or other type of security posted by a defendant to meet the bail set by the Judge as a prerequisite to defendant's release from custody until a trial or appellate proceedings.
- D. **Civil Infraction.** An act or omission for which a sentence of incarceration is not authorized.
- E. **Complaint.** A written statement of the essential facts constituting the offense charges.
- F. **Crime.** An act or omission for which a sentence of incarceration is authorized.
- G. **Criminal action** means a procedure by which a person is accused of committing a crime is charged, brought to trail, and judged.
- H. **Dating Violence.** For purposes of the exercise of criminal jurisdiction over non-Indians, the term 'dating violence' means violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim, as determined by the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.
- I. **Domestic Violence.** For the purposes of exercising criminal jurisdiction over non-Indians, the term 'domestic violence' means violence committed by a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim, by a person with whom the victim shares a child in common, by a person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner, or by

a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic- or family- violence laws of an Indian tribe that has jurisdiction over the Indian country where the violence occurs.

J. Firearm means:

1. Any weapons (including a starter gun) which will, or is designed to, or may readily be converted to, expel a projectile by the action of an explosive; but does not include an antique firearm or any device that expels a projectile by means of compressed air;
2. The frame or receiver of any such weapon;
3. Any firearm muffler or firearm silencer; or
4. Any destructive device shall not include any device which is neither designed nor redesigned for use as a weapon; any device, although originally designed for use as a weapon, which is redesigned for use as a signaling, pyrotechnic, line throwing, safety, or similar device; an antique, or is a rifle which the owner intends to use solely for sporting, recreational or cultural purposes.

K. In Lieu Fishing Sites (ILFS). Those certain federal lands along the Columbia River designated by the federal government via Public Law 79-14 for Indian treaty fishing activities in lieu of usual and accustomed fishing places inundated by construction of Bonneville Dam.

L. In Person. For purposes of arraignments, pleas, sentencing, or other court hearings, ‘in person’ may, upon a judge’s approval and finding of good cause, include appearance by phone, video, or other appropriate electronic means.

M. Motions. Requests, either written or oral, made to the Court for an order.

N. Offense. A violation of criminal law.

O. Personal Recognizance. A promise by a defendant to appear at trial or appellate proceeding upon which promise the Judge orders their release from custody.

P. Presence means a defendant shall be present at all stages of the proceeding. The court may allow electronic attendance by phone, video, or other means only upon a finding of good cause and that the defendant’s rights will not be prejudicially affected.

Q. Probable Cause exists under this chapter when an officer or the court has substantial objective basis for believing that a person has committed an offense. In determining whether probable cause exists, the officer or judge may take into account all information which a prudent officer or judge would deem relevant to the likelihood that an offense has been committed and that the person charged has committed it.


NEZ PERCE TRIBE REVISED CODES
As Amended through Resolutions NP 22-212 and NP 22-214 (March 22, 2022)

- R. **Spouse or Intimate Partner.** For purposes of exercising criminal jurisdiction over non-Indians, the term ‘spouse or intimate partner’ has the meaning given the term in 18 U.S.C. § 2266.
- S. **Summons.** A notice to appear before the Court.
- T. **Summons and Complaint.** A single document containing all the requisites of both a summons and complaint.
- U. **Treaty Fishing Access Sites (TFAS).** Those certain federal lands along the Columbia River designated or acquired by the federal government via Public Law No. 100-581 to provide access for Indian treaty fishing activities.
- V. **Warrant, Arrest/Search.** Document issued by the Court expressly authorizing and directing an officer to execute an arrest or conduct a search specifically delineated premises.

Section 2.10.003 Jurisdiction [cross-reference with 1-1-9 through 1-1-12]

- A. **Criminal Jurisdiction – generally.** The Nez Perce Tribal Court is vested with jurisdiction to enforce all provisions of this Code, as amended from time to time, against any person violating the same within the boundaries of the Tribe’s Indian country, including any person at any In Lieu Fishing Site or Treaty Fishing Access Site and against any tribal member exercising treaty hunting and fishing rights beyond the boundaries of the Nez Perce Reservation. In the cases where the person in violation of this Code is not an Indian and is not covered by paragraphs C or D in this Section, the Court’s exercise of power shall be civil rather than criminal and punishment subject only to the applicable fine. The Court is also vested with the power to impose protection orders against non-Indians in accordance with the provisions of this Code.
- B. **Jurisdiction over Felony Crimes.** [cross-reference with draft Chapter 4.10, Part VII] The Nez Perce Tribal Court shall have jurisdiction over specific offenses that may be subject to punishment greater than one year or a fine of \$5,000 or both under specific circumstances and conditions. Such offenses are considered felony crimes and classified as a Class F crime under the resolution codified in this section.
- C. **Criminal Jurisdiction Over Non-Indian Offenders of Domestic or Dating Violence.** The Nez Perce Tribal Court is vested with jurisdiction to enforce all provisions of this Code against a non-Indian who has committed an act of Dating Violence or Domestic Violence against an Indian victim within the Tribe’s Indian country provided the non-Indian has sufficient ties to the Nez Perce Tribe.
 - 1. A non-Indian has sufficient ties to the Nez Perce Tribe for purposes of criminal jurisdiction if they:
 - a. Reside in the Nez Perce Tribe’s Indian country;

- b. Are employed in the Tribe's Indian country; or
- c. Are a spouse, intimate partner, or dating partner of either
 - i. A member of the Nez Perce Tribe; or
 - ii. A non-member Indian who resides in the Tribe's Indian country.

D. Criminal Jurisdiction Over Protection Order Violations committed by Non-Indians. The Nez Perce Tribal Court is vested with criminal jurisdiction to enforce all provisions of this Code related to violations of protection orders against a non-Indian that has sufficient ties to the Tribe as identified above in paragraph C(1), and who has violated a protection order within the Nez Perce Tribe's Indian country provided the protected person is an Indian, and following conditions are met.

- 1. The protection order was issued against the non-Indian;
- 2. The protection order is consistent with 18 U.S.C. § 2265(b); and
- 3. The violation relates to that portion of the protection order that provides protection against violent or threatening acts or harassment against, sexual violence against, contact or communication with, or physical proximity to, the protected person.

Sections 2.10.04 through 2.10.09 Reserved

PART II. DEFENDANT'S RIGHTS

Section 2.10.010 Rights of a Defendant in Criminal Proceedings [Rule 3]

A. Defendant's Rights.

- 1. To be free from excessive bail and cruel punishment;
- 2. To defend in person or by counsel;
- 3. To be informed of the nature of the charges pending against them and to have a copy of those charges;
- 4. To confront and cross-examine all witnesses;
- 5. To compel by subpoena;
- 6. The attendance of witnesses necessary to defend against the charges; and
- 7. The production of any books, records, documents, or other things necessary to defend against the charges;
- 8. To have a public and speedy trial, unless the right to a speedy trial is waived by the defendant;


NEZ PERCE TRIBE REVISED CODES
As Amended through Resolutions NP 22-212 and NP 22-214 (March 22, 2022)

9. To have a jury trial, unless the right to a jury trial is waived by the defendant;
 10. To appeal any final decision of the Nez Perce Tribal Court to the Nez Perce Tribal Court of Appeals;
 11. To not be subjected to Double Jeopardy within the Nez Perce Tribal Court;
 12. To not to be required to testify, and no inference may be drawn from a defendant's exercise of the right not to testify; and
 13. To petition for a writ of habeas corpus.
- B. **Presence of the Defendant.** A defendant shall be present at all stages of the proceeding. The court may allow electronic attendance by phone, video, or other means only upon a finding of good cause and that the defendant's rights will not be prejudicially affected.
- C. **Right to Counsel.** During the arraignment before the court, every defendant must be informed of the right to have court appointed counsel or pay for one at their own expense. If the defendant wishes to obtain counsel, the court shall grant a reasonable time prior to arraignment for defendant's attorney to enter an appearance in the case.
- D. **Attorney Qualifications.** The defendant shall have the right to be represented by an attorney who is a member of the Nez Perce Tribal Bar and who is licensed to practice law by any jurisdiction in the United States that applies appropriate professional licensing standards and effectively ensures the competence and professional responsibility of its licensed attorneys.
- E. **Right to a Jury Trial.** The defendant shall have a right to a trial by an impartial jury of no less than six (6) persons, that is drawn from sources that reflect a fair cross section of the community; and do not systematically exclude any distinctive group in the community, including non-Indians.
- F. **Right to a Speedy Trial. [Rule 3a]** To have a speedy trial unless waived by the defendant.
- G. **Right Against Double Jeopardy.** The defendant shall not to be subject to subsequent prosecution in the Nez Perce Tribal Court for the same offense arising out of the same act.
- H. **Writ of Habeas Corpus.** Any person detained or imprisoned by order, authority or action of the Nez Perce Tribe may challenge the legality of that detention or imprisonment by application for a writ of habeas corpus.

Section 2.10.011 Habeas Corpus [Rule 18]

- A. Any person detained or imprisoned by order, authority or action of the Nez Perce Tribe may challenge the legality of that detention or imprisonment by application to the Nez Perce Tribal Court for a writ of habeas corpus. The

application shall be heard by a judge who has not participated in any proceeding related to the detention or imprisonment of the applicant.

- B. The application for writ of habeas corpus shall be in writing and must include:
 - 1. The facts concerning the person's commitment or detention;
 - 2. The cause or reason why detention is illegal; and
 - 3. A copy of the warrant of commitment or other documentary authority, if any, or an affidavit that such copy has been requested and refused.
- C. Upon receipt of a writ of habeas corpus, the court may:
 - 1. Issue an order directing the person(s) alleged to be detaining the petitioner to show cause why the writ should not be issued; or
 - 2. Deny the writ.
- D. If an order to show cause is issued it will be served on the person(s) alleged to have custody of the petitioner. Once served, the person(s) to whom the order is directed shall make a return of such order to the court certifying the true cause for detention. Following service, the court shall hear the petition and order the petitioner be brought before it for the hearing. If the writ is granted, it shall be served on the person(s) having custody of the petitioner.

Sections 2.10.12 through 2.10.14 Reserved

PART III. SEARCH, SEIZURE, AND ARREST

Section 2.10.015 Search and Seizure [Rule 19]

- A. **Judge's Authority.**
 - 1. Every judge has the authority to issue warrants for the search of or persons, premises, and property and the seizures of goods, instruments, articles, or items. A warrant issued under this part shall not be held invalid due to minor irregularities in the warrant which do not substantially affect any rights of a person named in the warrant.
 - 2. A judge may require the applicant to furnish testimony or documentary evidence in support of the application for the warrant.
- B. **Search Warrants.** A search warrant shall not be valid unless it:
 - 1. Is in writing;
 - 2. Is in the name of the Nez Perce Tribe;
 - 3. Is signed by a judge of the Nez Perce Tribal Court; and
 - 4. Particularly describes the premises, property, place, or person to be searched and the instruments, articles, or items to be seized.

- C. **Grounds for a Search Warrant.** No search warrant shall issue except upon a written or oral sworn statement of a law enforcement officer or prosecutor that establishes probable cause to search for and seize any of the following:
1. Evidence of a crime;
 2. Contraband, fruits of a crime, or other items illegally processed;
 3. Property designed for use, intended for use, or used in committing a crime, or
 4. A person whose arrest is authorized by law.
- D. **Warrant on Sworn Testimony.** When a warrant is requested based on oral testimony, communicated by telephone or otherwise, a judge shall:
1. Immediately place the requesting person(s) under oath;
 2. Record by voice recording device if available, or otherwise make a verbatim record, of the requesting person's statement and certify the accuracy of this record;
 3. Enter on an original warrant the grounds indicating probable cause exists to issue a warrant and the scope of the search warrant as requested or as modified;
 4. Sign the original warrant and enter on the face of the original warrant the exact time when the warrant was ordered to be issued; and
 5. Direct the requesting party to:
 - a. Prepare a document identical to the original warrant to be known as a duplicate original warrant;
 - b. Sign the duplicate original warrant on behalf of the judge; and
 - c. Enter the exact time of execution on the face of the duplicate original warrant.
- E. **Exception to the Warrant Requirements.** [Rule 19 (e)] In addition to federally recognized exceptions to the warrant requirement, the following exceptions shall apply:
1. When the search is incident to a lawful arrest, conducted on the person arrested and within the area of the person's immediate reach and control;
 2. By consent of the person being searched;
 3. When there is a reasonable belief that the person searched may be armed and dangerous;
 4. When the search is of a vehicle actually moving or temporarily stopped and the officer has probable cause to believe that it contains contraband, stolen, or embezzled property;

5. Search of a vehicle is made incident to completion of a regular and routine inventory;
6. When there are reasonable grounds to believe that contraband or evidence is present and there is no time to obtain a warrant without it being destroyed; or
7. Objects seized are in the officer's plain view.

F. Execution of a Search Warrant. [Rule 19 (c)-(d)]

1. Generally. Search warrants shall be executed between the house of 6:00 a.m. and 10:00 p.m., unless the issuing judge otherwise authorizes. A warrant shall be executed within fourteen (14) days of the date of issuance and warrants not executed within this time limit are void.
2. Return of Warrant. The executing officer shall return the warrant to the court promptly, and under no circumstances more than seven (7) days following execution of the warrant, unless a greater time allowance is provided in the warrant. The warrant return shall include the time and date the warrant was executed, and an inventory of any property seized. Upon request, the court must give a copy of the inventory to the person from whom, or from whose premises, the property was taken.
3. Reasonable Force. Only reasonably necessary force may be used to execute a search warrant.
4. Notice. Unless otherwise specified by the warrant, before entering the premises named in the search warrant, the law enforcement officer shall give appropriate notice of their identity, authority, and purpose to the person to be searched, or to the person in apparent control of the premises to be searched, if reasonably available. Before undertaking any search or seizure pursuant to the warrant, the executing law enforcement officer shall show and give a copy of the original or duplicate original warrant to the person to be searched, or to the person in apparent control of the premises to be searched, if reasonably available. If the premises are unoccupied or there is no one in apparent control, the law enforcement officer shall leave a copy of the warrant suitably affixed to the premises.
5. Receipt for Seized Items. If the warrant is executed, a receipt for all articles taken shall be left with any person at the place from which any items were seized. The inventory of the items shall be made in the presence of an officer and the person from whose possession or premises the property was taken, if present, or in the presence of at least one other credible person. Failure to give or leave a receipt of all items seized shall not render the seized property inadmissible at any

subsequent trial. If the premises are unoccupied or there is no one in apparent control, the law enforcement officer shall leave a copy of the receipt suitably affixed to the premises.

- G. **Scope of Search Pursuant to Warrant.** The scope of any search shall only include those areas specifically authorized by the warrant and is limited to the least restrictive means reasonably necessary to discover the persons or property specified in the warrant. Upon discovery of the person or property named in the warrant, the law enforcement officer shall take possession or custody of the person or property and search no further under the authority of the warrant. If, in the course of an authorized search, the law enforcement officer discovered property constitutes evidence of the commission of a criminal offense, the officer may also take possession of that property.
- H. **Extensions of Delay.** Any period of delay authorized by this section may be extended by the court for good cause shown, subject to the condition that extensions should only be granted upon an updated showing of the need for further delay and that each additional delay should be limited to periods of thirty (30) days or less, unless the facts of the case justify a longer period of delay.
- I. **Procedures for Execution of State, County, Municipal, or other Tribal Search Warrant.** Where a search and/or seizure is performed within the boundaries of the Nez Perce Reservation, or any trust, or Nez Perce tribal member or Nez Perce tribally owned land or buildings, vehicles, or vessels, for a crime committed within the jurisdiction of the issuing court, such search and/or seizure must substantially comply with the procedural search and seizure requirements of Nez Perce tribal law and shall be governed by the following process:
1. Nez Perce Tribal Court Approval. The state, county, municipal or other tribal law enforcement officer shall provide a copy of their judicially approved search warrant and probable cause affidavit, along with any other supporting documents, to a law enforcement officer from the Nez Perce Tribal Police Department prior to the execution of the warrant. The Nez Perce law enforcement officer shall prepare an affidavit stating that they have received and are incorporating the state, county, municipal, or other tribal law enforcement officer's affidavit and judicially approved search warrant for presentation to a Nez Perce Tribal Court Judge. The Nez Perce Tribal Court Judge shall review the state, county, municipal, or tribal warrant and if the court finds the warrant was issued with proper jurisdiction and substantially complies with the procedural search and seizure requirements of Nez Perce tribal law, shall endorse the warrant for execution.
 2. Coordination. Any search warrant issued pursuant to this section shall be executed in the presence of and in coordination with a law

enforcement officer from the Nez Perce Police Department. Nez Perce Tribal Police and other law enforcement agencies shall cooperate to the fullest extent possible.

Section 2.10.016 Reserved

Section 2.10.017 Method of Arrest [Rule 8]

- A. An arrest is made by actually restraining the person to be arrested or by that person voluntarily submitting to the custody of the person making the arrest. All necessary and reasonable force may be used in making an arrest, but the person arrested shall not be subject to any greater restraint than is necessary to hold or detain the person. All necessary and reasonable force may be used to effect an entry into any building or property or part thereof to make an arrest authorized by search warrant or by exemption to the warrant requirements. An arrest made outside the boundaries of the Nez Perce Reservation shall be valid if made pursuant to the laws of the jurisdiction where the arrest occurred.
- B. **Advisement of Miranda Rights prior to Interrogation.** Upon taking a person into custody and before interrogation (questioning), the police officer shall inform the arrested person that:
1. The arrested person has right to remain silent;
 2. Anything the arrested person says can be used against them in court; and
 3. The arrested person has the right to talk with an attorney before they are asked any questions and to have an attorney present during questioning.

Section 2.10.018 Arrest Without a Warrant [Rule 7]

A law enforcement officer may make an arrest without a warrant if the officer has probable cause to believe a person has committed an offense within the jurisdiction of the Nez Perce Tribe or is named in an arrest warrant.

Section 2.10.019 Arrest Procedure [Rule 8]

Upon taking an arrested person into custody and before interrogation, any arresting law enforcement officer shall inform the arrested person of their “Miranda Rights” as noted above in Section 2.10.009 Method of Arrest. Those rights are:

- A. The arrested person has right to remain silent;
- B. Anything the arrested person says can be used against them in court; and
- C. The arrested person has the right to talk with an attorney before they are asked any questions and to have an attorney present during questioning.

Section 2.10.020 Fresh Pursuit [Rule 9]

- A. Any arresting officer may continue in fresh pursuit of a person including outside the boundaries of the Nez Perce Reservation, if the person:
1. Is reasonably believed by the officer to have committed an offense on the reservation;
 2. Has committed, or attempted to commit, any offense or civil infraction on the reservation in the presence of the officer; or
 3. Named in an outstanding warrant of arrest for a criminal offense.
- B. When an arrest following fresh pursuit occurs outside of the boundaries of the Nez Perce Reservation but within the state of Idaho the arresting officer may return the arrested individual to the reservation. When an arrest following fresh pursuit occurs outside the state of Idaho, then the arresting officer shall turn the arrested person over to the local police officials pending extradition.

Section 2.10.021 Reserved

Section 2.10.022 Defendant's Presence

A defendant shall be present at all stages of the proceeding. The court may allow electronic attendance by phone, video, or other means only upon a finding of good cause and that the defendant's rights will not be prejudicially affected. If the defendant fails to be present, the court may issue a bench warrant. Appearance by counsel is insufficient to avoid issuance of a bench warrant.

Section 2.10.023 Reserved

Section 2.10.024 Reserved

Section 2.10.025 Commencing Criminal Prosecution [Rule 4]

- A. **Complaint.** A formal criminal proceeding shall be initiated on behalf of the Nez Perce Tribe when the prosecutor files a criminal complaint against a person.
1. Content. The complaint must be supported by probable cause and shall contain:
 - a. The name of the person accused, and if known, their address, date of birth, and tribal enrollment number;
 - b. The general location where the alleged offense was committed and facts showing the offense to be within the original jurisdiction of the court;
 - c. The name, class, and code citation of the alleged offense committed; special notice shall be given to the defendant for

Class F offenses that the charged offense is a felony crime for which the defendant may be subject to the maximum sentence authorized by the resolution codified in this section;

- d. A concise statement of the specific acts or omissions to act constituting an offense;
 - e. The name of the persons, if any, against whom the alleged offense was committed. For offenses involving a minor or for sexual offenses the use of initials is sufficient to identify.
 - f. The approximate date and time of the commission of the alleged offense, if known; and
 - g. The signature of the prosecutor.
2. Minor Omissions. No minor omission from, or error in, the form of the complaint shall be grounds for dismissal unless the defendant is shown to be significantly prejudiced by the omission or error.
3. Amending the Complaint. The defendant shall be arraigned on the amended complaint without unreasonable delay and shall be given a reasonable period of time to prepare for trial on the amended complaint.
- a. Amendments as to Substance. A complaint may be amended in matters of substance at any time prior to arraignment without leave of the court. If after arraignment, a motion for leave to amend as to substance must state the nature of the proposed amendment and the facts and circumstances showing good cause to amend the complaint as to substance. If the motion is timely filed, the amended complaint is supported by probable cause, and there is no undue prejudice to the defendant, the court shall grant leave to amend.
 - b. Amendments as to Form. The court may permit a complaint to be amended as to form any time before a verdict or a finding if no additional or different offense is charged and if the substantial rights of the defendant are not prejudiced. No charge may be dismissed because of a defect in form which does not tend to prejudice any substantial right of the defendant.
- B. **Joinder of Defendants**. Two or more defendants may be joined at the discretion of the prosecutor if they are alleged to have participated in the same act or transaction, or in the same series of acts or transactions, constituting an offense or offenses. The defendants may be charged in one or more counts together or separately. All defendants need not be charged in each count. Two or more defendants may be joined at the discretion of the prosecutor if they are alleged to have participated in the same act or transaction, or in the same series of acts or transactions, constituting an

offense or offenses. The defendants may be charged in one or more counts together or separately. All defendants need not be charged in each count.

- C. **Joinder of Offenses.** Any two or more offenses committed by the same defendant may be joined in one accusatory instrument—the complaint—with each offense stated in a separate count. The complaint may charge a defendant in separate counts with two or more offenses if the offenses charged whether felonies or misdemeanors or both are of the same or similar character or are based on the same act or criminal episode or are connected with or constitute parts of a common scheme or plan.

1. Prosecution of Multiple Offenses. When the conduct of an offender establishes the commission of more than one offense, the offender may be prosecuted separately for each offense. The offender, however, may not be convicted of more than one offense if:
 - a. One offense included in the other;
 - b. One offense consists only of conspiracy or some other form of preparation for committing the charged offense;
 - c. Inconsistent findings of fact are required to establish the commission of the offenses;
 - d. The offenses differ only in that one is defined to prohibit a designated kind of conduct generally and the other is prohibit a specific instance of such conduct; or
 - e. The offense is defined to prohibit a continuing course of conduct and the offender's course of conduct was interrupted, unless the law provides that the specific periods of such conduct constitute separate offenses.

- D. **Subsequent Prosecutions.** A subsequent prosecution is allowed when the previous prosecution was properly terminated under any of the following circumstances:

1. The defendant consents to the termination or waives, by motion, an appeal upon a judgment of conviction or otherwise, the right to object to the termination of the prosecution;
2. The court finds that a termination, other than by acquittal, is necessary because:
 - a. It is impossible to proceed with the trial in conformity with the law;
 - b. There is a legal defect in the proceeding that would make any judgment entered upon a verdict reversible as a matter of law;

- c. Prejudicial conduct, in or outside the courtroom, makes it impossible to proceed with the trial without injustice to either the defendant or the Tribe;
 - d. The jury cannot agree upon a verdict; or
 - e. A false statement of a juror;
 - 3. The subsequent prosecution was for an offense which was not completed when the former prosecution began; or
 - 4. The exercise of authority by another jurisdiction impedes the Tribe's ability to proceed on the matter.
 - 5. The following actions will not constitute an acquittal of the same offense: dismissal for insufficiency in form; dismissal without prejudice upon a pretrial motion; or discharge for want of prosecution without a judgement of acquittal.
- E. **Lesser-Included Offenses.** An offender may be convicted of an offense included in an offense charged without having been specifically charged with the lesser included offense.
- 1. An offense is included when:
 - a. It is established by proof of the same or less than all the facts required to establish the commission of the offense charged;
 - b. It consists of attempt or solicitation to commit the offense charged or to commit an offense otherwise included therein; or
 - c. It differs from the offense charged only in that it is a less serious injury or risk of injury to the same person, property, or tribal interest, or a lesser kind of culpability suffices to establish its commission.
 - 2. The court need not instruct the jury with a charge to an included offense unless there is a rational basis for a verdict acquitting the defendant of the offense charged and convicting the defendant of the lesser-included offense.

Section 2.10.026 Arrest Warrant or Summons on a Complaint [Rules 5 & 6]

- A. **Issuance.** If the complaint or one or more affidavits filed with the complaint establish probable cause to believe that an offense has been committed and that the defendant committed it, the judge must issue a summons to a person authorized to serve it. Upon request by the prosecutor, an arrest warrant shall issue instead of a summons. A judge may issue more than one warrant or summons on the same complaint. If an individual defendant fails to appear in response to a summons, a judge may and upon a request of the prosecutor must issue an arrest warrant.

1. If a summons is issued by the court, it shall be served on the defendant as provided by this Chapter. Should a defendant refuse service of a summons or should a defendant's whereabouts be unknown after a reasonable search, the judge shall issue an arrest warrant.

B. Form.

1. Warrant. [**Rule 5**] A warrant must:
 - a. Contain the defendant's name or, if it is unknown, a name or description by which the defendant can be identified with reasonable certainty;
 - b. Describe the offense charged in the complaint;
 - c. Include the general location where the offense was committed and facts showing the offense to be within the original jurisdiction of the court;
 - d. Include the general name and code designation of the offense. If the facts show more than one offense, then each offense shall be stated separately;
 - e. Include a short concise statement of the specific act or omission to act complained of;
 - f. Include the name of the person against whom or against whose property the act was committed, if known; and
 - g. Include the date and approximate time of the commission of the offense, if known;
 - h. Be supported by affidavit or sworn testimony;
 - i. Command that the defendant be arrested and brought without unnecessary delay before the judge; and
 - j. Be signed by a judge of the Nez Perce Tribal Court.
2. Summons. [**Rule 6**] A summons must:
 - a. Direct the person accused to appear before a judge at a certain date, time, and place;
 - b. Be served with a copy of the criminal complaint(s); and
 - c. Inform the defendant that a warrant of arrest will be issued if he fails to appear as directed.

Section 2.10.027 Complaint, Warrant or Summons by Telephone or Other Reliable Electronic means

In general. A judge may consider information communicated by telephone or other reliable electronic means when reviewing a complaint or deciding whether to issue a warrant or summons.

- A. **Procedures.** If a judge decides to proceed under this rule, the following procedures apply:
1. **Taking Testimony Under Oath.** The judge must place under oath and may examine the applicant and any person on whose testimony the application is based.
 2. **Creating a Record of the Testimony and Exhibits.**
 - a. **Testimony Limited to Attestation.** If the applicant does no more than attest to the contents of a written affidavit submitted by reliable electronic means, the Judge must acknowledge the attestation in writing on the affidavit.
 - b. **Additional Testimony or Exhibits.** If the judge considers additional testimony or exhibits, the Judge must:
 - i. Have the testimony recorded verbatim by an electronic recording device, by a court reporter, or in writing;
 - ii. Have any recording or reporter's notes transcribed, have the transcription certified as accurate, and file it;
 - iii. Sign any other written record, certify its accuracy, and file it; and
 - iv. Make sure that the exhibits are filed.
 3. **Preparing a Proposed Duplicate Original of a Complaint, Warrant, or Summons.** The applicant must prepare a proposed duplicate original of a complaint, warrant, or summons, and must read or otherwise transmit its contents verbatim to the judge.
 4. **Preparing an Original Complaint, Warrant, or Summons.** If the applicant reads the contents of the proposed duplicate original, the judge must enter those contents into an original complaint, warrant, or summons. If the applicant transmits the contents by reliable electronic means, the transmission received by the judge may serve as the original.
 - a. **Modification.** The judge may modify the complaint, warrant, or summons. The judge must then:
 - i. Transmit the modified version to the applicant by reliable electronic means; or
 - ii. File the modified original and direct the applicant to modify the proposed duplicate original accordingly;
 - b. **Issuance.** To issue the warrant or summons, the judge must:
 - i. Sign the original documents;

- ii. Enter the date and time of issuance on the warrant or summons; and
 - iii. Transmit the warrant or summons by reliable electronic means to the applicant or direct the applicant to sign the judge's name and enter the date and time on the duplicate original.
- 5. Suppression Limited. Absent a finding of bad faith, evidence obtained from a warrant issued under this rule is not subject to suppression on the ground that issuing the warrant in this manner was unreasonable under the circumstances.

Section 2.10.028 Reserved

Section 2.10.029 Reserved

PART IV. ARRAIGNMENT

Section 2.10.030 Arraignment [Rule 10]

- A. **Timing.** Arrested persons shall be taken without unnecessary delay, but in no case later than two (2) business days, before a judge for arraignment. In the event a summons has been issued, the defendant shall appear at the time designated in the summons. A person who is arrested without a warrant shall have a judicial determination of probable cause at the arraignment. If probable cause is not found, the person shall be released immediately without conditions. The schedule for arraignments shall be determined by the court. If the defendant does not have counsel and desires to be represented, he shall be given a reasonable time to secure counsel before entering their plea or making any statement.
- B. **Procedure upon Arraignment.** A defendant shall be arraigned in open court whenever a complaint has been filed by a prosecutor. Arraignment consists of reading the charge, unless the defendant waives the reading, supplying a copy of the complaint to the defendant, and calling on the defendant to plead to the charge. Prior to accepting any plea at the time of arraignment, the presiding judge must:
 - 1. Verify that the person appearing before the court is the defendant named in the complaint, and that the defendant's true name appears on the complaint, and if different from the name used on the complaint, order the complaint amended to reflect the true name; and
 - 2. Determine whether the defendant has a mental disorder that would prevent the defendant from understanding the charges, the penalties, or the effects of a plea, and, if the determination is that defendant has a mental disorder, the arraignment may be continued until the defendant is able to proceed.


NEZ PERCE TRIBE REVISED CODES
As Amended through Resolutions NP 22-212 and NP 22-214 (March 22, 2022)

3. The judge shall inform the defendant of their rights, which shall include, but not be limited to, the following:
 - a. The right to counsel and the right to a reasonable continuance to obtain counsel. If the defendant cannot afford counsel, one will be appointed for them at the expense of the Nez Perce Tribe.
 - b. The right to be informed of the charges against them.
 - c. The right to confront the witnesses against them.
 - d. The right to cross-examine and question the witnesses against them.
 - e. The right to call witnesses in their own behalf and to have the court issue subpoenas within its jurisdictional limits ordering the witnesses to appear.
 - f. The right to a speedy and public trial.
 - g. The right to a jury trial.
 - h. At trial, the right to testify or not to testify in their own behalf, because he has the privilege against self-incrimination.
 - i. If found guilty, the right to appeal.
 - j. The right to file a writ of habeas corpus.
 - k. The right to be considered for bail or released on their own recognizance pending trial.
 - l. The reading of any or all of these rights may be waived by a defendant represented by legal counsel.
- C. Before the defendant is called upon to plead guilty or not guilty, the following proceedings shall be conducted by the judge:
 1. The complaint shall be read to the defendant, or the substance of the charge contained in the complaint shall be stated to them.
 2. The defendant shall be given a copy of the complaint or summons and complaint if one has not been previously served.
 3. The defendant shall be advised of the maximum penalty which the judge may impose in the event of a conviction.
- D. Joint Defendants. Defendants who are jointly charged may be arraigned separately or together in the discretion of the court.
- E. Entry of Plea. A defendant shall enter a plea of guilty, not guilty, or if the judge agrees, no contest, to each charge contained in the complaint. All pleas shall be entered in open court. The court, upon a finding of good cause and finding that the defendant's rights will not be prejudicially affected, may

accept a defendant's change of plea via electronic attendance by phone, video, or other means.

Section 2.10.031 Plea Procedures [Rule 10(c)]

A. Pleas.

1. NOT GUILTY. A plea of not guilty puts in issue every element of the charged offense, and the case shall proceed according to the case management schedule. A defendant pleading not guilty must inform the judge at the time of arraignment if a jury trial is requested.
2. GUILTY. A plea of guilty may be accepted by a judge only after due consideration of the views of the parties and interest of the Nez Perce Tribe in the effective administration of justice. The court may not accept a plea of guilty without first determining:
 - a. That the plea is made voluntarily and not the result of force, threats, or of promises apart from a plea agreement. The court shall also inquire as to whether the defendant's willingness to plead guilty results from prior discussions between the prosecutor and the defendant or the defendant's attorney;
 - b. That the defendant understands the following:
 - i. The nature of the charge for which the plea is offered, the maximum penalty; and, when applicable, that the court may require the defendant or the defendant's attorney;
 - ii. The defendant will be giving up the right to a trial and the right to remain silent;
 - c. That if the defendant pleads guilty in fulfillment of a plea agreement, the court is not required to accept the terms of the agreement and that the defendant may be entitled to withdraw the plea if the agreement is not accepted.
 - d. That, in charges for which imprisonment is a possible penalty, there is a factual basis for the plea; and
 - e. If a defendant voluntarily enters a plea of guilty, the judge may impose a sentence at that time or, on the court's own motion or the request of either party, schedule a sentencing hearing in order to allow sufficient time for the involved parties to obtain any information deemed necessary for the imposition of a just sentence.

B. Alternatives to Pleas: Deferred Prosecution Agreement. Deferred prosecutions may not be agreed to in cases in of domestic violence.

1. Conditions for Agreement. At any time, the prosecutor, and a defendant, who has counsel, or who has voluntarily waived counsel

may agree to the deferral of a prosecution for a specified period of time based on one or more of the following conditions:

- a. That the defendant shall not commit any new offense(s);
 - b. That the defendant may not engage in specified activities, conduct, and associations bearing a relationship to the conduct upon which the charge against the defendant is based;
 - c. That the defendant shall participate in a supervised rehabilitation program, which may include treatment, counseling, training, or education;
 - d. That the defendant shall make restitution in a specified manner for harm or loss caused by the offense, or any other reasonable conditions, including voluntary exclusion from the Nez Perce Reservation; or
 - e. The defendant's participation in the Healing to Wellness Court.
2. Contents of Agreement. The agreement must be in writing, must be signed by the parties, and must state that the defendant waives the right to speedy trial for an additional sixty (60) days past the end of the deferral period. The agreement may include stipulations concerning the admissibility of the police report, specified testimony, or dispositions if the deferred prosecution is revoked. The agreement shall be filed with the court.
 3. Violations of Agreement. The prosecution must be deferred for the period specified in the agreement unless there has been a violation of its terms. Sanctions can be imposed for violation of the agreement, without revoking the agreement in its entirety. The conditions of the agreement shall be monitored by the Probation Department.
 4. Expungement of Records. After expiration of the period of deferral and after the defendant's successful completion of any conditions of deferral, upon motion by the court, the defendant, or the defendant's counsel, the court shall allow the expungement of the court records of all record of the proceedings by entering an order of dismissal of charges and expungement, inscribing each record of the proceedings with the word "Expunged" and sealing the file.
 5. Stipulated Order of Continuance. In certain circumstances, a stipulated order of continuance may be available.
- C. **Plea Negotiations and Recommendations.** A prosecutor and counsel for the defendant, or the defendant when acting pro se, may engage in discussions with a view toward reaching an agreement that, upon the entering of a plea of guilty to a charged offense or to a lesser or related offense, the prosecutor will do one of the following

1. Move for dismissal of other charges; or
 2. Make a recommendation to agree not to oppose the defendant's request, for a particular sentence, with the understanding that the recommendation or request may not be binding on the court; or
 3. Reduce the charges.
- D. A plea bargain agreement may be entered into any time prior to a verdict or finding of guilt by judge or jury. If a plea agreement has been reached by the parties, the court shall, on the record, require a disclosure of the agreement in open court at the time the plea is offered.

Section 2.10.032 Reserved

Section 2.10.033 Motions during Arraignment

- A. **Defenses and Objections Which May Be Passed by Motion.** Any defense or objection which is capable of determination without the trial of the general issue may be raised.
- B. **Defenses and Objections Which Must Be Raised.** The following defenses and objections must be raised by motion during arraignment.
1. Generally, defenses and objections based upon defects in the institution of the prosecution or in the complaint including but not limited to;
 2. Motions to dismiss for defective complaint (other than that it fails to show jurisdiction in the court or to charge an offense), defective warrant, defective service, or unnecessary delay in arraignment.
- C. **Disqualification of Judge.** A party may move to disqualify a judge pursuant to the Nez Perce Tribal Code.
- D. **Waiver of Defenses or Objections Required to be Raised.** Failure to present any defense or objections required to be raised during arraignment constitutes a waiver of such defense or objection, but the judge for cause shown may grant relief from the waiver.
- E. **Notice of Lack of Jurisdiction or Defect in Complaint by Court.** Lack of jurisdiction or failure of the complaint to charge an offense or civil infraction may be noticed by the judge at any time pending final disposition of the case.
- F. **Time and Manner of Making Motion.** Motions under this rule shall be made orally before any plea is entered by the defendant. The judge, however, may require that a motion and argument may be put in writing.
- G. **Hearing on Motion.** Motions under this rule shall be determined by the judge during arraignment proceedings unless the judge orders that it be deferred for determination at a later date.

Section 2.10.034 Reserved

PART V. RELEASE FROM CONFINEMENT AND EXTRADITION

Section 2.10.035 Bail or Release on Own Recognizance [Rule 21]

- A. **Right to Bail or Release in non-DV cases.** [Rule 21/compare Rule 10a] A defendant who is charged with a crime must be admitted to bail or released on the defendant's own recognizance at any time before a guilty plea or verdict of guilt. Bail shall not be excessive. In the discretion of the court, bail or release on the defendant's own recognizance may be allowed in the following cases:
1. After a defendant pleads guilty or is found guilty and before sentencing;
 2. While an appeal is pending;
 3. On a charge of violations of the terms of probation; or
 4. On a finding of a violation of the conditions of release.
- B. Bail shall be set at the close of arraignment, unless exceptional circumstances require it being set at an earlier proceeding.
- C. **Confinement.** [Rule 21 (c)] No person shall be detained or jailed for more than three business days unless there has been a commitment bearing the signature of a judge of the Nez Perce Tribal Court.
- D. **Amount.** [Rule 21 (b)] The amount of bail shall reflect the gravity and nature of the offense(s) charged and the defendant's ability to pay. If the defendant is committed in lieu of bail, then he may be credited for such time spent in jail.
- E. **Factors to be considered in granting release.** The determination of whether a defendant should be released on the defendant's own recognizance or admitted to bail, and the determination of the amount and conditions of bail, if any, may be made after considering the following factors.
1. Defendant's employment status and work history;
 2. Defendant's financial status;
 3. The nature and extent of defendant's family relationships and ties to the Nez Perce Tribe's Reservation community;
 4. Defendant's past and present residence;
 5. Names of individuals personally agreeing to assure defendant's court appearance.
 6. The nature and circumstances of the current charge, including whether the offense involved the use of force or violence;

7. The defendant's prior criminal record, if any and whether, at the time of the current arrest of offense, the defendant was on probation, on parole, or on other release pending trial, sentencing, or appeal for on offense; and
 8. The nature and seriousness of the danger to any person or the community that would be posed by the defendant's release.
- F. **Conditions of Release generally.** The conditions of release for a defendant must be determined immediately upon the defendant's arraignment. The court may impose any condition that will reasonably ensure the appearance of the defendant as required or that will ensure the safety of any person or the community. At any time and upon a reasonable basis, the court may amend the order to impose additional or different conditions of release upon its own motion or upon the motion of either party.

Section 2.10.036 Bail or Release in Cases Involving Domestic Violence
[Rules 21 (d) + 10a]

- A. **No Bail before Arraignment.** [Rule 21 (d)] Any person arrested for a crime involving domestic violence or a violation of a domestic violence no-contact order or protection order shall not be released on bail or their own recognizance prior to being arraigned. Such arraignment shall not occur less than 48 business hours or more than 72 business hours following arrest.
- B. **Cash only bail.** [Rule 10a (c)] The bail for a crime involving domestic violence or a violation of a domestic violence no-contact order or protection order shall be a cash bail in an amount set by the court on the bail schedule.
- C. **Pre-Trial Release in cases involving domestic violence.** [Rule 10a]
1. In making a decision concerning the pre-trial release of a person who is arrested for or charged with a crime involving domestic violence or a violation of a domestic violence no-contact order or protection order, the court shall review the facts of arrest and detention of the person and determine whether the person:
 - a. Is a threat to the alleged victim;
 - b. Is a threat to public safety; and
 - c. Is reasonably likely to appear in court.
 2. Before releasing a person who is arrested for or charged with a crime involving domestic violence or a violation of a domestic violence no-contact order or protection order, the court shall make findings on the record concerning the determination made in accordance with the above subsection 1 and may impose conditions of release and/or bail on the person to protect the alleged victim and to ensure the appearance at a subsequent court proceeding. Conditions may include:


NEZ PERCE TRIBE REVISED CODES
As Amended through Resolutions NP 22-212 and NP 22-214 (March 22, 2022)

- a. An order enjoining the person from threatening to commit or committing acts of domestic violence against the alleged victim;
 - b. An order prohibiting the person from harassing, annoying, telephoning, contacting or otherwise communicating with the alleged victim, whether directly or indirectly;
 - c. An order directing the person to vacate or stay away from the home of the alleged victim and to stay away from any other location where the victim is likely to be;
 - d. An order prohibiting the person from using or possessing a firearm or other weapon as specified by the court;
 - e. An order suspending or revoking a person's privilege to hunt with a firearm. The authority to revoke or suspend privileges extends to the rights of tribal members to hunt pursuant to the provisions of the Treaty of June 11, 1855, 12 Stat. 957 and subsequent treaties and agreements;
 - f. An order prohibiting the person from possession or consumption of alcohol or controlled substances; or
 - g. Any other order needed to protect the safety of the alleged victim and to assure the appearance of the person in court.
3. Copies. The court shall provide a copy of the conditions to the arrested or charged person upon their release. Failure to provide the person with a copy of the conditions of release does not invalidate the conditions if the arrested or charged person has notice of the conditions.
 4. Hearing. If conditions of release are imposed without a hearing, a defendant may request a hearing before the court to review the conditions.
- D. [Insert cross-reference to DV chapter and victim notification requirements].

Section 2.10.037 Bail Form and Conditions

- A. This definition applies to this section only: **Defaulter** means a person who fails to fulfill a duty, obligation, or undertaking, especially to pay a debt.
- B. **Bail Schedule**. The Chief Judge of the Nez Perce Tribal Court shall establish and post a schedule of bail for offenses to be used by law enforcement officers prior to first appearance/arraignment. The schedule may be revised yearly, at the discretion of the Chief Judge. Bail shall be specifically set by a judge for any offense not listed on the posted bail schedule.
- C. **Amount**. A defendant shall be admitted to bail in an amount which in the judgment of the judge is necessary and sufficient to ensure the defendant's

presence at future court proceedings at which defendant's presence is required.

- D. **Form of Bail Bonds and Place of Deposit.** A defendant admitted to bail shall execute a bond for this appearance in court on a designated day, and from day to day thereafter as the judge may deem appropriate. The bail bond may be in the form of cash, some type of surety arrangement, or other kind of security as may be acceptable in the judgment of the judge. A personal or own recognizance bond may be allowed by the judge at their discretion in lieu of cash, surety or other kind of security bond. The bond shall be made and deposited in the office of the clerk of the court.

E. **Disposition of Bail.**

1. Forfeiture. If there is a breach of conditions, of a bond, the judge may declare a forfeiture of the bail. The judge may direct that a forfeiture be set aside, upon such conditions as the judge may impose, if it appears that justice does not require the enforcement of the forfeiture.
 - a. Enforcement. By entering into a bond, each defaulter, whether defendant or surety, submits to the jurisdiction of the court. The defaulter liability under the bond may be enforced, without the necessity of an independent action. Upon an initial finding of failure to comply with the terms of the bond, the judge shall order the issuance of a notice directed to the defaulter that he has fifteen (15) days to request in writing a hearing at which he may show cause why judgment should not be entered against them. Said notice shall be served personally upon the defaulter at the address given in the bond. If a hearing is requested by defaulter within the time allowed, hearing shall be held not less than twenty (20) days after service of the notice. The defendant and the prosecutor shall be given notice of the hearing, and be allowed to present evidence and argument. At the conclusion of the hearing, if the judge finds by a preponderance of evidence that the terms of the bond have been violated, a judgment and execution shall issue thereon as on other judgments. Judgment may be for contempt of court and bail posted may also be forfeited.
2. Exoneration of the Defaulter. The defaulter shall be exonerated when the condition of the bond has been satisfied; or, when forfeiture has been declared, the amount of forfeiture has been paid; or upon surrender of the defendant into custody before judgment upon an order to show cause and upon payment of all costs occasioned thereby.
3. Continuation of Bond. In the discretion of the judge and with the consent of surety, the same bond may be continued until the final disposition of the case on appeal.

Section 2.10.038 Reserved

Section 2.10.039 Reserved

Section 2.10.040 Extradition [Rule 20]

- A. **Extradition Agreements.** In the event a written and duly authorized agreement exists between the Nez Perce Tribe and another governmental entity, the Nez Perce Tribe shall authorize extradition of individuals from the Nez Perce Reservation in accordance with the terms of the agreement.
- B. **State Warrant for Arrest of Indian Located on the Nez Perce Reservation.**
1. Any warrant for the arrest of an individual who is located within the boundaries of the Nez Perce Reservation which is issued by a court of competent jurisdiction shall be presented to a judge of the Nez Perce Tribal Court prior to being executed.
 2. Upon presentation, a judge of the Nez Perce Tribal Court shall authorize execution of the warrant by officers of the Nez Perce Tribal Police Department alone or in the company of the officers of the presenting agency. If the judge of the Nez Perce Tribal Court after receiving the extradition request is satisfied as to its validity, the judge shall issue an arrest warrant.
 3. Upon execution of the warrant, the person arrested shall be held pending a hearing in the Nez Perce Tribal Court on the validity of the warrant.
- C. **Extradition Hearing.**
1. The Nez Perce Tribal Court shall hold a hearing on the validity of a warrant for extradition with seventy-two (72) business hours from the time of the arrest.
 2. At the hearing the court shall advise the person arrested of their rights and ask the person if he is willing to waive extradition. If extradition is waived the court shall inform the person of their right to habeas corpus and issue an order releasing the person to the requesting jurisdiction.
 3. If the person being held does not waive extradition the court shall proceed with the extradition hearing by determining whether:
 - a. A certified, exemplified copy of the warrant has been transmitted from the requesting jurisdiction;
 - b. The person named in the warrant is in fact the person being held for extradition.
 4. If the court determines that the warrant is valid and that the person identified in the warrant is the person being held for extradition, an

extradition order shall be issued, and the person immediately turned over to the custody of the appropriate authorities.

5. If the court determines that the warrant is not valid, or that the person being held is not the person identified in the warrant, the court shall issue an order releasing the person from custody.

Section 2.10.041 Furlough Release

- A. An incarcerated person may move the court for temporary release (furlough). The court shall base its decision on the following:
 1. The existence of protection or no-contact orders that restrain the incarcerated person. If the court finds that release is likely to result in an order violation, the motion shall be denied.
 2. The seriousness of the offense for which the moving party is charged or has been convicted. If the crime is a crime of violence and release would put the victim or community in danger, the motion shall be denied.
 3. Release for the purpose of serious illness of an immediate family member shall consider the prognosis. In motions for release to visit an immediate family member, the imminence of the family member's death and the likelihood that release presents the only opportunity for a meaningful visit shall be considered.
- B. An incarcerated person shall be placed on furlough only when there has been made:
 1. An administrative verification of the reason for which the incarcerated person requests furlough;
 2. Arrangements for supervision, maintenance, and care (if applicable) while on furlough;
 3. A determination of the leave duration, provided, however, that such leave may not exceed seventy-two (72) hours except in the case of a medical furlough for the purpose of diagnosis or treatment of a serious illness or injury;
 4. Provision for signing a waiver of extradition;
 5. A determination and establishment in writing of any and all other conditions, terms and incidents requisite to such furlough; and
 6. There are no detainers against said incarcerated person.
- C. Furlough may be authorized for diagnosis or treatment of a serious illness or injury, funerals, serious illness, or accidents of the immediate family of the incarcerated person, family visitation, to seek employment, and such other

purposes that contribute to and promote a transition from confinement to the free society.

1. An immediate family member shall be defined according to the bereavement leave section of the Nez Perce Tribe Human Resources Manual.

D. Due consideration will be given to law enforcement input.

Section 2.10.042 Reserved

Section 2.10.043 Reserved

Section 2.10.044 Reserved

PART VI. PRE-TRIAL

Section 2.10.045 Pre-Trial Motions [Rule 11]

- A. **Form of Motions.** An application to the court for an order shall be by written motion. A motion need not be in any special form, but must be such as to enable a person of common understanding to know what is intended. The general rules of pleading shall apply to all motions.
1. Judicial copy. A copy of any motion, response, or supporting documentation filed and served under this section shall be provided to the judge at the time it is filed. The judicial copy shall contain the date and time of the hearing and the judge assigned to the matter.
 2. Timing. The court shall set the time frames for any motions not covered by this section. Notice of any hearing date or other deadline shall be given to all parties.
- B. **Pre-trial motions include, but are not limited to the following:**
1. Motion for use of interpreter;
 2. Motion for continuance of trial date. The court must state one on the record or in writing the reasons for the continuance;
 3. Motion to dismiss complaint for lack of jurisdiction or for failure to charge an offense;
 4. Motion for relief from prejudicial joinder. If it appears the defendant or their case is unfairly prejudiced by a joinder of offenses or by joinder of defendants in a complaint, the judge may order separate trials for offenses, grant a severance of defendants, or provide whatever other relief justice requires. In ruling on a motion by defendant for severance, the judge may order the prosecutor to deliver to them, for inspection privately in their chambers, any statements or confession

made by defendants which the prosecutor intends to introduce in evidence at the trial.

5. Motion for pre-trial conference. At any time after the filing of the complaint, the court, upon motion of any party or upon its own motion, may order one or more conferences to consider such matters as will promote a fair and expeditious trial. At the conclusion of a conference, if any matters have been agreed upon, such agreement shall be noted on the record or in a written memorandum.
6. Motion to suppress evidence. A motion to suppress evidence may be made when it is learned through discovery or other pretrial procedures that an opposing party intends to introduce evidence that is inadmissible under these rules.

- C. **Time and Manner of Making and Opposing Motions.** Motions made under this rule shall be written and supported by reasons therefore and shall be filed not later than fifteen (15) days before the trial date. Such motions shall be served on the opposing party simultaneously with filing thereof. Response in opposition to such motions shall be made in writing and supported by reasons therefore and shall be filed not later than five (5) days before the trial date. Responses in opposition shall be served simultaneously with the filing thereof. The judge, at their discretion, may direct that any motion be made orally.
- D. **Determination of Motions.** The judge may enter judgment on pretrial motions solely on papers filed, or they may set a date and time for hearing of pretrial motions.

Section 2.10.046 Discovery [Rule 12]

- A. **Attorney Work Product Exception.** Attorney work product of the prosecutor's office and defense counsel is not subject to disclosure and production.
- B. **Disclosure by Prosecution.** At the time of the arraignment and upon request, the prosecutor shall furnish to the defendant the name of the person, if any, against whom the offense was committed if it is not disclosed in the complaint. Any of the following information or evidence which is within the possession, custody or control of the prosecutor is subject to disclosure and production and may be copied or photographed, as appropriate of the item, by the defendant:
1. Any relevant written or recorded statement made by the defendant or co-defendant while in the custody of the Nez Perce Tribe;
 2. The names, addresses, and statements of all persons whom the prosecutor may call as witnesses in the case in chief;

3. The record of defendant's convictions that is in the possession of the prosecutor;
 4. Any books, papers, documents, photographs, tangible objects, drawings of buildings or places, or other physical or demonstrative evidence obtained in connection with the defendant's case;
 5. Any written reports of or statements of experts who have personally examined the defendant or any evidence in the particular case, together with results of physical examinations, scientific tests or experiments, or comparisons;
 6. All material or information that tends to mitigate or negate the defendant's guilt as to the offense charged or that would tend to reduce the defendant's potential sentence;
 7. Whether there has been any electronic surveillance of any conversation to which the defendant was a party;
 8. Whether an investigation subpoena has been executed in connection with the case; and
 9. The prosecutor shall provide written notice of any evidence of any prior wrongs, acts, or crimes it may introduce in the case in chief at least two weeks prior to the trial readiness hearing. The notice shall describe the prior wrong or act, the closest approximation possible as to when and where it occurred and who witnessed it, unless the prior crime is confirmed as a conviction, in which case the court and date of conviction must be disclosed. The prosecutor must also disclose the purpose for which the evidence would be offered.
- C. **Continuing Duty to Disclose.** If a party, subject to compliance with an order issued pursuant to this rule, discovers prior to or during trial additional evidence or decides to use additional evidence, and the evidence is or may be subject to discovery or inspection under this rule, he must promptly notify the attorney for the other party of the existence of the additional evidence.

Section 2.10.047 Subpoenas

- A. **Issuance.** A judge of the Nez Perce Tribal Court has the power to issue subpoenas to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents either on the court's own motion or on the request of any party to a case, which shall bear the signature of the judge issuing the subpoena. The subpoenas may direct the attendance of witnesses or the production of documents or evidence at a specified date, time, and location. Subpoenas under this section may be issued for purposes of discovery, for pre-trial hearing, or for a trial or post-trial proceeding.
- B. **Service.** Service of subpoena shall be made by a police officer or other person appointed by the court for such purposes. As soon as practicable, proof of

service of subpoena shall be filed with the clerk of court indicating the date, time, and place of services. The court, in its discretion, may assess reasonable costs.

- C. **Failure to Obey.** In the absence of justification satisfactory to the court, a person who fails to obey a subpoena may be subject to a bench warrant to compel their attendance.

Section 2.10.048 Reserved

Section 2.10.049 Reserved

PART VII. TRIAL

Section 2.10.050 Procedures to Ensure a Speedy and Public Trial [Rule 3a]

A. General.

1. In-custody. A defendant not released from jail pending trial shall be brought to trial no later than one-hundred eighty (180) days after the date of arraignment.
2. A defendant released from jail, whether or not subjected to conditions of release pending trial, shall be brought to trial not later than two-hundred ten (210) days after the date of arraignment.

- B. The following extensions of time limits apply, notwithstanding the preceding time limits.

1. Revocation of Release. A defendant whose release has been revoked by the court shall be brought to trial no later than one hundred eighty (180) days following the revocation or previously scheduled trial date, whichever is sooner.
2. Failure to Appear. When a defendant fails to appear for any hearing, all future hearings shall be stricken from the court calendar and a bench warrant will issue. Such failure to appear constitutes a waiver of the right to speedy trial. When the defendant next appears before the judge, the speedy trial clock beings at zero.
3. Trial Preparation Time. The defendant is entitled to reasonable time to prepare for trial after entering a plea of not guilty.
4. Extensions. When a trial is not begun on the date set because of unavoidable or unforeseen circumstances beyond the control of the court or the parties, the court, even if the time for trial has expired, may extend the time within which trial must be held in increments of not more than twenty (20) business days unless the defendant will be substantially prejudiced in their or her defense. The court must state on the record or in writing the reasons for the extension.

5. Continuances. The court may continue a trial beyond the speedy trial period as follows:
 - a. Upon written agreement of the parties which must be signed by the defendant or all defendants. The agreement shall be effective when approved by the court on the record in writing.
 - b. On its own or on motion of a party, the court may continue the case when required in the administration of justice and the defendant will not be substantially prejudiced in the presentation of the defense. The motion must be filed on or before the date set for trial or the last day of any continuance or extension granted pursuant to this rule. The court must state on the record or in writing the reasons for the continuance. The bringing of such motion by or on behalf of any party waives that party's objection to the requested delay.
6. Computation of Time. The following periods shall be excluded in computing the time for arraignment and the time for trial:
 - a. All proceedings relating to the competency of the defendant to stand trial, terminating when the court enters a written order finding the defendant to be competent;
 - b. Preliminary proceedings and trial on another charge;
 - c. The time during which a defendant is detained in jail or prison by authorities other than the Nez Perce Tribe and the time during which a defendant is subjected to conditions or release not imposed by the court;
 - d. All proceedings in the Nez Perce Tribe's Juvenile Court;
 - e. Continuances requested by the defendant; and
 - f. Delays caused by defendant's failure to appear.
7. Waiver. A defendant may waive the right to a speedy trial. Such waiver shall be in writing and shall be signed by the defendant. The waiver shall be to a date certain.

Section 2.10.051 Trial Procedures [Rule 14]

- A. **Burden of proof.** The prosecution has the burden of proving beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant is guilty of an offense as charged.
- B. Trial shall be by jury for all criminal offenses, unless the defendant knowingly and voluntarily waives the right to jury trial, in which case the criminal offense shall be tried before a judge (also known as a bench trial). All civil infractions shall be tried before a judge.

- C. **Opening Statements.** Both parties shall have the right to make an opening statement to summarize for the court the facts, evidence and arguments each will present and rely on during trial. The prosecution shall present its statement first and the defense shall have the option of making its opening statement at that time or after the prosecution has completed the presentation of its case. Either side may waive the opening statement.
- D. **Presentation of the Prosecutor's Case.** Upon the completion of the opening statements, the prosecution shall present to the court, all of the evidence and testimony of witnesses on the prosecution's side of the case.
- E. **Presentation of the Defendant's Case.** Upon the completion of the presentation of the prosecution's case and after making any appropriate motions, the defense may present to the court all the evidence in accordance and testimony of witnesses for the defendant's case.
- F. **Reopening Case (Rebuttal).** After the presentation of both sides of the case either side may ask that the case be reopened to allow presentation of rebuttal evidence or testimony or evidence or testimony what was inadvertently omitted, unavailable or non-existent earlier in the trial. Whether such evidence or testimony will be received is in the discretion of the court.
- G. **Closing Arguments.** After the presentation of both sides of the case, both parties shall have the right to make closing arguments in which they may interpret the facts and argue the law and generally summarize the case as they interpret it. Either side may waive the right to making closing arguments. The prosecution proceeds first with their closing argument; the defense may go next; and then the prosecution may rebut the defense's closing argument.
- H. **Objections.** Objections may be made by either party to test the validity of any procedural, substantive, or evidentiary matter before the court during any hearing or trial. All objections shall be made at the time the objectionable matter arises and the specific grants therefor shall be stated. The court shall either rule immediately on the objection or take the matter under advisement for a later ruling in its discretion.
- I. **Lesser-included offense.** The defendant may be found guilty of an offense necessarily included in the offense charged and the lesser included offense need not have been included in the original charge.

Section 2.10.052 Jury Pool Procedures [cross-reference 1-1-26 through 1-1-35]

- A. **Eligibility, List, Record of Service.** A list of eligible jurors shall be kept by the Clerk of the Court and a record of each juror's service as a juror shall be noted thereon.


NEZ PERCE TRIBE REVISED CODES
As Amended through Resolutions NP 22-212 and NP 22-214 (March 22, 2022)

1. Any tribal member within the boundaries of the Nez Perce Reservation of the age of eighteen (18) or over is eligible to be a juror regardless of race or tribal citizenship, and
 2. Any tribal employee eighteen (18) years or older.
- B. **Selection of Jury Panel.** In January of each year, the judge shall select at least fifty (50) names from the list of eligible jurors, and each shall be notified of their or her selection. This selected list shall comprise the trial jury list for the ensuing year from which jury panels shall be selected from time to time. A jury panel shall consist of not less than eighteen (18) names.
- C. **Time and Manner of Notification.** Those persons who are selected to serve on a jury panel shall be notified at a reasonable time prior to the trial date and the notice shall state the date, time, place, and title of the proceeding for which they shall serve.
- D. **Exemption From Jury Service.** For good cause shown, the judge may exempt any person from jury service. The judge shall order the exemption be either permanent or for a specified period of time. If the exemption is temporary, the name of the prospective juror shall be returned to the annually selected jury list for possible selection for another panel at the expiration of the exemption. In the court's discretion, the name of the person with a temporary exemption may be removed for that year from the selected list of jurors. If the exemption is permanent, the name of the person shall be removed from the list of eligible jurors.

Section 2.10.053 Trial by Jury

A defendant shall have the right to a trial by a jury of their peers composed of not less than six (6) persons and one (1) alternate juror unless such right has previously been waived. The prosecution has the burden of proving beyond the reasonable doubt that the defendant is guilty as charged.

A. **Jury Selection.**

1. The prosecution and defense, in that order, shall have the opportunity to ask questions of the prospective jurors as they are individually called upon by the court to determine if there is any reason why a particular candidate should not be seated as a juror. Either party may question the propriety of any question asked by the other party of a prospective juror and it shall be within the discretion of the court to rule on the propriety of the question.
2. Challenges. When both sides have completed their questions of the six prospective jurors and the one alternate, they shall confer privately with the judge and state all challenges they have to make against any prospective juror.
 - a. Preemptory Challenges.

- i. In misdemeanor cases, both parties shall have two (2) preemptory challenges with which the parties may disqualify any prospective juror and need not state any reason for doing so.
 - ii. In cases involving a felony-level offense(s), both parties shall have three (3) preemptory challenges with which the parties may disqualify any prospective juror and need not state any reason for doing so.
- b. Challenges for Cause. When it is established that any prospective juror is prejudiced, biased or otherwise unable to sit as a fair and impartial juror, he may be disqualified by a challenge for cause by either side. The allowance or disallowance of a challenge for cause shall be within the discretion of the court. The number of challenges for cause by either party is unlimited.
- 3. Oath to Jury. [1-1-35] After the six members and one alternate of the jury have been selected and seated, the court shall administer an oath by which the jury swears that it will act fairly and impartially in the trial it will hear.

Section 2.10.054 Motions at Trial [Rules 14 + Rule 17]

Either party may make motions, outside the presence of the jury, all of which shall be oral unless otherwise directed by the court, throughout the course of the trial. Both parties shall have the opportunity to argue their respective positions on any motion made. The motions that can be made shall include but not be limited to the following.

- A. **Motions for Exclusion of Witnesses.** A motion to exclude all witness who have not yet testified may be made by either party or done by the court on its own initiative, prior to the time any witness has testified to ensure that the testimony of all witnesses is their own independent recollection of the facts and that he does not adopt the testimony of a prior witness. It shall be within the discretion of the court to grant or deny a motion to exclude a witness made by either party.
- B. **Motion for a Directed Verdict.** At the close of the prosecution's case, the defense may move that the court direct a verdict of not guilty. Defendant's motion shall be granted only if the prosecution has failed to present evidence supporting each element of a crime charged.
- C. **Motion for Mistrial.** A motion for a mistrial can be made at a time during the trial and can be granted in the court's discretion. A party may make a motion for a mistrial when any action by any person other than the moving party, has the effect of prejudicing the outcome of the trial to the point that such prejudice could only be overcome by holding a new trial.

- D. **Motion for Judicial Notice.** Either party may, during the presentation of its case, move the court to take judicial notice of matters which by their nature, are not properly the subject of testimony or which are universally regarded as established by common notoriety. Granting or denying the motion shall be within the discretion of the court.
- E. **Motion for a New Trial.** The defendant may make a motion for a new trial after a verdict of guilty has been rendered against them. The motion must specifically allege the errors made by the court during the trial which forms the basis for the motion. The motion shall be granted or denied as justice dictates.
- F. **Motion to Dismiss for Unnecessary Delay in Prosecution.** A motion to dismiss for unnecessary delay in prosecution may be made by the defendant prior to the commencement of the trial proceedings and shall be granted if an unreasonable amount of time has elapsed since the defendant was arraigned and if the delay was not requested or acquiesced in by the defendant.
- G. **Motion to Exclude Evidence.** A motion to exclude evidence may be made during the course of a trial when an opposing party introduces evidence that is inadmissible under the Rules of Evidence.

Section 2.10.055 Evidence

All evidence which the court deems proper and necessary for reaching a true and just verdict or which is in accordance with Nimiipuu customs and traditions, provided it is otherwise admissible under the tribal code's rules of evidence, shall be admitted subject to rules governing the permissible scope of search and seizure. In reaching a decision on the admissibility of any evidence, the court may avail itself of any materials, books, or documents prior to ruling.

Section 2.10.056 Jury Deliberations and Verdict [Rule 15]

After the presentation of evidence in a bench trial (non-jury case) is completed and all motions have been ruled upon, the court shall render its decision as to the guilt or innocence of the defendant. The court may take the case under advisement rather than passing judgment immediately.

A. **In jury trials:**

1. The verdict shall be unanimous and shall be returned by the jury to the judge in open court;
2. If the verdict is not guilty the court will order the defendant released from custody;
3. If the verdict is guilty the court may impose sentence immediately or set a later date for sentencing. The court may detain or set bail on an individual found guilty of an offense until sentencing.

- B. **Mistrial.** If the required number of jurors does not support the verdict or the jury is unable to make a decision, the court must declare a mistrial.
- C. Polling of the jury may take place upon the request of either party.

Section 2.10.057 Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law in Bench Trials

In a bench trial (non-jury case), the court must find the defendant guilty or not guilty. If a party requests before the finding of guilty or not guilty, the court must state its specific findings of fact in open court or in a written decision or opinion.

Section 2.10.058 Reserved

Section 2.10.059 Reserved

PART VIII. SENTENCING

Section 2.10.060 Sentencing Procedure

On a date set for sentencing, the defendant shall appear before the court and sentence shall be pronounced.

- A. **Pre-Sentence Investigation.** The court may, in its discretion, order that a pre-sentence investigation report shall inquire into the characteristics, attitude, circumstances, needs, and potential of the defendant, their criminal and social history, circumstances of the offense and any other information pertinent to sentencing.
 - 1. Availability to Defendant. A pre-sentence investigation, if ordered, shall be available to defendant and he shall have an opportunity to rebut the contents thereof and offer information in addition thereto prior to sentencing

Section 2.10.061 Misdemeanor Sentencing Limitations

Any offense not classified as a felony shall be subject to a term of imprisonment of not more than 1 year or a fine of \$5,000, or both.

Section 2.10.062 Felony Sentencing Limitations

Any offense expressly classified as a felony shall be subject to a term of imprisonment of not more than one (1) year or a fine of \$5,000, or both.

- A. **Enhanced Sentencing Authority.** [Cross-reference draft section 4.10.034] Felony crimes, Class F offenses, within the Nez Perce Tribal Code are considered eligible for Enhanced Sentencing Authority under the Tribal Law and Order Act, 25 U.S.C § 1301 et seq. A total term of imprisonment for any criminal proceeding involving a felony-level offense shall not exceed 9 years.

Section 2.10.063 Reserved

Section 2.10.064 Reserved

PART IX. POST-SENTENCING

Section 2.10.065 Revocation of Probation

Probation Revocation Hearing. A probationer is entitled to a hearing before the court prior to revocation of probation on the date set in any notice of revocation unless good cause for delay exists. The burden is on the party asking for the delay to show that good cause exists.

- A. A probationer who is arrested for a probation violation shall appear before a judge no later than two (2) business days for a probation violation hearing.
- B. The supervised offender shall be entitled to notice of the date and time of the hearing, and the grounds for the proposed revocation. Notice to the probationer may be accomplished by personal service to the probation's mailing address on record with the court.
- C. A violation of a condition is deemed to be a knowing violation if the probationer signed and was given a copy of the conditions of probation.
- D. Supervised offenders do not have a right to a jury trial at a revocation hearing.
- E. If the probationer admits to violating a condition of probation, the court may revoke the probation after the probationer has had the opportunity to offer testimony or evidence regarding any circumstances tending to mitigate the violation
- F. If the probation does not admit to violating a condition of the probation, the prosecutor or probation office has the burden of proving by a preponderance of the evidence that the probationer violated a condition of the probation. Evidence may not be suppressed on the ground that, if an admission of a violation, no warning was given of a right not to incriminate oneself. The judge may issue an order that any testimony or information from the defendant may not be used against the defendant in any criminal case arising from the same charge or incident that is basis for revocation.
- G. Revocation may be based on demonstrably reliable hearsay evidence unless the judge request witnesses present on the issue. The prosecutor may show any aggravating circumstances, and the probationer may show any mitigating circumstances.
- H. The court shall determine the appropriate disposition of a petition of revocation. An order revoking probation shall be in writing.

Section 2.10.066 Reserved

Section 2.10.067 Reserved

Section 2.10.068 Reserved

Section 2.10.069 Reserved

PART X. CRIMINAL APPEALS

Section 2.10.070 Procedures for Appeal [cross-reference Ch. 2-9]

- A. **Grounds for Appeal.** A party may appeal a final order of the Nez Perce Tribal Court to the Nez Perce Tribal Court of Appeals upon an allegation, made in good faith, that an error was made by the Nez Perce Tribal Court that prejudiced the outcome of the proceedings before that Court or that an error was made by that court in the interpretation of law.
- B. **Notice of Appeal.** The party wishing to appeal shall file a notice of appeal with both the court and opposing party within thirty (30) days after the decision being appealed is rendered.
- C. **Appeal Bond.** The party filing that notice of appeal shall accompany the notice of appeal to the Nez Perce Tribal Court with a bond in the amount of \$50.00 which will be returned if they prevails on appeal or forfeited if they do not.

Section 2.10.071 Record on Appeal [cross-reference 2-9-4]

- A. **Record on Appeal.** The record on appeal shall consist of the recording or transcript of proceedings in the Nez Perce Tribal Court and all documents, exhibits, motions, briefs, and memoranda filed therein in that case along with all rulings, opinion, findings of fact, and conclusions of law issued by the court therein.
- B. **Transcript, Cost.** Any party requesting a transcript of the proceedings before the Nez Perce Tribal Court shall bear the cost thereof. In the event, the appellate court requires that a written transcript be provided on appeal, it will be provided to an indigent criminal defendant free of charge.

Section 2.10.072 Reserved

Section 2.10.073 Reserved

Section 2.10.074 Reserved

PART XI. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section 2.10.075 Time

- A. **Computation.** In computing any period of time, the date of the act or event from which the designated period of time begins to run shall not be included. The last day of the period so computed shall be included, unless it is a Saturday, a Sunday, or a legal holiday. When a period of time prescribed or

allowed is less than seven (7) days, intermediate Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays shall be excluded in the computation.

1. As used in these rules, “legal holiday” means those holidays designated by the NPTEC, including but not limited to: New Year’s Day, Martin Luther King, Jr. Day, Presidents’ Day, National Indian Day, Memorial Day, Whitebird War Memorial, Juneteenth, Independence Day, Big Hole War Memorial, Labor Day, Bears Paw War Memorial, Veterans Day, Thanksgiving Day and day after Thanksgiving, and Christmas Day.

- B. **Enlargement.** The judge may for cause shown at any time in its discretion, with or without motion, order the period enlarged if the request is made before the expiration of the period originally prescribed or as extended by a previous order. If a request is made after the expiration of the prescribed period, the judge may permit the act to be done if failure to act is in the opinion of the judge excusable.

Section 2.10.076 Contempt of Court [1-1-45]

- A. Any person or persons found guilty of any of the following acts shall be adjudged to be in contempt of court and shall be punished as the court may direct.
1. Disorderly, contemptuous, or insolent behavior toward the judge while holding court, tending to interrupt the due course of a trial or other judicial proceeding;
 2. A breach of the peace, boisterous conduct, or violent disturbance in the presence of the judge, or in the immediate vicinity of the court held by them, tending to interrupt the due course of a trial or other judicial proceeding;
 3. Disobedience or resistance to the carrying out of a lawful order or process made or issued by the judge;
 4. Disobedience to a subpoena duly serviced, or refusing to be sworn or to answer as a witness;
 5. Rescuing or interfering with any person or property in the custody of a police officer acting under an order of the court or process of the court;
 6. Failure to appear for jury duty when properly notified.
- B. When a contempt is committed in the immediate view and presence of the judge, it may be punished summarily. To that end, an order must be made reciting the facts as they occurred and adjudging that the person proceeded against is thereby guilty of the contempt, and that he be punished as therein prescribed.

- C. When a contempt is not committed in the immediate view and presence of the judge, a warrant of arrest may be issued by such judge, whereupon the person who is charged may be forthwith arrested and brought before the judge at which time the accused must be given an opportunity to be heard in their defense or excuse of their action or actions. The judge may thereupon convict or discharge them of the charge.

Section 2.10.077 Service and Filing of Papers [Rule 24]

- A. This section shall apply to any service of process required under this chapter. Service of process in criminal cases shall be by police, court employee or any other person designated by the chief judge, who is at least eighteen (18) years of age and is not a party. Service shall be made upon the defendant, by delivering to the defendant a copy of the documents to be served in person, by registered or certified mail, or after first appearance, by first class postage pre-paid with certificate of mailing.
- B. Service may be accomplished at any place within the exterior boundaries of the Nez Perce Reservation. The person conducting service of process on another shall make a return to the clerk stating the name of the case, the name of the person served, the place, date, and time of service, and shall subscribe their name thereto under penalty of perjury for the intentional making of a false return.
- C. All written pleadings and motions, notices, and similar papers other than those which are heard *ex parte*, shall be served on each party as provided in civil actions and filed with the court. The party filing the motion or pleading shall certify the date and method of service upon the opposing party.

Section 2.10.078 Filing Fees

Filing fees shall be established by the chief judge and the clerk of the court in an amount they deem property. Said amount may be reviewed and revised periodically.

Section 2.10.079 Court Costs

The court shall award court costs in such cases and in such amounts as is deemed prior in the discretion of the court.

Section 2.10.080 Vacating Conviction – Marijuana Offenses

Any person convicted of a marijuana possession offense, who was 21 years of age or older at the time of the offense, may apply to the Nez Perce Tribal Court to vacate the applicant's record of conviction for the offense. If an applicant qualifies under this subsection, the court shall vacate the record of conviction.

- A. A marijuana possession offense is any conviction of the Tribal Code:
1. For possessing less than 40 grams of marijuana; or


NEZ PERCE TRIBE REVISED CODES
As Amended through Resolutions NP 22-212 and NP 22-214 (March 22, 2022)

2. For possessing paraphernalia used solely for marijuana.

/// End Ch. 2-1 Criminal Procedures of the Nez Perce Tribe Revised Codes ///

Last Amendment: March 22, 2022 • Document Updated: October 25, 2022

TITLE 2
RULES OF PROCEDURE

CHAPTER 2-2

RULES OF CIVIL PROCEDURE	1
SCOPE AND PURPOSE OF RULES--ONE FORM OF ACTION.....	1
Rule 1. Scope of Rules	1
Rule 2. One Form of Action	1
COMMENCEMENT OF ACTION; SERVICE OF PROCESS, PLEADINGS, MOTIONS AND ORDERS.....	1
Rule 3. Commencement of Action	1
Rule 3.1 Inability to pay fees - Affidavit.....	1
Rule 4. Summons.....	1
Rule 4.1 Service of Other Process	5
Rule 5 Service and Filing of Pleadings and Other Papers	5
Rule 6 Time	6
Rule 7 Pleadings Allowed; Form of Motions.....	7
Rule 8 General Rules of Pleadings	7
Rule 9 Pleading Special Matters.....	8
Rule 10 Form of Pleadings	9
Rule 11 Signing of Pleadings, Motions, and Other Papers; Representations to Court; Sanctions	9
Rule 12 Defenses and Objections; When and How Presented; By Pleading or Motion; Motion for Judgment on the Pleadings	11
Rule 13 Counterclaim and Cross-Claim.....	13
Rule 14 Third Party Practice	14
Rule 15 Amended and Supplemental Pleadings	15
Rule 16 Pretrial Conferences; Scheduling; Management.....	16
PARTIES	18
Rule 17 Parties Plaintiff and Defendant; Capacity	18
Rule 18 Joinder of Claims and Remedies.....	18
Rule 19 Joinder of Persons Needed for Just Adjudication	19
Rule 20 Permissive Joinder of Parties	20
Rule 21 Misjoinder and Non-Joinder of Parties	20
Rule 22 Interpleader	20
Rule 23 Class Actions	20
Rule 23.1 Derivative Actions by Shareholders	23
Rule 23.2 Actions Relating to Unincorporated Associations	23
Rule 24 Intervention	23
Rule 25 Substitution of Parties	24
DEPOSITIONS AND DISCOVERY	25
Rule 26 General Provisions Governing Discovery; Duty of Disclosure	25
Rule 27 Depositions Before Action or Pending Appeal.....	32
Rule 28 Persons Before Whom Depositions May Be Taken	33
Rule 29 Stipulations Regarding Discovery Procedure	34
Rule 30 Depositions Upon Oral Examination	34
Rule 31 Depositions Upon Written Questions	38
Rule 32 Use of Depositions in Court Proceedings	40

Rule 33	Interrogatories to Parties	42
Rule 34	Production of Documents and Things and Entry Upon Land for Inspection and Other Purposes	43
Rule 35	Physical and Mental Examinations of Persons	44
Rule 36	Requests for Admission	44
Rule 37	Failure to Make or Cooperate in Discovery; Sanctions	45
TRIALS	49
Rule 38	Jury Trial of Right	49
Rule 39	Trial by Jury or by the Court.....	49
Rule 40	Assignment of Cases for Trial	50
Rule 41	Dismissal of Actions	50
Rule 42	Consolidation; Separate Trials	50
Rule 43	Taking of Testimony	51
Rule 44	Proof of Official Record	51
Rule 44.1	Determination of Foreign Law.....	52
Rule 45	Subpoena.....	52
Rule 46	Exception Unnecessary	54
Rule 47	Special Verdicts and Interrogatories	54
Rule 48	Judgment as a Matter of Law in Actions Tried by Jury; Alternative Motion for New Trial; Conditional Rulings	55
Rule 49	Instructions to Jury: Objection	57
Rule 50	Findings by the Court; Judgment on Partial Findings	57
JUDGMENT	57
Rule 51	Judgments; Costs	57
Rule 52	Default.....	59
Rule 53	Summary Judgment	59
Rule 54	Declaratory Judgments.....	61
Rule 55	Entry of Judgment.....	61
Rule 56	Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Judgments.....	61
Rule 57	New Trials; Amendment of Judgments	62
Rule 58	Relief From Judgment or Order	63
Rule 59	Harmless Error	64
Rule 60	Stay of Proceedings to Enforce a Judgment	64
Rule 61	Inability of a Judge to Proceed.....	65
PROVISIONAL AND FINAL REMEDIES	65
Rule 62	Seizure of Person or Property	65
Rule 63	Injunctions.....	65
Rule 63.1	Security: Proceedings Against Sureties	70
Rule 64	Receivers Appointed by Court.....	70
Rule 65	Deposit in Court.....	71
Rule 66	Offer of Judgment	71
Rule 67	Execution	71
Rule 68	Process in Behalf of and Against Persons Not Parties.....	71
SPECIAL PROCEEDING	71
Rule 69	Condemnation of Property	71
Rule 70	Stenographer; Stenographic Report or Transcript as Evidence	75
Rule 71	Jurisdiction Unaffected	75
Rule 72	Rules by Court	75
Rule 73	Name Change.....	76

CHAPTER 2-3

CIVIL INFRACTION PROCEDURES.....	1
GENERAL PROVISIONS	1
§2-3-1 Definitions.....	1
§2-3-2 Application.....	1
§2-3-3 Rights of Defendant	1
INFRACTION PROCEDURES	2
§2-3-4 Citations	2
§2-3-5 Preliminary Hearing/Trial	2
§2-3-6 Remedies	3
§2-3-7 Failure to Appear	4
§2-3-8 Method of Payment of Penalty and Costs	4
§2-3-9 Appeals	4

CHAPTER 2-4

JUVENILE JUSTICE	1
§2-4-0 Purpose.....	1
INTRODUCTORY PROVISIONS	1
§2-4-1 Definitions.....	1
§2-4-2 Personal Jurisdiction	2
§2-4-3 Extension of Jurisdiction.....	2
§2-4-4 Capacity	3
§2-4-5 Nature of Juvenile Cases.....	3
§2-4-6 Trial as Adult	3
§2-4-7 Comity.....	4
§2-4-8 Juvenile Probation Officers.....	4
CUSTODY.....	5
§2-4-9 When Juvenile may be Taken into Custody	4
§2-4-10 Notification of Rights	5
§2-4-11 Custody Procedures	5
COURT PROCEDURES IN JUVENILE MATTERS	5
§2-4-12 Petition	5
§2-4-13 Juvenile Proceedings.....	6
§2-4-14 Detention Hearing	8
INFORMAL ADJUSTMENT/ADVISORY HEARING.....	8
§2-4-15 Informal Adjustment.....	8
§2-4-16 Advisory Hearing.....	9
ADJUDICATORY HEARING/DISPOSITIONAL HEARING.....	10
§2-4-17 Adjudicatory Hearing.....	10
§2-4-18 Consolidation of Proceedings	11
§2-4-19 Predisposition Report.....	11
§2-4-20 Dispositional Hearing	11
§2-4-21 Jurisdiction Over Parents	12
§2-4-22 Status Offenses.....	12
JUVENILE RECORDS	13
§2-4-23 Maintenance of Records/Confidentiality	13
§2-4-24 Destruction of Records	13

CHAPTER 2-5

ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES	1
§2-5-1 Definitions.....	1
§2-5-2 Procedural Rules/Policies	1
RULE MAKING.....	1
§2-5-3 Rule Making Procedure	1
ADJUDICATIONS.....	3
§2-5-4 Timing.....	3
§2-5-5 Exhaustion of Other Remedies	3
§2-5-6 Notice.....	3
§2-5-7 Appearance by Parties.....	3
§2-5-8 Submission of Evidence.....	3
§2-5-9 Hearings	3
§2-5-10 The Record.....	4
§2-5-11 Ex Parte Contacts and Conflict of Interests	5
§2-5-12 Exclusion of Certain Employees From Decision	6
JUDICIAL REVIEW	6
§2-5-13 Petition for Review	6
§2-5-14 Appeal Record	6
§2-5-15 Scope and Standard of Review	7
§2-5-16 Request for Stay	7
 <u>CHAPTER 2-6</u>	
FORFEITURE	1
§ 2-6-1 Definitions.....	1
§ 2-6-2 Forfeiture Actions	1
§ 2-6-3 Seizure	1
§ 2-6-4 Forfeiture Determination	2
 <u>CHAPTER 2-7</u>	
COLLECTION OF DEBTS.....	1
§2-7-1 Definitions.....	1
§2-7-2 Writ of Attachment/Hearing	1
§2-7-3 Intervening Creditors	1
§2-7-4 Execution of Writ.....	1
§2-7-5 Garnishment.....	2
§2-7-6 Writ of Recovery.....	2
§2-7-7 Specific Acts	3
§2-7-8 Service of Writ.....	3
§2-7-9 Exempt Property	3
§2-7-10 Homestead Exemption	3
 <u>CHAPTER 2-8</u>	
RULES OF EVIDENCE.....	1
GENERAL PROVISIONS	1
Rule 1 Scope.....	1
Rule 2 Purpose and Construction	1
Rule 3 Rulings on Evidence	1
Rule 4 Preliminary Questions.....	1
Rule 5 Limited Admissibility	2
Rule 6 Remainder of or Related Writings or Recorded Statements	2

JUDICIAL NOTICE.....	2
Rule 7 Judicial Notice of Adjudicative Facts	2
PRESUMPTIONS IN CIVIL ACTIONS AND PROCEEDINGS	3
Rule 8 Presumptions in General in Civil Actions and Proceedings	3
RELEVANCY AND ITS LIMITS	3
Rule 9 Definition of "Relevant Evidence"	3
Rule 10 Relevant Evidence Generally Admissible; Irrelevant Evidence Inadmissible	3
Rule 11 Exclusion of Relevant evidence on Grounds of Prejudice, Confusion, or Waste of Time	3
Rule 12 Character Evidence Not Admissible to Prove Conduct; Exceptions; Other Crimes	3
Rule 13 Methods of Proving Character	4
Rule 14 Habit: Routine Practice	4
Rule 15 Subsequent Remedial Measures	4
Rule 16 Compromise and Offers to Compromise	4
Rule 17 Payment of Medical and Similar Expenses	4
Rule 18 Inadmissibility of Pleas, Plea Discussions, and Related Statements	4
Rule 19 Liability Insurance	5
Rule 20 Sex Offense Cases; Relevance of Victim's Past Behavior	5
PRIVILEGES.....	6
Rule 21 Claim of Privilege	6
Rule 22 Waiver of Privilege	6
Rule 23 Self Incrimination	7
Rule 24 Advocate-Client Privilege.....	7
Rule 25 Diagnosis or Treatment.....	7
Rule 26 Husband-Wife Privilege.....	8
Rule 27 Religious Privilege.....	8
Rule 28 Public Officer Privilege	8
WITNESSES.....	8
Rule 29 General Rule of Competency	8
Rule 30 Lack of Personal Knowledge	8
Rule 31 Oath or Affirmation	9
Rule 32 Interpreters	9
Rule 33 Competency of Judge as Witness	9
Rule 34 Competency of Juror as Witness.....	9
Rule 35 Who May Impeach.....	9
Rule 36 Evidence of Character and Conduct of Witness	9
Rule 37 Impeachment by Evidence of Conviction of Crime	10
Rule 38 Religious Beliefs or Opinions	11
Rule 39 Mode and Order of Interrogation and Presentation	11
Rule 40 Writing Used to Refresh Memory.....	11
Rule 41 Prior Statements of Witnesses	12
Rule 42 Calling and Interrogation of Witnesses by Court	12
Rule 43 Exclusion of Witnesses	12
OPINIONS AND EXPERT TESTIMONY	12
Rule 44 Opinion Testimony by Lay Witnesses.....	12
Rule 45 Testimony by Experts	13
Rule 46 Bases of Opinion Testimony by Experts	13

Rule 47	Opinion on Ultimate Issue	13
Rule 48	Disclosure of Facts or Data Underlying Expert Opinion.....	13
Rule 49	Court Appointed Experts	13
HEARSAY		14
Rule 50	Definitions.....	14
Rule 51	Hearsay Rule	15
Rule 52	Hearsay Exceptions; Availability of Declarant Immaterial	15
Rule 53	Hearsay Exceptions; Declarant Unavailable.....	17
Rule 54	Hearsay Within Hearsay	19
Rule 55	Attacking and Supporting Credibility of Declarant	19
AUTHENTICATION AND IDENTIFICATION.....		20
Rule 56	Requirement of Authentication or Identification	20
Rule 57	Self-Authentication	21
Rule 58	Subscribing Witness' Testimony Unnecessary	22
CONTENTS OF WRITINGS, RECORDINGS AND PHOTOGRAPHS.....		22
Rule 59	Definitions.....	22
Rule 60	Requirement of Original	23
Rule 61	Admissibility of Duplicates	23
Rule 62	Admissibility of Other Evidence of Contents	23
Rule 63	Public Records	23
Rule 64	Summaries.....	24
Rule 65	Testimony or Written Admission of Party	24
Rule 66	Functions of Court and Jury.....	24
MISCELLANEOUS RULES.....		24
Rule 67	Applicability of Rules	24

CHAPTER 2-9

APPELLATE PROCEDURES		1
§2-9-1	Definitions.....	1
§2-9-2	Notice of Appeal	1
§2-9-3	Briefs.....	1
§2-9-4	Record	2
§2-9-5	Costs.....	2
§2-9-6	Stay	2
§2-9-7	Standard of Review; Disposition	2
§2-9-8	Opinion	3
§2-9-9	Judgments	3
§2-9-10	Immediate Appeals	3
§2-9-11	Full Appeal.....	4
§2-9-12	Clerical Mistakes	4
§2-9-13	Reconsideration.....	4
§2-9-14	Finality of Decision / Motion to Reinstate Appeal	5

TITLE 2 RULES OF PROCEDURE

CHAPTER 2-2 RULES OF CIVIL PROCEDURE

SCOPE AND PURPOSE OF RULES--ONE FORM OF ACTION

Rule 1 Scope of Rules

These rules govern the procedure in the Nez Perce Tribal courts in all suits of a civil nature whether cognizable as cases at law or in equity. They shall be construed and administered to secure determination of every action as just, speedy, and inexpensive as possible.

Rule 2 One Form of Action

There shall be one form of action to be known as "civil action."

COMMENCEMENT OF ACTION; SERVICE OF PROCESS, PLEADINGS, MOTIONS AND ORDERS

Rule 3 Commencement of Action

A civil action is commenced by filing a complaint with the Court.

Rule 3.1 Inability to pay fees – Affidavit

(a) The Tribal Court may authorize the commencement or defense of any civil suit, action or proceeding, or an appeal therein, without prepayment fees, costs or security therefor, by any person who makes affidavit that he is indigent and unable to pay such costs or give security therefor, whenever the Court finds, after informal inquiry, the person to be indigent for the purpose of prepayment of fees, costs or security in a civil action or proceeding. Such affidavit shall state the nature of the action, defense or appeal and the affiant's belief he is entitled to redress.

(b) No fees, costs or security shall be waived for an appeal if the Court certifies in writing that the action is frivolous or malicious or that it is not taken in good faith.

(c) The Court may, upon the filing of a like affidavit and a finding of indigency, direct that the expense of printing the transcript or record on appeal be paid out of the Court fund.

(d) The Court may retroactively require payment for any fees, costs or security which may have been waived in the case if the allegation of poverty is untrue, or if the Court is satisfied that the action is frivolous or malicious, or if the action is not taken in good faith.

Rule 4 Summons

(a) Form. The summons shall be signed by the clerk, bear the seal of the Court, identify the Court and the parties, be directed to the defendant, and state the name and address of the plaintiff's attorney, or, if unrepresented, of the plaintiff. It shall also state the time period within which the defendant must appear and defend and notify the defendant that failure to do so

will result in a judgment by default against the defendant for the relief demanded in the complaint. The Court may allow a summons to be amended.

(b) Issuance. Upon or after filing the complaint, the plaintiff may present a summons to the clerk for signature and seal. If the summons is in proper form, the clerk shall sign, seal, and issue it to the plaintiff for service on the defendant. A summons, or a copy of the summons if addressed to multiple defendants, shall be issued for each defendant to be served.

(c) Service With Complaint; By Whom Made.

- (1) A summons shall be served together with a copy of the complaint. The plaintiff is responsible for service of a summons and complaint within the time allowed under subsection (l) and shall furnish the person effecting service with the necessary copies of the summons and complaint.
- (2) Service may be affected by any person who is not a party and who is at least eighteen (18) years of age. At the request of the plaintiff, however, the Court may direct that service be effected by a tribal police officer, or other person or officer specially appointed by the Court for that purpose.

(d) Waiver of Service; Duty to Save Costs of Service; Request to Waive.

- (1) A defendant who waives service of summons does not thereby waive any objection to the jurisdiction of the Court over the person of the defendant.
- (2) An individual, corporation, or association that is subject to service under subsection (e), (f), or (h) and that receives notice of an action in the manner provided in this subpart has a duty to avoid unnecessary costs of serving the summons. To avoid costs, the plaintiff may notify such a defendant of the commencement of the action and request that the defendant waive service of a summons. The notice and request shall:
 - (A) be in writing and be addressed directly to the defendant, if an individual, or to an officer or managing or general agent (or other agent authorized by appointment or law to receive service of process) of a defendant subject to service under subsection (h);
 - (B) be dispatched through first-class mail or other reliable means;
 - (C) be accompanied by a copy of the complaint and shall identify the Court in which it has been filed;
 - (D) inform the defendant of the consequences of compliance and of a failure to comply with the request;
 - (E) set forth the date on which the request is sent;
 - (F) allow the defendant a reasonable time to return the waiver, which shall be at least thirty (30) days from the date on which the request is sent, or sixty (60) days from that date if the defendant is addressed outside the United States; and

- (G) provide the defendant with an extra copy of the notice and request, as well as a prepaid means of compliance in writing.

If a defendant located within the United States fails to comply with a request for waiver made by a plaintiff located within the United States, the Court shall impose the costs subsequently incurred in effecting service on the defendant unless good cause for the failure be shown.

- (3) A defendant that, before being served with process, timely returns a waiver so requested is not required to serve an answer to the complaint until sixty (60) days after the date on which the request for waiver of service was sent, or ninety (90) days after that date if the defendant was addressed outside the United States.
- (4) When the plaintiff files a waiver of service with the Court, the action shall proceed, except as provided in subpart (3), as if a summons and complaint had been served at the time of filing the waiver, and no proof of service shall be required.
- (5) The costs to be imposed on a defendant under subpart (2) for failure to comply with a request to waive service under subsection (e), (f), or (h), together with the costs, including a reasonable attorney's fee, of any motion required to collect the costs of service of summons shall include the costs subsequently incurred in effecting service.

(e) Service. Service upon any person from whom a waiver has not been obtained and filed, other than an infant or an incompetent person, may be effected by delivering a copy of the summons and of the complaint to the individual personally or by leaving copies thereof at the individual's dwelling house or usual place of abode with some person of suitable age and discretion then residing therein or by delivering a copy of the summons and of the complaint to an agent authorized by appointment or by law to receive service of process.

(f) Service Upon Individuals in a Foreign Country. Unless otherwise provided by federal law, service upon an individual from whom a waiver has not been obtained and filed, other than an infant or an incompetent person, may be effected in a place not within the United States:

- (1) by any internationally agreed means reasonably calculated to give notice, such as those means authorized by the Hague Convention on the Service Abroad of Judicial and Extrajudicial Documents; or
- (2) if there is no internationally agreed means of service or the applicable international agreement allows other means of service, provided that service is reasonably calculated to give notice:
 - (A) in the manner prescribed by the law of the foreign country for service in that country in an action in any of its courts of general jurisdiction;
 - (B) as directed by the foreign authority in response to a letter rogatory or letter of request;

(C) unless prohibited by the law of the foreign country, by:

- (i) delivery to the individual personally of a copy of the summons and the complaint; or
- (ii) any form of mail requiring a signed receipt, to be addressed and dispatched by the clerk of the Court to the party to be served; or

(3) by other means not prohibited by international agreement as may be directed by the Court.

(g) **Service Upon Minors and Incompetent Persons.** Service upon a minor or an incompetent person shall be effected by service on the minor or incompetent person and the parent or legal guardian of the minor or incompetent person.

(h) **Service Upon Corporations and Associations.** Unless otherwise provided by federal law, service upon a domestic or foreign corporation or upon a partnership or other unincorporated association that is subject to suit under a common name, and from which a waiver of service has not been obtained and filed, shall be effected:

- (1) in the United States in the manner prescribed for individuals by subsection (e), or by delivering a copy of the summons and of the complaint to an officer, a managing or general agent, or to any other agent authorized by appointment or by law to receive service of process; or
- (2) in a place not within the United States in any manner prescribed for individuals by subsection (f) except personal delivery as provided in subpart (2)(C)(i) thereof.

(i) **Service Upon Foreign, State or Local Governments**

- (1) Service upon a foreign state or a political subsection, agency, or instrumentality thereof shall be in accordance with the procedures for federal and state courts as provided in 28 U.S.C. ' 1608.
- (2) Service upon a state or municipal corporation or other government organization subject to suit shall be effected by delivering a copy of the summons and the complaint to its chief executive officer or by serving the summons and complaint in the manner prescribed by the law of that state for the service of summons or other like process upon any such defendant.

(j) **Territorial Limits of Effective Service.** Service of a summons on a person otherwise subject to the jurisdiction of the Nez Perce Tribal Court may be made anywhere in the United States or elsewhere if effected under this rule.

(k) **Proof of Service.** If service is not waived, the person effecting service shall make proof thereof to the Court. If service is made by a person other than a tribal police officer, the person shall make affidavit thereof. Proof of service in a place not within the United States shall, if effected under subpart (1) of subsection (f), be made pursuant to the applicable treaty or convention, and shall, if effected under subpart (2) or (3) thereof, include a receipt signed by the

addressee or other evidence of delivery to the addressee satisfactory to the Court. Failure to make proof of service does not affect the validity of the service. The Court may allow proof of service to be amended.

(l) **Time Limit for Service.** If service of the summons and complaint is not made upon a defendant within one hundred and twenty (120) days after the filing of the complaint, the Court, upon motion or on its own initiative after notice to the plaintiff, shall dismiss the action without prejudice as to that defendant or direct that service be effected within a specified time; provided that if the plaintiff shows good cause for the failure, the Court shall extend the time for service for an appropriate period. This subsection does not apply to service in a foreign county pursuant to subsection (f) or (i)(1) of this rule.

(m) **Seizure of Property; Service of Summons Not Feasible.** The Court may assert jurisdiction over property. Notice to claimants of the property shall then be sent in the manner provided by the statute or by service of a summons under this rule.

Rule 4.1 Service of Other Process

(a) **Generally.** Process other than a summons as provided in Rule 4 or subpoena as provided in Rule 45 shall be served by a tribal police officer within the reservation, or a person specially appointed for that purpose, who may serve anywhere in the United States. Proof of service shall be made as provided in Rule 4(1). The process may be served anywhere within the United States.

(b) **Enforcement of Orders; Commitment for Civil Contempt.** An order of civil commitment of a person held to be in contempt of a decree or injunction issued by the Court may be served and enforced anywhere in the United States.

Rule 5 Service and Filing of Pleadings and Other Papers

(a) **Service; When Required.** Every pleading subsequent to the original complaint unless the Court otherwise orders because of numerous defendants, every paper relating to discovery required to be served upon a party unless the Court otherwise orders, every written motion other than one which may be heard ex parte, and every written notice, appearance, demand, offer of judgment, designation of record on appeal, and similar paper shall be served upon each of the parties. No service need be made on parties in default for failure to appear except that pleadings asserting new or additional claims for relief against them shall be served upon them in the manner provided for service of summons in Rule 4.

In an action begun by seizure of property, in which no person need be or is named as defendant, any service required to be made prior to the filing of an answer, claim or appearance shall be made upon the person having custody or possession of the property at the time of its seizure.

(b) **Same; How Made.** Whenever under these rules service is required or permitted to be made upon a party represented by an attorney the service shall be made upon the attorney unless service upon the party is ordered by the Court. Service upon the attorney or upon a party shall be made by delivering a copy to the attorney or party or by mailing it to the attorney or party at the attorney's or party's last known address or, if no address is known, by leaving it with the clerk of the Court. Delivery of a copy within this rule means: handing it to the attorney or to the party; or leaving it at the attorney's or party's office with a clerk or one in charge, leaving it in

a conspicuous place therein; or, if the office is closed or the person to be served has no office, leaving it at the person's dwelling house or usual place of abode with some person of suitable age and discretion then residing therein. Service by mail is complete upon mailing.

(c) **Same; Numerous Defendants.** In any action in which there are unusually large numbers of defendants, the Court, upon motion or of its own initiative, may order that service of the pleadings of the defendants and replies thereto need not be made as between the defendants and that any cross-claim, counterclaim, or matter constituting an avoidance or affirmative defense contained therein shall be deemed to be denied or avoided by all other parties and that the filing of any such pleading and service thereof upon the plaintiff constitutes due notice of it to the parties. A copy of every such order shall be served upon the parties in such manner and form as the Court directs.

(d) **Filing; Certificate of Service.** All papers after the complaint required to be served upon a party, together with a certificate of service, shall be filed with the Court within a reasonable time after service, but the court may on motion of a party or on its own initiative order that depositions upon oral examination and interrogatories, requests for documents, requests for admission, and answers and responses thereto not be filed unless on order of the court or for use in the proceeding.

(e) **Filing with the Court Defined.** The filing of papers with the Court as required by these rules shall be made by filing them with the clerk of the Court, except that the judge may permit the papers to be filed with the judge, in which event the judge shall note thereon the filing date and forthwith transmit them to the office of the clerk. The Court may permit papers to be filed by facsimile or other electronic means. The clerk shall not refuse to accept for filing any paper presented for that purpose solely because it is not presented in proper form as required by these rules or practices.

Rule 6 Time

(a) **Enlargement.** When by these rules or by a notice given thereunder or by order of court an act is required or allowed to be done at or within a specified time, the Court for cause shown may at any time in its discretion:

- (1) with or without motion or notice order the period enlarged if the request is made before the expiration of the period originally prescribed or as extended by a previous order; or
- (2) upon motion made after the expiration of the specified period permit the act to be done where the failure to act was the result of excusable neglect;

but it may not extend the time for taking any action under Rules 48(b) and (c)(2), 50 (b), 57(b), (d) and (e), and 58(b), except to the extent and under the conditions stated in them.

(b) **For Motions--Affidavits.** A written motion, other than one which may be heard ex parte, and notice of the hearing thereof shall be served no later than five (5) days before the time specified for the hearing, unless a different period is fixed by these rules or by order of the Court. Such an order may for cause shown be made on ex parte application. When a motion is supported by affidavit, the affidavit shall be served with the motion; and except as otherwise provided in Rule 57(c), opposing affidavits may be served not later than one (1) day before the hearing, unless the Court permits them to be served at some other time.

(c) Additional Time After Service by Mail. Whenever a party has the right or is required to do some act or take some proceedings within a prescribed period after the service of a notice or other paper upon the party and the notice or paper is served upon the party by mail, three (3) days shall be added to the prescribed period.

Rule 7 Pleadings Allowed; Form of Motions

(a) Pleadings. There shall be a complaint and an answer; a reply to a counterclaim, denominated as such; an answer to a cross-claim, if the answer contains a cross-claim; a third-party complaint, if a person who was not an original party is summoned under the provisions of Rule 14; and a third-party answer, if a third-party complaint is served. No other pleading shall be allowed, except that the Court may order a reply to an answer or a third-party answer.

(b) Motions and Other Papers.

- (1) An application to the Court for an order shall be by motion which, unless made during a hearing or trial, shall be made in writing, shall state with particularity the grounds therefor, and shall set forth the relief or order sought. The requirement of writing is fulfilled if the motion is stated in a written notice of the hearing of the motion.
- (2) The rules applicable to captions and other matters of form of pleadings apply to all motions and other papers provided for by these rules.
- (3) All motions shall be signed in accordance with Rule 11.

(c) Demurrers, Pleas, Etc., Abolished. Demurrers, pleas, and exceptions for insufficiency of a pleading shall not be used.

Rule 8 General Rules of Pleadings

(a) Claims for Relief. A pleading which sets forth a claim for relief, whether an original claim, counterclaim, cross-claim, or third-party claim, shall contain:

- (1) a short and plain statement of the grounds upon which the Court's jurisdiction depends, unless the Court already has jurisdiction and the claim needs no new grounds of jurisdiction to support it;
- (2) a short and plain statement of the claim showing that the pleader is entitled to relief; and
- (3) a demand for judgment for the relief the pleader seeks.

Relief in the alternative or of several different types may be demanded.

(b) Defenses; Form of Denials. A party shall state in short and plain terms the party's defenses to each claim asserted and shall admit or deny the averments upon which the adverse party relies. If a party is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of an averment, the party shall so state and this has the effect of a denial. Denials shall fairly meet the substance of the averments denied. When a pleader intends in good faith to deny only a part or a qualification of an averment, the pleader shall specify so much of it as is true and material and shall deny only the remainder. Unless the pleader intends in good faith to

controvert all the averments of the preceding pleading, the pleader may make denials as specific denials of designated averments or subparts or may generally deny all the averments except such designated averments or subparts as the pleader expressly admits; but, when the pleader does so intend to controvert all its averments, including averments of the grounds upon which the Court's jurisdiction depends, the pleader may do so by general denial subject to the obligations set forth in Rule 1.

(c) **Affirmative Defenses.** In pleading to a preceding pleading, a party shall set forth affirmatively accord and satisfaction, arbitration and award, assumption of risk, contributory negligence, discharge in bankruptcy, duress, estoppel, failure of consideration, fraud, illegality, injury by fellow servant, laches, license, payment, release, res judicata, statute of frauds, statute of limitations, waiver, and any other matter constituting an avoidance or affirmative defense. When a party has mistakenly designated a defense as a counterclaim or a counterclaim as a defense, the Court on terms, if justice so requires, shall treat the pleading as if there had been a proper designation.

(d) **Effect of Failure to Deny.** Averments in a pleading to which a responsive pleading is required, other than those as to the amount of damage, are admitted when not denied in the responsive pleading. Averments in a pleading to which no responsive pleading is required or permitted shall be taken as denied or avoided.

(e) **Pleading to be Concise and Direct; Consistency.**

- (1) Each averment of a pleading shall be simple, concise, and direct. No technical forms of pleading or motions are required.
- (2) A party may set forth two or more statements of a claim or defense alternately or hypothetically, either in one count or defense or in separate counts or defenses. When two or more statements are made in the alternative and one of the statements if made independently would be sufficient, the pleading is not made insufficient by the insufficiency of one or more of the alternative statements. A party may also state as many separate claims or defenses as the party has regardless of consistency and whether based on legal, equitable, or maritime grounds. All statements shall be made subject to obligations set forth in Rule 11.

(f) **Construction of Pleadings.** All pleadings shall be so construed as to do substantial justice.

Rule 9 Pleading Special Matters.

(a) **Capacity.** It is not necessary to aver the capacity of a party to sue or be sued or the authority of a party to sue or be sued in a representative capacity or the legal existence of an organized association of persons that is made a party, except to the extent required to show the jurisdiction of the Court. When a party desires to raise an issue as to the legal existence of any party or the capacity of any party to sue or be sued or the authority of a party to sue or be sued in a representative capacity, the party desiring to raise the issue shall do so by specific negative averment, which shall include such supporting particulars as are peculiarly within the pleader's knowledge.

(b) **Fraud, Mistake, Condition of the Mind.** In all averments of fraud or mistake, the

circumstances constituting fraud or mistake shall be stated with particularity. Malice, intent, knowledge, and other condition of mind of a person may be averred generally.

(c) Conditions Precedent. In pleading the performance or occurrence of conditions precedent, it is sufficient to aver generally that all conditions precedent have been performed or have occurred. A denial of performance or occurrence shall be made specifically and with particularity.

(d) Official Document or Act. In pleading an official document or official act it is sufficient to aver that the document was issued, or the act done in compliance with law.

(e) Judgment. In pleading a judgment or decision of a domestic or foreign court, judicial or quasi-judicial tribunal, or of a board or officer, it is sufficient to aver the judgment or decision without setting forth matter showing jurisdiction to render it.

(f) Time and Place. For the purpose of testing the sufficiency of a pleading, averments of time and place are material and shall be considered like all other averments of material matter.

(g) Special Damage. When items of special damage are claimed, they shall be specifically stated.

Rule 10 Form of Pleadings

(a) Caption; Names of Parties. Every pleading shall contain a caption setting forth the title of the action, the file number, and a designation as in Rule 7(a). In the complaint the title of the action shall include the names of all the parties, but in other pleadings it is sufficient to state the name of the first party of each side with an appropriate indication of other parties.

(b) Subparts; Separate Statements. All averments of claim or defense shall be made in numbered subparts, the contents of each of which shall be limited as far as practicable to a statement of a single set of circumstances; and a subpart may be referred to by number in all succeeding pleadings. Each claim founded upon a separate transaction or occurrence and each defense other than denials shall be state in a separate count or defense whenever a separation facilitates the clear presentation of the matters set forth.

Rule 11 Signing of Pleadings, Motions, and Other Papers; Representations to Court; Sanctions

(a) Signature. Every pleading, written motion and other paper of a party shall be signed by at least one attorney of record in the attorney's individual name, or if the party is not represented by an attorney, shall be signed by the party. Each paper shall state the signer's address and telephone number, if any. Except when otherwise specifically provided by this code, pleadings need not be verified or accompanied by affidavit. An unsigned paper shall be stricken unless omission of the signature is corrected promptly after being called to the attention of the attorney or party.

(b) Representations to Court. By presenting to the Court (whether by signing, filing, submitting, or later advocating) a pleading, written motion, or other paper, an attorney or unrepresented party is certifying that to the best of the person's knowledge, information, and belief, formed after an inquiry reasonable under the circumstances:

- (1) it is not being presented for any improper purpose, such as to harass or to cause unnecessary delay or needless increase in the cost of litigation;
- (2) the claims, defenses, and other legal contentions therein are warranted by existing law or by a nonfrivolous argument for the extension, modification, or reversal of existing law or the establishment of new law;
- (3) the allegations and other factual contentions have evidentiary support or, if specifically so identified, are likely to have evidentiary support after a reasonable opportunity for further investigation or discovery; and
- (4) the denials of factual contentions are warranted on the evidence or, if specifically so identified, are reasonably based on a lack of information or belief.

(c) **Sanctions.** If, after notice and a reasonable opportunity to respond, the Court determines that subsection (b) has been violated, the Court may, subject to the conditions stated below, impose an appropriate sanction upon the attorneys, law firms, or parties that have violated subsection (b) or are responsible for the violation.

(1) **How Initiated.**

- (A) **By Motion.** A motion for sanctions under this rule shall be made separately from other motions or requests and shall describe the specific conduct alleged to violate subsection (b). It shall be served as provided in Rule 5 but shall not be filed with or presented to the Court unless, within twenty-one (21) days after service of the motion (or such other period as the Court may prescribe), the challenged paper, claim, defense, contention, allegation, or denial is not withdrawn or appropriately corrected. If warranted, the Court may award to the party prevailing on the motion the reasonable expenses and attorney's fees incurred in presenting or opposing the motion. Absent exceptional circumstances, a law firm shall be held jointly responsible for violations committed by its partners, associates, and employees.
- (B) **On Court's Initiative.** On its own initiative, the Court may enter an order describing the specific conduct that appears to violate subsection (b) and directing an attorney, law firm, or party to show cause why it has not violated subsection (b) with respect thereto.

(2) **Nature of Sanctions; Limitations.** A sanction imposed for violation of this rule shall be limited to what is sufficient to deter repetition of such conduct or comparable conduct by others similarly situated. Subject to the limitations in subparts (A) and (B), the sanction may consist of, or include, directives of a nonmonetary nature, an order to pay a penalty into court, or, if imposed on motion and warranted for effective deterrence, an order directing payment to the movant of some or all of the reasonable attorneys' fees and other expenses incurred as a direct result of the violation.

- (A) **Monetary sanctions may be awarded against a represented party**

for a violation of subsection (b)(2).

(B) Monetary sanctions may not be awarded on the Court's initiative unless the Court issues its order to show cause before a voluntary dismissal or settlement of the claims made by or against the party which is, or whose attorneys are, to be sanctioned.

(3) Order. When imposing sanctions, the Court shall describe the conduct determined to constitute a violation of this rule and explain the basis for the sanction imposed.

(d) Inapplicability to Discovery. Subsections (a) through (c) of this rule do not apply to disclosures and discovery requests, responses, objections, and motions that are subject to the provisions of Rules 26 through 37.

Rule 12 Defenses and Objections; When and How Presented; By Pleading or Motion; Motion for Judgment on the Pleadings

(a) When Presented.

(1) A defendant shall serve an answer:

(A) within twenty (20) days after being served with the summons and complaint; or

(B) if service of the summons has been timely waived on request under Rule 4(d), within sixty (60) days after the date when the request for waiver was sent, or within ninety (90) days after that date if the defendant was addressed outside the United States.

(2) A party served with a pleading stating a cross-claim against that party shall serve an answer thereto within twenty (20) days after being served. The plaintiff shall serve a reply to a counterclaim in the answer within twenty (20) days after service of the answer, or, if a reply is ordered by the Court, within twenty (20) days after service of the order, unless the order otherwise directs.

(3) Unless a different time is fixed by court order, the service of a motion permitted under this rule alters these periods of time as follows:

(A) if the Court denies the motion or postpones its disposition until the trial on the merits, the responsive pleading shall be served within ten (10) days after notice of the Court's action; or

(B) if the Court grants a motion for a more definite statement the responsive pleading shall be served within ten (10) days after the service of the more definite statement.

(b) How Presented. Every defense, in law or fact, to a claim for relief in any pleading, whether a claim, counterclaim, cross-claim, or third-party claim, shall be asserted in the responsive pleading thereto if one is required, except that the following defenses may at the

option of the pleader be made by motion:

- (1) lack of jurisdiction over the subject matter;
- (2) lack of jurisdiction over the person;
- (3) improper venue;
- (4) insufficiency of process;
- (5) insufficiency of service of process;
- (6) failure to state a claim upon which relief can be granted; or
- (7) failure to join a party under Rule 19. A motion making any of these defenses shall be made before pleading if a further pleading is permitted.

No defense or objection is waived by being joined with one or more other defenses or objections in a responsive pleading or motion. If a pleading sets forth a claim for relief to which the adverse party is not required to serve a responsive pleading, the adverse party may assert at the trial any defense in law or fact to that claim for relief. If, on a motion asserting the defense numbered (6) to dismiss for failure of the pleading to state a claim upon which relief can be granted, matters outside the pleading are presented to and not excluded by the Court, the motion shall be treated as one for summary judgment and disposed of as provided in Rule 53, and all parties shall be given reasonable opportunity to present all material made pertinent to such a motion by Rule 53.

(c) **Motion for Judgment on the Pleadings.** After the pleadings are closed but within such time as not to delay the trial, any party may move for judgment on the pleadings. If, on a motion for judgment on the pleadings, matters outside the pleadings are presented to and not excluded by the Court, the motion shall be treated as one for summary judgment and disposed of as provided in Rule 53, and all parties shall be given reasonable opportunity to present all material made pertinent to such a motion by Rule 53.

(d) **Preliminary Hearings.** The defenses specifically enumerated (1)-(7) in subsection (b) of this rule, whether made in a pleading or by motion, and the motion for judgment mentioned in subsection (c) of this rule shall be heard and determined before trial on application of any party, unless the Court orders that the hearing and determination thereof be deferred until the trial.

(e) **Motion for More Definite Statement.** If a pleading to which a responsive pleading is permitted is so vague or ambiguous that a party cannot reasonably be required to frame a responsive pleading, the party may move for a more definite statement before interposing a responsive pleading. The motion shall point out the defects complained of and the details desired. If the motion is granted and the order of the Court is not obeyed within ten (10) days after notice of the order or within such other time as the Court may fix, the Court may strike the pleading to which the motion was directed or make such order as it deems just.

(f) **Motion to Strike.** Upon motion by a party before responding to a pleading or, if no responsive pleading is permitted by these rules, upon motion made by a party within twenty (20) days after the service of the pleading upon the party or upon the Court's own initiative at

any time, the Court may order stricken from any pleading any insufficient defense or any redundant, immaterial, impertinent, or scandalous matter.

(g) Consolidation of Defenses in Motion. A party who makes a motion under this rule may join with it any other motions herein provided for and then available to the party. If a party makes a motion under this rule but omits therefrom any defense or objection then available to the party which this rule permits to be raised by motion, the party shall not thereafter make a motion based on the defense or objection so omitted, except a motion as provided in subsection (h)(2) hereof on any of the grounds there stated.

(h) Waiver or Preservation of Certain Defenses.

- (1) A defense of lack of jurisdiction over the person, improper venue, insufficiency of process, or insufficiency of service of process is waived:
 - (A) if omitted from a motion in the circumstances described in subsection (g); or
 - (B) if it is neither made by motion under this rule nor included in the responsive pleading or an amendment thereof permitted by Rule 15(a) to be made as a matter of course.
- (2) A defense of failure to state a claim upon which relief can be granted, a defense of failure to join a party indispensable under Rule 19, and the objection of failure to state a legal defense to a claim may be made in any pleading permitted or ordered under Rule 7(a), or by motion for judgment on the pleadings, or at the trial on the merits.
- (3) Whenever it appears by suggestion of the parties or otherwise that the Court lacks jurisdiction of the subject matter, the Court shall dismiss the action.

Rule 13 Counterclaim and Cross-Claim

(a) Compulsory Counterclaims. A pleading shall state as a counterclaim any claim which at the time of serving the pleading the pleader has against any opposing party, if it arises out of the transaction or occurrence that is the subject matter of the opposing party's claim and does not require for its adjudication the presence of third parties of whom the Court cannot acquire jurisdiction. But the pleader need not state the claim if:

- (1) at the time the action was commenced the claim was the subject of another pending action; or
- (2) the opposing party brought suit upon the claim by attachment or other process by which the Court did not acquire jurisdiction to render a personal judgment on that claim, and the pleader is not stating any counterclaim under this Rule 13.

(b) Permissive Counterclaims. A pleading may state as a counter claim any claim against an opposing party not arising out of the transaction or occurrence that is the subject matter of the opposing party's claim.

(c) Counterclaim Exceeding opposing Claim. A counterclaim may or may not diminish or defeat the recovery sought by the opposing party. It may claim relief exceeding in amount or different in kind from that sought in the pleading of the opposing party.

(d) Counterclaim Maturing or Acquired After Pleading. A claim which either matured or was acquired by the pleader after serving a pleading may, with the permission of the Court, be presented as a counterclaim by supplemental pleading.

(e) Omitted Counterclaim. When a pleader fails to set up a counterclaim through oversight, inadvertence, or excusable neglect, or when justice requires, the pleader may by leave of court set up the counterclaim by amendment.

(f) Cross-Claim Against Co-Party. A pleading may state as a cross-claim any claim by one party against a co-party arising out of the transaction or occurrence that is the subject matter either of the original action or of a counterclaim therein or relating to any property that is the subject matter of the original action. Such cross-claim may include a claim that the party against whom it is asserted is or may be liable to the cross-claimant for all or part of a claim asserted in the action against the cross-claimant.

(g) Joinder of Additional Parties. Persons other than those made parties to the original action may be made parties to a counterclaim or cross-claim in accordance with the provisions of Rules 19 and 20.

(h) Separate Trials; Separate Judgments. If the Court orders separate trials as provided in Rule 42(b), judgment on a counterclaim or cross-claim may be rendered in accordance with the terms of Rule 51(b) when the Court has jurisdiction so to do, even if the claims of the opposing party have been dismissed or otherwise disposed of.

Rule 14 Third Party Practice

(a) When Defendant May Bring in Third Party. At any time after commencement of the action a defending party, as a third-party plaintiff, may cause a summons and complaint to be served upon a person not a party to the action who is or may be liable to the third-party plaintiff for all or part of the plaintiff's claim against the third-party plaintiff. The third-party plaintiff need not obtain leave to make the service if the third-party plaintiff files the third-party complaint not later than ten (10) days after serving the original answer. Otherwise the third-party plaintiff must obtain leave on motion upon notice to all parties to the action. The person served with the summons and third-party complaint, hereinafter called the third-party defendant, shall make any defenses to the third-party plaintiff's claim as provided in Rule 12 and any counter-claims against the third-party plaintiff and cross-claims against other third-party defendants as provided in Rule 13. The third-party defendant may assert against the plaintiff any defenses which the third-party plaintiff has to the plaintiff's claim. The third-party defendant may also assert any claim against the plaintiff arising out of the transaction or occurrence that is the subject matter of the plaintiff's claim against the third-party plaintiff. The plaintiff may assert any claim against the third-party defendant arising out of the transaction or occurrence that is the subject matter of the plaintiff's claim against the third-party plaintiff, and the third-party defendant thereupon shall assert any defenses as provided in Rule 12 and any counterclaims and cross-claims as provided in Rule 13. Any party may move to strike the third-party claim, or for its severance or separate trial. A third-party defendant may proceed under this rule against any person not a party to the action who is or may be liable to the third-party defendant for all or part of the claim made in the action against the third-party defendant.

(b) When Plaintiff May Bring in Third Party. When a counterclaim is asserted against a plaintiff, the plaintiff may cause a third party to be brought in under circumstances which under this rule would entitle a defendant to do so.

Rule 15 Amended and Supplemental Pleadings

(a) Amendments. A party may amend the party's pleading once as a matter of course at any time before a responsive pleading is served or, if the pleading is one to which no responsive pleading is permitted and the action has not been placed upon the trial calendar, the party may so amend it at any time within twenty (20) days after it is served. Otherwise a party may amend the party's pleading only by leave of court or by written consent of the adverse party; and leave shall be freely given when justice so requires. A party shall plead in response to an amended pleading within the time remaining for response to the original pleading or within ten (10) days after service of the amended pleading, whichever period may be the longer, unless the Court otherwise orders.

(b) Amendments to Conform to the Evidence. When issues not raised by the pleadings are tried by express or implied consent of the parties, they shall be treated in all respects as if they had been raised in the pleadings. Such amendment of the pleadings as may be necessary to cause them to conform to the evidence and to raise these issues may be made upon motion of any party at any time, even after judgment; but failure to amend does not affect the result of the trial of these issues. If evidence is objected to at the trial on the ground that it is not within the issues made by the pleadings, the Court may allow the pleadings to be amended and shall do so freely when the presentation of the merits of the action will be subserved thereby and the objecting party fails to satisfy the Court that the admission of such evidence would prejudice the party in maintaining the party's action or defense upon the merits. The Court may grant a continuance to enable the objecting party to meet such evidence.

(c) Relation Back of Amendments. An amendment of a pleading relates back to the date of the original pleading when:

- (1) relation back is permitted by the law that provides the statute of limitations applicable to the action;
- (2) the claim or defense asserted in the amended pleading arose out of the conduct, transaction, or occurrence set forth or attempted to be set forth in the original pleading; or
- (3) the amendment changes the party or the naming of the party against whom a claim is asserted if the foregoing provision (2) is satisfied and, within the period provided by Rule 4(l) for service of the summons and complaint, the party to be brought in by amendment (A) has received such notice of the institution of the action that the party will not be prejudiced in maintaining a defense on the merits, and (B) knew or should have known that, but for a mistake concerning the identity of the proper party, the action would have been brought against the party.

(d) Supplemental Pleadings. Upon motion of a party the Court may, upon reasonable notice and upon such terms as are just, permit the party to serve a supplemental pleading setting forth transactions or occurrences or events which have happened since the date of the pleading sought to be supplemented. Permission may be granted even though the original pleading is

defective in its statement of claim for relief or defense. If the Court deems it advisable that the adverse party plead to the supplemental pleading, it shall so order, specifying the time therefor.

Rule 16 Pretrial Conferences; Scheduling; Management

(a) Pretrial Conferences; Objectives. In any action, the Court may in its discretion direct the attorneys for the parties and any unrepresented parties to appear before it for a conference or conferences before trial for such purposes as:

- (1) expediting the disposition of the action;
- (2) establishing early and continuing control so that the case will not be protracted because of lack of management;
- (3) discouraging wasteful pretrial activities;
- (4) improving the quality of the trial through more thorough preparation, and;
- (5) facilitating the settlement of the case.

(b) Scheduling and Planning. Except in categories of actions exempted by court rule as inappropriate, the judge shall after receiving the report from the parties under Rule 26(f) or after consulting with the attorneys for the parties and any unrepresented parties, by a scheduling conference, telephone, mail, or other suitable means, enter a scheduling order that limits the time:

- (1) to join other parties and to amend the pleadings;
- (2) to file motions; and
- (3) to complete discovery.

The scheduling order also may include:

- (4) modifications of the times for disclosures under Rules 26(a) and 26(e)(1) and of the extent of discovery to be permitted;
- (5) the date or dates for conferences before trial, a final pretrial conference, and trial; and
- (6) any other matters appropriate in the circumstances of the case.

The order shall issue as soon as practicable but in any event within ninety (90) days after the appearance of a defendant and within one hundred and twenty (120) days after the complaint has been served on a defendant. A schedule shall not be modified except upon a showing of good cause and by leave of the judge.

(c) Subjects for Consideration at Pretrial Conferences. At any conference under this rule consideration may be given, and the Court may take appropriate action, with respect to:

- (1) the formulation and simplification of the issues, including the elimination of frivolous claims or defenses;
- (2) the necessity or desirability of amendments to the pleadings;
- (3) the possibility of obtaining admissions of fact and of documents which will avoid unnecessary proof, stipulations regarding the authenticity of documents, and advance rulings from the Court on the admissibility of evidence;
- (4) the avoidance of unnecessary proof and of cumulative evidence, and limitation or restrictions on the use of testimony under the Rules of Evidence;
- (5) the appropriateness and timing of summary adjudication under Rule 53;
- (6) the control and scheduling of discovery, including orders affecting disclosures and discovery pursuant to Rule 26 and Rules 29 through 37;
- (7) the identification of witnesses and documents, the need and schedule for filing and exchanging pretrial briefs, and the date or dates for further conferences and for trial;
- (8) settlement and the use of special procedures to assist in resolving the dispute when authorized by this code;
- (9) the form and substance of the pretrial order;
- (10) the disposition of pending motions;
- (11) the need for adopting special procedures for managing potentially difficult or protracted actions that may involve complex issues, multiple parties, difficult legal questions, or unusual proof problems;
- (12) an order for a separate trial pursuant to Rule 42(b) with respect to a claim, counterclaim, cross-claim, or third-party claim, or with respect to any particular issue in the case;
- (13) an order directing a party in the trial with respect to a manageable issue that could, on the evidence, be the basis for a judgment as a matter of law under Rule 48(a) or a judgment on partial findings under Rule 50(c);
- (14) an order establishing a reasonable limit on the time allowed for presenting evidence; and
- (15) such other matters as may facilitate the just, speedy, and inexpensive disposition of the action.

At least one of the attorneys for each party participating in any conference before trial shall have authority to enter into stipulations and to make admissions regarding all matters that the participants may reasonably anticipate may be discussed. If appropriate, the Court may require that a party or its representative be present or reasonably available by telephone in order to

consider possible settlement of the dispute.

(d) **Final Pretrial Conference.** Any final pretrial conference shall be held as close to the time of trial as reasonable under the circumstances. The participants at any such conference shall formulate a plan for trial, including a program for facilitating the admission of evidence. The conference shall be attended by at least one of the attorneys who will conduct the trial for each of the parties and by any unrepresented parties.

(e) **Pretrial Orders.** After any conference held pursuant to this rule, an order shall be entered reciting the action taken. This order shall control the subsequent course of the action unless modified by a subsequent order. The order following a final pretrial conference shall be modified only to prevent manifest injustice.

(f) **Sanctions.** If a party or party's attorney fails to obey a scheduling or pretrial order, or if no appearance is made on behalf of a party at a scheduling or pretrial conference, or if a party or party's attorney is substantially unprepared to participate in the conference, or if a party or party's attorney fails to participate in good faith, the judge, upon motion or the judge's own initiative, may make such orders with regard thereto as are just, and among others any of the orders provided in Rule 37(b)(2)(B), (C), (D). In lieu of or in addition to any other sanction, the judge shall require the party or the attorney representing the party or both to pay the reasonable expenses incurred because of any noncompliance with this rule, including attorney's fees, unless the judge finds that the noncompliance was substantially justified or that other circumstances make an award of expenses unjust.

PARTIES

Rule 17 Parties Plaintiff and Defendant; Capacity

(a) **Real Party in Interest.** Every action shall be prosecuted in the name of the real party in interest. An executor, administrator, guardian, bailee, trustee of an express trust, a party with whom or in whose name a contract has been made for the benefit of another may sue in that person's own name without joining the party for whose benefit the action is brought and when a statute of the United States so provides, an action for the use or benefit of another shall be brought in the name of the United States. No action shall be dismissed on the ground that it is not prosecuted in the name of the real party in interest until a reasonable time has been allowed after objection for ratification of commencement of the action by, or joinder or substitution of, the real party in interest; and such ratification, joinder, or substitution shall have the same effect as if the action had been commenced in the name of the real party in interest.

(b) **Infants or Incompetent Persons.** Whenever an infant or incompetent person has a representative, such as a general guardian, committee, conservator, or other like fiduciary, the representative may sue or defend on behalf of the infant or incompetent person. An infant or incompetent person who does not have a duly appointed representative may sue by a next friend or by a guardian ad litem. The Court shall appoint a guardian ad litem for an infant or incompetent person not otherwise represented in an action or shall make such other order as it deems proper for the protection of the infant or incompetent person.

Rule 18 Joinder of Claims and Remedies

(a) **Joinder of Claims.** A party asserting a claim to relief as an original claim, counterclaim, cross-claim, or third-party claim, may join, either as independent or as alternate claims, as many claims, legal, or equitable, as the party has against an opposing party.

(b) Joinder of Remedies; Fraudulent Conveyances. Whenever a claim is one heretofore cognizable only after another claim has been prosecuted to a conclusion, the two claims may be joined in a single action; but the Court shall grant relief in that action only in accordance with the relative substantive rights of the parties. In particular, a plaintiff may state a claim for money and a claim to have set aside a conveyance fraudulent as to that plaintiff, without first having obtained a judgment establishing the claim for money.

Rule 19 Joinder of Persons Needed for Just Adjudication

(a) Persons to be Joined if Feasible. A person who is subject to service of process and whose joinder will not deprive the Court of jurisdiction over the subject matter of the action shall be joined as a party in the action if:

- (1) in the person's absence complete relief cannot be accorded among those already parties; or
- (2) the person claims an interest relating to the subject of the action and is so situated that the disposition of the action in the person's absence may:
 - (A) as a practical matter impair or impede the person's ability to protect that interest; or
 - (B) leave any of the persons already parties subject to a substantial risk of incurring double, multiple, or otherwise inconsistent obligations by reason of the claimed interest.

If the person has not been so joined, the Court shall order that the person be made a party. If the person should join as a plaintiff but refuses to do so, the person may be made a defendant, or, in a proper case, an involuntary plaintiff. If the joined party objects to venue and joinder of that party would render the venue of the action improper, that party shall be dismissed from the action.

(b) Determination by Court Whenever Joinder Not Feasible. If a person as described in subsection (a)(1)-(2) hereof cannot be made a party, the Court shall determine whether in equity and good conscience the action should proceed among the parties before it, or should be dismissed, the absent person being thus regarded as indispensable. The factors to be considered by the Court include:

- (1) to what extent a judgment rendered in the person's absence might be prejudicial to the person or those already parties;
- (2) the extent to which, by protective provision in the judgment, by the shaping of relief, or other measures, the prejudice can be lessened or avoided;
- (3) whether a judgment rendered in the person's absence will be adequate; and
- (4) whether the plaintiff will have an adequate remedy if the action is dismissed for nonjoinder.

(c) Pleading Reasons for Nonjoinder. A pleading asserting a claim for relief shall

state the names, if known to the pleader, of any persons as described in subsection (a)(1)-(2) hereof who are not joined, and the reasons why they are not joined.

- (d) Exception of Class Actions. This rule is subject to the provisions of Rule 23.

Rule 20 Permissive Joinder of Parties

(a) Permissive Joinder. All persons may join in one action as plaintiffs if they assert any right to relief jointly, severally, or in the alternative in respect of or arising out of the same transaction, occurrence, or series of transactions or occurrences and if any question of law or fact common to all these persons will arise in the action. All persons may be joined in one action as defendants if there is asserted against them jointly, severally, or in the alternative, any right to relief in respect of or arising out of the same transaction, occurrence, or series of transactions or occurrences and if any question of law or fact common to all defendants will arise in the action. A plaintiff or defendant need not be interested in obtaining or defending against all the relief demanded. Judgment may be given for one or more of the plaintiffs according to their respective rights to relief, and against one or more defendants according to their respective liabilities.

(b) Separate Trials. The Court may make such orders as will prevent a party from being embarrassed, delayed, or put to expense by the inclusion of a party against whom the party asserts no claim and who asserts no claim against the party, and may order separate trials or make other orders to prevent delay or prejudice.

Rule 21 Misjoinder and Non-Joinder of Parties

Misjoinder of parties is not ground for dismissal of action. Parties may be dropped or added by order of the Court on motion of any party or of its own initiative at any stage of the action and on such terms as are just. Any claim against a party may be severed and proceeded with separately.

Rule 22 Interpleader

Persons having claims against the plaintiff may be joined as defendants and required to interplead when their claims are such that the plaintiff is or may be exposed to double or multiple liability. It is not ground for objection to the joinder that the claims of the several claimants or the titles on which their claims depend do not have a common origin or are not identical but are adverse to and independent of one another, or that the plaintiff avers that the plaintiff is not liable in whole or in part to any or all of the claimants. A defendant exposed to similar liability may obtain such interpleader by way of cross-claim or counterclaim. The provisions of this rule supplement and do not in any way limit the joinder of parties permitted in Rule 20.

Rule 23 Class Actions

(a) Prerequisite to a Class Action. One or more members of a class may sue or be sued as representative parties on behalf of all only if:

- (1) the class is so numerous that joinder of all members is impracticable;
- (2) there are questions of law or fact common to the class;
- (3) the claims or defenses of the representative parties are typical of the

claims or defenses of the class; and

- (4) the representative parties will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the class.

(b) **Class Actions Maintainable.** An action may be maintained as a class action if the prerequisites of subsection (a) are satisfied, and in addition:

- (1) the prosecution of separate actions by or against individual members of the class would create a risk of:
 - (A) inconsistent or varying adjudications with respect to individual members of the class which would establish incompatible standards of conduct for the party opposing the class;
 - (B) adjudications with respect to individual members of the class which would as a practical matter be dispositive of the interests of the other members not parties to the adjudications or substantially impair or impede their ability to protect their interests;
- (2) the party opposing the class has acted or refused to act on grounds generally applicable to the class, thereby making appropriate final injunctive relief or corresponding declaratory relief with respect to the class as a whole; or
- (3) the Court finds that the questions of law or fact common to the members of the class predominate over any questions affecting only individual members, and that a class action is superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of the controversy. The matters pertinent to the findings include:
 - (A) the interest of members of the class in individually controlling the prosecution or defense of separate actions;
 - (B) the extent and nature of any litigation concerning the controversy already commenced by or against members of the class;
 - (C) the desirability or undesirability of concentrating the litigation of the claims in the particular forum;
 - (D) the difficulties likely to be encountered in the management of a class action.

(c) **Determination by Order Whether Class Action to be Maintained; Notice; Judgment; Actions Conducted Partially as Class Actions.**

- (1) As soon as practicable after the commencement of an action brought as a class action, the Court shall determine by order whether it is to be so maintained. An order under this subsection may be conditional and may be altered or amended before the decision on the merits.

- (2) In any class action maintained under subsection (b)(3), the Court shall direct to the members of the class the best notice practicable under the circumstances, including individual notice to all members who can be identified through reasonable effort. The notice shall advise each member that:
 - (A) the Court will exclude the member from the class if the member so requests by a specified date;
 - (B) the judgment, whether favorable or not, will include all members who do not request exclusion; and
 - (C) any member who does not request exclusion may, if the member desires, enter an appearance through counsel.
- (3) The judgment in an action maintained as a class action under subsection (b)(1) or (b)(2), whether or not favorable to the class, shall include and describe those whom the Court finds to be members of the class. The judgment in an action maintained as a class action under subsection (b)(3), whether or not favorable to the class, shall include and specify or describe those to whom the notice provided in subsection (c)(2) was directed, and who have not requested exclusion, and whom the Court finds to be members of the class.
- (4) When appropriate:
 - (A) an action may be brought or maintained as a class action with respect to particular issues; or
 - (B) a class may be divided into subclasses and each subclass treated as a class, and the provisions of this rule shall then be construed and applied accordingly.

(d) Orders in Conduct of Actions. In the conduct of actions to which this rule applies, the Court may make appropriate orders:

- (1) determining the course of proceedings or prescribing measures to prevent undue repetition or complication in the presentation of evidence or argument;
- (2) requiring, for the protection of the members of the class or otherwise for the fair conduct of the action, that notice be given in such manner as the Court may direct to some or all of the members of any step in the action, or of the proposed extent of the judgment, or of the opportunity of members to signify whether they consider the representation fair and adequate, to intervene and present claims or defenses, or otherwise to come into the action;
- (3) imposing conditions on the representative parties or on intervenors;
- (4) requiring that the pleadings be amended to eliminate therefrom allegations

to representation of absent persons, and that the action proceed accordingly;

- (5) dealing with similar procedural matters. The orders may be combined with an order under Rule 16 and may be altered or amended as may be desirable from time to time.

(e) Dismissal or Compromise. A class action shall not be dismissed or compromised without the approval of the Court, and notice of the proposed dismissal or compromise shall be given to all the members of the class in such manner as the Court directs.

Rule 23.1 Derivative Actions by Shareholders

In a derivative action brought by one or more shareholders or members to enforce a right of a corporation or of an unincorporated association, the corporation or association having failed to enforce a right which may properly be asserted by it, the complaint shall be verified and shall allege:

(a) that the plaintiff was a shareholder or member at the time of the transaction of which the plaintiff complains or that the plaintiff's share or membership thereafter devolved on the plaintiff by operation of law; and

(b) that the action is not a collusive one to confer jurisdiction on the Nez Perce Tribal Court which it would not otherwise have.

The complaint shall also allege with particularity the efforts, if any, made by the plaintiff to obtain the action the plaintiff desires from the directors of comparable authority and, if necessary, from the shareholders or members, and the reasons for the plaintiff's failure to obtain the action or for not making the effort. The derivative action may not be maintained if it appears that the plaintiff does not fairly and adequately represent the interests of the shareholders or members similarly situated in enforcing the right of the corporation or association. The action shall not be dismissed or compromised without the approval of the Court, and notice of the proposed dismissal or compromise shall be given to shareholders or members in such manner as the Court directs.

Rule 23.2 Actions Relating to Unincorporated Associations

An action brought by or against the members of an unincorporated association as a class by naming certain members as representative parties may be maintained only if it appears that the representative parties will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the association and its members. In the conduct of the action the Court may make appropriate orders corresponding with those described in Rule 23(d), and the procedure for dismissal or compromise of the action shall correspond with that provided in Rule 23(e).

Rule 24 Intervention

(a) Intervention of Right. Upon timely application anyone shall be permitted to intervene in an action:

- (1) when this code confers an unconditional right to intervene; or

- (2) when the applicant claims an interest relating to the property or transaction which is the subject of the action and the applicant is so situated that the disposition of the action may as a practical matter impair or impede the applicant's ability to protect that interest, unless the applicant's interest is adequately represented by existing parties.

(b) Permissive Intervention. Upon timely application anyone may be permitted to intervene in an action:

- (1) when this code confers a conditional right to intervene; or
- (2) when an applicant's claim or defense and the main action have a question of law or fact in common.

When a party to an action relies for ground of claim or defense upon any law or executive order administered by a federal, state or tribal governmental officer or agency or upon any regulation, order, requirement or agreement issued or made pursuant to the law or executive order, the officer or agency upon timely application may be permitted to intervene in the action. In exercising its discretion, the Court shall consider whether the intervention will unduly delay or prejudice the adjudication of the rights of the original parties.

(c) Procedure. A person desiring to intervene shall serve a motion to intervene upon the parties as provided in Rule 5. The motion shall state the grounds therefor and shall be accompanied by a pleading setting forth the claim or defense for which intervention is sought. The same procedure shall be followed when this code gives a right to intervene. When the legality of an act of the tribe is drawn in question in any action in which the tribe or an officer, agency, or employee thereof is not a party, the Court shall notify the tribal office of legal counsel. A party challenging the legality of legislation should call the attention of the Court to its consequential duty, but failure to do so is not a waiver of any constitutional right otherwise timely asserted.

Rule 25 Substitution of Parties

(a) Death

- (1) If a party dies and the claim is not thereby extinguished, the Court may order substitution of the proper parties. The motion for substitution may be made by any party or by the successors or representatives of the deceased party and, together with the notice of hearing, shall be served on the parties as provided in Rule 5 and upon persons not parties in the manner provided in Rule 4 for the service of a summons. Unless the motion for substitution is made not later than ninety (90) days after the death is suggested upon the record by service of a statement of the fact of the death as provided herein for the service of the motion, the action shall be dismissed as to the deceased party.
- (2) In the event of the death of one or more of the plaintiffs or of one or more of the defendants in an action in which the right sought to be enforced survives only to the surviving plaintiffs or only against the surviving defendants, the action does not abate. The death shall be suggested upon the record and the action shall proceed in favor of or against the surviving

parties.

(b) Incompetency. If a party becomes incompetent, the Court upon motion served as provided in subsection (a) of this rule may allow the action to be continued by or against the party's representative.

(c) Transfer of Interest. In case of any transfer of interest, the action may be continued by or against the original party, unless the Court upon motion directs the person to whom the interest is transferred to be substituted in the action or joined with the original party. Service of the motion shall be made as provided in subsection (a) of this rule.

(d) Tribal Officers; Death or Separation from Office.

(1) When a tribal officer is a party to an action in an official capacity and during its pendency dies, resigns, or otherwise ceases to hold office, the action does not abate, and the officer's successor is automatically substituted as a party. Proceedings following the substitution shall be in the name of the substituted party, but any misnomer not affecting the substantial rights of the parties shall be disregarded. An order of substitution may be entered at any time, but the omission to enter such an order shall not affect the substitution.

(2) A tribal officer who sues or is sued in an official capacity may be described as a party by the officer's official title rather than by name; but the Court may require the officer's name to be added.

DEPOSITIONS AND DISCOVERY

Rule 26 General Provisions Governing Discovery; Duty of Disclosure

(a) Required Disclosures; Methods to Discover Additional Matter.

(1) Initial Disclosures. Except to the extent otherwise stipulated or directed by order, a party shall, without awaiting a discovery request, provide to other parties:

- (A) the name and, if known, the address and telephone number of each individual likely to have discoverable information relevant to disputed facts alleged with particularity in the pleadings, identifying the subjects of the information;
- (B) a copy of, or a description by category and location of, all documents, data compilations, and tangible things in the possession, custody, or control of the party that are relevant to disputed facts alleged with particularity in the pleadings;
- (C) a computation of any category of damages claimed by the disclosing party, making available for inspection and copying as under Rule 34 the documents or other evidentiary material, not privileged or protected from disclosure, on which such computation is based, including materials bearing on the nature and extent of injuries suffered; and

- (D) for inspection and copying as under Rule 34 any insurance agreement under which any person carrying on an insurance business may be liable to satisfy part or all of a judgment which may be entered in the action or to indemnify or reimburse for payments made to satisfy the judgment.

Unless otherwise stipulated or directed by the Court, these disclosures shall be made at or within ten (10) days after the meeting of the parties under subsection (f). A party shall make its initial disclosures based on the information then reasonably available to it and is not excused from making its disclosures because it has not fully completed its investigation of the case or because it challenges the sufficiency of another party's disclosures or because another party has not made its disclosures.

(2) Disclosure of Expert Testimony.

- (A) In addition to the disclosures required by subpart (1), a party shall disclose to other parties the identity of any person who may be used at trial to present evidence under Rules 45, 46 or 48 of the Rules of Evidence.
 - (B) Except as otherwise stipulated or directed by the Court, this disclosure shall, with respect to a witness who is retained or specially employed to provide expert testimony in the case or whose duties as an employee of the party regularly involve giving expert testimony, be accompanied by a written report prepared and signed by the witness. The report shall contain a complete statement of all opinions to be expressed and the basis and reasons therefor; the data or other information considered by the witness in forming the opinions; any exhibits to be used as a summary of or support for the opinions; the qualifications of the witness, including a list of all publications authored by the witness within the preceding ten (10) years; the compensation to be paid for the study and testimony; and a listing of any other cases in which the witness has testified as an expert at trial or by deposition within the preceding four (4) years.
 - (C) These disclosures shall be made at the times and in the sequence directed by the Court. In the absence of other directions from the Court or stipulation by the parties, the disclosures shall be made at least ninety (90) days before the trial date or the date the case is to be ready for trial or, if the evidence is intended solely to contradict or rebut evidence on the same subject matter identified by another party under subpart (2)(B), within thirty (30) days after disclosure made by the other party. The parties shall supplement these disclosures when required under subsection (e)(1).
- (3) Pretrial Disclosures. In addition to the disclosures required in the preceding subparts, a party shall provide to other parties the following information regarding the evidence that it may present at trial other than solely for impeachment purposes:

- (A) the name and, if not previously provided, the address and telephone number of each of those whom the party expects to present and those whom the party may call if the need arises;
- (B) the designation of those witnesses whose testimony is expected to be presented by means of a deposition and, if not taken stenographically, a transcript of the pertinent portions of the deposition testimony; and
- (C) an appropriate identification of each document or other exhibit, including summaries of other evidence, separately identifying those which the party expects to offer and those which the party may offer if the need arises.

Unless otherwise directed by the Court, these disclosures shall be made at least thirty (30) days before trial. Within fourteen (14) days thereafter, unless a different time is specified by the Court, a party may serve and file a list disclosing:

- (i) any objections to the use under Rule 32(a) of a deposition designated by another party under subpart (B); and
- (ii) any objection, together with the grounds therefor, that may be made to the admissibility of materials identified under subpart (C).

Objections not so disclosed, other than objections under Rules 10 and 11 of the Rules of Evidence, shall be deemed waived unless excused by the Court for good cause shown.

- (4) **Form of Disclosures; Filing.** Unless otherwise directed by order, all disclosures under subparts (1) through (3) shall be made in writing, signed, served, and promptly filed with the Court.
- (5) **Methods to Discover Additional Matter.** Parties may obtain discovery by one or more of the following methods: depositions upon oral examination or written questions; written interrogatories; production of documents or things or permission to enter upon land or other property under Rule 34 or 45(a)(1)(C), for inspection and other purposes; physical and mental examinations; and requests for admission.

(b) **Discovery Scope and Limits.** Unless otherwise limited by order of the Court in accordance with these rules, the scope of discovery is as follows:

- (1) **In General.** Parties may obtain discovery regarding any matter, not privileged, which is relevant to the subject matter involved in the pending action, whether it relates to the claim or defense of the party seeking discovery or to the claim or defense of any other party, including the existence, description, nature, custody, condition and location of any books, documents, or other tangible things and the identity and location of persons having knowledge of any discoverable matter. The information

sought need not be admissible at the trial if the information sought appears reasonably calculated to lead to the discovery of admissible evidence.

- (2) Limitations. By order, the Court may alter the limits in these rules on the number of depositions and interrogatories and may also limit the length of depositions under Rule 30 and the number of requests under Rule 36. The frequency or extent of use of the discovery methods otherwise permitted under these rules shall be limited by the Court if it determines that:
- (A) the discovery sought is unreasonably cumulative or duplicative or is obtainable from some other source that is more convenient, less burdensome, or less expensive;
 - (B) the party seeking discovery has had ample opportunity by discovery in the action to obtain the information sought; or
 - (C) the burden or expense of the proposed discovery outweighs its likely benefit, taking into account the needs of the case, the amount in controversy, the parties' resources, the importance of the issues at stake in the litigation, and the importance of the proposed discovery in resolving the issues.

The Court may act upon its own initiative after reasonable notice or pursuant to a motion under subsection (c).

- (3) Trial Preparation; Materials. Subject to the provisions of subsection (b)(4) of this rule, a party may obtain discovery of documents and tangible things otherwise discoverable under subsection (b)(1) of this rule and prepared in anticipation of litigation or for trial by or for another party or by or for that other party's representative (including the other party's attorney, consultant, surety, indemnitor, insurer, or agent) only upon a showing that the party seeking discovery has substantial need of the materials in the preparation of the party's case and that the party is unable without undue hardship to obtain the substantial equivalent of the materials by other means. In ordering discovery of such materials when the required showing has been made, the Court shall protect against disclosure of the mental impressions, conclusions, opinions, or legal theories of an attorney or other representative of a party concerning the litigation.

A party may obtain without the required showing a statement concerning the action or its subject matter previously made by that party. Upon request, a person not a party may obtain without the required showing a statement concerning the action or its subject matter previously made by that person. If the request is refused, the person may move for a court order. The provisions of Rule 37(a)(3) apply to the award of expenses incurred in relation to the motion. For purposes of this subpart, a statement previously made is:

- (A) a written statement signed or otherwise adopted or approved by the person making it; or

- (B) a stenographic, mechanical, electrical, or other recording, or a transcription thereof, which is a substantially verbatim recital of an oral statement by the person making it and contemporaneously recorded.

(4) Trial Preparation: Experts.

- (A) A party may depose any person who has been identified as an expert whose opinions may be presented at trial. If a report from the expert is required under subsection (a)(2)(B), the deposition shall not be conducted until report is provided.
- (B) A party may, through interrogatories or by deposition, discover facts known or opinions held by an expert who has been retained or specially employed by another party in anticipation of litigation or preparation for trial and who is not expected to be called as a witness at trial, only as provided in Rule 35(b) or upon a showing of exceptional circumstances under which it is impracticable for the party seeking discovery to obtain facts or opinions on the same subject by other means.
- (C) Unless manifest injustice would result:
 - (i) the Court shall require that the party seeking discovery to pay the expert a reasonable fee for time spent in responding to discovery under this subsection; and
 - (ii) with respect to discovery obtained under subsection (b)(4)(B) of this rule the Court shall require the party seeking discovery to pay the other party a fair portion of the fees and expenses reasonably incurred by the latter party in obtaining facts and opinions from the expert.

- (5) Claims of Privilege or Protection of Trial Preparation Materials. When a party withholds information otherwise discoverable under these rules by claiming that it is privileged or subject to protection as trial preparation material, the party shall make the claim expressly and shall describe the nature of the documents, communications, or things not produced or disclosed in a manner that, without revealing information itself privileged or protected, will enable other parties to assess the applicability of the privilege or protection.

(c) Protective Orders. Upon motion by a party or by the person from whom discovery is sought, accompanied by a certification that the movant has in good faith conferred or attempted to confer with other affected parties in an effort to resolve the dispute without court action, and for good cause shown, the Court may make any order which justice requires to protect a party or person from annoyance, embarrassment, oppression, or undue burden or expense, including one or more of the following:

- (1) that the disclosure or discovery not be had;

- (2) that the disclosure or discovery may be had only on specified terms and conditions, including a designation of the time or place;
- (3) that the discovery may be had only by a method of discovery other than that selected by the party seeking discovery;
- (4) that certain matters not be inquired into, or that the scope of the disclosure or discovery be limited to certain matters;
- (5) that discovery be conducted with no one present except persons designated by the Court;
- (6) that a deposition after being sealed be opened only by order of the Court;
- (7) that a trade secret or other confidential research, development, or commercial information not be revealed or be revealed only in a designated way; and
- (8) that the parties simultaneously file specified documents or information enclosed in sealed envelopes to be opened as directed by the Court.

If the motion for a protective order is denied in whole or in part, the Court may, on such terms and conditions as are just, order that any party or other person provide or permit discovery. The provisions of Rule 37(a)(3) apply to the award of expenses incurred in relation to the motion.

(d) **Timing and Sequence of Discovery.** Except when authorized under these rules or by order, or agreement of the parties, a party may not seek discovery from any source before the parties have met and conferred as required by subsection (f). Unless the Court upon motion, for the convenience of parties and witnesses and in the interests of justice orders otherwise, methods of discovery may be used in any sequence and the fact that a party is conducting discovery, whether by deposition or otherwise, shall not operate to delay any other party's discovery.

(e) **Supplementation of Disclosures and Responses.** A party who has made disclosure under subsection (a) or responded to a request for discovery with a disclosure or response is under a duty to supplement or correct the disclosure or response to include information thereafter acquired if ordered by the Court in the following circumstances:

- (1) A party is under duty to supplement at appropriate intervals its disclosures under subsection (a) if the party learns that in some material respect the information disclosed is incomplete or incorrect and if the additional or corrective information has not otherwise been made known to the other parties during the discovery process or in writing. With respect to testimony of an expert from whom a report is required under subsection (a)(2)(B) the duty extends both to information contained in the report and to information provided through a deposition of the expert, and any additions or other changes to this information shall be disclosed by the time the party's disclosures under Rule 26(a)(3) are due.
- (2) A party is under a duty seasonably to amend a prior response to an interrogatory, request for production, or request for admission if the party

learns that the response is in some material respect incomplete or incorrect and if the additional or corrective information has not otherwise been made known to the other parties during the discovery process or in writing.

(f) Meeting of Parties; Planning for Discovery. Except in actions exempted by law or when otherwise ordered, the parties shall, as soon as practicable and in any event at least fourteen (14) days before a scheduling conference is held or a scheduling order is due under Rule 16(b), meet to discuss the nature and basis of their claims and defenses and the possibilities for a prompt settlement or resolution of the case, to make or arrange for the disclosures required by subsection (a)(1), and to develop a proposed discovery plan. The plan shall indicate the parties' views and proposals concerning:

- (1) what changes should be made in the timing, form, or requirement for disclosures under subsection (a) or law, including a statement as to when disclosures under subsection (a)(1) were made or will be made;
- (2) the subjects on which discovery may be needed, when discovery should be completed, and whether discovery should be conducted in phases or be limited to or focused upon particular issues;
- (3) what changes should be made in the limitations on discovery imposed under these rules or by law, and what other limitations should be imposed; and
- (4) any other orders that should be entered by the Court under subsection (c) or under Rule 16(b) and (c).

The attorneys of record and all unrepresented parties that have appeared in the case are jointly responsible for arranging and being present or represented at the meeting, for attempting in good faith to agree on the proposed discovery plan, and for submitting to the Court within ten (10) days after the meeting a written report outlining the plan.

(g) Signing of Disclosures, Discovery Requests, Responses, and Objections.

- (1) Every disclosure made pursuant to subsection (a)(1) or subsection (a)(3) shall be signed by at least one attorney of record in the attorney's individual name, whose address shall be stated. An unrepresented party shall sign the disclosure and state the party's address. The signature of the attorney or party constitutes a certification that to the best of the signer's knowledge, information, and belief, formed after a reasonable inquiry, the disclosure is complete and correct as of the time it is made.
- (2) Every discovery request, response, or objection made by a party represented by an attorney shall be signed by at least one attorney of record in the attorney's individual name, whose address shall be stated. An unrepresented party shall sign the request, response, or objection and state the party's address. The signature of the attorney or party constitutes a certification that to the best of the signer's knowledge, information, and belief, formed after a reasonable inquiry, the request, response, or objection is:

- (A) consistent with these rules and warranted by existing law or a good faith argument for the extension, modification, or reversal of existing law;
- (B) not interposed for any improper purpose, such as to harass or to cause unnecessary delay or needless increase in the cost of litigation; and
- (C) not unreasonable or unduly burdensome or expensive, given the needs of the case, the discovery already had in the case, the amount in controversy, and the importance of the issues at stake in the litigation.

If a request, response, or objection is not signed, it shall be stricken unless it is signed promptly after the omission is called to the attention of the party making the request, response, or objection, and a party shall not be obligated to take any action with respect to it until it is signed.

- (3) If without substantial justification a certification is made in violation of this rule, the Court upon motion or upon its own initiative, shall impose upon the person who made the certification, the party on whose behalf the disclosure, request, response, or objection is made, or both, an appropriate sanction, which may include an order to pay the amount of reasonable expenses incurred because of the violation, including a reasonable attorney's fee.

Rule 27 Depositions Before Action or Pending Appeal

(a) Before Action

- (1) **Petition.** A person who desires to perpetuate testimony regarding any claim for relief that may be brought in the Court may file a verified petition with the Court. The petition shall be entitled in the name of the petitioner and shall show:
 - (A) that the petitioner expects to be a party to an action brought in the Court but is presently unable to bring it or cause it to be brought;
 - (B) the subject matter of the expected action and the petitioner's interest therein;
 - (C) the facts which the petitioner desires to establish by the proposed testimony and the reasons for desiring to perpetuate it;
 - (D) the names or a description of the persons the petitioner expects will be adverse parties and their addresses so far as known; and
 - (E) the names and addresses of the persons to be examined and the substance of the testimony which the petitioner expects to elicit from each, and shall ask for an order authorizing the petitioner to take the depositions of the persons to be examined named in the

petition, for the purpose of perpetuating their testimony.

- (2) **Notice and Service.** The petitioner shall thereafter serve a notice upon each person named in the petition as an expected adverse party, together with a copy of the petition, stating that the petitioner will apply to the Court, at a time and place named therein, for the order described in the petition. At least twenty (20) days before the date of hearing the notice shall be served in the manner provided in Rule 4(d) for service or summons; but if such service cannot with due diligence be made upon any expected adverse party named in the petition, the Court may make such order as is just for service by publication or otherwise.
- (3) **Order and Examination.** If the Court is satisfied that the perpetuation of the testimony may prevent a failure or delay of justice, it shall make an order designating or describing the persons whose depositions may be taken and specifying the subject matter of the examination and whether the depositions shall be taken upon oral examination or written interrogatories. The depositions may then be taken in accordance with these rules; and the Court may make orders of the character provided for by Rules 34 and 35.
- (4) **Use of Deposition.** If a deposition to perpetuate testimony is taken under these rules it may be used in any action involving the same subject matter subsequently brought in the Tribal Court in accordance with the provisions of Rule 32(a).

(b) **Pending Appeal.** If an appeal has been taken from a judgment of the Court or before the taking of an appeal if the time therefor has not expired, the Court may allow the taking of the depositions of witnesses to perpetuate their testimony for use in the event of further proceedings in the Court. In such case the party who desires to perpetuate the testimony may make a motion in the Court for leave to take the depositions, upon the same notice and service thereof as if the action was pending in the Court. The motion shall show:

- (1) the names and address of the persons to be examined and the substance of the testimony which the party expects to elicit from each; and
- (2) the reasons for perpetuating their testimony.

If the Court finds that the perpetuation of the testimony is proper to avoid a failure or delay of justice, it may make an order allowing the depositions to be taken and may make orders of the character provided for by Rules 34 and 35, and thereupon the depositions may be taken and used in the same manner and under the same conditions as are prescribed in these rules for depositions.

(c) **Perpetuation by Action.** This rule does not limit the power of the Court to entertain an action to perpetuate testimony.

Rule 28 Persons Before Whom Depositions May Be Taken

(a) **Within the United States.** Within the United States or within a territory or insular possession subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, depositions shall be taken before an

officer authorized to administer oaths by the laws of the United States or of the place where the examination is held, or before a person appointed by the Court. A person so appointed has power to administer oaths and take testimony. The term officer as used in Rules 30, 31, and 32 includes a person appointed by the Court or designated by the parties under Rule 29.

- (b) In Foreign Countries. Depositions may be taken in a foreign country:
 - (1) pursuant to any applicable treaty or convention;
 - (2) pursuant to a letter of request (whether or not captioned a letter rogatory);
 - (3) on notice before a person authorized to administer oaths in the place where the examination is held, either by the law thereof or by the law of the United States; or
 - (4) before a person commissioned by the Court, and a person so commissioned shall have the power by virtue of commission to administer any necessary oath and take testimony. A commission or a letter of request shall be issued on application and notice and on terms that are just and appropriate.

It is not requisite to the issuance of a commission or a letter of request that the taking of the deposition in any other manner is impracticable or inconvenient; and both a commission and a letter of request may be issued in proper cases. A notice or commission may designate the person before whom the deposition is to be taken either by name or descriptive title. A letter of request may be addressed "To the Appropriate Authority in [here name the country]." When a letter of request or any other device is used pursuant to any applicable treaty or convention, it shall be captioned in the form prescribed by that treaty or convention. Evidence obtained in response to a letter of request need not be excluded merely because it is not a verbatim transcript, because the testimony was not taken under oath, or because of any similar departure from the requirements for depositions taken within the United States under these rules.

- (c) Disqualification for Interest. No deposition shall be taken before a person who is a relative or employee or attorney or counsel of any of the parties or is a relative or employee of such attorney or counsel, or is financially interested in the action.

Rule 29 Stipulations Regarding Discovery Procedure

Unless otherwise directed by the Court, the parties may by written stipulation:

- (a) provide the depositions may be taken before any person, at any time or place, upon any notice, and in any manner and when so taken may be used like other depositions; and
- (b) modify other procedures governing or limitations placed upon discovery, except that stipulations extending the time provided in Rules 33, 34, and 36 for responses to discovery may, if they would interfere with any time set for completion of discovery, for hearing of a motion, or for trial, be made only with the approval of the Court.

Rule 30 Depositions Upon Oral Examination

- (a) When Depositions May Be Taken; When Leave Required.

- (1) A party may take the testimony of any person, including a party, by deposition upon oral examination without leave of court except as provided in subpart (2). The attendance of witnesses may be compelled by subpoena as provided in Rule 45.
- (2) A party must obtain leave of court, which shall be granted to the extent consistent with the principles stated in Rule 26(b)(2), if the person to be examined, is confined in prison or if, without the written stipulation of parties:
 - (A) a proposed deposition would result in more than ten (10) depositions being taken under this rule or Rule 31 by the plaintiffs, or by the defendants, or by third-party defendants;
 - (B) the person to be examined already has been deposed in the case; or
 - (C) a party seeks to take a deposition before the time specified in Rule 26(d) unless the notice contains a certification, with supporting facts, that the person to be examined is expected to leave the United States and be unavailable for examination in this country unless deposed before that time.

(b) Notice of Examination: General Requirements; Method of Recording; Production of Documents and Things; Deposition of Organization; Deposition by Telephone.

- (1) A party desiring to take the deposition of any person upon oral examination shall give reasonable notice in writing to every other party to the action. The notice shall state the time and place for taking the deposition and the name and address of each person to be examined, if known, and, if the name is not known, a general description sufficient to identify the person or the particular class or group to which the person belongs. If a subpoena duces tecum is to be served on the person to be examined, the designation of the materials to be produced as set forth in the subpoena shall be attached to, or included in, the notice.
- (2) The party taking the deposition shall state in the notice the method by which the testimony shall be recorded. Unless the Court orders otherwise, it may be recorded by sound, sound-and-visual, or stenographic means and the party taking the deposition shall bear the cost of the recording. Any party may arrange for transcription to be made from the recording of a deposition taken by nonstenographic means.
- (3) With prior notice to the deponent and other parties, any party may designate another method to record the deponent's testimony in addition to the method specified by the person taking the deposition. The additional record or transcript shall be made at that party's expense unless the Court otherwise orders.
- (4) Unless otherwise agreed by the parties, a deposition shall be conducted before an officer appointed or designated under Rule 28 and shall begin with a statement on the record by the officer that includes:

- (A) the officer's name and business address;
- (B) the date, time, and place of the deposition;
- (C) the name of the deponent;
- (D) the administration of the oath or affirmation to the deponent; and
- (E) an identification of all persons present.

If the deposition is recorded other than stenographically, the officer shall repeat items (A) through (C) at the beginning of each unit of recorded tape or other recording medium. The appearance or demeanor of deponents or attorneys shall not be distorted through camera or sound-recording techniques. At the end of the deposition, the officer shall state on the record that the deposition is complete and shall set forth any stipulations made by counsel concerning the custody of the transcript or recording and the exhibits, or concerning other pertinent matters.

- (5) The notice to a party deponent may be accompanied by a request made in compliance with Rule 34 for the production of documents and tangible things at the taking of the deposition. The procedure of Rule 34 shall apply to the request.
- (6) A party may in the party's notice and in a subpoena name as the deponent a public or private corporation or a partnership or association or governmental agency and describe with reasonable particularity the matters on which examination is requested. In that event, the organization so named shall designate one or more officers, directors, or managing agents, or other persons who consent to testify on its behalf, and may set forth, for each person designated, the matters on which the person will testify. A subpoena shall advise a non-party organization of its duty to make such a designation. The persons so designated shall testify as to matters known or reasonably available to the organization. This subsection (b)(6) does not preclude taking a deposition by any other procedure authorized in these rules.
- (7) The parties may stipulate in writing, or the Court may upon motion order that a deposition be taken by telephone or other remote electronic means. For the purposes of this rule and Rules 28(a) and 37(b)(1) a deposition taken by such means is taken at the place where the deponent is to answer questions.

(c) Examination and Cross-Examination; Record of Examination; Oath; Objections. Examination and cross-examination of witnesses may proceed as permitted at the trial under the provisions of the Rules of Evidence except Rules 3 and 43. The officer before whom the deposition is to be taken shall put the witness on oath or affirmation and shall personally, or by someone acting under the officer's direction and in the officer's presence, record the testimony of the witness. The testimony shall be taken stenographically or recorded by any other method authorized by subsection (b)(4) of this rule. All objections made at the time of the examination to the qualifications of the officer taking the deposition, to the manner of taking it, to the evidence presented, to the conduct of any party, or to any other aspect of the proceedings shall be noted by the officer upon the record of the deposition; but the examination shall proceed,

with the testimony being taken subject to the objections. In lieu of participating in the oral examination, parties may serve written questions in a sealed envelope on the party taking the deposition and the party taking the deposition shall transmit them to the officer, who shall propound them to the witness and record the answers verbatim.

(d) Schedule and Duration; Motion to Terminate or Limit Examination.

- (1) Any objection to evidence during a deposition shall be stated concisely and in a non-argumentative and non-suggestive manner. A party may instruct a deponent not to answer only when necessary to preserve a privilege, to enforce a limitation on evidence directed by the Court, or to present a motion under subpart (3).
- (2) By order, the Court may limit the time permitted for the conduct of a deposition, but shall allow additional time consistent with Rule 26(b)(2) if needed for a fair examination of the deponent or if the deponent or another party impedes or delays the examination. If the Court finds such an impediment, delay, or other conduct that has frustrated the fair examination of the deponent, it may impose upon the persons responsible an appropriate sanction, including the reasonable costs and attorney's fees incurred by any parties as a result thereof.
- (3) At any time during a deposition, on motion of a party or of the deponent and upon a showing that the examination is being conducted in bad faith or in such manner as unreasonably to annoy, embarrass, or oppress the deponent or party, the Court may order the officer conducting the examination to cease forthwith from taking the deposition, or may limit the scope and manner of the taking of the deposition as provided in Rule 26(c). If the order made terminates the examination, it shall be resumed thereafter only upon order of the Court. Upon demand of the objecting party or deponent, the taking of the deposition shall be suspended for the time necessary to make a motion for an order. The provisions of Rule 37(a)(3) apply to the award of expenses incurred in relation to the motion.

(e) Review by Witness; Changes; Signing. If requested by the deponent or a party before completion of the deposition, the deponent shall have thirty (30) days after being notified by the officer that the transcript or recording is available in which to review the transcript or recording and, if there are changes in form or substance, to sign a statement reciting such changes and the reasons given by the deponent for making them. The officer shall indicate in the certificate prescribed by subsection (f)(1) whether any review was requested and, if so, shall append any changes made by the deponent during the period allowed.

(f) Certification and Filing by Officer; Exhibits; Copies; Notice of Filing.

- (1) The officer shall certify that the witness was duly sworn by the officer and that the deposition is a true record of the testimony given by the witness. This certificate shall be in writing and accompany the record of the deposition. Unless otherwise ordered by the Court, the officer shall securely seal the deposition in an envelope or package indorsed with the title of the action and marked "Deposition of [here insert name of witness]" and shall promptly file it with the Court or send it to the attorney

who arranged for the transcript or recording, who shall store it under conditions that will protect it against loss, destruction, tampering, or deterioration. Documents and things produced for inspection during the examination of the witness, shall, upon the request of a party, be marked for identification and annexed to the deposition, and may be inspected and copied by any party, except that if the person producing the materials desires to retain them the person may:

- (A) offer copies to be marked for identification and annexed to the deposition and to serve thereafter as originals if the person affords to all parties fair opportunity to verify the copies by comparison with the originals; or
 - (B) offer the originals to be marked for identification, after giving to each party an opportunity to inspect and copy them, in which event the materials may then be used in the same manner as if annexed to the deposition. Any party may move for an order that the original be annexed to and returned with the deposition to the Court, pending final disposition of the case.
- (2) Unless otherwise ordered by the Court or agreed by the parties, the officer shall retain stenographic notes of any deposition taken stenographically or a copy of the recording of any deposition taken by another method. Upon payment of reasonable charges therefor, the officer shall furnish a copy of the transcript or other recording of the deposition to any party or to the deponent.
 - (3) The party taking the deposition shall give prompt notice of its filing to all other parties.
- (g) Failure to Attend or to Serve Subpoena; Expenses.
 - (1) If the party giving the notice of the taking of a deposition fails to attend and proceed therewith and another party attends in person or by attorney pursuant to the notice, the Court may order the party giving the notice to pay to such other party the reasonable expenses incurred by that party and that party's attorney in attending, including reasonable attorney's fees.
 - (2) If the party giving the notice of the taking of a deposition of a witness fails to serve a subpoena upon the witness and the witness because of such failure does not attend, and if another party attends in person or by attorney because that party expects the deposition of that witness to be taken, the Court may order the party giving the notice to pay to such other party the reasonable expenses incurred by that party and that party's attorney in attending, including reasonable attorney's fees.

Rule 31 Depositions Upon Written Questions

- (a) Serving Questions; Notice.
 - (1) A party may take the testimony of any person, including a party, by

deposition upon written questions without leave of court except as provided in subpart (2). The attendance of witnesses may be compelled by the use of subpoena as provided in Rule 45. The deposition of a person confined in prison may be taken only by leave of court on such terms as the Court prescribes.

- (2) A party must obtain leave of court, which shall be granted to the extent consistent with the principles stated in Rule 26(b)(2), if the person to be examined is confined in prison or if, without the written stipulation of the parties:
 - (A) a proposed deposition would result in more than ten (10) depositions being taken under this rule or Rule 30 by the plaintiffs, or by the defendants, or by third-party defendants;
 - (B) the person to be examined has already been deposed in the case; or
 - (C) a party seeks to take a deposition before the time specified in Rule 26(d).
- (3) A party desiring to take a deposition upon written questions shall serve them upon every other party with a notice stating:
 - (A) the name and address of the person who is to answer, if known, and if the name is not known, a general description sufficient to identify the person or the particular class or group to which the person belongs; and
 - (B) the name or descriptive title and address of the officer before whom the deposition is to be taken. A deposition upon written questions may be taken of a public or private corporation or a partnership or association or governmental agency in accordance with the provisions of Rule 30(b)(6).
- (4) Within fourteen (14) days after the notice and written questions are served, a party may serve cross questions upon all other parties. Within seven (7) days after being served with cross questions, a party may serve redirect questions upon all other parties. Within seven (7) days after being served with redirect questions, a party may serve recross questions upon all other parties. The Court may for cause shown enlarge or shorten the time.

(b) Officer to Take Responses and Prepare Record. A copy of the notice and copies of all questions served shall be delivered by the party taking the deposition to the officer designated in the notice, who shall proceed promptly, in the manner provided by Rule 30(c), (e), and (f), to take the testimony of the witness in response to the questions and prepare, certify, and file or mail the deposition attaching thereto the copy of the notice and the questions received by the officer.

(c) Notice of Filing. When the deposition is filed the party taking it shall promptly give notice thereof to all other parties.

Rule 32 Use of Depositions in Court Proceedings

(a) Use of Depositions. At the trial or upon the hearing of a motion or an interlocutory proceeding, any part or all of a deposition, so far as admissible under the Rules of Evidence applied as though the witness were then present and testifying, may be used against any party who was present or represented at the taking of the deposition or who had reasonable notice thereof, in accordance with any of the following provisions.

- (1) Any deposition may be used by any party for the purpose of contradicting or impeaching the testimony of deponent as a witness, or for any other purpose permitted by the Rules of Evidence.
- (2) The deposition of a party or of anyone who at the time of taking the deposition was an officer, director, or managing agent, or a person designated under the Rule 30(b)(6) or 31(a) to testify on behalf of a public or private corporation, partnership or association or governmental agency which is a party may be used by an adverse party for any purpose.
- (3) The deposition of a witness, whether or not a party, may be used by any party for any purpose if the Court finds:
 - (A) that the witness is dead;
 - (B) that the witness is at a greater distance than 100 miles from the Tribal Court, or is out of the United States, unless it appears that the absence of the witness was procured by the party offering the deposition;
 - (C) that the witness is unable to attend or testify because of age, illness, infirmity, or imprisonment;
 - (D) that the party offering the deposition has been unable to procure the attendance of the witness by subpoena; or
 - (E) upon application and notice, that such exceptional circumstances exist as to make it desirable, in the interest of justice and with due regard to the importance of presenting the testimony of witnesses orally in open court, to allow the deposition to be used.

A deposition taken without leave of court pursuant to a notice under Rule 30(a)(2)(C) shall not be used against a party who demonstrates that, when served with the notice, it was unable through the exercise of diligence to obtain counsel to represent it at the taking of the deposition; nor shall a deposition be used against a party who, having received less than eleven (11) days' notice of a deposition, has promptly upon receiving such notice filed a motion for a protective order under Rule 26(c)(2) requesting that the deposition not be held or be held at a different time or place and such motion is pending at the time the deposition is held.

- (4) If only part of a deposition is offered in evidence by a party, an adverse party may require the offeror to introduce any other part which ought in fairness to be considered with the part introduced, and any party may introduce any other parts.

Substitution of parties pursuant to Rule 25 does not affect the right to use depositions previously taken; and when an action has been brought and another action involving the same subject matter is afterward brought between the same parties or their representatives or successors in interest, all depositions lawfully taken and duly filed in the former action may be used in the latter as if originally taken therefor. A deposition previously taken may also be used as permitted by the Rules of Evidence.

(b) **Objections to Admissibility.** Subject to the provisions of Rule 28(b) and subsection (d)(3) of this rule, objection may be made at the trial or hearing to receiving in evidence any deposition or part thereof for any reason which would require the exclusion of the evidence if the witness were then present and testifying.

(c) **Form of Presentation.** Except as otherwise directed by court, a party offering deposition testimony pursuant to this rule may offer it in stenographic or nonstenographic form, but, if in nonstenographic form, the party shall also provide the Court with a transcript of the portions so offered. On request of any party in a case tried before a jury, deposition testimony offered other than for impeachment purposes shall be presented in nonstenographic form, if available, unless the Court for good cause orders otherwise.

(d) **Effect of Errors and Irregularities in Depositions.**

- (1) **As to Notice.** All errors and irregularities in the notice for taking a deposition are waived unless written objection is promptly served upon the party giving the notice.
- (2) **As to Disqualification of Officer.** Objection to taking a deposition because of disqualification of the officer before whom it is to be taken is waived unless made before the taking of the deposition begins or as soon thereafter as the disqualification becomes known or could be discovered with reasonable diligence.
- (3) **As to Taking of Deposition.**
 - (A) Objections to competency of a witness or to the competency, relevancy, or materiality of testimony are not waived by failure to make them before or during the taking of the deposition, unless the ground of the objection is one which might have been obviated or removed if presented at that time.
 - (B) Errors and irregularities occurring at the oral examination in the manner of taking the deposition, in the form of the questions or answers, in the oath or affirmation, or in the conduct of parties, and errors of any kind which might be obviated, removed, or cured if promptly presented, are waived unless seasonable objection thereto is made at the taking of the deposition.
 - (C) Objections to the form of written questions submitted under Rule 31 are waived unless served in writing upon the party propounding them within the time allowed for serving the succeeding cross or other questions and within five (5) days after service of the last questions authorized.

- (4) As to Completion and Return of Deposition. Errors and irregularities in the manner in which the testimony is transcribed or the deposition is prepared, signed, certified, sealed, indorsed, transmitted, filed, or otherwise dealt with by the officer under Rules 30 and 31 are waived unless a motion to suppress the deposition or some part thereof is made with reasonable promptness after such defect is, or with due diligence might have been, ascertained.

Rule 33 Interrogatories to Parties

(a) **Availability.** Without leave of court or written stipulation, any party may serve upon any other party written interrogatories, not exceeding twenty-five (25) in number including all discrete subparts, to be answered by the party served or, if the party served is a public or private corporation or a partnership or association or governmental agency, by any officer or agent, who shall furnish such information as is available to the party. Leave to serve additional interrogatories shall be granted to the extent consistent with the principles of Rule 26(b)(2). Without leave of court or written stipulation, interrogatories may not be served before the time specified in Rule 26(d).

(b) **Answers and Objections**

- (1) Each interrogatory shall be answered separately and fully in writing under oath, unless it is objected to, in which event the objecting party shall state the reasons for objections and shall answer to the extent the interrogatory is not objectionable.
- (2) The answers are to be signed by the person making them, and the objections signed by the attorney making them.
- (3) The party upon whom the interrogatories have been served shall serve a copy of the answers, and objections if any, within thirty (30) days after the service of the interrogatories. A shorter or longer time may be directed by the Court or, in the absence of such an order, agreed to in writing by the parties subject to Rule 29.
- (4) All grounds for an objection to an interrogatory shall be stated with specificity. Any ground not stated in a timely objection is waived unless the party's failure to object is excused by the Court for good cause shown.
- (5) The party submitting the interrogatories may move for an order under Rule 37(a) with respect to any objection to or other failure to answer an interrogatory.

(c) **Scope; Use at Trial.** Interrogatories may relate to any matters which can be inquired into under Rule 26(b)(1), and the answers may be used to the extent permitted by the Rules of Evidence.

An interrogatory otherwise proper is not necessarily objectionable merely because an answer to the interrogatory involves an opinion or contention that relates to fact or the application of law to fact, but the Court may order that such an interrogatory need not be answered until after designated discovery has been completed or until a pre-trial conference or

other later time.

(d) Option to Produce Business Records. Where the answer to an interrogatory may be derived or ascertained from the business records of the party upon whom the interrogatory has been served or from an examination, audit or inspection of such business records, including a compilation, abstract or summary thereof and the burden of deriving or ascertaining the answer is substantially the same for the party serving the interrogatory as for the party served, it is a sufficient answer to such interrogatory to specify the records from which the answer may be derived or ascertained and to afford to the party serving the interrogatory reasonable opportunity to examine, audit or inspect such records and to make copies, compilations, abstracts or summaries. A specification shall be in sufficient detail to permit the interrogating party to locate and to identify, as readily as can the party served, the records from which the answer may be ascertained.

Rule 34 Production of Documents and Things and Entry Upon Land for Inspection and Other Purposes

(a) Scope. Any party may serve on any other party a request:

- (1) to produce and permit the party making the request, or someone acting on the requestor's behalf, to inspect and copy, any designated documents (including writings, drawings, graphs, charts, photographs, phono records, and other data compilations from which information can be obtained, translated, if necessary, by the respondent through detection devices into reasonably usable form), or to inspect and copy, test, or sample any tangible things which constitute or contain matters within the scope of Rule 26(b) and which are in the possession, custody or control of the party upon whom the request is served; or
- (2) to permit entry upon designated land or other property in the possession or control of the party upon whom the request is served for the purpose of inspection and measuring, surveying, photographing, testing, or sampling the property or any designated object or operation thereon, within the scope of Rule 26(b).

(b) Procedure. The request shall set forth, either by individual item or by category, the items to be inspected, and describe each with reasonable particularity. The request shall specify a reasonable time, place, and manner of making the inspection and performing the related acts. Without leave of court or written stipulation, a request may not be served before the time specified in Rule 26(d).

The party upon whom the request is served shall serve a written response within thirty (30) days after the service of the request. A shorter or longer time may be directed by the Court or, in the absence of such an order, agreed to in writing by the parties, subject to Rule 29. The response shall state, with respect to each item or category, that inspection and related activities will be permitted as requested, unless the request is objected to, in which event the reasons for objection shall be stated. If objection is made to part of an item or category, the part shall be specified, and inspection permitted for the remaining parts. The party submitting the request may move for any order under Rule 37(a) with respect to any objection to or other failure to respond to the request or any part thereof, or any failure to permit inspection as requested.

A party who produces documents for inspection shall produce them as they are kept in the usual course of business or shall organize and label them to correspond with the categories in the request.

(c) Persons and parties. A person not a party to the action may be compelled to produce documents and things or to submit to an inspection as provided in Rule 45.

Rule 35 Physical and Mental Examinations of Persons

(a) Order for Examination. When the mental or physical condition (including the blood group) of a party or of a person in the custody or under the legal control of a party, is in controversy, the Court may order the party to submit to a physical or mental examination by a suitably licensed or certified examiner or to produce for examination the person in the party's custody or legal control. The order may be made only on motion for good cause shown and upon notice to the person to be examined and to all parties and shall specify the time, place, manner, conditions, and scope of the examination and the person or persons by whom it is to be made.

(b) Report of Examiner.

- (1) If requested the party against whom an order is made under Rule 35(a) or the person examined, the party causing the examination to be made shall deliver to the requesting party a copy of the detailed written report of the examiner setting out the examiner's findings, including results of all tests made, diagnoses and conclusions, together with like reports of all earlier examinations of the same condition. After delivery the party causing the examination shall be entitled upon request to receive from the party against whom the order is made a like report of any examination, previously or thereafter made, of the same condition, unless, in the case of a report of examination of a person not a party, the party shows that the party is unable to obtain it. The Court on motion may make an order against a party requiring delivery of a report on such terms as are just, and if an examiner fails or refuses to make a report the Court may exclude the examiner's testimony if offered at trial.
- (2) By requesting and obtaining a report of the examination so ordered or by taking the deposition of the examiner, the party examined waives any privilege the party may have in that action or any other involving the same controversy, regarding the testimony of every other person who has examined or may thereafter examine the party in respect of the same mental or physical condition.
- (3) This subsection applies to examinations made by agreement of the parties, unless the agreement expressly provides otherwise. This subsection does not preclude discovery of a report of an examiner or the taking of a deposition of the examiner in accordance with the provisions of any other rule.

Rule 36 Requests for Admission

(a) Request for Admission. A party may serve upon any other party a written request

for the admission, for purposes of the pending action only, of the truth of any matters within the scope of Rule 26(b)(1) set forth in the request that relate to statements or opinions for fact or of the application of law to fact including the genuineness of any documents described in the request. Copies of documents shall be served with the request unless they have been or are otherwise furnished or made available for inspection and copying. Without leave of court or written stipulation requests for admission may not be served before the time specified in Rule 26(d).

Each matter of which an admission is requested shall be separately set forth. The matter is admitted unless, within thirty (30) days after service of the request, or within such shorter or longer time as the Court may allow or as the parties may agree to in writing, subject to Rule 29, the party to whom the request is directed serves upon the party requesting the admission a written answer or objection addressed to the matter, signed by the party or by the party's attorney. If objection is made, the reasons therefor shall be stated. The answer shall specifically deny the matter or set forth in detail the reasons why the answering party cannot truthfully admit or deny the matter. A denial shall fairly meet the substance of the requested admission, and when good faith requires that a party qualify an answer or deny only a part of the matter of which an admission is requested, the party shall specify so much of it as is true and qualify or deny the remainder. An answering party may not give lack of information or knowledge as a reason for failure to admit or deny unless the party states that the party has made reasonable inquiry and that the information known or readily obtainable by the party is insufficient to enable the party to admit or deny. A party who considers that a matter of which the admission has been requested presents a genuine issue for trial may not, on that ground alone, object to the request; the party may, subject to the provisions of Rule 37(c), deny the matter or set forth reasons why the party cannot admit or deny it.

The party who has requested the admissions may move to determine the sufficiency of the answers or objections. Unless the Court determines that an objection is justified, it shall order that an answer be served. If the Court determines that an answer does not comply with the requirements of this rule, it may order either that the matter is admitted or that an amended answer be served. The Court may, in lieu of these orders, determine that final disposition of the request be made at a pre-trial conference or at a designated time prior to trial. The provisions of Rule 37(a)(3) apply to the award of expenses incurred in relation to the motion.

(b) **Effect of Admission.** Any matter admitted under this rule is conclusively established unless the Court on motion permits withdrawal or amendment of the admission. Subject to the provision of Rule 16 governing amendment of a pre-trial order, the Court may permit withdrawal or amendment when the presentation of the merits of the action will be subserved thereby and the party who obtained the admission fails to satisfy the Court that withdrawal or amendment will prejudice that party in maintaining the action or defense on the merits. Any admission made by a party under this rule is for the purpose of the pending action only and is not an admission for any other purpose nor may it be used against the party in any other proceeding.

Rule 37 Failure to Make or Cooperate in Discovery; Sanctions

(a) **Motion for Order Compelling Disclosure or Discovery.** A party, upon reasonable notice to other parties and all persons affected thereby, may apply for an order compelling disclosure or discovery as follows:

- (1) Motion.
 - (A) If a party fails to make a disclosure required by Rule 26(a), any other party may move to compel disclosure and for appropriate sanctions. The motion must include a certification that the movant has in good faith conferred or attempted to confer with the party not making the disclosure in an effort to secure the disclosure without court action.
 - (B) If a deponent fails to answer a question propounded or submitted under Rules 30 or 31, or a corporation or other entity fails to make a designation under Rule 30(b)(6) or 31(a), or a party fails to answer an interrogatory submitted under Rule 33, or if a party, in response to a request for inspection submitted under Rule 34, fails to respond that inspection will be permitted as requested or fails to permit inspection as requested, the discovering party may move for an order compelling an answer, or a designation, or an order compelling inspection in accordance with the request. The motion must include a certification that the movant has in good faith conferred or attempted to confer with the person or party failing to make the discovery in an effort to secure the information or material without court action. When taking a deposition on oral examination, the proponent of the question may complete or adjourn the examination before applying for an order.
- (2) Evasive or Incomplete Disclosure, Answer, or Response. For purposes of this subsection an evasive or incomplete disclosure, answer, or response is to be treated as a failure to disclose, answer, or respond.
- (3) Expenses and Sanctions.
 - (A) If the motion is granted or if the disclosure or requested discovery is provided after the motion was filed, the Court shall, after affording an opportunity to be heard, require the party or deponent whose conduct necessitated the motion or the party or attorney advising such conduct or both of them to pay to the moving party the reasonable expenses incurred in making the motion, including attorney's fees, unless the Court finds that the motion was filed without the movant's first making a good faith effort to obtain the disclosure or discovery without court action, or that the opposing party's nondisclosure, response, or objection was substantially justified, or that other circumstances make an award of expenses unjust.
 - (B) If the motion is denied, the Court may enter any protective order authorized under Rule 26(c) and shall, after affording an opportunity to be heard, require the moving party or the attorney filing the motion or both of them to pay to the party or deponent who opposed the motion the reasonable expenses incurred in opposing the motion, including attorney's fees, unless the Court finds that the making of the motion was substantially justified or

that other circumstances make an award of expenses unjust.

- (C) If the motion is granted in part and denied in part, the Court may enter any protective order authorized under Rule 26(c) and may, after affording an opportunity to be heard, apportion the reasonable expenses incurred in relation to the motion among the parties and persons in a just manner.

(b) Failure to Comply with Order.

- (1) If a deponent fails to be sworn or to answer a question after being directed to do so by the Court, the failure may be considered a contempt of court.
- (2) If a party or an officer, director, or managing agent of a party or a person designated under Rule 30(b)(6) or 31(a) to testify on behalf of a party fails to obey an order to provide or permit discovery, including an order made under subsection (a) of this rule or Rule 35, or if a party fails to obey an order entered under Rule 26(f), the Court may make such orders in regard to the failure as are just, and among others the following:
 - (A) an order that the matters regarding which the order was made, or any other designated facts shall be taken to be established for the purposes of the action in accordance with the claim of the party obtaining the order;
 - (B) an order refusing to allow the disobedient party to support or oppose designated claims or defenses, or prohibiting that party from introducing designated matters in evidence;
 - (C) an order striking out pleadings or parts thereof, or staying further proceedings until the order is obeyed, or dismissing the action or proceeding or any part thereof, or rendering a judgment by default against the disobedient party;
 - (D) in lieu of any of the foregoing orders or in addition thereto, an order treating as a contempt of court the failure to obey any orders except an order to submit to a physical or mental examination;
 - (E) where a party has failed to comply with an order under Rule 35(a) requiring that party to produce another for examination, such orders as are listed in subparts (A), (B), and (C) of this subsection, unless the party failing to comply shows that party is unable to produce such person for examination.

In lieu of any of the foregoing orders or in addition thereto, the Court shall require the party failing to obey the order or the attorney advising that party or both to pay the reasonable expenses, including attorney's fees, caused by the failure, unless the Court finds that the failure was substantially justified or that other circumstances make an award of expenses unjust.

(c) Failure to Disclose; False or Misleading Disclosure; Refusal to Admit.

- (1) A party that without substantial justification fails to disclose information required by Rule 26(a) or 26(e)(1) shall not, unless such failure is harmless, be permitted to use as evidence at a trial, at a hearing or on a motion any witness or information not so disclosed. In addition to or in lieu of this sanction, the Court, on motion and after affording an opportunity to be heard, may impose other appropriate sanctions. In addition to requiring payment of reasonable expenses, including attorney's fees, caused by the failure, these sanctions may include any of the actions authorized under subparts (A), (B), and (C) of subsection (b)(2) of this rule and may include informing the jury of the failure to make the disclosure.
- (2) If a party fails to admit the genuineness of any document or the truth of any matter as requested under Rule 36, and if the party requesting the admissions thereafter proves the genuineness of the document or the truth of the matter, the requesting party may apply to the Court for an order requiring the other party to pay the reasonable expenses incurred in making that proof, including reasonable attorney's fees. The Court shall make the order unless it finds that:
 - (A) the request was held objectionable pursuant to Rule 36(a);
 - (B) the admission sought was of no substantial importance;
 - (C) the party failing to admit had reasonable grounds to believe that the party might prevail on the matter; or
 - (D) there was other good reason for the failure to admit.

(d) Failure of Party to Attend at Own Deposition or Serve Answers to Interrogatories or Respond to Request for Inspection. If a party or an officer, director, or managing agent of a party or a person designated under Rule 30(b)(6) or 31(a) to testify on behalf of a party fails:

- (1) to appear before the officer who is to take the deposition, after being served with a proper notice; or
- (2) to serve answers or objections to interrogatories submitted under Rule 33, after proper service of the interrogatories; or
- (3) to serve a written response to a request for inspection submitted under Rule 34, after proper service of the request, the Court in which the action is pending on motion may make such orders in regard to the failure as are just, and under subparts (A), (B), and (C) of subsection (b)(2) of this rule.

Any motion specifying a failure under clause (2) or (3) of this subsection shall include a certification that the movant has in good faith conferred or attempted to confer with the party failing to answer or respond in an effort to obtain such answer or response without court action. In lieu of any order or in addition thereto, the Court shall require the party failing to act or the attorney advising that party or both to pay the reasonable expenses, including attorney's fees, caused by the failure, unless the Court finds that the failure was substantially justified or that other circumstances make an award of expenses unjust.

The failure to act described in this subsection may not be excused on the ground that the discovery sought is objectionable unless the party failing to act has a pending motion for a protective order as provided by Rule 26(c).

(e) **Failure to Participate in the Framing of a Discovery Plan.** If a party or a party's attorney fails to participate in good faith in the development and submission of a proposed discovery plan as is required by Rule 26(f), the Court may, after opportunity for hearing, require such party or attorney to pay to any other party the reasonable expenses, including attorney's fees, caused by failure.

TRIALS

Rule 38 Jury Trial of Right

(a) **Right Preserved.** The right of trial by jury shall be preserved to the parties for any claim in which a legal remedy is sought, but excluding a claim in which an equitable remedy is sought.

(b) **Demand.** Any party may demand a trial by jury of any issue triable of right by a jury by:

- (1) serving upon the other parties a demand therefor in writing at any time after the commencement of the action and not later than ten (10) days after the service of the last pleading directed to such issue; and
- (2) filing the demand as required by Rule 5(d). Such demand may be indorsed upon a pleading of the party.

(c) **Same: Specification of Issues.** In the demand a party may specify the issues which the party wishes so tried; otherwise the party shall be deemed to have demanded trial by jury for all the issues so triable. If the party has demanded trial by jury for only some of the issues, any other party within ten (10) days after service of the demand or such lesser time as the Court may order, may serve a demand for trial by jury of any other or all of the issues or fact in the action.

(d) **Waiver.** The failure of a party to serve and file a demand as required by this rule constitutes a waiver by the party of trial by jury. A demand for trial by jury made as herein provided may not be withdrawn without the consent of the parties.

Rule 39 Trial by Jury or by the Court

(a) **By Jury.** When trial by jury has been demanded as provided in Rule 38, the action shall be designated upon the docket as a jury action. The trial of all issues so demanded shall be by jury, unless (1) the parties or their attorneys of record, by written stipulation filed with the Court or by an oral stipulation made in open court and entered in the record, consent to trial by the Court sitting without a jury or (2) the Court upon motion or of its own initiative finds that a right of trial by jury of some or all of those issues does not exist under the Indian Civil Rights Act of 1968.

(b) **By Court.** Issues not demanded for trial by jury as provided in Rule 38 shall be tried by the Court; but, notwithstanding the failure of a party to demand a jury in an action in which such a demand might have been made of right, the Court in its discretion upon motion

may order a trial by a jury of any or all issues.

Rule 40 Assignment of Cases for Trial

The Court shall provide by rule for the placing of actions upon the trial calendar (1) without request of the parties or (2) upon request of a party and notice to the other parties or (3) in such other manner as the courts deem expedient. Precedence shall be given to actions entitled thereto by tribal law.

Rule 41 Dismissal of Actions

(a) Voluntary Dismissal: Effect Thereof.

(1) By Plaintiff; by Stipulation. Subject to the provisions of Rule 23(e), of Rule 64, and of any tribal law, an action may be dismissed by the plaintiff without order of court:

(A) by filing notice of dismissal at any time before service by the adverse party of an answer or of a motion for summary judgment, whichever first occurs; or

(B) by filing a stipulation of dismissal signed by all parties who have appeared in the action. Unless otherwise stated in the notice of dismissal or stipulation, the dismissal is without prejudice, except that a notice of dismissal operates as an adjudication upon the merits when filed by a plaintiff who has once dismissed an action based on or including the same claim.

(2) By Order of Court. Except as provided in subpart (1) of this subsection of this rule, an action shall not be dismissed at the plaintiff's instance save upon order of the Court and upon such terms and conditions as the Court deems proper. If a counterclaim has been pleaded by a defendant prior to the service upon the defendant of the plaintiff's motion to dismiss, the action shall not be dismissed against the defendant's objection unless the counterclaim can remain pending for independent adjudication by the Court. Unless otherwise specified in the order, a dismissal under this subpart is without prejudice.

(b) Dismissal of Counterclaim, Cross-Claim, or Third-Party Claim. The provisions of this rule apply to the dismissal of any counterclaim, cross-claim, or third-party claim. A voluntary dismissal by the claimant alone pursuant to subpart (1) of subsection (a) of this rule shall be made before a responsive pleading is served or, if there is none, before the introduction of evidence at the trial or hearing.

(c) Costs of Previously Dismissed Actions. If a plaintiff who has once dismissed an action in any court commences an action based upon or including the same claim against the same defendant, the Court may make such order for the payment of costs of the action previously dismissed as it may deem proper and may stay the proceedings in the action until plaintiff has complied with the order.

Rule 42 Consolidation; Separate Trials

(a) Consolidation. When actions involving a common question of law or fact are pending before the Court, it may order a joint hearing or trial of any or all the matters in issue in the actions; it may order all the actions consolidated; and it may make such orders concerning proceedings therein as may tend to avoid unnecessary costs or delay.

(b) Separate Trials. The Court, in furtherance of convenience or to avoid prejudice, or when separate trials will be conducive to expedition and economy, may order a separate trial of any claim, cross-claim, counterclaim, or third-party claim, or of any separate issue or of any number of claim, cross-claim, counterclaims, third-party claims, or issues, always preserving the right of trial by jury as declared Rule 38.

Rule 43 Taking of Testimony

(a) Form. In all trials the testimony of witnesses shall be taken orally in open court, unless otherwise provided by tribal law, these rules or the Rules of Evidence.

(b) Affirmation in Lieu of Oath. Whenever under these rules an oath is required to be taken, a solemn affirmation may be accepted in lieu thereof.

(c) Evidence on Motions. When a motion is based on facts not appearing of record the Court may hear the matter on affidavits presented by the respective parties, but the Court may direct that the matter be heard wholly or partly on oral testimony or deposition.

(d) Interpreters. The Court may appoint an interpreter of its own selection and may fix the interpreter's reasonable compensation. The compensation shall be paid out of funds provided by law or by one or more of the parties as the Court may direct, and may be taxed ultimately as costs, in the discretion of the Court.

Rule 44 Proof of Official Record

(a) Authentication.

(1) Domestic. An official record kept by the tribe or within the United States, or any state, district, or commonwealth, or within a territory subject to the administrative or judicial jurisdiction of the United States, or an entry therein, when admissible for any purpose, may be evidenced by an official publication thereof or by a copy attested by the officer having the legal custody of the record, or by the officer's deputy, and accompanied by a certificate that such officer has the custody. The certificate may be made by a judge of the Tribal Court or a court of record of the district or political subsection in which the record is kept, authenticated by the seal of the Court, or may be made by any tribal officer or public officer having a seal of office and having official duties in the district or political subsection in which the record is kept, authenticated by the seal of the officer's office.

(2) Foreign. A foreign official record, or an entry therein, when admissible for any purpose, may be evidenced by an official publication thereof; or a copy thereof, attested by a person authorized to make the attestation, and accompanied by a final certification as to the genuineness of the signature and official position (i) of the attesting person, or (ii) of any foreign

official whose certificate of genuineness of signature and official position relating to the attestation. A final certification may be made by a secretary of embassy or legation, consul general, vice consul, or consular agent of the United States. If reasonable opportunity has been given to all parties to investigate the authenticity and accuracy of the documents, the Court may, for good cause shown, (i) admit an attested copy without final certification or (ii) permit the foreign official record to be evidenced by an attested summary with or without a final certification. The final certification is unnecessary if the record and the attestation are certified as provided in a treaty or convention to which the United States and the foreign country in which the official record is located are parties.

(b) **Lack of Record.** A written statement that after diligent search no record or entry of a specified tenor is found to exist in the records designated by the statement, authenticated as provided in subsection (a)(1) of this rule in the case of a domestic record, or complying with the requirements of subsection (a)(2) of this rule for a summary in the case of a foreign record, is admissible as evidence that the records contain no such record or entry.

(c) **Other Proof.** This rule does not prevent the proof of official records or of entry or lack of entry therein by any other method authorized by law.

Rule 44.1 Determination of Foreign Law

A party who intends to raise an issue concerning the law of a foreign country shall give notice by pleadings or other reasonable written notice. The Court, in determining foreign law, may consider any relevant material or source, including testimony, whether or not submitted by a party or admissible under the Rules of Evidence. The Court's determination shall be treated as a ruling on a question of law.

Rule 45 Subpoena

(a) **Form; Issuance.**

(1) **Every subpoena shall:**

- (A) state that it is issued from the Nez Perce Tribal Court;
- (B) state the title of the action, that it is pending in the Nez Perce Tribal Court, and its civil action number;
- (C) command each person to whom it is directed to attend and give testimony or to produce and permit inspection and copying of designated books, documents or tangible things in the possession, custody or control of that person, or to permit inspection of premises, at a time and place therein specified; and
- (D) set forth the text of subsections (c) and (d) of this rule.

A command to produce evidence or to permit inspection may be joined with a command to appear at trial or hearing or at deposition or may be issued separately.

- (2) The clerk of the Court shall issue a subpoena, signed but otherwise in blank, to a party requesting it, who shall complete it before service.
- (b) Service.
 - (1) A subpoena may be served by any person who is not a party and is not less than 18 years of age. Service of a subpoena upon a person named therein shall be made by delivering a copy thereof to such person and, if the person's attendance is commanded, by tendering to that person a \$10.00 fee for one day's attendance plus mileage. Prior notice of any commanded production of documents and things or inspection of premises before trial shall be served on each party in the manner prescribed by Rule 5(b).
 - (2) A subpoena directed to a witness in a foreign country who is a national or resident of the United States shall issue under the circumstances and in the manner and be served pursuant to the procedures used by federal courts as provided in Title 28 U.S.C. §1783.
 - (3) Proof of service when necessary, shall be made by filing with the clerk of the Court a statement of the date and manner of service and of the names of the persons served, certified by the person who made the service.
- (c) Protection of Persons Subject to Subpoenas.
 - (1) A party or an attorney responsible for the issuance and service of a subpoena shall take reasonable steps to avoid imposing undue burden or expense on a person subject to that subpoena. The Court shall enforce this duty and impose upon the party or attorney in breach of this duty as appropriate sanction, which may include, but is not limited to, lost earnings and a reasonable attorney's fee.
 - (2)
 - (A) A person commanded to produce and permit inspection and copying of designated books, papers, documents or tangible things, or inspection of premises need not appear in person at the place of production or inspection unless commanded to appear for deposition, hearing or trial.
 - (B) Subject to subpart (d)(2) of this rule, a person commanded to produce and permit inspection and copying may, within fourteen (14) days after service of the subpoena or before the time specified for compliance if such time is less than fourteen (14) days after service, serve upon the party or attorney designated in the subpoena written objection to inspection or copying of any or all of the designated materials or of the premises. If objection is made, the party serving the subpoena shall not be entitled to inspect and copy the materials or inspect the premises except pursuant to an order of the Court. If objection has been made, the party serving the subpoena may, upon notice to the person commanded to produce, move at any time for an order to compel

the production. Such an order to compel production shall protect any person who is not a party or an officer of a party from significant expense resulting from the inspection and copying commanded.

(3)

(A) On timely motion, the Court shall quash or modify the subpoena if it:

- (i) fails to allow reasonable time for compliance;
- (ii) requires disclosure of privileged or other protected matter and no exception or waiver applies; or
- (iii) subjects a person to undue burden.

(B) If a subpoena:

- (i) requires disclosure of a trade secret or other confidential research, development, or commercial information;
- (ii) requires disclosure of an unretained expert's opinion or information not describing specific events or occurrences in dispute and resulting from the expert's study made not at the request of any party;
- (iii) requires a person who is not a party or an officer of a party to travel more than 100 miles to attend trial, the Court may, to protect a person subject to or affected by the subpoena, quash or modify the subpoena or, if the party in whose behalf the subpoena is issued shows a substantial need for the testimony or material that cannot be otherwise met without undue hardship and assures that the person to whom the subpoena is addressed will be reasonably compensated, the Court may order appearance or production only upon specified conditions.

(d) Duties in Responding to Subpoena.

- (1) A person responding to a subpoena to produce documents shall produce them as they are kept in the usual course of business or shall organize and label them to correspond with the categories in the demand.
- (2) When information subject to a subpoena is withheld on a claim that it is privileged or subject to protection as trial preparation materials, the claim shall be made expressly and shall be supported by a description of the nature of the documents, communications, or things not produced that is sufficient to enable the demanding party to contest the claim.

(e) Contempt. Failure by any person without adequate excuse to obey a subpoena

served upon that person may be deemed a contempt of the Court.

Rule 46 Exception Unnecessary

Formal exceptions to rulings or orders of the Court are unnecessary; but for all purposes for which an exception has heretofore been necessary it is sufficient that a party, at the time the ruling or order of the Court is made or sought, makes known to the Court the action which the party desires the Court to take or the party's objection to the action of the Court and the grounds therefor; and, if a party has no opportunity to object to a ruling or order at the time it is made, the absence of an objection does not thereafter prejudice the party.

Rule 47 Special Verdicts and Interrogatories

(a) Special Verdicts. The Court may require a jury to return only a special verdict in the form of a special written finding upon each issue of fact. In that event the Court may submit to the jury written questions susceptible of categorical or other brief answer or may submit written forms of the several special findings which might properly be made under the pleadings and evidence; or it may use such other method of submitting the issues and requiring the written findings thereon as it deems most appropriate. The Court shall give to the jury such explanation and instruction concerning the matter thus submitted as may be necessary to enable the jury to make its findings upon each issue. If in so doing the Court omits any issue of fact raised by the pleadings or by the evidence, each party waives the right to a trial by jury of the issue so omitted unless before the jury retires the party demands its submission to the jury. As to an issue omitted without such demand the Court may make a finding; or, if it fails to do so, it shall be deemed to have made a finding in accord with the judgment on the special verdict.

(b) General Verdict Accompanied by Answer to Interrogatories. The Court may submit to the jury, together with appropriate forms for a general verdict, written interrogatories upon one or more issues of fact the decision of which is necessary to a verdict. The Court shall give such explanation or instruction as may be necessary to enable the jury both to make answers to the interrogatories and to render a general verdict, and the Court shall direct the jury both to make written answers and to render a general verdict. When the general verdict and the answers are harmonious, the appropriate judgment upon the verdict and answers shall be entered pursuant to Rule 55. When the answers are consistent with each other but one or more is inconsistent with the general verdict, judgment may be entered pursuant to Rule 55 in accordance with the answers, notwithstanding the general verdict, or the Court may return the jury for further consideration of its answers and verdict or may order a new trial. When the answers are inconsistent with each other and one or more is likewise inconsistent with the general verdict, judgment shall not be entered, but the Court shall return the jury for further consideration of its answers and verdict or shall order a new trial.

Rule 48 Judgment as a Matter of Law in Actions Tried by Jury; Alternative Motion for New Trial; Conditional Rulings

(a) Judgment as a Matter of Law.

(1) If during a trial by jury a party has been fully heard on an issue and there is no legally sufficient evidentiary basis for a reasonable jury to find for that party on that issue, the Court may determine the issue against that party and may grant a motion for judgment as a matter of law against that party with respect to a claim, or defense that cannot under the controlling

law be maintained or defeated without a favorable finding on that issue.

- (2) **Renewal of Motion of Judgment After Trial; Alternative Motion for New Trial.** Whenever a motion for a judgment as a matter of law made at the close of all the evidence is denied or for any reason is not granted, the Court is deemed to have submitted the action to the jury subject to a later determination of the legal questions raised by the motion. Such a motion may be renewed by service and filing not later than ten (10) days after entry of judgment. A motion for a new trial under Rule 57 may be joined with a renewal of the motion for judgment as a matter of law, or a new trial may be requested in the alternative. If a verdict was returned, the Court may in disposing of the renewed motion, allow the judgment to stand or may reopen the judgment and either order a new trial or direct the entry of judgment as a matter of law. If no verdict was returned, the Court may, in disposing of the renewed motion, direct the entry of judgment as a matter of law or may order a new trial.

(b) **Renewal of Motion for Judgment After Trial; Alternative Motion for New Trial.** Whenever a motion for a judgment as a matter of law made at the close of all the evidence is denied or for any reason is not granted, the Court is deemed to have submitted the action to the jury subject to a later determination of the legal questions raised by the motion. Such a motion may be renewed by service and filing not later than ten (10) days after entry of judgment. A motion for new trial under Rule 57 may be joined with a renewal of the motion for judgment as a matter of law, or a new trial may be requested in the alternative. If a verdict was returned, the Court may in disposing of the renewed motion, allow the judgment to stand or may reopen the judgment and either order a new trial or direct the entry of judgment as a matter of law. If no verdict was returned, the Court may, in disposing of the renewed motion, direct the entry of judgment as a matter of law or may order a new trial.

(c) **Same: Conditional Rulings on Grant of Motion for Judgment as a Matter of Law.**

- (1) If the renewed motion for judgment as a matter of law is granted, the Court shall also rule on the motion for a new trial, if any, by determining whether it should be granted if the judgment is thereafter vacated or reversed, and shall specify the grounds for granting or denying the motion for the new trial. If the motion for a new trial is thus conditionally granted the order thereon does not affect the finality of the judgment. In case the motion for a new trial has been conditionally granted and the judgment is reversed on appeal, the new trial shall proceed unless the appellate court has otherwise ordered. In case the motion for a new trial has been conditionally denied, the appellee on appeal may assert error in that denial; and if the judgment is reversed on appeal, subsequent proceedings shall be in accordance with the order of the appellate court.
- (2) The party against who judgment as a matter of law has been rendered may serve a motion for a new trial pursuant to Rule 57 not later than ten (10) days after entry of the judgment.

(d) **Same: Denial of Motion for Judgment as a Matter of Law.** If the motion for judgment as a matter of law is denied, the party who prevailed on that motion may, as appellee, assert grounds entitling the party to a new trial in the event the appellate court concludes that the

trial court erred in denying the motion for judgment. If the appellate court reverses the judgment, nothing in these rules precludes it from determining that the appellee is entitled to a new trial, or from directing the trial court to determine whether a new trial shall be granted.

Rule 49 Instructions to Jury: Objection

At the close of the evidence or at such earlier time during the trial as the Court reasonably directs, any party may file written requests that the Court instruct the jury on the law as set forth in the requests. The Court shall inform counsel of its proposed action upon the requests prior to their arguments to the jury. The Court, at its election, may instruct the jury before or after argument, or both. No party may assign as error the giving or the failure to give an instruction unless that party objects thereto before the jury retires to consider its verdict, stating distinctly the matter objected to and the grounds of the objection. Opportunity shall be given to make the objection out of the hearing of the jury.

Rule 50 Findings by the Court; Judgment on Partial Findings

(a) Effect. In all actions tried upon the facts without a jury or with an advisory jury, the Court shall find the facts specially and state separately its conclusions of law thereon, and judgment shall be entered pursuant to Rule 55; and in granting or refusing interlocutory injunctions the Court shall similarly set forth the findings of fact and conclusions of law which constitute the grounds of its action. Requests for findings are not necessary for purposes of review. Findings of fact, whether based on oral or documentary evidence, shall not be set aside unless clearly erroneous, and due regard shall be given to the opportunity of the trial court to judge the credibility of the witnesses. It will be sufficient if the findings of fact and conclusions of law are stated orally and recorded in open court following the close of the evidence or appear in an opinion or memorandum of decision filed by the Court. Findings of fact and conclusions of law are unnecessary on decisions of motions under Rule 12 or 53, or any other motion except as provided in subsection (c) of this rule.

(b) Amendment. Upon motion of a party made not later than ten (10) days after entry of judgment the Court may amend its findings or make additional findings and may amend the judgment accordingly. The motion may be made with a motion for a new trial pursuant to Rule 57. When findings of fact are made in actions tried by the Court without a jury, the question of the sufficiency of the evidence to support the findings may thereafter be raised whether or not the party raising the question has made in the district court an objection to such findings or has made a motion to amend them or a motion for judgment.

(c) Judgment on Partial Findings. If during a trial without a jury a party has been fully heard on an issue and the Court finds against the party on that issue, the Court may enter judgment as a matter of law against that party with respect to a claim or defense that cannot under the controlling law be maintained or defeated without a favorable finding on that issue, or the Court may decline to render any judgment until the close of all the evidence. Such a judgment shall be supported by findings of fact and conclusions of law as required by subsection (a) of this rule.

JUDGMENT

Rule 51 Judgments; Costs

(a) Definition; Forms. "Judgment" as used in these rules includes a decree and any order from which an appeal lies. A judgment shall not contain a recital of pleadings, the report

of a master, or the record of prior proceedings.

(b) Judgment Upon Multiple Claims or Involving Multiple Parties. When more than one claim for relief is presented in an action, whether as a claim, counterclaim, cross-claim, or third-party claim, or when multiple parties are involved, the Court may direct the entry of a final judgment as to one or more but fewer than all of the claims or parties only upon an express determination that there is not just reason for delay and upon an express direction for the entry of judgment. In the absence of such determination and direction, any order or other form of decision, however designated, which adjudicates fewer than all the parties shall not terminate the action as to any of the claims or parties, and the order or other form of decision is subject to revision at any time before the entry of judgment adjudicating all the claims and the rights and liabilities of all the parties.

(c) Demand for Judgment. A judgment by default shall not be different in kind from or exceed in amount that prayed for in the demand for judgment. Except as to a party against whom a judgment is entered by default, every final judgment shall grant the relief to which the party in whose favor it is rendered is entitled, even if the party has not demanded such relief in the party's pleadings.

(d) Costs; Attorneys' Fees.

(1) Costs Other than Attorneys' Fees. Except when express provision therefor is made either in this code or these rules, costs other than attorneys' fees shall be allowed as of course to the prevailing party unless the Court otherwise directs. Such costs may be taxed by the clerk on one day's notice. On motion served within five (5) days thereafter, the action of the clerk may be reviewed by the Court.

(2) Attorneys' Fees.

(A) Claims for attorneys' fees and related nontaxable expenses shall be made by motion unless the substantive law governing the action provides for the recovery of such fees as an element of damages to be proved at trial.

(B) Unless otherwise provided by this code or order of the Court, the motion must be filed and served no later than fourteen (14) days after entry of judgment; must specify the judgment and the law, rule or other grounds entitling the moving party to the award; and must state the amount or provide a fair estimate of the amount sought. If directed by the Court, the motion shall also disclose the terms of any agreement with respect to fees to be paid for the services for which claim is made.

(C) On request of a party or class member, the Court shall afford an opportunity for adversary submission with respect to the motion in accordance with Rule 43(c). The Court may determine issues of liability for fees before receiving submissions bearing on issues of evaluation of services for which liability is imposed by the Court. The Court shall find the facts and state its conclusions of law as provided in Rule 50(a), and a judgment shall be set

forth in a separate document as provided in Rule 55.

- (D) The provisions of subparts (A) through (C) do not apply to claims for fees and expenses as sanctions for violations of these rules.

Rule 52 Default

(a) Entry. When a party against whom a judgment for affirmative relief is sought has failed to plead or otherwise defend as provided by these rules and that fact is made to appear by affidavit or otherwise, the clerk shall enter the party's default.

(b) Judgment. Judgment by default may be entered as follows:

- (1) By the Clerk. When the plaintiff's claim against a defendant is for a sum certain or for a sum which can by computation be made certain, the clerk upon request of the plaintiff and upon affidavit of the amount due shall enter judgment for that amount and costs against the defendant, if the defendant has been defaulted for failure to appear and if he is not an infant or incompetent person.
- (2) By the Court. In all other cases the party entitled to a judgment by default shall apply to the Court therefor; but no judgment by default shall be entered against an infant or incompetent person unless represented in the action by a general guardian, committee, conservator, or other such representative who has appeared therein. If the party against whom judgment by default is sought has appeared in the action, the party (or, if appearing by representative, the party's representative) shall be served with written notice of the application for judgment at least three (3) days prior to the hearing on such application. If, in order to enable the Court to enter judgment or to carry it into effect, it is necessary to take an account or to determine the amount of damages or to establish the truth of any averment by evidence or to make the truth of any averment by evidence or to make an investigation of any other matter, the Court may conduct such hearings or order such references as it deems necessary and proper and shall accord a right of trial by jury to the parties when and as required by this code.

(c) Setting Aside Default. For good cause shown the Court may set aside an entry of default and, if a judgment by default has been entered, may likewise set it aside in accordance with Rule 58(b).

(d) Plaintiffs, Counterclaims, Cross-Claimants. The provisions of this rule apply whether the party entitled to the judgment by default is a plaintiff, a third-party plaintiff, or a party who has pleaded a cross-claim or counterclaim. In all cases a judgment by default is subject to the limitations of Rule 51(c).

Rule 53 Summary Judgment

(a) For Claimant. A party seeking to recover upon a claim, counterclaim, or cross-claim or to obtain a declaratory judgment may, at any time after the expiration of twenty (20)

days from the commencement of the action or after service of a motion for summary judgment by the adverse party, move with or without supporting affidavits for a summary judgment in the party's favor upon all or any part thereof.

(b) For Defending Party. A party against whom a claim, counterclaim, or cross-claim is asserted or a declaratory judgment is sought may, at any time, move with or without supporting affidavits for a summary judgment in the party's favor as to all or any part thereof.

(c) Motion and Proceedings Thereon. The motion shall be served at least ten (10) days before the time fixed for the hearing. The adverse party prior to the day of hearing may serve opposing affidavits. The judgment sought shall be rendered forthwith if the pleadings, depositions, answers to interrogatories, and admissions on file, together with the affidavits, if any, show that there is no genuine issue as to any material fact and that the moving party is entitled to a judgment as a matter of law. A summary judgment, interlocutory in character, may be rendered on the issue of liability alone although there is a genuine issue as to the amount of damages.

(d) Case Not Fully Adjudicated on Motion. If on motion under this rule judgment is not rendered upon the whole case or for all the relief asked and a trial is necessary, the Court at the hearing on the motion, by examining the pleadings and the evidence before it and by interrogating counsel, shall if practicable ascertain what material facts exist without substantial controversy and what material facts are actually and in good faith controverted. It shall thereupon make an order specifying the facts that appear without substantial controversy, including the extent to which the amount of damages or other relief is not in controversy, and directing such further proceedings in the action as are just. Upon the trial of the action the facts so specified shall be deemed established, and the trial shall be conducted accordingly.

(e) Form of Affidavits; Further Testimony; Defense Required. Supporting and opposing affidavits shall be made on personal knowledge, shall set forth such facts as would be admissible in evidence, and shall show affirmatively that the affiant is competent to testify to the matters stated therein. Sworn or certified copies of all papers or parts thereof referred to in an affidavit shall be attached thereto or served therewith. The Court may permit affidavits to be supplemented or opposed by depositions, answers to interrogatories, or further affidavits. When a motion for summary judgment is made and supported as provided in this rule, an adverse party may not rest upon the mere allegations or denials of the adverse party's pleading, but the adverse party's response, by affidavits or as otherwise provided in this rule, must set forth specific facts showing that there is a genuine issue for trial. If the adverse party does not so respond, summary judgment, if appropriate, shall be entered against the adverse party.

(f) When Affidavits Are Unavailable. Should it appear from the affidavits of a party opposing the motion that the party cannot for reasons stated present by affidavit facts essential to justify the party's opposition, the Court may refuse the application for judgment or may order a continuance to permit affidavits to be obtained or depositions to be taken or discovery to be had or may make such other order as is just.

(g) Affidavits Made in Bad Faith. Should it appear to the satisfaction of the Court at any time that any of the affidavits presented pursuant to this rule are presented in bad faith or solely for the purpose of delay, the Court shall forthwith order the party employing them to pay to the other party the amount of the reasonable expenses which the filing of the affidavits caused the other party to incur, including reasonable attorney's fees, and any offending party or attorney

may be adjudged guilty of contempt.

Rule 54 Declaratory Judgments

(a) In a case of actual controversy within its jurisdiction, the Tribal Court, upon the filing of an appropriate pleading, may declare the rights and other legal relations of any interested party seeking such declaration whether or not further relief is or could be sought.

(b) The procedure for obtaining a declaratory judgment shall be in accordance with these rules, and the right to trial by jury may be demanded under the circumstances and in the manner provided in Rules 38 and 39. The existence of another adequate remedy does not preclude a judgment for declaratory relief in cases where it is appropriate. The Court may order a speedy hearing of an action for a declaratory judgment and may advance it on the calendar.

Rule 55 Entry of Judgment

(a) Subject to the provisions of Rule 51(b):

- (1) upon a general verdict of a jury, or upon a decision by the Court that a party shall recover only a sum certain or costs or that all relief shall be denied, the clerk, unless the Court otherwise orders, shall forthwith prepare, sign, and enter the judgment without awaiting any direction by the Court;
- (2) upon a decision by the Court granting other relief, or upon a special verdict or a general verdict accompanied by answers to interrogatories, the Court shall promptly approve the form of the judgment, and the clerk shall thereupon enter it.

Every judgment shall be set forth on a separate document. Entry of the judgment shall not be delayed, nor the time for appeal extended, in order to tax costs or award fees. Attorneys shall not submit forms of judgment except upon direction of the Court, and these directions shall not be given as a matter of course.

Rule 56 Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Judgments

(a) "Foreign judgment" means any judgment, decree, or order of a court of the United States or of any other court.

(b) A copy of any foreign judgment authenticated in accordance with the laws of the jurisdiction in which it was issued may be filed in with the clerk of the Court. The clerk shall treat the foreign judgment in the same manner as a judgment of the Tribal Court. A judgment so filed has the same effect and is subject to the same procedures, defenses and proceedings for reopening, vacating, or staying as a judgment of the Tribal Court and may be enforced or satisfied in like manner, with the following exception:

- (1) The terms of a judgment providing for the custody of a minor child may not be modified, vacated, reopened nor stayed unless the Court has assumed jurisdiction of the case.

(c)

- (1) At the time of the filing of the foreign judgment, the judgment creditor or his attorney shall make and file with the clerk of the court an affidavit setting forth the name and last known post-office address of the judgment debtor, and the judgment creditor.
- (2) Promptly upon the filing of the foreign judgment and the affidavit, the clerk shall mail notice of the filing of the foreign judgment to the judgment debtor at the address given and shall make a note of the mailing in the docket. The notice shall include the name and post office address of the judgment creditor and the judgment creditor's attorney, if any. In addition, the judgment creditor may mail a notice of the filing of the judgment to the judgment debtor and may file proof of mailing with the clerk. Lack of notice of filing by the clerk shall not affect the enforcement proceedings if proof of mailing by the judgment creditor has been filed.
- (3) No execution or other process for enforcement of a foreign judgment filed hereunder shall issue until five (5) days after the date the judgment is filed.

(d)

- (1) If the judgment debtor shows the court that an appeal from the foreign judgment is pending or will be taken, or that a stay of execution has been granted, the Court shall stay enforcement of the foreign judgment until the appeal is concluded, the time for appeal expires, or until the stay of execution expires or is vacated, upon proof that the judgment debtor has furnished security for the satisfaction of the judgment required by the law of the jurisdiction in which it was rendered, if the Court determines such security is necessary.
- (2) If the judgment debtor shows the Court any ground upon which enforcement of the judgment would be stayed in the issuing jurisdiction, the Court shall stay enforcement of the foreign judgment for an appropriate period, and may require security for satisfaction of the judgment during the stay.

(e) Any person filing a foreign judgment shall pay to the clerk of the Court a fee established by the Tribal Court.

(f) The right of a judgment creditor to bring an action to enforce his judgment instead of proceeding under this rule remains unimpaired.

(g) This act may be cited as the “Enforcement of Judgments Act.”

Rule 57 New Trials; Amendment of Judgments

(a) Grounds. A new trial may be granted to all or any of the parties and on all or part of the issues:

- (1) in an action in which there has been a trial by jury, for any of the reasons for which new trials have heretofore been granted in actions at law in the Courts of the United States; and

- (2) in an action tried without a jury, for any of the reasons for which rehearings have heretofore been granted in suits in equity in the courts of the United States. On a motion for a new trial in an action tried without a jury, the court may open the judgment if one has been entered, take additional testimony, amend findings of fact and conclusions of law or make new findings and conclusions, and direct the entry of a new judgment.

(b) Time for Motion. A motion for a new trial shall be served not later than ten (10) days after the entry of the judgment.

(c) Time for Serving Affidavits. When a motion for new trial is based upon affidavits they shall be served with the motion. The opposing party has ten (10) days after such service within which to serve opposing affidavits, which period may be extended for an additional period not exceeding twenty (20) days either by the court for good cause shown or by the parties by written stipulation. The court may permit reply affidavits.

(d) On Initiative of Court. Not later than ten (10) days after entry of judgment the Court of its own initiative may order a new trial for any reason for which it might have granted a new trial on motion of a party. After giving the parties notice and an opportunity to be heard on the matter, the Court may grant a motion for a new trial, timely served, for a reason not stated in the motion. In either case, the Court shall specify in the order the grounds therefor.

(e) Motion to Alter or Amend a Judgment. A motion to alter or amend the judgment shall be served not later than ten (10) days after entry of the judgment.

Rule 58 Relief From Judgment or Order

(a) Clerical Mistakes. Clerical mistakes in judgments, orders, or other parts of the record and errors therein arising from oversight or omission may be corrected by the court at any time of its own initiative or on the motion of any party and after such notice, if any, as the Court orders. During the pendency of an appeal, such mistakes may be so corrected before the appeal is docketed in the appellate court, and thereafter while the appeal is pending may be so corrected with leave of the appellate court.

(b) Mistakes; Inadvertence; Excusable Neglect; Newly Discovered Evidence; Fraud, etc. On motion and upon such terms as are just, the Court may relieve a party or a party's legal representative from a final judgment, order, or proceeding for the following reasons:

- (1) mistake, inadvertence, surprise, or excusable neglect;
- (2) newly discovered evidence which by due diligence could not have been discovered in time to move for a new trial under Rule 57(b);
- (3) fraud (whether heretofore denominated intrinsic or extrinsic), misrepresentation, or other misconduct of an adverse party;
- (4) the judgment is void;
- (5) the judgment has been satisfied, released, or discharged, or a prior judgment upon which it is based has been reversed or otherwise vacated,

or it is no longer equitable that the judgment should have prospective application; or

- (6) any other reason justifying relief from the operation of the judgment.

The motion shall be made within a reasonable time, and for reasons (1), (2), and (3) not more than one year after the judgment, order, or proceeding was entered or taken. A motion under this subsection (b) does not affect the finality of a judgment or suspend its operation. This rule does not limit the power of a court to entertain an independent action to relieve a party from a judgment, order, or proceeding, or to set aside a judgment for fraud upon the Court. Writs of coram nobis, coram vobis, audita querela and bills of review and bills in the nature of a bill of review, are abolished, and the procedure for obtaining any relief from a judgment shall be by motion as prescribed in these rules or by an independent action.

Rule 59 Harmless Error

No error in either the admission or the exclusion of evidence and no error or defect in any ruling or order or in anything done or omitted by the Court or by any of the parties is ground for granting a new trial or for setting aside a verdict or for vacating, modifying or otherwise disturbing a judgment or order, unless refusal to take such action appears to the Court inconsistent with substantial justice. The Court at every stage of the proceeding must disregard any error or defect in the proceeding which does not affect the substantial rights of the parties.

Rule 60 Stay of Proceedings to Enforce a Judgment

(a) Automatic Stay; Exceptions--Injunctions, Receiverships, and Patent Accountings. Except as stated herein, no execution shall issue upon a judgment nor shall proceedings be taken for its enforcement until the expiration of ten (10) days after its entry. Unless otherwise ordered by the Court an interlocutory or final judgment in an action for an injunction or in a receivership action, or a judgment or order directing an accounting in an action for infringement of letters patent, shall not be stayed during the period after its entry and until an appeal is taken or during the pendency of an appeal. The provisions of subsection (c) of this rule govern the suspending, modifying, restoring, or granting of an injunction during the pendency of an appeal.

(b) Stay on Motion for New Trial or for Judgment. In its discretion and on such conditions for the security of the adverse party as are proper, the Court may stay the execution of or any proceedings to enforce a judgment pending the disposition of a motion for a new trial or to alter or amend a judgment made pursuant to Rule 57, or of a motion for relief from a judgment or order made pursuant to Rule 58, or of a motion for judgment in accordance with a motion for a directed verdict made pursuant to Rule 48, or of a motion for amendment to the findings or for additional findings made pursuant to Rule 50(b).

(c) Injunction Pending Appeal. When an appeal is taken from an interlocutory or final judgment granting, dissolving, or denying an injunction, the Court in its discretion may suspend, modify, restore, or grant an injunction during the pendency of the appeal upon such terms as to bond or otherwise as it considers proper for the security of the rights of the adverse party.

(d) Stay Upon Appeal. When an appeal is taken the appellant by giving a supersedeas bond may obtain a stay subject to the exceptions contained in subsection (a) of this rule. The bond may be given at or after the time of filing the notice of appeal or of procuring the order

allowing the appeal, as the case may be. The stay is effective when the supersedeas bond is approved by the Court.

(e) **Power of Appellate Court Not Limited.** The provisions in this rule do not limit any power of an appellate court or of a judge or justice thereof to stay proceedings during the pendency of an appeal or to suspend, modify, restore, or grant an injunction during the pendency of an appeal or to make any order appropriate to preserve the status quo or the effectiveness of the judgment subsequently to be entered.

(f) **Stay of Judgment as to Multiple Claims or Multiple Parties.** When a court has ordered a final judgment under the conditions stated in Rule 51(b), the Court may stay enforcement of that judgment until the entering of a subsequent judgment or judgments and may prescribe such conditions as are necessary to secure the benefit thereof to the party in whose favor the judgment is entered.

Rule 61 Inability of a Judge to Proceed

If a trial or hearing has been commenced and the judge is unable to proceed, any other judge may proceed with it upon certifying familiarity with the record and determining that the proceedings in the case may be completed without prejudice to the parties. In a hearing or trial without a jury, the successor judge shall at the request of a party recall any witness whose testimony is material and disputed and who is available to testify again without undue burden. The successor judge may also recall any other witness.

PROVISIONAL AND FINAL REMEDIES

Rule 62 Seizure of Person or Property

At commencement of and during the course of an action, all remedies providing for seizure of person or property for the purpose of securing satisfaction of the judgment ultimately to be entered in the action are available under the circumstances and in the manner provided by the law of the tribe, existing at the time the remedy is sought.

Rule 63 Injunctions (revised 6/22/99)

(a) **Preliminary Injunction.**

- (1) **Notice.** No preliminary injunction shall be issued without notice to the adverse party.
- (2) **Consolidation of Hearing With Trial on Merits.** Before or after the commencement of the hearing of an application for a preliminary injunction, the Court may order the trial of the action on the merits to be advanced and consolidated with the hearing of the application. Even when this consolidation is not ordered, any evidence received upon an application for a preliminary injunction which would be admissible upon the trial on the merits becomes part of the record on the trial and need not be repeated upon the trial. This subsection (a)(2) shall be so construed and applied as to save to the parties any rights they may have to trial by jury.

(b) **There shall exist an action known as a “petition for a domestic protection order” in cases of domestic violence.**

- (1) A person may seek relief from domestic violence by filing a petition based on a sworn affidavit with the Nez Perce Tribal Court, alleging that they are a victim of domestic violence. Any petition properly filed under this chapter may seek protection for any additional persons covered by this chapter.
 - (2) A person's right to petition for relief under this chapter shall not be affected by that person having left the residence or household to avoid abuse.
 - (3) The petition shall disclose the existence of any custody or any marital annulment, dissolution, or separation proceedings pending between the parties, the existence of any other custody order affecting the children of the parties, and the existence of child protection, or adoption proceedings affecting the children of any of the parties.
 - (4) When the petitioner requests custody of any child, the petition shall disclose:
 - (A) The county and state where the child has resided for six months immediately prior to filing of the petition;
 - (B) The party or other responsible person with whom the child is presently residing; and
 - (C) The party or other responsible person with whom the child has resided for six (6) months immediately prior to the filing of the petition.
 - (5) A petition shall be filed:
 - (A) Where the petitioner currently or temporarily resides;
 - (B) Where the respondent resides; or
 - (C) Where the act of domestic violence occurred.
 - (6) There is no minimum requirement of residency to petition for a domestic protection order.
 - (7) The petition shall not be a matter of public record.
- (c) Ex Parte Protection Order.
- (1) The Court may grant an ex parte temporary protection order pending a full hearing, granting such relief as the Court deems proper, where a petition under this section alleges that irreparable injury could result from domestic violence if an order is not issued immediately without prior notice to the respondent. The temporary order may include an order:
 - (A) Restraining the respondent from contacting the petitioner, either

directly or indirectly;

- (B) Restraining the respondent from committing or threatening to commit acts of domestic violence upon the petitioner;
 - (C) Excluding the respondent from the dwelling which the parties shared or from the residence of the petitioner until further ordered by the Court;
 - (D) Awarding temporary custody and/or establishing temporary visitation rights with regard to the minor children;
 - (E) Restraining any party from interfering with the other's custody of the children or from removing the children from the jurisdiction of the Court;
 - (F) Ordering other relief as the Court deems necessary for the protection of a domestic partner, including orders or directives to peace officers as allowed under this code;
 - (G) Restraining the respondent from contacting, molesting, interfering with or menacing the minor children whose custody is awarded to the petitioner;
 - (H) Restraining the respondent from entering any premises when it appears to the Court that such restraint is necessary to prevent the respondent from contacting, molesting, interfering with or menacing the minor children whose custody is awarded to the petitioner;
- (2) An ex parte temporary domestic protection order shall remain in effect for 10 days from the date of issuance.
 - (3) A full hearing shall be held no more than 10 days from the date of issuance of an ex parte temporary domestic protection order. The respondent shall be personally served with a copy of the temporary order and notice of hearing, in accordance with the Rules of Civil Procedure of the Nez Perce Tribal Code.
 - (4) If the respondent is not personally served with a copy of the temporary order and notice of hearing, the existing temporary order may be extended for 10 days from the date originally set for hearing, and a new hearing date set. The respondent must be personally served with the new notice of hearing.
- (d) Domestic protection order.
 - (1) A court may grant the following relief, if requested, in a domestic protection order after notice and hearing, whether or not the respondent appears:

- (A) Temporary custody of the minor children of the petitioner or of the parties be awarded to the petitioner or respondent if the exercise of such jurisdiction is consistent with the provisions of this code, or consistent with prior custody orders entered by a court of competent jurisdiction.
 - (B) Restraining the respondent from committing or threatening to commit acts of domestic violence upon the petitioner;
 - (C) Restraining the respondent from contacting, harassing, telephoning, or otherwise communicating with the petitioner, either directly or indirectly;
 - (D) Excluding the respondent from the dwelling which the parties shared or from the residence of the petitioner;
 - (E) Other relief as the Court deems necessary for the protection of the petitioner, including orders or directives to peace officers as allowed under this code;
 - (F) Restraining the respondent from contacting, molesting, interfering with or menacing the minor children whose custody is awarded to the petitioner;
 - (G) Restraining the respondent from entering any premises when it appears to the Court that such restraint is necessary to prevent the respondent from contacting, molesting, interfering with or menacing the minor children whose custody is awarded to the petitioner;
 - (H) Prohibiting the respondent from having in their possession any firearm and/or ammunition whether working or not; or
 - (I) Suspending or revoking the respondent's privilege to hunt with a firearm. The authority to revoke or suspend privileges extends to the rights of tribal members to hunt pursuant to the provisions of the Treaty of June 11, 1855, 12 Stat. 957 and subsequent treaties and agreements.
- (2) No protection order under this section shall in any manner affect title to real property.
 - (3) Relief shall not be denied because the petitioner used reasonable force in self-defense against the respondent, or because the petitioner or respondent was a minor at the time of the incident of domestic violence.
 - (4) Any relief granted by the domestic protection order shall be for a fixed period not to exceed 90 days; provided that an order obtained pursuant to this chapter may, upon written motion and upon good cause shown, be renewed for additional terms not to exceed one (1) year each if the requirements of this chapter are met. The motion to renew an order may

be granted without a hearing, if not timely objected to by the party against whom the order is entered.

(5) In providing relief under this chapter, the Court may realign the designation of the parties as “petitioner” and “respondent” where the Court finds that the original petitioner is the abuser and the original respondent is the victim of domestic violence.

(6) A court shall not grant a mutual domestic protection order to opposing parties.

(e) Full Faith and Credit.

(1) Any domestic protection order issued that is consistent with subsection (b) of this section by one State or Indian tribe (the issuing State or Indian tribe) shall be accorded full faith and credit by the Nez Perce Tribe and enforced as if it were the order of the Nez Perce Tribe.

(2) A domestic protection order issued by a State or Tribal court is consistent with this subsection if:

(A) such court has jurisdiction over the parties and matter under the law of such State or Indian tribe; and

(B) reasonable notice and opportunity to be heard is given to the person against whom the order is sought sufficient to protect that person’s right to due process. In the case of ex parte orders, notice and opportunity to be heard must be provided within the time required by State or Tribal law, and in any event within a reasonable time after the order is issued.

(3) A domestic protection order issued by a State or Tribal court against one who has petitioned, filed a complaint, or otherwise filed a written pleading for protection against abuse by a domestic household member is not entitled to full faith and credit if:

(A) no cross or counter petition, complaint or other written pleading was filed seeking such a protection order; or

(B) a cross or counter petition has been filed and the Court did not make specific findings that each party was entitled to such an order.

(f) Temporary Restraining Order; Notice; Hearing; Duration. A temporary restraining order may be granted without written or oral notice to the adverse party or that party’s attorney only if:

(1) it clearly appears from specific facts shown by affidavit or by the verified complaint that immediate and irreparable injury, loss or damage will result to the applicant before the adverse party or that party’s attorney can be heard in opposition; and

- (2) the applicant's attorney certifies to the Court in writing the efforts, if any, which have been made to give the notice and the reasons supporting the claim that notice should not be required.

Every temporary restraining order granted without notice shall be indorsed with the date and hour of issuance; shall be filed forthwith in the clerk's office and entered of record; shall define the injury and state why it is irreparable and why the order was granted without notice, and shall expire by its terms within such time after entry, not to exceed ten (10) days, as the Court fixes, unless within the time so fixed the order, for good cause shown, is extended for a like period or unless a party against whom the order is directed consents that it may be extended or a longer period. The reasons for the extension shall be entered of record. In case a temporary restraining or protection order is granted without notice, the motion for a preliminary injunction or protection order shall be set down for hearing at the earliest possible time and takes precedence of all matters except older matters of the same character; and when the motion comes on for hearing the party who obtained the temporary restraining order shall proceed with the application for a preliminary injunction or protection order and, if the party does not do so, the Court shall dissolve the temporary restraining order. On two (2) days' notice to the party who obtained the temporary restraining order without notice or on such shorter notice to that party as the Court may prescribe, the adverse party may appear and move its dissolution or modification and in that event the Court shall proceed to hear and determine such motion as expeditiously as the ends of justice require.

(g) Security. No restraining order, preliminary injunction or protection order shall issue except upon the giving of security by the applicant, in such sum as the Court deems proper, for the payment of such costs and damages as may be incurred or suffered by any party who is found to have been wrongfully enjoined or restrained.

The provisions of Rule 63.1 apply to a surety upon a bond or undertaking under this rule.

(h) Form and Scope of Injunction, Restraining Order or Protection Order. Every order granting an injunction and every restraining or protection order shall set forth the reasons for its issuance; shall be specific in terms; shall describe in reasonable detail, and not be reference to the complaint or other document, the act or acts sought to be restrained; and is binding only upon the parties to the action, their officers, agents, servants, employees, and attorneys, and upon those persons in active concert or participation with them who receive actual notice of the order by personal service or otherwise.

Rule 63.1 Security: Proceedings Against Sureties

Whenever these rules require or permit the giving of security by a party, and security is given in the form of a bond or stipulation or other undertaking with one or more sureties, each surety submits to the jurisdiction of the Court and irrevocably appoints the clerk of the Court as the surety's agent upon whom any papers affecting the surety's liability on the bond or undertaking may be served. The surety's liability may be enforced on motion without the necessity of an independent action. The motion and such notice of the motion as the Court prescribes may be served on the clerk of the Court, who shall forthwith mail copies to the sureties if their addresses are known.

Rule 64 Receivers Appointed by Court

An action wherein a receiver has been appointed shall not be dismissed except by order

of the Court. The practice in the administration of estates by receivers or by other similar officers appointed by the Court shall be in accordance with the practice followed in the courts of the United States or as provided in rules promulgated by such courts. In all other respects the action in which the appointment of a receiver is sought, or which is brought by or against a receiver is governed by these rules.

Rule 65 Deposit in Court

In an action in which any part of the relief sought is a judgment for a sum of money or the disposition of a sum of money or the disposition of any other thing capable of delivery, a party, upon notice to every other party, and by leave of court, may deposit with the Court all or any part of such sum or thing, whether or not that party claims all or any part of the sum or thing. The party making the deposit shall serve the order permitting deposit on the clerk of the Court.

Rule 66 Offer of Judgment

At any time more than ten (10) days before the trial begins, a party defending against a claim may serve upon the adverse party an offer to allow judgment to be taken against the defending party for the money or property or to the effect specified in the offer, with costs then accrued. If within ten (10) days after the service of the offer the adverse party serves written notice that the offer is accepted, either party may then file the offer and notice of acceptance together with proof of service thereof and thereupon the clerk shall enter judgment. An offer not accepted shall be deemed withdrawn and evidence thereof is not admissible except in a proceeding to determine costs. If the judgment finally obtained by the offeree is not more favorable than the offer, the offeree must pay the costs incurred after the making of the offer. The fact that an offer is made but not accepted does not preclude a subsequent offer. When the liability of one party to another has been determined by verdict or order or judgment, but the amount or extent of the liability remains to be determined by further proceedings, the party adjudged liable may make an offer of judgment, which shall have the same effect as an offer made before trial if it is served within a reasonable time not less than ten (10) days prior to the commencement of hearings to determine the amount or extent of liability.

Rule 67 Execution

In General Process to enforce a judgment for the payment of money shall be a writ of execution, unless the Court directs otherwise. The procedure on execution, in proceedings supplementary to and in aid of a judgment, and in proceedings on and in aid of execution shall be in accordance with this code. In aid of the judgment of execution, the judgment creditor or a successor in interest when that interest appears of record, may obtain discovery from any person, including the judgment debtor, in the manner provided in these rules.

Rule 68 Process in Behalf of and Against Persons Not Parties

When an order is made in favor of a person who is not a party to the action, that person may enforce obedience to the order by the same process as if a party; and, when obedience to an order may be lawfully enforced against a person who is not a party, that person is liable to the same process for enforcing obedience to the order as if a party.

SPECIAL PROCEEDING

Rule 69 Condemnation of Property

(a) **Applicability of Other Rules.** The Rules of Civil Procedure for the United States District Court for the District of Idaho govern the procedure for the condemnation of real and personal property under the power of eminent domain, except as otherwise provided in this rule.

(b) **Joinder of Properties.** The plaintiff may join in the same action one or more separate pieces of property, whether in the same or different ownership and whether or not sought for the same use.

(c) **Complaint.**

(1) **Caption.** The complaint shall contain a caption as provided in Rule 10(a), except that the plaintiff shall name as defendants the property, designated generally by kind, quantity, and location, and at least one of the owners of some part of or interest in the property.

(2) **Contents.** The complaint shall contain a short and plain statement of the authority for the taking, the use for which the property is to be taken, a description of the property sufficient for its identification, the interests to be acquired, and as to each separate piece of property a designation of the defendants who have been joined as owners thereof or of some interest therein. Upon the commencement of the action, the plaintiff need join as defendants only the persons having or claiming an interest in the property whose names are then known, but prior to any hearing involving the compensation to be paid for a piece of property, the plaintiff shall add as defendants all persons having or claiming an interest in that property whose names can be ascertained by a reasonable diligent search of the records, considering the character and value of the property involved and the interests to be acquired, and also those whose names have otherwise been learned. All others may be made defendants under the designation "Unknown Owners." Process shall be served as provided in subsection (d) of this rule upon all defendants, whether named as defendants at the time of the commencement of the action or subsequently added, and a defendant may answer as provided in subsection (e) of this rule. The Court meanwhile may order such distribution of a deposit as the facts warrant.

(3) **Filing.** In addition to filing the complaint with the Court, the plaintiff shall furnish to the clerk at least one copy thereof for the use of the defendants and additional copies at the request of the clerk or of a defendant.

(d) **Process.**

(1) **Notice: Delivery.** Upon the filing of the complaint the plaintiff shall forthwith deliver to the clerk joint or several notices directed to the defendants named or designated in the complaint. Additional notices directed to defendants subsequently added shall be so delivered. The delivery of the notice and its service have the same effect as the delivery and service of the summons under Rule 4.

(2) **Same; Form.** Each notice shall state the Court, the title of the action, the

name of the defendant to whom it is directed, that the action is to condemn property, a description of the defendant's property sufficient for its identification, the interest to be taken, the authority for the taking, the uses for which the property is to be taken, that the defendant may serve upon the plaintiff's attorney an answer within twenty (20) days after service of the notice, and that the failure so to serve an answer constitutes a consent to the taking and to the authority of the Court to proceed to hear the action and to fix the compensation. The notice shall conclude with the name of the plaintiff's attorney and an address where the attorney may be served. The notice need contain a description of no other property than that to be taken from the defendants to whom it is directed.

(3) Service of Notice.

- (A) Personal Service. Personal service of the notice (but without copies of the complaint) shall be made in accordance with Rule 4 upon a defendant whose residence is known and who resides within the United States or a territory subject to the administrative or judicial jurisdiction of the United States.
- (B) Service by Publication. Upon the filing of a certificate of the plaintiff's attorney stating that the attorney believes a defendant cannot be personally served, because after diligent inquiry the defendant's place of residence cannot be ascertained by the plaintiff, or, if ascertained, that it is beyond the territorial limits of personal service as provided in this rule, service of the notice shall be made on the defendant by publication in a newspaper published in a newspaper having a general circulation where the property is located, once a week for not less than three successive weeks. Prior to the last publication, a copy of the notice shall also be mailed to a defendant who cannot be personally served as provided in this rule but whose place of residence is then known. Unknown owners may be served by publication in like manner by a notice addressed to "Unknown Owners."

Service by publication is complete upon the date of the last publication. Proof of publication and mailing shall be made by certificate of the plaintiff's attorney, to which shall be attached a printed copy of the published notice with the name and dates of the newspaper marked thereon.

- (4) Return; Amendment. Proof of service of the notice shall be made and amendment of the notice or proof of its service allowed in the manner provided for the return and amendment of the summons under Rule 4.

(e) Appearance or Answer. If a defendant has no objection or defense to the taking of the defendant's property, the defendant may serve a notice of appearance designating the property in which the defendant claims to be interested. Thereafter, the defendant shall receive notice of all proceedings affecting it. If a defendant has any objection or defense to the taking of the property, the defendant shall serve an answer within twenty (20) days after the service of notice upon the defendant. The answer shall identify the property in which the defendant claims to have an interest, state the nature, and extent of the interest claimed, and state all the

defendant's objections and defenses to the taking of the property. A defendant waives all defenses and objections not so presented, but at the trial of the issue of just compensation, whether or not the defendant has previously appeared or answered, the defendant may present evidence as to the amount of the compensation to be paid for the property, and the defendant may share in the distribution of the award. No other pleading or motion asserting any additional defense or objection shall be allowed.

(f) **Amendment of Pleadings.** Without leave of court, the plaintiff may amend the complaint at any time before the trial of the issue of compensation and as many times as desired, but no amendment shall be made which will result in a dismissal forbidden by subsection (i) of this rule. The plaintiff need not serve a copy of an amendment, but shall serve notice of the filing, as provided in Rule 5(b), upon any party affected thereby who has appeared and, in the manner provided in subsection (d) of this rule, upon any party affected thereby who has not appeared. The plaintiff shall furnish to the clerk of the Court for the use of the defendants at least one copy of each amendment and shall furnish additional copies on the request of the clerk or of a defendant. Within the time allowed by subsection (e) of this rule a defendant may serve an answer to the amended pleading, in the form and manner and with the same effect as there provided.

(g) **Substitution of Parties.** If a defendant dies or becomes incompetent or transfers an interest after the defendant's joinder, the Court may order substitution of the proper party upon motion and notice of hearing. If the motion and notice of hearing are to be served upon a person not already a party, service shall be made as provided in subsection (d)(3) of this rule.

(h) **Trial.** If the action involves the exercise of the power of eminent domain under the law of the tribe, any party may have a trial by jury of the issue of just compensation by filing a demand therefor within the time allowed for answer or within such further time as the Court may fix, unless the Court in its discretion orders that, because of the character, location, or quantity of the property to be condemned, or for other reasons in the interest of justice, the issue of compensation shall be determined by commission of three persons appointed by it.

In the event that a commission is appointed the Court may direct that not more than two (2) additional persons serve as alternate commissioners to hear the case and replace commissioners who, prior to the time when a decision is filed, are found by the Court to be unable or disqualified to perform their duties. An alternate who does not replace a regular commissioner shall be discharged after the commission renders its final decision. Before appointing the member of the commission and alternates the Court shall advise the parties of the identity and qualifications of each prospective commissioner and alternate and may permit the parties to examine each such designee. The parties shall not be permitted or required by the Court to suggest nominees. Each party shall have the right to object for valid cause to the appointment of any person as a commissioner or alternate. Trial of all issues shall otherwise be by court.

(i) **Dismissal of Action.**

(1) **As of Right.** If no hearing has begun to determine the compensation to be paid for a piece of property and the plaintiff has not acquired the title or a lesser interest in or taken possession, the plaintiff may dismiss the action as to that property without an order of the Court, by filing a notice of dismissal setting forth a brief description of the property as to which the

action is dismissed.

- (2) By Stipulation. Before the entry of any judgment vesting the plaintiff with title or a lesser interest in or possession of property, the action may be dismissed in whole or in part, without an order of the Court, as to any property by filing a stipulation of dismissal by the plaintiff and the defendant affected thereby; and if the parties so stipulate, the Court may vacate any judgment that has been entered.
- (3) By Order of the Court. At any time before compensation for a piece of property has been determined and paid and after motion and hearing, the Court may dismiss the action as to that property, except that it shall not dismiss the action as to any part of the property of which the plaintiff has taken possession or in which the plaintiff has taken title or a lesser interest, but shall award just compensation for the possession, title or lesser interest so taken. The Court at any time may drop a defendant unnecessarily or improperly joined.
- (4) Effect. Except as otherwise provided in the notice, or stipulation of dismissal, or order of the Court, any dismissal is without prejudice.

(j) Deposit and Its Distribution. The plaintiff shall deposit with the Court any money required by law as a condition to the exercise of the power of eminent domain; and although not so required, may make a deposit when permitted by statute. In such cases the Court and attorneys shall expedite the proceedings for the distribution of the money so deposited and for the ascertainment and payment of just compensation. If the compensation finally awarded to any defendant exceeds the amount which has been paid to that defendant on distribution of the deposit, the Court shall enter judgment against the plaintiff and in favor of that defendant for the deficiency. If the compensation finally awarded to any defendant is less than the amount which has been paid to that defendant, the Court shall enter judgment against that defendant and in favor of the plaintiff for the overpayment.

Rule 70 Stenographer; Stenographic Report or Transcript as Evidence

Stenographic Report or Transcript as Evidence. Whenever the testimony of a witness at a trial or hearing which was stenographically reported is admissible in evidence at a later trial, it may be proved by the transcript thereof duly certified by the person who reported the testimony.

Rule 71 Jurisdiction Unaffected

These rules shall not be construed to extend or limit the jurisdiction of the Nez Perce Tribe.

Rule 72 Rules by Court

The Court may from time to time, after giving appropriate public notice and an opportunity to comment, make and amend rules governing its practice not inconsistent with these rules. The rules shall take effect upon the date specified by the Court and shall remain in effect unless amended by the Court. In all cases not provided for by rule, the Court may regulate its practice in any manner not inconsistent with these rules.

Rule 73 Name Change

- (a) Jurisdiction of Tribal Court
 - (1) petitioner must be subject to Tribal jurisdiction
 - (2) application for change of name will be heard and determined in Tribal Court
 - (3) petitioner will be required to pay the designated filing fee upon initial application
- (b) Application must be made to Tribal Court by petition and must include:
 - (1) signature of petitioner seeking a name change
 - (2) if petitioner is under eighteen (18) years of age, petition must include the signature of not less than one (1) parent if one or both are living, or
 - (3) if both parents are deceased, then the signature of the guardian; or
 - (4) if no appointed guardian then the signature of a near relative or friend must be included.

In addition, petition must also include:

- (5) name and current address of petitioner
 - (6) date of birth and place of birth of petitioner
 - (7) present name of petitioner
 - (8) new name proposed by petitioner
 - (9) reason for requested name change
 - (10) name and current address(es) of parents of petitioner, or if both parents deceased, the name(s) and address(es) of petitioner's immediate relatives
- (c) Publication of petition
 - (1) petition, after receiving the signature of the Court clerk and seal of the Court, must be published for four (4) successive weeks in the Nez Perce Tribal newspaper, or not less than four (4) successive publications if not published weekly.
 - (2) if no Tribal newspaper is being printed, then a copy of the petition must be posted at not less than three (3) of the most public places within the reservation boundary for a period of not less than four (4) successive weeks.
- (d) Proof of publication or posting must be presented at the hearing for such name

change. Notice of hearing to be published or posted may read as follows:

In Nez Perce Tribal Court in the State of Idaho, County of Nez Perce, city of Lapwai. In the matter of petition by _____ (name) _____ for a change in name. A petition by (name) _____, born _____ (date) at _____ (place) _____, currently residing at (address) _____ is seeking a change of name to _____ (new name) _____.
Petition has been filed in the Nez Perce Tribal Court. Name of petitioner's father is _____, currently residing at _____ (address) _____; name of petitioner's mother is _____, currently residing at _____ (address) _____. [If both parents deceased, names & addresses of nearest living relatives should be placed here]
Petition will be heard by the Court at the appointed time of _____. [or, if no hearing date yet set, print as >at such time as the Court may appoint]. Objections may be filed by any person who can show to the Court good reason for the Court to consider denying the proposed name change.
Signature of Court Clerk
Name of petitioner's attorney if applicable.

(e) The Court may examine petitioner or any persons filing objections to the sought name change, under oath, as the Court deems necessary to decide whether to deny or order the sought name change.

CHAPTER 2-3 CIVIL INFRACTION PROCEDURES

GENERAL PROVISIONS

§2-3-1 Definitions

(a) "Business day" means any day in which the business of the Nez Perce Tribe is normally conducted and excluding weekends and holidays.

(b) "Contraband" means any item which is unlawful to possess or produce

(c) "Defendant" means the person against whom an action is filed under this chapter.

(d) "Infraction" means a civil offense in which the remedy involved shall be a civil fine. An infraction is not a crime and the punishment imposed therefor shall not be deemed for any purpose a penal or criminal punishment and shall not affect or impair the credibility of a witness or otherwise of any person convicted thereof.

(e) "Instrumentality" means any item used in connection with an infraction.

(f) "Probable cause" exists under this chapter when an officer has substantial objective basis for believing that a person has committed an infraction. In determining whether probable cause exists, the officer may take into account all information which a prudent officer would deem relevant to the likelihood that an infraction has been committed and that the person to be cited has committed it.

(g) "Personal delivery" means the physical presentation of a citation to a person accused of an infraction violation.

(h) "Notice" means to hand deliver notice to a party or mail such notice to the party's most recently known address.

(i) "Tribal Police Officer" means BIA law enforcement officers, tribal police officers, or other peace officers authorized by the Nez Perce Tribe to enforce the laws of the Tribe.

(j) "Tribe" means the Nez Perce Tribe.

§2-3-2 Application

The procedures in this chapter shall apply to any general or traffic infraction listed in this code. Unless otherwise provided, the sole remedy for a violation of a general or traffic infraction under this code shall be those which are provided herein.

§2-3-3 Rights of Defendant

A defendant charged with a general or traffic infraction, shall have the right to:

(a) present evidence and examine witnesses;

(b) compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor and at his own expense;
and

- (c) have the assistance of counsel for his defense at his own expense.

INFRACTION PROCEDURE

§2-3-4 Citations

(a) Issuance of a Nez Perce Tribal infraction citation will initiate prosecution of an action under this chapter. An infraction citation may be issued by:

- (1) a tribal police officer once the officer has probable cause to believe an infraction under this code has been committed;
- (2) service by the Court clerk upon the filing of a complaint by the tribal prosecutor.

(b) A tribal police officer shall serve a copy of a tribal citation on the defendant by personal delivery to him when the defendant is present, or when the citation is for a traffic infraction and the defendant is not present, by issuing the citation to the registered owner of the vehicle involved and affixing it in plain view on the vehicle. Certification of service of a citation shall be indicated on the face of the citation by the issuing officer. The original citation shall be filed with the Tribal Court and a copy delivered to the tribal prosecutor within one (1) business day of serving.

(c) The filing of a complaint by the tribal prosecutor and service of a citation by the Court clerk shall be in accordance with the Rules of Civil Procedures except that a citation shall be served in lieu of a summons.

(d) The Tribal Court may permit the amendment of any process or pleading at any time so long as the substantial rights of the defendant are not prejudiced. If an amendment of a citation complaint is made, the Court may grant a continuance of the trial for good cause.

(e) Only one person and one violation may be charged by a complaint on a single citation. A citation shall require that the defendant appear in Tribal Court not less than five (5) nor more than fifteen (15) business days after the date of the citation.

(f) Any person charged with a violation of this chapter may pay the fine prior to the date set for trial by returning the citation and fine to the Tribal Court by mail or in person. Payment of the fine in such a manner shall constitute an admission of the charge. The payment must be received by the Court on or before the appearance date set forth in the citation.

§2-3-5 Preliminary Hearing/Trial (revised 6/22/99)

A. Preliminary Hearing

(a) Unless the defendant pays an infraction fine prior to a preliminary hearing, he shall appear before the tribal judge on the date listed in the citation. At the preliminary hearing the defendant shall admit or deny the allegations in the civil infraction citation. If the defendant admits the allegations the tribal judge may consider any evidence presented by the defendant in imposing an appropriate fine.

(b) If the defendant denies the allegations in the civil infraction citation the tribal judge shall schedule a trial date.

B. Trial

(a) If the defendant is not represented by counsel, the citing officer may present evidence on behalf of the Tribe. If the defendant is represented by counsel, the Court shall notify the tribal prosecutor who shall appear on the Tribe's behalf.

(b) The burden of proof shall be on the tribe to establish the commission of the violation by a preponderance of the evidence. If the trier of fact does not find by a preponderance of the evidence that the defendant committed the infraction offense, the Court shall enter judgment for the defendant. If the trier of fact finds by a preponderance of the evidence, that the defendant committed the infraction, the Court shall enter judgment against the defendant.

(c) The Rules of Evidence shall apply to trial proceedings under this chapter.

§2-3-6 Remedies

(a) Unless otherwise provided, fines for individual infractions shall be fixed as determined by NPTEC and shall reflect the severity of the offense and the tribe's interest in protecting individuals and property. A list of such fines, which shall be updated periodically as the Court shall determine is necessary, shall be provided to the tribal police for use in issuing citations.

(b) A fixed fine shall be the primary remedy for a traffic infraction under this code. Fines for traffic infractions shall be in an amount equal to the total amount charged by the State of Idaho for the same offense as provided by the "Idaho Court Rules" as of the date of adoption of this chapter and as amended, less \$5.00; provided, that no fine shall be reduced below the amount of \$5.00. In addition to a fine, violators of the Nez Perce traffic laws may also be subject to the assessment of points, suspension or revocation of driving privileges and assessment of costs or fees related to revocation or suspension in accordance with the applicable law of the jurisdiction where the violator resides.

(c) For civil infractions other than traffic violations, the Nez Perce Tribal Court may apply any of the following remedies singularly or in combination:

- (1) issue an injunction, by ordering the defendant to temporarily or permanently refrain from conducting the acts or actions that gave rise to the complaint;
- (2) order the defendant to pay compensation or restitution to the tribe, an individual or any other entity injured by the actions of the defendant. In the event that evidence of damage or loss to an individual or entity other than the tribe arises in the course of an infraction proceeding, the victim shall be so notified by the citing officer. Compensation or restitution shall reflect the actual documented damages or loss suffered as determined by the Tribal Court at a separate hearing and shall not include compensation for emotional distress or other special damages. The victim shall bear the burden of proving damages in damage hearings and mitigating circumstances shall be taken into account. Once a damage determination is made the victim shall bear the burden of collecting any and all judgments;

- (3) assess a fine; or
- (4) order community service.

(d) In any proceedings in which the defendant is found to have committed an infraction, the Tribal Court may assess court costs against the defendant to be added to any fine, restitution or other remedy prescribed. The Court may also allow the assessment of attorney's fees against the defendant if the tribe is required to pursue the collection of a judgment under this chapter. Where the infraction involves a controlled substance or alcohol either as an element of the offense or as a factor contributing to the commission of the offense, the Court may impose a period of probation and order drug and/or alcohol evaluation, counseling and random testing as a condition of probation, the violation of which probation shall itself be an offense under § 4-1-33 of the Nez Perce Tribal Code punishable by up to sixty days in detention/jail and a fine up to \$500. In the event of a repeated offense by a minor, the Court may require the family of the offender residing with the offender to participate in counseling.

(e) When in the judgment of the Prosecutor it would be appropriate, the Prosecution may also commence an action for forfeiture under Chapter 2-6 of the Nez Perce Tribal Code.

§2-3-7 Failure to Appear

(a) If the defendant fails to appear before the Court at or before the time stated in the infraction citation or to otherwise pay the fine in accordance with this chapter, the Court shall enter default judgment against the defendant.

(b) If a default judgment is entered against a defendant, the Court clerk shall issue notice of judgment to the defendant advising him that he must pay the judgment by a date certain which shall not be less than ten (10) business days after the date of the notice. The notice shall state that failure to pay the judgment will result in suspension of his driver's license and/or proceedings for contempt.

(c) If a defendant fails to pay a civil infraction fine or other penalty within the time allowed by a notice of default judgment under this section, then the Court shall:

- (1) for traffic infractions, sign a notice of nonpayment of traffic fine and send it to the Idaho Department of Transportation for suspension of defendant's driver's license; and
- (2) find the defendant in contempt of court in accordance with this code.

§2-3-8 Method of Payment of Penalty and Costs

The judgment and court costs for an infraction offense shall be paid by cash, money order, cashier's check or other certified funds payable to the Nez Perce Tribe.

§2-3-9 Appeals

(a) Any party may appeal a final decision of the Tribal Court on an infraction violation. In addition, the victim of such violation may appeal the final judgment in a damages hearing.

(b) Upon review, the Appeals Court shall reverse the judgment of the Trial Court if it finds there are no facts to support the Trial Court's determination or the law was misinterpreted or misapplied.

CHAPTER 2-4
JUVENILE JUSTICE
(Chapter revised 8/24/99)

§2-4-0 Purpose

The purpose of this Chapter is to secure for each child coming before the Tribal Court, such care, guidance, and control preferably in his/her own home or with an extended family member, that will serve his/her welfare and the best interests of the Nez Perce Tribe; to preserve and strengthen family ties whenever possible; to preserve and strengthen the child's cultural and ethnic identity whenever possible; to improve any home conditions or home environment which may be contributing to his/her delinquency; and, at the same time, to protect the peace and security of the Nez Perce Reservation and its individual residents from juvenile violence. To this end, this Chapter shall be liberally construed.

INTRODUCTORY PROVISIONS

§2-4-1 Definitions

(a) "Adult" means an individual who is eighteen (18) years of age or older or who is sixteen (16) years of age or older and has been married or who is sixteen (16) years of age or older and is the custodial parent of a child or who has been otherwise emancipated by the Court.

(b) "Child" or "minor" means an individual who is less than eighteen (18) years old who does not fall within the meaning of "Adult" as set out in §2-4-1(a).

(c) "Custodian" means a person, other than a parent or guardian, to whom custody of a child has been given.

(d) "Delinquent act" means an act which would be a crime if committed by an adult.

(e) "Detention" means exercising authority over a child by physically placing him in any juvenile facility designated by the Court and restricting the child's movement in that facility.

(f) "Domicile" means a person's residence in which they intend to remain indefinitely.

(g) "Emergency foster home" means a foster home which has been licensed to accept emergency placements of children at any hour of the day or night.

(h) "Foster home" means a home licensed by the tribe as provided in the Minor in need of Care chapter.

(i) "Guardian" means a person, other than a parent, assigned by a court of law, having the duty and authority to provide care and control of a child.

(j) "Habitual status offender" means any minor who has been found to have committed three (3) status offenses within twelve months.

(k) "Home Detention" means a dispositional alternative available to the Court whereby a juvenile offender may be released to the parent or legal guardian provided that the juvenile offender may not be out between the hours of 6:00 P.M. and 6:00 A.M. nor go beyond fifty (50) yards of the residence in which the Court ordered them to be detained without twenty-four (24) hour prior approval of the Court.

(l) "Juvenile delinquent" means a child who commits a delinquent act.

(m) "Juvenile shelter care facility" means any juvenile facility (other than a school) that cares for juveniles, including alcohol or substance abuse programs, emergency shelter or halfway houses, foster homes, emergency foster homes, group homes, shelter homes and medical facilities.

(n) "Parent" includes a natural or adoptive parent but does not include persons whose parental rights have been legally terminated, nor does it include the unwed father who has not been acknowledged or established as the child's biological father.

(o) "Probable cause" exists under this chapter when a tribal police officer has substantial objective basis for believing that a minor has committed or will commit a delinquent act. In determining whether probable cause exists, the officer may take into account all information which a prudent officer would deem relevant to the likelihood that an act has or will be committed and that the juvenile involved has committed or will commit such act.

(p) "Probation" means a legal status created by court order whereby a juvenile delinquent is permitted to remain in his home under prescribed conditions and under the supervision of a person designated by the court. A juvenile delinquent on probation is subject to return to court for further proceedings in the event of his failure to comply with any of the prescribed conditions of probation.

(q) "Secure juvenile facility" means a facility which (1) contains locked cells or rooms which are separated by sight and sound from any adult inmates; (2) restricts the movement of those placed in the locked cells or rooms, and (3) complies with the other requirements of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act, 42 U.S.C. 5601 et. seq.

(r) "Status offense" means truancy, running away from or being beyond the control of parents, guardian or custodian and curfew violations.

§2-4-2 Personal Jurisdiction

(a) Except as otherwise specifically provided, the Nez Perce Tribal Court shall have jurisdiction over any child who is a member or eligible to become a member of the Nez Perce Tribe no matter where domiciled, residing, or found and any other Indian child domiciled or found within the territorial boundaries of the Nez Perce Tribe. The Court may decline jurisdiction where a forum with concurrent jurisdiction is exercising its authority or in cases where neither the child nor either parent is a Reservation resident in cases where justice may require declination.

(b) To the extent necessary to make a proper disposition of the case, the Nez Perce Tribal Court shall have authority to exercise jurisdiction over all persons having the care, custody or control of a child over whom the Court exercises jurisdiction. This authority shall include the power to punish for contempt whether or not such contempt is committed in its presence.

§2-4-3 Extension of Jurisdiction

Under this Chapter, the Court has exclusive jurisdiction to try a child under eighteen (18) limited jurisdiction between eighteen (18) and twenty-one (21), and none thereafter. If the child

turns eighteen (18) before a Petition is filed but after offense is committed, the child shall be tried as a juvenile, subject to §2-4-6.

Jurisdiction can be extended to twenty-one (21) if done before the juvenile is eighteen (18) in order to retain jurisdiction to impose sentence or to have time to execute full sentence.

§2-4-4 Capacity

A child under the age of six (6) is deemed incapable of committing a crime. A child of six (6) and under ten (10) is presumed incapable of committing a crime, but the presumption is rebuttable. A child ten (10) or over is deemed to be capable of committing a crime for capacity purposes.

§2-4-5 Nature of Juvenile Cases

Adjudication of a juvenile matter by the court shall not under any circumstances be deemed a criminal conviction unless the minor is tried as an adult for the alleged act.

§2-4-6 Trial as Adult

(a) The Tribal Prosecutor or the child may file a petition requesting the court to try a child as an adult if the child is fourteen (14) years of age or older and is alleged to have committed an act which would have been considered a crime if committed by an adult. Once the petition is filed, the court shall conduct a hearing on the matter.

(1) The court may try the minor as an adult only if it:

(A) finds clear and convincing evidence that:

- (i) there are no reasonable prospects for rehabilitating the child through resources available to the court; and
- (ii) the act(s) allegedly committed by the child demonstrate conduct which constitutes a substantial danger to the public.

(B) issues a written order that the child shall be tried as an adult with respect to the delinquent acts alleged in the petition after the conclusion of the hearing.

(b) If the child is between the ages of sixteen (16) and eighteen (18) and is accused of a violent offense: Aggravated Assault §4-1-39, Aggravated Battery §4-1-40, Aggravated Stalking §4-1-42, Murder §4-1-43, Manslaughter §4-1-44, Kidnaping §4-1-45, False Imprisonment §4-1-46, Rape §4-1-48, Forcible Sexual Penetration with a Foreign Object §4-1-49, Unlawful Sexual Intercourse §4-1-50, Sexual Assault §4-1-51, Sexual Molestation of a Minor under Sixteen §4-1-52, Aggravated Arson §4-1-55, Extortion §4-1-68, Domestic Violence §4-1-88, Abuse of Vulnerable Adults §4-1-89, Child Abuse §4-1-90, Riot §4-1-121, Setting a Dangerous Device §4-1-125, Weapons Offense §4-1-126, or Committing an Offense While Armed §4-1-127, the child will automatically be tried as an adult.

(c) Once a juvenile is transferred to Adult Court, he/she no longer meets the definition of a child or minor and all subsequent charges will be brought in Adult Court.

§2-4-7 Comity

State, federal or other Tribal Court orders involving children over whom the court has jurisdiction may be recognized by the court only after an independent review of such state proceedings has determined:

- (a) the court has jurisdiction over the child;
- (b) due process was provided to all participants; and
- (c) the proceeding did not violate the public policies or law of the tribe.

§2-4-8 Juvenile Probation Officers

(a) Such Juvenile Probation Officers as may be required to carry out the purposes of this Chapter shall be appointed by the Tribe. Juvenile Probation Officers shall be chosen for their ability and special aptitude for working with children. In addition, any members of Tribal Law Enforcement assigned duties similar to those of Juvenile Probation officers shall be deemed “Juvenile Probation Officers” for all purposes under this Chapter.

(b) Juvenile Probation Officers shall have the power and duty to carry out the objectives and provisions of this Chapter with regard to juvenile offender cases and shall:

- (1) make preliminary inquiries, social studies, and such other investigations as the Court may direct;
- (2) keep written records of such inquiries, social studies, and such other investigations and shall make written reports to the Court;
- (3) supervise and assist each child placed on probation or under his/her supervision;
- (4) keep informed concerning the conduct and conditions of each person on probation or under protective supervision and shall report thereon to the Court as the Judge may direct;
- (5) use all suitable methods to aid children on probation or under protective supervision to bring about improvements in their conduct or conditions;
- (6) take children into custody when there is reasonable cause to believe that they have violated conditions of their probation; and
- (7) perform such other duties in connection with the care, custody, or transportation of children as the Court may require.

(c) Juvenile Probation officers shall have the powers of Tribal Police Officers for purposes of this Chapter, but shall, whenever possible, refrain from exercising such powers except in urgent situations in which an on-duty Tribal Police Officer is not immediately available.

CUSTODY

§2-4-9 When Juvenile may be Taken into Custody

A Tribal police officer may take a child into custody when:

- (a) the child commits a delinquent act in the presence of the officer;
- (b) the officer has probable cause to believe the child has committed a delinquent act;
- (c) a custody order or warrant for child has been issued by the court;
- (d) when the officer has reasonable grounds to believe the child has committed a status offense; or
- (e) when the juvenile probation officer has reasonable cause to believe that the child has violated conditions of their probation.

§2-4-10 Notification of Rights

A Tribal police officer taking a child into custody shall inform the child that:

- (a) he has a right to remain silent;
- (b) anything he says can be used against him in court;
- (c) he has a right to the presence of his parent, guardian, or custodian and/or counsel during questioning; and
- (d) he has a right to an attorney at his own expense.

§2-4-11 Custody Procedures

- (a) While in custody, a child shall not be fingerprinted or photographed except by order of the court.
- (b) After taking a child into custody the officer shall:
 - (1) release the child to the child's parent, guardian or custodian and issue verbal counsel or warning as may be appropriate;
 - (2) release the child to a relative or other responsible adult if the child's parent, guardian or custodian consents to the release; or
 - (3) deliver the child to a juvenile shelter care facility or a secure juvenile facility. Status offenders shall not be placed in any secure juvenile facility, but instead, may be placed in a juvenile shelter care facility.

COURT PROCEDURES IN JUVENILE MATTERS

§2-4-12 Petition

An advisory hearing shall be initiated by a petition filed by the tribal prosecutor on behalf of the tribe. The petition shall set forth with specificity:

- (a) the name, birth date, residence, and tribal affiliation of the child;

- (b) the names and residences of the child's parent, guardian or custodian;
- (c) a citation to the section containing the offense which the child is alleged to have committed;
- (d) a plain and concise statement of facts upon which the allegations are based, including the date, time and location at which the alleged acts occurred; and
- (e) whether the child is in custody and, if so, the place of detention, date and time he was taken into custody.

§2-4-13 Juvenile Proceedings (amendment authorized 10/9/01)

- (a) During proceedings in juvenile matters:
 - (1) unless otherwise provided by this chapter, the rules of procedure shall be the same as that for adult criminal proceedings;
 - (2) the child and his parent, guardian or custodian present in court shall be informed by the court of the rights provided to the child by the arresting officer and the:
 - (A) allegations against the child;
 - (B) right to cross-examine witnesses;
 - (C) right of the child to subpoena witnesses and to introduce evidence on his own behalf;
 - (D) privilege against self-incrimination;
 - (E) there is no right to a jury trial; and
 - (F) possible consequences if the allegations in the petition are found to be true.
 - (3) the child has a right to an attorney at his own expense;
 - (4) the child has no right to a jury trial; and
 - (5) the general public shall be excluded.
- (b) Discovery
 - (1) At the expense of the defendant and upon his request, the prosecutor shall permit the defendant to inspect and copy or photograph the following items which are within the possession, custody or control of the prosecutor and/or tribal police:
 - (A) relevant written or recorded statements made by the defendant or copies thereof;

- (B) copies of the defendant's prior criminal record;
 - (C) books, papers, documents, photographs, tangible objects, buildings or places, or copies or portions thereof obtained in connection with the defendant's case;
 - (D) results or reports of physical or mental examinations, scientific tests or experiments, or copies thereof made in connection with the defendant's case.
- (2) Regardless of a request by the defendant, the prosecution and/or tribal police shall at least fifteen (15) business days before the Adjudicatory Hearing if the defendant is not in custody and five (5) business days if defendant is in custody, provide the defendant with:
- (A) any evidence of an exculpatory nature in their possession or of which they may be aware;
 - (B) written notice stating names and addresses of the witnesses the prosecution intends to call at trial.
- (3) Upon the request of the prosecutor and at the expense of the tribe, the defendant shall permit the prosecutor to inspect and copy or photograph:
- (A) results or reports of physical or mental examinations, scientific tests or experiments made in connection with the defendant's case;
 - (B) books, papers, documents, photographs, tangible objects, buildings or places, or copies or portions thereof obtained in connection with the defendant's case.
- (4) Regardless of a request by the prosecutor, the defendant shall at least seven (7) business days before the Adjudicatory Hearing if defendant is not in custody and three (3) business days if the defendant is in custody, provide the prosecution with written notice of names and addresses of the witnesses it intends to call at the Adjudicatory Hearing.
- (5) If, prior to or during trial, a party discovers additional evidence or material which is subject to discovery or inspection under this rule, such party shall promptly notify the other party or the court of the existence of the additional evidence or material.
- (6) Except to the extent such material is otherwise subject to discovery, this rule shall not authorize the discovery or inspection of:
- (A) reports, memoranda, or other internal documents made by the defendant, an attorney for either party or agents of the either party in connection with the investigation, prosecution or defense in the case;

- (B) statements made by the defendant, witnesses or prospective witnesses in connection with the case.
- (7) Upon motion by a party, the court may deny or restrict discovery or issue such other order as is appropriate. If the court enters an order granting relief all items or documents reviewed in camera shall be sealed and preserved in the record of the court to be made available to the appellate court in the event of an appeal.
- (8) Once the court determines that a party has failed to comply with this rule, it may grant a motion to compel submitted by the opposing party, grant a continuance, prohibit the party from introducing evidence not disclosed or it may enter such other order as it deems just. In addition to any other action taken by the court upon a finding that a party has failed to comply with this rule, the court may award attorney's fees and costs to the prevailing party resulting from procedures to compel discovery.

§2-4-14 Detention Hearing

(a) When a child is placed into secured confinement upon being taken into custody, the court shall hold a detention hearing within one (1) business day of the initial detention. At such hearing, the court shall determine:

- (1) whether probable cause exists to believe the child committed the alleged delinquent act; and
- (2) whether continued detention is necessary pending further proceedings.

(b) If the court determines that there is a need for continued detention, it shall specify where the child is to be placed until the adjudicatory hearing.

INFORMAL ADJUSTMENT/ADVISORY HEARING

§2-4-15 Informal Adjustment (section amended effective 3/12/02)

(a) In the case of a minor who commits a status offense or is a first time offender, the Prosecutor may hold an informal conference with the child and the child's parent, guardian or custodian, and/or other persons whose presence is considered appropriate to discuss alternatives to the filing of a petition for an adjudicatory hearing if:

- (1) The admitted facts bring the case within the jurisdiction of the Court;
- (2) An informal adjustment conference of the matter would be in the best interest of the child and the Tribe;
- (3) The child and his parent, guardian or custodian consent to an informal adjustment conference; and
- (4) An informal adjustment is not in conflict with §2-4-6.

(b) Notice of the informal adjustment conference shall be given to the child and his parent, guardian or custodian and their counsel as soon as the time for the conference has been established.

(c) Any statement made during the informal adjustment conference may be admitted into evidence at any adjudicatory hearing or any other proceeding under this Code. The child and his parent, guardian or custodian shall be informed of this provision.

(d) At the conclusion of the informal adjustment conference the Prosecutor will:

- (1) refer the child and the parent, guardian or custodian to a community agency for needed assistance;
- (2) order, by agreement of the child and his/her parent(s,) terms of supervision calculated to assist and benefit the child which regulate the child's activities and which are within the ability of the child to perform, such an order must be approved by the Court;
- (3) recommend restitution to be made by the child; or
- (4) make a decision to file a petition with the Court.

(e) Upon the successful completion of the informal adjustment, the case shall be closed, and no further action taken. If the child fails to attend the informal adjustment conference, the Prosecutor shall file a petition for an adjudicatory hearing. If the child fails to successfully complete the terms of the agreement, the Prosecutor shall file a petition for an adjudicatory hearing.

§2-4-16 Advisory Hearing

(a) After receipt of the petition, the Court shall schedule an advisory hearing and inform the parties of the date and time of the hearing in the summons. If a child is in custody the advisory hearing must be held within ten (10) business days after receipt of the petition or the petition shall be dismissed unless:

- (1) The hearing is continued upon motion of the child;
- (2) The hearing is continued upon motion of the Prosecutor by reason of the unavailability of material evidence or witnesses and the Court finds the Prosecutor has exercised due diligence to obtain the evidence or witnesses and reasonable grounds exist to believe that the evidence or witnesses will become available;
- (3) The hearing is continued upon motion of the Prosecutor by reason of difficulty of serving the summons and upon a showing of due diligence in attempting to discover the address or whereabouts of the person(s) to be served; or
- (4) The hearing is continued upon the Court's determination that a continuance is in the best interest of the child.

(b) At the Advisory Hearing the Court shall:

- (1) Read the Petition to the child and explain the allegation(s) in the petition;
- (2) Explain the consequences of the Petition to the child;

- (3) Give an explanation to the child of his rights in the proceedings, including the right to request a continuance to obtain counsel; and
- (4) Offer the child the opportunity to admit or deny the allegation(s) in the petition.

(c) If the child admits to the allegation(s) in the petition, the Court shall schedule a Dispositional Hearing within ten (10) business days if the child is in custody. If the child is released from custody or was not taken into custody, then the dispositional hearing shall be held within twenty (20) business days thereafter, if the Court finds:

- (1) The child fully understands his/her rights and the potential consequences of his/her admission.
- (2) The child voluntarily, intelligently, and knowingly admits to all facts necessary to constitute a basis for the action; and
- (3) The child has not, in his/her purported admission to the allegation(s), set forth facts which, if found to be true, constitute a defense to the allegation(s).

(d) If the child denies the allegation(s) in the petition, the Court shall schedule an Adjudicatory hearing.

ADJUDICATORY HEARING/DISPOSITIONAL HEARING

§2-4-17 Adjudicatory Hearing

(a) The court shall conduct the adjudicatory hearing to determine whether the child has committed a delinquent act or status offense. If the child remains in custody, the adjudicatory hearing shall be held within ten (10) business days after the advisory hearing. If the child is released from custody or was not taken into custody, the hearing shall be held within thirty (30) business days after the advisory hearing. If the Adjudicatory Hearing is not held within ten (10) business days after the advisory hearing when the child is in custody, the Petition shall be dismissed and cannot be filed again unless:

- (1) The hearing is continued upon motion of the child;
- (2) The hearing is continued upon motion of the Prosecutor by reason of the unavailability of material evidence or witnesses and the Court finds the Prosecutor has exercised due diligence to obtain the evidence or witnesses and reasonable grounds exist to believe that the evidence or witnesses will become available; or
- (3) The hearing is continued upon the Court's determination that a continuance is in the best interest of the child.

(b) The Court shall conduct the adjudicatory hearing for the sole purpose of determining the guilt or innocence of the child. The hearing shall be private and closed.

(c) The Court shall hear testimony concerning the circumstances which gave rise to the Petition. If the court finds beyond a reasonable doubt that the allegations contained in the

juvenile delinquent petition are true it shall schedule a disposition hearing and specify whether the child is to be placed or continued in out-of-home placement pending the hearing. If the court finds that the allegations in the petition have not been established beyond a reasonable doubt it shall dismiss the petition and order the child released from any detention imposed in connection with the proceeding.

§2-4-18 Consolidation of Proceedings

When more than one child is alleged to be involved in the same delinquent act, the proceedings may be consolidated, except that separate hearings may be held with respect to disposition.

§2-4-19 Predisposition Report

(a) Once a juvenile is found to have committed a delinquent act or status offense, the Juvenile Probation Officer shall prepare a written report describing reasonable and appropriate alternative dispositions. The report shall contain specific recommendations for the care of and assistance to the child calculated to resolve the problems presented in the Petition. The Juvenile Probation Officer shall present the predispositional report to the Court, the child or his/her representative, and the Prosecutor at least two (2) days before the dispositional hearing.

(b) By motion of a party or by its own authority, the Court shall continue the dispositional hearing pending the receipt of a predispositional study and report.

(c) The Court may order a psychiatric examination of the child, parent, guardian or custodian. The parent, guardian or custodian may refuse to be examined but such refusal can be considered by the Court in making its determination on disposition.

§2-4-20 Dispositional Hearing

(a) A date for a dispositional hearing shall be set by the Court at the conclusion of the advisory hearing or the adjudicatory hearing as appropriate. The court shall conduct dispositional hearings to determine how to resolve a case after a finding that a child has committed a delinquent act or status offense. If the child remains in custody after the advisory hearing or adjudicatory hearing, the dispositional hearing shall be held within ten (10) business days thereafter. If the child is released from custody or was not taken into custody after the advisory hearing or adjudicatory hearing, then the dispositional hearing shall be held within twenty (20) business days thereafter.

(b) If a child has been adjudicated a juvenile offender, a habitual status offender or the child has admitted the allegation(s) in an advisory hearing, the Court may make the following dispositions:

- (1) Place the child on probation subject to conditions set by the Court and subject to the probation requirements set by the Probation Officer;
- (2) Place the child in an institution or agency designated by the Court for the purpose of treatment and/or rehabilitation;
- (3) The Court may order home detention where such disposition is in the best interests of the child and the Tribe;

- (4) The Court may order community service where appropriate supervision is available by any individual or organization duly authorized by the Court to supervise such community service;
- (5) The child may be committed to a detention facility.
- (6) The Court may order the child and/or the parent, guardian or custodian to attend any counseling or treatment that the Court finds is in the best interests of the child and the Tribe;
- (7) The Court may order the child and the parent, guardian or custodian to pay any restitution for damages to person or property that has resulted from the actions of the child. Restitution shall include payment of money damages, surrender of property, or performance of any other act for the benefit of any person or party injured personally or in his property by the juvenile offender.
- (8) The Court may order the child and the parent, guardian or custodian to pay Court costs not to exceed twenty-five dollars (\$25.)
- (9) The Court may enter any other order it deems appropriate.

§2-4-21 Jurisdiction Over Parents

Whenever a juvenile is found to come under the purview of this chapter, the court shall have jurisdiction and authority to have the juvenile and the juvenile's parent(s), legal guardian or custodian sign a probationary contract with the court containing terms and conditions that the juvenile and the juvenile's parent(s), legal guardian or custodian must adhere to as a condition of the juvenile's probation. The probationary contract may provide that upon a violation or breach of the terms and conditions of the probationary contract the juvenile's parent(s), legal guardian or custodian shall be liable to the court for a specific monetary sum not to exceed one thousand dollars (\$1,000) for the breach of contract. All such monies received by the court pursuant to this section shall be paid to the Nez Perce Tribal Court. In lieu of or in addition to a monetary payment, the court may order that the parent(s), legal guardian or custodian provide community service, attend parenting classes or undergo other treatment or counseling.

§2-4-22 Status Offenses

(a) Truancy. Any minor who violates § 4-3-53(a) may be charged, petitioned and adjudicated with the status offense of being a Truant; (subsection amended eff. 11/12/02)

(b) Runaway. Any minor who violates § 4-3-53(c) Runaway may be charged, petitioned and adjudicated with the status offense of being a Runaway; (subsection amended eff. 11/12/02)

(c) Beyond Parental Control. Any minor who behaves in such a way as to be deemed by the court's caseworker as beyond the control of his parent(s), guardian or custodian may be charged, petitioned and adjudicated with the status offense of being Beyond Parental Control;

(d) Curfew Violation. Any minor who violates §4-3-52 may be charged, petitioned and adjudicated with the status offense of Curfew Violation;

(e) Habitual Status Offender. Any juvenile who has been adjudicated for commission of two (2) status offenses within twelve (12) months may be charged, petitioned and adjudicated as an habitual status offender for the third status offense committed within that twelve (12) month period. (previous subsection (e) deleted eff. 11/12/02).

JUVENILE RECORDS

§2-4-23 Maintenance of Records/Confidentiality (section amended 4/10/01)

(a) A record of all hearings under this chapter shall be made and preserved. Law enforcement records and files concerning a child shall be kept separate from the records and files of adults. Other than name, docket number, specific charges and specific convictions, all court records and law enforcement records related to juveniles shall be confidential and shall not be open to inspection to any but the following:

- (1) the child;
- (2) the child's parent(s), guardian or custodian;
- (3) the child's counsel;
- (4) law enforcement, juvenile court, and social services personnel directly involved in the handling of the case;
- (5) the tribal prosecutor;
- (6) other prosecuting attorneys or courts of competent jurisdiction; and/or
- (7) any other person by order of the court, upon a showing of extraordinary need.

(b) The victim of misconduct shall always be entitled to the name of the juvenile involved, the name of the juvenile's parents or guardian, and their addresses and telephone numbers, if available in the records of the court;

(c) Records or statistical information may be released for purposes of legitimate research or study upon order of the court as long as such information does not identify or tend to reveal the identity of any individual upon which it is based.

§2-4-24 Destruction of Records

The court may destroy the records of any juvenile once such person reaches the age of twenty-one (21).

CHAPTER 2-5
ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES
(amendments to chapter adopted by NPTEC 5/28-29/02)

§2-5-1 Definitions

- (a) "Adjudication" means the process provided by this chapter for the formulation of an order through a hearing before the tribal agency.
- (b) "Appellant" means a person who files an appeal under this chapter.
- (c) "Commission" means any Nez Perce Tribal entity of appointed or elected members empowered with specific authority and duties in relation to particular subject matter such as the adoption of rules or regulations and conducting hearings on disputed matters.
- (d) "Department" means a unit of Nez Perce tribal staff members established to implement the goals and objectives of the Nez Perce Tribe in a specific area and operating under the supervision and direction of NPTEC.
- (e) "Ex Parte communication" means a communication between one party to a proceeding and the hearing officer, tribal agency staff or any other decision maker without notice to or participation by any other party to the proceeding.
- (f) "Manager" means the highest-ranking staff person in a department.
- (g) "Order" means the whole or part of a final disposition, whether affirmative, negative, injunctive, or declaratory in form, of a tribal agency in a matter other than rulemaking but including licensing.
- (h) "Rule" means the whole or part of a tribal agency statement of general or particular applicability and future effect designed to implement, interpret, or prescribe law or policy or describing the organization, procedure, or practice requirements of a tribal agency.
- (i) "Tribal agency" or "agency" for purposes of this chapter includes a program, department, board, commission or other tribal entity authorized or mandated by this code or NPTEC to issue rules or hold hearings and issue orders.

§2-5-2 Procedural Rules/Policies

A tribal agency may adopt procedural rules or policies such as deadlines, hearing procedures and commenting criteria to assist in implementation of the provisions of this chapter. To the extent that either a tribal agency or NPTEC through ordinance or resolution has enacted procedures for rulemaking or adjudications which specifically address hearing procedures and other such matters in a manner more detailed than that of this Code, those procedures control to the extent that such rules or policies do not conflict with the provisions of this chapter.

RULE MAKING

§2-5-3 Rule Making Procedure

- (a) At least fifteen (15) business days prior to tribal agency action on a proposed rule, such agency shall post in a conspicuous place in Lapwai, Kamiah, and Orofino and if possible, publish in the NPTEC minutes to be mailed to tribal members:

- (1) a statement of the purpose and effect of the proposed rule;
- (2) the reason for proposing adoption of the rule;
- (3) reference to the legal authority under which the rule is adopted;
- (4) that written comments may be submitted over the next fifteen (15) business days to a designated representative of the tribal agency; and
- (5) that any comments submitted after the close of the fifteen (15) day comment period will not be considered in tribal agency action on the proposed rule.

(b) Following completion of the written comment period, the tribal agency may hold a public hearing. A decision to hold a public hearing may be based upon the written public comment received on the proposed rule, the potential controversy related to the proposal or whenever the tribal agency otherwise determines that additional public input would be useful and constructive. If such a hearing is held, the tribal agency shall post in a conspicuous place in Lapwai, Kamiah and Orofino and publish in the local newspapers:

- (1) a statement of the purpose and effect of the proposed rule;
- (2) references to the legal authority under which the rule is proposed;
- (3) notice that on a specified date not less than five (5) but no more than ten (10) business days from the time of posting, a hearing will take place at a specified location for the purpose of taking public comment; and
- (4) notice that the comment period on the proposed rule will be extended until the end of the hearing.

(c) This section shall not apply so long as the rule does not substantially affect the legal rights of, or procedures available to, the public and when the tribal agency finds and determines that:

- (1) a proposed amendment is an interpretive rule, general statement of policy, or rule which addresses the internal management of the tribal agency; or
- (2) for good cause, notice and public procedures are impracticable, unnecessary, or contrary to the public interest.

(d) The notice and comment provisions of this section shall not apply when the agency determines that prompt action is necessary for the preservation of life, health, property, order or natural resources.

(e) Following a tribal agency's final action on a rule it shall submit the rule to the NPTEC for review. Within five (5) business days of NPTEC approval, if any, the agency shall post a copy of the final rule in a conspicuous place in Lapwai, Orofino and Kamiah. The rule shall also be included with the NPTEC minutes mailed to tribal members.

(f) Posting of emergency rule shall clearly provide that such rule is an emergency and include the rationale for the emergency. An emergency rule shall be effective immediately

upon approval by the NPTEC and for a period of not longer than ninety (90) business days thereafter unless, during that time, the agency provides for regular notice and comment under this chapter.

(g) The notice and comment provisions of this section do not apply to agency rulemaking necessary for the exercise, protection, and enhancement of treaty reserved rights and resources.

ADJUDICATIONS

§2-5-4 Timing

Each tribal agency shall conduct an adjudication whenever this Code or NPTEC requires that such agency issue an order after opportunity for hearing on the record, or when a tribal employee is aggrieved by an employment action or a denial of license and seeks a hearing before the Board or hearings officer of a tribal agency. Immediately thereafter, the tribal agency shall designate a Board or hearings officer to schedule a hearing and resolve the dispute in the manner prescribed by this Chapter.

§2-5-5 Exhaustion of Other Remedies

Before seeking a hearing before the Board or hearings officer of a tribal agency, the party seeking a hearing must have exhausted all other available administrative remedies established by the tribal agency.

§2-5-6 Notice

Within ten (10) business days after the Code requires a hearing on the record or an employee has sought a hearing before the tribal agency, the Board or hearings officer of a tribal agency assigned to hear the dispute shall inform all persons known to have an interest in the hearing of:

- (a) the time, place, and nature of the hearing;
- (b) the legal authority under which the hearing is to be held; and
- (c) the matters of fact and law asserted by the party seeking a hearing.

§2-5-7 Appearance by Parties

A party may appear in person or by or with counsel in a tribal agency adjudicatory proceeding.

§2-5-8 Submission of Evidence

Prior to the hearing, each party may submit such relevant documentary evidence in support of their position as necessary to assist the Board or hearing officer in making their decision. This documentary evidence shall serve as the basis of the Board or hearings officer's decision.

§2-5-9 Hearings (amended by NPTEC 8/12/03)

(a) Each tribal agency may adopt their own hearing procedures provided that they conform with due process and applicable tribal or federal law. To the extent that a tribal agency fails to adopt specific hearing procedures, or those procedures are in conflict with this Code, the procedures of this Chapter shall apply.

(b) The Board or hearings officer presiding at the hearing may:

- (1) administer oaths and affirmations;
- (2) upon a showing of general relevance and reasonable scope of the evidence sought, issue subpoenas authorized by law and when requested by a party;
- (3) rule on offers of proof and receive relevant evidence;
- (4) take depositions or have depositions taken when the ends of justice would be served;
- (5) regulate the course of the hearing;
- (6) hold conference for the settlement or simplification of issues by consent of the parties;
- (7) dispose of procedural requests or similar matters;
- (8) directly question the parties to a hearing; and
- (9) take other action consistent with this chapter.

(c) The party seeking the hearing has the burden of proof.

(d) The parties may present any additional oral or documentary evidence, but irrelevant, immaterial or unduly repetitious evidence shall be excluded. The parties may also submit rebuttal evidence and conduct cross examination where the hearings officer determines such actions will produce evidence material to the resolution of the case.

(e) The Board or hearings officer shall issue a written opinion and order within ten (10) days of the hearing. The decision shall:

- (1) be based solely on those issues properly raised to the hearings officer and on all oral and documentary evidence submitted by the parties that is supported by substantial evidence; and
- (2) be in writing and include the findings and conclusions of law of the Board or hearings officer and the reason or basis for such conclusions on all material issues of fact, law or discretion as presented by the parties, and the appropriate rule, order, sanction, relief, or denial thereof.

(f) The decision of the Board or hearings officer shall be the final agency decision.

§2-5-10 The Record

- (a) The exclusive record for hearings shall be compiled by the tribal agency and shall include:
- (1) complete audio or written recorded transcripts of testimony provided at the hearing;
 - (2) all documents, papers, requests, and exhibits filed prior to and during hearing; and
 - (3) the written decision of the Board or hearings officer.
- (b) The record shall provide the basis for any subsequent appeal of the Board or hearing officer's decision to Tribal Court.
- (c) The record shall be provided to a party upon request and payment of costs by such party.

§2-5-11 Ex Parte Contacts and Conflict of Interests

- (a) No interested person outside a tribal agency involved in an adjudication shall make or knowingly cause to be made to any person in such tribal agency, a hearing officer or other tribal employee who is or may reasonably be expected to be involved in the decision making process of the proceedings an ex parte communication relevant to the merits of the proceeding.
- (b) No member of the tribal agency, the hearing officer or tribal employee who is or may reasonably be expected to be involved in the decisional process related to an adjudication, shall make or knowingly cause to be made to any interested person outside the tribal agency an ex parte communication relevant to the merits of the proceeding;
- (c) A member of the tribal agency, a hearing officer or other tribal employee who is or may reasonably be expected to be involved in the decisional process related to an adjudication who receives or who makes or knowingly causes to be made a communication prohibited by this subsection shall place on the record of the proceedings:
- (1) all such written communications or memoranda stating the substance of such communications; and
 - (2) all written responses or memoranda stating the substance of responses, to the materials described above.
- (d) Upon a violation of this section by a party and absent good cause shown to the contrary, the hearing officer may dismiss, deny, disregard or make other appropriate determinations in relation to such parties claim.
- (e) Any member of the Board or a hearings officer who has an actual or potential personal, financial, or propriety interest in the outcome of a hearing or has a personal, financial, or propriety relationship with the employee seeking a hearing must disclose such interests and, if unable to act in a non-biased manner, must recuse himself from the hearing.

(f) The prohibitions of this section apply to any Nez Perce Tribal Executive Committee member who may sit on the Board or Commission of a tribal agency.

§2-5-12 Exclusion of Certain Employees From Decision

An employee or agent engaged in investigative or prosecuting functions for a tribal agency in a case may not, in that or a factually related case, participate or advise in the decision except as witness or counsel at the hearing unless the case involves the determination of an application for initial licenses.

JUDICIAL REVIEW

§2-5-13 Petition for Review

(a) Any party to a hearing before a Board or hearings officer may petition for review from the Nez Perce Tribal Court of a final decision by an agency for which there is no other adequate remedy by filing a written petition with the Court within thirty (30) business days after such final decision. A written notice of appeal must provide the Court with sufficient information and argument to show why the order or rule should be changed or reversed. At a minimum, a Petition for Review must:

- (1) state that the document is an appeal;
- (2) list the name, address and telephone number of the appellant;
- (3) identify the decision or portion of a decision being appealed;
- (4) identify by title and date, the written notice or posting in which the decision is found;
- (5) state the reason for appeal including issues of fact, law, regulation, or policy;
- (6) identify the authority for the Tribal Court to modify or set aside the decision; and
- (7) identify the specific substantive or procedural errors of law or fact in the decision of the Board or hearings officer and the remedy sought.

(b) Within ten (10) business days after the filing of a Petition for Review, the Board or hearings officer shall submit to the Tribal Court the Record as described in §2-5-9. Should the Board or hearings officer fail to do so, the Tribal Court may order the Board or Hearings Officer to comply.

(c) Tribal Court may grant or deny the Petition for Review. The failure to include any of the items described in § 2-5-12(a) may be grounds for denying the Petition for Review. Should the Tribal Court grant the Petition, the Court shall establish a briefing schedule and set a date for a hearing.

§2-5-14 Appeal Record

(a) The appeal record shall provide the sole evidentiary record for the Tribal Court to review the decision of the Board or hearings officer. The record on appeal shall include:

- (1) the Record as described in §2-5-9; and
- (2) all appeal related documents filed with Tribal Court and any additional information requests by the Tribal Court.

(b) If an appeal of an adjudication, the record established in conducting the adjudication. Should the record from the hearing fail to include a recorded transcript, the Tribal Court may refuse to hear the petition for lack of evidence or decide, based on other evidence in the record, to hear the petition without the transcript.

§2-5-15 Scope and Standard of Review

(a) In reviewing the decision of the Board or hearings officer, the Tribal Court shall decide only those issues raised in the Petition for Review and developed within the Record, including all relevant questions of law and fact.

(b) The Tribal Court shall have exclusive jurisdiction to affirm, modify or set aside the decision of the Board of hearings officer; issue prohibitory or mandatory injunctions; issue declaratory judgments; or remand the matter to the tribal agency.

(c) If the Petition seeks review of a tribal agency rulemaking the Tribal Court shall review the action and compel tribal agency action unlawfully withheld or unreasonably delayed or hold unlawful and set aside agency action, findings, and conclusions found to be contrary to tribal or federal law or issued without observance of procedure required by law.

(d) If the Petition seeks review of a decision of a Board or hearings officer reached after a hearing on the record, the Tribal Court shall review the decision and hold unlawful and set aside agency action, findings, and conclusions found to be:

- (1) arbitrary, capricious and an abuse of discretion, unsupported by substantial evidence or otherwise not in accordance with Tribal or federal law;
- (2) contrary to constitutional right, power, privilege or immunity;
- (3) in excess of statutory jurisdiction, authority, or limitations, or short of statutory right;
- (4) without observance of procedure required by law.

(e) The Tribal Court shall render a decision on a petition for review no later than twenty (20) business days after the appeal is filed and shall set a date and time for hearing on the petition for review within the twenty (20) day time limit. The decision of the Tribal Court shall be based solely on those issues properly raised to the Court in the Petition for Review and on the appeal record as a whole.

(f) The decision of the Tribal Court shall be final, subject only to review by the Nez Perce Tribal Court of Appeals.

§2-5-16 Request for Stay

(a) Where a project or activity would be implemented before an appeal decision could be reached, the Court shall consider a written request to stay implementation of the order

or rule pending such decision. The party requesting the stay shall send a copy of the request to any other party to the proceeding. Such request must:

- (1) provide a description of the specific project(s), activity(s), or action(s) to be stopped;
- (2) include specific reasons why the stay should be granted in sufficient detail to permit the Court to evaluate and rule upon the stay request.

(b) Within ten (10) business days of receipt of the request, the Tribal Court shall issue a written decision on a stay to the party requesting the stay and any other appellants or intervenors party involved in the appeal. The decision shall state:

- (1) if the stay is granted, the specific activity(s) to be stopped, duration of the stay and reasons for granting the stay; or
- (2) if the stay is denied, in whole or in part, the reasons for the denial.

(c) Should the Court grant the stay, the Court may require the prevailing party to post a bond, the amount of which shall be established at the Court's discretion.

(d) This section shall not apply to employment related disputes.

CHAPTER 2-6 FORFEITURE

§2-6-1 Definitions

- (a) "Contraband" means any item which is unlawful to possess or produce.
- (b) "Probable cause" exists under this chapter when the prosecutor has substantial objective basis for believing that a piece of property was used in association with an infraction or criminal offense as provided in this code. In determining whether probable cause exists, the prosecutor may take into account all information which a prudent prosecutor would deem relevant to the likelihood that the property was used in such a manner.
- (c) "Proceeds" means any property obtained through the commission of a criminal offense under this code and includes any appreciation in value of such property or any secondary property obtained, or gain realized by the sale or exchange of the original proceeds of a crime.
- (d) "Instrumentality" means any item used in connection with an infraction or criminal offense under this code.
- (e) "Real property instrumentality" means an interest in real property used in connection with a criminal offense under this code.

§2-6-2 Forfeiture Actions

- (a) In addition to any remedy or penalty imposed against any person found to have committed a criminal offense or a civil infraction other than a traffic infraction under this code, the Nez Perce Tribe may bring a forfeiture action against any:
 - (1) property which constitutes contraband, the proceeds, instrumentalities, or real property instrumentalities associated with a criminal offense; or
 - (2) contraband or instrumentality used in connection with a civil infraction, other than a traffic infraction.

- (b) Any action under this chapter shall be civil, remedial and in rem in nature and shall not be deemed to be a penalty for any purpose.

§2-6-3 Seizure

- (a) If a tribal police officer finds or is made aware of evidence that a particular item other than a real property instrumentality or proceeds held in a checking, savings, or other account is subject to forfeiture under this chapter, he shall seize the item. Once seized, the tribal police shall notify the tribal prosecutor of the seizure and hold the item as evidence until forfeiture is declared or a release ordered.
- (b) If a tribal police officer finds or is made aware of evidence that a real property instrumentality or proceeds held in a checking, savings, or other account are subject to forfeiture under this chapter, he shall notify the tribal prosecutor who shall determine whether probable cause exists to seize the item in question.

(c) The tribal prosecutor may file a notice of intention to institute forfeiture proceedings with the clerk of the Court. Within two (2) business days of receipt of the notice, the clerk shall:

- (1) publish notice of the seizure and intent to institute forfeiture proceedings in a newspaper of general circulation in the area where the property is located or seized; and
- (2) if the item to be seized constitutes real property, file a notice of seizure and intent to institute forfeiture proceedings with the appropriate county recorder's office and post a copy upon the property involved; or
- (3) if the item to be seized constitutes proceeds held in a checking, savings or any other account, file a notice of seizure and intent to institute forfeiture proceedings with the bank or any other person having in his possession or control the proceeds to be seized directing such person or bank to freeze the account and requesting copies of the account records.

(d) The notice of seizure and intent to institute forfeiture proceedings shall provide that any interested parties with potential claims to the item in question are required to file a request for hearing within twenty (20) business days of publication of the notice and that failure to do so will be deemed forfeiture by default.

§2-6-4 Forfeiture Determination (revised 6/22/99)

(a) If the Tribal Court determines that an infraction or criminal offense has been committed in relation to an item seized, the prosecutor may file an action for forfeiture. Subject to this section, the proceedings governing forfeiture shall be the same as that prescribed for civil proceedings under this code.

(b) If any interested party with potential claims to the property involved has contacted the Tribal Court within twenty (20) business days after publication of notice of seizure, a forfeiture hearing shall be held before the Court no later than thirty (30) business days after the date of judgment on the underlying infraction or offense. Such party shall have the right at hearing to present evidence and produce witnesses as to why such property should not be forfeited.

(c) There shall be no right to a jury in forfeiture hearings and the burden of proof shall be a preponderance of the evidence. Following the hearing the Tribal Court shall determine whether the property in question shall be forfeited to the Tribal Law Enforcement.

(d) In the event that a forfeiture hearing is not requested by an interested party with potential claims to the property involved, such property shall be forfeited to the Tribal Law Enforcement.

(e) All property forfeited to Tribal Law Enforcement shall be placed into service, destroyed, or sold at auction as per Tribal Law Enforcement guidelines and policies.

CHAPTER 2-7

COLLECTION OF DEBTS

§2-7-1 Definitions

(a) "Garnishee" means an employer, trustee, financial agency or institute, or other person found within the reservation boundaries who has in his possession or control any credits or other personal property belonging to the defendant, or owes any debt to the defendant.

(b) "Homestead" means a dwelling house or the mobile home in which the owner resides or intends to reside, with appurtenant buildings, and the land on which the same are situated and by which the same are surrounded, or improved; or unimproved land owned with the intention of placing a house or mobile home thereon and residing thereon. A mobile home may be exempted under this chapter whether or not it is permanently affixed to the underlying land and whether or not the mobile home is placed upon a lot owned by the mobile home owner. Property included in the homestead must be actually intended or used as a principal home for the owner. (added 6/22/99)

(c) "Owner" means, but is not limited to, a purchaser under a deed of trust, mortgage, or contract.

§2-7-2 Writ of Attachment/Hearing

If within sixty (60) days after entry of a judgment awarding money damages and/or costs against a party or within sixty (60) days after final resolution of an appeal to the appellate court from such a judgment, it is made to appear to the Court that the judgment debtor has not paid the judgment amount in full or commenced making installment payments in a manner agreed to by the parties, or is not current in such payments owed to the creditor, the Court shall upon motion of the judgment creditor, issue an order to the debtor to show cause why a writ of attachment should not issue. Such order shall fix the date and time for hearing, which shall be no sooner than five (5) business days from the issuance of the order. The order shall inform the debtor he may file an affidavit on his behalf with the Court and may appear and present testimony on his behalf at the time of such hearing and if he fails to appear, the writ of attachment shall issue. Following the hearing, the Court may have the property of the judgment debtor attached as security for satisfaction of the judgment.

§2-7-3 Intervening Creditors

Within two (2) business days after issuing the writ of attachment, the court clerk shall publish notice in a newspaper of general circulation in the area where the property is located or seized. Any creditor of the debtor, who, within twenty (20) business days after publication of the notice, shall commence and thereafter diligently prosecute to final judgment, his claim against the debtor, shall share with the attaching creditor in an amount as determined by the Court, the proceeds of debtor's property where there are not sufficient funds to pay all judgments in full against him.

§2-7-4 Execution of Writ

(a) Upon issuing a writ of attachment, the Court shall order the judgment debtor to appear before it and answer under oath regarding all his personal property. The Court shall then determine what property of the judgment debtor is available for execution and order the tribal

police to seize as much of such property as reasonably appears necessary to pay any judgment meeting the standards for payment under this chapter.

(b) Failure of the judgment debtor to appear may be deemed a contempt of court and the Court may proceed without such appearance. Any sale of seized property shall be at public auction conducted by the tribal police after giving at least ten (10) business days public notice posted in at least three conspicuous public places on the reservation. Property shall be sold to the highest bidder who shall make payment for the property at the time of sale. The person conducting the auction such in his discretion if there is inadequate response to the auction or the bidding, and may reschedule such upon giving the required notice. The person conducting the sale shall give a certificate of sale to the purchaser and shall make a return to the Court reciting the details of the sale.

(c) Proceeds of the sale shall first go to satisfy the cost of the sale, second to any unpaid court costs, next to satisfy any portion of a judgment still owing and meeting the standards for payment under this chapter. Any amount remaining after the above has been paid shall be paid over to the debtor.

(d) The Court shall only order seizure and sale of such property of the judgment debtor to satisfy a money judgment the loss of which will not impose an immediate substantial hardship on the judgment debtor's immediate family.

(e) At any time within six (6) months after sale under this section, the judgment debtor may redeem his property from the purchaser by paying the amount such purchaser paid for the property plus eight (8) percent interest, plus any expenses actually incurred by the purchaser, such as taxes and insurance to maintain the property.

§2-7-5 Garnishment

(a) Upon receiving information in writing from the creditor or his attorney of the existence of a garnishee, the tribal police shall serve upon the garnishee, a copy of the writ and notice that any credits or debts which the garnishee owes to the debtor or any property of the debtor which the garnishee has in his possession, are attached to the writ. Upon attachment, the garnishee shall pay or deliver to the police all debts he owes to the debtor or any of the debtor's money in his possession, or any portion thereof sufficient to discharge the claim of the creditor. The police shall issue the garnishee a receipt for any funds or property delivered.

(b) A person who is a garnishee at the time of service upon them of a copy of the writ and notices, shall be liable to the creditor for the amount of any credits or debts which the garnishee owes to the debtor or any property of the debtor which the garnishee has in his possession until the attachment is discharged or any judgment recovered by the creditor is satisfied unless such property is delivered or such debts paid to the Court.

§2-7-6 Writ of Recovery

(a) Whenever the Court has issued a judgment ordering the party to deliver possession of real or personal property to another party and such delivery has not taken place within the time limit prescribed in the judgment, the Court shall upon motion of the aggrieved party, issue an order to the debtor to show cause why a writ of attachment should not issue. Such order shall fix the date and time for hearing, which shall be no sooner than five (5) business days from the issuance of the order. The order shall inform the debtor he may file an affidavit on his

behalf with the Court and may appear and present testimony on his behalf at the time of such hearing and if he fails to appear, the writ of attachment shall issue. Following the hearing, the Court may issue a writ of recovery for the property involved.

(b) The writ shall describe the real or personal property involved in enough detail to enable the Tribal Police to locate such property, and shall authorize a Tribal Police Officer to take possession of specified real or personal property from a wrongful holder and deliver possession to the party indicated on the writ. If real or personal property is within the jurisdiction of the Court, it may enter a judgment divesting the title of any party and vesting it in others and such judgment has the effect of a conveyance executed in due form of law.

§2-7-7 Specific Acts

If a judgment directs a party to perform any specific act and the party fails to comply within the time specified, the Court may direct the act to be done at the cost of the disobedient party by some other person appointed by the Court and the act when so done has like effect as if done by the party. On application of the party entitled to performance, the clerk shall issue a writ of attachment against the property of the disobedient party to compel obedience to the judgment. The Court may also in proper cases adjudge the party in contempt.

§2-7-8 Service of Writ

Service of a writ under this chapter shall be in accordance with service of process as provided in the Rules of Civil Procedure.

§2-7-9 Exempt Property

Any property, wages or other assets which are exempt from execution by federal law and any Indian regalia, relics and family heirlooms, as determined by the tribal court judge, are exempt from execution under this chapter.

§2-7-10 Homestead Exemption

A homestead is automatically protected by exemption, in addition to those exemptions set forth in § 2-7-9. If the homestead exemption is made by a married person from the community property, the property, on the death of either of the spouses, vests in the survivor, subject to no other liability; in other cases, upon the death of the person whose property was selected as a homestead, it shall go to his heirs or devisees, subject to the power of the Tribal Court to assign the same for a limited period to the family of the decedent; but in no case shall it be held liable for the debts of the owner. (added 6/22/99)

CHAPTER 2-8 RULES OF EVIDENCE

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Rule 1 Scope

These rules govern proceedings in the courts of the Nez Perce Tribe to the extent and with the exceptions stated in rule 67.

Rule 2 Purpose and Construction

These rules shall be construed to secure fairness in administration, elimination of unjustifiable expense and delay, and promotion of growth and development of the law of evidence to the end that the truth may be ascertained and proceedings justly determined.

Rule 3 Rulings on Evidence

(a) Effect of Erroneous Ruling. Error may not be predicated upon a ruling which admits or excludes evidence unless a substantial right of the party is affected, and

- (1) Objection. In case the ruling is one admitting evidence a timely objection or motion to strike appears of record, stating the specific ground of objection, if the specific ground was not apparent from the context; or
- (2) Offer of Proof. In case the ruling is one excluding evidence, the substance of the evidence was made known to the Court by offer or was apparent from the context within which questions were asked.

(b) Record of Offer and Ruling. The Court may add any other or further statement which shows the character of the evidence, the form in which it was offered, the objection made, and the ruling thereon. It may direct the making of an offer in question and answer form.

(c) Hearing of Jury. In jury cases, proceedings shall be conducted to the extent practicable, so as to prevent inadmissible evidence from being suggested to the jury by any means, such as making statements or offers of proof or asking questions in the hearing of the jury.

(d) Plain Error. Nothing in this rule precludes taking notice of plain errors affecting substantial rights although they were not brought to the attention of the Court.

Rule 4 Preliminary Questions

(a) Questions of Admissibility Generally. Preliminary questions concerning the qualification of a person to be a witness, the existence of a privilege, or the admissibility of evidence shall be determined by the Court, subject to the provisions of subsection (b). In making its determination it is not bound by the rules of evidence except those with respect to privileges.

(b) Relevancy Conditioned on Fact. When the relevancy of evidence depends upon the fulfillment of a condition of fact, the Court shall admit it upon, or subject to, the introduction of evidence sufficient to support a finding of the fulfillment of the condition.

(c) **Hearing of Jury.** Hearings on the admissibility of confessions shall in all cases be conducted out of the hearing of the jury. Hearings on other preliminary matters shall be so conducted when the interests of justice require, or when an accused is a witness and so requests.

(d) **Testimony by Accused.** The accused does not, by testifying upon a preliminary matter, become subject to cross-examination as to other issues in the case.

(e) **Weight and Credibility.** This rule does not limit the right of a party to introduce before the jury evidence relevant to weight or credibility.

Rule 5 Limited Admissibility

When evidence which is admissible as to one party or for one purpose but not admissible as to another party or for another purpose is admitted, the Court, upon request, shall restrict the evidence to its proper scope and instruct the jury accordingly.

Rule 6 Remainder of or Related Writings or Recorded Statements

When a writing or recorded statement or part thereof is introduced by a party, an adverse party may require the introduction at that time of any other part or any other writing or recorded statement which ought in fairness to be considered contemporaneously with it.

JUDICIAL NOTICE

Rule 7 Judicial Notice of Adjudicative Facts

(a) **Scope of Rule.** The rule governs only judicial notice of adjudicative facts.

(b) **Kinds of Facts.** A judicially noticed fact must be one not subject to reasonable dispute in that it is either:

- (1) generally known with the territorial jurisdiction of the Tribal Court or;
- (2) capable of accurate and ready determination by resort to sources whose accuracy cannot reasonably be questioned.

(c) **When Discretionary.** A court may take judicial notice, whether requested or not.

(d) **When Mandatory.** A court shall take judicial notice if requested by a party and supplied with the necessary information.

(e) **Opportunity to Be Heard.** A party is entitled upon timely request to an opportunity to be heard as to the propriety of taking judicial notice and the tenor of the matter noticed. In the absence of prior notification, the request may be made after judicial notice has been taken.

(f) **Time of Taking Notice.** Judicial notice may be taken at any stage of the proceeding.

(g) **Instructing Jury.** In a civil action or proceeding, the Court shall instruct the jury to accept as conclusive any fact judicially noticed. In a criminal case, the Court shall instruct the jury that it may, but is not required to, accept as conclusive any fact judicially noticed.

PRESUMPTIONS IN CIVIL ACTIONS AND PROCEEDINGS

Rule 8 Presumptions in General in Civil Actions and Proceedings

In all civil actions and proceedings, a presumption imposes on the party against whom it is directed the burden of going forward with evidence to rebut or meet the presumption, but does not shift to such party the burden of proof in the sense of the risk of nonpersuasion, which remains throughout the trial upon the party on whom it was originally cast.

RELEVANCY AND ITS LIMITS

Rule 9 Definition of "Relevant Evidence"

"Relevant evidence" means evidence having any tendency to make the existence of any fact that is of consequence to the determination of the action more probable or less probable than it would be without the evidence.

Rule 10 Relevant Evidence Generally Admissible; Irrelevant Evidence Inadmissible

All relevant evidence is admissible, except as otherwise provided by these rules. Evidence which is not relevant is not admissible.

Rule 11 Exclusion of Relevant evidence on Grounds of Prejudice, Confusion, or Waste of Time

Although relevant, evidence may be excluded if its probative value is substantially outweighed by the danger of unfair prejudice, confusion of the issues, or misleading the jury, or by consideration of undue delay, waste of time, or needless presentation of cumulative evidence.

Rule 12 Character Evidence Not Admissible to Prove Conduct; Exceptions; Other Crimes

(a) Character Evidence Generally. Evidence of a person's character or a trait of character is not admissible for the purpose of proving action in conformity therewith on a particular occasion, except:

- (1) Character of Accused. Evidence of a pertinent trait of character offered by an accused, or by the prosecution to rebut the same;
- (2) Character of Victim. Evidence of a pertinent trait of character of the victim of the crime offered by an accused, or by the prosecution to rebut the same, or evidence of a character trait of peacefulness of the victim offered by the prosecution in a homicide case to rebut evidence that the victim was the first aggressor;
- (3) Character of Witness. Evidence of the character of a witness, as provided in rules 35, 36, and 37.

(b) Other Crimes, Wrongs, or Acts. Evidence of other crimes wrongs, or acts is not admissible to prove the character of a person in order to show action in conformity therewith. It may, however, be admissible for other purposes, such as proof of motive, opportunity, intent, preparation, plan, knowledge, identity, or absence of mistake or accident, provided that upon request by the accused, the prosecution in a criminal case shall provide reasonable notice in

advance of trial, or during trial if the Court excuses pretrial notice on good cause shown, of the general nature of any such evidence it intends to introduce at trial.

Rule 13 Methods of Proving Character

(a) Reputation or Opinion. In all cases in which evidence of character or a trait of character of a person is admissible, proof may be made by testimony as to reputation or by testimony in the form of an opinion. On cross-examination, inquiry is allowable into relevant specific instances of conduct.

(b) Specific Instances of Conduct. In cases in which character or a trait of character of a person is an essential element of a charge, claim or defense, proof may also be made of specific instances of that person's conduct.

Rule 14 Habit: Routine Practice

Evidence of the habit of a person or of the routine practice of an organization, whether corroborated or not and regardless of the presence of eyewitnesses, is relevant to prove that the conduct of the person or organization on a particular occasion was in conformity with the habit or routine practice.

Rule 15 Subsequent Remedial Measures

When, after an event, measures are taken which, if taken previously, would have made the event less likely to occur, evidence of the subsequent measures is not admissible to prove negligence or culpable conduct in connection with the event. This rule does not require the exclusion of evidence of subsequent measures when offered for another purpose, such as proving ownership, control, or feasibility of precautionary measures, if controverted, or impeachment.

Rule 16 Compromise and Offers to Compromise

Evidence of (a) furnishing or offering or promising to furnish, or (b) accepting or offering or promising to accept, a valuable consideration in compromising or attempting to compromise a claim which was disputed as to either validity or amount, is not admissible to prove liability for or invalidity of the claim or its amount. Evidence of conduct or statements made in compromise negotiations is likewise not admissible. This rule does not require the exclusion of any evidence otherwise discoverable merely because it is presented in the course of compromise negotiations. This rule also does not require exclusion when the evidence is offered for another purpose, such as proving bias or prejudice of a witness, negating a contention of undue delay, or proving an effort to obstruct a criminal investigation or prosecution.

Rule 17 Payment of Medical and Similar Expenses

Evidence of furnishing or offering or promising to pay medical, hospital, or similar expenses occasioned by an injury is not admissible to prove liability for the injury.

Rule 18 Inadmissibility of Pleas, Plea Discussions, and Related Statements

(a) Except as otherwise provided in this rule, evidence of the following is not, in any civil or criminal proceeding, admissible against the defendant who made the plea or was a participant in the plea discussions:

- (1) a plea of guilty which was later withdrawn;
 - (2) any statement made in the course of any proceedings under rule 11 of the Rules of Criminal Procedure or comparable tribal, state or federal procedure regarding a guilty plea; or
 - (3) any statement made in the course of plea discussions with the tribal prosecutor which do not result in a plea of guilty or which result in a plea of guilty later withdrawn.
- (b) However, such a statement is admissible:
- (1) in any proceeding wherein another statement made in the course of the same plea or plea discussions has been introduced and the statement ought in fairness be considered contemporaneously with it; or
 - (2) in a criminal proceeding for perjury or false statement if the statement was made by the defendant under oath and on the record.

Rule 19 Liability Insurance

Evidence that a person was or was not insured against liability is not admissible upon the issue whether the person acted negligently or otherwise wrongfully. This rule does not require the exclusion of evidence of insurance against liability when offered for another purpose, such as proof of agency, ownership, or control, or bias or prejudice of a witness.

Rule 20 Sex Offense Cases; Relevance of Victim's Past Behavior

(a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, in a criminal case in which a person is accused of rape, forcible sexual penetration with a foreign object, unlawful sexual intercourse, sexual assault or indecent exposure, reputation or opinion evidence of the past sexual behavior of an alleged victim of such offense is not admissible.

(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, in a criminal case in which a person is accused of rape, forcible sexual penetration with a foreign object, unlawful sexual intercourse, sexual assault or indecent exposure, evidence of a victim's past sexual behavior other than reputation or opinion evidence is also not admissible, unless such evidence other than reputation or opinion evidence is:

- (1) admitted in accordance with subsections (c)(1) and (c)(2);
- (2) admitted in accordance with subsection (c) and is evidence of:
 - (A) past sexual behavior with persons other than the accused, offered by the accused upon the issue of whether the accused was or was not, with respect to the alleged victim, the source of semen or injury; or
 - (B) past sexual behavior with the accused and is offered by the accused upon the issue of whether the alleged victim consented to the sexual behavior with respect to which such offense is alleged.

(c)

- (1) If the person accused of committing rape, forcible sexual penetration with a foreign object, unlawful sexual intercourse, sexual assault or indecent exposure intends to offer under subsection (b) evidence of specific instances of the alleged victim's past sexual behavior, the accused shall make a written motion to offer such evidence not later than fifteen (15) days before the date on which the trial in which such evidence is to be offered is scheduled to begin, except that the Court may allow the motion to be made at a later date, including during trial, if the Court determines either that the evidence is newly discovered and could not have been obtained earlier through the exercise of due diligence or that the issue to which such evidence relates has newly arisen in the case. Any motion made under this subsection shall be served on all other parties and on the alleged victim.
- (2) The motion described in subsection (c)(1) shall be accompanied by a written offer of proof. If the Court determines that the offer of proof contains evidence described in subsection (b), the Court shall order a hearing in chambers to determine if such evidence is admissible. At such hearing the parties may call witnesses, including the alleged victim, if the relevancy of the evidence which the accused seeks to offer in the hearing in chambers or at a subsequent hearing in chambers scheduled for such purpose, shall accept evidence on the issue of whether such condition of fact is fulfilled and shall determine such issue.
- (3) If the Court determines on the basis of the hearing described in subsection (c)(2) that the evidence which the accused seeks to offer is relevant and that the probative value of such evidence outweighs the danger of unfair prejudice, such evidence shall be admissible in the trial to the extent an order made by the Court specifies evidence which may be offered and areas with respect to which the alleged victim may be examined or cross-examined.

(d) For purposes of this rule, the term "past sexual behavior" means sexual behavior other than the sexual behavior with respect to which an offense of rape, forcible sexual penetration with a foreign object, unlawful sexual intercourse, sexual assault or indecent exposure is alleged.

PRIVILEGES

Rule 21 Claim of Privilege

An objection that information is privilege must be made by the person seeking to have such information excluded from being presented as evidence. If both privileged and nonprivileged information is in the same testimony, the Court may exercise the privileged matter and allow presentation of the remaining information.

Rule 22 Waiver of Privilege

Privilege can be waived voluntarily by disclosing information or consenting to disclosure

of any part of privileged information to a nonprivileged source. This rule does not apply if the disclosure itself is a privileged communication.

Rule 23 Self-Incrimination

Every natural person has a privilege to refuse to disclose in court proceedings or to a public official of the tribe or any government agency or division, any matter that will incriminate him.

Rule 24 Advocate-Client Privilege

(a) A client has a privilege to refuse to disclose and to prevent any other person from disclosing a confidential communication made for the purpose of receiving professional or other legal services.

(b) The privilege provided by this rule is not available:

- (1) if the services of the advocate were obtained to enable or aid anyone to commit or plan to commit what the client knew or reasonably should have known to be a crime or a fraud;
- (2) if the communications are relevant to an issue between parties who claim the same deceased client;
- (3) if the communications are relevant to prove breach of duty by an advocate or client;
- (4) if the documents at issue were attested to by the advocate; or
- (5) when a communication relevant to the matter and of common interest between or among two or more clients is made by any of them to a lawyer retained or consulted in common when offered in an action between or among any of the clients.

Rule 25 Diagnosis or Treatment

(a) A patient has a privilege to refuse to disclose and to prevent other persons from disclosing a confidential communication made for purposes of diagnosis or treatment of his physical, mental or emotional condition including alcohol or drug addiction among himself, his physician or psychotherapist and persons who are participating in the diagnosis or treatment under the direction of the physician or psychotherapist.

(b) No privilege shall be available under this rule:

- (1) for proceedings to decide appointments of a guardian or conservator for a patient for mental illness or to hospitalize the patient for mental illness;
- (2) if the Court orders an examination of the physical, mental or emotional condition of a patient and the communication is made in the course of such examination with respect to the particular purpose for which the examination is ordered unless the Court orders otherwise;

- (3) if the physical, mental or emotional condition of the patient is an element of his claim or defense or, after the patient's death, in any proceeding in which any party relies upon the condition as an element of his claim or defense; or
- (4) in a trial or proceeding as to a communication relevant to an issue concerning the physical, mental or emotional condition of or injury to a child, or concerning the welfare of a child including, but not limited to the abuse, abandonment or neglect of a child.

Rule 26 Husband-Wife Privilege

(a) A party has a privilege to prevent testimony as to any confidential communication between the party and his or her spouse made during the marriage.

(b) No privilege shall be available under this rule:

- (1) in a trial or proceeding as to a communication relevant to an issue concerning the physical, mental or emotional condition of or injury to a child, or concerning the welfare of a child including, but not limited to the abuse, abandonment or neglect of a child;
- (2) in a criminal action or proceeding in which one spouse is charged with a crime against the person or property of:
 - (A) the other spouse;
 - (B) a person residing in the household of either spouse; or
 - (C) a third person committed in the course of committing a crime against the other spouse or a person residing in the household of either spouse.

Rule 27 Religious Privilege

A person has a privilege to refuse to disclose and prevent others from disclosing a confidential communication made by the person to a recognized religious or spiritual leader, counselor or advisor in the course of his capacity as such leader, counselor or advisor.

Rule 28 Public Officer Privilege

A public officer acting in his capacity as such may claim privilege limited to official information communicated to him in an official confidence.

WITNESSES

Rule 29 General Rule of Competency

Every person is competent to be a witness except as otherwise provided in these rules.

Rule 30 Lack of Personal Knowledge

A witness may not testify to a matter unless evidence is introduced sufficient to support a finding that the witness has personal knowledge of the matter. Evidence to prove personal knowledge may, but need not, consist of the witness' own testimony. This rule is subject to the provisions of rule 46, relating to opinion testimony by expert witnesses.

Rule 31 Oath or Affirmation

Before testifying, every witness shall be required to declare that the witness will testify truthfully, by oath or affirmation administered in a form calculated to awaken the witness' conscience and impress the witness' mind with the duty to do so.

Rule 32 Interpreters

An interpreter is subject to the provisions of these rules relating to qualification as an expert and the administration of an oath or affirmation to make a true translation.

Rule 33 Competency of Judge as Witness

The judge presiding at the trial may not testify in that trial as a witness. No objection need be made in order to preserve the point.

Rule 34 Competency of Juror as Witness

(a) At the Trial. A member of the jury may not testify as a witness before that jury in the trial of the case in which the juror is sitting. If the juror is called so to testify, the opposing party shall be afforded an opportunity to object out of the presence of the jury.

(b) Inquiry into Validity of Verdict or Indictment. Upon an inquiry into the validity of a verdict or indictment, a juror may not testify as to any matter or statement occurring during the course of the jury's deliberations or to the effect of anything upon that or any other juror's mind or emotions as influencing the juror to assent to or dissent from the verdict or indictment or concerning the juror's mental processes in connection therewith, except that a juror may testify on the question whether extraneous prejudicial information was improperly brought to the jury's attention or whether any outside influence was improperly brought to bear upon any juror. Nor may a juror's affidavit or evidence of any statement by the juror concerning a matter about which the juror would be precluded from testifying be received for these purposes.

Rule 35 Who May Impeach

The credibility of a witness may be attacked by any party, including the party calling the witness.

Rule 36 Evidence of Character and Conduct of Witness

(a) Opinion and Reputation Evidence of Character. The credibility of a witness may be attacked or supported by evidence in the form of opinion or reputation, but subject to these limitations:

- (1) the evidence may refer only to character for truthfulness or untruthfulness; and

- (2) evidence of truthful character is admissible only after the character of the witness for truthfulness has been attacked by opinion or reputation evidence or otherwise.

(b) **Specific Instances of Conduct.** Specific instances of the conduct of a witness, for the purpose of attacking or supporting the witness' credibility, other than conviction of crime as provided in rule 37, may not be proved by extrinsic evidence. They may, however, in the discretion of the Court, if probative of truthfulness or untruthfulness, be inquired into on cross-examination of the witness:

- (1) concerning the witness' character for truthfulness or untruthfulness; or
- (2) concerning the character for truthfulness or untruthfulness of another witness as to the character the witness being cross-examined has testified.

The giving of testimony, whether by an accused or by any other witness, does not operate as a waiver of the accused's or the witness' privilege against self-incrimination when examined with respect to matters which relate only to credibility.

Rule 37 Impeachment by Evidence of Conviction of Crime

- (a) **General Rule.** For the purpose of attacking the credibility of a witness:

- (1) evidence that a witness other than an accused has been convicted of a crime shall be admitted, subject to rule 11, if the Court determines that the probative value of admitting this evidence outweighs its prejudicial effect to the accused; and evidence that an accused has been convicted of such a crime shall be admitted if the Court determines that the probative value of admitting this evidence outweighs its prejudicial effect to the accused; or
- (2) evidence that any witness has been convicted of a crime shall be admitted if it involved dishonesty or false statement, regardless of the punishment.

(b) **Time Limit.** Evidence of a conviction under this rule is not admissible if a period of more than ten (10) years has elapsed since the date of the conviction or of the release of the witness from the confinement imposed for that conviction, whichever is the later date, unless the Court determines, in the interests of justice, that the probative value of the conviction supported by specific facts and circumstances substantially outweighs its prejudicial effect. However, evidence of a conviction more than ten (10) years old as calculated herein, is not admissible unless the proponent gives to the adverse party sufficient advance written notice of intent to use such evidence to provide the adverse party with a fair opportunity to contest the use of such evidence.

(c) **Effect of Pardon, Annulment, or Certificate of Rehabilitation.** Evidence of a conviction is not admissible under this rule if:

- (1) the conviction has been the subject of a pardon, annulment, certificate of rehabilitation, or other equivalent procedure based on a finding of the rehabilitation of the person convicted, and that person has not been convicted of a subsequent crime; or

- (2) the conviction has been the subject of a pardon, annulment, or other equivalent procedure based on a finding of innocence.

(d) **Juvenile Adjudications.** Evidence of juvenile adjudication is generally not admissible under this rule. The Court may, however, in a criminal case allow evidence of a juvenile adjudication of a witness other than the accused if conviction of the offense would be admissible to attack the credibility of an adult and the Court is satisfied that admission in evidence is necessary for a fair determination of the issue of guilt or innocence.

(e) **Pendency of Appeal.** The pendency of an appeal therefrom does not render evidence of a conviction inadmissible. Evidence of the pendency of an appeal is admissible.

Rule 38 Religious Beliefs or Opinions

Evidence of the beliefs or opinions of a witness on matters of religion is not admissible for the purpose of showing that by reason of their nature the witness' credibility is impaired or enhanced.

Rule 39 Mode and Order of Interrogation and Presentation

(a) **Control by Court.** The Court shall exercise reasonable control over the mode and order of interrogating witnesses and presenting evidence so as to:

- (1) make the interrogation and presentation effective for the ascertainment of the truth;
- (2) avoid needless consumption of time; and
- (3) protect witnesses from harassment or undue embarrassment.

(b) **Scope of Cross-Examination.** Cross-examination should be limited to the subject matter of the direct examination and matters affecting the credibility of the witness. The Court may, in the exercise of discretion, permit inquiry into additional matters as if on direct examination.

(c) **Leading Questions.** Leading questions should not be used on the direct examination of a witness except as may be necessary to develop the witness' testimony. Ordinarily leading questions should be permitted on cross-examination. When a party calls a hostile witness, an adverse party, or a witness identified with an adverse party, interrogation may be by leading questions.

Rule 40 Writing Used to Refresh Memory

If a witness uses a writing to refresh memory for the purpose of testifying, either:

- (a) while testifying; or
- (b) before testifying, if the Court in its discretion determines it is necessary in the interests of justice, an adverse party is entitled to have the writing produced at the hearing, to inspect it, to cross-examine the witness thereon, and to introduce in evidence those portions which relate to the testimony of the witness. If it is claimed that the writing contains matters not

related to the subject matter of the testimony the Court shall examine the writing in camera, excise any portions not so related, and order delivery of the remainder to the party entitled thereto. Any portion withheld over objections shall be preserved and made available to the appellate court in the event of an appeal. If a writing is not produced or delivered pursuant to order under this rule, the Court shall make any order justice requires, except that in criminal cases when the prosecution elects not to comply, the order shall be one striking the testimony or, if the Court in its discretion determines that the interests of justice so require, declaring a mistrial.

Rule 41 Prior Statements of Witnesses

(a) Examining Witness Concerning Prior Statement. In examining a witness concerning a prior statement made by the witness, whether written or not, the statement need not be shown nor its contents disclosed to the witness at that time, but on request the same shall be shown or disclosed to opposing counsel.

(b) Extrinsic Evidence of Prior Inconsistent Statement of Witness. Extrinsic evidence of a prior inconsistent statement by a witness is not admissible unless the witness is afforded an opportunity to explain or deny the same and the opposite party is afforded an opportunity to interrogate the witness thereon, or the interests of justice otherwise require. This provision does not apply to admissions of a party-opponent as defined in rule 50(d)(2).

Rule 42 Calling and Interrogation of Witnesses by Court

(a) Calling by Court. The Court may, on its own motion or at the suggestion of a party, call witnesses, and all parties are entitled to cross-examine witnesses thus called.

(b) Interrogation by Court. The Court may interrogate witnesses, whether called by itself or by a party.

(c) Objections. Objections to the calling of witnesses by the Court or to interrogation by it may be made at the time or at the next available opportunity when the jury is not present.

Rule 43 Exclusion of Witnesses

At the request of a party the Court shall order witnesses excluded so that they cannot hear the testimony of other witnesses, and it may make the order of its own motion. This rule does not authorize exclusion of:

- (a) a party who is a natural person;
- (b) an officer or employee of a party which is not a natural person designated as its representative by its attorney; or
- (c) a person whose presence is shown by a party to be essential to the presentation of the party's cause.

OPINIONS AND EXPERT TESTIMONY

Rule 44 Opinion Testimony by Lay Witnesses

If the witness is not testifying as an expert, the witness' testimony in the form of opinions or inferences is limited to those opinions or inferences which are:

- (a) rationally based on the perception of the witness; and
- (b) helpful to a clear understanding of the witness' testimony or the determination of a fact in issue.

Rule 45 Testimony by Experts

If scientific, technical, or other specialized knowledge will assist the trier of fact to understand the evidence or to determine a fact in issue, a witness qualified as an expert by knowledge, skill, experience, training, or education, may testify thereto in the form of an opinion or otherwise.

Rule 46 Bases of Opinion Testimony by Experts

The facts or data in the particular case upon which an expert bases an opinion or inference may be those perceived by or made known to the expert at or before the hearing. If of a type reasonably relied upon by experts in the particular field in forming opinions or inferences upon the subject, the facts or data need not be admissible in evidence.

Rule 47 Opinion on Ultimate Issue

(a) Except as provided in subsection (b), testimony in the form of an opinion or inference otherwise admissible is not objectionable because it embraces an ultimate issue to be decided by the trier of fact.

(b) No expert witness testifying with respect to the mental state or condition of a defendant in a criminal case may state an opinion or inference as to whether the defendant did or did not have the mental state or condition constituting an element of the crime charged or of a defense thereto. Such ultimate issues are matters for the trier of fact alone.

Rule 48 Disclosure of Facts or Data Underlying Expert Opinion

The expert may testify in terms of opinion or inference and give reasons therefor without prior disclosure of the underlying facts or data, unless the Court requires otherwise. The expert may in any event be required to disclose the underlying facts or data on cross-examination.

Rule 49 Court Appointed Experts

(a) Appointment. The Court may on its own motion or on the motion of any party enter an order to show cause why expert witnesses should not be appointed and may request the parties to submit nominations. The Court may appoint any expert witnesses agreed upon by the parties and may appoint expert witnesses of its own selection. An expert witness shall not be appointed by the Court unless the witness consents to act. A witness so appointed shall be informed of the witness' duties by the Court in writing, a copy of which shall be filed with the clerk, or at a conference in which the parties shall have opportunity to participate. A witness so appointed shall advise the parties of the witness' findings, if any; the witness' deposition may be taken by any party; and the witness may be called to testify by the Court or any party. The witness shall be subject to cross-examination by each party, including a party calling the witness.

(b) Compensation. Expert witnesses so appointed are entitled to reasonable compensation in whatever sum the Court may allow. The compensation thus fixed may be

payable from any funds available to the Court for this purpose.

(c) Disclosure of Appointment. In the exercise of its discretion, the Court may authorize disclosure to the jury of the fact that the Court appointed the expert witness.

(d) Parties' Experts of Own Selection. Nothing in this rule limits the parties in calling expert witnesses of their own selection.

HEARSAY

Rule 50 Definitions

The following definitions apply under this article:

- (a) "Statement" is:
 - (1) an oral or written assertion; or
 - (2) nonverbal conduct of a person, if it is intended by the person as an assertion.
- (b) "Declarant" is a person who makes a statement.
- (c) "Hearsay" is a statement, other than one made by the declarant while testifying at the trial or hearing, offered in evidence to prove the truth of the matter asserted.
- (d) "Statements Which Are Not Hearsay" - statement is not hearsay if:
 - (1) Prior Statements by Witness. The declarant testifies at the trial or hearing and is subject to cross-examination concerning the statement, and the statement is:
 - (A) inconsistent with the declarant's testimony, and was given under oath subject to the penalty of perjury at a trial, hearing, or other proceeding, or in a deposition;
 - (B) consistent with the declarant's testimony and is offered to rebut an express or implied charge against the declarant of recent fabrication or improper influence or motive;
 - (C) one of identification of a person made after perceiving the person.
 - (2) Admission by Party-Opponent. The statement is offered against a party and is:
 - (A) the party's own statement in either an individual or a representative capacity;
 - (B) a statement of which the party has manifested an adoption or belief in its truth;
 - (C) a statement by a person authorized by the party to make a statement concerning the subject;

- (D) a statement by the party's agent or servant concerning a matter within the scope of the agency or employment, made during the existence of the relationship; or
- (E) a statement by a coconspirator of a party during the course and in furtherance of the conspiracy.

Rule 51 Hearsay Rule

Hearsay is not admissible except as provided by these rules.

Rule 52 Hearsay Exceptions; Availability of Declarant Immaterial

The following are not excluded by the hearsay rule, even though the declarant is available as a witness:

- (a) **Present Sense Impression.** A statement describing or explaining an event or condition made while the declarant was perceiving the event or condition, or immediately thereafter.
- (b) **Excited Utterance.** A statement relating to a startling event or condition made while the declarant was under the stress of excitement caused by the event or condition.
- (c) **Then Existing Mental, Emotional, or Physical Condition.** A statement of the declarant's then existing state of mind, emotion, sensation, or physical condition (such as intent, plan, motive, design, mental feeling, pain, and bodily health), but not including a statement of memory or belief to prove the fact remembered or believed unless it relates to the execution, revocation, identification, or terms of declarant's will.
- (d) **Statements for Purposes of Medical Diagnosis or Treatment.** Statements made for purposes of medical diagnosis or treatment and describing medical history, or past or present symptoms, pain, or sensations, or the inception or general character of the cause or external source thereof insofar as reasonably pertinent to diagnosis or treatment.
- (e) **Recorded Recollection.** A memorandum or record concerning a matter about which a witness once had knowledge but now has insufficient recollection to enable the witness to testify fully and accurately, shown to have been made or adopted by the witness when the matter was fresh in the witness' memory and to reflect that knowledge correctly. If admitted, the memorandum or record may be read into evidence but may not itself be received as an exhibit unless offered by an adverse party.
- (f) **Records of Regularly Conducted Activity.** A memorandum, report, record, or data compilation, in any form, of acts, events, conditions, opinions, or diagnoses, made at or near the time by, or from information transmitted by, a person with knowledge, if kept in the course of a regularly conducted business activity, and if it was the regular practice of that business activity to make the memorandum, report, record, or data compilation, all as shown by the testimony of the custodian or other qualified witness, unless the source of information or the method or circumstances of preparation indicate lack of trustworthiness. The term "business" as used in this subsection included business, institution, association, profession, occupation, and calling of every kind, whether or not conducted for profit.

(g) Absence of Entry in Records Kept in Accordance With the Provisions of subsection (f). Evidence that a matter is not included in the memoranda reports, records, or data compilations, in any form, kept in accordance with the provisions of subsection (f), to prove the nonoccurrence or nonexistence of the matter, if the matter was of a kind of which a memorandum, report, record, or data compilation was regularly made and preserved, unless the sources of information or other circumstances indicate lack of trustworthiness.

(h) Public Records and Reports. Records, reports, statements, or data compilations, in any form, of public offices or agencies, setting forth:

- (1) the activities of the office or agency;
- (2) matters observed pursuant to duty imposed by law as to which matters there was a duty to report, excluding, however, in criminal cases matters observed by tribal police officers and other law enforcement personnel; or
- (3) in civil actions and proceedings and against the tribe in criminal cases, factual findings resulting from an investigation made pursuant to authority granted by law, unless the sources of information or other circumstances indicate lack of trustworthiness.

(i) Records of Vital Statistics. Records or data compilations, in any form, of births, fetal deaths, deaths, or marriages, if the report thereof was made to a public office pursuant to requirements of law.

(j) Absence of Public Record or Entry. To prove the absence of a record, report, statement, or data compilation, in any form, or the statement, or data compilation, in any form, was regularly made and preserved by a public office or agency, evidence in the form of a certification in accordance with rule 57, or testimony, that diligent search failed to disclose the record, report, statement, or data compilation, or entry.

(k) Records of Religious Organizations. Statements of births, marriages, divorces, deaths, legitimacy, ancestry, relationship by blood or marriage, or other similar facts of personal or family history, contained in a regularly kept record of a religious organization.

(l) Marriage, Baptismal, and Similar Certificates. Statements of fact contained in a certificate that the maker performed a marriage or other ceremony or administered a sacrament, made by a clergyman, public official, or other person authorized by the rules or practices of a religious organization or by law to perform the act certified, and purporting to have been issued at the time of the act or within a reasonable time thereafter.

(m) Family Records. Statements of fact concerning personal or family history contained in family Bibles, genealogies, charts, engravings on rings, inscriptions on family portraits, engravings on urns, crypts, or tombstones, or the like.

(n) Records of Documents Affecting an Interest in Property. The record of a document purporting to establish or affect an interest in property, as proof of the content of the original recorded document and its execution and delivery by each person by whom it purports to have been executed, if the record is a record of a public office and an applicable statute authorizes the recording of documents of that kind in that office.

(o) **Statements in Documents Affecting an Interest in Property.** A statement contained in a document purporting to establish or affect an interest in property if the matter stated was relevant to the purpose of the document, unless dealings with the property since the document was made have been inconsistent with the truth of the statement or the purport of the document.

(p) **Statements in Ancient Documents.** Statements in a document in existence twenty (20) years or more the authenticity of which is established.

(q) **Market Reports, Commercial Publications.** Market quotations, tabulations, lists, directories, or other published compilations generally used and relied upon by the public or by persons in particular occupations.

(r) **Learned Treatises.** To the extent called to the attention of an expert witness upon cross-examination or relied upon by the expert witness in direct examination, statements contained in published treatises, periodicals, or pamphlets on a subject of history, medicine, or other science or art, established as a reliable authority by the testimony or admission of the witness or by other expert testimony or by judicial notice. If admitted, the statements may be read into evidence but may not be received as exhibits.

(s) **Reputation Concerning Personal or Family History.** Reputation among members of a person's family by blood, adoption, or marriage, or among a person's associates, or in the community, concerning a person's birth, adoption, marriage, divorce, death, legitimacy, relationship by blood, adoption, or marriage, ancestry, or other similar fact of personal or family history.

(t) **Reputation Concerning Boundaries or General History.** Reputation in a community, arising before the controversy, as to boundaries of or customs affecting lands in the community, and reputation as to events of general history important to the community or State, Indian reservation or nation in which located.

(u) **Reputation as to Character.** Reputation of a person's character among associates or in the community.

(v) **Judgment of Previous Conviction.** Evidence of a final judgment, entered after a trial or upon a plea of guilty, adjudging a person guilty of a crime, to prove any fact essential to sustain the judgment, but not including, when offered by the tribe in a criminal prosecution for purposes other than impeachment, judgments against persons other than the accused. The pendency of an appeal may be shown but does not affect admissibility.

(w) **Judgment as to Personal, Family, or General History, or Boundaries.** Judgments as proof of matters of personal, family or general history, or boundaries, essential to the judgment, if the same would be provable by evidence of reputation.

(x) **Other Exceptions.** A statement not specifically covered by any of the foregoing exceptions but having equivalent circumstantial guarantees of trustworthiness, if the Court determines that:

- (1) the statement is offered as evidence of a material fact;

- (2) the statement is more probative on the point for which it is offered than any other evidence which the proponent can procure through reasonable efforts; and
- (3) the general purposes of these rules and the interest of justice will best be served by admission of the statement into evidence.

However, a statement may not be admitted under this exception unless the proponent of it makes known to the adverse party sufficiently in advance of the trial or hearing to provide the adverse party with a fair opportunity to prepare to meet it, the proponent's intention to offer the statement and the particulars of it, including the name and address of the declarant.

Rule 53 Hearsay Exceptions; Declarant Unavailable

(a) Definition of Unavailability. "Unavailability as a witness" includes situations in which the declarant:

- (1) is exempted by ruling of the Court on the ground of privilege from testifying concerning the subject matter of the declarant's statement;
- (2) persists in refusing to testify concerning the subject matter of the declarant's statement despite an order of the Court to do so;
- (3) testifies to a lack of memory of the subject matter of the declarant's statement;
- (4) is unable to be present or to testify at the hearing because of death or then existing physical or mental illness or infirmity; or
- (5) is absent from the hearing and the proponent of a statement has been unable to procure the declarant's attendance (or in the case of a hearsay exception under subsection (b)(2), (3), or (4), the declarant's attendance or testimony) by process or other reasonable means.

A declarant is not unavailable as a witness if exemption, refusal, claim of lack of memory, inability, or absence is due to the procurement or wrongdoing of the proponent of a statement for the purpose of preventing the witness from attending or testifying.

(b) Hearsay Exceptions. The following are not excluded by the hearsay rule if the declarant is unavailable as a witness:

- (1) Former Testimony. Testimony given as a witness at another hearing of the same or a different proceeding, or in a deposition taken in compliance with law in the course of the same or another proceeding, if the party against whom the testimony is now offered, or, in a civil action or proceeding, a predecessor in interest, had an opportunity and similar motive to develop the testimony by direct, cross, or redirect examination.
- (2) Statement Under Belief of Impending Death. In a prosecution for homicide or in a civil action or proceeding, a statement made by a declarant while believing that the declarant's death was imminent,

concerning the cause or circumstances of what the declarant believed to be impending death.

- (3) **Statement Against Interest.** A statement which was at the time of its making so far contrary to the declarant's pecuniary or proprietary interest, or so far tended to subject the declarant to civil or criminal liability, or to render invalid a claim by the declarant against another, that a reasonable person in the declarant's position would not have made the statement unless believing it to be true. A statement tending to expose the declarant to criminal liability and offered to exculpate the accused is not admissible unless corroborating circumstances clearly indicate the trustworthiness of the statement.
- (4) **Statement of Personal or Family History.**
 - (A) A statement concerning the declarant's own birth, adoption, marriage, divorce, legitimacy, relationship by blood, adoption, or marriage, ancestry, or other similar fact of personal or family history, even though declarant had no means of acquiring personal knowledge of the matter stated; or
 - (B) a statement concerning the foregoing matters, and death also, of another person, if the declarant was related to the other by blood, adoption, or marriage or was so intimately associated with the other's family as to be likely to have accurate information concerning the matter declared.
- (5) **Other Exceptions.** A statement not specifically covered by any of the foregoing exceptions but having equivalent circumstantial guarantees of trustworthiness, if the Court determines that:
 - (A) the statement is offered as evidence of a material fact;
 - (B) the statement is more probative on the point for which it is offered than any other evidence which the proponent can procure through reasonable efforts; and
 - (C) the general purposes of these rules and the interests of justice will best be served by admission of the statement into evidence.

However, a statement may not be admitted under this exception unless the proponent of it makes known to the adverse party sufficiently in advance of the trial or hearing to provide the adverse party with a fair opportunity to prepare to meet it, the proponent's intention to offer the statement and the particulars of it, including the name and address of the declarant.

Rule 54 Hearsay Within Hearsay

Hearsay included within hearsay is not excluded under the hearsay rule if each part of the combined statements conforms with an exception to the hearsay rule provided in these rules.

Rule 55 Attacking and Supporting Credibility of Declarant

When a hearsay statement, or a statement defined in rule 50(d)(2)(C), (D), or (E), has been admitted in evidence, the credibility of the declarant may be attacked, and if attacked may be supported, by any evidence which would be admissible for those purposes if the declarant had testified as a witness. Evidence of a statement or conduct by the declarant at any time, inconsistent with the declarant's hearsay statement, is not subject to any requirement that the declarant may have been afforded an opportunity to deny or explain. If the party against whom a hearsay statement has been admitted calls the declarant as a witness, the party is entitled to examine the declarant on the statement as if under cross-examination.

AUTHENTICATION AND IDENTIFICATION

Rule 56 Requirement of Authentication or Identification

(a) General Provision. The requirement of authentication or identification as a condition precedent to admissibility is satisfied by evidence sufficient to support a finding that the matter in question is what the proponent claims.

(b) Illustrations. By way of illustration only, and not by way of limitation, the following are examples of authentication or identification conforming with the requirements of this rule:

- (1) Testimony of Witness With Knowledge. Testimony that a matter is what it is claimed to be.
- (2) Nonexpert Opinion on Handwriting. Nonexpert opinion as to the genuineness of handwriting, based upon familiarity not acquired for purposes of the litigation.
- (3) Comparison by Trier or Expert Witness. Comparison by the trier of fact or by expert witnesses with specimens which have been authenticated.
- (4) Distinctive Characteristics and the Like. Appearance, contents, substance, internal patterns, or other distinctive characteristics, taken in conjunction with circumstances.
- (5) Voice Identification. Identification of a voice, whether heard firsthand or through mechanical or electronic transmission or recording, by opinion based upon hearing the voice at any time under circumstances connecting it with the alleged speaker.
- (6) Telephone Conversations. Telephone conversations, by evidence that a call was made to the number assigned at the time by the telephone company to a particular person or business, if:
 - (A) in the case of a person, circumstances, including self-identification, show the person answering to be the one called; or
 - (B) in the case of a business, the call was made to a place of business and the conversation related to business reasonably transacted over the telephone.

- (7) Public Records or Reports. Evidence that a writing authorized by law to be recorded or filed and in fact recorded or filed in a public office, or a purported public record report, statement, or data compilation, in any form, is from the public office where items of this nature are kept.
- (8) Ancient Documents or Data Compilation. Evidence that a document or data compilation, in any form,
 - (A) is in such condition as to create no suspicion concerning its authenticity;
 - (B) was in a place where it, if authentic, would likely be; and
 - (C) has been in existence twenty (20) years or more at the time it is offered.
- (9) Process or System. Evidence describing a process or system used to produce a result and showing that the process or system produces an accurate result.
- (10) Methods Provided by Statute or Rule. Any method of authentication or identification provided by Act of Congress or by tribal law.

Rule 57 Self-Authentication

Extrinsic evidence of authenticity as a condition precedent to admissibility is not required with respect to the following:

(a) Domestic Public Documents Under Seal. A document bearing a seal purporting to be that of the United States, or of any State, district, Commonwealth, territory, or insular possession thereof, or the Panama Canal Zone, or the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, of any federally recognized Indian Tribe, or of a political subsection, department, officer, or agency thereof, and a signature purporting to be an attestation or execution.

(b) Domestic Public Documents Not Under Seal. A document purporting to bear the signature in the official capacity of an officer or employee of any entity included in subsection (a) hereof, having no seal, if a public officer having a seal and having official duties in the district or political subsection of the officer or employee certifies under seal that the signer has the official capacity and that the signature is genuine.

(c) Foreign Public Documents. A document purporting to be executed or attested in an official capacity by a person authorized by the laws of a foreign country to make the execution or attestation, and accompanied by a final certification as to the genuineness of the signature and official position:

- (1) of the executing or attesting person; or
- (2) of any foreign official whose certificate of genuineness of signature and official position relates to the execution or attestation or is in a chain of certificates of genuineness of signature and official position relating to the execution or attestation.

A final certification may be made by a secretary of embassy or legation, consul general, consul, vice consul, or consular agent of the United States, or a diplomatic or consular official of the foreign country assigned or accredited to the United States. If reasonable opportunity has been given to all parties to investigate the authenticity and accuracy of official documents, the Court may for good cause shown, order that they be treated as presumptively authentic without final certification or permit them to be evidenced by an attested summary with or without final certification.

(d) **Certified Copies of Public Records.** A copy of an official record or report or entry therein, or of a document authorized by law to be recorded or filed and actually recorded or filed in a public office, including data compilations in any form, certified as correct by the custodian or other person authorized to make the certification, by certificate complying with subsection (a), (b), or (c) of this rule.

(e) **Official Publications.** Books, pamphlets, or other publications purporting to be issued by public authority.

(f) **Newspapers and Periodicals.** Printed materials purporting to be newspapers or periodicals.

(g) **Trade Inscriptions and the Like.** Inscriptions, signs, tags, or labels, purporting to have been affixed in the course of business and indicating ownership, control, or origin.

(h) **Acknowledged Documents.** Documents accompanied by a certificate of acknowledgment executed in the manner provided by law by a notary public or other officer authorized by law to take acknowledgements.

(i) **Commercial Paper and Related Documents.** Commercial paper, signatures thereon, and documents relating thereto to the extent provided by general commercial law.

(j) **Presumption Under Acts of Congress.** Any signature, document, or other matter declared by Act of Congress to be presumptively or prima facie genuine or authentic.

Rule 58 Subscribing Witness' Testimony Unnecessary

The testimony of a subscribing witness is not necessary to authenticate a writing unless required by the laws of the jurisdiction whose laws govern the validity of the writing.

CONTENTS OF WRITINGS, RECORDINGS AND PHOTOGRAPHS

Rule 59 Definitions

For purposes of this article the following definitions are applicable:

(a) **Writings and Recordings.** "Writings" and "recordings" consist of letters, words, or numbers, or their equivalent, set down by handwriting, typewriting, printing, photostating, photographing, magnetic impulse, mechanical or electronic recording, or other form of data compilation.

(b) **Photographs.** "Photographs" include still photographs, X-ray films, video tapes, and motion pictures.

(c) Original. An "original" of a writing or recording is the writing or recording itself or any counterpart intended to have the same effect by a person executing or issuing it. An "original" of a photograph includes the negative or any print therefrom. If data are stored in a computer or similar device, any printout or other output readable by sight, shown to reflect the data accurately, is an "original."

(d) Duplicate. A "duplicate" is a counterpart produced by the same impression as the original, or from the same matrix, or by means of photography, including enlargements and miniatures, or by mechanical or electronic re-recording, or by chemical reproduction, or by other equivalent techniques which accurately reproduces the original.

Rule 60 Requirement of Original

To prove the content of a writing, recording, or photograph, the original writing, recording, or photograph is required, except as otherwise provided in these rules.

Rule 61 Admissibility of Duplicates

A duplicate is admissible to the same extent as an original unless:

- (a) a genuine question is raised as to the authenticity of the original; or
- (b) in the circumstances it would be unfair to admit the duplicate in lieu of the original.

Rule 62 Admissibility of Other Evidence of Contents

The original is not required, and other evidence of the contents of a writing, recording, or photograph is admissible if:

- (a) Originals Lost or Destroyed. All originals are lost or have been destroyed, unless the proponent lost or destroyed the in bad faith;
- (b) Original Not Obtainable. No original can be obtained by any available judicial process or procedure;
- (c) Original in Possession of Opponent. At a time when an original was under the control of the party against whom offered, that party was put on notice, by the pleadings or otherwise, that the contents would be a subject of proof at the hearing, and that party does not produce the original at the hearing; or
- (d) Collateral Matters. The writing, recording or photograph is not closely related to a controlling issue.

Rule 63 Public Records

The contents of an official record, or of a document authorized to be recorded or filed and actually recorded or filed, including data compilations in any form, if otherwise admissible, may be proved by copy, certified as correct in accordance with rule 57 or testified to be correct by a witness who has compared it with the original. If a copy which complies with the foregoing cannot be obtained by the exercise of reasonable diligence, then other evidence of the contents may be given.

Rule 64 Summaries

The contents of voluminous writings, records, or photographs which cannot conveniently be examined in court may be presented in the form of a chart, summary, or calculation. The originals, or duplicates, shall be made available for examination or copying, or both, by other parties at a reasonable time and place. The Court may order that they be produced in court.

Rule 65 Testimony or Written Admission of Party

Contents of writings, recordings, or photographs may be proved by the testimony or deposition of the party against whom offered or by that party's written admission, without accounting for the nonproduction of the original.

Rule 66 Functions of Court and Jury

When the admissibility of other evidence of contents of writings, recordings, or photographs under these rules depends upon the fulfillment of a condition of fact, the question whether the condition has been fulfilled is ordinarily for the Court to determine in accordance with the provisions of rule 4. However, when an issue is raised (a) whether the asserted writing ever existed, or (b) whether another writing, recording or photograph produced at the trial is the original, or (c) whether other evidence of contents correctly reflects the contents, the issue is for the trier of fact to determine as in the case of other issues of fact.

MISCELLANEOUS RULES

Rule 67 Applicability of Rules

(a) Courts. These rules apply to the Nez Perce Tribal Courts, in the actions, cases, and proceedings and to the extent hereinafter set forth.

(b) Proceedings Generally. These rules apply generally to civil actions and proceedings, to criminal cases and proceedings, and to contempt proceedings except those in which the Court may act summarily.

(c) Rule of Privilege. The rule with respect to privileges applies at all stages of all actions, cases, and proceedings.

(d) Rules Inapplicable. The rules (other than with respect to privileges) do not apply in the following situations:

- (1) Preliminary Questions of Fact. The determination of questions of fact preliminary to admissibility of evidence when the issue is to be determined by the Court under rule 4.
- (2) Miscellaneous Proceedings. Proceedings for extradition or rendition; preliminary examinations in criminal cases; sentencing or granting or revoking probation; issuance of warrants for arrest, criminal summonses, and search warrants; proceedings with respect to release on bail or otherwise; and in small claims proceedings.

CHAPTER 2-9
APPELLATE PROCEDURES
(amendments to chapter adopted by NPTEC 5/28-29/02)

§2-9-1 Definitions

- (a) "Habeas corpus" means the determination by the Court of the legality of a person's detention or imprisonment.
- (b) "Injunction" means a court order prohibiting or allowing a particular action.
- (c) "Interlocutory" means a court order deciding some point before the end of suit or prosecution that is not a final decision of the controversy.
- (d) "Mandamus" means a court order to a lower court or tribal official to perform a particular act as part of his official duties or to restore a party's rights or privileges of which he has been illegally deprived.
- (e) "Tribal official" means any officer, member of the Nez Perce Tribal Executive Committee, or employee of the tribe.

§2-9-2 Notice of Appeal

- (a) Any party wishing to appeal a decision of the Tribal Court shall within thirty (30) business days of entry of final judgment or final order, file a notice of appeal with the clerk of the Court. The notice of appeal shall specify the party taking the appeal and shall designate the final order, commitment, judgment, or part thereof appealed from, and shall contain a short statement of reasons for the appeal. Failure to properly file a notice of appeal under this section within the designated timelines shall result in a denial of the appeal by the trial court judge. Within five (5) business days of filing a notice of appeal, the appellant shall serve a copy of the notice of appeal on the respondent.
- (b) The appellant shall file along with the notice of appeal a fee in an amount established on the fee schedule of the Court of Appeals. Upon motion of the respondent, the trial court may set a bond that will provide adequate assurance of the serving of the sentence or paying of the fine or judgment if the Court of Appeals affirms or modifies the action of the lower court. Such bond in no event shall exceed double the amount of the fine or judgment rendered.
- (c) The appellant must certify to the Court of Appeals that a copy of the notice of appeal was served on the opposing party. Upon appointment of an appeals panel, the clerk of the Court will provide copies to the Court of Appeals justices.

§2-9-3 Briefs

- (a) Within twenty (20) business days of filing a notice of appeal, or in such other time as ordered by the Appeals Court, the appellant shall submit an original and two copies of his brief to the clerk of the Court. The content of briefs be as provided by rules established by the Court of Appeals shall concisely state the grounds for appeal pursuant to NPTC § 2-9-7(b). If

for good cause, the appellant cannot meet the deadline for filing of briefs, the Appellate Court may grant an extension at its discretion.

(b) Each respondent shall file an original and two copies of his response brief with the clerk of the Court within twenty (20) business days from the date of receipt of the appellant's brief. The respondent shall serve one copy of his brief on the appellant.

(c) Within five (5) business days of receipt of the opposing parties' response, the clerk of the Court shall submit the briefs to the Court of Appeals.

(d) Should the appellant fail to file a brief within the time provided by this section, the appeal shall be dismissed. If the respondent fails to file a brief within the time provided, then the Appellate Court shall consider the case on its merits without the benefit of the respondents' brief. In addition, a respondent who has not filed a brief shall, in the discretion of the Court of Appeals, waive his right to present an oral argument.

§2-9-4 Record

(a) At the time of filing its brief, the appellant shall also file with the clerk of the Court the relevant portion of the record from the Tribal Court and shall serve one copy on each respondent.

(b) At the time the respondent files his response brief he shall also file an original of any proposed amendments or additions to the record and shall serve one copy on each appellant.

(c) The clerk of the Court shall submit a certified copy of the record to the Court of Appeals when it submits the briefs.

§2-9-5 Costs

(a) During the appeal, the parties shall bear their own costs of an appeal.

(b) Costs associated with copying court files, tapes, documents, other evidence, and other portions of the record shall be paid by the party requesting such copies.

§2-9-6 Stay

(a) Any party to an appeal may move the trial court to stay the imposition of its judgment pending the review by the Court of Appeals. The motion must include the reasons for granting the relief requested and the facts relied upon.

(b) The moving party must give reasonable notice of the motion to all parties.

(c) The trial court may condition such relief on the filing of a bond or other appropriate security.

§2-9-7 Standard of Review; Disposition

(a) Upon written request by either party, the Court may allow oral argument of a duration to be specified by the Court. The Appellate Court will base its determination exclusively on the record of the trial court, briefs and oral argument if allowed. No new evidence or testimony shall be presented or considered by the Court that was not properly raised before the appeal and included in the record.

(b) The Appellate Court may only affirm, modify, reverse or remand the Tribal Court's decision. The Tribal Court's decision is inviolate absent a showing by the Appellant that there are no facts in the record to support the Tribal Courts determination or the law was misinterpreted or misapplied. Unless otherwise authorized by the Code, NPTEC resolution, or tribal ordinance, the Court of Appeals shall not grant equitable relief or monetary damages.

§2-9-8 Opinion

(a) Within three (3) months of the later of the date the last brief was submitted or the last day of oral arguments, the Appellate Court shall deliver its opinion in writing, stating the type of order appealed, the facts, the rules of law applied, all conclusions of law and fact, and the decision to the parties in the case.

(b) If no decision and opinion is issued by the Tribal Court of Appeals within the time designated, the clerk of court shall contact the presiding justice to determine the status of the decision and opinion if requested by any party. The clerk of court shall report the status of the decision and opinion in writing to all parties. If it appears from the clerk of court's report that no written decision and opinion is forthcoming, any party may apply to the chief judge or other designated judge of the Tribal Court to establish a time for a decision to be rendered or for a new panel to hear the appeal.

(c) The clerk of the Court shall keep a permanent record of the Appellate Court opinions which shall be available to the public upon request.

(d) A two-justice majority is required to overturn, reverse, remand, or modify a lower court decision. Two justices may alone render an opinion if the third justice is unable to issue an opinion for any reason. In the event that no majority opinion can be reached, the lower court decision shall be affirmed.

(e) A justice may issue a dissenting opinion to the majority. This dissenting opinion shall be attached to the opinion.

§2-9-9 Judgments

All judgments and orders of the Appellate Court shall be enforceable through and by the Tribal Court. The clerk of the Court will notify the Appellate Court justices of compliance with and satisfaction of the judgment or order.

§2-9-10 Immediate Appeals

(a) A party may file a notice of appeal to the Appellate Court before a final order or decision of the trial court in the case of an immediate appeal which may include injunction,

mandamus, interlocutory appeal or habeas corpus.

(b) The notice for an immediate appeal must be filed with the clerk of the Court. Any one member of the Appellate Court shall hear an immediate appeal. The hearing shall be held as soon as possible, but no later than ten (10) business days from the date of request. The appeals judge hearing the issue will respond, in writing stating the type of order appealed, the facts, the rules of law applied, the reasoning and the decision within three (3) business days of the hearing.

(c) The appealing party shall notify the opposing parties of an immediate appeal at, or prior to the time notice is filed. A violation of this provision shall result in dismissal of the appeal.

(d) Both parties may submit briefs on an immediate appeal. Information not submitted by the parties will not be considered by the judge in reaching a decision.

(e) The judge on an immediate appeal may affirm, modify, reverse, or remand the lower court's order. The order may be modified or reversed only if there was no evidence to support the order or the law was misinterpreted or misapplied.

§2-9-11 Full Appeal

Use of the immediate appeal under the above listed circumstances does not preclude an appeal of the final decision.

§2-9-12 Clerical Mistakes

(a) Any party may move for correction of any clerical mistakes in an order, decision, or opinion of the Appellate Court, provided that the Motion is made within ten (10) days of issuance of the order, decision, or opinion. Such a correction is limited to corrections of party names, descriptions of property, monetary figures, and other such errors resulting from an oversight or omission of the Appellate Court and may not be utilized to address errors of law. The moving party must specifically identify the matter to be corrected by the Court.

(b) Within thirty (30) days after receipt of the motion, the Court may grant or deny the motion for a correction. If granted, the Court shall issue a new or amended order, decision, or opinion correcting the matter identified by the moving party.

§2-9-13 Reconsideration

(a) The Court of Appeals shall entertain Motions for Reconsideration of any final order, decision, or opinion, issued by the Court, provided that the Motion is made within twenty (20) days of issuance of the order, decision, or opinion.

(b) A Motion for Reconsideration is an extraordinary remedy that can only be granted for compelling reasons. A motion for reconsider may be presented on the following grounds and no others: *(Note: the four subsections below were incorrectly numbered (a), (b), (c), (d) and may have previously been cited as case law using those subsection numbers)*

- (1) that some fact, material to the decision, or some question of law decisive of the case submitted by counsel, was overlooked by the Court;
- (2) the presence of new and material facts (e.g. juror misconduct, etc.) which were fraudulently withheld or could not have been reasonably known to the aggrieved party during the pendency of the appeal proceedings;
- (3) that the decision is in direct conflict with the Code, other tribal ordinances, regulations, resolution, controlling case law, or fundamental principles of Indian law; or
- (4) that the Court employed inappropriate procedures, considered facts outside the record on appeal in violation of NPTC § 2-9-7, or failed to issue an opinion in compliance with NPTC § 2-9-8(a).

(c) The grounds for reconsideration must be pled with specificity and be supported by facts or law in the appeal record and a supporting brief as provided in NPTC § 2-9-3.

(d) A party opposing reconsideration may file a brief in opposition within ten (10) days of the receipt of the movant's motion and brief.

(e) Oral argument on the issue of reconsideration is within the discretion of the Court.

(f) The Court of Appeals may hear additional argument and allow supplemental briefing if necessary. Within thirty (30) days of receipt of the motion or additional argument, the Court may grant or deny the motion for reconsideration and issue an opinion pursuant to NPTC § 2-9-8.

§2-9-14 Finality of Decision / Motion to Reinstate Appeal

Unless the Court grants a motion for clarification under NPTC § 2-9-12 or a motion for reconsideration under NPTC § 2-9-13, all decisions of the Tribal Court of Appeals shall be final. The Tribal Court of Appeals shall not entertain any motions to reinstate an appeal.

TITLE 3
NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT

CHAPTER 3-1

FISH AND WILDLIFE	1
INTRODUCTORY PROVISIONS	1
§3-1-1 Definitions.....	1
§3-1-2 Purpose and Declaration of Policy.....	3
§3-1-3 CRITFE Authorization.....	4
§3-1-4 Use of Wildlife for Scientific Purposes	4
§3-1-5 State Jurisdiction Preempted	4
§3-1-6 Consistency with CRITFE Code.....	5
§3-1-7 Road Closures	5
§3-1-8 Tribal Member Identification.....	5
PROGRAM HEADS OF FISHERIES AND OF WILDLIFE DEPARTMENTS, FISH AND WILDLIFE COMMISSION ON RESERVATION HUNTING/ RECREATIONAL FISHING	5
§3-1-9 Program Heads of Fisheries and Wildlife Departments	5
§3-1-10 Fish and Wildlife Commission	5
§3-1-11 Duties and Powers of the Commission	6
§3-1-12 Seasons Opened Until Closed	7
§3-1-13 Report to NPTEC/NPTEC Review	7
REMEDIES FOR VIOLATIONS.....	8
§3-1-14 Civil Infractions	8
§3-1-15 Criminal Offenses	8
§3-1-16 Suspension/Revocation of Privileges.....	8
INFRACTIONS	8
§3-1-17 Failure to Show Proof of Identification	8
§3-1-18 Unauthorized Use of Rights or Privileges	8
§3-1-19 Wasting Fish and Game	8
§3-1-20 Destruction of Property	9
§3-1-21 Hunting from a Motor Vehicle	9
§3-1-22 Hunting with Artificial Lights	9
§3-1-23 Unlawful Hunting	9
§3-1-24 Unlawful Hunting with Dogs.....	9
§3-1-25 Use of Unlawful Substances	9
§3-1-26 Hunting or Fishing Without Privileges	9
§3-1-27 Unauthorized Fishing, Hunting and Trapping	10
§3-1-28 Unauthorized Helpers	10
§3-1-29 Liquor Infraction	11
§3-1-30 Boat Safety	11
§3-1-31 Scaffolds	11
CRIMES.....	11
§3-1-32 Trafficking Fish and Game	11
§3-1-33 Weapons Offense	11
§3-1-34 Eluding an Officer.....	11

§3-1-35	Threat or Intimidation to a Tribal Police Officer	11
§3-1-36	Interference with Hunting or Fishing Related Property	12
SUBSISTENCE FISHING		12
§3-1-37	Season	12
§3-1-38	Gear	12
§3-1-39	Reporting of Catch	12
COMMERCIAL FISHING		12
§3-1-40	Commercial Fishing in General	12
§3-1-41	Gear	12
§3-1-42	Reporting Catch	12
§3-1-43	Fish Length	13
§3-1-44	Fishing Sites	13
CEREMONIAL FISHING.....		13
§3-1-45	Ceremonial Permits	13
§3-1-46	Gear	13
§3-1-47	Notice to States	13
§3-1-48	Offenses	14
ON RESERVATION HUNTING/RECREATIONAL FISHING		14
§3-1-49	Types of Animals Defined	14
§3-1-50	Transportation Permit	18
§3-1-51	Permits, Licenses and Game Tags	18
§3-1-52	Protected/Threatened and Endangered Species	18
§3-1-53	Taking of Wildlife Damaging Property, Real or Personal.....	18
§3-1-54	Drug Promotion	19
§3-1-55	Possession and/or Consumption of a Controlled Substance	19
§3-1-56	Abuse of Psychotoxic Chemical Solvents	19
§3-1-57	Possession of Drug Paraphernalia.....	20
§3-1-58	Possession of Alcohol by a Person Under Twenty-One	20
§3-1-59	Public Intoxication	20
§3-1-60	Disorderly Conduct.....	20
§3-1-61	Resisting and Obstructing Officers	21
§3-1-62	Intoxicating Beverage/Controlled Substance Possession and/or Consumption in Usual and Accustomed Fishing Areas	21
§3-1-63	Littering at Fishing Sites	21
BUFFALO/BISON HUNTING		21
§3-1-80	Purpose.....	21
§3-1-81	Applicable Regulations	22

CHAPTER 3-2

SALMON AND STEELHEAD GUIDING AND OUTFITTING		1
§3-2-1	Findings.....	1
§3-2-2	Definitions.....	1
§3-2-3	Applicability	2
§3-2-4	Exceptions	2
§3-2-5	Prohibition.....	2
§3-2-6	Qualifications for Permits	2

§3-2-7	Applications for Permits	3
§3-2-8	Denial of Permit / Appeal	3
§3-2-9	Insurance	4
§3-2-10	Boating Equipment Requirement.....	4
§3-2-11	Reporting.....	4
§3-2-12	Regulations	5
§3-2-13	Open Areas.....	5
§3-2-14	Licenses / Other Regulations	6
§3-2-15	Cultural Resources	6
§3-2-16	Violations	6

CHAPTER 3-3

WATER RESOURCES

NEZ PERCE TRIBAL WATER RIGHTS ADMINISTRATION.....	1
§3-3-1 Short Title	1
§3-3-2 Purposes	1
§3-3-3 Definitions.....	1
§3-3-4 Scope.....	3
§3-3-5 Construction	3
§3-3-6 Allottee Water Rights and Duties	3
§3-3-7 Water Resources Division.....	3
§3-3-8 Tribal Water Rights Administration Commission	4
§3-3-9 Beneficial Uses	4
§3-3-10 Water Management	5
§3-3-11 Permits	6
§3-3-12 Enforcement.....	9
§3-3-13 Hearings on Permit Decisions.....	9
§3-3-14 Review of Enforcement Decisions and Actions	10
§3-3-15 Tribal Court of Appeals – Review of Commission Decisions.....	11
§3-3-16 Tribal Court Jurisdiction	12
§3-3-17 Sovereign Immunity.....	12
§3-3-18 Notice to Allottees of Exhaustion Requirement	12
§3-3-19 Severability	12
§3-3-20 Computation of Time	12

TITLE 3
NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT
CHAPTER 3-1
FISH AND WILDLIFE

INTRODUCTORY PROVISIONS

§3-1-1 Definitions

(a) “Artificial light” means any light produced by other than natural sources, including but not limited to, spotlights, flashlights or vehicular headlights.

(b) “Barter” means the act of trading goods or services for other goods or services rather than money.

(c) “Bag limit” means the daily limit in the amount of each species of game or fish which may be taken by any one person.

(d) “Centerfire rifle” means a shoulder weapon with a rifled bore that only shoots cartridges that have a primer located in the center of the cartridge case head. (added by NPTEC 2/14/17)

(e) “Ceremonial fishing” means fishing by tribal members pursuant to treaty rights when such fishing is pursuant to a permit issued in advance by the Fish and Wildlife Commission for the purpose of taking fish for use in recognized traditional tribal ceremonies or religious occasions. Ceremonial Fishing is exclusive of fishing for subsistence or commercial purposes.

(f) “Closed season” means the period of time during which the taking and sale of specific fish or wildlife is prohibited.

(g) “Commercial fishing” means fishing by tribal members with specified fishing gear and pursuant to treaty rights for the purpose of selling, trading, or bartering such fish to any person in return for money, property, or other consideration. Commercial fishing shall not include the sale or exchange of fish with other members of the Yakama, Warm Springs, Umatilla and Nez Perce Tribes for the personal use of such other members.

(h) “CRITFE” means the Columbia River Intertribal Fisheries Enforcement.

(i) “Designated shooter” means a person who is listed on the same buffalo permit as a person who is permitted to hunt using a hunting bow, as defined by § 3-1-1(r), and who is prohibited by the Nez Perce Tribal Code, state, or federal law from possessing, or having under her or his custody or control, firearm, as defined by the Nez Perce Tribal Code, state, or federal law. A designated shooter accompanies the person authorized to hunt using only a hunting bow. A designated shooter must carry a .30 caliber or higher centerfire rifle and may also carry a .35 caliber or higher pistol. A designated shooter is only authorized to kill a buffalo when the person authorized to hunt using a hunting bow has shot, but failed to kill, a buffalo. (added by NPTEC 2/14/17)

(j) "Endangered species" means any species so designated by this chapter and which the Fish and Wildlife Commission has determined is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

- (k) “Felon” means a person who has been convicted of a felony in any court of law of competent jurisdiction. (added by NPTEC 2/14/17)
- (l) “Felony” means a conviction in any court of law of competent jurisdiction of a crime punishable by imprisonment in excess of 1 (one) year or death. (added by NPTEC 2/14/17)
- (m) “Firearm” means a weapon such as a pistol, shotgun or rifle capable of firing a bullet or other projectile.
- (n) “Fish and wildlife commission” or “Commission” shall mean the Nez Perce Tribe Fish and Wildlife Commission as established by this chapter.
- (o) “Fishing” means any effort to take fish in waters on the Nez Perce Reservation or in off-Reservation waters in which the Nez Perce Tribe has treaty fishing rights, at usual and accustomed places.
- (p) “Gill net” means a net of single web construction attached at the top by a float line and at the bottom by a weight line designed to entrap fish in the mesh.
- (q) “Hunting” means shooting at, harassing, chasing, driving, flushing, attracting, brushing, pursuing, trapping, stalking or lying in wait for any wildlife whether or not such wildlife is then or subsequently captured, killed, taken, or wounded. Such term does not include stalking, attracting, searching for or lying in wait for any wildlife by an unarmed person solely for the purpose of watching wildlife or taking pictures or making sound recordings thereof. This definition shall apply to any such activities within the boundaries of the Nez Perce Reservation or on off-Reservation lands in which the Nez Perce Tribe has treaty hunting rights on open and unclaimed land.
- (r) “Hunting bow” means a crossbow, longbow, recurve bow, or compound bow.
(added by NPTEC 2/14/17)
- (s) “Member” means a person who is duly enrolled in the Nez Perce Tribe.
- (t) “Non-member” means any person other than a Nez Perce tribal Member.
- (u) “Nocturnal species” means those wildlife species which are most active during the night hours.
- (v) “Open season” means the period of time during which the taking of certain fish and wildlife is permitted by this chapter or rules and regulations promulgated pursuant to this chapter.
- (w) “Pistol” means a handgun designed to enable a user to aim and fire it with one hand. (added by NPTEC 2/14/17)
- (x) “Possession limit” means the amount of each species of game or fish which a person may possess.
- (y) “Public highways” means all roadways open to the public for vehicular travel.

(z) “Rifle” means a shoulder weapon with a rifled bore.

(aa) “Shotgun” means a smooth bore shoulder weapon for firing shots or slugs.

(bb) “Subcommittee” means the Nez Perce Tribal Fish and Wildlife Subcommittee or any successor Subcommittee hereafter designated by the Nez Perce Tribal Executive Committee to perform the functions of the Fish and Wildlife Subcommittee.

(cc) “Subsistence fishing” means fishing by tribal members pursuant to treaty rights for their personal use, including the sale or exchange with other members of the Yakama, Warm Springs, Umatilla and Nez Perce Tribes for the personal use of such other members. Subsistence fishing shall not include the sale or trade of harvested fish with non-Indians or non-members of the Yakama, Warm Springs, Umatilla and Nez Perce Tribes or fishing for commercial or ceremonial purposes.

(dd) “Take” shall mean any effort to kill, capture, catch, harm, shoot, wound, collect, hunt, pursue or trap fish or wildlife in the waters or on the lands of the Nez Perce Reservation, or in off-Reservation lands in which the Nez Perce Tribe has treaty hunting or fishing rights in usual and accustomed places or on open and unclaimed land.

(ee) “Threatened species” means any species designated as such by this chapter or which as determined by the Fish and Wildlife Commission is likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

(ff) “Trap” or “Trapping” shall mean any effort to take wildlife with a trap, net, snare or other device used for the purpose of capture in the waters or on the lands of the Nez Perce Reservation, or in off-Reservation water or on off-Reservation lands in which the Nez Perce tribe has treaty hunting or fishing rights.

(gg) “Treaty” shall mean the Treaty of June 11, 1855, between the Nez Perce Tribe and the United States as set forth in 12 Stat. 957, and any subsequent treaties and agreements between the tribe and the United States.

(hh) “Treaty hunting or fishing rights” shall mean any hunting or fishing right or privilege which is derived from the Treaty of June 11, 1855, 12 Stat. 957, or any subsequent treaties or agreements.

(ii) “Waste” means the abandonment of or deterioration of those portions of fish or game normally used for human consumption. (amended by NPTEC 2/14/17)

§3-1-2 Purpose and Declaration of Policy

The Nez Perce Tribal Executive Committee finds that:

(a) all wildlife now or in the future within the Nez Perce Reservation, not held by private ownership legally acquired, and which for the purpose of this chapter shall include any game animals, upland game, game birds, game fish, migratory birds, furbearers, threatened, endangered and protected species are hereby declared subject to the jurisdiction of the Nez Perce Tribe; and

(b) such wildlife shall be preserved, protected and perpetuated in accordance with this

chapter and for use of members of the Nez Perce Tribe and their immediate families; and

(c) such wildlife resources may also be utilized for the sport and recreation of persons who are not members of the Nez Perce Tribe pursuant to rules, regulations and conditions established in accordance with this chapter; and

(d) by this chapter and the regulations adopted under it, the Nez Perce Tribe intends to exercise control over fishing and hunting activities to the fullest extent of tribal jurisdiction in order to properly regulate, manage and protect all of the fish and game resources available to the tribe and its members. Nothing in this chapter shall be construed as a relinquishment, abrogation or abridgment of any treaty right of the Nez Perce Tribe.

§3-1-3 CRITFE Authorization

Any officer of the CRITFE shall be authorized to enforce the provisions of this chapter that pertain to off reservation treaty fishing activity in the Columbia River area to the same extent as that of the tribal police.

§3-1-4 Use of Wildlife for Scientific Purposes

(a) In accordance with this section and the terms and conditions established pursuant to the administrative procedures provided by this code by either the program head of Fisheries or Wildlife, whichever is applicable, a person may take, possess, inspect, sample, measure, count or collect data on fish and wildlife for scientific, management and/or enhancement purposes. This section shall apply to any person intending to conduct data collection or sampling within the boundaries of the Nez Perce Reservation and any Nez Perce tribal personnel intending to conduct data collection or sampling on any usual and accustomed fishing location or open and unclaimed lands.

(b) Any sampling or data collection activity conducted in violation of the policies and procedures established by the program heads of Fisheries and Wildlife shall constitute a violation of this chapter. In addition to any other remedy for a violation of this section, the Court may temporarily or permanently revoke the permit of the person in violation.

(c) The program heads of either Fishers or Wildlife, whichever is applicable, may suspend the permit of any person if he reasonably believes that at any time such person is in violation of this section or his actions threaten the fish and wildlife resources of the tribe and that immediate action is necessary to protect such resources. The suspension of a permit under this section shall be for no longer than ten (10) business days unless the applicable program head issues an order to revoke the permit following a hearing on the record in accordance with the administrative procedures provided in this code.

(d) Upon request, the program heads of either Fisheries or Wildlife, whichever is applicable, shall certify in writing that an animal has been taken in accordance with a valid permit issued under this section.

§3-1-5 State Jurisdiction Preempted

It shall not be a defense to any civil infraction or criminal offense under this chapter that the alleged activity may be lawful under state law.

§3-1-6 Consistency with CRITFE Code

Any rules or regulations adopted under this chapter shall be consistent with the Columbia River Intertribal Fisheries Enforcement (CRITFE) Code as duly adopted by the Nez Perce Tribe. Any violation of the CRITFE code shall be a violation of this chapter.

§3-1-7 Road Closures

Tribal members shall at all times observe and obey all road closure policies and rules:

- (a) on federal lands;
- (b) within the boundaries of the Nez Perce Reservation; and
- (c) otherwise established by NPTEC.

§3-1-8 Tribal Member Identification

(a) Any person who is a member of the Nez Perce Tribe and who hunts, fishes or traps within the tribe's territorial jurisdiction shall have in his possession a Nez Perce Tribe Identification card issued by the tribe.

(b) A valid tribal identification card shall identify the holder as a duly enrolled member of the Nez Perce Tribe and, subject to the provisions of this chapter, entitle him to exercise all hunting, fishing and trapping rights and privileges reserved for the members of the Nez Perce Tribe by Treaty of June 11, 1855, 12 Stat. 957, and subsequent treaties and agreements.

PROGRAM HEADS OF FISHERIES AND OF WILDLIFE DEPARTMENTS, FISH AND WILDLIFE COMMISSION ON RESERVATION HUNTING/ RECREATIONAL FISHING

§3-1-9 Program Heads of Fisheries and Wildlife Departments

(a) The Nez Perce Tribe shall employ program heads for both the Nez Perce Tribe Fisheries and Wildlife Programs subject to the personnel policies and procedures of the tribe. Subject to the provisions of this chapter, the program heads shall take such action necessary to protect, manage and enhance fish and wildlife.

(b) The program heads may promulgate rules to implement their duties and authorities under this chapter and pursuant to the administrative procedures provided by this code.

§3-1-10 Fish and Wildlife Commission (Amended 08/14/18, NP 18-486)

(a) A Nez Perce Tribe Fish and Wildlife Commission is hereby established to administer the fish and wildlife resources of the tribe. The Commission shall consist of five (5) tribal members to be appointed by NPTEC. The heads of the Fisheries and Wildlife Departments may not serve as chairperson or vice chairperson of the Commission and may only vote to break a tie. The five appointed members of the Nez Perce Fish and Wildlife Commission shall be elected by the Nez Perce Tribe, General Council. The elected members' names will be forwarded to NPTEC for consideration at the first NPTEC meeting following the General

Council election.

(b) The selection and appointment of Commission members shall be made upon the consideration of the welfare and the best interest of the tribe and its fishery and wildlife resources. No person shall be appointed to the Commission unless he is well informed about and interested in the subject of treaty rights and wildlife or fisheries conservation and restoration. Commission members shall serve three (3) year terms which shall be staggered so that only two positions are subject to renewal in any one year. At the outset of the Commission, and in order to maintain the staggered terms of commission members, one (1) member shall serve for a term of one (1) year, two (2) members shall serve for a term of two (2) years, and two (2) members shall serve for a term of three (3) years. The members shall elect among themselves a chairperson and a vice chairperson. Until such time as members of the Fish and Wildlife Commission can be appointed, the Commission's duties and authority as provided by this chapter shall be retained by NPTEC.

(c) NPTEC shall remove any Commission member for cause. If a Commission member resigns or a position on the Commission otherwise becomes vacant before the term of that position expires, a temporary commission member shall be appointed by NPTEC to fill the unexpired term.

(d) Commission decisions shall be by simple majority vote of the members present. Any members who disagree with the majority vote may make their dissent along with the reason for dissenting known to NPTEC. Three (3) Commission members shall make a quorum.

(e) The chairperson of the Commission shall be authorized to call meetings of the Commission. Meetings shall be called at the request of either NPTEC or any Commission member deems it necessary to implement the provisions of this chapter. The chairperson of the Commission shall be responsible for notifying Commission members of upcoming Commission meetings. No Commission meeting shall be held unless a good faith effort is made to contact each member.

(f) By-laws to govern the operation of the Commission in performing its duties shall be promulgated and ratified by NPTEC. (amended by NPTEC 08/14/18)

§3-1-11 Duties and Powers of the Commission

Subject to the provisions of this chapter, this code and the authority of NPTEC to reject or modify any action of the Commission at any time, and upon consideration of the recommendations of the program heads of the Fisheries and Wildlife departments, if any, the following duties and powers shall be exercised by the Fish and Wildlife Commission:

(a) to promulgate annual and seasonal hunting and fishing regulations and prescribe the manner and methods which may be used in taking fish and wildlife;

(b) to establish seasons for the taking of fish or wildlife, the amount of each wildlife species that may be taken in terms of sex, maturity and other physical distinction, and the areas or territorial limits for taking fish or wildlife;

(c) consistent with applicable federal law, to establish regulations for the issuance and use of fishing and hunting permits, licenses, tags or other related privileges within the tribe's

territorial jurisdiction;

(d) consistent with applicable federal law, to establish seasons, bag, limits, possession limits and other regulations pertaining to the taking of migratory birds;

(e) to meet periodically with tribal fisheries and wildlife department staff to review department programs, policies, performance, allocation of staff personnel and budget and to recommend needed improvements to the program head of the Fisheries and Wildlife departments and/or NPTEC;

(f) to meet with the Fish and Wildlife Subcommittee when requested by the Subcommittee;

(g) to recommend to NPTEC broad policies and long-range programs for the management, preservation, and harvest of fish and wildlife;

(h) to provide for the assembly and distribution of information to the public relating to wildlife and the activities of Fisheries and Wildlife Department personnel;

(i) to perform such duties and exercise such powers as from time to time may be conferred by NPTEC;

(j) to perform such other duties and exercise other powers as set forth in this chapter; and

(k) to provide for the conservation, enhancement and management of the tribe's fish and wildlife resources.

§3-1-12 Seasons Opened Until Closed

(a) Unless and until the Fish and Wildlife Commission acts as provided by this chapter to close a fishing or hunting season for a particular species, then such season shall be open.

(b) No person shall hunt, trap or engage in recreational fishing on the Nez Perce Reservation during any closed season established by the Fish and Wildlife Commission for any game animals, upland game, game birds, game fish, migratory birds or furbearers as designated under this chapter. The length of such closed seasons and the fish or wildlife permitted to be taken during those seasons shall be subject to modification by the Commission at any time circumstances warrant such modification.

§3-1-13 Report to NPTEC/NPTEC Review

Absent NPTEC modification or rejection, the Commission's action or decision shall be binding. During the NPTEC meeting immediately following each Fish and Wildlife Commission meeting, the Commission shall submit a full report to NPTEC including a summary of:

(a) any regulatory actions taken and the rationale for the action, the administrative process used and written public comments and public hearing records;

- (b) other actions, decisions and recommendations.

REMEDIES FOR VIOLATIONS

§3-1-14 Civil Infractions

(a) Any person subject to the civil jurisdiction of the Nez Perce Tribe who is charged with an infraction violation under this chapter shall be subject to the procedures and remedies provided by this code.

(b) Any violation of this chapter and a violation of any regulation or policy adopted pursuant to this chapter is a civil infraction unless specifically identified as a criminal offense.

§3-1-15 Criminal Offenses

Any person subject to the criminal jurisdiction of the Nez Perce Tribe who is charged with a criminal offense under this chapter shall be prosecuted under the Nez Perce Tribe Rules of Criminal Procedures and, if found guilty, penalized as a criminal offender.

§3-1-16 Suspension/Revocation of Privileges

In addition to any other remedy or penalty provided for a violation of this chapter, the Tribal Court may suspend, confiscate or permanently revoke hunting, trapping or fishing licenses, permits, game tags, identity cards or other related privileges which were granted pursuant to this chapter. The authority to revoke or suspend privileges extends to the rights of tribal members to hunt, trap, or fish, pursuant to the provisions of the Treaty of June 11, 1855, 12 Stat. 957 and subsequent treaties and agreements.

INFRACTIONS

§3-1-17 Failure to Show Proof of Identification

(a) Any tribal person purporting to hunt, fish, sell, or transport fish or game under right of treaty who fails, upon reasonable demand by any federal, state, or tribal police officer or by a purchaser, transporter or warehouseman of fish, to show his Nez Perce Tribe identification card, commits the infraction of failure to show proof of identification.

(b) Refusal or failure to show proof of identification shall be prima facie evidence that such person is not a member of the Nez Perce Tribe.

§3-1-18 Unauthorized Use of Rights or Privileges

A person commits the infraction of unauthorized use of rights or privileges if for the purpose of allowing a person other than the person to whom the right or privilege is issued to use such right or privilege, he:

(a) loans a tribal identification card or fishing or hunting license, permit or game tag to another; or

(b) uses or alters any tribal identification card or fishing or hunting license, permit or game tag belonging or issued to another person.

§3-1-19 Wasting Fish and Game

A person commits the infraction of wasting fish and game if he permits any fish or game needlessly to go to waste after killing or wounding the same.

§3-1-20 Destruction of Property

A person commits the infraction of destruction of property if while hunting, fishing or trapping within the boundaries of the Nez Perce Reservation, or exercising off-reservation treaty rights, he damages the land, any crops or other property.

§3-1-21 Hunting from a Motor Vehicle

A person commits the infraction of hunting from a motor vehicle if he hunts, molests or takes any animal from any automobile, truck, motorcycle, snowmobile, three or four wheeled vehicle, airplane or any other vehicle driven by use of a motor or engine.

§3-1-22 Hunting with Artificial Lights

A person commits the infraction of hunting with artificial lights if he hunts an animal with any spotlight, headlights or other man-made light source. The act of casting or throwing, after sunset, the beam or rays of any artificial lights capable of utilizing six (6) volts or more of electrical power in any place where game animals may reasonably be expected to be found while having in one's possession any uncased firearm shall be prima facie evidence of a violation of this section.

§3-1-23 Unlawful Hunting

A person commits the infraction of unlawful hunting if he utilizes explosive devices or poison on arrows, or violates any other regulations adopted by the Fish & Wildlife Commission. (amended by NPTEC 11/8/11)

§3-1-24 Unlawful Hunting with Dogs

A person commits the infraction of unlawful hunting with dogs if he:

- (a) uses dogs to harass wildlife in any manner; or
- (b) hunts or tracks any animal with dogs except as authorized by the Fish and Wildlife Commission.

§3-1-25 Use of Unlawful Substances

A person commits the infraction of use of unlawful substances if he uses any explosive compound, corrosive, toxic, narcotic, poison or other deleterious substance to take fish and wildlife except as authorized by the Fish and Wildlife Commission.

§3-1-26 Hunting or Fishing Without Privileges

A person commits the infraction of Hunting or Fishing Without Privileges if he exercises or attempts to exercise any hunting, fishing or trapping privileges during a time when his license, permit, tags, identification card or other related privileges have been suspended, revoked or otherwise limited, or if he has no license, permit, tag or other indication of authorization.

§3-1-27 Unauthorized Fishing, Hunting and Trapping

- (a) A person commits the infraction of unauthorized fishing, hunting and trapping if:
 - (1) being a tribal member, he:
 - (A) engages or attempts to engage in the exercise of Nez Perce treaty fishing, hunting or trapping within the Nez Perce Reservation or upon any usual and accustomed fishing site in the company of any person who is not authorized to exercise such rights; or
 - (B) allows a person who is not authorized to exercise Nez Perce Treaty rights to fish or hunt for him, assist him in fishing or hunting or use any gear or fishing location identified as his gear or location; or
 - (2) being a nonmember of the Nez Perce Tribe, he:
 - (A) engages or attempts to engage in the exercise of Nez Perce treaty fishing, hunting or trapping within the Nez Perce Reservation or upon any usual and accustomed fishing site; or
 - (B) fishes or hunts for a tribal member, assists a tribal member in fishing or hunting or uses any gear or fishing location identified as the gear or location of a Nez Perce tribal Member.
- (b) This section shall not apply when the non-member involved is:
 - (1) the member's spouse, child, grandchild, sibling or parent; (amended 12/14/99)
 - (2) a member of one of the other three Columbia River Treaty Tribes (Yakama, Warm Springs or Umatilla) who is authorized by treaty to be fishing at the same time and place.
 - (3) otherwise authorized by the tribe or the State of Idaho to be fishing or hunting at the same time and place.

This section shall not be construed as granting any privileges to persons not authorized to exercise Nez Perce Treaty rights other than the right of the persons specified to accompany members in the practice of such treaty rights.

§3-1-28 Unauthorized Helpers

A person commits the infraction of unauthorized helpers if he:

- (a) being a non-member of the Nez Perce Tribe, operates or mans any boat used for Nez Perce treaty fishing purposes.
- (b) being a Nez Perce tribal member who operates or maintains a boat for treaty fishing purposes and employs or uses any person on such boat who is not a member of one of the tribes having adjudicated treaty fishing rights upon the main stem of the Columbia River.

§3-1-29 Liquor Infraction

A person commits a liquor infraction if he fishes or hunts while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or controlled substances.

§3-1-30 Boat Safety

A person commits a boat safety infraction if while operating a boat and while engaged in fishing activities pursuant to this chapter he does not have:

- (a) one (1) life preserver per person and one (1) fire extinguisher on board;
- (b) running lights which shall be mounted to the hull of the boat and turned on during hours of darkness while being operated;
- (c) portable boat lights placed in a conspicuous location, if running lights are not available.

§3-1-31 Scaffolds *(This section was deleted by NPTEC action 11/10/98)*

CRIMES

§3-1-32 Trafficking Fish and Game

- (a) A person is guilty of the criminal offense of trafficking fish and game if he:
 - (1) sells or barter, or has in his possession with intent to sell or barter;
 - (2) exposes or offers for sale or barter; or
 - (3) ships for commercial purposes or has in his possession with intent to ship for commercial purposes, any big or small game or fish or parts thereof.
- (b) This section shall not apply to the sale or possession of fish lawfully taken during commercial treaty fishing season, the possession or sale of hides or antlers of game animals lawfully taken or the sale or exchange between members of any federally recognized Indian Tribes for the personal use of such members.

§3-1-33 Weapons Offense

A person is guilty of a criminal weapons offense if he, while exercising treaty fishing rights at a usual and accustomed fishing site, has in his immediate possession any firearm.

§3-1-34 Eluding an Officer

A person is guilty of the criminal offense of eluding an officer if he knowingly flees or attempts to evade a tribal police or CRITFE officer following a visible or audible signal to stop. A visible or audible signal under this section may include the use of hands, voice, emergency lights or sirens.

§3-1-35 Threat or Intimidation to a Tribal Police Officer

Any person who shall use unjustified force or violence or threaten the use thereof on a tribal police officer for the purpose of interfering or influencing the performance of an official duty shall be guilty of the criminal offense of threat or intimidation to a tribal police officer.

§3-1-36 Interference with Hunting or Fishing Related Property

A person is guilty of the criminal offense of interference with the hunting or fishing related property of another if he, without the permission of the owner, uses, operates, occupies, moves, disturbs or otherwise tampers with fishing nets, fishing platforms, fishing poles, firearms, vehicles, boats or other hunting or fishing related personal property belonging to another.

SUBSISTENCE FISHING

§3-1-37 Season

The season for subsistence fishing shall be established by the Fish and Wildlife Commission.

§3-1-38 Gear

All subsistence fishing gear must be permanently marked with the owner's name, enrollment number, and tribal affiliation prominently displayed in a visible area.

§3-1-39 Reporting of Catch

Any tribal member engaging in subsistence fishing may be required by Fish and Wildlife Commission regulation to report his catch to a designated person or body. Failure to make such a report where required by rule or regulation shall constitute a violation of this chapter.

COMMERCIAL FISHING

§3-1-40 Commercial Fishing in General

Any Nez Perce tribal member shall be authorized to engage in commercial fishing in accordance with the terms and conditions provided in this chapter and by the Fish and Wildlife Commission.

§3-1-41 Gear

All commercial fishing gear must be permanently marked with the owner's name, enrollment number, and tribal affiliation prominently displayed in a visible area.

§3-1-42 Reporting Catch

(a) Any person engaging in commercial fishing under this chapter, or any person buying fish which were taken pursuant to any provision of this chapter or regulation adopted pursuant to this chapter shall be required to submit a complete record of his catch or purchase to the Fish and Wildlife Commission within twenty (20) business days after the close of each season. Failure to make such catch or purchase report shall constitute a violation of this chapter.

(b) In order to assist purchasers in record keeping and reporting, any member of the Nez Perce Tribe who sells, trades or barter fish taken pursuant to treaty rights shall, upon request, provide his tribal enrollment number to purchasers of such fish.

§3-1-43 Fish Length (amended 3/22/11)

The Fish and Wildlife Commission is authorized to adopt regulations establishing the minimum or maximum size of fish that may be taken. Compliance with fish length requirements shall be determined as follows:

- (a) for all fish except sturgeon size shall be measured measuring from the shortest distance between the extreme tip of the tail and extreme tip of the snout or jaw, whichever extends the farthest, while the fish is lying in a prone and normal position;
- (b) for sturgeon size shall be measured from the shortest distance between the interior edge of the fork of the tail to the extreme tip of the snout, while fish is lying in a prone and normal position.

§3-1-44 Fishing Sites (12/13/16 NPTEC authorized deletion of this section)

CEREMONIAL FISHING

§3-1-45 Ceremonial Permits

Any tribal member who is fishing for ceremonial purposes or who transports fish taken for ceremonial purposes shall have in his possession a copy of a ceremonial fishing permit issued by the Fish and Wildlife Commission. Such permit shall include the following:

- (a) the name, place and time of the ceremony for which food fish will be used;
- (b) the name of individuals and helpers who will be fishing and transporting fish;
- (c) the exact location(s) of fishing and the amount of gear to be used at each location;
- (d) the exact ceremonial fishing beginning and ending dates;
- (e) the type of gear to be used;
- (f) the estimated number of pounds of fish needed for the ceremony;
- (g) whether fish are to be stored or not to be stored prior to a ceremony, and the location of storage, if applicable;
- (h) the signature of the Chairman of the Fish and Wildlife Commission; and
- (i) a requirement that a report on the exact amount of fish taken under the permit be made to the Fish and Wildlife Commission.

§3-1-46 Gear

All ceremonial fishing gear must be permanently marked with the owner's name, enrollment number, and tribal affiliation prominently displayed in a visible area.

§3-1-47 Notice to States

- (a) The program head of Fisheries shall notify the States of Oregon, Washington or Idaho as appropriate in writing of the issuance of a ceremonial fishing permit at least one week

prior to the start of such fishery.

(b) In the event of a bona fide emergency need for ceremonial fish, notice to State authorities by telephone will be allowed, so long as sufficient time is provided for the notification of all State agencies and agents.

§3-1-48 Offenses

(a) No person shall:

- (1) fish for ceremonial purposes with commercial fishing gear except in those areas where such gear is authorized for commercial fishing;
- (2) engage in ceremonial fishing during any portion of a week within a commercial fishing season which is open to commercial fishing;
- (3) sell or barter, offer for sale or barter, or, being a commercially licensed fish buyer or wholesale fish dealer, have in his possession fish taken for ceremonial purposes;
- (4) fish for ceremonial purposes without having in his possession a copy of the written notification to the appropriate state agency(s) of the ceremonial fishing activity issued by the program head of Fisheries in accordance with this chapter;
- (5) fish for ceremonial purposes with commercial fishing gear which is not marked and identified in accordance with this chapter;
- (6) continue to fish once the catch limit set out in the ceremonial permit has been achieved;
- (7) fail to deliver to the person or entity designated in the ceremonial fishing permit as the receiver of fish taken for ceremonial purposes, all fish taken for such purposes;
- (8) exceed the fishing duration (day and hour) limitations listed in the permit.

(b) In addition to any other remedies provided by this chapter, a violation of this section shall be grounds for banning the issuance of further permits for ceremonial fishing.

ON RESERVATION HUNTING/RECREATIONAL FISHING

§3-1-49 Types of Animals Defined

For the purposes of addressing wildlife and fishery resources under this Sub-title the following classification system will be used:

(a) GAME ANIMALS:

Mule deer - Odocoileus hemionus

White-tailed deer - Odocoileus virginianus

Elk - Cervus elaphus

Moose - Alces alces
Pronghorn antelope - Antilocapra americana
Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep - Ovis canadensis canadensis
Californian bighorn sheep - Ovis canadensis californiana
Mountain goat - Oreamnos americanus
Black bear - Ursus americanus
Mountain lion - Felis concolor

(b) UPLAND GAME:

Cottontail rabbit - Sylvilagus nuttallii
Pygmy rabbit - Sylvilagus idahoensis
Snowshoe hare - Lepus americanus

(c) GAME BIRDS:

Game birds include both upland game birds and migratory game birds.

(1) Upland game birds:

- (A) Pheasants: Chinese or ring-necked pheasant, Mongolian pheasant, mutant pheasant, Japanese green pheasant, or any hybrids thereof - Phasianus
- (B) Partridge: gray (Hungarian) partridge, Perdix perdix; chukar partridge, Alectoris chukar; french red-legged partridge, Alectoris rufa.
- (C) Quail: bobwhite quail, Colinus virginianus; California quail, Callipepla californica; mountain quail, Oreortyx pictus; and Gambel's quail, Callipepla gambelli.
- (D) Grouse: Blue grouse, Dendragapus obscurus; ruffed grouse, Bonasa umbellus; spruce grouse, Dendragapus canadensis; sage grouse, Centrocercus urophasianus; sharp-tailed grouse, Tympanuchus phasianellus; and wild turkey, Meleagris gallopavo intermedia, M.g. merriami and M.g. silvestris.

(2) Migratory Game Birds:

- (A) Coot: American, Fulica americana.
- (B) Dove: mourning, Zenaida macroura.
- (C) Ducks: black duck, Anas rubries; bufflehead, Bucephala albeola; canvasback, Aythya valisineria; gadwall, Anas strepera; Barrow's goldeneye, Bucephala islandica; common goldeneye, Bucephala clangula; harlequin duck, Histrionicus histrionicus; mallard, Anas platyrhynchos; common merganser, Mergus merganser; hooded merganser, Lophodytes cucullatus; red-breasted merganser,

Mergus serrator; oldsquaw, Clangula hyemalis; northern pintail, Anas acuta; redhead, Aythya americana; ring-necked duck, Aythya collaris; ruddy duck, Oxyura jamaicensis; greater scaup, Aythya marila; lesser scaup, Aythya affinis; surf scoter, Melanitta perspicillata; white-winged scoter, Melanitta deglandi; northern shoveler, Anas clypeata; blue-winged teal, Anas discors; cinnamon teal, Anas cyanoptera; green-winged teal, Anas crecca; American wigeon, Anas americana; European wigeon, Anas penelope; and wood duck, Aix sponsa.

(D) Brant: black brant, Branta bernicula.

(E) Geese: Canada, Branta canadensis; emperor, Philacte canagica; Ross', Chen rossii; snow, Chen caerulescens; and white-fronted, Anser albifrons.

(F) Snipe: Common, Capella gallinago.

(d) GAME FISH: Game fish includes the following fish and amphibians:

White sturgeon - Acipenser transmontanus
Lake whitefish - Coregonus clupeaformis
Bear Lake whitefish - Prosopium abyssiicola
Pygmy whitefish - Prosopium coulteri
Bonneville cisco, peaknose - Prosopium gemmiferum
Bonneville whitefish - Prosopium spilonotus
Mountain whitefish - Prosopium williamsoni
Golden trout - Salmo aguabonita
Cutthroat trout - Salmo clarki
Rainbow trout - Salmo gairdneri
Steelhead - Salmo gairdneri
Atlantic salmon - Salmo salar
Brown trout - Salmo trutta
Arctic char - Salvelinus alpinus
Brook trout - Salvelinus fontinalis
Bull trout - Salvelinus confluentis
Mackinaw trout - Salvelinus namaycush
Arctic grayling - Thymallus arcticus
American smelt - Osmerus mordax
Black bullhead - Ictalurus melas
Brown bullhead - Ictalurus nebulosus
Channel catfish - Ictalurus punctatus
Flathead catfish - Pylodictis olivaris
Ling - Lota lota
Warmouth - Chaenobryttus gulosus
Green sunfish - Lepomis cyanellus
Pumpkinseed - Lepomis gibbosus
Bluegill - Lepomis macrochirus
Smallmouth bass - Micropterus dolomieu

Largemouth bass - Micropterus salmoides
 White crappie - Pomoxis annularis
 Black crappie - Pomoxis nigromaculatus
 Yellow perch - Perca flavescens
 Walleye - Stizostedion vitreum
 Northern pike - Esox Lucius

(e) MIGRATORY BIRDS

Common American crow - Corvus brachyrhynchos

(f) FURBEARING ANIMALS

Marten - Martes americana
 Fisher - Martes pennanti
 Otter - Lutra canadensis
 Beaver - Castor canadensis
 Muskrat - Ondatra zibethicus
 Bobcat - Felis rufus
 Lynx - Felis lynx
 Red Fox - Vulpes vulpes includes all color phases found in Idaho
 Raccoon - Procyon lotor
 Badger - Taxidea taxus
 Coyote
 Jackrabbit
 Skunk
 Weasel

(g) THREATENED OR ENDANGERED WILDLIFE

Chinook salmon - <u>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</u>	Endangered	
Coho salmon - <u>Oncorhynchus kisutch</u>	Threatened	
Sockeye salmon, kokanee - <u>Oncorhynchus</u>	Endangered	<u>tshawytscha</u>
Grizzly bear - <u>Ursus arctos</u>	Endangered	
Wolf - <u>Canis lupus</u>	Endangered	
Peregrine falcon - <u>falco perigrinus</u>	Endangered	
Whooping crane - <u>Grus americana</u>	Endangered	
Caribou - <u>Rangifer tarandus</u>	Endangered	
Bald eagle - <u>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</u>	Endangered	

(h) PROTECTED SPECIES

(1) Mammals:

Red squirrel - Tamiasciurus hudsonicus
 Wolverine - Gulo gulo
 Chipmunks - Eutamias
 Golden mantled ground squirrel - Spermophilus lateralis
 Pika - Ochotona princeps
 Kit fox - Vulpes macrotis

- Northern flying squirrel - Glaucomys sabrinus
(2) Birds: All species EXCEPT:

English sparrow
Feral pigeons
Game birds
Migratory birds
Threatened or Endangered Wildlife
Starling

(i) UNPROTECTED WILDLIFE

Unprotected wildlife includes all wildlife not classified in the preceding categories.

§3-1-50 Transportation Permit

(a) Any tribal member who harvests game on the Nez Perce Reservation and who intends to transport the animal beyond the reservation boundaries shall first obtain from the tribal police a permit that contains:

- (1) the name of the person transporting;
- (2) his tribal enrollment number;
- (3) the type, sex and approximate size of the animal transported;
- (4) the location and date the animal was taken; and
- (5) the ultimate destination of the animal.

(b) Each permit shall be signed by a tribal police officer and shall be valid for no more than seventy-two (72) hours from the time and date of issuance.

§3-1-51 Permits, Licenses and Game Tags

The Fish and Wildlife Commission shall be authorized to issue on reservation hunting and recreational fishing permits, licenses or game tags in accordance with this chapter and applicable federal law regulating the taking of or managing wildlife.

§3-1-52 Protected/Threatened and Endangered Species

Any person who takes a protected, threatened or endangered species, except as specifically authorized by the Fish and Wildlife Commission, shall be in violation of this chapter.

§3-1-53 Taking of Wildlife Damaging Property, Real or Personal

Any person who resides within the boundaries of the Nez Perce Reservation commits an infraction if he destroys any animal that is damaging property without first obtaining permission from the Fish and Wildlife Commission. The Commission may grant the request upon a reasonable investigation of the facts alleged, the implementation of appropriate safeguards and

consideration of the impacts to any protected, threatened or endangered species.

(§§ 3-1-54 - 3-1-60 adopted 7/24/01)

(§§ 3-1-54 - 3-1-61 are criminal arrestable offenses authorized by NPTEC 7/8/03)

(§ 3-1-62 is a criminal arrestable offense adopted by NPTEC 7/22/08)

§3-1-54 Drug Promotion

It shall be unlawful for any person to knowingly maintain, frequent or remain at a place:

- (a) resorted to by drug users for the purpose of unlawfully using narcotic or dangerous drugs; or
- (b) which is used for the unlawful keeping or sale of narcotic or dangerous drugs.

§3-1-55 Possession and/or Consumption of a Controlled Substance

(a) It shall be unlawful for any person to possess, purchase, consume, obtain, ingest, inject, distribute, manufacture, or sell any controlled substance including, but not limited to, marijuana, barbiturates, amphetamines, hallucinogens, opiates, cocaine, and other substances as defined in Chapter 13, Title 21 U.S.C. § 812.

- (b) This section shall not preclude:
 - (1) the possession, purchase, consumption, obtaining, ingestion, distribution or sale of peyote for bona fide Native American religious ceremonies; or
 - (2) any substances as prescribed by a duly licensed physician.

§3-1-56 Abuse of Psychotoxic Chemical Solvents

- (a) It shall be unlawful for a person:
 - (1) for the purpose of causing a condition of intoxication, inebriation, excitement, stupefaction, or the dulling of his brain or nervous system, to intentionally;
 - (A) smell or inhale the fumes of any psychotoxic chemical solvent;
 - (B) possess, purchase or attempt to possess or purchase any psychotoxic chemical solvent; or
 - (2) knowing or believing that the purchaser of another intends to use a psychotoxic chemical solvent in violation of this section, to sell or offer to sell any psychotoxic chemical solvent.
- (b) This section shall not apply to the inhalation of prescribed anesthesia for medical or dental purposes.
- (c) As used in this section, "psychotoxic chemical solvents" includes any glue, cement, or other substance containing one or more of the following chemical compounds: acetone and acetate, benzene, butyl-alcohol, ethyl-alcohol, ethylene dichloride, isopropyl

alcohol, methyl alcohol, methyl ethyl, petone, pentachlorophenol, petroleum ether, or other chemical substance capable of causing a condition of intoxication, inebriation, excitement, stupefaction, or the dulling of the brain or nervous system as a result of the inhalation of the fumes or vapors of such chemical substance. The statement or listing of the contents of a substance packaged in a container by the manufacturer or producer thereof shall be proof of the contents of such substance without further expert testimony if it reasonably appears that the substance in such container is the same substance placed therein by the manufacturer or producer.

§3-1-57 Possession of Drug Paraphernalia

(a) It shall be unlawful for any person to use, or possess with intent to use, drug paraphernalia to cultivate, grow, harvest, manufacture, compound, convert, produce, process, prepare, store, conceal, inject, ingest, inhale, or otherwise introduce into the human body a controlled substance including, but not limited to, marijuana, barbiturates, amphetamines, hallucinogens, opiates, cocaine, and other substances as defined in Chapter 13, Title 21 U.S.C. § 812. (Amended by NPTEC 1/24/17)

(b) This section shall not preclude the possession or purchase of any item/object traditionally used in bona fide Native American religious ceremonies or used as prescribed by a licensed physician.

§3-1-58 Possession of Alcohol by a Person Under Twenty-One

A person commits the offense of possession of alcohol by a person under the age of twenty-one (21) if while being under the age of twenty-one (21), he shall possess, purchase, consume, obtain, or sell, or is found under the influence, of any beer, wine, ale, whiskey or any substance whatsoever which produces alcoholic intoxication, or misrepresents his age for the purpose of buying or otherwise obtaining an alcoholic beverage.

§3-1-59 Public Intoxication

It shall be unlawful for any person to create any disturbance in a public place while intoxicated or under the influence of an intoxicating drink or drug.

§3-1-60 Disorderly Conduct

A person commits the infraction of disorderly conduct if he causes public inconvenience, annoyance or alarm or creates a risk thereof by:

- (a) engaging in fighting or threatening, or in violent or tumultuous behavior;
- (b) making unreasonable noise or an offensively coarse utterance, gesture or display, or addresses abusive language to any person present;
- (c) creating a hazardous or physically offensive condition by any act which serves no legitimate purpose of the actor; or
- (d) threatening, quarreling, challenging to fight or fighting.

§3-1-61 Resisting and Obstructing Officers (adopted by NPTEC 7/8/03)

- (a) It shall be unlawful for any person to:
- (1) willfully resist, delay, obstruct or otherwise endeavor to prevent with or without actual force any public officer, in the discharge, or attempt to discharge, of any duty of his office; or
 - (2) knowingly give a false report to any peace officer.

(b) "Resists" as used in this section means the use of or threatened use of violence, physical force or any other means that creates a substantial risk of physical injury to any person or that justifies or requires substantial force to overcome.

§3-1-62 Intoxicating Beverage/Controlled Substance Possession and/or Consumption in Usual and Accustomed Fishing Areas (adopted by NPTEC 7/22/08) (amended 7/14/09)

(a) It shall be unlawful for any Nez Perce tribal member to possess and/or consume alcoholic or other intoxicating beverages or substances within a distance of four hundred feet of the nearest waterway (river, creek, or lake) at Rapid River; South Fork Salmon River; Clear Creek; and the Dworshak fish ladders all sites from May 1st to August 31st each year.

(b) It shall be unlawful to own, possess, use, transport, distribute, buy sell, or be under the influence of any alcoholic beverage or controlled substance while on a Columbia River In-Lieu Fishing Site or Columbia River Treaty Fishing Access Site. It shall be unlawful to own, possess, use, distribute, manufacture, buy, sell, or be under the influence of any controlled substance(s) on a Columbia River In-Lieu Fishing Site or Columbia River Treaty Fishing Access Site. A person may possess and use drugs as prescribed for them by a licensed practitioner, but they must be contained in the original pharmaceutical container and have the valid prescription label attached. Controlled substances are those substances regulated by Title 21 USC The Controlled Substances Act, the Comprehensive Crime Control Act of 1984, and the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986. Columbia River In-Lieu Site means federal property established by the US Congress under Public Law 79-14. Columbia River Treaty Fishing Access Site means federal property established by the US Congress under Public Law 100-581. (subsection adopted by NPTEC 4/28/15)

§3-1-63 Littering at Fishing Sites (adopted by NPTEC 8/10/11)

A person commits the infraction of littering if he deposits upon any public or private property any debris, paper, litter, glass bottles, glass, nails, tacks, hooks, cans, barbed wire, boards, trash, garbage, lighted material or waste substances without authorization from the tribe or the owner of the property affected while fishing within usual and accustomed areas, Treaty Fishing Access sites, or in lieu sites.

BUFFALO/BISON HUNTING (adopted by NPTEC 4/11/06)

§3-1-80 Purpose

Pursuant to the Nez Perce Treaty of 1855 (12 Stat. 957) and the Nez Perce Tribe's sovereign authority, the Nez Perce Tribal Executive Committee (NPTEC), after consultation with the Fish and Wildlife Commission, will authorize an annual ceremonial and subsistence season for hunting and harvesting of buffalo/bison on open and unclaimed lands adjoining

§3-1-81 Applicable Regulations

- (a) All provisions of the Nez Perce Tribal Code are applicable.
- (b) Only enrolled members of the Nez Perce Tribe may participate in the hunt and harvest of buffalo/bison.
- (c) NPTEC, after consultation with the Fish and Wildlife Commission, will specify the opening and closing dates for the bison/buffalo season for Nez Perce tribal members on open and unclaimed land adjoining Yellowstone National Park, and will specify the number of bison/buffalo that may be harvested by Nez Perce tribal members.
- (d) Tribal members may hunt and harvest from 2 hour before sunrise to 2 hour after sunset; **(amended by NPTEC 1/26/16)**
- (e) Buffalo must be hunted with a hunting bow, as defined in § 3-1-1(r), or a .30 caliber or higher centerfire rifle, as defined in § 3-1-1(d). **(amended by NPTEC 2/14/17)**
 - (1) Tribal members hunting using a hunting bow must be accompanied by a permitted designated shooter, as defined in § 3-1-1(i), if they are prohibited under the Nez Perce Tribal Code, state, or federal law from possessing, or having under their custody or control, a firearm, as defined by the Nez Perce Tribal Code, state, or federal law. Only the designated shooter may carry and fire a .30 caliber or higher centerfire rifle or a .35 caliber or higher pistol.
 - (2) All tribal members using a .30 caliber or higher centerfire rifle must use 150 grain or heavier bullets and are prohibited from using the following cartridges: .30 Carbine and 7.62x39mm.
- (f) Nez Perce Conservation Enforcement Officers shall be present to enforce this regulation and the Nez Perce Tribal Code dependent on funds and officer availability. **(Amended by NPTEC 1/8/13)**

CHAPTER 3-2
SALMON AND STEELHEAD GUIDING AND OUTFITTING
(Chapter adopted by NPTEC action effective 5/28-29/02)

§3-2-1 Findings

The purpose of this Chapter is to provide for the regulation of salmon and steelhead guiding and outfitting on lands and waters of the Nez Perce Tribe by any person who is a member of the Nez Perce Tribe or an enrolled member of any federally recognized Tribe.

§3-2-2 Definitions

- (a) "Client" means a person utilizing the services of a guide or outfitter.
- (b) "Commission" means the Fish and Wildlife Commission of the Nez Perce Tribe defined in § 3-1-10 of this Title.
- (c) "Conservation Enforcement" means the Department of Fisheries Restoration Management Fisheries Conservation Enforcement.
- (d) "First Aid Card" means valid card issued by the American Red Cross to denote the individual whose name and signature appear thereon has successfully completed an applicable Red Cross course and is qualified to render appropriate, minimal first aid as prescribed by the American Red Cross, or other valid evidence showing successful completion of an equivalent course conducted by an organization acceptable to the Commission.
- (e) "Guide" means the taking of persons upon or over the land or waters of the Nez Perce Reservation for the purpose of fishing for salmon or steelhead in return for a fee in money, goods, or any other kind of compensation or consideration.
- (f) "License" means a license to hunt, or fish issued by the Tribe or other agency with jurisdiction to issue licenses recognized by the Nez Perce Tribe.
- (g) "NPTEC" means the Nez Perce Tribal Executive Committee.
- (h) "Open Area" means the place or location whereby regulation it shall be made lawful to operate as a guide or outfitter.
- (i) "Outfitter" includes any person who in return for a fee in money, goods, or any other kind of compensation or consideration provides equipment for salmon or steelhead fishing trips.
- (j) "Permit" means a valid permit issued by Conservation Enforcement authorizing the holder to act as an outfitter or guide within the Reservation.
- (k) "Reservation" means the Nez Perce Reservation.
- (l) "Treaty-reserved rights" means hunting, fishing, gathering, grazing, and any other rights reserved by the Nez Perce Tribe in the Treaty of June 9, 1855, with the Nez Perce Tribe, 12 Stat. 957 (1859) and any other treaty or agreement between the Nez Perce Tribe and the United States.

- (m) “Tribe” means the Nez Perce Tribe.

§3-2-3 Applicability

This Chapter applies to any person who is a member of the Nez Perce Tribe or an enrolled member of any federally recognized Tribe who acts as a guide or outfitter for salmon and steelhead fishing within the exterior boundaries of the Nez Perce Reservation.

§3-2-4 Exceptions

(a) This Chapter does not apply to the exercise of any treaty-reserved rights by a member of the Nez Perce Tribe, or any services provided by a member for a member of the Nez Perce Tribe exercising any treaty-reserved rights.

(b) This Chapter does not apply to a member of the Nez Perce Tribe or an enrolled member of any federally recognized Tribe, who acts as a guide or outfitter with a valid license or permit issued by the State of Idaho.

§3-2-5 Prohibition

(a) No person without a permit shall act as a guide or outfitter within the Reservation.

(b) Any person acting without a permit as a guide or outfitter within the Reservation shall be guilty of the civil infraction of unlawfully acting as a guide or outfitter.

(c) A permit must be in possession of the permittee while engaged in outfitting or guiding and must be produced upon the request of an authorized person. Upon request of Conservation Enforcement or other conservation enforcement, an outfitter or guide shall show proof of a permit. Refusal or failure to show proof of a permit shall be prima facie evidence that a person is acting without a permit.

(d) Any person acting as a guide while under the influence of alcohol or any controlled substance including, but not limited to, marijuana, barbiturates, amphetamines, hallucinogens, opiates, cocaine, and other substances defined in Chapter 13, 21 U.S.C. § 812, shall be guilty of a civil infraction of unlawfully acting as a guide.

(e) Except as otherwise authorized by NPTC § 3-1-27, no person shall exercise treaty fishing, hunting, or trapping rights while acting as a guide.

§3-2-6 Qualifications for Permits

(a) An applicant for an outfitter and/or guide permit must:

- (1) Be at least eighteen (18) years of age;
- (2) For a guide, have a First Aid Card and be aware of general emergency procedures;
- (3) Have extensive, first-hand knowledge of the area and activities involved in the proposed guiding or outfitting operation;

- (4) Thorough knowledge of the habits of the fish sought, fishing techniques that are successful in the area, be able to properly care for fish, be familiar with the necessary equipment, and have knowledge of licensing requirements, bag limits, seasons, and other applicable laws and regulations; and
- (5) For outfitters or guides operating any boat, an applicant must demonstrate that he has adequate training and experience in reading water and correctly operating and handling the type of boat to be used.
- (6) For outfitters or guides operating any boat, information regarding any vessels to be utilized shall be provided to Conservation Enforcement.

(b) Any person holding a current and valid outfitter's permit may act as a guide without a guide's permit if he possesses the qualifications of a guide as provided in this Chapter.

(c) Only members of the Nez Perce Tribe may be permitted to act as an outfitter under this Chapter. However, a member of a federally recognized Tribe, other than the Nez Perce Tribe, may obtain a permit to act as a guide for an outfitter permitted under this Chapter.

§3-2-7 Applications for Permits

(a) Any person wishing to serve as a guide or outfitter on the Reservation shall obtain a permit by submitting an application to Conservation Enforcement on forms to be provided by Conservation Enforcement.

(b) Conservation Enforcement may require an applicant for a permit to pay a reasonable filing fee to cover costs associated with the processing of an application. In addition, Conservation Enforcement may assess a reasonable yearly fee to cover monitoring and enforcement costs. These fees shall not exceed \$20.00 per year.

(c) Applicants for permits shall submit to interviews as requested by Conservation Enforcement and shall submit other proof of competence and knowledge to guide on the Reservation as requested by Conservation Enforcement.

(d) Conservation Enforcement shall review and grant or deny an application within thirty (30) days of the submission of a completed application.

§3-2-8 Denial of Permit / Appeal

(a) Conservation Enforcement may deny an application for a guiding or outfitting permit if:

- (1) The applicant does not meet the qualification described in § 3-2-6 of this Chapter;
- (2) The applicant failed to submit a complete application; or
- (3) Issuance of additional guiding or outfitting permits could be harmful to natural resources, the environment, or the public interest of the Tribe.

(b) Conservation Enforcement shall provide in writing the reasons for the denial of an application within thirty (30) days of the submission of an application.

(c) An applicant whose application was deemed to be incomplete shall have an opportunity to complete the application and provide other necessary information and resubmit the application without an additional application fee.

(d) An applicant may appeal a decision of Conservation Enforcement to Nez Perce Tribal Court in a manner consistent with the judicial review provisions of Chapter 2-5 of the Nez Perce Tribal Code. The decision of the Tribal Court shall be final, and no appeal shall be granted by the Nez Perce Tribal Court of Appeals.

§3-2-9 Insurance

An outfitter shall maintain and file with Conservation Enforcement a current certificate or proof of liability insurance in the amount as follows:

(a) Insurance coverage against loss resulting from liability for bodily injury, death, or damage to property suffered by any person caused by the outfitter's activities in the minimum amount of one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) per accident, with an aggregate of three hundred thousand dollars (\$300,000), because of bodily injury, death, or property damage occurring in an accident.

(b) Insurance coverage on vehicles carrying passengers (including boats) against loss resulting from liability for bodily injury, death, or damage to property suffered by any person caused by the outfitter's activities in the minimum amount of three hundred thousand dollars (\$300,000).

§3-2-10 Boating Equipment Requirement

Every boat utilized for guided or outfitted salmon or steelhead fishing shall comply with NPTC § 3-1-30 and must have:

(a) A U.S. Coast Guard approved life jacket in good condition for each passenger, boat operator, and guide;

(b) A fire extinguisher in working condition; and

(c) A complete first aid kit.

§3-2-11 Reporting

(a) No later than January 30th of each year, guides shall provide Conservation Enforcement with a report of all guide activities which took place on the Reservation for the previous calendar year. Such report shall contain the following information:

(1) The total number of persons guided;

(2) The number and species of fish taken by each person guided;

(3) The total number of days a guide has guided on the Reservation;

- (4) The area where a guide has guided;
- (5) A copy of current First Aid Card; and
- (6) Such other information as is reasonably requested by Conservation Enforcement.

(b) No later than January 30th of each year, outfitters shall provide Conservation Enforcement with a report of all outfitting activities which took place on the Reservation for the previous calendar year. Such report shall contain the following information:

- (1) The type of services provided;
- (2) A copy of a current certificate or proof of liability insurance; and
- (3) The total number of persons provided outfitting services.

(c) Failure to provide the reports described in subsection (a) and (b) of this section may result in the temporary or permanent suspension of the outfitting or guiding permit by Conservation Enforcement.

§3-2-12 Regulations

The Commission may promulgate other necessary rules and regulations which shall apply to guides and outfitters in a manner consistent with rule making requirements of NPTC Chapter 2-5. Upon adoption, the Commission shall provide a copy of any such regulations to all guides and outfitters.

§3-2-13 Open Areas

(a) The Commission shall recommend to NPTEC areas within the Reservation that shall be deemed open for outfitting and guiding activities.

(b) NPTEC shall review the recommendation of the Commission and shall designate areas open for outfitting and guiding activities.

(c) This designation shall include:

- (1) A geographic description of the area deemed to be open;
- (2) The type of guiding and outfitting activities allowed within the open area;
- (3) The maximum number of guides and outfitters permitted to operate within the open area; and
- (4) Any other restriction deemed necessary.

(d) A guide or outfitter may only operate in an open area in a manner consistent with the NPTEC designation. The Commission shall notify all guides and outfitters of areas deemed open for outfitting and guiding activities and any applicable regulations or restrictions.

(e) Regardless of any designation as an open area, if land is privately owned, a guide shall obtain permission from the landowner before guiding a client upon or across such lands.

§3-2-14 Licenses / Other Regulations

(a) Guides and outfitters shall verify that clients have all required licenses for the activity for which the services are being provided. Guides who are not enrolled members of the Nez Perce Tribe must have a salmon or steelhead license issued by the Tribe or the State.

(b) Guides shall ensure that clients comply with bag limits, seasons, area closures, and other applicable regulations.

§3-2-15 Cultural Resources

(a) Guides shall not guide clients to any archaeological resource site or other sensitive cultural resource sites.

(b) Guides and outfitters shall not disclose information about archaeological resource sites to any client.

§3-2-16 Violations

(a) Any person found violating any provision of this Chapter shall be guilty of a civil infraction.

(b) The penalty for a violation of this Chapter shall be a fine of not less than \$100 and no more than \$500 and may include the temporary or permanent suspension of a guide or outfitting permit and/or the temporary or permanent prohibition from acquiring a permit in the future.

(c) Any permitted guide or outfitter who commits any violation of NPTC Chapter 3-1 shall receive a temporary or permanent suspension of a guide or outfitting permit and/or the temporary or permanent prohibition from acquiring a permit in the future.

CHAPTER 3-3
WATER RESOURCES
NEZ PERCE TRIBAL WATER RIGHTS ADMINISTRATION

*Adopted by NPTEC Resolution NP 20-117 (December 24, 2019);
Approved by United States Department of the Interior by letter of December 16, 2020).*

INTRODUCTORY PROVISIONS

§3-3-1 Short Title

This chapter may be referenced as the Nez Perce Tribal Water Rights Administration Code.

§3-3-2 Purposes

The purposes of the Nez Perce Tribal Water Rights Administration Code are as follows:

- (a) To provide an orderly system for the protection, allocation, regulation, dispute-resolution, and use of Tribal water rights consistent with the needs of ecosystems, natural resources, and cultural resources.
- (b) To carry out the SRBA Agreement and the Snake River Water Rights Act of 2004.
- (c) To ensure that the rights of Allottees to the use of water in quantities necessary to carry out the purposes of a trust allotment are secured as provided under the General Allotment Act, 25 U.S.C. Section 381.

§3-3-3 Definitions

- (a) “Allottee” means an individual who holds a trust allotment created pursuant to the General Allotment Act, 25 U.S.C. Section 381, for agricultural purposes, inside or outside the boundaries of the Nez Perce Reservation.
- (b) “Beneficial Use” means any use of water for instream flow, domestic, commercial, municipal, industrial, irrigation, hydropower generation, recreation, stock watering, fish propagation, as well as any other uses that are determined to have a beneficial purpose pursuant to this chapter.
- (c) “Commission” means the Nez Perce Tribal Water Rights Administration Commission.
- (d) “Diversion” means the removal of water from its natural course or location by means of a ditch, canal, flume, bypass, pipeline, conduit, well, pump, or other action, or the impoundment of water in a reservoir or other storage facility for re-diversion.

(e) "Domestic Use" means the use of water for human consumption, household purposes, domestic animal consumption that is ancillary to residential use of property, or related accessory uses.

(f) "Instream Flow Water Use" means water use authorized and permitted for the purposes of protecting a tribal interest in a natural stream, lake, or spring, such as recreation, fish or wildlife.

(g) "Nez Perce Tribal Code" or "NPTC" means the Code of the Nez Perce Tribe, as amended.

(h) "NPTEC" means the Nez Perce Tribal Executive Committee, the duly elected governing body of the Nez Perce Tribe pursuant to the Revised Constitution and Bylaws of the Nez Perce Tribe.

(i) "Permit" means a written, conditioned authorization granted pursuant to this chapter, in the form of either a Water Use Permit or a Temporary Water Use Permit, for a Person to use a portion of the Tribal water rights.

(j) "Person" means any individual or group or organization of any kind, whether organized for profit or not, and regardless of the manner of form in which it does business, whether as a sole proprietorship, receiver, partnership, joint venture, trust, estate, firm, unincorporated association, corporation, or government.

(k) "Place of Use" means the location where the water is used.

(l) "Point of Diversion" or "POD" means any location at which water is diverted from a water source.

(m) "Priority date" means the priority date assigned to a water right by tribal, federal or state law.

(n) "Purpose of Use" means the permitted category of use of water under a Permit.

(o) "Reservation" means all lands within the boundaries of the Nez Perce Reservation as established by the Nez Perce Treaty of 1863.

(p) "Snake River Basin Adjudication Agreement" or "SRBA Agreement" means the "Mediator's Term Sheet" dated April 20, 2004; together with, and as approved by, the Snake River Water Rights Act of 2004; NPTEC Resolution 05-210; and the Idaho SRBA Court's January 30, 2007 entry in Case No. 39576 of the "Consent Decree Approving Entry of Partial Final Decrees Determining the Rights of the United States as Trustee for the Benefit of the Nez Perce Tribe to the Use of Water in the Snake River Basin within Idaho and Partial Final Decrees Determining Minimum Stream Flow Water Rights Held by the Idaho Water Resources Board."

(q) "Snake River Water Rights Act" means the Snake River Water Rights Act of 2004, Public Law 108-447, Division J, Title X, 118 Stat. 3431.

(r) "Source" means the named or described water source within the Reservation.

(s) "Transfer" means any change in a point of diversion, place of use, period of use, or purpose of use for a water right.

(t) "Tribal water rights" means those water rights confirmed in the Snake River Water Rights Act of 2004 as rights held in trust for the Tribe by the United States, including those rights held for the benefit of individual Indians on Indian lands, and any other water rights acquired by the Tribe at any other time.

(u) "Tribe" means the Nez Perce Tribe.

(v) "Water Resources Division" or "Division" means the Tribe's Water Resources Division, the lead agency responsible for Tribal water rights administration on the Nez Perce Reservation.

§3-3-4 Scope

This chapter applies to the Nez Perce Tribe, all of its governmental subdivisions, all other entities owned by the Tribe, all Allottees, and any Person desiring to use, or using, Tribal water rights.

§3-3-5 Construction

The provisions of this chapter shall be interpreted to give effect to this chapter's purposes. This chapter shall be construed in a manner that is not inconsistent with provisions of the SRBA Agreement or the Snake River Water Rights Act of 2004.

§3-3-6 Allottee Water Rights and Duties

Allottees are entitled to the use of water in quantities necessary to carry out the purposes of the allotment. In administering and managing this chapter, the Nez Perce Tribe shall ensure that an Allottee's rights are secured as provided under the General Allotment Act, 25 U.S.C. Section 381.

TRIBAL WATER RIGHTS ADMINISTRATION

§3-3-7 Water Resources Division

The Tribe's Water Resources Division, a division of the Tribe's Natural Resources Department, is directed to administer Tribal water rights in the best interests of the Tribe, its members, and Allottees, and is authorized to:

(a) Allocate surface and groundwater for beneficial uses established in this chapter, consistent with the provisions and purposes of this chapter.

(b) Consult and coordinate with the other appropriate departments or divisions of the Tribe to reserve and allocate surface water for non-consumptive, instream flow water uses that are conducive to fish habitat, wildlife habitat, cultural, and recreational purposes.

(c) Develop and adopt water conservation plans necessary to preserve the availability of water resources for the beneficial uses established by this chapter.

(d) Issue, condition, deny, revise, and revoke any Permits established under this chapter, monitor compliance with the requirement to obtain Permits, and monitor compliance with the terms of all Permits.

(e) Take any enforcement action necessary to address violations of this chapter, as further described in § 3-3-12.

(f) Coordinate and interact as necessary with the Idaho Department of Water Resources (IDWR) in the administration of this chapter and the Tribal water rights, including but not limited to: sharing and exchanging water use information; acquiring a database from IDWR of all state-administered water rights and permits within the Reservation; filing objections to any proposed new or modified IDWR water right or permit applications within the Reservation, on any basis consistent with the purposes of this chapter.

§3-3-8 Tribal Water Rights Administration Commission

(a) There is established the Tribal Water Rights Administration Commission, which shall be the administrative body charged with conducting hearings and issuing orders appropriate to the enforcement of this chapter.

(b) The Commission shall consist of three members of the NPTEC Natural Resources Subcommittee. The three members shall serve annually after being selected and appointed to the Commission by the new annual membership of the NPTEC Natural Resources Subcommittee.

WATER RIGHTS ADMINISTRATION PRINCIPLES

§3-3-9 Beneficial Uses

The beneficial uses to which Tribal water rights may be put include the following, which are not listed in order of preference:

- (a) Instream Flow
- (b) Domestic
- (c) Cultural
- (d) Religious/spiritual
- (e) Agricultural

- (f) Stock Watering
- (g) Hatchery Use
- (h) Commercial
- (i) Industrial
- (j) Water Storage
- (k) Groundwater Recharge
- (l) Recreational
- (m) Municipal
- (n) Power Generation
- (o) Leasing to the Idaho Water Supply Bank, solely by the Tribe
- (p) Other uses consistent with the purposes of this chapter.

§3-3-10 Water Management

(a) Existing Uses: Existing water uses of the Tribal water rights as of the date of enactment of this chapter, and initial use dates of those existing uses, will be inventoried by the Water Resources Division.

(b) Initial Use: The Water Resources Division shall assign a date of initial use for new-use Permits established pursuant to this chapter.

(c) The Water Resources Division will establish and maintain a geodatabase of: 1) all existing Tribal water rights; 2) all existing uses of the Tribal water rights that are issued a Permit under this chapter; 3) all new-use Permits issued under this chapter; and 4) all future acquired Tribal water rights.

(d) Drought: In drought conditions water shall be strictly allocated according to Permit initial use date, unless special agreements between the Nez Perce Tribe and other entities provide for a temporary change of water allocation priority. If a drought condition prevails such that not enough water exists to satisfy even senior users, all senior water uses will have partial water uses met, but at a lesser diversion rate than that specified in a Permit. The diversion rate shall be set according to the specific demands in relation to overall supply. The Water Resources Division may set temporary use priorities, restrictions, and, in extreme cases, moratoriums on the use of water under drought conditions. In doing so, the Water Resources Division will coordinate with IDWR, or take any other necessary actions, to ensure that such restrictions only occur after any restrictions that are required to occur first, based on priority date or other legal condition, of any state-administered water rights or permits within the Reservation.

WATER PERMIT SYSTEM

§3-3-11 Permits

- (a) General Principles.
 - (1) No Person shall divert water or undertake any activity affecting or involving the Tribal water rights without first obtaining a Permit from the Water Resources Division.
 - (2) Existing uses of the Tribal water rights that are inventoried and documented in a registry by the Division shall not require an application for Permit, but shall be issued a Permit, subject to any Permit conditions of use, including new conditions, imposed by the Water Resources Division at that time in furtherance of the purposes and provisions of this chapter.
 - (3) No right to any use of the Tribal water rights may be acquired by adverse possession, prescription, estoppel, or laches.
 - (4) No person may create a security interest or authorize the creation of a security interest in a Permit.
 - (5) No conditions of use in a Permit, and none of the processes for renewal or revocation of a Permit, may alter an Allottee's entitlement to the use of water in quantities necessary to carry out the agricultural purposes of the allotment as provided under the General Allotment Act, 25 U.S.C. Section 381.
 - (6) No Permit is required for emergency fire-fighting uses.
 - (7) No Permit is required for sweat house/lodge uses (in an amount not to exceed 15 gallons/day).
- (b) Categories of Permits: Permits under this chapter are limited to the following categories:
 - (1) Water Use Permits for the purpose of appropriating the Tribal water rights for beneficial uses.
 - (2) Temporary Water Use Permits for the purpose of appropriating Tribal water rights for a specified time of less than one (1) year, in a limited amount.
- (c) The Water Resources Division shall establish forms for applications and Permits. Forms shall be made available to applicants at no cost but shall charge a filing fee for submitted

applications. Applications must be approved by the Water Resources Division and a Permit issued before the applicant may take any proposed water use action.

(d) Application forms will at a minimum require the following information: name and contact information; proposed water source; proposed point of diversion; proposed diversion rate, annual volume cap, or other quantity limitation; any proposed diversion works; proposed place of water use; proposed beneficial purpose of water use; and proposed calendar period of water use.

(e) All issued Permits shall include at least the following conditions:

- (1) Permittee's name and contact information.
- (2) Restrictions or limitations as to: water source; point of diversion; diversion rate; annual volume cap; place of water use; any authorized diversion works; beneficial purpose(s) of use; calendar period of use.
- (3) The Permittee's required compliance with the provisions of this chapter.
- (4) Notice that the Permit constitutes a right of entry for Water Resources Division personnel to the entire location of permitted water use, for purposes of inspection, monitoring, and Permit enforcement.
- (5) A maximum initial term of five (5) years, or such shorter term as stated in the Permit.
- (6) Notice that a Permit to pump or divert more than twenty-five gallons per minute shall require the installation and maintenance of a flow rate and total use metering system, at the permittee's expense.
- (7) Notice that no construction of diversion works or diversion of water or other alteration of any water source, is allowed under the Permit until the expiration of the later date of either: (1) 20 days after the expiration of the Notice of Permit Issuance described in Subsection (f) below, if no objection to the Permit has been filed; or (2) final resolution of any objection to the Permit pursuant to a hearing pursuant to §3-3-13 below, including any subsequent appellate process on such objection.

(f) Notice of Permit Issuance: Any Permit issued by the Water Resources Division, whether based on an existing use, or any new use, shall then be publicly noticed. The Division shall publish an abstract of the Permit in a newspaper of general circulation within the Reservation for three (3) weeks, and the Permit itself shall also be posted for three (3) weeks in the Tribal and BIA offices and other such areas as may be deemed appropriate by the Division.

(g) Permit Renewals: All Permits expire on the stated expiration date. A permittee may petition the Water Resources Division for renewal within thirty calendar days prior to the expiration date, and the Water Resources Division shall review the petition and provide a

renewal decision prior to the expiration of the Permit. Based on the permittee's compliance history and subject to review of the petition and any amendment of conditions, a Permit may be renewed. Nothing in the permit renewal process shall alter an Allottee's entitlement to use of water in quantities necessary to carry out the agricultural purposes of the allotment as provided under the General Allotment Act, 25 U.S.C. Section 381.

(h) Transfer of Permits: No Permit may be transferred, exchanged, sold, or otherwise conveyed except as follows:

- (1) Any Person with an ownership interest in an allotment on the Reservation may transfer a Permit to another person with an ownership interest in the same Allotment; or
- (2) Any Person with an ownership interest in an allotment on the Nez Perce Reservation may transfer a Permit to successors to that ownership interest.
- (3) A Permit held by an Allottee may be transferred to the initial purchaser in fee of an Allotment, provided the quantity of water transferred under the Permit does not exceed the amount of water being validly used by the Allottee at the time of transfer, and does not exceed an equitable share of Tribal water rights pursuant to 25 U.S.C. Section 381.

(i) Transfer of a Permit shall not change any of the terms and conditions of the Permit.

(j) Revocation of Permits: The Water Resources Division may revoke a Permit for any of the following reasons:

- (1) Failure to comply with the any term or condition of the Permit.
- (2) Failure to comply with any provision of this chapter.
- (3) Failure to comply with any order or decision of the Water Resources Division, the Commission, or the Tribal Courts.
- (4) Nonuse of water for a period of two years.
- (5) Expiration of the Permit without renewal.
- (6) Any misrepresentation in the Permit application, or in any other statement made as part of the Permit application or modification process.
- (7) Ecosystem conditions or protections of a Permit's water source.

(k) No later than seven calendar days prior to the revocation of a Permit, the Water Resources Division shall notify the permittee of the impending revocation. Notification is deemed to have occurred if the notification is sent to the last known address of the permittee via

certified mail, regardless of whether the permittee picks up the notification. An Allottee whose Permit has been revoked may reapply to obtain a Permit to use water in quantities necessary to carry out the agricultural purposes of the allotment as provided under the General Allotment Act, 25 U.S.C. Section 381.

ENFORCEMENT, HEARINGS, AND APPEALS

§3-3-12 Enforcement

(a) The Water Resources Division is authorized to take appropriate action, including the following:

- (1) Inspect, monitor, and investigate water use, Permit compliance, and any other activities affecting the Tribal water rights in conformity with the purposes or provisions of this chapter;
- (2) Issue warnings, stop work orders, abatement orders, compliance orders, stop use orders, Permit revocations, and take any other action necessary to carry out the purposes or provisions of this chapter; and
- (3) Remove, render inoperative, shut down, close, seal, cap, or otherwise control methods of water diversion, withdrawal, or use, in order to carry out the purposes or provisions of this chapter.

(b) The Nez Perce Tribal Police and the Tribal Prosecutor shall provide assistance as requested by the Water Resources Division in the enforcement of this chapter.

§3-3-13 Hearings on Permit Decisions

(a) An applicant, or any objector, including the Tribe or any tribal department or agency, who is not satisfied with the issuance or non-issuance of a Permit by the Water Resources Division shall request a hearing within twenty (20) calendar days of the closing period of public notice of issuance of the Permit, and shall receive a hearing before the Commission within twenty (20) calendar days of filing the request. The applicant and any objector shall be provided an opportunity for a full factual presentation and for public comment and testimony on the proposed use or activity.

(b) Notice of such hearing will be published at the Commission's expense in a newspaper of general circulation within the Reservation at least one (1) week prior to the date of hearing. Notice shall also be posted in the Tribal and BIA offices and other such areas as may be deemed appropriate by the Commission.

(c) All members of the Commission shall be present and preside over the hearing. The applicant and any objector shall have the right to present oral and written testimony under oath. The Commission shall have the authority to administer oaths to witnesses, to take evidence under oath, and to compel attendance of witnesses or production of documents and other evidence.

(d) After the hearing, the Commission shall render a written decision based solely on the application and record within ten (10) calendar days:

- (1) Approving the Permit with or without conditions;
- (2) Denying the Permit;
- (3) Tabling action pending receipt of additional data or information.

(e) The decision shall be adopted by a majority vote of the Commission and shall be delivered to all parties by certified mail.

(f) All proceedings of the hearing shall be recorded, and, if an appeal is sought, the applicant or any other affected party at their sole cost and expense may request a transcript of the hearing.

(g) An appeal shall be filed by a petition, which has the decision of the Commission attached.

(h) All appeals shall go exclusively to the Nez Perce Tribal Court of Appeals as set forth in §3-3-15.

(i) Any Permit that is the subject of a hearing under this Section shall not take effect or authorize any action to be taken pursuant to it, until a final decision is rendered by the Commission, or by the Nez Perce Tribal Court of Appeals if there is an appeal under §3-3-15.

§3-3-14 Review of Enforcement Decisions and Actions

(a) Request for Hearing. Any affected person may file a written petition for a hearing before the Commission not later than fifteen (15) calendar days after issuance of an enforcement decision by the Water Resources Division.

(b) Hearing before Commission. Upon the proper and timely filing of a petition for a hearing, the Commission will conduct a recorded hearing to receive evidence from the petitioner. The Water Resources Division shall provide to the Commission, on its request, copies of all documents and other information which formed the basis for the decision or action. The Commission may modify or reverse such decision or action of the Water Resources Division only where such decision or action is not supported by hydrologic fact, Tribal policy or law, or is clearly arbitrary and capricious. The Commission will issue a written final decision. Appeals of final decisions of the Commission shall be made exclusively to the Nez Perce Tribal Court of Appeals as described in §3-3-15.

(c) Finality of Decisions. If no request for hearing before the Tribal Court of Appeals is filed within twenty (20) calendar days, the decisions or rulings of the Commission shall be binding and enforceable and not subject to further appeal.

(d) Proceedings on Exercise of Water Resources Division's Emergency Enforcement Powers. When in the exercise of the Water Resources Division's authority under §3-3-12, the Water Resources Division removes, renders inoperative, shuts down, closes, seals, caps or otherwise controls any method of water diversion or withdrawal, any obstruction to the flow of water, or any activities adversely affecting the quality or quantity of any Tribal water rights, the affected person shall have the following appeal deadlines:

- (1) A written petition must be filed with the Commission not later than seven (7) calendar days from the date of the Water Resources Division's action;
- (2) The Commission will conduct a hearing to receive evidence from the person challenging the Water Resources Division's action within three (3) working days of filing such petition after having, in good faith, attempted to notify any affected Permit holders; and
- (3) The Commission shall within forty-eight (48) hours issue a written decision stating the grounds therefor.

(e) All decisions and actions of the Water Resources Division shall remain in effect and be enforced unless modified or set aside by a final decision of the Commission.

§3-3-15 Tribal Court of Appeals – Review of Commission Decisions

(a) Tribal Court of Appeals Review. The Nez Perce Tribal Court of Appeals shall have exclusive jurisdiction to hear appeals from any final decisions or ruling of the Commission, if filed within the time period prescribed in subsection (b).

(b) Filing of Appeal. Appeals of Commission decisions or rulings shall be filed with the Nez Perce Tribal Court of Appeals no later than twenty (20) calendar days from issuance of such decision or ruling of the Commission. Notice of such appeal shall be sent to the Commission.

(c) Exhaustion. No person may seek review by the Nez Perce Tribal Court of Appeals of a decision of the Commission unless such person has first exhausted the administrative appeal rights provided in this chapter.

(d) Standard of Review. Appeals to the Nez Perce Tribal Court of Appeals shall be limited to review of the record of the Commission's administrative decisions or rulings and shall not be a trial de novo. The Tribal Court of Appeals may modify, reverse, or remand a decision or ruling of the Commission only where such decision or ruling is: without substantial basis in fact, in view of the whole record; or is contrary to tribal law or other applicable law; or is clearly arbitrary or capricious, or a clear abuse of discretion.

(e) Administrative Record. Upon receipt by the Commission of notice that an appeal has been filed with the Tribal Court of Appeals, the Commission shall certify and transmit to the clerk of Tribal Court of Appeals the administrative record within fourteen (14) calendar days,

including all documents, transcripts and other information which formed the basis for the decision or ruling being appealed.

(f) All decisions of the Commission shall remain in effect and be enforced unless modified or set aside by a final decision of Nez Perce Tribal Court of Appeals.

§3-3-16 Tribal Court Jurisdiction

The Nez Perce Tribal Court shall have jurisdiction to enforce decisions of the Water Resources Division or the Commission, including through orders granting injunctive relief, in the same manner that the Court enforces its own decisions.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

§3-3-17 Sovereign Immunity

This chapter waives the Tribe's sovereign immunity from suit solely and exclusively with respect to actions described in §3-3-15 above, exclusively in the forum described there. This waiver in no other respect waives the sovereign immunity of the Tribe or any of its departments, divisions, officials, employees, or any other entities or persons protected by the sovereign immunity of the Tribe.

§3-3-18 Notice to Allottees of Exhaustion Requirement

As required by the Snake River Water Rights Act, before asserting any claim against the United States under 25 U.S.C. Section 381, or 28 U.S.C. Section 1491(a), or petitioning the Secretary of Interior for relief of claims relating to 25 U.S.C. Section 381, an Allottee shall first exhaust the remedies available pursuant to §3-3-14 and §3-3-15 above.

§3-3-19 Severability

This chapter is severable. If any provision of this chapter or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the chapter, or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances, will remain unaffected.

§3-3-20 Computation of Time

Unless otherwise provided, the time for performing any action under this chapter shall be computed by eliminating the first day and including the last day. If the last day of any time period in this chapter falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or Tribal holiday, then the duration of the time period is extended to end on the next day that is not a Saturday, Sunday, or Tribal holiday. "Day" denotes a calendar day.

TITLE 4 CRIMINAL CODE

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Chapter 4.10	General Provisions	1
PART I.	INTRODUCTORY PROVISIONS	1
Section 4.10.001	Scope	1
Section 4.10.002	Purpose and Construction	1
Section 4.10.003	Reserved.....	1
Section 4.10.004	Civil Remedies Preserved.....	1
Section 4.10.005	Definitions	1
PART II.	MULTIPLE PROSECUTIONS AND DOUBLE JEOPARDY	5
Section 4.10.006	Prosecution for Multiple Offenses [4-1-5]	5
Section 4.10.007	Double Jeopardy [4-1-6]	6
Section 4.10.008	Reserved.....	6
PART III.	BURDEN OF PROOF	7
Section 4.10.009	Burden and Presumption of Innocence.....	7
Section 4.10.010	Negating Defenses [4-1-8].....	7
Section 4.10.011	Reserved.....	7
PART IV.	CRIMINAL LIABILITY	7
Section 4.10.012	Acts and Omissions to Act [4-1-9]	7
Section 4.10.013	Culpability [4-1-10]	7
Section 4.10.014	Causal Relationships Between Conduct and Result [4-1-11].....	8
Section 4.10.015	Ignorance or Mistake [4-1-12]	8
Section 4.10.016	Accomplices [4-1-13].....	8
Section 4.10.017	Corporations, Unincorporated Associations and Persons Acting, or Under a Duty to Act, in Their Behalf [4-1-14]	9
PART V.	AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSES AND JUSTIFIABLE USE OF FORCE	10
Section 4.10.018	Intoxication [4-1-15]	10
Section 4.10.019	Duress [4-1-16]	10
Section 4.10.020	Consent [4-1-17]	11
Section 4.10.021	Entrapment [4-1-18]	11
Section 4.10.022	Justification As A Defense.....	12
Section 4.10.023	Justification Generally; Civil Remedies Unaffected [4-1-21].....	12
Section 4.10.024	Force in Self-Protection or Protection of Others [4-1-22]	12
Section 4.10.025	Force for the Protection of Property [4-1-23].....	13
Section 4.10.026	Force in Law Enforcement [4-1-24].....	13
Section 4.10.027	Force by Persons with Special Responsibility or Care, Discipline or Safety of Others [4-1-25]	14
Section 4.10.028	Reserved.....	14
PART VI.	RESPONSIBILITY.....	14
Section 4.10.029	Mental Disease or Defect Excluding Responsibility [4-1-19]	14
Section 4.10.030	Medical Examination and Institutionalization [4-1-20]	15
Section 4.10.031	Reserved.....	15


NEZ PERCE TRIBE REVISED CODES
As Amended through Resolutions NP 22-212 and NP 22-213 (March 22, 2022)

Section 4.10.032	Reserved.....	15
PART VII.	SENTENCING AND DISPOSITION OF OFFENDERS	15
Section 4.10.033	Grades of Crimes.....	15
Section 4.10.034	Felony, Misdemeanor and Infraction Defined.....	15
Section 4.10.035	Fine and Imprisonment Limitations by Class of Criminal Offense	16
Section 4.10.036	Reserved – Habitual Offenders	16
Section 4.10.037	Reserved.....	16
Section 4.10.038	General Principles in Sentencing and Punishment [4-1-26].....	17
Section 4.10.039	Sentences and Combinations of Sentences [4-1-27].....	17
Section 4.10.040	Sentencing Proceedings [4-1-31]	17
Section 4.10.041	Payment of Fines and Other Monies [4-1-28]	18
Section 4.10.042	Decision to Impose a Fine [4-1-29]	18
Section 4.10.043	Community Service [4-1-30]	18
Section 4.10.044	Probation [4-1-32].....	18
Section 4.10.045	Violation of Terms of Probation [4-1-33]	18
Section 4.10.046	Reserved.....	19
Section 4.10.047	Reserved.....	19
Section 4.10.048	Reserved.....	19
Section 4.10.049	Reserved.....	19
PART VIII.	SEX OFFENDER REGISTRATION [CH. 4-6]	19
Section 4.10.050	General Matters Related to Sex Offender Registration	19
Section 4.10.051	Terminology Related to Sex Offender Registration [4-6-5]	20
Section 4.10.052	Covered Offenses Requiring Sex Offender Registration [4-6-6]	22
Section 4.10.053	Required Information.....	24
Section 4.10.054	Safety Zones.....	29
Section 4.10.055	Sex Offender Registration Procedures [4-6-29 through 4-6-32].....	30
Section 4.10.056	Retroactive Registration [4-6-33]	31
Section 4.10.057	Keeping Registration Current [4-6-34].....	32
Section 4.10.058	Failure to Appear for Registration and Absconding [4-6-35]	32
Section 4.10.059	Electronic Restrictions for Sex Offenders.....	33
Section 4.10.060	Public Sex Offender Registration.....	34
Section 4.10.061	Intervention and Treatment.....	36
Chapter 4.15	Inchoate Offenses.....	36
Section 4.15.001	Attempt [4-1-34]	36
Section 4.15.002	Criminal Conspiracy [4-1-35]	37
Section 4.15.003	Solicitation [4-1-36]	37
Chapter 4.20	Offenses Against The Person	38
Section 4.20.001	Simple Assault [4-1-37].....	38
Section 4.20.002	Aggravated Assault [4-1-39]	38
Section 4.20.003	Battery [4-1-38]	38
Section 4.20.004	Aggravated Battery [4-1-40].....	38
Section 4.20.005	Stalking [4-1-41]	39
Section 4.20.006	Aggravated Stalking [4-1-42]	39
Section 4.20.007	Strangulation.....	39
Section 4.20.008	Suffocation	39
Section 4.20.009	Murder [4-1-43]	40


NEZ PERCE TRIBE REVISED CODES
As Amended through Resolutions NP 22-212 and NP 22-213 (March 22, 2022)

Section 4.20.010	Manslaughter [4-1-44]	40
Section 4.20.011	Kidnapping [4-1-45]	41
Section 4.20.012	False Imprisonment [4-1-46]	41
Section 4.20.013	Human Trafficking	41
Chapter 4.23	Sex-Related Crimes.....	42
Section 4.23.001	Definitions Related to Sex Crimes	42
Section 4.23.002	Rape [4-1-48].....	42
Section 4.23.003	Forcible Sexual Penetration with a Foreign Object [4-1-49].....	43
Section 4.23.004	Unlawful Sexual Intercourse [4-1-50].....	43
Section 4.23.005	Sexual Assault [4-1-51]	43
Section 4.23.006	Sexual Molestation of a Minor under the Age of 16 [4-1-52].....	43
Section 4.23.007	Enticement of a Child [4-1-52(a)]	44
Section 4.23.008	Enticement of a Child Through Use of the Internet or Other Communication Device [4-1-52(b)]	44
Section 4.23.009	Commercial Sexual Exploitation of a Minor	45
Section 4.23.010	Sexual Exploitation of a Minor.....	45
Section 4.23.011	Voyeurism	45
Section 4.23.012	Unlawful Distribution of Sexual Images	46
Section 4.23.013	Indecent Exposure [4-1-53].....	47
Section 4.23.014	Reserved.....	47
Section 4.23.015	Patronizing a Prostitute	47
Section 4.23.016	Promotion of Prostitution [4-1-123]	47
Section 4.23.017	Incest [4-1-86]	48
Section 4.23.018	Reserved.....	48
Section 4.23.019	Failure to Register as a Sex Offender or Provide Notice of Registration Changes [4-1-148].....	48
Section 4.23.020	Hindrance of Sex Offender Registration	48
Section 4.23.021	Safety Zone Trespass by Sex Offender	49
Chapter 4.25	Offenses Against The Family	49
Section 4.25.001	Reserved.....	49
Section 4.25.002	Bigamy [4-1-85]	49
Section 4.25.003	Criminal Nonsupport [4-1-87]	49
Section 4.25.004	Child Custodial Interference [4-1-47]	50
Section 4.25.005	Child Abuse [4-1-90].....	50
Section 4.25.006	Endangering the Welfare of a Minor Under the Age of 18 [4-1-91].....	51
Section 4.25.007	Contributing to the Delinquency of a Minor [4-1-92]	52
Section 4.25.008	Abuse of Vulnerable Adults [4-1-89]	52
Section 4.25.009	Elder Abuse	52
Chapter 4.30	Offenses Against Property.....	53
Section 4.30.001	Reserved.....	53
Section 4.30.002	Arson [4-1-54]	53
Section 4.30.003	Aggravated Arson [4-1-55].....	53
Section 4.30.004	Causing a Catastrophe [4-1-56]	53
Section 4.30.005	Malicious Injury to Property [4-1-57]	53
Section 4.30.006	Vandalism [4-1-58]	54
Section 4.30.007	Burglary [4-1-59]	54
Section 4.30.008	Burglary of a Vehicle [4-1-60].....	54


NEZ PERCE TRIBE REVISED CODES
As Amended through Resolutions NP 22-212 and NP 22-213 (March 22, 2022)

Section 4.30.009	Criminal Trespass [4-1-61]	54
Section 4.30.010	Aggravated Criminal Trespass [4-1-62]	55
Section 4.30.011	Trespass of Privacy	55
Section 4.30.012	Robbery [4-1-63]	55
Section 4.30.013	Theft [4-1-64]	55
Section 4.30.014	Theft by Deception [4-1-65]	56
Section 4.30.015	Acquiring Lost Property [4-1-66]	56
Section 4.30.016	Theft by a False Promise [4-1-67]	56
Section 4.30.017	Extortion [4-1-68]	57
Section 4.30.018	Receiving Stolen Property [4-1-69]	57
Section 4.30.019	Theft of Services [4-1-70]	58
Section 4.30.020	Unauthorized use of a Vehicle [4-1-73].....	58
Section 4.30.021	Defenses to Theft and Related Offenses [4-1-71]	59
Chapter 4.35	Offenses Involving Fraud and Deception	59
Section 4.35.001	Forgery [4-1-74]	59
Section 4.35.002	Criminal Simulation [4-1-75]	59
Section 4.35.003	Fraudulent Handling of Recordable Instruments [4-1-76]	59
Section 4.35.004	Tampering with Records [4-1-77]	60
Section 4.35.005	Bad Checks [4-1-78]	60
Section 4.35.006	Deceptive Business Practices [4-1-79]	60
Section 4.35.007	Fraudulent use of Prepaid, Debit or Credit Card [4-1-80]	61
Section 4.35.008	Rigging a Contest [4-1-81]	61
Section 4.35.009	Defrauding Creditors [4-1-82]	61
Section 4.35.010	Unlawful Dealing with Property by a Fiduciary [4-1-83].....	62
Section 4.35.011	Making a False Credit Report [4-1-84]	62
Chapter 4.40	Offenses Against Public Health, Safety, And Welfare.....	63
Section 4.40.001	Spreading a Sexually-Transmitted Disease [4-1-124]	63
Section 4.40.002	Weapons Offense [4-1-126]	63
Section 4.40.003	Committing an Offense While Armed [4-1-127].....	64
Section 4.40.004	Abuse of Corpse [4-1-128]	64
Chapter 4.45	Gangs	65
Section 4.45.001	Findings and Purpose	65
Section 4.45.002	Definitions Relating to Gangs	65
Section 4.45.003	Prohibited Activity	65
Section 4.45.004	Identification of a Gang Member	66
Chapter 4.50	Drug- And Alcohol-Related Offenses	67
Section 4.50.001	Reserved.....	67
Section 4.50.002	Frequenting [Drug Promotion 4-1-129]	67
Section 4.50.003	Reserved.....	67
Section 4.50.004	Possession and/or Consumption of a Controlled Substance [4-1-130]	67
Section 4.50.005	Manufacture or Delivery of a Controlled Substance	67
Section 4.50.006	Drug Paraphernalia – definition [4-1-1(m)]	68
Section 4.50.007	Possession of Drug Paraphernalia [4-1-132]	70
Section 4.50.008	Reserved.....	70
Section 4.50.009	Abuse of Psychotoxic Chemical Solvents [4-1-131]	70
Section 4.50.010	Reserved.....	71


NEZ PERCE TRIBE REVISED CODES
As Amended through Resolutions NP 22-212 and NP 22-213 (March 22, 2022)

Section 4.50.011	Possession of Alcohol by a Person Under 21 Years of Age [4-1-133]	71
Section 4.50.012	Possession, Distribution or use of Cigarettes or Other Tobacco Products by a Person Under 21 Years of Age [4-1-134]	72
Section 4.50.013	Dispensing of Alcohol to a Person Under 21 Years of Age [4-1-136]	72
Section 4.50.014	Reserved.....	72
Section 4.50.015	Reserved.....	72
Section 4.50.016	Public Intoxication [4-1-135]	72
Section 4.50.017	Open Container [4-1-137]	72
Chapter 4.55	Offenses Related to Public Order.....	73
Section 4.55.001	Disorderly Conduct [4-1-200]	73
Section 4.55.002	Unreasonable Noise [4-1-201]	73
Section 4.55.003	Reserved.....	74
Section 4.55.004	Reserved.....	74
Section 4.55.005	Animal Fighting [4-1-202]	74
Section 4.55.006	Cruelty to Animals [4-1-203]	75
Section 4.55.007	Persistent or Habitual Violations of the Dog Ordinance [4-1-204]	75
Chapter 4.60	Offenses Against The Administration of Government ...	76
PART I.	BRIBERY AND CORRUPT INFLUENCES	76
Section 4.60.001	Bribery in Official Matters [4-1-94]	76
Section 4.60.002	Threats and Other Improper Influence in Official Matters [4-1-95]	76
Section 4.60.003	Compensation for Past Official Behaviors [4-1-96]	76
Section 4.60.004	Retaliation for Past Official Action [4-1-97]	77
Section 4.60.005	Improper Gifts to Public Servants [4-1-98]	77
PART II.	ABUSE OF OFFICE	78
Section 4.60.006	Official Misconduct [4-1-99]	78
Section 4.60.007	Interference with Tribal Court [4-1-100]	78
Section 4.60.008	Official Oppression [4-1-101]	79
Section 4.60.009	Misuse of Public Monies [4-1-102]	79
PART III.	FALSIFICATION IN OFFICIAL MATTERS.....	80
Section 4.60.010	Perjury [4-1-103]	80
Section 4.60.011	False Swearing [4-1-104]	80
Section 4.60.012	Unsworn Falsification [4-1-105]	81
Section 4.60.013	Tampering with Physical Evidence [4-1-106]	82
Section 4.60.014	Tampering with Public Records [4-1-107]	82
Section 4.60.015	Tampering with a Witness [4-1-108]	82
Section 4.60.016	Bribing a Witness [4-1-109]	82
Section 4.60.017	Receiving Bribes in Exchange for Testimony [4-1-110]	82
Section 4.60.018	Simulating Legal Process [4-1-111]	83
Section 4.60.019	Criminal Impersonation [4-1-112]	83
Section 4.60.020	Welfare Offense [4-1-113]	83
Section 4.60.021	Reserved.....	83
Section 4.60.022	Reserved.....	83
PART IV.	OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	83
Section 4.60.023	Resisting and Obstructing Officers [4-1-114]	83
Section 4.60.024	Hindering Prosecution [4-1-115]	84


NEZ PERCE TRIBE REVISED CODES
As Amended through Resolutions NP 22-212 and NP 22-213 (March 22, 2022)

Section 4.60.025	Escape [4-1-116]	84
Section 4.60.026	Providing Contraband [4-1-117].....	85
Section 4.60.027	Bail Jumping [4-1-118]	85
Section 4.60.028	Failure to Obey an Order of the Court [4-1-119]	85
Section 4.60.029	Violation of No Contact Order – Domestic Violence	85
Section 4.60.030	Violation of a Civil Protection Order	86
Section 4.60.031	Default on Fine [4-1-120]	87
Section 4.60.032	Riot [4-1-121]	87
Section 4.60.033	Obstructing the Administration of Justice [4-1-122]	87
Chapter 4.80	Traffic Offenses.....	88
Section 4.80.001	Purpose	88
Section 4.80.002	Scope	88
Section 4.80.003	Jurisdiction	89
Section 4.80.004	Sovereign Immunity.....	89
Section 4.80.005	Amendment [4-2-7(a) and 4-2-9(a)]	89
Section 4.80.006	Definitions related to Traffic Offenses [4-2-1].....	89
Chapter 4.90	Civil Infractions.....	90
PART I.	GENERAL PROVISIONS.....	90
Section 4.90.001	Definitions [4-3-1].....	90
Section 4.90.002	Duties of Officers; Warrant not Required [4-3-2].....	90
Section 4.90.003	Disposition of Fines [4-3-3]	90
Section 4.90.004	Officers [4-3-4]	90
PART II.	PROPERTY	91
Section 4.90.005	Trespass [4-3-5]	91
Section 4.90.006	Vandalism [4-3-6]	91
Section 4.90.007	Shoplifting/Retail Theft [4-3-7]	91
Section 4.90.008	Liability for Acts of Minors [4-3-8]	91
Section 4.90.009	Nuisance Abatement [4-3-9]	92
PART III.	PUBLIC ORDER	93
Section 4.90.010	Refusing Assistance to Officers [4-3-20]	93
Section 4.90.011	False Reporting [4-3-21]	94
Section 4.90.012	Loitering [4-3-23].....	94
Section 4.90.013	Harassment [4-3-24]	94
Section 4.90.014	Abuse of Corpse [4-3-25]	94
Section 4.90.015	Cruelty to Animals [4-3-26]	94
Section 4.90.016	Animal Fighting [4-3-26(b)]	95
PART IV.	PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY, AND WELFARE	95
Section 4.90.017	Waters Infraction [4-3-50]	95
Section 4.90.018	Public Nuisance [4-3-51]	96
Section 4.90.019	Curfew Infraction – Persons Under Eighteen (18) Years [4-3-52].....	97
Section 4.90.020	Curfew Infraction – Parental Violation [4-3-53]	97
Section 4.90.021	Truancy – Persons Under Eighteen (18) Years [4-3-53(a)]	97
Section 4.90.022	Truancy Infraction – Parental Violation [4-3-53(b)]	98
Section 4.90.023	Runaway – Persons Under Eighteen (18) Years [4-3-53(c)].....	98


NEZ PERCE TRIBE REVISED CODES
As Amended through Resolutions NP 22-212 and NP 22-213 (March 22, 2022)

Section 4.90.024	Runaway Infraction – Parental Violation [4-3-53(d)]	98
Section 4.90.025	Littering [4-3-54]	98
Section 4.90.026	Livestock Infraction [4-3-55]	98
PART V.	IMMUNITY FROM SUIT	100
Section 4.90.027	Immunity of Persons Giving First Aid From Damage Claim [4-3-56]	100
Section 4.90.028	Medical assistance – Drug-related overdose or life-threatening emergency	100
Section 4.90.029	Immunity of Volunteer Ambulance Attendant [4-3-57]	101
PART VI.	ADMINISTRATION OF GOVERNMENT	101
Section 4.90.030	Official Nez Perce Tribal Executive Committee Actions Enforceable [4-3-75]	101
Section 4.90.031	Interference with Judicial Process [4-3-70]	101
Section 4.90.032	Dog Ordinance Violations [4-3-71]	102
Section 4.90.033	Fireworks Ordinance Violations [4-3-72]	102
Section 4.90.034	Fuel Tax Ordinance Violations [4-3-73]	103
Section 4.90.035	Tobacco and Liquor Ordinance Violations [4-3-74]	103
Section 4.90.036	Violation of Sex Offender Registration Code [4-3-76]	104
Section 4.90.037	Violation of Forest Product Harvesting Policy [4-3-77]	104
Section 4.90.038	Noncompliance with Commercial Building and Electrical Code [4-3- 78]	105

***NEZ PERCE TRIBE REVISED CODES***
As Amended through Resolutions NP 22-212 and NP 22-213 (March 22, 2022)

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TITLE 4 • CRIMINAL CODE

CHAPTER 4.10	GENERAL PROVISIONS
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PART I. INTRODUCTORY PROVISIONS

Section 4.10.001 Scope

This chapter shall apply to all provisions of this title.

Section 4.10.002 Purpose and Construction

The purpose of the provisions of this title shall be construed in accordance with tribal customs as well as to achieve the following general principles and purposes:

- A. To forbid and prevent the commission of offenses and give fair warning of conduct which is declared to be an offense;
- B. To adequately define the conduct and mental state which constitute an offense and safeguard permitted conduct;
- C. To prescribe penalties which are proportionate to the seriousness of the offense, and which permit recognition of differing rehabilitative needs of individual offenders while at the same time recognizing the need of the entire Reservation community to protect itself from offenders; and
- D. To prevent arbitrary and oppressive treatment of persons accused or convicted of offenses and to promote the correction and rehabilitation of such persons; and
- E. To protect any tribal member or other person residing on the Reservation whose health or welfare may be adversely affected or threatened due to abuse, neglect or exploitation by family, household members, or other person in a legal or contractual position of providing physical, mental, or medical assistance and support to the affected person.

Section 4.10.003 Reserved

Section 4.10.004 Civil Remedies Preserved

This code shall not affect any civil remedy available under the Nez Perce Tribal Code which may arise from any act or omission which is punishable under this chapter. The fact that conduct is found to be an affirmative defense under this chapter does not abolish or impair any remedy for such conduct available in any civil action.

Section 4.10.005 Definitions

These definitions apply generally throughout Title 4, unless otherwise noted specifically in reference to particular chapters or sections.


NEZ PERCE TRIBE REVISED CODES
As Amended through Resolutions NP 22-212 and NP 22-213 (March 22, 2022)

- A. **Affirmative defense** means a new matter in the prosecution of an offense which assuming the complaint to be true constitutes a defense to it.
- B. **Agent** means any director, officer, servant, employee or other person authorized to act in behalf of a corporation or association and, in the case of an unincorporated association, a member of such association.
- C. **To appropriate** when used as a verb means:
 - 1. to exercise control over property, or to aid a third person to exercise control over it, permanently or for so extended a period or under such circumstances as to acquire the major portion of its economic value or benefit; or
 - 2. to dispose of the property for the benefit of oneself or a third person.
- D. **Corporation** means any entity incorporated under state or tribal law but does not include an entity organized as or by a governmental agency for the execution of a governmental program.
- E. **Corruptly** imports a wrongful design to acquire or cause some pecuniary or other advantage to the person guilty of a forbidden act or omission, or to another.
- F. **Course of conduct** means a pattern of conduct composed of a series of acts over a period of time, however short, evidencing a continuity of purpose. Constitutionally protected activity is not included, within the meaning of this definition.
- G. **Dangerous device** means any device capable of causing serious bodily injury or death to human beings.
- H. **Dangerous weapon** means any item that in the manner of its use or intended use is capable of causing death or serious bodily injury. On the issue of whether an object not commonly known as a dangerous weapon is such a weapon, the character of the object, the character of the wound produced, if any, and the manner in which the object was used shall be determinative.
- I. DOMESTIC VIOLENCE-related definitions as further detailed in the DV Chapters currently under Title 5.
 - 1. **Domestic violence** means violence committed by: an intimate partner of the victim, a current or former spouse of the victim, a person with whom the victim shares a child in common, a person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner, or a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic violence laws of the Nez Perce Tribe.
 - a. Domestic violence can take many forms such as but not limited to: use of intimidation, contact as defined within this chapter, manipulation, isolation, coercion, fear and/or violence, as well as

other tactics of power and control to establish and maintain a relationship of dominance over an intimate partner, but does not include acts of self-defense.

- b. The following are examples of what form actions of domestic violence may take, but are not an exhaustive list, merely illustrative:
 - i. Attempting to commit or committing any criminal offense as defined by N.P.T.r.C. Title 4, Chapter 4.20 Offenses Against The Person [formerly 4-1-37 through 4-1-46], and Chapter 4.23 Sex-Related Crimes [formerly 4-1-48 through 4-1-53] against an intimate partner;
 - ii. Physically harming, attempting to physically harm, or placing an intimate partner in reasonable fear of physical harm to himself or herself. “Reasonable fear” may be produced by behavior which induces fear in the victim, including, but not limited to, harassment, stalking, destruction of property, or physical harm or threat of harm to household pets;
 - iii. Emotional or mental abuse of the intimate partner, including physical or mental intimidation, controlling activities, or using demeaning language;
 - iv. Economic abuse of an intimate partner;
 - v. Causing an intimate partner to engage involuntarily in sexual activity; or
 - vi. Preventing the victim from accessing services.

2. Intimate partner means:

- a. Spouses;
- b. Former spouses;
- c. Persons who are or have been in a dating relationship, including same-sex relationships;
- d. Persons who are or have been in a marital-like relationship, including same-sex relationships; or
- e. Persons who have a child in common, regardless of whether they have been married or have lived together at any time in a romantic relationship.

3. Dating relationship means a social relationship of a romantic nature. In determining whether parties have a “dating relationship,” the trier of fact shall consider:


NEZ PERCE TRIBE REVISED CODES
As Amended through Resolutions NP 22-212 and NP 22-213 (March 22, 2022)

- a. The length of time the relationship has existed;
 - b. The nature of the relationship; and
 - c. The frequency of the interaction between the parties.
- J. **Electronic Communication** means any transfer of signs, signals, writing, images sounds, data, or intelligence of any nature transmitted in whole or part by a wire, radio, electromagnetic, photoelectronic or photo-optical system, any telecommunications networks and mobile phones.
 - 1. For purposes of determining jurisdiction for offenses involving electronic communications, an offense is committed within the Nez Perce Tribe's jurisdiction if an electronic communication device transmission either originates or is received within the Nez Perce Tribe's jurisdiction.
- K. **Family or household member** means persons who are not Spouses or Intimate Partners who are related by blood or marriage or persons who are living in the same household; minor children, by blood, marriage or adoption; minor children who are part of the household; or persons who reside or have resided together in the past who are not or have not been intimate partners.
- L. **Fiduciary** means a trustee, guardian, executor, administrator, receiver or any person carrying on fiduciary functions on behalf of a corporation or other organization.
- M. **Firearm** means:
 - 1. Any weapon (including a starter gun) which will, or is designed to, or may readily be converted to, expel a projectile by the action of an explosive but does not include an antique firearm or any device that expels a projectile by means of compressed air;
 - 2. The frame or receiver of any such weapon;
 - 3. Any firearm muffler or firearm silencer; or
 - 4. Any destructive device.
- N. **Harass** means a knowing and willful course of conduct directed at a specific person which seriously alarms, annoys or harasses the person, and which serves no legitimate purpose. The course of conduct must be such as would cause a reasonable person to suffer substantial emotional distress.
- O. **Indian** means any person under the Indian Civil Rights Act, 25 U.S.C. § 1301, who would be subject to the jurisdiction of the United States as an Indian under the Major Crimes Act, 18 U.S.C. § 1153, if that person were to commit an offense listed in that section in Indian country to which that section applies.


NEZ PERCE TRIBE REVISED CODES
As Amended through Resolutions NP 22-212 and NP 22-213 (March 22, 2022)

- P. **Maliciously** or **malice** *means* a wish to vex, annoy, or injure another person, or an intent to do a wrongful act, established either by proof or presumption of law.
- Q. **Minor** or **child** *means* a person who is less than eighteen (18) years old and has not been emancipated by order of a court of competent jurisdiction.
- R. **Obtain** *means*:
1. In relation to property, to bring about a transfer of interest or possession, whether to the offender or to another; and
 2. In relation to labor or services, to secure the performance thereof.
- S. **Possession** *means* an act in which the possessor knowingly procured or received the thing possessed or was aware of his control thereof for a sufficient period to have been able to terminate his possession.
- T. **Social game** *means* a game, other than a lottery, between players in a private home or private business where no house player, house bank or house odds exist and there is no house income from the operation of the social game.
- U. **Tribal member** *means* a member of the Nez Perce Tribe, unless otherwise indicated.
- V. **Vulnerable adult** *means* a person eighteen (18) years of age or older who is unable to protect themselves from abuse, neglect or exploitation due to physical or mental impairment which affects the person's judgment or behavior to the extent that he lacks sufficient understanding or capacity to make, communicate or implement decisions regarding his person.

PART II. MULTIPLE PROSECUTIONS AND DOUBLE JEOPARDY

Section 4.10.006 Prosecution for Multiple Offenses [4-1-5]

- A. When the same conduct of a defendant may establish the commission of more than one offense, the defendant may be prosecuted for each such offense. He may not, however, be convicted of more than one offense if:
1. One offense is included in the other;
 2. One offense consists only of a conspiracy or other form of preparation to commit the other;
 3. Inconsistent findings of fact are required to establish the commission of the offenses;
 4. The offenses differ only in that one is defined to prohibit a designated kind of conduct generally and the other to prohibit a specific instance of such conduct; or
 5. The offense is defined as a continuing course of conduct and the defendant's course of conduct was uninterrupted, unless this code


NEZ PERCE TRIBE REVISED CODES
As Amended through Resolutions NP 22-212 and NP 22-213 (March 22, 2022)

provides that specific periods of such conduct constitute separate offenses.

- B. Except as provided by paragraph C below, a defendant shall not be subject to separate trials for multiple offenses based on the same conduct or arising from the same criminal episode.
- C. Upon application of either party and when the defendant is charged with two or more offenses based on the same conduct or arising from the same criminal episode, the Court may order any such charge to be tried separately if it is satisfied that justice so requires.
- D. A defendant may be convicted of an offense included in an offense charged in the complaint. An included offense may be:
 - 1. Established by proof of the same or less than all the facts required to establish the commission of the offense charged;
 - 2. An attempt or solicitation to commit the offense charged or to commit an offense otherwise included therein; or
 - 3. Different from the offense charge only in the respect that a less serious injury or risk of injury to the same person, property or public interest or a lesser kind of culpability suffices to establish its commission.
- E. The Court shall charge the jury with respect to an included offense if there is a rational basis for a verdict acquitting the defendant of the offense charged and convicting him of the included offense.

Section 4.10.007 Double Jeopardy [4-1-6]

- A. As a separate sovereign, the Nez Perce Tribe shall have authority to prosecute all violations of its code, regardless of any state or federal prosecution.
- B. If a defendant has been prosecuted in the Nez Perce Tribal Court for one or more offenses arising out of the same conduct as the original prosecution, a subsequent prosecution in the Nez Perce Tribal Court for the same or a different offense arising out of the same conduct is barred.
- C. The initial prosecution shall have been established in any proceeding in which the jury has been impaneled and sworn in, or, if the matter was to be tried without a jury, once the first witness is sworn.

Section 4.10.008 Reserved

PART III. BURDEN OF PROOF

Section 4.10.009 Burden and Presumption of Innocence

The defendant in a criminal proceeding is presumed to be innocent until each element of the offense with which the defendant is charged is proved beyond a reasonable doubt. In the absence of such proof, the defendant shall be acquitted.

Section 4.10.010 Negating Defenses [4-1-8]

The prosecution need not negate any defense either in the complaint or by proof unless the defense is in issue as a result of evidence presented at trial by either party, or unless the defense is an affirmative defense, and the defendant has presented evidence of it.

Section 4.10.011 Reserved

PART IV. CRIMINAL LIABILITY

Section 4.10.012 Acts and Omissions to Act [4-1-9]

- A. A person is not guilty of an offense unless his liability is based on conduct which includes a voluntary act or the omission to perform an act of which he is physically capable.
- B. The following are not voluntary acts within the meaning of this section:
 - 1. A reflex or convulsion;
 - 2. A bodily movement during unconsciousness or sleep;
 - 3. Conduct during hypnosis or resulting from hypnotic suggestion;
 - 4. A bodily movement that otherwise is not a product of the effort or determination of the actor.
- C. Liability for the commission of an offense may not be based on an omission unaccompanied by action unless:
 - 1. The omission is expressly made sufficient by the definition of the offense; or
 - 2. A duty to perform the omitted act is otherwise required by this code.

Section 4.10.013 Culpability [4-1-10]

A person is not guilty of an offense unless they acted with the requisite mental state with respect to each material element of the offense or unless his act constitutes an offense involving strict liability.

Section 4.10.014 Causal Relationships Between Conduct and Result [4-1-11]

- A. Conduct is the cause of a result when:
1. The result in question would not have occurred but for the conduct; and
 2. The relationship between the conduct and result satisfies any additional causal requirements imposed by the code or the definition of the offense.
- B. When a particular mental state is an element of an offense the element is not established if the actual result is not within the purpose or contemplation of the actor or within the risk of which the actor is aware or should be aware unless:
1. The actual result differs from that intended, contemplated or the probable result only in the respect that a different person or different property is injured or affected;
 2. The injury or harm intended or contemplated or probable would have been more serious or extensive than that caused; or
 3. The actual result involves the same kind of injury or harm as that designed, contemplated or probable and is not too remote or accidental in its occurrence to have a just bearing on the actor's liability or the gravity of his offense.

Section 4.10.015 Ignorance or Mistake [4-1-12]

- A. Ignorance or mistake as to a matter of fact or law is a defense if:
1. It negates the mental state for the offense; or
 2. This code provides that the state of mind established by such ignorance or mistake constitutes a defense.
- B. Although ignorance or mistake would otherwise afford a defense to the offense charged, the defense is not available if the defendant would be guilty of another offense had the situation been as he supposed.

Section 4.10.016 Accomplices [4-1-13]

- A. A person is an accomplice of another person in the commission of an offense if:
1. With the purpose of promoting or facilitating the commission of the offense he:
 - a. Solicits such other person to commit it;
 - b. Aids or agrees or attempts to aid such other person in planning or committing it;


NEZ PERCE TRIBE REVISED CODES
As Amended through Resolutions NP 22-212 and NP 22-213 (March 22, 2022)

- c. Having a legal duty to prevent the commission of the offense, fails to make proper effort to do so; or
 - d. His conduct is expressly declared by the code or the definition of the crime to establish his complicity.
 - 2. When causing a particular result is an element of an offense, an accomplice in the conduct causing such result is an accomplice in the commission of that offense, if he acts with the kind of culpability necessary for the commission of the offense.
 - 3. A person who is legally incapable of committing a particular offense may be guilty thereof if it is committed by the conduct of another person for which he is legally accountable.
- B. A person is not an accomplice in an offense committed by another person if:
 - 1. He is a victim of that offense; or
 - 2. He terminates his complicity prior to the commission of the offense; and
 - a. Wholly deprives it of effectiveness; and
 - b. Gives timely warning to the Tribal Police or otherwise makes proper effort to prevent the commission of the offense.
- C. An accomplice may be convicted on proof of the commission of the offense and of his complicity therein, though the person claimed to have committed the offense has not been prosecuted or convicted, has been convicted of a different offense or degree of offense, has an immunity to prosecution or conviction or has been acquitted.

Section 4.10.017 Corporations, Unincorporated Associations and Persons Acting, or Under a Duty to Act, in Their Behalf [4-1-14]

- A. A corporation or unincorporated association may be convicted of the commission of an offense if:
 - 1. The offense is a violation, or the offense is defined by law in which a legislative purpose to impose liability on such entity plainly appears and the conduct is performed by an agent of the corporation or association acting on behalf of the entity within the scope of his office or employment, unless the law defining the offense specifically designates the agents for whose conduct the entity is accountable or the circumstances under which it is accountable;
 - 2. The offense consists of an omission to discharge a specific duty to act imposed on such entities by the code or other law; or
 - 3. The commission of the offense was authorized, requested, commanded, performed or recklessly tolerated by the board of directors or by a high


NEZ PERCE TRIBE REVISED CODES
As Amended through Resolutions NP 22-212 and NP 22-213 (March 22, 2022)

managerial agent acting on behalf of the entity within the scope of his office or employment.

- B. When absolute liability is imposed for the commission of an offense, a legislative purpose to impose liability on a corporation or association shall be assumed.
- C. In any prosecution of a corporation or an unincorporated association for the commission of an offense under Subsection A of this section, other than an offense for which absolute liability has been imposed, it shall be a defense if the defendant proves by a preponderance of evidence that the high managerial agent having supervisory responsibility over the subject matter of the offense employed due diligence to prevent its commission. This paragraph shall not apply if it is plainly inconsistent with the legislative purpose in defining the particular offense.
- D. A person is legally accountable for any conduct he performs or causes to be performed in the name of the corporation or an unincorporated association or on its behalf to the same extent as if it were performed in his own name or behalf.
- E. Whenever a duty to act is imposed by law upon a corporation or an unincorporated association, any agent of the corporation or association having primary responsibility for the discharge of the duty is legally accountable for a reckless omission to perform the required act to the same extent as if the duty were imposed by law directly upon him.
- F. When a person is convicted of an offense by reason of his legal accountability for the conduct of a corporation or an unincorporated association, he is subject to the sentence authorized by law when a natural person is convicted of an offense of the grade and the degree involved.

PART V. AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSES AND JUSTIFIABLE USE OF FORCE

Section 4.10.018 Intoxication [4-1-15]

- A. Except for intoxication, which is not self-induced, intoxication of the actor is not a defense unless it negates any particular purpose, motive or intent which is a necessary element of the crime.
- B. Intoxication does not, in itself, constitute mental disease within the meaning of the Criminal Code.

Section 4.10.019 Duress [4-1-16]

- A. It is an affirmative defense that the actor engaged in the conduct charged to constitute an offense because he was coerced by the use of, or a threat to use, unlawful force against his person or the person of another, which a reasonable person in his situation would have been unable to resist.


NEZ PERCE TRIBE REVISED CODES
As Amended through Resolutions NP 22-212 and NP 22-213 (March 22, 2022)

- B. The defense provided by this section is unavailable if:
1. The actor knowingly, willfully or negligently placed himself in a situation in which it was probable that he would be subjected to duress;
 2. The coerced conduct threatens to cause death or serious bodily harm to some person other than the actor.

Section 4.10.020 Consent [4-1-17]

- A. The consent of the victim to conduct constituting an offense or to the result thereof is a defense if it precludes an element of the offense or the infliction of the harm or evil sought to be prevented by the law defining the offense.
- B. When conduct constitutes an offense because it causes or threatens bodily harm, consent to such conduct is a defense only if:
1. The bodily harm consented to or threatened is not serious;
 2. The conduct and the harm are reasonably foreseeable hazards of joint participation in a lawful athletic contest or competitive sport; or
 3. The consent establishes a justification for the conduct.
- C. Assent does not constitute consent if:
1. It is given by a person who is legally incompetent to authorize the conduct charged to constitute the offense;
 2. It is given by a person who by reason of youth, mental disease, defect or intoxication is manifestly or known by the actor to be unable to make a reasonable judgment as to the nature or harmfulness of the conduct charged to constitute the offense;
 3. It is given by a person whose consent is sought to be prevented by the law defining the offense; or
 4. It is induced by force, duress or deception of a kind sought to be prevented by the law defining the offense.

Section 4.10.021 Entrapment [4-1-18]

- A. It shall be a defense if a Tribal Police Officer or a person acting in cooperation with such an official for the purpose of obtaining evidence of the commission of an offense, induces or encourages the defendant to engage in conduct constituting such offense by either:
1. Making knowingly false representations designed to induce the belief that such conduct is not prohibited; or
 2. Employing methods of persuasion or inducement which create a substantial risk that such an offense will be committed by persons other than those who are ready to commit it.

- B. The defense afforded by this section is unavailable when causing or threatening bodily injury is an element of the offense charged and the prosecution is based on conduct causing or threatening such injury to a person other than the person perpetrating the entrapment.
- C. The defendant shall have the burden of proving by a preponderance of evidence the defense of entrapment under this section.

Section 4.10.022 Justification As A Defense

In any prosecution for an offense, justification as described in the following sections is a defense.

Section 4.10.023 Justification Generally; Civil Remedies Unaffected [4-1-21]

- A. Justification is an affirmative defense to the prosecution of any offense based on such conduct and may be claimed:
 - 1. When the harm or evil sought to be avoided is greater than that sought to be prevented by the law defining the offense charged, no tribal law exists which excludes the justification claimed, and the actor does not knowingly, willfully, or negligently bring about the situation requiring his conduct; or
 - 2. If the conduct is required or authorized by the law.

Section 4.10.024 Force in Self-Protection or Protection of Others [4-1-22]

- A. The use of reasonable force upon or toward another person is justifiable when the actor believes it is immediately necessary for the purpose of protecting himself or a third person against the use of unlawful force. The force used must be reasonably necessary to protect the actor or a third person.
- B. The use of force is not justifiable under this section:
 - 1. To resist or assist another in resisting arrest which the actor knows is being made by a peace officer, although the arrest is unlawful;
 - 2. If the actor uses deadly force unless the actor believes that such force is necessary to protect himself or a third person against death, serious bodily harm, kidnapping or sexual intercourse compelled by force or threat;
 - 3. If the actor, with the purpose of causing death or serious bodily harm, provoked the use of force against himself or a third person in the same encounter; or
 - 4. If the actor was the aggressor or was engaged in combat by agreement, unless he withdraws from the encounter and effectively communicates

to the other person his intent to do so and the other notwithstanding continues or threatens to continue the use of unlawful force.

Section 4.10.025 Force for the Protection of Property [4-1-23]

- A. The use of reasonable force upon or toward another is justifiable when the actor believes that such force is immediately necessary to prevent unlawful entry into or interference with real or personal property which is, or is believed by the actor to be, in his possession or in the possession of another person for whose protection he acts.
- B. The use of deadly force is not justifiable under this section unless the actor reasonably believes that the person against whom the force is used attacks, enters or is attempting to enter the actor's place of habitation and manifestly:
 - 1. Intends to commit an offense or other offense involving threat of serious bodily injury therein and the force is necessary to prevent the offense or such injury; or
 - 2. Intends and attempts in a violent, riotous or tumultuous manner, to attack or enter the dwelling for the purpose of damaging or threatening to damage the dwelling or to any person and the force is necessary to prevent such assault or injury.
- C. The justification afforded by this section extends to the use of a device for the purpose of protecting property from entry or trespass only if:
 - 1. The device is not designed to cause or known to create a substantial risk of causing death or serious bodily harm;
 - 2. The use of the device is reasonable under the circumstances, as the actor believes them to be; and
 - 3. The device is one customarily used for such a purpose or reasonable care is taken to make known to probable intruders the fact that it is used.

Section 4.10.026 Force in Law Enforcement [4-1-24]

- A. The use of force upon or toward the person of another is justifiable when the actor is making or assisting in making an arrest or preventing an escape and the actor believes that such force is immediately necessary to effect a lawful arrest, prevent an escape or defend himself or another from bodily harm while making an arrest or preventing an escape.
- B. The use of deadly force is justifiable if:
 - 1. The person effecting the arrest is authorized to act as a police officer or is assisting a person whom he believes to be authorized to act as a police officer;


NEZ PERCE TRIBE REVISED CODES
As Amended through Resolutions NP 22-212 and NP 22-213 (March 22, 2022)

2. The actor believes that the force employed creates no substantial risk of injury to innocent persons; and
3. The actor believes that there is a substantial risk that the person under arrest or to be arrested will cause death or serious bodily harm if his apprehension is delayed; or
4. The actor believes such force is necessary to protect himself or another from death or serious bodily injury.

Section 4.10.027 Force by Persons with Special Responsibility or Care, Discipline or Safety of Others [4-1-25]

- A. The use of force upon or toward the person of another is justifiable if:
1. The force is used for the purpose of safeguarding or promoting the welfare of a minor, including the prevention or punishment of his misconduct; and
 2. The force used is not designed to cause or known to create a substantial risk of causing death, serious bodily harm, disfigurement, extreme pain, or mental distress.

Section 4.10.028 Reserved

PART VI. RESPONSIBILITY

Section 4.10.029 Mental Disease or Defect Excluding Responsibility [4-1-19]

Text.

- A. It shall be an affirmative defense to prosecution of an offense if the defendant at the time of the criminal conduct and as a result of mental disease or defect lacks substantial capacity either to appreciate the criminal nature of his conduct or to conform his conduct to the requirements of law.
- B. A mental disease or defect does not include an abnormality manifested only by repeated criminal or otherwise anti-social conduct, nor shall it preclude a finding that the defendant is guilty but insane if the possibility of intent is not completely eliminated by the mental disease or defect.
- C. Evidence of mental disease or defect is not admissible unless the defendant, at the time of entering his plea of not guilty or within ten (10) business days thereafter or at such later time as the Court may for good cause permit, files a written notice of his intent to rely on such defense.

Section 4.10.030 Medical Examination and Institutionalization [4-1-20]

- A. Whenever there is reason to doubt the defendant's mental competency to stand trial the Court shall designate a licensed psychiatrist to conduct a competency determination.
- B. Upon completion of the evaluation a report shall be submitted to the Court and shall include the following:
 - 1. A description of the nature of the evaluation;
 - 2. A diagnosis or evaluation of the mental condition of the defendant; and
 - 3. An opinion as to the defendant's capacity to understand the proceedings against him and to assist in his own defense.
- C. In the event that the Court determines that following trial the defendant's condition requires commitment to a mental institution or in the event the Court determines that the defendant lacks fitness to proceed, the Court shall direct that the defendant be committed to an appropriate facility for care and treatment.

Section 4.10.031 Reserved

Section 4.10.032 Reserved

PART VII. SENTENCING AND DISPOSITION OF OFFENDERS

Section 4.10.033 Grades of Crimes

- A. Crimes are divided into two grades:
 - 1. Felonies; and
 - 2. Misdemeanors.

Section 4.10.034 Felony, Misdemeanor and Infraction Defined

- A. A felony is a crime which is subject to a maximum fine of \$5,000 and a term of imprisonment of no more than one year.
 - 1. Felony crimes, Class F offenses, within the Nez Perce Tribal Code are considered eligible for Enhanced Sentencing Authority under the Tribal Law and Order Act, 25 U.S.C § 1301 et seq.
- B. A misdemeanor is every other crime which is subject to a maximum fine of \$5,000 and a maximum term of imprisonment of no more than one year.
 - 1. Misdemeanor crimes are further divided below into classes.
- C. An infraction is a civil public offense—not constituting a crime—which is punishable only by a penalty not exceeding five-hundred dollars (\$500.00) and for which no period of incarceration may be imposed.

Section 4.10.035 Fine and Imprisonment Limitations by Class of Criminal Offense

A. Civil Infractions.

1. Class A infraction Sentencing Limitations:
 - a. A fine not to exceed \$500.00;
 - b. Imprisonment is not permitted.

B. Misdemeanors.

1. Class B offense Sentencing Limitations:
 - a. A fine not to exceed \$200.00;
 - b. Imprisonment not to exceed 20 days.
2. Class C offense Sentencing Limitations:
 - a. A fine not to exceed \$1,000.00;
 - b. Imprisonment not to exceed 90 days.
3. Class D offense Sentencing Limitations:
 - a. A fine not to exceed \$2,500.00;
 - b. Imprisonment not to exceed 180 days.
4. Class E offense Sentencing Limitations:
 - a. A fine not to exceed \$5,000.00;
 - b. Imprisonment not to exceed 1 year.

C. Felonies.

1. Class F offense Sentencing Limitations:
 - a. A fine not to exceed \$5,000;
 - b. Imprisonment not to exceed 1 year.
 - c. As noted in the above section, Class F offenses within the Nez Perce Tribal Code are considered eligible for Enhanced Sentencing Authority under the Tribal Law and Order Act, 25 U.S.C § 1301 et seq.

- D. Offense Not Classified:** Any criminal offense that is not classified shall be considered a criminal offense, Class E.

Section 4.10.036 Reserved – Habitual Offenders

Section 4.10.037 Reserved

Section 4.10.038 General Principles in Sentencing and Punishment [4-1-26]

In imposing a sentence for a violation of this chapter, the Court in each case shall consider the protection of the public, the gravity of the offense, the impact of the crime on the victim, and the results of any pre-sentencing reports.

Section 4.10.039 Sentences and Combinations of Sentences [4-1-27]

- A. Available Sentences for all Criminal Offenses: For any one criminal offense, any of the following or any combination of the following sentences may be imposed:
1. Imprisonment, subject to the limitations of the Class of Criminal Offense;
 2. Fine, subject to the limitations of the Class of Criminal Offense;
 3. To probation and/or suspension of sentence on such terms and conditions as the Court may direct, including payment of probation program costs;
 4. To pay court costs;
 5. To pay restitution or perform any other act for the benefit of any person or party injured personally or in his property by the person adjudged guilty provided such injuries are fairly attributable to the act or failure to act constituting the offense for which guilt was adjudged;
 6. To treatment, counseling and/or rehabilitation;
 7. To perform community service or other work for the benefit of the Tribe, through the Tribal Community Services Program, and pay program costs.
- B. Other Lawful Orders: This section shall not deprive a court of authority to cite for contempt, cancel or suspend a license, forfeit property, or do any other act or make any other order authorized by law.

Section 4.10.040 Sentencing Proceedings [4-1-31]

- A. Sentence shall be imposed without unnecessary delay unless the Court postpones the imposition of sentence in order to conduct a pre-sentencing determination or for a reasonable time to resolve factors important to the sentencing determination which cannot be immediately resolved.
- B. During sentencing and in relation to the appropriate sentence, the Court shall allow the counsel for either party to comment upon any matter including information in mitigation and may allow counsel to call witnesses. The defendant and any victim of the crime committed will be allowed to make a statement before sentence is imposed if he so desires.


NEZ PERCE TRIBE REVISED CODES
As Amended through Resolutions NP 22-212 and NP 22-213 (March 22, 2022)

- C. After imposing sentence in a case which has gone to trial on a plea of not guilty, the Court shall advise the defendant of the defendant's right to appeal. If the sentence is imposed after a plea of guilty, the Court shall advise the defendant of the right to appeal the sentence.

Section 4.10.041 Payment of Fines and Other Monies [4-1-28]

Fines shall be paid in cash or certified check. The Court may allow that any fines or other required payments be paid in installments and on conditions tailored to the means of the defendant.

Section 4.10.042 Decision to Impose a Fine [4-1-29]

- A. In determining whether to impose a fine and its amount, the Court should consider:
1. The nature of the offense committed and the impact of the offense on the victim and the community;
 2. The financial resources of the defendant.

Section 4.10.043 Community Service [4-1-30]

- A. The Court may require any person who has been convicted of an offense under this code to engage in community service for the benefit of the Tribe for any period it determines to be appropriate.
- B. Defendants receiving community service hours will contact the Tribal Probation Office within five (5) days after being sentenced and will follow all guidelines for community service work. Status reports on the defendants will be kept by the Probation Office.

Section 4.10.044 Probation [4-1-32]

- A. The Court may suspend a defendant's sentence and allow probation upon the terms and conditions determined by the Court.
- B. No suspension of a restitution order will be allowed.

Section 4.10.045 Violation of Terms of Probation [4-1-33]

- A. Upon a report of a violation of probation from the prosecuting attorney or a tribal police officer, the Court may summon the defendant to appear before it or issue a warrant for his arrest. Upon a finding of a probation violation the Court may revoke the probation and shall impose the original sentence or another sentence which the Court deems appropriate.
- B. The Court shall not revoke suspensions or probation except after a hearing. The defendant shall have the right to hear and contest the evidence against him, to offer evidence in his defense and to be represented by counsel of his choice at his own expense.


NEZ PERCE TRIBE REVISED CODES
As Amended through Resolutions NP 22-212 and NP 22-213 (March 22, 2022)

- C. Whenever a defendant is taken into custody for a violation of probation conditions other than the alleged commission of an offense, he shall be entitled to have his sentence considered by the Court within three (3) business days of his confinement, unless he requests further time to prepare his defense.
- D. Upon a report of a violation of probation from the Prosecutor or a tribal police officer, the Court may summon the defendant to appear before it or issue a warrant for his arrest. Upon a finding of a probation violation the Court may revoke the probation and shall impose the original sentence or another sentence which the Court deems appropriate.
- E. The Court shall not revoke suspensions or probation except after a hearing. The defendant shall have the right to hear and contest the evidence against him, to offer evidence in his defense and to be represented by counsel of his choice at his own expense.
- F. Whenever a defendant is taken into custody for a violation of probation conditions other than the alleged commission of an offense, he shall be entitled to have his sentence considered by the Court within three (3) business days of his confinement, unless he requests further time to prepare his defense.

Section 4.10.046 Reserved

Section 4.10.047 Reserved

Section 4.10.048 Reserved

Section 4.10.049 Reserved

PART VIII. SEX OFFENDER REGISTRATION [CH. 4-6]

Section 4.10.050 General Matters Related to Sex Offender Registration

Text.

- A. **Purpose** [4-6-2]. The intent of Chapter 4.10, Part VIII, Nez Perce Tribe Sex Offender Registration is to implement the federal Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act (SORNA) (Title I of Public Law 109 248) and shall be interpreted liberally to comply with the terms and conditions of SORNA as presently written or hereafter amended.
- B. **Need** [4-6-3]. The Nez Perce Tribe is disproportionately affected by violent crime and sex offenses in particular from both Indian and non-Indian perpetrators; consequently, the conduct and presence of convicted sex offenders within the Nez Perce Reservation threatens the political integrity, economic security, health and welfare of tribal nations.
- C. **Creation of Sex Offender Registries** [4-5-4].


NEZ PERCE TRIBE REVISED CODES
As Amended through Resolutions NP 22-212 and NP 22-213 (March 22, 2022)

1. Sex Offender Registry [4-5-4(A)]. There is hereby established a sex offender registry, which the Nez Perce Tribal Police shall maintain and operate pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 4.10, Part VIII, as amended.
2. Public Sex Offender Registry Website [4-5-4(B)]. There is hereby established a public sex offender registry website, which the Nez Perce Tribal Police or designee shall maintain and operate pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 4.10, Part VIII, as amended.

Section 4.10.051 Terminology Related to Sex Offender Registration [4-6-5]

Definitions. The definitions below only apply to Part VIII Sex Offender Registration [4-6-5].

- A. **CODIS.** The Combined DNA Index System (CODIS) blends forensic science and computer technology into a tool for linking violent crimes. It enables federal, state, and local forensic laboratories to exchange and compare DNA profiles electronically, thereby linking serial violent crimes to each other and to known offenders.
- B. **Convicted.** An adult sex offender is “convicted” for the purposes of Chapter 4.10, Part VIII if the sex offender has been subjected to penal consequences based on the conviction, however the conviction may be styled.
 1. A juvenile offender is “convicted” for purposes of Chapter 4.10, Part VIII if the juvenile offender is either:
 - a. Prosecuted and found guilty as an adult for a sex offense; or
 - b. Is adjudicated delinquent as a juvenile for a sex offense, but only if the offender is 14 years of age or older at the time of the offense and the offense adjudicated was comparable to or more severe than aggravated sexual abuse (as described in either (a) or (b) of 18 U.S.C. § 2241) or was an attempt or conspiracy to commit such an offense.
- C. **Foreign Convictions.** A foreign conviction is one obtained outside of the United States.
- D. **Employee.** The term “employee” as used in Chapter 4.10, Part VIII includes, but is not limited to, an individual who is self-employed or works for any other entity, regardless of compensation. Volunteers of a tribal agency or organization are included within the definition of employee for registration purposes.
- E. **Immediate.** “Immediate” and “immediately” mean within three business days.
- F. **Imprisonment.** The term “imprisonment” refers to incarceration pursuant to a conviction, regardless of the nature of the institution in which the


NEZ PERCE TRIBE REVISED CODES
As Amended through Resolutions NP 22-212 and NP 22-213 (March 22, 2022)

offender serves the sentence. The term is to be interpreted broadly to include, for example, confinement in a state “prison” as well as in a federal, military, foreign, BIA, private or contract facility, or a local or tribal “jail.” Persons under “house arrest” following conviction of a covered sex offense are required to register pursuant to the provisions of this code during their period of “house arrest.”

- G. **In-Person.** The term “in-person” as used in this code means that the individual must physically be present at the location required by the code.
- H. **Jurisdiction.** The term “jurisdiction” as used in Chapter 4.10, Part VIII refers to the 50 states, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the United States Virgin Islands, and any federally-recognized Indian tribe.
- I. **Minor.** The term “minor” means an individual who has not attained the age of 18 years.
- J. **NCIC.** The National Crime Information Center (NCIC) is an electronic clearinghouse of crime data.
- K. **Nez Perce Tribal Police.** When the term “Nez Perce Tribal Police” is used as a location, it refers to the Lapwai office at 210 Bever Grade. For instance, to appear in person at Nez Perce Tribal Police, refers to the office at 210 Bever Grade, Lapwai, Idaho.
- L. **NSOR.** The National Sex Offender Registry (NSOR) is the database maintained by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 16919.
- M. **NSOPW.** The Dru Sjodin National Sex Offender Public Website (NSOPW) is maintained by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 16920.
- N. **Resides.** The term “reside” or “resides” means, with respect to an individual, the location of the individual's home or other place where the individual habitually lives or sleeps.
- O. **Sex Offense.** The term “sex offense” as used in Chapter 4.10, Part VIII includes those offenses contained in 42 U.S.C. § 16911(5) and those offenses enumerated in subsection B (Covered Offenses) of this section or any other covered offense under the Nez Perce Tribal Code.
 - 1. An offense involving consensual sexual conduct is not a sex offense for the purposes of Chapter 4.10, Part VIII Sex Offender Registration if the victim was an adult, unless the adult was under the custodial authority of the offender at the time of the offense, or if the victim was at least 13 years old and the offender was not more than 4 years older than the victim.


NEZ PERCE TRIBE REVISED CODES
As Amended through Resolutions NP 22-212 and NP 22-213 (March 22, 2022)

- P. **Sex Offender.** A person convicted of a sex offense is a “sex offender.”
- Q. **Sexual Act.** The term “sexual act” means:
1. Contact between the penis and the vulva or the penis and the anus, and for purposes of this definition contact involving the penis occurs upon penetration, however slight;
 2. Contact between the mouth and the penis, the mouth and the vulva, or the mouth and the anus;
 3. The penetration, however slight, of the anal or genital opening of another by a hand or finger or by any object, with an intent to abuse, humiliate, harass, degrade, or arouse or gratify the sexual desire of any person; or
 4. The intentional touching, not through the clothing, of the genitalia of another person that has not attained the age of 18 years with an intent to abuse, humiliate, harass, degrade, or arouse or gratify the sexual desire of any person.
- R. **Sexual Contact.** The intentional touching, either directly or through the clothing, of the genitalia, anus, groin, breast, inner thigh, or buttocks of any person with an intent to abuse, humiliate, harass, degrade, or arouse or gratify the sexual desires of another person.
- S. **Student.** A “student” is a person who enrolls in or attends either a private or public education institution, including a secondary school, trade or professional school, or an institution of higher education.
- T. **SORNA.** The Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act (Title I of the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 P.L. 109 248), 42 U.S.C. § 16911 et. seq., as amended.
- U. **Sex Offender Registry.** The term “sex offender registry” means the registry of sex offenders, and a notification program, maintained by Nez Perce Tribal Police or designee.
- V. **SMART Office.** The Office of Sex Offender Sentencing, Monitoring, Apprehending, Registering, and Tracking (SMART), which was established within the U.S. Department of Justice under the general authority of the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 16945.

Section 4.10.052 Covered Offenses Requiring Sex Offender Registration
[4-6-6]

- A. Except as otherwise noted in 4.10.052(C) below, individuals who are or have been convicted in the Nez Perce Tribal Court of any offenses listed in this section and who reside on property within the exterior boundaries of the reservation or held in trust or restricted fee status for the Tribe or its


NEZ PERCE TRIBE REVISED CODES
As Amended through Resolutions NP 22-212 and NP 22-213 (March 22, 2022)

members, or owned by the Tribe in fee, regardless of location; are employed within the exterior boundaries of the reservation or on property held in trust or restricted fee status for the Tribe or its members, or owned by the Tribe in fee, regardless of location; or who attend school within the exterior boundaries of the reservation or on property held in trust or restricted fee status for the Tribe or its members, or owned by the Tribe in fee, are subject to the requirements of Chapter 4.10, Part VIII, Sex Offender Registration.

- B. Individuals who have been convicted of a sex offense in any other court are required to register pursuant to the requirements of the Idaho Code.
- C. A conviction under any of the following provisions of the Nez Perce Tribal Code:
 - 1. Rape;
 - 2. Forcible Sexual Penetration with a Foreign Object;
 - 3. Unlawful Sexual Intercourse;
 - 4. Sexual Assault;
 - 5. Sexual Molestation of a Minor under Sixteen;
 - 6. Enticement of a Child;
 - 7. Enticing a Child Through Use of the Internet or Other Communication Device); or
 - 8. Incest.
- D. Any criminal offense committed within the jurisdiction of this Tribe that involves:
 - 1. Any type or degree of genital, oral, or anal penetration,
 - 2. Any sexual touching of or sexual contact with a person's body, either directly or through the clothing,
 - 3. Kidnapping of a minor,
 - 4. False imprisonment of a minor,
 - 5. Solicitation to engage a minor in sexual conduct understood broadly to include any direction, request, enticement, persuasion, or encouragement of a minor to engage in sexual conduct,
 - 6. Use of a minor in a sexual performance,
 - 7. Solicitation of a minor to practice prostitution,
 - 8. Possession, production, or distribution of child pornography,
 - 9. Criminal sexual conduct that involves physical contact with a minor or the use of the internet to facilitate or attempt such conduct. This includes offenses whose elements involve the use of other persons in


NEZ PERCE TRIBE REVISED CODES
As Amended through Resolutions NP 22-212 and NP 22-213 (March 22, 2022)

prostitution, such as pandering, procuring, or pimping in cases where the victim was a minor at the time of the offense,

10. Any conduct that by its nature is a sex offense against a minor, or
11. Any offense similar to those outlined in:
 - a. 18 U.S.C. § 1591 (sex trafficking by force, fraud, or coercion);
 - b. 18 U.S.C. § 1801 (video voyeurism of a minor);
 - c. 18 U.S.C. § 2241 (aggravated sexual abuse);
 - d. 18 U.S.C. § 2242 (sexual abuse);
 - e. 18 U.S.C. § 2244 (abusive sexual contact);
 - f. 18 U.S.C. § 2422(b) (coercing a minor to engage in prostitution);
or
 - g. 18 U.S.C. § 2423(a) (transporting a minor to engage in illicit conduct).

E. Offenders Registered in Other Jurisdictions. Any sex offender who is registered as a sex offender by any other jurisdiction (including the State of Idaho) and who resides on property within the exterior boundaries of the reservation or held in trust or restricted fee status for the Tribe or its members, or owned by the Tribe in fee, regardless of location; are employed within the exterior boundaries of the reservation or on property held in trust or restricted fee status for the Tribe or its members, or owned by the Tribe in fee, regardless of location; or who attend school within the exterior boundaries of the reservation or on property held in trust or restricted fee status for the Tribe or its members, or owned by the Tribe in fee, is subject to the following provisions:

1. If said offender is employed within the exterior boundaries of the reservation or on property held in trust or restricted fee status for the Tribe or its members, or owned by the Tribe in fee, regardless of location, the offender shall provide, and the Nez Perce Tribal Police Department shall collect the offender's employer address information and such employer address information shall be made available to the public upon request;
2. If an offender is classified as a Tier III offender by the State of Idaho, the Nez Perce Tribal Police Department shall conduct at least one in person verification check of the offender's provided registration information. Any information obtained from such a check shall be immediately provided to the Central Registry.

Section 4.10.053 Required Information

A. **General Requirements for Information** [4-6-10].


NEZ PERCE TRIBE REVISED CODES
As Amended through Resolutions NP 22-212 and NP 22-213 (March 22, 2022)

1. Duties. A sex offender covered by Chapter 4.10, Part VIII who is required to register with the Tribe pursuant to the Registration sections as detailed further in this code shall provide all of the information detailed in subsections (B) through (T) below to the Nez Perce Tribal Police or designee, and the Nez Perce Tribal Police or designee shall obtain all of the information detailed in subsections (B) through (T) below from covered sex offenders who are required to register with the Tribe in accordance with Chapter 4.10, Part VIII and shall implement any relevant policies and procedures.
 2. Digitization. All information obtained under Chapter 4.10, Part VIII shall be, at a minimum, maintained by the Nez Perce Tribal Police or designee in a digitized format.
 3. Electronic Database. A sex offender registry shall be maintained in an electronic database by the Nez Perce Tribal Police or designee and shall be in a form capable of electronic transmission.
- B. **Criminal History** [4-6-11]. The Nez Perce Tribal Police or designee shall obtain, and a covered sex offender shall provide, the following information related to the sex offender's criminal history:
1. The date of all arrests;
 2. The date of all convictions;
 3. The sex offender's status of parole, probation, or supervised release;
 4. The sex offender's registration status; and
 5. Any outstanding arrest warrants.
- C. **Date of Birth** [4-6-12]. The Nez Perce Tribal Police or designee shall obtain, and a covered sex offender shall provide, the following information related to the sex offender's date of birth:
1. The sex offender's actual date of birth, and
 2. Any other date of birth used by the sex offender.
- D. **DNA Sample** [4-6-13].
1. DNA. If the sex offender's DNA is not already contained in the Combined DNA Index System (CODIS), the sex offender shall provide the Nez Perce Tribal Police or designee a sample of his DNA.
 2. CODIS. Any DNA sample obtained from a sex offender shall be submitted to an appropriate lab for analysis and entry of the resulting DNA profile in to CODIS.
- E. **Identification** [4-6-14].


NEZ PERCE TRIBE REVISED CODES
As Amended through Resolutions NP 22-212 and NP 22-213 (March 22, 2022)

1. Driver's License. The Nez Perce Tribal Police or designee shall obtain, and a covered sex offender shall provide, a photocopy of all of the sex offender's valid driver's licenses issued by any jurisdiction.
 2. Identification Cards. The Nez Perce Tribal Police or designee shall obtain, and a covered sex offender shall provide, a photocopy of any identification card including the sex offender's tribal enrollment card issued by any jurisdiction.
 3. Passports. The Nez Perce Tribal Police or designee shall obtain, and a covered sex offender shall provide, a photocopy of any passports used by the sex offender.
 4. Immigration Documents. The Nez Perce Tribal Police or designee shall obtain, and a covered sex offender shall provide, a photocopy of any and all immigration documents.
- F. **Employment Information** [4-6-15]. The Nez Perce Tribal Police or designee shall obtain, and a covered sex offender shall provide, the following information related to the sex offender's employment, to include any and all places where the sex offender is employed in any means including volunteer and unpaid positions:
1. The name of the sex offender's employer,
 2. The address of the sex offender's employer, and
 3. Similar information related to any transient or day labor employment.
- G. **Finger and Palm Prints** [4-6-16]. The Nez Perce Tribal Police or designee shall obtain, and a covered sex offender shall provide, both fingerprints and palm prints of the sex offender in a digitized format.
- H. **Homeless**. If a sex offender is designated as "homeless," it means they cannot verify information as required to prove a residence address as defined below.
- I. **Internet Identifiers** [4-6-17]. The Nez Perce Tribal Police or designee shall obtain, and a covered sex offender shall provide, the following information related to the sex offender's internet related activity:
1. Any and all email addresses used by the sex offender,
 2. Any and all social media addresses and identifiers,
 3. Any and all other designations or monikers used for self-identification in internet communications or postings, and
 4. Any and all designations used by the sex offender for the purpose of routing or self-identification in internet communications or postings.


NEZ PERCE TRIBE REVISED CODES
As Amended through Resolutions NP 22-212 and NP 22-213 (March 22, 2022)

- J. **Name** [4-6-18]. The Nez Perce Tribal Police or designee shall obtain, and a covered sex offender shall provide, the following information related to the sex offender's name:
1. The sex offender's full primary given name,
 2. Any and all nicknames, aliases, and pseudonyms regardless of the context in which it is used; and
 3. Any and all ethnic or tribal names by which the sex offender is commonly known. This does not include any religious or sacred names.
- K. **Phone Numbers** [4-6-19]. The Nez Perce Tribal Police or designee shall obtain, and a covered sex offender shall provide, the following information related to the sex offender's telephone numbers:
1. Any and all land line telephone numbers;
 2. Any and all cellular telephone numbers; and
 3. Any telephone numbers used through the internet.
- L. **Picture** [4-6-20].
1. Photograph. The Nez Perce Tribal Police or designee shall obtain, and a covered sex offender shall provide, a current photograph of the sex offender.
 2. Update Requirements. Unless the appearance of a sex offender has not changed significantly, a digitized photograph shall be collected every year.
- M. **Physical Description** [4-6-21]. The Nez Perce Tribal Police or designee shall obtain, and a covered sex offender shall provide, an accurate description of the sex offender as follows:
1. A physical description,
 2. A general description of the sex offender's physical appearance or characteristics, and
 3. Any identifying marks, such as—but not limited to—scars, moles, birthmarks, or tattoos.
- N. **Professional Licensing Information** [4-6-22]. The Nez Perce Tribal Police or designee shall obtain, and a covered sex offender shall provide, all licensing of the sex offender that authorizes the sex offender to engage in an occupation or carry out a trade or business.
- O. **Residence Address** [4-6-23]. The Nez Perce Tribal Police or designee shall obtain, and a covered sex offender shall provide, the following information related to the sex offender's residence:


NEZ PERCE TRIBE REVISED CODES
As Amended through Resolutions NP 22-212 and NP 22-213 (March 22, 2022)

1. The address of residence at which the sex offender resides or will reside.
 2. Any location or description that identifies where the sex offender habitually resides regardless of whether it pertains to a permanent residence or location otherwise identifiable by a street or address.
 3. A covered sex offender shall not reside or maintain an address for residential purposes at any location which is within 500 feet of any school, playground, school bus stop, tribal community center, youth center, Boys & Girls Club, or any other location which is established or designated specifically for the use by, or enjoyment of minors and such location is commonly used by minors.
 4. An offender should be designated as homeless if they can't verify information for a residential address as required in paragraph (1) above.
- P. **School** [4-6-24]. The Nez Perce Tribal Police or designee shall obtain, and a covered sex offender shall provide, the following information related to the sex offender's school:
1. The address of each school where the sex offender is or will be a student, and
 2. The name of each school the sex offender is or will be a student.
- Q. **Social Security Number(s)** [4-6-25]. The Nez Perce Tribal Police or designee shall obtain, and a covered sex offender shall provide, the following information:
1. A valid social security number for the sex offender, and
 2. Any social security number the sex offender has used in the past, valid or otherwise.
- R. **Temporary Lodging** [4-6-26]. The Nez Perce Tribal Police or designee shall obtain, and a covered sex offender shall provide, the following information when the sex offender will be absent from his residence for seven days or more:
1. Identifying information of the temporary lodging locations including addresses and names, and
 2. Dates. The dates the sex offender will be staying at each temporary lodging location.
 3. Travel Abroad. In the event the sex offender will be traveling outside of the United States for any period of time, the sex offender shall provide such travel information to the Nez Perce Tribal Police or designee at least 21 days prior to such international travel, and the


NEZ PERCE TRIBE REVISED CODES
As Amended through Resolutions NP 22-212 and NP 22-213 (March 22, 2022)

Tribal Police or designee shall immediately provide this information to
U.S. Marshals Service.

- S. **Offense Information** [4-6-27]. The Nez Perce Tribal Police or designee shall obtain the text of each provision of law defining the criminal offense(s) for which the sex offender is registered.
- T. **Detailed Vehicle Information** [4-6-28]. The Nez Perce Tribal Police or designee shall obtain, and a covered sex offender shall provide, the following information related to all vehicles owned or operated by the sex offender for work or personal use including land vehicles, aircraft, and watercraft:
 - 1. License plate numbers,
 - 2. Registration numbers or identifiers,
 - 3. General description of the vehicle to include color, make, model, and year, and
 - 4. Any permanent or frequent location where any covered vehicle is kept.
- U. **Requirements for In-Person Appearances** [4-6-30].
 - 1. Photographs. At each in person verification, the sex offender shall permit the Nez Perce Tribal Police or designee to take a photograph of the offender.
 - 2. Review of Information. At each in-person verification, the sex offender shall review existing information for accuracy.
 - 3. Notification. If any new information or change in information is obtained at an in-person verification, the Nez Perce Tribal Police or designee shall immediately notify all other jurisdictions in which the sex offender is required to register of the information or change in information.

Section 4.10.054 Safety Zones

- A. Registered sex offenders or persons required to register cannot live or be within 500 feet of any school, playground, school bus stop, tribal community center, youth center, Boys & Girls Club, or any other location which is established or designated specifically for the use by or enjoyment of minors and such location is commonly used by minors.
- B. A waiver may be granted by the Nez Perce Tribal Police Department to a parent who has physical custody of their child(ren) who attend a school, day care, agency, or facility on a regular basis.

Section 4.10.055 Sex Offender Registration Procedures [4-6-29 through 4-6-32]

A. **Where Registration Is Required** [4-6-31]. A sex offender must initially register with the Nez Perce Tribal Police if the sex offender was convicted by the Tribal Court of a covered sex offense regardless of the sex offender's actual or intended residency.

B. **Timing of Registration** [4-6-32].

1. Timing. A sex offender required to register with the Tribe under Chapter 4.10, Part VIII of this title shall do so in the following timeframe:
 - a. If convicted by the Nez Perce Tribe for a covered sex offense and incarcerated, the sex offender must register before being released from incarceration,
 - b. If convicted by the Nez Perce Tribe but not incarcerated, within three business days of sentencing for the registration offense, and
 - c. Within three business days of establishing a residence, commencing employment, or becoming a student within the exterior bounds of the Nez Perce Reservation or otherwise reside on property owned by the Tribe in fee or trust regardless of location, a sex offender must appear in person to register with Nez Perce Tribal Police or designee.
2. Duties of Nez Perce Tribal Police. The Nez Perce Tribal Police shall have policies and procedures in place to ensure the following:
 - a. That any sex offender incarcerated or sentenced by the Tribe for a covered sex offense completes their initial registration with the Tribe;
 - b. That the sex offender reads, or has read to them, and signs a form stating that the duty to register has been explained to them and that the sex offender understands the registration requirement;
 - c. That the sex offender is registered; and
 - d. That upon entry of the sex offender's information into the registry, that information is immediately forwarded to all other jurisdictions in which the sex offender is required to register due to the sex offender's residency, employment, or student status.

C. **Frequency, Duration and Reduction** [4-6-29]

1. Frequency. A sex offender who is required to register shall at a minimum, appear in person at the Nez Perce Tribal Police or designee


NEZ PERCE TRIBE REVISED CODES
As Amended through Resolutions NP 22-212 and NP 22-213 (March 22, 2022)

for purposes of verification and keeping their registration current once every year for 15 years from the time of release from custody for a sex offender who is incarcerated for the registration offense or from the date of sentencing for a sex offender who is not incarcerated for the registration offense.

- a. A sex offender designated as homeless shall appear in person at the Nez Perce Tribal Police Department or designee for the purpose of verification once every seven (7) days.
2. Reduction of Registration Periods. A sex offender may have their period of registration reduced as follows:
 - a. An offender may have his period of registration reduced to 10 years if he has maintained a clean record for 10 consecutive years.
 - b. Clean Record. For purposes of Paragraph (a) of this section, a person has a clean record if:
 - i. They have not been convicted of any offense, for which imprisonment for more than 1 year may be imposed. This exception shall not include conviction for any offense under the Nez Perce Tribal Code, Title 4, that results in a sentence of imprisonment for one year,
 - ii. He has not been convicted of any sex offense,
 - iii. He has successfully completed, without revocation, any period of supervised release, probation, or parole, and
 - iv. He has successfully completed an appropriate sex offender treatment program certified by the Tribe, another jurisdiction, or by the Attorney General of the United States.

Section 4.10.056 Retroactive Registration [4-6-33]

- A. **Retroactive Registration.** The Nez Perce Tribal Police shall have in place policies and procedures to ensure the following three categories of sex offenders are subject to the registration and updating requirements of this code:
1. Sex offenders incarcerated or under the supervision of the Tribe, whether for a covered sex offense or other crime,
 2. Sex offenders already registered or subject to a pre-existing sex offender registration requirement under the Tribe's laws or the laws of the State of Idaho, and
 3. Sex offenders reentering the justice system due to conviction for any crime.


NEZ PERCE TRIBE REVISED CODES
As Amended through Resolutions NP 22-212 and NP 22-213 (March 22, 2022)

- B. **Timing of Recapture.** The Nez Perce Tribal Police shall ensure recapture of the sex offenders mentioned in Paragraph (A) of this Section within one year from the date of passage of Chapter 4.10, Part VIII under Title 4.

Section 4.10.057 Keeping Registration Current [4-6-34]

- A. All sex offenders required to register in this jurisdiction shall immediately appear in person at the Lapwai office of the Nez Perce Tribal Police to update any changes to their name, residence (including termination of residency), employment, or school attendance. All sex offenders required to register in this jurisdiction shall immediately inform Nez Perce Tribal Police in person, or by phone if outside of the jurisdiction boundaries, of any changes to their temporary lodging information, vehicle information, internet identifiers, or telephone numbers. In the event of a change in temporary lodging, the sex offender and Nez Perce Tribal Police shall immediately notify the jurisdiction in which the sex offender will be temporarily staying.
- B. **Duties of Nez Perce Tribal Police.** With regard to changes in a sex offender's registration information, the Nez Perce Tribal Police or designee shall immediately notify:
1. All jurisdictions where a sex offender intends to reside, work, or attend school;
 2. Any jurisdiction where the sex offender is either registered or required to register; and
 3. Specifically, with respect to information relating to a sex offender's intent to commence residence, school, or employment outside of the United States, any jurisdiction where the sex offender is either registered or required to register, and the U.S. Marshals Service. The Tribal Police shall also ensure this information is immediately updated on NSOR.

Section 4.10.058 Failure to Appear for Registration and Absconding [4-6-35]

- A. **Failure to Appear.** In the event a sex offender fails to register with the Tribe as required by this code, the Nez Perce Tribal Police or designee shall immediately inform the jurisdiction that provided notification that the sex offender was to commence residency, employment, or school attendance with the Tribe that the sex offender failed to appear for registration.
- B. **Absconded Sex Offenders.** If the Nez Perce Tribal Police or designee receives information that a sex offender has absconded the Nez Perce Tribal Police shall make an effort to determine if the sex offender has actually absconded.


NEZ PERCE TRIBE REVISED CODES
As Amended through Resolutions NP 22-212 and NP 22-213 (March 22, 2022)

1. In the event no determination can be made, the Nez Perce Tribal Police or designee shall ensure the tribal police and any other appropriate law enforcement agency is notified.
 2. If the information indicating the possible absconding came through notice from another jurisdiction or federal authorities, they shall be informed that the sex offender has failed to appear and register.
 3. If an absconded sex offender cannot be located, then the tribal police shall take the following steps:
 - a. Update the registry/public website to reflect the sex offender has absconded or is otherwise not capable of being located,
 - b. Notify the U.S. Marshals Service,
 - c. Seek a warrant for the sex offender's arrest. The U.S. Marshals Service or FBI may be contacted in an attempt to obtain a federal warrant for the sex offender's arrest,
 - d. Update the NCIC/NSOR to reflect the sex offender's status as an absconder, or is otherwise not capable of being located, and
 - e. Enter the sex offender into the NCIC Wanted Person File.
- C. **Failure to Register.** In the event a sex offender who is required to register due to their residence, employment or school attendance status fails to do so or otherwise violates a registration requirement of this code, the Nez Perce Tribal Police shall take all appropriate follow up measures including those outlined above in Sex Offender Registration Procedures, subsection B. The Nez Perce Tribal Police shall first make an effort to determine if the sex offender actually resides, is employed or attending school in lands subject to the Tribe's jurisdiction.
- D. **Criminal penalty.** Each violation of a provision of the Nez Perce Tribe Sex Offender Registration Code by a sex offender who is an Indian shall be considered a crime and subject to a period of incarceration of up to one year and a fine of up to \$500.
- E. **Civil penalty.** Each violation of a provision of the Nez Perce Tribe Sex Offender Registration Code by a sex offender who is not an Indian shall be considered a civil violation subject to enforcement by any means not prohibited by federal law, including, but not limited to the issuance of fines, forfeitures, and civil contempt. *See Chapter 4.90 Civil Infractions, Section 4.90.035.*

Section 4.10.059 Electronic Restrictions for Sex Offenders

- A. A covered sex offender who is actively on probation with the Nez Perce Tribal Probation Department or another jurisdiction's probation must submit his person, and any property, house, residence, vehicle, papers, computer, other

electronic communication or data storage devices or media and effects to search any time with or without a warrant, by any law enforcement or probation officer with reasonable suspicion concerning a violation of a condition of probation or unlawful conduct by the person, and by any probation officer in the lawful discharge of the officer's supervision functions.

- B. A covered sex offender must not view or possess any "visual depiction" as defined in 18 U.S.C. § 2256, including any photograph, film, video, picture, or computer or computer-generated image or picture, whether made or produced by electronic, mechanical, or other means, of "sexually explicit conduct."

Section 4.10.060 Public Sex Offender Registration

- A. **Website** [4-6-36]. The Nez Perce Tribal Police or designee shall use and maintain a public sex offender registry website.
1. Links. The registry website shall include links to sex offender safety and education resources. Instructions: The registry website shall include instructions on how a person can seek correction of information that the individual contends is erroneous.
 2. Warnings. The registry website shall include a warning that the information contained on the website should not be used to unlawfully injure, harass, or commit a crime against any individual named in the registry or residing or working at any reported addresses and that any such action could result in civil or criminal penalties.
 3. Search Capabilities. The registry website shall have the capability of conducting searches by name, county, city, and/or town; and zip code and/or geographic radius.
 4. Dru Sjodin National Sex Offender Public Website. The Tribe shall include in the design of its website all field search capabilities needed for full participation in the Dru Sjodin National Sex Offender Public Website and shall participate in that website as provided by the Attorney General of the United States.
- B. **Required and Prohibited Information** [4-6-37].
1. The following information shall be made available to the public on the sex offender registry website:
 - a. Notice that an offender is in violation of their registration requirements or cannot be located if the sex offender has absconded,
 - b. All sex offenses for which the sex offender has been convicted,
 - c. The sex offense(s) for which the offender is currently registered,
 - d. The address of the sex offender's employer(s),


NEZ PERCE TRIBE REVISED CODES
As Amended through Resolutions NP 22-212 and NP 22-213 (March 22, 2022)

- e. The name of the sex offender including all aliases,
 - f. A current photograph of the sex offender,
 - g. A physical description of the sex offender,
 - h. The residential address and, if relevant, a description of a habitual residence of the sex offender,
 - i. All addresses of schools attended by the sex offender, and
 - j. The sex offender's vehicle license plate number along with a description of the vehicle.
2. Prohibited Information. The following information shall not be available to the public on the sex offender registry website:
- a. Any arrest that did not result in conviction,
 - b. The sex offender's social security number,
 - c. Any travel and immigration documents,
 - d. The identity of the victim, and
 - e. Internet identifiers (as defined in 42 U.S.C. § 16911).
3. Witness Protection. For sex offenders who are under a witness protection program, the tribal police may honor the request of the United States Marshals Service or other agency responsible for witness protection by not including the original identity of the offender on the publicly accessible sex offender registry website.

C. Community Notification [4-6-38].

1. Enforcement Notification. Whenever a sex offender registers or updates his or her information with the Tribe, the Nez Perce Tribal Police or designee shall:
- a. Immediately notify the FBI or other federal agency as designated by the Attorney General in order that the information may be updated on NSOR or other relevant databases,
 - b. Immediately notify any agency, department, or program within the Tribe that is responsible for criminal investigation, prosecution, child welfare or sex offender supervision functions, including but not limited to, police, whether BIA, tribal, or FBI, tribal prosecutors, and tribal probation,
 - c. Immediately notify any and all other registration jurisdictions where the sex offender is registered due to the sex offender's residency, school attendance, or employment,


NEZ PERCE TRIBE REVISED CODES
As Amended through Resolutions NP 22-212 and NP 22-213 (March 22, 2022)

- d. Immediately notify National Child Protection Act agencies, which includes any agency responsible for conducting employment related background checks under section 3 of the National Child Protection Act of 1993, 42 U.S.C. § 5119(a), when a sex offender registers or updates registration.
2. Community Notification. The Nez Perce Tribal Police or designee shall ensure there is an automated community notification process in place that ensures the following:
 - a. Upon a sex offender's registration or update of information with the Tribe, the Tribe's public sex offender registry website is immediately updated,
 - b. The Tribe's public sex offender registry has a function that enables the general public to request an email notice that will notify them when a sex offender commences residence, employment, or school attendance with the Tribe, within a specified zip code, or within a certain geographic radius. This email notice shall include the sex offender's identity so that the public can access the public registry for the new information.

Section 4.10.061 Intervention and Treatment

- A. A person who is required to register as a sex offender shall enroll in a specialized program. A specialized program means the program:
 1. Accepts perpetrators of sex crimes into treatment or educational classes to satisfy court orders;
 2. Offers assessment and treatment to perpetrators of sex crimes; or
 3. Offers classes or instruction to perpetrators of sex crimes.

CHAPTER 4.15 INCHOATE OFFENSES

Section 4.15.001 Attempt [4-1-34]

- A. It shall be unlawful for any person acting with the kind of culpability otherwise required for commission of the crime to:
 1. Willfully engage in conduct which would constitute the crime if the attendant circumstances were as he believes them to be;
 2. Do or omit to do anything with the purpose of causing or with the belief that it will cause such result without further conduct on his part when causing a particular result is an element of the crime; or
 3. Willfully do or omit to do anything which, under the circumstances as he believes them to be, is an act or omission constituting a substantial

step in a course or conduct planned to culminate in his commission of the crime.

- B. Conduct shall not be held to constitute a substantial step under this section unless it is strongly corroborative of the actor's criminal purpose.
- C. No defense to the offense of attempt shall arise:
 - 1. Because the offense attempted was actually committed;
 - 2. Due to factual or legal impossibility of consummating the intended offense if the offense could have been committed had the facts been as the actor believed them to be; or
 - 3. That in attempting unsuccessfully to commit a crime, the person accused actually accomplished the commission of another and different crime.

Section 4.15.002 Criminal Conspiracy [4-1-35]

- A. If two (2) or more persons agree to engage in or cause conduct intending that a crime be committed, and one more of such persons does any act to affect the object of the conduct each shall be punishable upon conviction as if the crime had been committed.

Section 4.15.003 Solicitation [4-1-36]

- A. It shall be unlawful for any person to promote or facilitate the commission of an offense by enticing, advising, inciting, commanding, encouraging or requesting another person to engage in specific conduct which would constitute an offense.
- B. It is no defense to a prosecution for criminal solicitation that the person solicited could not be guilty of the crime proposed due to:
 - 1. Legal incapacity or other exemption;
 - 2. Unawareness of the criminal nature of the conduct solicited or the defendant's criminal purpose;
 - 3. Other factors precluding the mental state required for the commission of the crime in question.

CHAPTER 4.20 OFFENSES AGAINST THE PERSON
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Section 4.20.001 Simple Assault [4-1-37]

- A. It shall be unlawful for any person:
 - 1. With apparent ability, to attempt unlawful contact with another; or
 - 2. To intentionally threaten unlawful contact upon another, coupled with an apparent ability to do so, and does some act which creates a well-founded fear in such other person that such contact is imminent.
- B. Simple Assault is a misdemeanor offense, Class C.

Section 4.20.002 Aggravated Assault [4-1-39]

- A. The act of assault is aggravated if while committing assault a person uses:
 - 1. A deadly weapon or instrument without intent to kill;
 - 2. Any means or force likely to produce great bodily harm; or
 - 3. Any corrosive acid or a caustic chemical of any kind.
- B. Aggravated Assault is a felony offense, Class F.

Section 4.20.003 Battery [4-1-38]

- A. It shall be unlawful for any person to:
 - 1. Willfully and unlawfully use force or violence to another;
 - 2. Actually, intentionally and unlawfully touch or strike another person against their will; or
 - 3. Unlawfully and intentionally cause bodily harm to an individual.
- B. Battery is a misdemeanor offense, Class E.

Section 4.20.004 Aggravated Battery [4-1-40]

- A. The act of battery is aggravated if while committing battery a person:
 - 1. Causes great bodily harm, permanent disability or permanent disfigurement to any person;
 - 2. Uses a deadly weapon or instrument;
 - 3. Uses any corrosive acid, or a caustic chemical of any nature; or
 - 4. Uses any poison or other noxious or destructive substance or liquid.
- B. Aggravated Battery is a felony offense, Class F.

Section 4.20.005 Stalking [4-1-41]

- A. It shall be unlawful for any person to willfully, maliciously and repeatedly follow or harass another person or member of that person's immediate family.
 - 1. Continues to follow another person in or about a public place for no legitimate purpose after being asked to desist.
 - 2. Surveils or causes another person to surveil a person for no legitimate purpose.
 - 3. On more than one occasion makes a false report to a law enforcement, credit, or social service agency.
 - 4. Interferes with the delivery of any public or regulated utility to a person.
- B. Stalking is a misdemeanor offense, Class E.

Section 4.20.006 Aggravated Stalking [4-1-42]

- A. The crime of stalking is aggravated when there is a temporary protection order or an injunction, or both, in effect prohibiting the behavior described above under the offense of stalking against the same party.
- B. Aggravated Stalking is a felony offense, Class F.

Section 4.20.007 Strangulation

- A. It shall be unlawful for any person to commit strangulation regardless of whether that conduct results in any visible injury or whether there is any intent to kill or protractedly injure the victim.
- B. Strangulation is defined as any person who intentionally, knowingly, or recklessly impedes the normal breathing or circulation of the blood of a person by applying pressure to the throat or neck, regardless of whether that conduct results in any visible injury or whether there is any intent to kill or protractedly injure to the victim.
- C. Strangulation is a felony offense, Class F.

Section 4.20.008 Suffocation

- A. It shall be unlawful for any person to commit suffocation regardless of whether that conduct results in any visible injury or whether there is any intent to kill or protractedly injure the victim.
- B. Suffocation is defined as any person who intentionally, knowingly, or recklessly impedes the normal breathing of a person regardless of whether that conduct results in any visible injury or whether there is any intent to kill or protractedly injure to the victim by:
 - 1. Placing pressure on the chest of the person,

2. Covering the mouth of the person,
 3. Covering the nose of the person, or
 4. Any combination of the above actions.
- C. Suffocation is a felony offense, Class F.

Section 4.20.009 Murder [4-1-43]

- A. It shall be unlawful for any person to kill a human being:
1. With intent to kill,
 2. With intent to inflict serious bodily harm,
 3. With extreme and reckless disregard for life, or
 4. While in the perpetration, or while attempting to perpetrate another felony offense.
- B. Murder is a felony offense, Class F.

Section 4.20.010 Manslaughter [4-1-44]

- A. It shall be unlawful for any person to kill a human being:
1. Voluntarily, meaning upon a sudden quarrel or heat of passion; or
 2. Involuntarily, meaning
 - a. In the perpetration of or attempt to perpetrate any unlawful act;
 - b. In the commission of a lawful act which might produce death, in an unlawful manner;
 - c. Without due caution or care; or
 - d. In the operation of any firearm or dangerous weapon in a reckless, careless or negligent manner which produces death.
 3. Vehicular, in which the operation of a motor vehicle is a significant cause contributing to the death because of the commission of an unlawful act:
 - a. If the commission of the unlawful act was done with gross negligence, vehicular manslaughter shall be a felony offense, Class F.
 - b. The commission of an unlawful act was done without gross negligence, it shall be a misdemeanor offense, Class E.
 - c. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any evidence of conviction for violation of this section shall be admissible in any civil action for damages resulting from the occurrence. A conviction for violation of this section means that the person has

pled guilty or has been found guilty, notwithstanding the form of the judgment(s) or withheld judgment(s).

- B. Except as noted in above subsections, Manslaughter is a misdemeanor offense, Class E.

Section 4.20.011 Kidnapping [4-1-45]

- A. It shall be unlawful for any person to unlawfully seize, confine, entice, deceive, abduct, or carry away any person for the purpose of holding such person for ransom, reward or otherwise.
- B. Kidnapping is a felony offense, Class F.

Section 4.20.012 False Imprisonment [4-1-46]

- A. It shall be unlawful for any person to willfully and unlawfully restrain another so that he substantially interferes with their personal liberty.
- B. False Imprisonment is a misdemeanor offense, Class E.

Section 4.20.013 Human Trafficking

- A. It shall be unlawful for a person to commit the offense of human trafficking regardless of whether that conduct results in any visible injury or whether there is any intent to kill or protractedly injure the victim trafficking by knowingly;
 - 1. Recruiting, soliciting, enticing, transporting, harboring, maintaining or obtaining a person by any means with the intent to compel the person by force, fraud, or coercion to engage in labor, services, or commercial sexual activities;
 - 2. Recruiting, soliciting, enticing, transporting, harboring, maintaining or obtaining a person by any means under the age of 18 years of age with the intent the person will engage in any commercial sexual activity;
 - 3. Benefiting financially or receiving any tangible value from the labor, services, or commercial sexual activity of another person compelled by force, fraud, or coercion; or
 - 4. Using the labor or services of a person with the prior knowledge that such labor or services were compelled by force, fraud, or coercion.
- B. Human Trafficking is a felony offense, Class F.

CHAPTER 4.23 SEX-RELATED CRIMES

Section 4.23.001 Definitions Related to Sex Crimes

A. Sexual Act means:

1. Contact between the penis and the vulva or the penis and the anus, and for purposes of this definition contact involving the penis occurs upon penetration, however slight;
2. Contact between the mouth and the penis, the mouth and the vulva, or the mouth and the anus;
3. The penetration, however slight, of the anal or genital opening of another by a hand or finger or by any object, with an intent to abuse, humiliate, harass, degrade, or arouse or gratify the sexual desire of any person; or
4. The intentional touching, not through the clothing, of the genitalia of another person that has not attained the age of 18 years with an intent to abuse, humiliate, harass, degrade, or arouse or gratify the sexual desire of any person.

B. Sexual Contact means any intentional touching, either directly or through the clothing, of the genitals, anus, groin, breast, inner thigh or buttocks of any person with intent to abuse, humiliate, harass, degrade, arouse or gratify the sexual desires of another person.

Section 4.23.002 Rape [4-1-48]

A. It shall be unlawful for any person to engage in sexual intercourse with another:

1. Who is incapable, through mental defect or any other unsoundness of mind, whether temporary or permanent, of giving legal consent;
2. Who is prevented from resistance by force or threats of immediate bodily harm, accompanied by an apparent ability to carry out such threats or by any intoxicating narcotic, or anesthetic substance administered by the accused;
3. Who is at the time, unconscious of the nature of the act and this is known to the accused; or
4. Against the will or consent of the other.

B. Sexual intercourse occurs when any sexual penetration, however slight, takes place.

C. Rape is a felony offense, Class F.

Section 4.23.003 Forcible Sexual Penetration with a Foreign Object [4-1-49]

- A. It shall be unlawful for any person to intentionally cause the penetration, however slight, of the genitals or anal opening of another person, with any object, instrument or device, against the victim's will by use of force, violence, duress, or threats of bodily harm, accompanied by an apparent power of execution.
- B. Forcible Sexual Penetration with a Foreign Object is a felony offense, Class F.

Section 4.23.004 Unlawful Sexual Intercourse [4-1-50]

- A. It shall be unlawful for any person who is over the age of sixteen (16) to:
 - 1. Solicit a minor under the age of sixteen (16) years to participate in a sexual act; or
 - 2. Engage in sexual intercourse with a minor under the age of sixteen (16) years.
- B. Unlawful Sexual Intercourse is a misdemeanor offense, Class E.

Section 4.23.005 Sexual Assault [4-1-51]

- A. It shall be unlawful for any person to have sexual contact with another or cause such other to have sexual contact with him if:
 - 1. He knows that the contact is offensive to the other person;
 - 2. He knows that the other person suffers from a mental disease or defect which renders him or her incapable of appraising the nature of his or her conduct;
 - 3. He knows that the other person is unaware that a sexual act is being committed;
 - 4. He has substantially impaired the other person's power to appraise or control his or her conduct, by administering or employing without the other's knowledge drugs, intoxicants or other means; or
 - 5. The other person is in custody of law or detained in a hospital or other institution and the actor has supervisory or disciplinary authority over him.
- B. Sexual Assault is a felony offense, Class F.

Section 4.23.006 Sexual Molestation of a Minor under the Age of 16 [4-1-52]

- A. It shall be unlawful for any person to engage in sexual contact with another who is under the age of sixteen (16) years; or involve such person in any act of

bestiality, sado-masochistic abuse or exhibition with intent to abuse, humiliate, harass, degrade, arouse or gratify the sexual desires of any person.

- B. Sexual Molestation of Minor under Sixteen is a felony offense, Class F.

Section 4.23.007 Enticement of a Child [4-1-52(a)]

- A. A person commits the offense of Enticement of a Child if he or she invites or persuades, or attempts to invite or persuade, a child fifteen (15) years old or younger or a person the defendant believes to be fifteen (15) years old or younger to enter any vehicle, building, room, or secluded place with the intent to commit sexual assault or unlawful sexual contact upon said child. It is not necessary to a prosecution for attempt under this subsection that the child has perceived the defendant's act of enticement.
- B. Enticement of a Child is a felony offense, Class F.
1. Aggravated. It is a considered Aggravated Enticement of a Child, if the defendant has a previous conviction for enticement of a child or sexual assault on a child or for conspiracy to commit or the attempted commission of either offense, or if the enticement of a child results in bodily injury to that child.
- a. Aggravated Enticement of a Child is a felony offense, Class F.

Section 4.23.008 Enticement of a Child Through Use of the Internet or Other Communication Device [4-1-52(b)]

- A. A person commits the offense Enticement of a Child Through Use of the Internet or Other Communication Device if such person knowingly uses the internet or any device that provides transmission of messages, signals, facsimiles, video images or other communication to solicit, seduce, lure, persuade or entice by words or actions, or both, a person fifteen (15) years old or younger, or a person the defendant believes to be fifteen (15) years old or younger to engage in any sexual act with or against the person where such act would be a violation of Chapter 4.23 of the Nez Perce Tribe Code, Title 4 – Criminal Offenses and Infractions.
- B. In a prosecution under this section, it is not necessary for the prosecution to show that an act described in Chapter 4.23 occurred.
- C. For purposes of determining jurisdiction, the offense is committed on the Nez Perce Reservation if the transmission that constitutes the offense either originates on or is received on the Nez Perce Reservation.
- D. Enticement of a Child Through Use of Internet of Other Communication is a felony offense, Class F.
1. Aggravated. It is a considered Aggravated Enticement of a Child Through Use of Internet of Other Communication, if the defendant has a previous conviction for enticement of a child or sexual assault on a

child or for conspiracy to commit or the attempted commission of either offense, or if the enticement of a child results in bodily injury to that child.

- a. Aggravated Enticement of a Child Through Use of Internet of Other Communication is a felony offense, Class F.

Section 4.23.009 Commercial Sexual Exploitation of a Minor

- A. Any person commits commercial sexual exploitation of a minor by knowingly:
 - 1. Using, employing, persuading, enticing, inducing, or coercing a minor to engage in or assist others to engage in sexual conduct for the purpose of producing any visual or print medium or live act depicting such conduct.
 - 2. Using, employing, persuading, enticing, inducing, or coercing a minor to expose the genitals or anus or the areola or nipple of the female breast for financial or commercial gain.
 - 3. Permitting a minor under such person's custody or control to engage in or assist others to engage in sexual conduct for the purpose of producing any visual or print medium or live act depicting such conduct.
 - 4. Transporting or financing the transportation of any minor through or across this Reservation with the intent that such minor engages in prostitution or sexual conduct for the purpose of producing a visual or print medium or live act depicting such conduct.
- B. Commercial Sexual Exploitation of a Minor is a felony offense, Class F.

Section 4.23.010 Sexual Exploitation of a Minor

- A. Any person commits sexual exploitation of a minor by knowingly:
 - 1. Recording, filming, photographing, developing, or duplicating any visual or print medium in which minors are engaged in sexual conduct.
 - 2. Distributing, transporting, exhibiting, receiving, selling, purchasing, possessing or exchanging any visual or print medium in which minors are engaged in sexual conduct.
- B. Sexual Exploitation of a Minor is felony offense, Class F.

Section 4.23.011 Voyeurism

- A. Any person commits voyeurism if that person has the intent to capture or broadcast an image of a private area of an individual without their consent, and knowingly does so under circumstances in which the individual has a reasonable expectation of privacy.
- B. In this section:


NEZ PERCE TRIBE REVISED CODES
As Amended through Resolutions NP 22-212 and NP 22-213 (March 22, 2022)

1. The term “capture”, with respect to an image, means to videotape, photograph, film, record by any means, or broadcast;
2. The term “broadcast” means to electronically or otherwise transmit a visual image with the intent that it be viewed by a person or persons;
3. The term “a private area of the individual” means the naked or undergarment clad genitals, pubic area, buttocks, or female breast of that individual;
4. The term “female breast” means any portion of the female breast below the top of the areola; and
5. The term “under circumstances in which that individual has a reasonable expectation of privacy” means:
 - a. Circumstances in which reasonable person would believe that he or she could disrobe in privacy, without being concerned that an image of a private area of the individual was being captured; or
 - b. Circumstances in which a reasonable person would believe that a private area of the individual would not be visible to the public, regardless of whether that person is in a public or private place.
6. This section does not prohibit any lawful law enforcement, correctional, or intelligence activity.

C. Voyeurism is a felony offense, Class F.

Section 4.23.012 Unlawful Distribution of Sexual Images

- A. It is unlawful for a person to intentionally disclose an image of another person who is identifiable from the image itself or from information displayed in connection with the image if all of the following are met:
1. The person in the image is depicted in a state of nudity or in engaged in sexual conduct;
 2. The depicted person has a reasonable expectation of privacy, evidence that a person has shared an image with another person by electronic communication or other means does not, on its own, remove the person’s reasonable expectation of privacy for that image; and
 3. The image is disclosed for sexual gratification or with the intent to annoy, terrify, humiliate, offend, degrade, harm, harass, intimidate, threaten or coerce the depicted person.
- B. Unlawful Distribution of Sexual Images is a felony offense, Class F.

Section 4.23.013 Indecent Exposure [4-1-53]

- A. It shall be unlawful for any person to expose his genitals for the purpose of arousing or gratifying his own sexual desire or to any person under circumstances in which he knows his conduct is likely to cause affront or alarm.
- B. Indecent Exposure is a misdemeanor offense, Class D.

Section 4.23.014 Reserved

Section 4.23.015 Patronizing a Prostitute

- A. A person commits the crime of patronizing a prostitute if the person pays, or offers or agrees to pay, a fee to engage in sexual conduct or sexual acts with another person.
 - 1. “Fee” means something that has economic value and that is exchanged in a transaction that is commercial in character.
- B. Patronizing a Prostitute is a misdemeanor offense, Class E.

Section 4.23.016 Promotion of Prostitution [4-1-123]

- A. A person commits the offense of prostitution if he or she knowingly:
 - 1. Owns, controls, manages, supervises or otherwise maintains a place of prostitution or a prostitution enterprise; or
 - 2. Induces, compels or otherwise causes a person to engage in prostitution or unwillingly remain in a place of prostitution or aid or assist another in such an act; or
 - 3. Receives or agrees to receive a fee in return for prostitution activity, other than a prostitute being compensated for personally rendered prostitution services.
- B. Definitions.
 - 1. “Fee” *means* something that has economic value and that is exchanged in a transaction that is commercial in character.
 - 2. “Place of prostitution” *means* any place where prostitution is practiced.
 - 3. “Prostitute” *means* a person who is promised to engage in or engages in sexual conduct or sexual contact for a fee, regardless of to whom the fee is given or owed.
 - 4. “Prostitution enterprise” *means* an arrangement whereby two or more prostitutes are organized to conduct prostitution activities.
- C. Promotion of Prostitution is a felony offense, Class F.

Section 4.23.017 Incest [4-1-86]

- A. It shall be unlawful for any parent and child including step, foster and adoptive children, lineal ancestor and descendant of any degree, siblings of the half or whole blood, uncle and niece or nephew, aunt and niece or nephew, or first cousins to intermarry or to engage in sexual contact or intercourse.
- B. Minors, incompetents, or non-consenting parties may not be found guilty of incest.
- C. Incest is a felony offense, Class F.

Section 4.23.018 Reserved

Section 4.23.019 Failure to Register as a Sex Offender or Provide Notice of Registration Changes [4-1-148]

- A. Any person who is required to register under the provisions of the Nez Perce Tribe Sex Offender Registration and fails to do so pursuant to the provisions contained in Chapter 4.10, Part VIII Sex Offender Registration of the Nez Perce Tribal Code shall be guilty of the offense of failure to register as a sex offender.
- B. Any person convicted under this section may also be subject to Exclusion and Removal Chapter pursuant to the Nez Perce Tribal Code.
- C. Failure to Register as a Sex Offender or Provide Notice of Registration Changes is a misdemeanor offense, Class E.

Section 4.23.020 Hindrance of Sex Offender Registration

- A. A person is guilty of an offense if they:
 - 1. Knowingly harbors or knowingly attempts to harbor, or knowingly assists another person in harboring or attempting to harbor a sex offender who is in violation of the Nez Perce Tribal Sex Offender Registration;
 - 2. Knowingly assists a sex offender in eluding a law enforcement agency that is seeking to find the sex offender to question the sex offender about, or to arrest the sex offender for, noncompliance with the requirements of the Nez Perce Tribal Sex Offender Registration; or
 - 3. Provides information to law enforcement agency regarding a sex offender which the person knows to be false.
- B. Hindrance of Sex Offender Registration is a misdemeanor offense, Class E.

Section 4.23.021 Safety Zone Trespass by Sex Offender

- A. A person commits the offense of trespass in a safety zone when they fail to adhere to the requirements of Chapter 4.10, Part VIII Sex Offender Registration.
1. Registered sex offenders or persons required to register cannot live or be within 500 feet of any school, playground, school bus stop, tribal community center, youth center, Boys & Girls Club, or any other location which is established or designated specifically for the use by or enjoyment of minors and such location is commonly used by minors. See Chapter 4.10, Part VIII Sex Offender Registration.
- B. The first three violations of this section are a misdemeanor offense, Class D. Any fourth and all subsequent violations are misdemeanor offenses, Class E.

CHAPTER 4.25 OFFENSES AGAINST THE FAMILY

Section 4.25.001 Reserved

Section 4.25.002 Bigamy [4-1-85]

- A. It shall be unlawful for any person if, knowing that he or she has a husband or wife or knowing the other person has a husband or wife, he purports to marry such other person.
- B. It shall be a defense to bigamy if the defendant proves by a preponderance of the evidence that he reasonably believed he and the other person were eligible to marry.
- C. Bigamy is a misdemeanor offense, Class D.

Section 4.25.003 Criminal Nonsupport [4-1-87]

- A. It shall be unlawful for any person:
1. Who is the parent, guardian or legal guardian of any minor dependent upon him or her for care, education or support, to desert such child with intent to abandon him or her;
2. To willfully omit, without lawful excuse, to furnish necessary food, clothing, shelter, or medical attendance for his child, ward or spouse. The practice of a parent or guardian who chooses for his child or ward treatment by prayer or spiritual means alone shall not for that reason alone be construed to be a violation of duty of care to such child or ward.
3. Proof of the desertion of a spouse, child or children in destitute or necessitous circumstances or of neglect to furnish such spouse, child, or children necessary and proper food, clothing or shelter is prima facie evidence that such desertion or neglect is willful.

B. Criminal Nonsupport is a misdemeanor offense, Class D.

Section 4.25.004 Child Custodial Interference [4-1-47]

- A. It shall be unlawful for any person to intentionally and without lawful authority take or entice away, keep or withhold any minor child from a parent or another having custody, joint custody, visitation or other parental rights, whether such rights arise from a temporary or permanent custody order, or from the equal custodial rights of each parent in the absence of such order:
- B. It shall be an affirmative defense to a violation of the provisions of this section that:
1. The action is taken to protect the child from imminent physical harm; or
 2. The action is taken by a parent fleeing from imminent physical harm to himself.
- C. Child Custodial Interference is a misdemeanor offense, Class D.

Section 4.25.005 Child Abuse [4-1-90]

- A. It shall be unlawful for any person:
1. To willfully cause or permit any child to suffer or inflict thereon unjustifiable physical pain or mental suffering;
 2. Having the care or custody of any child, to willfully cause or permit the person or health of such child to be injured;
 3. To willfully cause or permit any child to be placed in such situation that his person or health is seriously endangered.
 - a. The practice of a parent or guardian who chooses for his child treatment solely by prayer or spiritual means shall not for that reason alone be construed to have violated the duty of care to such child.
 4. To knowingly, recklessly, or intentionally cause or permit a child to be exposed to, illegal alcohol use, or to intentionally cause or permit a child to ingest or inhale, or have contact with any controlled substance including, but not limited to, marijuana, barbiturates, amphetamines, hallucinogens, opiates, methamphetamines, cocaine, and other substances as defined in the Controlled Substances Act, 21 U.S.C. § 812(c). This section shall not preclude:
 - a. The possession, purchase, consumption, obtaining, ingestion, distribution or sale of peyote for bona fide Native American religious ceremonies; or


NEZ PERCE TRIBE REVISED CODES
As Amended through Resolutions NP 22-212 and NP 22-213 (March 22, 2022)

- b. Any controlled substances provided by lawful prescription for the child and administered to the child in accordance with the prescription instructions provided with the controlled substance.
- 5. To commit a crime involving domestic violence in the presence of a child. [7-2-3]
 - a. For purposes of this offense, “in the presence of a child” shall mean in the physical presence of a child or knowing that a child is present and may see or hear an act of domestic violence.
- B. Child Abuse without “Great Bodily Harm” is a misdemeanor offense, Class E.
- C. Child Abuse with “Great Bodily Harm” is a felony offense, Class F.

Section 4.25.006 Endangering the Welfare of a Minor Under the Age of 18
[4-1-91]

- A. It shall be unlawful for any person to knowingly:
 - 1. Induce, cause or permit an unmarried person under eighteen (18) years of age to witness a sexual act;
 - 2. Permit a person under eighteen (18) years of age to enter or remain in a place where unlawful narcotic or illicit drug activity is maintained or conducted;
 - 3. Induce, cause or permit a person under eighteen (18) years of age to participate in gambling other than a social game;
 - 4. Sell, cause to be sold or provide narcotics in any form to a person under eighteen (18) years of age; or
 - 5. Sell, cause to be sold or provide tobacco or alcohol in any form to a person under twenty-one (21) years of age;
 - 6. To commit a crime involving domestic violence in the presence of a child. For the purpose of this subsection, “in the presence of a child” shall mean in the physical presence of a child or knowing that a child is present and may see or hear an act of domestic violence.
 - 7. Otherwise threaten serious harm to the physical, emotional or mental wellbeing of the minor.
- B. For the purposes of this section, traditional Indian games including, but not limited to, “Stick Games” shall be considered social games.
- C. Endangering the Welfare of a Minor is a misdemeanor offense, Class D.

Section 4.25.007 Contributing to the Delinquency of a Minor [4-1-92]

- A. It shall be unlawful for any person by any act or omission to willfully aid, encourage or cause or attempt to aid, encourage or cause any child to:
 - 1. Become or remain delinquent;
 - 2. Do or perform any act or follow any course of conduct which would cause or manifestly tend to cause such child to become or remain delinquent; or
 - 3. Cause a child to become or remain a runaway.
- B. Contributing to the Delinquency of a Minor is a misdemeanor offense, Class E.

Section 4.25.008 Abuse of Vulnerable Adults [4-1-89]

- A. It shall be unlawful for any person:
 - 1. To willfully or negligently inflict physical or mental pain or injury on a vulnerable adult;
 - 2. To willfully or negligently misuse the funds, property or resources of a vulnerable adult for profit or advantage; or
 - 3. Who is responsible for the care of a vulnerable adult, to willfully or negligently fail to provide food, clothing, shelter, medical care or other services reasonably necessary to sustain the life and health of a vulnerable adult.
 - 4. In addition to any other penalty imposed for a violation of this section, the Tribal Court may grant any other civil or equitable remedy.
- B. Abuse of Vulnerable Adults is a felony offense, Class F.

Section 4.25.009 Elder Abuse

- A. For this section, “Elder” means any person who has reached the age of fifty-five (55) years or older.
- B. It shall be unlawful for any person:
 - 1. To inflict physical injury, emotional harm, or mental injury, or
 - 2. To misuse the funds, property or resources of an elder for profit or advantage; or
 - 3. To unreasonable confine, or
 - 4. To unreasonable restrict cultural activities; or
 - 5. To sexually abuse or sexually assault, or

- C. It shall be unlawful for any person who is responsible for the care of an Elder, to willfully or negligently fail to provide food, clothing, shelter, medical care, other services reasonably necessary to sustain the life and health of an Elder.
- D. Elder Abuse is a felony offense, Class F.

CHAPTER 4.30 OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY
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Section 4.30.001 Reserved

Section 4.30.002 Arson [4-1-54]

- A. It shall be unlawful for any person to willfully and maliciously set fire to, burn or cause to be burned any building or structure.
- B. Arson is a misdemeanor offense, Class E.

Section 4.30.003 Aggravated Arson [4-1-55]

- A. The act of arson is aggravated if while committing arson:
 - 1. Any person knows or reasonably should know that one or more persons are present inside of the structure involved or any structure adjacent to the structure involved; or
 - 2. Any person suffers death, great bodily harm, permanent disability or disfigurement as a result of the fire.
- B. Aggravated Arson is a felony offense, Class F.

Section 4.30.004 Causing a Catastrophe [4-1-56]

- A. It shall be unlawful for any person to knowingly or willfully by explosion, fire, flood, avalanche, collapse of building, release of poison gas, radioactive material or other harmful or destructive force or substance, or by any other means cause widespread injury or damage.
- B. Causing a Catastrophe is a felony offense, Class F.

Section 4.30.005 Malicious Injury to Property [4-1-57]

- A. It shall be unlawful for any person to:
 - 1. Maliciously injure or destroy any real or personal property not his own; or
 - 2. Intentionally and unlawfully tamper with the property of another and thereby:
 - a. Endanger human life; or
 - b. Cause or threaten a substantial interruption or impairment of any public utility service.


NEZ PERCE TRIBE REVISED CODES
As Amended through Resolutions NP 22-212 and NP 22-213 (March 22, 2022)

B. Malicious Injury to Property is a misdemeanor offense, Class D.

Section 4.30.006 Vandalism [4-1-58]

A. It shall be unlawful for any person to willfully and maliciously:

1. Cause or threaten a substantial interruption or impairment of any public utility service, including but not limited to transportation, water supply, gas, or power; or
2. Cause a substantial interruption or impairment in mass communications service, police, fire, other public service communications or in amateur or citizens band radio communications being used for public service or emergency communications.

B. Vandalism is a felony offense, Class F.

Section 4.30.007 Burglary [4-1-59]

A. It shall be unlawful for any person to enter a building or occupied structure with intent to commit an offense therein.

B. Burglary is a felony offense, Class F.

Section 4.30.008 Burglary of a Vehicle [4-1-60]

A. It shall be unlawful for any person to enter any vehicle with intent to commit an offense therein.

B. Burglary of a Vehicle is a felony offense, Class F.

Section 4.30.009 Criminal Trespass [4-1-61]

A. It shall be unlawful for any person to unlawfully:

1. refuse to depart from the real property of another, except under a landlord-tenant relationship, after being notified in writing, or verbally by the owner, lawful occupant or authorized agent of the owner of such property, to immediately depart; or
2. enter without permission of the owner or the owner's agent, upon the real property of another.

B. Criminal Trespass is a misdemeanor offense, Class C.

Section 4.30.010 Aggravated Criminal Trespass [4-1-62]

- A. The act of trespass shall be aggravated if while committing trespass, a person:
 - 1. Accomplishes entry on the property by an act of force or violence or the use of a key or similar device which provides entry and which device the actor is not authorized or privileged to use for such purpose;
 - 2. Intends to cause or causes annoyance or injury to any person thereon or damage to any property thereon;
 - 3. Intends to commit or commits an offense thereon; or
 - 4. Is in possession of a deadly or dangerous weapon.
- B. Aggravated Criminal Trespass is a felony offense, Class F.

Section 4.30.011 Trespass of Privacy

- A. It shall be unlawful for any person, upon the private property of another, to intentionally look, peer or peek in the door, window, or other transparent opening of any inhabited building or other structure located thereon, without lawful purpose.
- B. Trespass of Privacy is a misdemeanor offense, Class E.

Section 4.30.012 Robbery [4-1-63]

- A. It shall be unlawful for any person to take personal property from the possession of another or from the immediate area of another by means of force or intimidation.
 - 1. As used in this section, the term “intimidation” means the fear of an immediate and unlawful injury to the person or property of the person robbed or of anyone in the company of such person at the time of the robbery.
- B. Robbery is a felony offense, Class F.

Section 4.30.013 Theft [4-1-64]

- A. It shall be unlawful for any person if, with intent to deprive another of property or to appropriate the same to himself or to a third person, he wrongfully takes, obtains or withholds such property from its owner.
- B. Theft \$1,000 or more is a felony offense, Class F.
- C. Theft less than \$1,000 is a misdemeanor offense, Class E.

Section 4.30.014 Theft by Deception [4-1-65]

- A. It shall be unlawful for any person if, with intent to deprive another of property or to appropriate the same to himself or to a third person, he wrongfully takes, obtains or withholds another's property by:
 - 1. Creating or confirming another's impression which is false and which the offender does not believe to be true;
 - 2. Failing to correct a false impression which the offender previously has created or confirmed;
 - 3. Preventing another from acquiring information pertinent to the disposition of the property involved;
 - 4. Selling or otherwise transferring or encumbering property while failing to disclose a lien, adverse claim, or other legal impediment to the enjoyment of the property whether such impediment is or is not valid, or is or is not a matter of official record.
- B. Theft by Deception \$1,000 or more is a felony offense, Class F.
- C. Theft by Deception less than \$1,000 is a misdemeanor offense, Class E.

Section 4.30.015 Acquiring Lost Property [4-1-66]

- A. It shall be unlawful for any person if with the intent to deprive another of such property or to appropriate such property to himself or a third person, he exercises control over property of another which he knows to have been lost or mislaid, or to have been delivered under a mistake as to the identity of the recipient or the nature or amount of the property, without taking reasonable measures to return such property to the owner.
- B. Acquiring Lost Property \$1,000 or more is a felony offense, Class F.
- C. Acquiring Lost Property less than \$1,000 is a misdemeanor offense, Class E.

Section 4.30.016 Theft by a False Promise [4-1-67]

- A. It shall be unlawful for any person to obtain property of another by means of a representation, express or implied, that he or a third person will in the future engage in particular conduct, and when he does not intend to engage in such conduct or, as the case may be, does not believe that the third person intends to engage in such conduct.
- B. In any prosecution for theft based upon a false promise, the defendant's intention or belief that the promise would not be performed may not be established by or inferred from the fact alone that such promise was not performed. Such a finding may be based only upon evidence establishing that the facts and circumstances of the case are consistent with guilty intent or belief and inconsistent with innocent intent or belief, and excluding every


NEZ PERCE TRIBE REVISED CODES
As Amended through Resolutions NP 22-212 and NP 22-213 (March 22, 2022)

reasonable hypothesis except that of the defendant's intention or belief that the promise would not be performed.

- C. Theft by a False Promise \$1000 or more is a felony offense, Class F.
- D. Theft by a False Promise less than \$1,000 is a misdemeanor offense, Class E.

Section 4.30.017 Extortion [4-1-68]

- A. It shall be unlawful for any person to compel or induce another person to deliver property to himself or to a third person by means of instilling in him a fear that, if the property is not so delivered, the actor or another will:
 - 1. Cause physical injury to some person in the future;
 - 2. Cause damage to property;
 - 3. Engage in conduct constituting a crime;
 - 4. Accuse some person of a crime or cause criminal charges to be instituted against him;
 - 5. Expose a secret or publicize an asserted fact, whether true or false, tending to subject some person to hatred, contempt or ridicule;
 - 6. Cause a strike, boycott or other collective labor group action injurious to some person's business; unless the property is demanded or received for the benefit of the group in whose interest the actor purports to act;
 - 7. Testify or provide information or withhold testimony or information with respect to another's legal claim or defense;
 - 8. Use or abuse his position as a public servant by performing some act within or related to his official duties, or by failing or refusing to perform an official duty, in such manner as to affect some person adversely; or
 - 9. Perform any other act which would not in itself materially benefit the actor, but which is calculated to harm another person materially with respect to his health, safety, business, calling, career, financial condition, reputation or personal relationships.
- B. Extortion is a felony offense, Class F.

Section 4.30.018 Receiving Stolen Property [4-1-69]

- A. It shall be unlawful for any person to knowingly receive, retain, obtain control over or possess, stolen property, knowing the property to have been stolen by another or under such circumstances as would reasonably induce him to believe that the property was stolen; and
 - 1. He intends to deprive the owner permanently of the use or benefit of the property; or


NEZ PERCE TRIBE REVISED CODES
As Amended through Resolutions NP 22-212 and NP 22-213 (March 22, 2022)

2. He knowingly uses, conceals or abandons the property in such manner as to deprive the owner permanently of such use or benefit.
- B. Receiving Stolen Property \$1,000 or more is a felony offense, Class F.
- C. Receiving Stolen Property less than \$1,000 is a misdemeanor offense, Class E.

Section 4.30.019 Theft of Services [4-1-70]

- A. It shall be unlawful for any person to obtain for himself or another the labor or services of another which are available only for hire, by means of threat or deception.
- B. Defenses to Theft and Related Offenses
 1. It is no defense to a charge of theft of property that the offender has an interest therein, when the owner also has an interest to which the offender is not entitled.
 2. In any prosecution for theft committed by trespassory taking or embezzlement, it is an affirmative defense that the property was appropriated openly and avowedly, and under a claim of right made in good faith.
- C. Theft of Services \$1,000 or more is a felony offense, Class F.
- D. Theft of Services less than \$1,000 is a misdemeanor offense, Class E.

Section 4.30.020 Unauthorized use of a Vehicle [4-1-73]

- A. It shall be unlawful for any person:
 1. To knowingly take, operate, exercise control over, ride in or otherwise use another's vehicle, boat or aircraft without consent of the owner;
 2. Having custody of a vehicle, boat or aircraft pursuant to an agreement to perform a specific service for the owner involving the maintenance, repair or use of such vehicle, boat or aircraft, to intentionally use or operate thereof, without consent of the owner, for his own purpose in a manner constituting a gross deviation from the agreed purpose; or
 3. Having custody of a vehicle, boat or aircraft pursuant to an agreement with the owner thereof whereby such vehicle, boat or aircraft is to be returned to the owner at a specified time, to knowingly retain or withhold possession thereof without consent of the owner for so long of time as to render such retention or possession a gross deviation from the agreement.
- B. Unauthorized Use of Vehicle is a misdemeanor offense, Class C.

Section 4.30.021 Defenses to Theft and Related Offenses [4-1-71]

- A. It is no defense to a charge of theft of property that the offender has an interest therein, when the owner also has an interest to which the offender is not entitled.
- B. In any prosecution for theft committed by trespassory taking or embezzlement, it is an affirmative defense that the property was appropriated openly and avowedly, and under a claim of right made in good faith.

CHAPTER 4.35 OFFENSES INVOLVING FRAUD AND DECEPTION

Section 4.35.001 Forgery [4-1-74]

- A. It shall be unlawful for any person if with intent to defraud or injure anyone, he:
 - 1. Alters any writing or electronic communication of another without such person's authority;
 - 2. Makes, completes, executes, authenticates, issues or transfers any writing or electronic communication so that it purports to be:
 - 3. The act of another who did not authorize that act;
 - 4. To have been executed at a time or place or in numbered sequence other than was in fact the case;
 - 5. To be a copy of an original when no such original existed; or;
 - 6. Utters or attempts to circulate as genuine any writing or electronic communication which he knows to be forged in the manner specified in this section.
- B. Forgery is a felony offense, Class F.

Section 4.35.002 Criminal Simulation [4-1-75]

- A. It shall be unlawful for any person if, with intent to defraud anyone or with knowledge that he is facilitating a fraud to be perpetrated by anyone, he makes, alters or utters or attempts to circulate or sell as genuine any object so that it appears to have value because of antiquity, rarity, source, or authorship which it does not possess.
- B. Criminal Simulation is a felony offense, Class F.

Section 4.35.003 Fraudulent Handling of Recordable Instruments [4-1-76]

- A. It shall be unlawful for any person if, with intent to deceive or injure anyone, he destroys, removes or conceals any will, deed, mortgage, security

instrument or other writing for which the law provides public recording or knowingly records a false or forged instrument.

- B. Fraudulent Handling of Recordable Instruments is a felony offense, Class F.

Section 4.35.004 Tampering with Records [4-1-77]

- A. It shall be unlawful for any person if, knowing that he has no privilege to do so, he falsifies, destroys, removes or conceals any writing or electronic communication or record, with intent to deceive or injure anyone or to conceal any wrongdoing.
- B. Tampering With Records is a felony offense, Class F.

Section 4.35.005 Bad Checks [4-1-78]

- A. It shall be unlawful for any person to issue or pass a check or similar sight order for the payment of money, for the purpose of obtaining any money, property, or other thing of value or paying for any services, rent, wages or salary, knowing or believing that it will not be honored by the drawee.
1. An issuer is presumed to know that the check or order would not be paid if:
 2. The issuer had no account with the drawee at the time the check or order was issued; or
 3. Payment was refused by the drawee for lack of funds, upon presentation for payment within thirty (30) days of issue, and the issuer failed or was intentionally unavailable to make good within ten (10) days after such refusal and receipt of notice of refusal to pay.
- B. Bad Checks is felony offense, Class F.

Section 4.35.006 Deceptive Business Practices [4-1-79]

- A. It shall be unlawful for any person in the course of business to:
1. Use or possess for use a false weight or measure, or any other device for falsely determining or recording any quality or quantity;
 2. Sell, offer or expose for sale, or deliver less than the represented quality or quantity of any commodity or service;
 3. Take or attempt to take more than the represented quantity of any commodity or service when as buyer he furnishes the weight or measure;
 4. Sell, offer or expose for sale adulterated or mislabeled commodities;
 5. Makes a false or misleading statement in any advertisement with the intent of promoting the purchase or sale of property or services;


NEZ PERCE TRIBE REVISED CODES
As Amended through Resolutions NP 22-212 and NP 22-213 (March 22, 2022)

6. Makes a false or misleading statement for the purpose of obtaining property or credit; or
 7. Makes a false or misleading written or electronic statement for the purpose of promoting the sale of securities, or omits information required by law to be disclosed in written documents relating to securities.
- B. It is an affirmative defense to prosecution under this section if the defendant proves by clear convincing evidence that his conduct was not intentionally, knowingly or willfully deceptive.
- C. Deceptive Business Practices is a felony offense, Class F.

Section 4.35.007 Fraudulent use of Prepaid, Debit or Credit Card [4-1-80]

- A. It shall be unlawful for any person to use with the intention of obtaining money, goods, services or any other thing of value a prepaid, debit or credit card or account which he knows is forged, expired, canceled, revoked, stolen, or retained without consent of the card or account holder.
- B. Fraudulent Use of a Prepaid, Debit or Credit Card \$300 or more is a felony offense, Class F.
- C. Fraudulent Use of a Prepaid, Debit or Credit Card under \$300 is a misdemeanor offense, Class E.

Section 4.35.008 Rigging a Contest [4-1-81]

- A. It shall be unlawful for any person who:
1. With a purpose to prevent a contest from being conducted in accordance with the rules and usages purporting to govern it, he:
 2. Confers or offers or agrees to confer any benefit upon, or threatens any injury to a participant, official or other person associated with the contest;
 3. Tampers with any person, animal, or thing associated with the contest;
 4. Knowingly solicits, accepts or agrees to accept any benefit from a participant, official or other person associated with the contest; or
 5. Knowingly engages in, sponsors, produces, judges, or otherwise participates in a contest knowing that the contest is not being conducted in compliance with the rules and usages purporting to govern it, by reason of conduct unlawful under this section.
- B. Rigging a Contest is a misdemeanor offense, Class E.

Section 4.35.009 Defrauding Creditors [4-1-82]

- A. It shall be unlawful for any person:


NEZ PERCE TRIBE REVISED CODES
As Amended through Resolutions NP 22-212 and NP 22-213 (March 22, 2022)

1. To destroy, remove, conceal, encumber, transfer, or otherwise deal with property subject to a security interest with purpose to hinder enforcement of that interest;
 2. Knowing that proceedings have been or are about to be instituted for the appointment of a receiver or other person entitled to administer property for the benefit of creditors, to:
 3. Destroy, remove, encumber, transfer, or otherwise deal with any property with purpose to defeat or obstruct the operation of any law relating to administration of such property for the benefit of creditors;
 4. Knowingly falsify any writing or record relating to the property; or
 5. Knowingly misrepresent or refuse to disclose to a person entitled to administer property for the benefit of creditors, the existence, amount or location of the property, or any other information which the actor is legally required to furnish in relation to such administration.
- B. Defrauding Creditors of \$1,000 or more is a felony offense, Class F.
- C. Defrauding Creditors of less than \$1,000 is a misdemeanor offense, Class E.

Section 4.35.010 Unlawful Dealing with Property by a Fiduciary [4-1-83]

- A. It shall be unlawful for any person to deal with property that has been entrusted to him as a fiduciary, or property of the Tribe or government or of a financial institution, in a manner which he knows or should know is a violation of his duty and which involves a substantial loss or risk of loss to the owner or to a person for whose benefit the property was entrusted. The current standards set for in the Prudent Investor Act shall be used as a guideline. Reference Idaho Code § 68-501.
- B. Unlawful Dealing With Property By a Fiduciary of \$1,500 or more is a felony offense, Class F.
- C. Unlawful Dealing With Property By a Fiduciary of less than \$1,500 is a Class B Offense.

Section 4.35.011 Making a False Credit Report [4-1-84]

Text.

- A. It shall be unlawful for any person to knowingly make a materially false or misleading statement to obtain property or credit for himself or another or to keep some other person from obtaining credit.
- B. Making a False Credit Report is a felony offense, Class F.

CHAPTER 4.40 OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY, AND WELFARE
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Section 4.40.001 Spreading a Sexually-Transmitted Disease [4-1-124]

- A. It shall be unlawful for any person knowing or having reason to believe he is infected with a sexually transmitted disease, to infect another with such disease.
- B. Spreading a Sexually-Transmitted Disease is a felony offense, Class F.

Section 4.40.02 Setting a Dangerous Device [4-1-125]

- A. It shall be unlawful for any person to place or set any dangerous device with intent to frighten, confine, deter or injure any person in any place where it may be exploded, discharged or otherwise triggered by the contact or movement of any person.
- B. Setting a Dangerous Device is a felony offense, Class F.

Section 4.40.002 Weapons Offense [4-1-126]

- A. It shall be unlawful for any person:
 - 1. Who has been convicted of a felony or has been declared mentally incompetent in any court of law of competent jurisdiction, to own or have in his possession or his custody or control a dangerous weapon;
 - a. A person who has been convicted of a felony offense does not commit a weapons offense as defined by this section if she or he possesses, or has under her or his custody or control, a hunting bow, solely for the purpose of exercising her or his treaty hunting right. This exception does not apply to any other weapons offense listed in herein.
- B. For purposes of this section, hunting bow means a crossbow, longbow, recurve bow, or compound bow as defined under Title 3.
 - 1. Being intoxicated or otherwise under the influence of alcohol beverages or other intoxicating substance, drug, or medicine, to have a dangerous weapon in his possession;
 - 2. To have on his person a concealed dangerous weapon without proper authority;
 - 3. To bring a firearm, concealed or in plain view, into any Tribal Government or Tribal Enterprise Building, Nimiipuu Health Clinics, or the offices of the Nez Perce Tribal Housing Authority, unless authorized by the Nez Perce Tribal Executive Committee;
 - 4. To point or aim any dangerous weapon at or toward any other person within range of the weapon except in self-defense;


NEZ PERCE TRIBE REVISED CODES
As Amended through Resolutions NP 22-212 and NP 22-213 (March 22, 2022)

5. To discharge any kind of dangerous weapon from a motor vehicle, from, upon or across any public highway without lawful authority;
 6. To have in his possession any dangerous weapon with intent to assault another;
 7. To provide to any minor under the age of sixteen (16) a dangerous weapon without consent of parent or guardian; or
 8. Subject to a domestic protection order, to ship or transport in interstate or foreign commerce, or possess in or affecting commerce, any firearm or ammunition; or to receive any firearm or ammunition which has been shipped or transported in interstate or foreign commerce, or
 9. To have been convicted of a crime of domestic violence. Reference 18 U.S.C. §§ 921(a)(3) and 921(a)(1).
- C. As used in this section, proper authority to carry a concealed weapon shall include the authority granted to any law enforcement officer or a permit issued by a duly authorized tribal, federal or state entity.
- D. Weapons Offense is a misdemeanor offense, Class C.

Section 4.40.003 Committing an Offense While Armed [4-1-127]

- A. It shall be unlawful for any person to commit or attempt to commit any offense while armed with any dangerous or deadly weapon.
- B. Committing an Offense While Armed is a felony offense, Class F.

Section 4.40.004 Abuse of Corpse [4-1-128]

- A. It shall be unlawful for any person to intentionally and unlawfully desecrate, remove, destroy or molest in any way any part of human remains.
- B. Abuse of Corpse is a felony offense, Class F.

CHAPTER 4.45 GANGS

Section 4.45.001 Findings and Purpose

- A. The Nez Perce Tribal Executive Committee (NPTEC) has determined that the presence of gangs and gang activity on the Nez Perce Reservation has a direct and negative effect on the health, safety, and welfare of Nez Perce Reservation communities.
- B. Gang activity has a particularly negative effect on Reservation youth, who are the Nez Perce Tribe's most valuable resource.
- C. Gang membership and gang activity on the Nez Perce Reservation involves both Indians and, in many instances, non-Indian persons.
- D. The Nez Perce Tribal Government has the inherent sovereign power to pass laws to protect the interests, health, safety, and general welfare of the Tribal membership.
- E. The NPTEC also has authority to protect these interests pursuant to Article VIII, Section 1(B) and Section 2(C) of the Nez Perce Tribe Constitution and Bylaws of the Nez Perce Reservation.
- F. The NPTEC has determined that the Nez Perce Tribe has a compelling interest in adopting a gang ordinance to combat gangs and gang activity on the Reservation.

Section 4.45.002 Definitions Relating to Gangs

- A. **Gang** means any group of two or more persons whose purpose include the commission of illegal acts. It may include any combination of persons organized formally or informally, so constructed that the organization will continue in operation even if individual members enter or leave the organization, which:
 - 1. Has a common name or identifying symbol;
 - 2. Has a particular conduct, status, and customs indicative of it; and
 - 3. Has one of its common activities engaging in criminal activity punishable as an offense under the Nez Perce Tribe Code.
- B. **Graffiti** means any unauthorized inscription, word, figure, or design that is marked, etched, scratched, drawn, painted on or affixed to any public or private property (real or personal) or another which defaces the property.
- C. **Law Enforcement Officer** means a commissioned Nez Perce Tribe Police Officer.

Section 4.45.003 Prohibited Activity

- A. No person, while on the Nez Perce Reservation, shall:


NEZ PERCE TRIBE REVISED CODES
As Amended through Resolutions NP 22-212 and NP 22-213 (March 22, 2022)

1. Wear, possess, use, distribute, display or sell any clothing, jewelry, emblem, badge, symbol, sign or other things which are evidence of membership in or affiliation with a gang;
 2. Commit any act or omission in furtherance of the interest of gang related activity, including but not limited to:
 - a. Soliciting others for membership in any gangs;
 - b. Requesting any person to pay protection or otherwise intimidating or threatening any person;
 - c. Inciting other persons to act with physical violence upon any other person;
 - d. Place graffiti on or otherwise deface property; or
 - e. Commit any other illegal act or violation of the Nez Perce Tribe Criminal Code.
- B. A person does not violate this provision if they are in possession of any clothing, jewelry, emblem, badge, symbol or sign referenced in Paragraph (A) (1) of this section for legitimate and lawful purposes.
- C. A person charged with violating this provision shall have the burden of establishing the legitimate and lawful possession of such clothing, jewelry, emblem, badge, symbol, or sign.
- D. A person may not be arrested or charged with violating this section unless there is probable cause to believe that such person possessed such clothing, jewelry, emblem, badge, symbol, or sign for gang purposes.

Section 4.45.004 Identification of a Gang Member

- A. Individuals that meet two or more of the following will be documented as a criminal gang member:
1. Non-custodial admission to gang membership;
 2. Written or electronic correspondence indicating gang membership;
 3. Paraphernalia or photographs indicating gang membership;
 4. Seen displaying gang hand signs or signals; or
 5. Resides in or frequents a particular gang's area and adopts its style of dress, use of hand signs, or tattoos and associates with known gang members;
 6. Has been arrested more than once in the company of identified gang members for offenses that are consistent with usual gang activity;
 7. Has been stopped in the company of known gang members three or more times.

CHAPTER 4.50 DRUG- AND ALCOHOL-RELATED OFFENSES
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Section 4.50.001 Reserved

Section 4.50.002 Frequenting [Drug Promotion 4-1-129]

Text.

- A. It shall be unlawful for any person to be present at or on premises of any place, including a vehicle, where he knows illegal controlled substances are being manufactured or cultivated, or are being held for manufacturing and delivery, transportation, delivery, administration, use, or to be given away.
- B. Frequenting is a misdemeanor offense, Class B.

Section 4.50.003 Reserved

Section 4.50.004 Possession and/or Consumption of a Controlled Substance [4-1-130]

Text.

- A. It shall be unlawful for any person to possess, purchase, consume, obtain, ingest, inject, inhale, deliver, manufacture, or sell any controlled substance including, but not limited to, marijuana, barbiturates, amphetamines, hallucinogens, opiates, cocaine, synthetic drugs, and other substances as defined in the Controlled Substances Act, 21 U.S.C. § 812(c). The controlled substances listed in 21 U.S.C. § 812(c) are included by whatever official, common, usual, chemical, or trade name designated.
- B. This section shall not preclude:
 - 1. The possession, purchase, consumption, obtaining, ingestion, delivery, manufacture, or sale of peyote for bona fide Native American religious ceremonies; or
 - 2. Any substances as prescribed by a duly licensed physician so long as that substance is lawful to possess under the Controlled Substances Act, 21 U.S.C. § 812.
- C. Except as noted below, Possession and/or Consumption of Controlled Substance is a felony offense, Class F.
 - 1. Possession and/or Consumption of Marijuana (also known as genus Cannabis which contains tetrahydrocannabinol (THC)) is a misdemeanor offense, Class B.

Section 4.50.005 Manufacture or Delivery of a Controlled Substance

- A. A person commits the crime of manufacture or delivery of a controlled substance by:


NEZ PERCE TRIBE REVISED CODES
As Amended through Resolutions NP 22-212 and NP 22-213 (March 22, 2022)

1. Except as authorized by this chapter, manufacturing, cultivating, delivering, distributing, or dispensing a controlled substance; or
 2. Except as authorized by this chapter, possessing with the intent to manufacture, deliver, distribute, or dispense a controlled substance; or
 3. Possessing a minimum any of the following:
 - a. Eighty-five (85) grams of any parts of the plants of the genus Cannabis, including the extract or any preparation of genus Cannabis which contains more than 0.3% Tetrahydrocannabinol (THC);
 - b. Five (5) grams of cocaine mixture;
 - c. Ten (10) grams of Fentanyl mixture;
 - d. Seven (7) grams of heroin mixture;
 - e. One (1) gram of LSD mixture;
 - f. Five (5) grams of methamphetamine mixture; or
 - g. Five (5) grams PCP mixture.
- B. Manufacture or Delivery of a Controlled Substance is a felony offense, Class F.

Section 4.50.006 Drug Paraphernalia – definition [4-1-1(m)]

- A. **Drug paraphernalia** means any equipment, product, or material of any kind which is primarily intended or designed for use in growing, harvesting, manufacturing, compounding, converting, concealing, producing, processing, preparing, storing, injecting, ingesting, inhaling or otherwise introducing into the human body a controlled substance, possession of which is unlawful under this code. It includes but is not limited to:
1. Kits used, intended for use, or designed for use in manufacturing, compounding, converting, producing, processing or preparing controlled substances;
 2. Scales and balances used, intended for use, or designed for use in weighing or measuring controlled substances;
 3. Separation gins and sifters used, intended for use, or designed for use in removing twigs and seeds from, or in otherwise cleaning or refining, marijuana;
 4. Blenders, bowls, containers, spoons and mixing devices used, intended for use, or designed for use in compounding-controlled substances;
 5. Capsules, balloons, envelopes and other containers used, intended for use, or designed for use in packaging small quantities of controlled substances;


NEZ PERCE TRIBE REVISED CODES
As Amended through Resolutions NP 22-212 and NP 22-213 (March 22, 2022)

6. Containers and other objects used, intended for use, or designed for use in storing or concealing controlled substances;
 7. Hypodermic syringes, needles and other objects used, intended for use, or designed for use in parenterally injecting controlled substances into the human body;
 8. Objects used, intended for use, or designed for use in ingesting, inhaling, or otherwise introducing marijuana, cocaine, hashish, or hashish oil into the human body, such as:
 - a. Metal, wooden, acrylic, glass, stone, plastic, or ceramic pipes with or without screens, permanent screens, hashish heads, or punctured metal bowls;
 - b. Water pipes;
 - c. Roach clips: meaning objects used to hold burning material, such as a marijuana cigarette, that has become too small or too short to be held in the hand;
 - d. Miniature cocaine spoons, and cocaine vials;
 - e. Electric pipes;
 - f. Air-driven pipes;
 - g. Bongs.
- B. In determining whether an object is drug paraphernalia, a court or other authority should consider, in addition to all other logically relevant factors, the following:
1. Statements by an owner or by anyone in control of the object concerning its use;
 2. Prior convictions, if any, of an owner, or of anyone in control of the object, under any state or federal law relating to any controlled substance;
 3. The proximity of the object, in time and space, to a direct violation of this chapter;
 4. The proximity of the object to controlled substances;
 5. The existence of any residue of controlled substances on the object;
 6. Direct or circumstantial evidence of the intent of an owner, or of anyone in control of the object, to deliver it to persons whom he knows, or should reasonably know, intend to use the object to facilitate a violation of this chapter; the innocence of an owner, or of anyone in control of the object, as to a direct violation of this chapter shall not prevent a finding that the object is intended for use, or designed for use as drug paraphernalia;


NEZ PERCE TRIBE REVISED CODES
As Amended through Resolutions NP 22-212 and NP 22-213 (March 22, 2022)

7. Instructions, oral or written, provided with the object concerning its use;
8. Descriptive materials accompanying the object which explain or depict its use;
9. National and local advertising concerning its use;
10. The manner in which the object is displayed for sale;
11. Whether the owner, or anyone in control of the object, is a legitimate supplier of like or related items to the community, such as a licensed distributor or dealer of tobacco products;
12. Direct or circumstantial evidence of the ratio of sales of the object(s) to the total sales of the business enterprise; or
13. The existence and scope of legitimate uses.

Section 4.50.007 Possession of Drug Paraphernalia [4-1-132]

- A. It shall be unlawful for any person to use, or possess with intent to use, drug paraphernalia to cultivate, grow, harvest, manufacture, compound, convert, produce, process, prepare, store, conceal, inject, ingest, inhale, or otherwise introduce into the human body a controlled substance including, but not limited to, marijuana, barbiturates, amphetamines, hallucinogens, opiates, cocaine, synthetic drugs, and other substances as defined in Controlled Substances Act, 21 U.S.C. § 812(c).
- B. This section shall not preclude the possession or purchase of any item/object traditionally used in bona fide Native American religious ceremonies or used as prescribed by a licensed physician, so long as that substance is lawful to possess under the Controlled Substances Act, 21 U.S.C. § 812(c).
- C. Possession of Drug Paraphernalia is a felony offense, Class F, except as provided below:
 1. Possession of Drug Paraphernalia for Marijuana (also known as genus Cannabis which contains more than 0.3% THC) is a misdemeanor offense, Class B.

Section 4.50.008 Reserved

Section 4.50.009 Abuse of Psychotoxic Chemical Solvents [4-1-131]

- A. It shall be unlawful for a person:
 1. For the purpose of causing a condition of intoxication, inebriation, excitement, stupefaction, or the dulling of his brain or nervous system, to intentionally:
 - a. Inject, ingest, inhale, or otherwise introduce into the human body any psychotoxic chemical solvent;


NEZ PERCE TRIBE REVISED CODES
As Amended through Resolutions NP 22-212 and NP 22-213 (March 22, 2022)

- b. Possess, purchase or attempt to possess or purchase any psychotoxic chemical solvent; or
 - 2. Knowing or believing that the purchaser of another intends to use a psychotoxic chemical solvent in violation of this section, to sell or offer to sell any psychotoxic chemical solvent.
- B. Exception. This section shall not apply to the inhalation of prescribed anesthesia for medical or dental purposes.
- C. As used in this section, **psychotoxic chemical solvents** *includes* any glue, cement, or other substance containing one or more of the following chemical compounds: acetone and acetate, benzene, butyl-alcohol, ethyl-alcohol, ethylene dichloride, isopropyl alcohol, methyl alcohol, methyl ethyl, peptone, pentachlorophenol, petroleum ether, mephedrone, MDPV, methylone, synthetic cannabinoids, or other chemical substance capable of causing a condition of intoxication, inebriation, excitement, stupefaction, or the dulling of the brain or nervous system as a result of consuming, ingesting, injecting, or inhaling them. The statement or listing of the contents of a substance packaged in a container by the manufacturer or producer thereof shall be proof of the contents of such substance without further expert testimony if it reasonably appears that the substance in such container is the same substance placed therein by the manufacturer or producer.
- D. Abuse of Psychotoxic Chemical Solvents is a felony offense, Class F.

Section 4.50.010 Reserved

Section 4.50.011 Possession of Alcohol by a Person Under 21 Years of Age [4-1-133]

- A. A person commits the offense of possession of alcohol by a person under the age of twenty-one (21) if while being under the age of twenty-one (21), he shall possess, purchase, consume, obtain, or sell, or is found under the influence, of any beer, wine, ale, whiskey or any substance whatsoever which produces alcoholic intoxication, or misrepresents his age for the purpose of buying or otherwise obtaining an alcoholic beverage.
- B. It shall be unlawful for a person under the age of twenty-one (21) years of age to provide false identification or make any false statement regarding their age in an attempt to obtain any alcoholic beverage, including any distilled spirits, beer or wine.
- C. Possession of Alcohol by a Person Under 21 Years of Age is a misdemeanor offense, Class B.

Section 4.50.012 Possession, Distribution or use of Cigarettes or Other Tobacco Products by a Person Under 21 Years of Age [4-1-134]

- A. It shall be unlawful for a person under the age of twenty-one (21) to provide false identification or make any false statement regarding their age in an attempt to obtain cigarettes or other tobacco products.
 - 1. Except as provided in paragraph below, it shall be unlawful for a person under the age of twenty-one (21) years to possess, receive, purchase, sell, distribute, use or consume cigarettes or other tobacco products and those containing nicotine, including but not limited to e-cigarettes and vaping products, as defined in Tobacco and Liquor Ordinance or to attempt any of the foregoing.
 - 2. This section shall not apply to possession or use of tobacco by an enrolled member of a federally recognized Indian Tribe when used in connection with recognized ceremony or event.
- B. Possession, Distribution or Use of Cigarettes or Other Tobacco Products by a Person Under the Age of 21 Years is a misdemeanor offense, Class B.

Section 4.50.013 Dispensing of Alcohol to a Person Under 21 Years of Age [4-1-136]

- A. It shall be unlawful for any person who is twenty-one (21) years of age or older knowingly to sell, give, or furnish, or cause to be sold, given, or furnished any alcoholic beverage, including any distilled spirits, beer or wine, to a person under the age of twenty-one (21).
- B. Dispensing of Alcohol to Person Under the Age of 21 Years is a misdemeanor offense, Class D.

Section 4.50.014 Reserved

Section 4.50.015 Reserved

Section 4.50.016 Public Intoxication [4-1-135]

- A. It shall be unlawful for any person to create any disturbance in a public place while intoxicated or under the influence of an intoxicating drink or drug.
- B. Public Intoxication is a misdemeanor offense, Class B.

Section 4.50.017 Open Container [4-1-137]

- A. No person may possess an open or unsealed container of any alcoholic beverage while operating or riding in or upon a motor vehicle upon a public highway, or in a public place within the exterior boundaries of the Reservation.

- B. Open Container is a misdemeanor offense, Class B.

CHAPTER 4.55 OFFENSES RELATED TO PUBLIC ORDER

Section 4.55.001 Disorderly Conduct [4-1-200]

- A. A person commits the offense of disorderly conduct if he causes public inconvenience, annoyance or alarm or creates a risk thereof by:
1. Engaging in fighting or threatening, or in violent or tumultuous behavior;
 2. Making unreasonable noise or an offensively coarse utterance, gesture or display, or addresses abusive language to any person present;
 3. Creating a hazardous or physically offensive condition by any act which serves no legitimate purpose of the actor; or
 4. Threatening, quarreling, challenging to fight or fighting.
- B. Disorderly conduct is a misdemeanor offense, Class B.

Section 4.55.002 Unreasonable Noise [4-1-201]

- A. A person commits the offense of unreasonable noise by causing, creating, assisting, or permitting the continuance of any unreasonable noise.
1. An unreasonable noise is any sound which would, because of volume level, duration, character or time of day, annoy, disturb, injure, or endanger the comfort, repose, health, safety, or peace of a reasonable person.
- B. Unreasonable noise is a misdemeanor offense, Class B.
- C. Violations of this section shall include but not be limited to:
1. Common Firework. Noise caused or created by any common firework, as defined in the Fireworks Ordinance, other than the noise caused by a common firework discharged between 9:00 am to 9:00 pm during firework season or any common fireworks discharged at any time on July 4th or December 31st.
 2. Amplification device or equipment. The use of any loud amplification device or equipment designed or used for sound production, reproduction, or amplification, including but not limited to any speaker, radio, television, phonograph, musical instrument, stereo, amplifier, or other comparable sound broadcasting system, in a manner that causes or creates an unreasonable noise;
 3. Vehicle or engine. The use of any vehicle or engine, including but not limited to any automobile, truck, motorcycle, snowmobile, three or four wheeled vehicles, airplane or any other vehicle driven by use of a


NEZ PERCE TRIBE REVISED CODES
As Amended through Resolutions NP 22-212 and NP 22-213 (March 22, 2022)

motor or engine either stationary or moving, so operated as to cause or create an unreasonable noise; and

- D. The following shall be exempt from the noise regulations set forth in this Section.
1. Nez Perce Tribe, City, County, or Local Government authorized or sponsored activity or event. Any activity or event that is authorized or sponsored by the Nez Perce Tribe.
 2. In the interest of public welfare and safety. Any siren, whistle, bell, warning device, or other noise lawfully made by any law enforcement or emergency vehicle or personnel. Any warning devices required by any applicable local or federal safety regulations.
 3. School District event. Any local school sponsored event, other than between the hours of 11:30 pm and 7:00 am.
 4. Bell or chime. Any bell or chime from any building clock, school, or church.

Section 4.55.003 Reserved

Section 4.55.004 Reserved

Section 4.55.005 Animal Fighting [4-1-202]

- A. Any person commits the offense of animal fighting who knowingly:
1. Owns, possesses, keeps, trains, buys or sells any animals for the purpose of a public or private display of combat between two or more animals in which the fighting, killing, maiming or injuring of animals is a significant feature; or
 2. Advertises, promotes, organizes, participates or knowingly has a monetary interest in a public or private display of combat between two or more animals in which the fighting, killing, maiming or injuring of animals is a significant feature; or
 3. Is present as a spectator at any place where preparations are being made for an exhibition of the fighting of animals with the intent to be present at such preparations or to be knowingly present at such exhibition.
- B. Nothing in this section prohibits demonstrations of the hunting, herding, working or tracking skills of dogs or the lawful use of dogs for hunting, herding, working, tracking or self and property protection; the use of dogs in the management of livestock or the training, raising, breeding or keeping of animals for any purpose not prohibited by law. Animal fighting shall not be construed to mean the type of confrontation that happens unintentionally because of a chance encounter between two or more uncontrolled dogs.

C. Animal Fighting is a felony offense, Class F.

Section 4.55.006 Cruelty to Animals [4-1-203]

A. A person commits the offense of cruelty to animals if such person:

1. Maliciously kills, maims or wounds any animal;
2. Overworks, tortures, torments, deprives of necessary sustenance, drink or shelter, cruelly beats, or mutilates or cruelly kills any animal;
3. Has custody of or is responsible for an animal and willfully subjects the animal to needless suffering or inflicts any unnecessary cruelty upon the same;
4. Transports or carries any animal in a cruel and inhumane manner;
5. Causes any animal to fight for his amusement or betting or waging permits the same to be done on any premises or is present at such fight; or
6. Negligently causes any of the above results.

B. It may be a defense to a prosecution under this section if the person was:

1. Involved in an accepted veterinary practice or any scientific experiments or investigations performed under the authority of the faculty of a regularly incorporated medical college or university; or
2. Engaged in hunting or fishing in accordance with the provisions of this code.

C. Cruelty to Animals is a felony offense, Class F.

Section 4.55.007 Persistent or Habitual Violations of the Dog Ordinance [4-1-204]

A. A person who persistently or habitually violates the provisions of the Dog Ordinance may be cited under this subsection for a criminal offense.

1. Any person or persons in violation of any section of the Dog Ordinance in excess of two (2) occasions shall be deemed a persistent or habitual violator.

B. Persistent or Habitual Violations of the Dog Ordinance is a misdemeanor offense, Class C.

CHAPTER 4.60 OFFENSES AGAINST THE ADMINISTRATION OF GOVERNMENT
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PART I. BRIBERY AND CORRUPT INFLUENCES

Section 4.60.001 Bribery in Official Matters [4-1-94]

- A. It is unlawful for any person to offer, confer or agree to confer upon another, or to solicit, accept or agree to accept from another:
 - 1. Any pecuniary benefit as consideration for the recipient's decision, opinion, recommendation, vote or other exercise of discretion as a public servant, party official or voter; or
 - 2. Any benefit as consideration for a violation of a known legal duty as public servant or party official.
- B. Bribery in Official Matters is felony offense, Class F.
- C. It is no defense to prosecution under this section that a person whom the actor sought to influence was not qualified to act in the desired way, whether because he had not yet assumed office, or lacked jurisdiction.

Section 4.60.002 Threats and Other Improper Influence in Official Matters [4-1-95]

- A. It shall be unlawful for any person to:
 - 1. Threaten unlawful harm to any person with intent to influence his decision, opinion, recommendation, vote or other exercise of discretion as a public servant, party official or voter;
 - 2. Threaten harm to any public servant or party official with intent to influence him to violate his known legal duty; or
 - 3. Privately address to any public servant who has or will have an official discretion in a judicial or administrative proceeding any representation, entreaty, argument or other communication with intent to influence the outcome on the basis of considerations other than those authorized by law.
- B. Threats and Other Improper Influence in Official Matters is a felony offense, Class F.
- C. It is no defense to prosecution under this section that a person whom the actor sought to influence was not qualified to act in the desired way, whether because he had not yet assumed office, or lacked jurisdiction or for any other reason.

Section 4.60.003 Compensation for Past Official Behaviors [4-1-96]

- A. It shall be unlawful for any person to:


NEZ PERCE TRIBE REVISED CODES
As Amended through Resolutions NP 22-212 and NP 22-213 (March 22, 2022)

1. Solicit, accept, or agree to accept any pecuniary benefit as compensation for having as a public servant, given a decision, opinion, recommendation or vote favorable to another or for having otherwise exercised discretion in such other person's favor, or for having violated his duty; or
 2. Offer, confer or agree to confer, compensation for the above purposes.
- B. Compensation for Past Official Behavior is a misdemeanor offense, Class E.

Section 4.60.004 Retaliation for Past Official Action [4-1-97]

- A. It shall be unlawful for any person to harm another by any unlawful acts in retaliation for anything lawfully done by the latter in the capacity of public servant.
- B. Retaliation for Past Official Action is a misdemeanor offense, Class E.

Section 4.60.005 Improper Gifts to Public Servants [4-1-98]

- A. It shall be unlawful for any person who:
1. Being a public servant in any department or agency exercising regulatory functions, or conducting inspections or investigations or carrying on civil or criminal litigation on behalf of the Tribe or government, or having custody of prisoners, solicits, accepts or agrees to accept any pecuniary benefit from a person known to be subject to such regulation, inspection, investigation or custody, or against whom such litigation is known to be pending or contemplated;
 2. Being a public servant having any discretionary function to perform in connection with contracts, purchases, payments, claims or other pecuniary transactions of the Tribe or government solicits, accepts or agrees to accept any pecuniary benefit from any person known to be interested in or likely to become interested in any such contract, purchase, payment, claim or transaction;
 3. Being a public servant having judicial or administrative authority or employed by court or other tribunal having such authority, or participating in the enforcement of its decisions, solicits, accepts or agrees to accept any pecuniary benefit from a person known to be interested in or likely to become interested in any matter before such public servant or a tribunal with which he is association;
 4. Being a NPTEC member or public servant employed by the Executive Committee or by any subcommittee or agency thereof solicits, accepts or agrees to accept any pecuniary benefit from any person known to be interested in a matter, transaction or proceeding, pending or contemplated before the Executive Committee or any sub-committee or agency thereof; or


NEZ PERCE TRIBE REVISED CODES
As Amended through Resolutions NP 22-212 and NP 22-213 (March 22, 2022)

5. Knowingly confers or agrees to confer any benefit prohibited by the above sections.
- B. Improper Gifts to Public Servants is a misdemeanor offense, Class E.
- C. This section shall not apply to:
 1. Fees prescribed by law to be received by a public servant, or any other benefit for which the recipient gives legitimate consideration or to which he is otherwise legally entitled;
 2. Gifts or other benefits conferred on account of kinship or other personal, professional or business relationship independent of the official status of the receiver; or
 3. Trivial benefits incidental to personal, professional or business contacts and involving no substantial risk of undermining official impartiality.

PART II. ABUSE OF OFFICE

Section 4.60.006 Official Misconduct [4-1-99]

- A. It shall be unlawful for any person who:
 1. Being a public servant, and with intent to benefit himself or another or harm another, he willfully commits an unauthorized act which purports to be an act of his office, or refrains from performing a nondiscretionary duty imposed on him by law or clearly inherent in the nature of his office; or
 2. Being a public servant and knowing that official action is contemplated or in reliance on information which he has acquired by virtue of his office or from another public servant, which information has not been made public, he:
 - a. Acquires or divests himself of a valuable interest in any property, transaction, or enterprise which may be affected by such action or information; or
 - b. Speculates or wagers on the basis of such action or information; or knowingly aids another in doing any of the foregoing.
- B. Official Misconduct is a misdemeanor offense, Class E.

Section 4.60.007 Interference with Tribal Court [4-1-100]

- A. No officer of the General Council or member of NPTEC shall interfere with or attempt to influence, any decision of the Tribal Court or the investigation, prosecution, or settlement of any case.
- B. Interference with Tribal Court is a felony offense, Class F.

Section 4.60.008 Official Oppression [4-1-101]

- A. It shall be unlawful for any person who, when acting or purporting to act in an official capacity or taking advantage of such actual or purported capacity, and knowing that his conduct is illegal, he:
1. Subjects another to arrest, detention, search, seizure, mistreatment, dispossession, assessment, lien or other infringement of personal or property rights; or
 2. Denies or impedes another in the exercise or enjoyment of any right, power, or immunity.
- B. Official Oppression is a misdemeanor offense, Class E.

Section 4.60.009 Misuse of Public Monies [4-1-102]

- A. It shall be unlawful for any person who is a public servant or other person charged with the receipt, safe keeping, transfer or disbursement of public monies:
1. Without authority of law, to appropriate such money or any portion thereof to his own use, or to the use of another;
 2. To loan such money or any portion thereof;
 3. Having the possession or control of any public money, to make a profit out of, or use the same for any purpose not authorized by law;
 4. To fail to keep such money in his possession until disbursed or paid out by authority of law;
 5. To deposit such money or any portion thereof in any bank, or with any banker or other person, otherwise than on special deposit, or as otherwise authorized by law;
 6. To change or convert any portion thereof from coin into currency, or from currency into coin or other currency, without authority of law;
 7. To knowingly keep any false account, or make any false entry or erasure in any account of or relating to the same;
 8. To fraudulently alter, falsify, conceal, destroy or obliterate any such account;
 9. To willfully refuse or omit to pay over, on demand, any public moneys in his hands, upon the presentation of a draft, order or warrant drawn upon such moneys by competent authority;
 10. To willfully omit to transfer or pay over any money when such transfer is required by law; or
 11. To misuse or misappropriate any contract or program monies.


NEZ PERCE TRIBE REVISED CODES
As Amended through Resolutions NP 22-212 and NP 22-213 (March 22, 2022)

- B. For purposes of this section, “public monies” mean all bonds and evidences of indebtedness, and all monies belonging to the Tribe, and all monies, bonds and evidences of indebtedness received or held by Tribal officials in their official capacity.
- C. Misuse of Public Monies is a misdemeanor offense, Class E.

PART III. FALSIFICATION IN OFFICIAL MATTERS

Section 4.60.010 Perjury [4-1-103]

- A. It shall be unlawful for any person who, while under oath before any competent tribunal, officer, or person in any official proceeding, willfully and contrary to such oath, states as true any material matter which he knows to be false.
- B. It is no defense to a prosecution under this section that:
 - 1. The oath or affirmation was administered or taken in an irregular manner;
 - 2. The accused was not competent to give the testimony, deposition, certificate or affirmation of which falsehood is alleged;
 - a. As used in this section, the term “competent” shall refer to sufficient qualification for testifying on particular subject matter and not mental capacity or ability.
 - 3. The accused did not know the materiality of the false statement made by him; or that it did not, in fact, affect the proceeding in or for which it was made.
- C. It is a defense to prosecution under this section that the person retracted his false statement:
 - 1. In a manner showing a complete and voluntary retraction of the statement;
 - 2. During the course of the same proceeding in which it was made; and
 - 3. Before the subject matter of the proceeding is submitted to the ultimate trier of fact or decision maker.
- D. Perjury is a felony offense, Class F.

Section 4.60.011 False Swearing [4-1-104]

- A. It shall be unlawful for any person to make a false sworn statement, knowing it to be false.
- B. False Swearing is a felony offense, Class F.
- C. It is no defense to a prosecution under this section that:


NEZ PERCE TRIBE REVISED CODES
As Amended through Resolutions NP 22-212 and NP 22-213 (March 22, 2022)

1. The oath or affirmation was administered or taken in an irregular manner;
 2. The accused was not competent to give the sworn statement of which falsehood is alleged;
 - a. As used in this section, the term “competent” shall refer to sufficient qualification for testifying on particular subject matter and not mental capacity or ability.
 3. The accused did not know the materiality of the false statement made by him; or that it did not, in fact, affect the proceeding in or for which it was made.
- D. It is a defense to prosecution under this section that the defendant retracted his false statement:
1. In a manner showing a complete and voluntary retraction of the statement;
 2. During the course of the same proceeding in which it was made; and
 3. Before the subject matter of the proceeding is submitted to the ultimate trier of fact or decision maker.

Section 4.60.012 Unsworn Falsification [4-1-105]

- A. It shall be unlawful for any person to knowingly make any false written statement in an attempt to gain any benefit.
- B. Unsworn Falsification is a misdemeanor offense, Class E.
- C. It is no defense to a prosecution under this section that:
1. The oath or affirmation was administered or taken in an irregular manner;
 2. The accused was not competent to give the written statement of which falsehood is alleged;
 - a. As used in this section, the term “competent” shall refer to sufficient qualification for testifying on particular subject matter and not mental capacity or ability.
 3. The accused did not know the materiality of the false statement made by him; or that it did not, in fact, affect the proceeding in or for which it was made.
- D. It is a defense to prosecution under this section that the defendant retracted his false statement:
1. In a manner showing a complete and voluntary retraction of the statement;
 2. During the course of the same proceeding in which it was made; and

3. Before the subject matter of the proceeding is submitted to the ultimate trier of fact or decision maker.

Section 4.60.013 Tampering with Physical Evidence [4-1-106]

- A. It is unlawful for any person to:
 1. Present evidence as genuine or true which he knows has been forged or fraudulently altered;
 2. Prepare any false or fraudulently altered physical evidence for any fraudulent or deceitful purpose; or
 3. Knowingly destroy, alter or conceal the same.
- B. Tampering with Physical Evidence is a felony offense, Class F.

Section 4.60.014 Tampering with Public Records [4-1-107]

- A. It shall be unlawful for any person, who does not have the authority, to willfully destroy, alter, falsify or remove any record kept as part of the official governmental records of the Tribe or government.
- B. Tampering with Public Records is a felony offense, Class F.

Section 4.60.015 Tampering with a Witness [4-1-108]

- A. It shall be unlawful for any person to willfully intimidate, influence, impede, deter, threaten, harass, obstruct or prevent a witness, or any person he believes has been or may be called as a witness in any proceedings from testifying freely, fully or truthfully in that proceeding.
- B. Tampering With A Witness is a felony offense, Class F.
- C. The fact that a witness was not actually prevented from testifying or influenced shall not be a defense to a charge brought under this section.

Section 4.60.016 Bribing a Witness [4-1-109]

- A. It shall be unlawful for any person to offer, or promise to give, to a witness any bribe, or attempt by any other means fraudulently to induce any witness to give false or withhold true testimony.
- B. Bribing A Witnesses is a felony offense, Class F.

Section 4.60.017 Receiving Bribes in Exchange for Testimony [4-1-110]

- A. It shall be unlawful for any person to receive or offer to receive any bribe in exchange for false or altered testimony.
- B. Receiving Bribes in Exchange for Testimony is a felony offense, Class F.

Section 4.60.018 Simulating Legal Process [4-1-111]

- A. It shall be unlawful for any person to knowingly issue or deliver to another any document that in form and substance falsely purports to represent a civil or criminal process.
- B. Simulating Legal Process is a felony offense, Class F.

Section 4.60.019 Criminal Impersonation [4-1-112]

- A. It shall be unlawful for any person who is not a public servant to exercise or attempt to exercise the functions of, or hold himself out to anyone, as a public servant.
- B. Criminal Impersonation is a felony offense, Class F.

Section 4.60.020 Welfare Offense [4-1-113]

- A. It shall be unlawful for any person to:
 - 1. Give false information to another for the purpose of obtaining or retaining public assistance;
 - 2. Knowingly fail to correct misinformation which enables him to obtain or retain public assistance;
 - 3. Continue to accept and use for his own benefit or the benefit of another, public assistance to which he knows he is not entitled;
 - 4. Use or expend money or commodities granted him as public assistance in a manner which does not benefit each of those persons intended to benefit by the grant; or
 - 5. Knowingly use public assistance in a manner contrary to the applicable regulations.
- B. As used in this section, “public assistance” shall have the definition and meaning provided in Idaho Code, § 56-201 existing as of the date of adoption of this chapter by NPTEC or hereafter amended.
- C. Welfare Offense is a felony offense, Class F.

Section 4.60.021 Reserved

Section 4.60.022 Reserved

PART IV. OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Section 4.60.023 Resisting and Obstructing Officers [4-1-114]

- A. It shall be unlawful for any person to:


NEZ PERCE TRIBE REVISED CODES
As Amended through Resolutions NP 22-212 and NP 22-213 (March 22, 2022)

1. Willfully resist, delay, obstruct or otherwise endeavor to prevent with or without actual force any public officer, in the discharge, or attempt to discharge, of any duty of his office; or
 2. Knowingly give a false report to any law enforcement officer.
- B. Resists as used in this section means the use of or threatened use of violence, physical force or any other means that creates a substantial risk of physical injury to any person or that justifies or requires substantial force to overcome.
- C. Resisting and Obstructing Officers is a misdemeanor offense, Class D.

Section 4.60.024 Hindering Prosecution [4-1-115]

- A. It shall be unlawful for any person, with intent to hinder the apprehension, prosecution, conviction or punishment of a person who has committed a crime or with the intent to assist a person who has committed a crime in profiting or benefitting from the commission of the crime to:
1. Harbor or conceal such person;
 2. Warn such person of impending discovery or apprehension, except if such warning is given in an attempt to get the other person to comply with the law;
 3. Provide or aid in providing such person with money, transportation, any weapon, disguise or other means of avoiding discovery or apprehension;
 4. Prevent or obstruct, by means of force, intimidation or deception, anyone from performing an act which might aid in the discovery, apprehension, prosecution or conviction of such person;
 5. Suppress by any act of concealment, alteration or destruction of physical evidence which might aid in the discovery, apprehension, prosecution or conviction of such person; or
 6. Aid such person in securing or protecting the proceeds of the crime.
- B. Hindering Prosecution is a felony offense, Class F.

Section 4.60.025 Escape [4-1-116]

- A. It shall be unlawful for any person while being in the custody of any jail, prison, treatment center or officer:
1. To escape or attempt to escape from custody;
 2. To aid or attempt to aid another in escaping from jail, prison or from any officer; or
 3. With intent to facilitate such escape, to provide another with anything useful to aid in making his escape from jail, prison or from any officer.


NEZ PERCE TRIBE REVISED CODES
As Amended through Resolutions NP 22-212 and NP 22-213 (March 22, 2022)

- B. For the purposes of this section “officer” means any person who by virtue of his office or employment by the Tribe or by another government is vested by law with a duty to:
 - 1. Enforce tribal, federal, or civil regulatory laws;
 - 2. Maintain public order;
 - 3. Make arrests for offenses while acting within the scope of his or her authority;
 - 4. This also includes probation officers.
- C. Escape is a felony offense, Class F.

Section 4.60.026 Providing Contraband [4-1-117]

- A. It is unlawful for any person to provide a person in official detention, or in the custody of an officer, with any alcoholic beverage, drug, weapon, implement of escape or any other thing or substance which is unlawful for the detainee to possess.
- B. Providing Contraband is a felony offense, Class F.

Section 4.60.027 Bail Jumping [4-1-118]

- A. It is unlawful for any person having been released on bail or on his own recognizance upon condition that he subsequently appear, to fail to appear at the time and place which have been lawfully designated for his appearance.
- B. Bail Jumping is a felony offense, Class F.

Section 4.60.028 Failure to Obey an Order of the Court [4-1-119]

- A. It shall be unlawful for any person to fail to obey an order, subpoena, or warrant issued by the Tribal Court.
- B. Failure to Obey an Order of the Court is a misdemeanor offense, Class E.

Section 4.60.029 Violation of No Contact Order – Domestic Violence

- A. As defined in the Domestic Violence chapter under Title 5, a “no contact order” means a Court order issued pursuant to a criminal case that prohibits a criminal defendant from having contact with the victim.
- B. A person commits the crime of violating a domestic violence no contact order when, after having been served with such order, they violate any provision of the no contact order.
- C. All provisions of an order issued under the Domestic Violence chapter shall remain in full force and effect until the order terminates or is modified by the Court.

- D. Willful violation of a no contact order subjects the defendant to criminal penalties under this chapter. Any defendant who is found guilty of violating the terms of a no contact order may also, subject to the Court's discretion, be held in contempt of court, and the Court may impose such sanctions as it deems appropriate.
1. Violation of a no contact order is a Class E offense.
 2. A third or subsequent violation of a no contact order is a Class F offense.
 3. Consent is not a defense to a violation of a domestic violence no contact order.

Section 4.60.030 Violation of a Civil Protection Order

- A. As defined in the Domestic Violence chapter under Title 5, "protection order" means a temporary or permanent Court order, injunction or other order related to domestic violence or family violence, harassment, sexual abuse, or stalking, granted for the purpose of preventing violent or threatening acts or harassment against, or contact or communication with, or physical proximity to another person, who is a victim or alleged victim of domestic violence or family violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking; and includes any temporary or final order issued by a civil or criminal court, whether obtained by filing an independent action or as an order during litigation in another proceeding, if the civil or criminal order was issued in response to a complaint, petition, or motion filed by or on behalf of a person seeking protection.
- B. A person commits the crime of violating a protection order when, after having been served with such order, they violate any provision of the order.
- C. All provisions of an order issued under Title 5, shall remain in full force and effect until the order terminates or is modified by the Court.
- D. Willful violation of an order subjects the respondent to criminal penalties under this chapter. Any defendant who is found guilty of violating the terms of a protection order may also, subject to the Court's discretion, be held in contempt of court, and the Court may impose such sanctions as it deems appropriate.
1. Violation of a protection order is a Class E offense.
 2. A third or subsequent violation of a protection order is a Class F offense.
 3. Consent is not a defense to a violation of a protection order.

Section 4.60.031 Default on Fine [4-1-120]

- A. It shall be unlawful for a person, who being convicted of any offense under this code, defaults in the payment of a fine imposed or any installment thereof.
- B. Default on Fine is a misdemeanor offense, Class C.

Section 4.60.032 Riot [4-1-121]

- A. It is unlawful for any person acting together with two or more persons in the course of conducting any act in a violent, boisterous, tumultuous or threatening manner to:
 - 1. Physically injure another person;
 - 2. Damage or destroy public or private property; or
 - 3. Disturb the public peace.
- B. Riot is a felony offense, Class F.

Section 4.60.033 Obstructing the Administration of Justice [4-1-122]

- A. It shall be unlawful for any person to:
 - 1. By threat or force, or by any threatening letter or communication, endeavor to influence, intimidate, or impede any juror, officer of the Court, officer who may be serving at any examination or other proceeding before the Court, or member or support staff of the NPTEC in the discharge of his duty;
 - 2. Injure any such juror, officer of the Court, officer who may be serving at any examination or other proceeding before the Court, or member or support staff of the NPTEC in his person or property on account of any verdict or judgment assented to by him;
 - 3. Injure any officer of the Court, officer who may be serving at any examination or other proceeding before the Court, or member or support staff of the NPTEC in his person or property on account of the performance of his official duties; or
 - 4. Corruptly or by threats or force, or by any threatening letter or communication, attempt to influence, obstruct, or impede the due administration of justice.
- B. As used in this section, an “Officer of the Court” shall include all persons connected with the administration of the judicial process and/or whose duty it is to serve the process of the Court.
- C. Obstructing the Administration of Justice is a felony offense, Class F.

CHAPTER 4.80 TRAFFIC OFFENSES

Section 4.80.001 Purpose

The Nez Perce Tribe is a sovereign nation with its own government, laws, and courts. The Tribe shares the interest all Reservation residents have in public health, public safety, conservation and equitable exploitation of natural resources, and adequate public infrastructure.

- A. The Treaty-reserved Right To Travel is not some ancient relic from the past, but rather a foundation to maintain a way of life no less important to the Nez Perce Tribe than any other provision in the Treaty of 1855. The Nez Perce Tribe hereby exercises its sovereign right to regulate use of motor vehicles in exercising the Right To Travel by adopting the revised Traffic Chapter for the purpose of protecting public safety.
- B. The purpose of this Chapter is to provide safety regulations for the use of vehicles within the boundaries of the Nez Perce Reservation. The proper use of vehicles within the boundaries of the Reservation is of importance to the health and safety of Nez Perce tribal members as well as the overall quality of life for residents of the Reservation.
- C. The Nez Perce Tribe intends to exercise concurrent jurisdiction with the State of Idaho over the operation and management of motor vehicles upon highways and roads maintained by the county or state, on the Nez Perce Reservation.

Section 4.80.002 Scope

- A. The Nez Perce Tribe hereby adopts certain laws defining and punishing traffic infractions and criminal acts involving motor vehicles as identified in Idaho Code Title 18 – Crimes, Chapter 80 – Motor Vehicles; Idaho Code § 39-3905 and Title 49 Motor Vehicles, §§ 49-101 through 49-2446.
 - 1. All references in the Idaho law to the “State of Idaho”, “Court”, or any related state agencies shall mean the corresponding authorities of the Tribal Government of the Nez Perce Tribe.
 - 2. Nothing in this Chapter shall prohibit the NPTEC from enacting traffic laws in addition to or inconsistent with those passed by the State of Idaho.
- B. All traffic offenses shall be prosecuted under the Nez Perce Tribe’s Rules of Criminal Procedure.
- C. The punishments provided by this Chapter shall be the sole penalty provided for criminal traffic violations and infractions notwithstanding those provided by the provisions of the Idaho Motor Vehicle Code incorporated herein.

Section 4.80.003 Jurisdiction

Jurisdiction regarding all matters under this Chapter is in the Nez Perce Tribal Court.

Section 4.80.004 Sovereign Immunity

The limited adoption of traffic infractions and criminal acts involving motor vehicles in Idaho Code as identified in the above Section on “Scope” shall not be construed as a blanket waiver, or diminishment of the Nez Perce Tribe’s inherent sovereign immunity.

Section 4.80.005 Amendment [4-2-7(a) and 4-2-9(a)]

Amendments, additions, deletions, or recodifications of such provisions by the State of Idaho after the enactment of this Chapter shall be reviewed and evaluated for any conflicts with the Nez Perce Tribe’s Treaty-reserved Right To Travel before presentation to NPTEC on whether to amend the Tribal Code’s Traffic Chapter.

Section 4.80.006 Definitions related to Traffic Offenses [4-2-1]

For definitions related to Traffic and Motor Vehicles, Idaho Code §§ 49-101 through 49-127 and §§ 18-8001 through 18-8011 may be used in the absence of definitions within Title 4. The following definitions apply in the Traffic Chapter of the Nez Perce Tribal Code:

- A. **Actual physical control** as used in Idaho Code, Title 18, Chapter 80 Motor Vehicles shall be *defined* as being in the driver’s position of a motor vehicle with said vehicle’s motor running or with the motor vehicle moving.
- B. **ITD** *means* the Idaho State Department of Transportation.

CHAPTER 4.90 CIVIL INFRACTIONS
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PART I. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section 4.90.001 Definitions [4-3-1]

- A. **Infraction** *means* a **civil offense** which is not a crime and the remedy imposed therefor shall not be deemed for any purpose a penal or criminal punishment and shall not affect or impair the credibility of a witness or otherwise of any person convicted thereof.
- B. **Probable cause** exists under this chapter when an officer has substantial objective basis for believing a fact or situation exists. In determining whether probable cause exists, the officer may take into account all information which a prudent officer would deem relevant to the likelihood that a fact or situation exists.
- C. **Defendant** *means* the person against whom an action is filed under this section.
- D. **Public** *means* a location to which the public or a substantial group has access, or those individuals present in such location.
- E. **Public place** *includes* highways, transport facilities, schools, prisons, apartment houses, places of business or amusement, or any neighborhood.

Section 4.90.002 Duties of Officers; Warrant not Required [4-3-2]

It shall be the duty of tribal police officers to enforce the provisions of this chapter without the necessity of procuring a warrant.

Section 4.90.003 Disposition of Fines [4-3-3]

All fines and penalties for violations of any of the provisions of this chapter shall be paid to the clerk of the court who shall issue a receipt and deliver the funds to the Nez Perce Finance Department.

Section 4.90.004 Officers [4-3-4]

- A. A tribal police officer is authorized to arrest any person who resists, delays, prevents or obstructs any such officer, in the discharge, or attempt to discharge, of any duty under this chapter or gives a false report to any police officer.
- B. Any person arrested for a violation of this section who is subject to the criminal jurisdiction of the Nez Perce Tribe shall be prosecuted under the Nez Perce criminal laws as provided by this code. Any person arrested for a violation of this section who is not subject to the criminal jurisdiction of the tribe shall be delivered without unnecessary delay to the nearest authority for the state of Idaho.

PART II. PROPERTY

Section 4.90.005 Trespass [4-3-5]

- A. A person commits the infraction of trespass if he:
1. Refuses to depart from the real property of another, except under a landlord-tenant relationship, after being notified in writing, or verbally by the owner, lawful occupant or authorized agent of the owner of such property, to immediately depart; or
 2. Enters without permission of the owner or the owner's agent, upon the real property of another.

Section 4.90.006 Vandalism [4-3-6]

- A. A person commits the infraction of vandalism if he:
1. Injures, defaces, damages or destroys:
 - a. Private property in which any other person has an interest without the consent of such other person;
 - b. Tribal or other public property without the lawful consent of the appropriate governing body; or
 - c. A recognized place of burial.
 2. Deposits, throws, or propels any substance upon any highway, roadway, runway, or railroad track, or any vehicle while such vehicle is either in motion or stationary.

Section 4.90.007 Shoplifting/Retail Theft [4-3-7]

- A. A person commits the infraction of shoplifting if he:
1. knowingly removes merchandise from a merchant's premises without paying therefore,
 2. knowingly conceals merchandise to avoid paying therefore, and
 3. the sales price of such merchandise taken or concealed is under \$50.00.
- B. The person shall further be civilly liable to the merchant for the sales price of any merchandise not recovered undamaged plus damages of not less than \$50.00 nor more than \$150.00.

Section 4.90.008 Liability for Acts of Minors [4-3-8]

- A. The parent or legal guardian of a minor who commits the civil infraction/status offense shall be civilly liable to the merchant for the sales price of any merchandise not recovered undamaged plus damages of not less than \$50.00 nor more than \$150.00.


NEZ PERCE TRIBE REVISED CODES
As Amended through Resolutions NP 22-212 and NP 22-213 (March 22, 2022)

- B. Recovery under this section is not limited by any other provision of the Nez Perce Tribal Code which limits the liability of the parent or legal guardian for the tortious conduct of the minor.
- C. The liability of the parent or legal guardian and of the minor under this section is joint and several.

Section 4.90.009 Nuisance Abatement [4-3-9]

A. Definitions

- 1. **Nuisance Abatement** means the removal or termination or destruction of something that has been found to be a nuisance.
- 2. **Owner** means any person who, alone or jointly or severally with others:
 - a. Has a record of legal title to any dwelling or dwelling units, with or without accompanying actual possession thereof;
 - b. Acts as the agent of the person holding the record of legal title of any dwelling or dwelling unit; or
 - c. Is the personal representative or fiduciary of an estate through which the record of legal title to the real property is administered.
- 3. **Public Nuisance** as defined below under Section 4-3-51.
- 4. **Reservation Sanitarian** means an Environmental Health Officer, or other appropriate designate, at the Department of Health & Human Services, Spokane District Office, Indian Health Service, 1919 E. Francis Avenue, Spokane, Washington 99207.

B. Statement of Purpose and Intent

- 1. There currently exists within the Nez Perce Reservation unsanitary, unsafe, and uninhabitable dwellings, including eyesores as a result of abandoned materials or debris of any kind, including substances that have accumulated as the result of fires, vandalism, or similar causes, affecting the public health, comfort, safety, and welfare, which are hereby declared public nuisances. These nuisances are causing an increase in crime and constitute a menace to the health and safety of surrounding neighbors and residents. Therefore, a need exists for a nuisance abatement process and enforcement thereof on the Nez Perce Reservation.
- 2. Any resident of the Nez Perce Reservation who believes that a nuisance exists, as defined in this Chapter, may file a complaint to that effect with the Chairman of the Law & Order Subcommittee. The Law & Order Chairman shall bring such complaint before the next meeting of the Nez Perce Tribal Executive Committee, which shall

determine whether the complaint warrants investigation. If the NPTEC deems it necessary, they may then request an environmental health assessment inspection of the property.

- a. The environmental health assessment inspection of the property in question shall be made by the Reservation Sanitarian. If, after inspection and assessment of the property, a nuisance is found to exist, or the property is deemed unsafe, unsanitary, or uninhabitable, the owner of the tract, his agent, or other persons having an interest therein, shall promptly be ordered by the NPTEC to cause the nuisance to be abated, remedied, or removed, as may be necessary.
- C. The person or persons so notified shall be allowed until 12:00 pm of the seventh day following the service of such notice to commence the abatement, remedy, or removal of the nuisance, and he or they shall employ sufficient labor to abate, remedy or remove such nuisance as expeditiously as possible.
- D. Any owner who has been served with a nuisance abatement order and who believes such order to have been unjustified may apply to the Nez Perce Tribal Court (within the seven days mentioned above) for an order to cancel the nuisance abatement order. The Nez Perce Tribal Court may, after affording the opportunity for a hearing, affirm, modify, or vacate the nuisance abatement order and its decision shall be final.
- E. In a case where the public health, comfort, safety or welfare requires immediate action or where the owner, agent, or other persons having an interest in the tract on which the NPTEC has determined there exists a nuisance, have failed to comply with an abatement order, the NPTEC may enter upon the tract, with such workmen and assistance as may be necessary and cause the nuisance to be abated, remedied, or removed without delay.
- F. The NPTEC shall determine the cost and expense of any work performed under the authority of subsection above and shall assess such cost and expense on the owner of the tract upon which such nuisance existed.
- G. Any owner of a tract upon which such assessment has been made who is dissatisfied with such determination may apply to the Nez Perce Tribal Court for review of the determination. The Nez Perce Tribal Court may, after affording the opportunity for a hearing on the matter, affirm, modify, or vacate the determination and its decision shall be final.

PART III. PUBLIC ORDER

Section 4.90.010 Refusing Assistance to Officers [4-3-20]

Any person neglecting or refusing to aid and assist a tribal police officer in the performance of his official duties after being requested to do so by such officer commits the infraction of refusing assistance to officers.

Section 4.90.011 False Reporting [4-3-21]

A person commits the infraction of false reporting if he initiates a false alarm or report which is transmitted to a fire department, law enforcement agency or other organization that responds to emergencies involving danger to life or property.

Section 4.90.012 Loitering [4-3-23]

- A. A person commits the infraction of loitering if:
1. he remains in a public place without apparent reason, and
 2. under circumstances which warrant justifiable alarm for the safety of persons or property in the vicinity, and
 3. upon inquiry by a peace officer, refuses to identify himself and give a reasonable credible account of his presence and purposes.

Section 4.90.013 Harassment [4-3-24]

- A. A person commits the infraction of harassment if, with intent to annoy or alarm another he:
1. subjects another to offensive physical contact;
 2. publicly insults another by abusive or obscene words or gestures in a manner likely to provoke a violent or disorderly response; or
 3. communicates with a person, anonymously or otherwise, by telephone, mail or other form of written communication in a manner likely to cause annoyance or alarm.

Section 4.90.014 Abuse of Corpse [4-3-25]

A person commits the infraction of abuse of corpse if he unlawfully disinters, removes or carries away a corpse that has been buried or otherwise interred.

Section 4.90.015 Cruelty to Animals [4-3-26]

- A. A person commits the infraction of cruelty to animals if he:
1. maliciously kills, maims or wounds any animal;
 2. overworks, tortures, torments, deprives of necessary sustenance, drink or shelter, cruelly beats, or mutilates or cruelly kills any animal;
 3. has custody of or is responsible for an animal and willfully subjects the animal to needless suffering or inflicts any unnecessary cruelty upon the same;
 4. transports or carries any animal in a cruel and inhumane manner;
 5. causes any animal to fight for his amusement or betting or waging permits the same to be done on any premises or is present at such fight; or

6. negligently causes any of the above results.
- B. It may be a defense to a prosecution under this section if the actor was:
1. involved in an accepted veterinary practice or any scientific experiments or investigations performed under the authority of the faculty of a regularly incorporated medical college or university; or
 2. engaged in hunting or fishing in accordance with the provisions of this code.

Section 4.90.016 Animal Fighting [4-3-26(b)]

- A. A person commits the infraction of animal fighting if he:
1. causes any animal to fight for his amusement, betting or wagering; or
 2. permits the same to be done on any premises or is present at such fight.

PART IV. PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY, AND WELFARE

Section 4.90.017 Waters Infraction [4-3-50]

- A. A person commits a waters infraction if he:
1. Uses, interferes with or alters the flow of water in any stream, river, ditch, canal or lateral without any lawful authority to do so and in violation of any right held by the Nez Perce Tribe or another person;
 2. Breaks, injures, alters or destroys any bridge, dam, canal, flume, aqueduct, levee, embankment, reservoir, or other structure intended to create hydraulic power or pressure or direct the flow of water, without lawful authority to do so;
 3. Takes irrigation water out of turn or in excess amount without lawful authority to do so and in violation of the rights of the Nez Perce Tribe or any other person; or
 4. Pollutes or befouls any water in any of the following ways:
 - a. Constructs or maintains a livestock enclosure, chicken coop, or other offensive yard or outhouse where the water or drainage therefrom shall flow directly into any source of water used for domestic purposes including any stream, well, spring, etc.;
 - b. Deposits, piles, unloads or leaves any manure heap, rubbish, or the carcass of any dead animal where the waste or drainage therefrom will flow directly into any source of water used for domestic purposes including any stream, well, spring, etc.;
 - c. Constructs, establishes or maintains any corral, yard, vat, pond, camp, or bedding place for the shearing, dipping, washing,

storing, herding, holding or keeping of livestock in such proximity to a stream, or other source of water used for domestic purposes, or which flows through a city or town, so that the waste, refuse or filth therefrom find their way into said source of water;

- d. Knowingly causes or allows any substance harmful or potentially harmful to human health to enter into a source of water used for domestic purposes; or
 - e. Operates a point source or non-point source as defined in the Federal Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. §§ 1251-1387, in a manner which interferes with any right of the Nez Perce Tribe or another person.
- B. The presence of lawful authority need not be disproved by the prosecution but shall be presented as an affirmative defense.

Section 4.90.018 Public Nuisance [4-3-51]

- A. A person commits a public nuisance infraction if without lawful authority to do so, he does any act or fails to do any duty, which act or omission either:
- 1. Unreasonably annoys, injures, or endangers the comfort, repose, health, or safety of three or more persons;
 - 2. Offends public decency;
 - 3. Unlawfully interferes with, obstructs, or tends to obstruct, or render dangerous for passage, any lake, stream, canal, or basin, or any public park, square, street, highway or road; or
 - 4. In any way unreasonably renders three or more persons insecure in life or the use of property.
- B. An act or omission to act which affects three (3) or more persons in the ways specified in this section is still a nuisance regardless that the extent of the annoyance or damage inflicted on the individuals is unequal.
- C. The presence of a lawful authority need not be disproved by the prosecution but shall be presented as an affirmative defense.
- D. The commission by act or omission of a public nuisance shall not be punished under this section if the same conduct constitutes another offense which has also been charged against a defendant.

**Section 4.90.019 Curfew Infraction – Persons Under Eighteen (18) Years
[4-3-52]**

- A. A person fourteen (14) years of age and under, commits a curfew infraction if he is on the streets, highways, or any place open to the public:
 - 1. between the weekday hours of 9:00 pm to 6:00 am; and
 - 2. between the weekend hours of 10:00 pm to 6:00 am
- B. A person between the ages of fifteen (15) years to eighteen (18) years, commits a curfew infraction if he is on the streets, highways, or any place open to the public:
 - 1. between the weekday hours of 10:00 pm to 6:00 am; and
 - 2. between weekend hours of 12:00 am to 6:00 am.
- C. Weekday hours are defined as beginning at Sunday 6:00 pm through Friday 6:00 pm.
- D. It may be a defense to a prosecution under this section upon a showing of good cause for the violation, including written parental consent to be out past the stated curfew for a specific reason and at a specific place.
- E. Beginning June 1 through August 31 of each year, the weekday curfew hours will be extended one (1) hour at night for all minors. Under no circumstances, except those listed in above in paragraph D, will minors be allowed on the streets, highways, or any place open to the public before 6:00 am.

Section 4.90.020 Curfew Infraction – Parental Violation [4-3-53]

- A. A person commits a curfew infraction if he permits his minor child or a minor child under his care to be on the streets, highways or any place open to the public:
 - 1. Between the weekday hours of 9:00 pm to 6:00 am and weekend hours of 10:00 pm to 6:00 am if the minor is under the age of fourteen (14) years; or
 - 2. Between the weekday hours of 10:00 pm and 6:00 am and weekend hours of 12:00 midnight to 6:00 am if the minor is between the ages of fourteen (14) to seventeen (17) years.
- B. It may be a defense to a prosecution under this section upon a showing of good cause for the violation.

Section 4.90.021 Truancy – Persons Under Eighteen (18) Years [4-3-53(a)]

- A. A person under the age of eighteen (18) years commits a truancy infraction if he willfully and unjustifiably fails to attend school when he is required to attend.
- B. Except as provided herein:


NEZ PERCE TRIBE REVISED CODES
As Amended through Resolutions NP 22-212 and NP 22-213 (March 22, 2022)

1. All juveniles of school age are required to attend school unless excused from attendance for that day by school authorities. "School age" is defined as including all juveniles between the ages of five (5) and eighteen (18) years. For purposes of this section, the age of five (5) years shall be attained when the fifth anniversary of birth occurs on or before the first day of September of the school year in which the child is to enroll in kindergarten;
2. The school attended may be a public school, an alternative school, an alternative course of instruction, or a private parochial school so long as the source of instruction is accredited by either a state or the Tribe.

Section 4.90.022 Truancy Infraction – Parental Violation [4-3-53(b)]

- A. A person commits a truancy infraction if he permits his minor child or a minor child under his care to willfully and unjustifiably fail to attend school when he is required to attend.
- B. It may be a defense to prosecution under this section upon a showing of good cause for the violation.

Section 4.90.023 Runaway – Persons Under Eighteen (18) Years [4-3-53(c)]

- A. A person under the age of eighteen (18) years commits a runaway infraction if he runs away from the control of his parent(s), guardian or custodian.
- B. It may be a defense to prosecution under this section upon a showing of good cause for the violation.

Section 4.90.024 Runaway Infraction – Parental Violation [4-3-53(d)]

- A. A person commits a runaway infraction if he permits his minor child or a minor child under his care to run away from his control as the parent(s), guardian or custodian.
- B. It may be a defense to a prosecution under this section upon a showing of good cause for the violation.

Section 4.90.025 Littering [4-3-54]

A person commits the infraction of littering if he deposits upon any public or private property within the Nez Perce Reservation any debris, paper, litter, glass bottles, glass, nails, tacks, hooks, cans, barbed wire, boards, trash, garbage, lighted material or waste substances on any place without authorization from the Tribe or the owner of the property affected.

Section 4.90.026 Livestock Infraction [4-3-55]

- A. A person commits a livestock infraction if he:


NEZ PERCE TRIBE REVISED CODES
As Amended through Resolutions NP 22-212 and NP 22-213 (March 22, 2022)

1. Willfully refuses or fails to mark or brand his livestock when required in the interest of livestock identification or directed by tribal or government officials;
 2. Alters, obliterates, or removes a brand or mark, or misbrands or mismarks livestock with a purpose to deceive another for any reason;
 3. Knowingly permits his livestock to graze or trespass on the property of another or of the tribe without permission to do so or in excess of permitted time or amount;
 4. Knowingly refuses to sell, dispose of, or otherwise remove sick or otherwise infectious livestock from common grazing areas or areas where there is a substantial danger of infecting other livestock;
 5. Knowingly fails to treat or dispose of a sick animal where there is a substantial danger of infecting other animals;
 6. Fails to dip, inoculate or otherwise treat livestock in the manner which the Tribal Executive Committee or its designated representative shall direct or required by law;
 7. Makes a false report of livestock owned;
 8. Purposely obstructs or interferes with a lawfully conducted roundup; or
 9. Fails to pay a lease or other fee as provided in the lease or permit agreement for the use of tribal property or resources.
- B. Except in cases in which the owner or person having custody of livestock believed to be in violation of this section cannot be found after reasonable search, the owner or person having custody of the livestock involved shall be given forty-eight (48) hours written notice of his alleged violation before a citation can be issued for the violation.
- C. Livestock may be impounded at or before the issuance of a citation without prior notice to the owner if probable cause exists that such animal(s) seriously threaten the property of the tribe or another or the health of other livestock on the Reservation and that immediate action is necessary to protect such interests from serious harm.
1. Once an animal is so impounded, the owner shall be immediately notified of the impoundment and any potential violations of this section.
 2. A reasonable fee for the care of such animal(s) may be collected prior to their release.

PART V. IMMUNITY FROM SUIT

Section 4.90.027 Immunity of Persons Giving First Aid From Damage Claim [4-3-56]

- A. No action shall lie or be maintained for civil damages in the Nez Perce Tribal Court against any person or persons, or group of persons, who in good faith, being at, or stopping at the scene of an accident, offers and administers first aid or medical attention to any person or persons injured in such accident unless it can be shown that the person or persons offering or administering first aid is guilty of gross negligence in the care or treatment of said injured person or persons or has treated them in a grossly negligent manner.
- B. The immunity described herein shall cease upon delivery of the injured person to either a generally recognized hospital for treatment of ill or injured persons, or upon assumption of treatment in the office or facility of any person undertaking to treat said injured person or persons, or upon delivery of said injured person or persons into custody of an ambulance attendant.

Section 4.90.028 Medical assistance – Drug-related overdose or life-threatening emergency

- A. Any person or group of people acting in good faith who seeks medical assistance, or assists another in seeking medical assistance, for any person, including himself or herself, experiencing a drug-related overdose or other life-threatening medical emergency, and reports all relevant information available to such person as to the cause and circumstances of the drug-related overdose or life-threatening medical emergency, shall not be arrested or convicted for the following:
 - 1. Contributing to the Delinquency of a Minor pursuant to NPTrC 4.25.007;
 - 2. Possession and/or Consumption of a Controlled Substance pursuant to NPTrC 4.50.004;
 - 3. Possession of Drug Paraphernalia pursuant to 4.50.007;
 - 4. Possession of Alcohol by a Person Under 21 years of age pursuant to NPTrC 4.50.011;
 - 5. Misdemeanor warrants for nonviolent crimes.
- B. The protections in subsection (A) of this section may be raised as an affirmative defense, or as grounds to suppress evidence obtained as a result of a report of a drug-related overdose or life-threatening medical emergency.
- C. Evidence obtained as a result of a report of a drug-related overdose or life-threatening medical emergency under the circumstances stated in subsection (A) of this section shall not serve as the sole basis for revoking or modifying a person's supervision status, or as the basis for any probable cause finding to


NEZ PERCE TRIBE REVISED CODES
As Amended through Resolutions NP 22-212 and NP 22-213 (March 22, 2022)

search the premises where such overdose or medical emergency occurs or to arrest any person who reports such overdose or medical emergency under the circumstances stated in subsection (A) of this section.

- D. For the purposes of this section, “drug-related” means an acute medical condition that is the result of the ingestion or use by an individual of one of more controlled substances or one or more controlled substances in combination with alcohol, in quantities that are excessive for that individual that may result in death, disability, or serious injury.
- E. The protections in this section shall not be grounds for suppression of evidence in other criminal charges arising from circumstances related to a drug-related overdose or other life-threatening medical emergency.
- F. Nothing in this section shall prohibit arrest, prosecution, or conviction for any crime not listed herein, or seizure of any drugs or paraphernalia found at the scene of a drug-related overdose or other life-threatening emergency.

Section 4.90.029 Immunity of Volunteer Ambulance Attendant [4-3-57]

- A. No action shall lie or be maintained for civil damages in the Nez Perce Tribal Court against any person or persons, or group of persons, including volunteer ambulance attendants, who offers and administers first aid or emergency medical attention as a part of his volunteer service as an ambulance attendant to any person or persons utilizing the volunteer services and facilities, unless it can be shown that the person or persons offering or administering first aid or emergency medical attention is guilty of gross negligence in the care or treatment offered or administered, or has treated them in a grossly negligent manner.
- B. The immunity described herein shall cease upon delivery of the injured person to either a generally recognized hospital for treatment of ill or injured persons, or upon assumption of treatment in the office or facility of any person undertaking to treat said injured person or persons, or upon delivery of said injured person or persons.

PART VI. ADMINISTRATION OF GOVERNMENT

Section 4.90.030 Official Nez Perce Tribal Executive Committee Actions Enforceable [4-3-75]

Any resolution officially adopted by the Nez Perce Tribal Executive Committee pertaining to the tribal judicial system is hereby recognized as the law of the land and fully enforceable by the Nez Perce Tribal Court.

Section 4.90.031 Interference with Judicial Process [4-3-70]

- A. The infraction of interference with judicial process is committed when a person:


NEZ PERCE TRIBE REVISED CODES
As Amended through Resolutions NP 22-212 and NP 22-213 (March 22, 2022)

1. interferes with or attempts to influence any decision of the Tribal court or investigation, prosecution, or settlement of any case; or
2. unlawfully detains or otherwise interferes with a witness or party to an action while such person is going to or from a court proceeding or attending court.

Section 4.90.032 Dog Ordinance Violations [4-3-71]

- A. A person commits an infraction of the Dog Ordinance by:
1. Any person owning, harboring, or in any way responsible for any dog(s) not licensing said dog(s);
 2. Any person owning, harboring, or in any way responsible for any dog(s) not affixing a durable collar to said dog(s) with the license mentioned in the paragraph above;
 3. Any person owning, harboring, or in any way responsible for any dog(s) not keeping such animal(s) confined or on a leash and at all other times in complete control;
 4. Any person who hinders, molests, or interferes with the Dog Marshall;
 5. Any person owning, harboring, or in any way responsible for any female dog(s) not keeping such animal(s) isolated or fenced in when in heat;
 6. Any person owning, harboring, or in any way responsible for any vicious dog(s) or dog(s) having mange or any other apparent and contagious disease not keeping such animal(s) from running at large; or
 7. Any person owning, harboring, or in any way responsible for any vicious dog(s) keeping such animal(s) within the Nez Perce Reservation after receiving either written or oral notice from the Dog Marshall that such dog has exhibited vicious tendencies.

Section 4.90.033 Fireworks Ordinance Violations [4-3-72]

- A. A person commits the offense or violation of the Nez Perce Fireworks Ordinance if he:
1. As a retail or wholesale operator, fails to obtain a firework's license;
 2. As a wholesaler attempts to or sells fireworks to an unlicensed person;
 3. As a retailer purchases, receives, or attempts to purchase or receive fireworks from an unlicensed wholesaler;
 4. Any person knowingly submitting a license application containing false information;


NEZ PERCE TRIBE REVISED CODES
As Amended through Resolutions NP 22-212 and NP 22-213 (March 22, 2022)

5. As a retail or wholesale operator, stocks or sells any fireworks that are not authorized under the Ordinance;
6. As a retailer attempts to or sells fireworks, other than “safe and sane” fireworks to any person under eighteen (18) years of age;
7. As a retailer knowingly attempts to or sells fireworks to any intoxicated person;
8. As a retailer attempts to or sells, distributes, or discharges fireworks while intoxicated or under the influence of drugs;
9. As a retailer fails to stock two functioning fire extinguishers in the selling area;
10. As a retailer fails to display a “Notice of Unlawful Acts” sign;
11. As a retail operator, fails to remove all temporary structures, as well as any signs on and off the retail site, and debris and waste resulting from retailer’s use of the retail site within five (5) days of the end of fireworks season; or
12. As a retail operator, utilize more than four (4) signs or any sign in excess of thirty-two (32) square feet.
13. As a retail operator, fails to affix Retail Operator’s Permit number to signs used to advertise or identify a Fireworks Retail Outlet.
14. Any person discharging fireworks after the NPTEC imposes a ban as authorized under the Fireworks Ordinance.

Section 4.90.034 Fuel Tax Ordinance Violations [4-3-73]

- A. A person commits a violation of the Nez Perce Fuel Tax Ordinance by:
1. As a retail operator or distributor, fails to obtain a distributor or retail license to buy or sell fuel;
 2. As a distributor attempts to or sells fuel to an unlicensed person;
 3. As a retailer purchases, receives, or attempts to purchase or receive fuel from an unlicensed distributor;
 4. Any person knowingly submitting a license application containing false information; or
 5. As a retail operator or distributor fails to follow federal health and safety regulations with regard to fuel receipt, dispensing and distribution.

Section 4.90.035 Tobacco and Liquor Ordinance Violations [4-3-74]

- A. A person commits a violation of the Tobacco and Liquor Ordinance by:
1. As an operator or distributor, fails to obtain a tobacco or liquor license;


NEZ PERCE TRIBE REVISED CODES
As Amended through Resolutions NP 22-212 and NP 22-213 (March 22, 2022)

2. As an operator or distributor, attempts to or sells tobacco or liquor without a license;
3. As an operator or distributor, fails to submit a report as required by the Tobacco and Liquor Ordinance.
4. As a distributor, attempts to or sells tobacco or liquor to an unlicensed operator;
5. As an operator, purchases, receives, or attempts to purchase or receive tobacco or liquor from an unlicensed distributor;
6. As a tobacco distributor or tobacco outlet, sells unstamped cigarettes;
7. Any person knowingly submitting a license application containing false information;
8. As a tobacco operator, attempts to or sells tobacco products to any person under twenty-one (21) years of age;
9. As a liquor operator, attempts to or sells liquor products to any person under twenty-one (21) years of age; or
10. As a tobacco distributor or operator, attempts to sell more than 48 cartons of cigarettes to a non-licensed non-resident person/entity.

Section 4.90.036 Violation of Sex Offender Registration Code [4-3-76]

Civil Penalty. Each violation of a provision of the Chapter 4.10, Part VIII Sex Offender Registration contained in Title 4 by a sex offender who is not subject to the criminal jurisdiction of the Nez Perce Tribe shall be considered a civil violation subject to enforcement by any means not prohibited by federal law, including, but not limited to the issuance of fines, forfeitures, and civil contempt.

Section 4.90.037 Violation of Forest Product Harvesting Policy [4-3-77]

- A. A person commits a violation of the Forest Product Harvesting Policy (FPHP) by:
1. Cutting and removing forest products in violation of the FPHP.
 - a. Forest products allowed to be harvested are corral poles, tee pee poles, posts, fuel wood, and Christmas trees.
 2. Cutting and removing forest products in excess of that allowed under the FPHP.
 3. Cutting a tree, other than a tree for teepee poles or a Christmas tree, that is not dead.
 - a. Green trees are trees with green needles on it, or any Western Larch Tree (Tamarack) with or without needles.


NEZ PERCE TRIBE REVISED CODES
As Amended through Resolutions NP 22-212 and NP 22-213 (March 22, 2022)

4. Selling, trading or exchanging harvested forest products outside of the Tribe.
5. Cutting and removing a Christmas tree larger than six (6) feet in diameter at the stump.
6. Girdling a tree for the purpose of killing the tree for future harvest.

Section 4.90.038 Noncompliance with Commercial Building and Electrical Code [4-3-78]

- A. A person commits an infraction of the Commercial Building and Electrical Code by:
 1. Willfully failing to secure a permit before initiation of construction or failing to secure an Electrical Inspection Verification prior to energizing an electrical installation, as required by the Commercial Building and Electrical Code. Text.

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End Criminal Code.

CHAPTER 4-4

EXCLUSION AND REMOVAL	1
§4-4-1 Definitions	1
§4-4-2 Persons Subject to Exclusion and Removal	1
§4-4-3 Grounds for Exclusion and Removal	1
§4-4-4 Proceedings for Exclusion	2
§4-4-5 Hearing on Exclusion and Removal	2
§4-4-6 Appeals	2
§4-4-7 Enforcement of Orders of Exclusion and Removal	2
§4-4-8 Emergency Exclusion and Removal Without Prior Hearing	2

CHAPTER 4-5

DOMESTIC RELATIONS	1
INTRODUCTORY PROVISIONS	1
§4-5-1 Definitions	1
§4-5-2 Scope	3
§4-5-3 Enforcement.....	3
§4-5-4 Marriage License	3
§4-5-5 Marriage Ceremony	3
ANNULMENT	4
§4-5-6 Void and Voidable Marriages	4
§4-5-7 Annulment Actions/Judgment	4
§4-5-8 Legitimacy of Children	5
DISSOLUTION	5
§4-5-9 Dissolution of Marriage	5
§4-5-10 Grounds for Dissolution.....	5
§4-5-11 Proceedings	5
PROPERTY RIGHTS.....	5
§4-5-14 Property Settlement Agreement.....	6
§4-5-15 Separate Property	6
§4-5-16 Community Property.....	6
§4-5-17 Management of Community Property	7
§4-5-18 Disposition of Property	7
CUSTODY OF CHILDREN	7
§4-5-19 Care and Custody of Children.....	7
§4-5-20 Emancipation	7
§4-5-21 Proceedings	7
CHILD CUSTODY JURISDICTION	8
§4-5-22 Purposes of this Sub-title - Construction of Provisions	8
§4-5-23 Definitions.....	9
§4-5-24 Jurisdiction	10
§4-5-25 Notice and Opportunity to be Heard	11
§4-5-26 Notice to Persons Outside this State - Submission to Jurisdiction.....	11
§4-5-27 Simultaneous Proceedings in other States	12
§4-5-28 Inconvenient Forum	12
§4-5-29 Jurisdiction Declined by Reason of Conduct.....	14
§4-5-30 Information Under Oath to be Submitted to the Court	14
§4-5-31 Additional Parties.....	14
§4-5-32 Appearance of Parties and the Child.....	15
§4-5-33 Binding Force and Res Judicata Effect of Custody Decree	15
§4-5-34 Recognition of Out-of-State Custody Decrees	15
§4-5-35 Modification of Custody Decree of Another State	15
§4-5-36 Time and Standard for Modifying Custody Decree.....	16
§4-5-37 Filing and Enforcement of Custody Decree of Another State	16

§4-5-38	Registry of Out-of-State Custody Decrees and Proceedings	16
§4-5-39	Certified Copies of Custody Decree	16
§4-5-40	Testimony by Deposition in Another State	16
§4-5-41	Hearings and Studies in Another State	17
§4-5-42	Assistance to Courts of Other States	17
§4-5-43	Preservation of Documents for use in Other States	17
§4-5-44	Request for Court Records of Another State	17
§4-5-45	International Application	18
§4-5-46	Priority	18
SEPARATE MAINTENANCE/CHILD SUPPORT		18
§4-5-50	Temporary Spousal/Child Support	18
§4-5-51	Maintenance/Child Support	18
MANDATORY INCOME WITHHOLDING FOR CHILD SUPPORT		18
§4-5-52	Remedies in Addition to Other Remedies	20
§4-5-53	Income Withholding	20
§4-5-54	Notice of Immediate Income Withholding	20
§4-5-55	Income Withholding Upon a Delinquency	21
§4-5-56	Judicial Proceedings for Income Withholding	21
§4-5-57	Service of Income Withholding Order in a Judicial Proceeding	22
§4-5-58	Employer's Duties and Responsibilities -- Fee for Employer	23
§4-5-59	Penalties for Employers	24
§4-5-60	Identifying Information - Filing with Tribunal and Child Support Services	25
§4-5-61	Order for Payment of Medical Expenses	25
§4-5-62	Termination of Income Withholding upon Obligor's Request	26
§4-5-63	Health Insurance Coverage - Enforcement	26
§4-5-64	Termination or Modification of Income Withholding upon Obligee's Request	29
§4-5-65	Termination of Income Withholding by the Court in a Judicial Proceeding	29
§4-5-66	Location of Noncustodial Parent	29
§4-5-67	Modification	29
§4-5-68	Income Withholding Orders from Foreign Jurisdictions	30
§4-5-69	Termination of Income Withholding upon Satisfaction of Support Obligation	30
§4-5-70	Amounts Improperly Withheld	30

CHAPTER 4-4 EXCLUSION AND REMOVAL

§4-4-1 Definitions

(a) "Exclusion and removal" means the temporary or permanent banishment or expulsion of an individual from within the boundaries of the Nez Perce Reservation.

(b) "Fraud" means a false representation of a matter of fact by words, conduct, false or misleading allegations, or by concealment of a fact which should have been disclosed which is intended to and does in fact deceive another to his legal injury or detriment.

§4-4-2 Persons Subject to Exclusion and Removal

All persons except those authorized by federal law to be present on tribal land and persons with interests in real property on the reservation may be excluded or removed from the Nez Perce Reservation.

§4-4-3 Grounds for Exclusion and Removal

In addition to any remedy or penalty provided by this code, a person subject to removal and exclusion under this chapter may be subject to a civil proceeding for exclusion or removal from the Nez Perce Reservation upon any one or more of the following grounds:

(a) doing or attempting to do any act upon the reservation which unlawfully threatens the peace, health, safety, morals or general welfare of the tribe, its members, or other persons;

(b) any act causing serious physical loss or damage of any nature to the property of the tribe or any reservation resident;

(c) entering an area in violation of any order of the Nez Perce Tribal Executive Committee designating such area as closed;

(d) failing or refusing to pay any taxes, rents or other charges justly due the Nez Perce Tribe or any entity of the tribe, after reasonable notice and an opportunity to pay, unless such charges or fees are related to an interest in real property;

(e) mining, prospecting, cutting timber or vegetation or other use, abuse, taking of or damage to tribal property without authorization;

(f) committing a fraud;

(g) trading or conducting business within the reservation in violation of tribal law;

(h) hunting, fishing or trapping without lawful authority or permission or in violation of tribal or federal law;

(i) disturbing or excavating items, sites or locations of religious, historic or scientific significance without the authority of the tribe or in violation of tribal or federal law; or

- (j) failing to obey an order of the Tribal Court.

§4-4-4 Proceedings for Exclusion

The prosecutor may bring an exclusion action pursuant to this chapter on behalf of the tribe by filing a complaint in Tribal Court. Before filing a complaint, the prosecutor shall cause any proposed exclusion and removal under this chapter to be investigated sufficiently to determine whether, in his discretion, an exclusion action shall be filed on behalf of the tribe. The filing of a complaint under this chapter shall constitute a civil cause of action.

§4-4-5 Hearing on Exclusion and Removal

(a) Upon the filing of a complaint for exclusion, the tribal prosecutor shall promptly cause notice and a copy of the complaint to be served personally or by registered mail upon the respondent. The notice shall state the time and place at which a tribal court hearing will be held on the complaint and that the respondent may appear with counsel, if he desires, and present evidence in his own behalf.

(b) The burden of proof shall be upon the tribal prosecutor to prove by a preponderance of the evidence that the respondent committed one or more of the acts set forth in this chapter. If the respondent is found to have committed such act(s), the Court shall issue an order of exclusion and removal which shall include the duration of the exclusion. If the respondent is not present at such hearing or if a decision is not rendered until after the hearing, appropriate notice shall be served on the respondent in the manner provided above informing him of the action of the Tribal Court and such notice shall include a copy of any order or exclusion and/or removal.

§4-4-6 Appeals

Any person upon whom an order of exclusion and removal is issued under this chapter may appeal such order to the Nez Perce Court of Appeals as provided by this code.

§4-4-7 Enforcement of Orders of Exclusion and Removal

If any person ordered excluded from the Nez Perce Reservation under this title does not obey such order, the Tribal Court shall issue one or more of the following orders:

- (a) direct any tribal police officer to remove the respondent from the reservation or portions of the reservation covered by the exclusion order at the respondent's expense;
- (b) direct any tribal police officer to prevent the respondent from reentry onto any reservation lands covered by the exclusion order for so long as the order remains in effect;
- (c) find the respondent in contempt.

§4-4-8 Emergency Exclusion and Removal Without Prior Hearing (adopted 10/12-13/99)

(a) Whenever the Tribal Court finds that there is an immediate need to order the exclusion and/or removal of a person from the Nez Perce Reservation and that the granting of notice and opportunity to be heard to such persons prior to making such order would cause a delay seriously detrimental to the interests of the Tribe, its members, or the other residents of the reservation, the Tribal Court shall immediately order such exclusion and/or removal and provide the notice and opportunity for review of such decision outlined below.

(b) Whenever the exclusion and/or removal of a person is ordered without a prior hearing as provided herein, the person shall be served with a notice of such action. Such notice shall state the nature and extent of the exclusion and/or removal so ordered, shall state the reasons why no prior hearing was held, shall inform the person that once he has complied with the order, he may immediately petition the Tribal Court for a hearing to reconsider the order, that he may be represented by counsel at his own expense at the hearing and present evidence in his own defense, and shall inform him that his compliance with such order shall be enforced by Tribal Law Enforcement Officers. A copy of the order shall be served with the notice and such service may be accomplished by personal service or, if personal service is not reasonably possible, by mailing to the person by United States registered mail, return receipt requested, at his last known address.

(c) Upon receipt of a petition for a hearing as provided in § 4-4-8(b), the Tribal Court shall schedule a hearing to allow the person to present evidence. Such hearing shall be held within ten business days of receipt of the petition, provided, however, that the order of exclusion and/or removal shall remain in force pending hearing and a decision thereon, except for the limited purpose of attending a hearing.

(d) The Tribal court shall, as a result of such hearing, either affirm, modify or rescind its previous order, and shall give the person notice of such decision in the same manner as provided for service of the notice in § 4-4-8(b).

(e) Nothing in this Section shall in any way limit Tribal Law Enforcement's authority to detain and eject any non-Indian offender.

CHAPTER 4-5 DOMESTIC RELATIONS

INTRODUCTORY PROVISIONS

§4-5-1 Definitions (amended by NPTEC 7/8/03)

Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter.

- (a) "Annulment" or "nullity" means the act of declaring a marriage void.
- (b) "Business day" means a day on which Nez Perce tribal offices are open for regular business.
- (c) "Child Support Enforcement Program (CSEP)" means the Nez Perce Tribe Child Support Enforcement Program.
- (d) "Current support" means the present month's required support pursuant to an order that is to be paid in increments, excluding amounts ordered to satisfy a delinquency.
- (e) "Delinquency" means the amount of unpaid support that has accrued from the date a child support order is entered or an amount due on a judgment for support for a prior period.
- (f) "Dependent child" means any child for whom a support order has been established or for whom a duty of support is owed.
- (g) "Dissolution" or "divorce" means the act of terminating a marriage not including annulment.
- (h) "Duty of support" means the duty to provide for the needs of a dependent child, which may include the costs of necessary food, clothing, shelter, education, and health care including health insurance premiums for the child. The duty includes any obligation to make monetary payment, to pay expenses or to reimburse another person or an agency for the cost of necessary support furnished a dependent child. The duty may be imposed by court order, by operation of law, or otherwise.
- (i) "Earnings" means compensation paid or payable for personal services, whether denominated as wages, salary, commission, bonus, or otherwise, and includes periodic payments pursuant to a pension or retirement program.
- (j) "Employer" includes the Nez Perce Tribe and any person or entity who pays or owes income to the obligor.
- (k) "Estate" means the total property of any kind owned by a deceased person prior to the distribution of that property in accordance with the terms of a will, or, when there is no will, by the laws of inheritance in the state of domicile of the deceased.

(l) "Income" means any form of periodic payment to an individual, regardless of source, including, but not limited to, wages, salary, bonus, commission, compensation for services rendered or goods sold, compensation as an independent contractor; and notwithstanding any other provision of law making the payments exempt from garnishment, attachment, or other process to satisfy support obligations, specifically includes periodic payments pursuant to pension and annuity or retirement programs, or disability or insurance policies of any type, with the following exceptions:

- (1) Unemployment compensation payments made under chapter 13, title 72, Idaho Code or under the jurisdiction of any other state or tribe, shall be exempt from the provisions of this chapter;
- (2) Worker's compensation payments made under chapter 8, title 72, Idaho Code or under the jurisdiction of any other state or tribe, shall be exempt from the provisions of this chapter;
- (3) Public assistance payments made under the Tribal TANF or General Assistance Program, or title 56, Idaho Code, shall be exempt from the provisions of this chapter.

(m) "In-Kind Payments" as permitted by the trier of fact includes, but is not limited to, the provision of traditional foods and services.

(n) "Maintenance" means the furnishing by one person to another of support, for the means of living including food, clothing, shelter and other reasonable needs.

(o) "Marriage" means the civil status, condition or relation of a man and woman considered united in law as husband and wife.

(p) "Minor" or "Child" means any person under the age of eighteen (18).

(q) "Obligee" means any person, tribal agency, state agency or bureau entitled by order to receive child support payments or child and spousal support payments, or the person or agency to whom the right to receive or collect support has been assigned.

(r) "Obligor" means any person obligated by order to pay child or spousal support.

(s) "Spousal support" means a legally enforceable obligation assessed against an individual for the support of a spouse or former spouse who is living with a child or children for whom the individual also owes support.

(t) "Support order" means a judgment, decree, or order issued by the Nez Perce Tribal Court creating a duty of support for a minor child, spouse or former spouse, as herein defined; or a judgment, decree, order or administrative ruling issued by a court or agency of competent jurisdiction of another tribe, state or country, creating a duty of support for a minor child, spouse or former spouse, as herein defined, which has been registered or otherwise made enforceable by this tribe.

§4-5-2 Scope

(a) This chapter will apply to the creation and dissolution of a marriage of which at least one party to the marriage is an Indian.

(b) Marriages performed under this chapter may be performed within or without the exterior boundaries of the Nez Perce reservation. (amended 9/12/06)

§4-5-3 Enforcement

(a) In addition to any other applicable remedy or penalty provided by this code, any person who violates the provisions of this chapter or misrepresents any fact required to be stated on a certificate form or marriage license may be subject to fine for a civil infraction. The Tribal Court may require reasonable security for a party's payments required under this chapter and may enforce such security by any applicable remedy.

(b) Child Support Enforcement Program Authorized to Act on Behalf of Tribe. Having properly received and processed an application by a custodial or non-custodial parent, Child Support Enforcement Program may enforce child support actions or orders, including temporary child support actions, on behalf of the Nez Perce Tribe, pursuant to any provisions or amendments provided for by the Nez Perce Tribal Code. (section added by NPTEC 10/13/09)

A filing fee shall not be assessed in cases brought on behalf of the Nez Perce Tribe.

§4-5-4 Marriage License

(a) The Clerk of Court may issue a marriage license form to parties:

- (1) who reasonably appear eligible to marry; and
- (2) upon payment of a fee to be established by the Court.

(b) No person shall conduct a marriage ceremony without first requesting that the parties submit a marriage license. Once the marriage ceremony is complete, such person shall properly endorse the license and return it to the court clerk for filing. Upon receipt and filing of the marriage license the clerk shall issue a marriage certificate to the parties involved.

§4-5-5 Marriage Ceremony (amended by NPTEC 6/23/15)

(a) The marriage ceremony may be conducted by:

- (1) a certified member of the clergy having authority to marry;
- (2) a current judge of the Nez Perce Tribal Court; or
- (3) the current Chairman of NPTEC.
- (4) a person recognized by the community as spiritual leader and whose status

has been determined by the Nez Perce Tribal Executive Committee according to the Policy for Approving Officials to Conduct Marriage Ceremonies.

(b) The person conducting the marriage ceremony must be reasonably assured of:

- (1) the identity of the parties;
- (2) the real and full names and places of residence of the parties; and
- (3) that the parties have a right to marry in accordance with this chapter.

(c) No particular form for the ceremony of a marriage is required, but the parties must declare, in the presence of at least two (2) witnesses and the person solemnizing the marriage that they take each other as husband and wife.

ANNULMENT

§4-5-6 Void and Voidable Marriages

A marriage is illegal and void from the beginning if:

(a) either party is less than eighteen (18) years old unless such party:

- (1) has the written and properly notarized consent of his parent or guardian to marry; or
- (2) if after obtaining the age of eighteen (18), freely cohabits with the other as husband or wife.

(b) either party was of unsound mind unless after coming to reason, such party freely cohabits with the other as husband or wife;

(c) the consent of either party is obtained by fraud or duress unless such party afterward, with full knowledge of the facts constituting the fraud or regardless of the duress used, freely cohabited with the other as husband or wife;

(d) the marriage is between parents and children, ancestors and descendants of every degree, brothers and sisters of the half as well as the whole blood, uncles and nieces, or aunts and nephews or first cousins whether the relationship is legitimate or illegitimate;

(e) the marriage is contracted by a person during the time he is legally married to another unless the actor believes the original spouse to be dead at the time.

§4-5-7 Annulment Actions/Judgment

(a) An action to obtain a decree of nullity of marriage may be commenced if:

- (1) the marriage is in violation of the age requirements of this chapter and the

action is brought by the under aged party to the marriage within four (4) years after arriving at the age of eighteen (18), or by a parent, guardian, or other person having charge of such party, at any time before such party reaches the age of eighteen (18);

- (2) either party is legally married to another, and the action is brought by either party or by such original spouse;
- (3) either party was of unsound mind and the action is brought by such party, or a relative or guardian of such party;
- (4) the marriage is between relatives and the action is brought by another relative of the parties or the tribe;
- (5) consent of either party was obtained by fraud and the action is brought by the party injured, within four (4) years after the discovery of the facts constituting the fraud; or
- (6) consent of either party was obtained by force and the action is brought by the party injured, within four (4) years after the marriage.

§4-5-8 Legitimacy of Children

It shall be a rebuttable presumption that children conceived during a marriage are legitimate and have rights to the estate of both parents. The Tribal Court may at any time issue necessary orders for the support of children as the circumstances require.

DISSOLUTION

§4-5-9 Dissolution of Marriage

A marriage is dissolved by:

- (a) the death of one of the parties; or
- (b) the judgment of the Tribal Court or any other court of competent jurisdiction decreeing a dissolution and restoring the parties to the state of unmarried persons.

§4-5-10 Grounds for Dissolution

A dissolution may be granted if one or other of the parties alleges irreconcilable differences in the marriage.

§4-5-11 Proceedings

- (a) Dissolution proceedings shall be initiated by the filing of a petition. No decree of dissolution shall be granted except after hearing before the Court.
- (b) Unless determined otherwise by the Court, or upon agreement by both parties, no

hearing on the petition for dissolution shall be held until at least twenty (20) business days after the filing of the petition. At any time prior to hearing, the Court upon application of one of the parties, may require conference of the parties in order to determine whether or not reconciliation is practicable. The Court may allow additional parties to attend the meeting as it determines appropriate. If the Court determines that as a result of the meeting, reconciliation is practicable and it is in the best interest of the parties and children, if any, it may stay the proceedings for up to ninety (90) days.

SEPARATE MAINTENANCE/CHILD SUPPORT (section amended by NPTEC 7/8/03 and moved to end of Chapter)

§4-5-12 *Temporary Alimony/Child Support (now § 4-5-50)*

§4-5-13 *Maintenance/Child Support (now § 4-5-51)*

PROPERTY RIGHTS

§4-5-14 **Property Settlement Agreement**

This chapter shall govern the property rights of married persons, subject to a written property settlement agreement between such persons entered into prior to or during the marriage. Such an agreement must be recorded in the office of the recorder of every county and/or Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) for property held in trust by the BIA for the benefit of either of the parties in which any real estate affected by the agreement is located. The effect of recording or non-recording of such agreement shall be the same as if the agreement were a conveyance of real property.

§4-5-15 **Separate Property**

(a) The sole and separate property of married persons shall include all property of a husband or wife:

- (1) owned by him or her before marriage or acquired after marriage by either gift, bequest, devise or descent; or
- (2) acquired with the proceeds of his or her separate property.

(b) During the marriage, a party has the management, control and sole authority to dispose of his separate property and the separate property of one spouse shall not be liable for debts contracted to with the separate property of the other.

§4-5-16 **Community Property**

(a) All other property acquired after marriage by either husband or wife is community property. The income of all property, separate or community, is community property unless the conveyance by which it is acquired provides or both spouses, by written agreement specifically so providing, declare that all or specifically designated property and the income from all or the specifically designated property shall be the separate property of one of the spouses or the income from all or specifically designated separate property be the separate property of the spouse to whom the property belongs. Such property shall be subject to the management of the

spouse owning the property and shall not be liable for the debts of the other member of the community.

(b) Property conveyed by one spouse to the other shall be presumed to be the sole and separate estate of the grantee and only the grantor spouse need execute and acknowledge the deed or other instrument of conveyance notwithstanding the provisions of section 4-5-17; provided, however, that the income from such property shall not be the separate property of the grantee spouse unless this fact is specifically stated in the instrument of conveyance.

§4-5-17 Management of Community Property

Either the husband or the wife shall have the right to manage and control the community property, and either may bind the community property by contract, except that neither the husband nor wife may sell, convey or encumber the community real estate unless the other joins in executing and acknowledging the deed or other instrument of conveyance, by which the real estate is sold, conveyed or encumbered, and any community obligation incurred by either the husband or the wife without the consent in writing of the other shall not obligate the separate property of the spouse who did not so consent; provided, however, that the husband or wife may by express power of attorney give to the other the complete power to sell, convey or encumber community property, either real or personal.

§4-5-18 Disposition of Property

(a) Unless there are compelling reasons otherwise, in the event a dissolution is granted, the Court shall dispose of the community property of the parties in substantially equal division in value or assign the property in such proportions as it deems just. In making its determination, the Court shall consider all the facts of the case and the condition of the parties.

(b) If real property is involved in the disposition of property from a decree of dissolution, its disposition shall be consistent with the just apportionment of the property and may be assigned to either party either absolutely or for a limited period subject to future disposition by the Court or sold and the proceeds divided.

CUSTODY OF CHILDREN

§4-5-19 Care and Custody of Children (amended by NPTEC 3/25/03)

(a) Unless otherwise provided by this code or court order, the parents of an unmarried child(ren) are equally entitled to his custody and responsible for his care and support. If either the father or mother is deceased or has been determined to have abandoned the family or to be unable or to have refused to take custody of the child(ren), his or her rights and responsibilities shall transfer to the other parent or grandparent(s) if neither parent is willing and able to care for the child(ren).

(b) In cases where the parents of a child(ren) are not married to each other, either parent may petition for an order of custody and child support.

(c) In cases where the parent(s) of a child(ren) are unable to provide a suitable home

or for reasons proved to a court, in a separate Minor in Need of Care hearing or similar hearings in another jurisdiction are unfit to have custody of child(ren), the grandparent(s) may petition the court for the legal/physical custody of the child(ren).

(d) The judge shall consider, the child(ren)'s wishes as to with whom he should reside.

§4-5-20 Emancipation

The rights of the parents shall be surrendered and their duties to provide care and support terminated upon the marriage or emancipation of the child. Emancipation shall be initiated by the filing of a petition with the Court by the child requesting emancipation who is over the age of sixteen (16). The Court may grant such status when the child proves that he is capable of functioning as an independent and responsible member of the community.

§4-5-21 Proceedings (amended by NPTEC 3/25/03)

(a) The Court shall provide or remand physical/legal custody, care, and education, when it is deemed in the best interest of said child(ren).

(b) In reaching a decision on custody, and placement and visitation of a child(ren) the Court shall consider all relevant factors including:

- (1) the wishes of the child(ren) as to his custody and the older the child(ren), the more weight shall be given by the trier of fact;
- (2) the wishes of the biological/legal parent(s);
- (3) the relationship between the child(ren) and his parent(s) and siblings;
- (4) the child(ren)'s adjustment or lack of adjustment, to a new home, school, or community;
- (5) the need to promote continuity and stability in the life of the child(ren).

CHILD CUSTODY JURISDICTION

§4-5-22 Purposes of this Sub-title - Construction of Provisions

Solely for purposes of this sub-title, the Nez Perce Reservation shall be considered a "state."

(a) The general purposes of this sub-title are to:

- (1) avoid jurisdictional competition and conflict with courts of other states in matters of child custody which have in the past resulted in the shifting of children from state to state with harmful effects on their well-being;
- (2) promote cooperation with the courts of other states to the end that a custody decree is rendered in that state which can best decide the case in

the interest of the child;

- (3) assure that litigation concerning the custody of a child take place ordinarily in the state with which the child and his family have the closest connection and where significant evidence concerning his care, protection, training, and personal relationships is most readily available, and that courts of this state decline the exercise of jurisdiction when the child and his family have a closer connection with another state;
- (4) discourage continuing controversies over child custody in the interest of greater stability of home environment and of secure family relationships for the child;
- (5) deter abductions and other unilateral removals of children undertaken to obtain custody awards;
- (6) avoid relitigation of custody decisions of other states in this state insofar as feasible;
- (7) facilitate the enforcement of custody decrees of other states;
- (8) promote and expand the exchange in information and other forms of mutual assistance between the courts of this state and those of other states concerned with the same child; and
- (9) make uniform the law of those states which enact it.

(b) This sub-title shall be construed to promote the general purposes stated in this section.

§4-5-23 Definitions

As used in this sub-title:

- (a) "Contestant" means a person, including a parent, who claims a right to custody or visitation rights with respect to a child;
- (b) "Custody determination" means a court decision and court orders and instructions providing for the custody of a child, including visitation rights; it does not include a decision relating to child support or any other monetary obligation of any person;
- (c) "Custody proceeding" means proceedings in which a custody determination is one of several issues, and includes child neglect and dependency proceedings;
- (d) "Decree" or "custody decree" means a custody determination contained in a judicial decree made in a custody proceeding, and includes an initial decree and a modification decree;
- (e) "Home state" means the state in which the child immediately preceding the time

involved lived with his parents, a parent, or a person acting as parent, for at least six (6) consecutive months, and in the case of a child less than six (6) months old the state in which the child lived from birth with any of the persons mentioned. Periods of temporary absence of any of the named persons are counted as part of the six (6) month or other period;

(f) "Initial decree" means the first custody decree concerning a particular child;

(g) "Modification decree" means a custody decree which modifies or replaces a prior decree, whether made by the Court which rendered the prior decree or by another court;

(h) "Physical custody" means when a child resides with or is under the care and supervision of a parent or party;

(i) "Person acting as parent" means a person, other than a parent, who has physical custody of a child and who has either been awarded custody by a court or claims a right to custody; and

(j) "State" means the Nez Perce Reservation, any state, territory, or possession of the United States, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia.

§4-5-24 Jurisdiction

(a) The Tribal Court has jurisdiction to make a child custody determination by initial or modification decree if:

(1) the state:

(A) is the home state of the child at the time of commencement of the proceeding; or

(B) had been the child's home state within six (6) months before commencement of the proceeding and the child is sent from the state because of his removal or retention by a person claiming his custody or for other reasons, and a parent or person acting as parent continues to live in this state;

(2) it is in the best interest of the child that the Court assume jurisdiction because:

(A) the child and his parents, or the child and at least one contestant, have a significant connection with this state; and

(B) there is available in this state substantial evidence concerning the child's present or future care, protection, training, and personal relationship;

(3) the child is physically present in this state and:

- (A) the child has been abandoned; or
- (B) it is necessary in an emergency to protect the child because he has been subjected to or threatened with mistreatment or abuse or is otherwise neglected or dependent; or

(4)

- (A) it appears that no other state would have jurisdiction under prerequisites substantially in accordance with paragraphs (1), (2), or (3) of this section, or another state has declined to exercise jurisdiction on the ground that this state is the more appropriate forum to determine the custody of the child; and
- (B) it is in the best interest of the child that the Tribal Court assume jurisdiction.

(b) Except under paragraphs (3) and (4) of subsection (a) of this section, physical presence in this state of the child, or of the child and one of the contestants, is not alone sufficient to confer jurisdiction on the Court to make a child custody determination.

(c) Physical presence of the child, while desirable, is not a prerequisite for jurisdiction to determine his custody.

§4-5-25 Notice and Opportunity to be Heard

Before making a decree under this sub-title, reasonable notice and opportunity to be heard shall be given to the contestants, any parent whose parental rights have not been previously terminated, and any person who has physical custody of the child. If any of these persons are outside this state, notice and opportunity to be heard shall be given pursuant to section 4-5-26.

§4-5-26 Notice to Persons Outside this State -- Submission to Jurisdiction

(a) Notice required for the exercise of jurisdiction over a person outside this state shall be given in a manner reasonably calculated to give actual notice, and may be:

- (1) by personal delivery outside this state in a manner prescribed for service of process within this state;
- (2) in the manner prescribed by the law of the place in which the service is made for service of process in that place in an action in any of its courts of general jurisdiction;
- (3) by any form of mail addressed to the person to be served and requesting a receipt; or
- (4) as directed by the Court, including publication, if other means of notification are ineffective.

(b) Notice shall be served, mailed, delivered, or last published at least twenty (20) days before any hearing.

(c) Proof of service outside this state may be made by affidavit of the individual who made the service, or in the manner prescribed by the law of this state, the order pursuant to which the service is made, or the law of the place in which the service is made. If service is made by mail, proof may be a receipt signed by the addressee or other evidence of delivery to the addressee.

(d) Notice is not required if a person submits to the jurisdiction of the Court.

§4-5-27 Simultaneous Proceedings in other States

(a) The Court shall not exercise its jurisdiction under this sub-title if at the time of filing the petition of proceeding concerning the custody of the child was pending in a court of another state exercising jurisdiction substantially in conformity with this subtitle, unless the proceeding is stayed by the Court of another state because the Tribal Court is a more appropriate forum or for other reasons.

(b) Before hearing the petition in a custody proceeding the Court shall examine the pleadings and other information supplied by the parties under section 4-5-30 and shall consult the child custody registry established under section 4-5-38, concerning the pendency of proceedings with respect to the child in other states. If the Court has reason to believe that proceedings may be pending in another state it shall direct any inquiry to the state court administrator or other appropriate official of the other state.

(c) If the Court is informed during the course of the proceeding that a proceeding concerning the custody of the child was pending in another state before the Court assumed jurisdiction it shall stay the proceeding and communicate with the Court in which the other proceeding is pending to the end that the issue may be litigated in the more appropriate forum and that information be exchanged in accordance with sections 4-5-41 through 4-5-44. If the Court has made a custody decree before being informed of a pending proceeding in a court of another state it shall immediately inform that court of the fact. If the Court is informed that a proceeding was commenced in another state after it assumed jurisdiction it shall likewise inform the other court to the end that the issues may be litigated in the most appropriate forum.

§4-5-28 Inconvenient Forum

(a) If the Court has jurisdiction under this sub-title to make an initial or modification decree, it may decline to exercise its jurisdiction any time before making a decree if it finds that it is an inconvenient forum to make a custody determination under the circumstances of the case and that a court of another state is a more appropriate forum.

(b) A finding of inconvenient forum may be made upon the Court's own motion or upon motion of a party or a guardian ad litem or other representative of the child.

(c) In determining if it is an inconvenient forum, the Court shall consider if it is in the

interest of the child that another state assume jurisdiction. For this purpose, it may take into account the following factors, among others:

- (1) if another state is or recently was the child's home state;
- (2) if another state has a closer connection with the child and his family or with the child and one or more of the contestants;
- (3) if substantial evidence concerning the child's present or future care, protection, training, and personal relationships is more readily available in another state;
- (4) if the parties have agreed on another forum which is no less appropriate; and
- (5) if the exercise of jurisdiction by the Court would contravene any of the purposes stated in §4-5-22.

(d) Before determining whether to decline or retain jurisdiction the Court may communicate with a court of another state and exchange information pertinent to the assumption of jurisdiction by either court with a view to assuring that jurisdiction will be exercised by the most appropriate court and that a forum will be available to the parties.

(e) If the Court finds that it is an inconvenient forum and that a court of another state is a more appropriate forum, it may dismiss the proceedings, or it may stay the proceedings upon condition that a custody proceeding be promptly commenced in another named state or upon any other conditions which may be just and proper, including the condition that a moving party stipulate his consent and submission to the jurisdiction of the other forum.

(f) The Court may decline to exercise its jurisdiction under this chapter if a custody determination is incidental to an action for divorce or another proceeding while retaining jurisdiction over the divorce or other proceeding.

(g) If it appears to the Court that it is clearly an inappropriate forum it may require the party who commenced the proceedings to pay, in addition to the costs of the proceedings, necessary travel and other expenses, including attorney's fees, incurred by other parties or their witnesses. Payment is to be made to the clerk of the Court for remittance to the proper party.

(h) Upon dismissal or stay of proceedings under this section the Tribal Court shall inform the Court found to be the more appropriate forum of this fact, or if the Court which would have jurisdiction in the other state is not certainly known, shall transmit the information to the Court administrator or other appropriate official for forwarding to the appropriate court.

(i) Any communication received from another state informing the Tribal Court of a finding of inconvenient forum because the Court is the more appropriate forum shall be filed with the clerk of the Court. Upon assuming jurisdiction, the Court shall inform the original court of this fact.

§4-5-29 Jurisdiction Declined by Reason of Conduct

(a) If the petitioner for an initial decree has wrongfully taken the child from another state or has engaged in similar reprehensible conduct the Court may decline to exercise jurisdiction if this is just and proper under the circumstances.

(b) Unless required in the interest of the child and subject to subsection (a) of section 4-5-35, the Court shall not exercise its jurisdiction to modify a custody decree of another state if the petitioner, without consent of the person entitled to custody, has improperly removed the child from the physical custody of the person entitled to custody or has improperly retained the child after a visit or other temporary relinquishment of physical custody. If the petitioner has violated any other provision of a custody decree of another state the Court subject to subsection (a) of section 4-5-35, may decline to exercise jurisdiction if this is just and proper under the circumstances.

(c) In appropriate cases a court dismissing a petition under this section may charge the petitioner with necessary travel and other expenses, including attorney's fees, incurred by other parties or their witnesses.

§4-5-30 Information Under Oath to be Submitted to the Court

(a) Every party in a custody proceeding in his first pleading or in an affidavit attached to that pleading shall give information under oath as to the child's present address, the places where the child has lived within the last five (5) years, and the names and present addresses of the persons with whom the child has lived during that period. In this pleading or affidavit every party shall further declare under oath if:

- (1) he has participated (as a party, witness, or in any other capacity) in any other litigation concerning the custody of the same child in this or any other state;
- (2) he has information of any custody proceeding concerning the child pending in a court of this or any other state; and
- (3) he knows of any person not a party to the proceedings who has physical custody of the child or claims to have custody or visitation rights with respect to the child.

(b) If the declaration as to any of the above items is in the affirmative the declarant shall give additional information under oath as required by the Court. The Court may examine the parties under oath as to details of the information furnished and as to other matters pertinent to the Court's jurisdiction and the disposition of the case.

(c) Each party has a continuing duty to inform the Court of any custody proceeding concerning the child in this or any other state of which he obtained information during this proceeding.

§4-5-31 Additional Parties

If the Court learns from information furnished by the parties pursuant to section 4-5-30, or from other sources that a person not a party to the custody proceeding has physical custody of the child or claims to have custody or visitation rights with respect to the child, it shall order that person to be joined as a party and to be duly notified of the pendency of the proceeding and of his joinder as a party. If the person joined as a party is outside the reservation he shall be served with process or otherwise notified in accordance with section 4-5-26.

§4-5-32 Appearance of Parties and the Child

(a) The Court may order any party to the proceeding who is in this state to appear personally before the Court. If that party has physical custody of the child, the Court may order that he appear personally with the child.

(b) If a party to the proceeding whose presence is desired by the Court is outside this state with or without the child the Court may order that the notice given under section 4-5-26, include a statement directing that party to appear personally with or without the child and declaring that failure to appear may result in a decision adverse to that party.

(c) If a party to the proceeding who is outside this state is directed to appear under subsection (b) of this section or desires to appear personally before the Court with or without the child, the Court may require another party to pay to the clerk of the Court travel and other necessary expenses of the party so appearing and of the child if this is just and proper under the circumstances.

§4-5-33 Binding Force and Res Judicata Effect of Custody Decree

A custody decree rendered by the Court binds all parties who have been served or notified in accordance with section 4-5-26, or who have submitted to the jurisdiction of the Court, and who have been given an opportunity to be heard. As to these parties the custody decree is conclusive to all issues of law and fact decided and as to the custody determination made unless and until that determination is modified pursuant to law, including the provisions of this sub-title.

§4-5-34 Recognition of Out-of-State Custody Decrees

The Court shall recognize and enforce an initial or modification decree of a court of another state which had assumed jurisdiction under statutory provisions substantially in accordance with this chapter or which was made under factual circumstances meeting the jurisdictional standards of the chapter, so long as this decree has not been modified in accordance with jurisdictional standards substantially similar to those of this chapter.

§4-5-35 Modification of Custody Decree of Another State (amended by NPTEC 7/8/03)

(a) If a court of another state has made a custody decree, the Court shall not modify that decree unless:

(1) the decree concerns child support and is from the State of Idaho or the

State of Washington and the terms of the inter-governmental child support agreements between those states and the Nez Perce Tribe apply, in which case such terms shall supersede the process set forth in this chapter.

§4-5-36 Time and Standard for Modifying Custody Decree

(a) No motion to modify a custody decree may be made earlier than two (2) years after its date, unless the Court permits it to be made on the basis of affidavits that there is reason to believe the child's present environment may endanger seriously his physical, mental, moral or emotional health; except that nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent the Court from reconsidering a custody decree entered upon legal separation in the event of application before the expiration of two (2) years by either party for a decree terminating the marriage.

(b) No modification decree shall be entered except upon a showing that a permanent material change has occurred since the prior decree and that it is in the best interests of the child that the decree be modified.

§4-5-37 Filing and Enforcement of Custody Decree of Another State

(a) A certified copy of a custody decree of another state may be filed in the office of the clerk. The clerk shall treat the decree in the same manner as a custody decree of the Tribal Court. A custody decree so filed has the same effect and shall be enforced in a like manner as a custody decree rendered by the Court.

§4-5-38 Registry of Out-of-State Custody Decrees and Proceedings

The clerk of the Court shall maintain a registry in which he shall enter the following:

- (a) certified copies of custody decrees of other states received for filing;
- (b) communications as to the pendency of custody proceedings in other states;
- (c) communications concerning a finding of inconvenient forum by a court of another state; and
- (d) other communications or documents concerning custody proceedings in another state which may affect the jurisdiction of the Court or the disposition to be made by it in a custody proceeding.

§4-5-39 Certified Copies of Custody Decree

The clerk of the Court, at the request of the Court of another state or at the request of any person who is affected by or has a legitimate interest in a custody decree, shall certify and forward a copy of the decree to that court or person.

§4-5-40 Testimony by Deposition in Another State

In addition to other procedural devices available to a party, any party to the proceeding or

a guardian ad litem or other representative of the child may adduce testimony of witnesses, including parties and the child, by deposition or otherwise, in another state. The Court on its own motion may direct that the testimony of a person be taken in another state and may prescribe the manner in which and the terms upon which the testimony shall be taken.

§4-5-41 Hearings and Studies in Another State

(a) The Court may request the appropriate court of another state to hold a hearing to adduce evidence, to order a party to produce or give evidence under other procedures of that state, or to have social studies made with respect to the custody of a child involved in proceedings pending in the Court; and to forward to the Court certified copies of the transcript of the record of the hearing, the evidence otherwise adduced, or any social studies prepared in compliance with the request. The cost of the services may be assessed against the parties.

(b) The Court may request the appropriate court of another state to order a party to custody proceedings pending in the Court to appear in the proceedings, and if that party has physical custody of the child, to appear with the child. The request may state that travel and other necessary expenses of the party and of the child whose appearance is desired will be assessed against another party or will otherwise be paid.

§4-5-42 Assistance to Courts of Other States

(a) Upon request of the Court of another state the Court may order a person in this state to appear at a hearing to adduce evidence or to produce or give evidence under other procedures available in this state. A certified copy of the transcript of the record of the hearing or the evidence otherwise adduced shall be forwarded by the clerk of the Court to the requesting court.

(b) A person within this state may voluntarily give his testimony or statement in this state for use in a custody proceeding outside this state.

(c) Upon request of the Court of another state the Court may order a person in this state to appear alone or with the child in a custody proceeding in another state. The Court may condition compliance with the request upon assurance by the other state that travel and other necessary expenses will be advanced or reimbursed.

§4-5-43 Preservation of Documents for use in Other States

In any custody proceeding the Court shall preserve the pleadings, orders and decrees, any record that has been made of its hearings, social studies, and other pertinent documents until the child reaches eighteen (18) years of age. Upon appropriate request of the Court of another state the Court shall forward to the other court certified copies of any or all of such documents.

§4-5-44 Request for Court Records of Another State

If a custody decree has been rendered in another state concerning a child involved in a custody proceeding pending in the Tribal Court, the Court upon taking jurisdiction of the case shall request of the Court of the other state a certified copy of the transcript of any court record

and other documents mentioned in section 4-5-43.

§4-5-45 International Application

The general policies of this sub-title extend to the international area. The provisions of this chapter relating to the recognition and enforcement of custody decrees of other states apply to custody decrees and decrees involving legal institutions similar in nature to custody institutions rendered by appropriate authorities of other nations if reasonable notice and opportunity to be heard were given to all affected persons.

§4-5-46 Priority

Upon the request of a party to a custody proceeding which raises a question of existence or exercise of jurisdiction under this sub-title the case shall be given calendar priority and handled expeditiously.

SEPARATE MAINTENANCE/CHILD SUPPORT

§4-5-50 Temporary Spousal/Child Support (section was formerly § 4-1-12 renumbered and amended by NPTEC 7/8/03) (section amended 2/26/08)

(a) While an action for dissolution is pending and upon consideration of the financial status of the parties, the court may order the payment by one party to the other:

- (1) of temporary maintenance in an amount and according to appropriate terms under the circumstances;
- (2) of temporary support of a child based on the child support guidelines;
- (3) of a reasonable amount for the cost of maintaining or defending any dissolution proceedings.

(b) In those instances where the Court deems it necessary, it may appoint a guardian ad litem to represent a minor or dependent child with respect to his support, custody and visitation. Any costs or fees for such representation shall be borne by either or both of the child's parents.

§4-5-51 Maintenance/Child Support (formerly 4-5-13 renumbered and amended by NPTEC 7/8/03)

(a) Action for separate maintenance and/or child support may be maintained by one spouse who is living separate from the other.

(b) Where a dissolution is granted and after considering all relevant factors, the Court may order separate maintenance for either spouse in such amounts and for such period of time the Court deems just. Separate maintenance may be awarded to a spouse only if such spouse:

- (1) lacks sufficient property to provide for his or her reasonable needs; and
- (2) is unable to support himself or herself through employment.

(c) The court may order either or both parents owing a duty of support to a child to pay an amount reasonable or necessary for such child's support. (subsection amended 2/26/08)

(1) The Tribe shall establish guidelines for determining the amount of child support. The amount resulting from the application of these guidelines is the amount of child support ordered unless a written finding is made, based on criteria approved by the Tribe, that application of the guidelines would be inappropriate or unjust in a particular case. The Tribe shall review the guidelines at least once every four (4) years to ensure that their application results in the determination of appropriate child support amounts. The Tribe shall base the guidelines and criteria for deviation from them on all relevant factors, including:

- (A) The financial resources and needs of the child.
- (B) The financial resources and needs of the custodial party.
- (C) The standard of living the child would have enjoyed had the marriage not been dissolved.
- (D) The physical and emotional condition of the child and the child's educational needs.
- (E) The financial resources and needs of the noncustodial parent.

(2) The child support guidelines shall be used in determining the ability to pay child support and the amount of payments. The obligation to pay child support is primary and other financial obligations are secondary.

(A) There shall be a rebuttable presumption that the amount of the award which would result from the application of the guidelines is the amount of the child support to be awarded, unless evidence is presented in a particular case which indicates that an application of the guidelines would be unjust or inappropriate.

(B) If the court determines that the circumstances exist to permit a departure from the guidelines, the judge making the determination shall make a written or specified finding on the record that the application of the guidelines would be unjust or inappropriate in the particular case before the court

(C) In-kind payments may be permitted to satisfy a support obligation provided that the court order:

(i) states the specific dollar amount of the support obligation,
and

(ii) describes the type of in-kind payment that is being allowed to

satisfy the specific dollar amount of the support order, and

(iii) prohibits the in-kind payment from satisfying any assigned support obligations.

(3) The court may order either parent to name any child under eighteen as a beneficiary of any medical or dental or benefit plan carried by such parent or available to such parent on a group basis through employment.

MANDATORY INCOME WITHHOLDING FOR CHILD SUPPORT (§ 4-5-52 - § 4-5-66 adopted by NPTEC 7/8/03)

§4-5-52 Remedies in Addition to Other Remedies

(a) The remedies provided in this chapter are in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other remedies provided by law.

(b) The provisions of this chapter apply to any dependent child, whether born before or after the effective date of this act, and regardless of the past or current marital status of the parents.

§4-5-53 Income Withholding

(a) The CSEP may enforce a support order which is, or has been issued or modified against a noncustodial parent by withholding:

(1) as much of his/her income as is necessary to pay the current monthly support amount and if needed an additional amount to be applied toward any arrearage. The total amount may not exceed the maximum amount permitted under section 303(b) of the Consumer Credit Act (15 U.S.C. 1673 (b));

(b) The CSEP will comply with all procedural due process requirements of the Nez Perce Tribe.

(c) Income Withholding does not apply to in-kind payments.

(d) Mistake of fact is the only basis for contesting income withholding.

§4-5-54 Notice of Immediate Income Withholding

(a) The court shall order income withholding in all support orders effective the date of the order unless an exception is granted by the court pursuant to subsection (b) of this section. All support orders shall notify the obligor that income withholding shall be enforced by a withholding order issued to the obligor's employer, without additional notice to the obligor.

(b) Immediate income withholding shall not be ordered if

(1) One of the parties demonstrates and the court makes a specific written

finding that there is good cause not to require immediate income withholding. A finding of good cause by the court must be based on, at a minimum:

- (A) A written determination and explanation of why implementing immediate withholding would not be in the best interests of the child; and
- (B) Proof of timely payment of previously ordered support in cases involving the modification of support orders; or
- (2) A written agreement is reached between the obligor and obligee and the CSEP in cases where the CSEP is providing child support services, which provides for an alternative arrangement, and such agreement is determined by the court to be in the best interests of the child.
- (c) Failure to provide for income withholding does not affect the validity of the support order.

§4-5-55 Income Withholding Upon a Delinquency

If a support order does not include immediate income withholding, the obligor is subject to income withholding upon a delinquency at least equal to the child support payment for one (1) month, without the need for a judicial or administrative hearing.

§4-5-56 Judicial Proceedings for Income Withholding

- (a) A proceeding to enforce a duty of support is commenced by:
 - (1) filing a petition or complaint for an original action; or
 - (2) motion in an existing action or under an existing case number.
- (b) Venue for the action is in the tribal court or county district court where the dependent child resides or is present, where the obligor resides, or where the prior support order was entered. The petition or motion may be filed by the obligee, the tribe or any agency providing care or support to the dependent child.
- (c) A filing fee shall not be assessed in cases brought on behalf of the Nez Perce Tribe.
- (d) A petition or motion shall include a sworn statement by the obligee, stating the facts authorizing the issuance of the income withholding order, pursuant to § 4-5-54 or § 4-5-55, and:
 - (1) The name, address, and social security number of the obligor;
 - (2) A copy of the support order;

- (3) The name and address of the obligor's employer;
- (4) The amount of any delinquency; and
- (5) Whether the obligee has received public assistance from any source on behalf of the minor child, and, if so, from which source(s).

(e) Upon receipt of a petition or motion, the court shall issue an income withholding order pursuant to § 4-5-54 or § 4-5-55 using the form prescribed by the U.S. Federal Office of Child Support Enforcement, to the employer. The court shall also order the employer to remit the amount withheld to the person or entity designated in the income withholding order within seven (7) business days after the date the amount would have been paid or credited to the obligor. The income withholding shall include: (subsection amended 2/26/08)

- (1) The maximum amount of current support, if any, to be withheld from the obligor's earnings each month, or from each earnings disbursement;
- (2) The total amount of the arrearage or reimbursement judgment previously entered by the court, if any, if any; and
- (3) The amount of arrearage payment specified in the support order, if any.

(f) If the petition or motion indicates the obligee has received public assistance from any source on behalf of a minor child, the clerk shall immediately forward a copy of the petition or the motion to the CSEP.

(g) The court retains continuing jurisdiction under this chapter until all duties of support of the obligor, including any delinquency, have been satisfied or until the order is otherwise unenforceable.

(h) An order originating in or recognized by the Nez Perce Tribal Court for child support shall become unenforceable ten years after the eighteen birthday or emancipation of the youngest child named in the child support order, whichever last occurs. (subsection added 1/13/15)

(i) The statute of limitations for enforcement of child support may be tolled upon an evidentiary finding that fraud or willful concealment has taken place by a party to the case. (subsection added 1/13/15)

§4-5-57 Service of Income Withholding Order in a Judicial Proceeding

(a) The following items and documents shall be served on the employer personally or by any form of mail requiring a return receipt:

- (1) two (2) conformed copies of the income withholding order, one (1) of which is for the employer, and one (1) for the obligor;
- (2) four (4) answer forms in substantial compliance with § 4-5-60;

- (3) Three (3) stamped envelopes provided by the obligee and addressed to, respectively, the person or entity designated in the income withholding order, the obligee's attorney or the obligee, and the obligor.

§4-5-58 Employer's Duties and Responsibilities - Fee for Employer

(a) Upon receiving an income withholding order from the court, the employer shall answer the income withholding order on forms supplied with the income withholding order within ten (10) days after the date of service. The employer shall deliver the original answer to the court and shall mail one (1) copy to the obligee or obligee's attorney and shall deliver one (1) copy to the obligor as soon as is reasonably possible. The answer shall state whether the obligor is employed by or receives income from the employer, whether the employer will honor the income withholding order, and whether there are multiple child support income withholding orders or garnishments against the obligor. Upon receiving an income withholding order from the CSEP, the employer shall begin income withholding pursuant to this section.

(b) If the employer possesses any income due and owing to the obligor, the income subject to the income withholding order shall be withheld immediately upon receipt of the income withholding order. The withheld income shall be delivered to the person or entity designated in the income withholding order within seven (7) business days after the date the amount would have been paid or credited to the employee.

(c) The total amount to be withheld from the obligor's earnings each month, or from each earnings disbursement, shall not exceed forty percent (40%) of the disposable earnings of the obligor for that period. If the amounts to be paid toward the arrearage are specified in the support order, then the maximum amount to be withheld is the sum of the current support ordered and the amount ordered to be paid toward the arrearage, or fifty percent (50%) of the disposable earnings of the obligor for that period, whichever is less. (In no event shall the amount to be withheld from the earnings of the obligor exceed the amount specified under section 303(b) of the Consumer Credit Act (15 U.S.C. 1673(b)).

(d) When an employer receives an income withholding order issued by another tribe or state, the employer shall apply the income withholding law of the jurisdiction of the obligor's principal place of employment in determining:

- (1) The employer's fee for processing an income withholding order;
- (2) The maximum amount permitted to be withheld from the obligor's income;
- (3) The time periods within which the employer must implement the income withholding order and forward the child support payment;
- (4) The priorities for withholding and allocating income withheld for multiple child support obligees; and
- (5) Any withholding terms or conditions not specified in the income

withholding order.

(e) If an obligor is subject to two (2) or more income withholding orders for child support on behalf of more than one (1) obligee, the employer may send the entire amount withheld from that obligor to the Nez Perce Accounting Department. The Accounting Department shall apportion the amount of income withheld between all obligees of the obligor as follows: the support obligation for the current month shall be paid first. If the amount of nonexempt disposable income withheld is not sufficient to pay the total support obligation for the current month for each obligee for whom there is an income withholding order, the amount withheld shall be divided between each obligee for whom there is an income withholding order on a pro rata basis. If the amount of the nonexempt disposable earnings withheld is in excess of the total support obligation for the current month for each obligee for whom there is an income withholding order, the excess shall be divided between each obligee for whom there is an income withholding order which includes withholding for any delinquency on a pro rata basis unless otherwise ordered by the court. (subsection amended 2/26/08)

(f) The employer shall continue to withhold the ordered amounts from nonexempt income of the obligor until notified by the court or the CSEP that the income withholding order has been modified or terminated. The employer shall promptly notify the CSEP when the employee is no longer employed, and of the employee's last known address, and the name and address of his new employer, if known. (subsection amended 2/26/08)

(g) The employer may deduct a processing fee, not to exceed five dollars (\$5.00), to cover the costs of each withholding. Such fee is to be withheld from the obligor's income in addition to the amount withheld to satisfy the withholding order, but the total amount withheld, including the fee, shall not exceed forty percent (40%) of the obligor's disposable income.

(h) The employer may combine amounts withheld from various employees for a particular entity in a pay period into a single payment for that pay period, as long as the portion thereof which is attributable to each individual employee is separately designated.

(i) An order for income withholding for support entered under this chapter shall have priority over any other wage assignment or garnishment, except for another wage assignment, income withholding order, or garnishment for child support.

§4-5-59 Penalties for Employers

(a) An employer may not discharge, discipline, or refuse to employ an obligor on the basis of an income withholding order issued under this chapter. If an employer discharges, disciplines, or refuses to employ an obligor because of an income withholding obligation, the obligor shall have a cause of action against the employer. The employer shall be liable for double the amount of lost wages and other damages suffered as a result of the violation and for costs and reasonable attorney's fees and may be subject to a civil penalty of up to three hundred dollars (\$300) for each violation. In addition, the employer may also be ordered to hire, rehire, or reinstate the aggrieved obligor.

(b) An employer who knowingly fails to retain and remit to the Nez Perce

Accounting Department an amount pursuant to the income withholding order shall be liable to the CSEP for the amount to be retained specified in the income withholding order and may be subject to a fine of up to one hundred dollars (\$100), which is a debt due and owing to the CSEP unless: (subsection amended 2/26/08)

- (1) The employer notifies the court or CSEP that the obligor is not in his employ and the CSEP verifies the obligor's nonemployment and withdraws its income withholding order; or
- (2) The obligor's income is not sufficient and therefore the restrictions in section 303(b) of the Consumer Credit Production Act (15 U.S.C. 1673(b)), apply and a lesser amount must be withheld.

(c) No employer who complies with an income withholding order that is regular on its face shall be subject to civil liability to any individual or agency for conduct in compliance with the income withholding order.

§4-5-60 Identifying Information -- Filing with Tribunal and Child Support Services

Obligors and obligees shall file with the court or the CSEP, if the CSEP is providing child support services, identifying information including social security number, residential and mailing address, telephone number, driver's license number, and name, address, and telephone number of the employer. Obligors and obligees shall provide written notification of any changes within ten (10) days after such changes. (subsection amended 2/26/08)

§4-5-61 Order for Payment of Medical Expenses

(a) A proceeding to enforce a support order directing the payment of medical expenses of a dependent child may be commenced as provided in § 4-5-56.

(b) The petition or motion may be filed by an obligee when medical expenses not otherwise provided without charge to the obligee by the Indian Health Service, or Nimiipuu Health, or Medicaid, or otherwise covered by insurance have been incurred in the amount of one hundred dollars (\$100) or more, or when insurance premiums, deductibles, or payments on submitted claims for which payment or reimbursement is claimed to be due from the obligor equal or exceed one hundred dollars (\$100). The petition or motion shall include a sworn statement by the obligee, stating the facts authorizing the issuance of the order, including (amended by NPTEC 3/22/11)

(c) Upon the filing of a petition or motion and affidavit containing the information required in subsection (2) of this section, the clerk of the court shall set a hearing thereon. The obligee shall serve a copy of the petition or motion, accompanying affidavit and notice of hearing on the obligor by personal service or certified mail, pursuant to the Nez Perce Tribe's rules of civil procedure.

(d) After hearing, the court shall enter its order directing payment of the specific sums, if any, for which the obligor is found to be liable for previously incurred medical expenses. In addition, if the court determines that some or all of the medical expenses of the

dependent child are of an ongoing or recurring nature and the anticipated amounts thereof are capable of determination to the satisfaction of the court, the court may order payment to the obligee of a specific sum per month toward such expenses.

(e) For purposes of this section "medical expenses" means any and all costs and expenses related to health care incurred on behalf of a dependent child, including insurance premiums and any deductible amounts, all or a portion of which are ordered to be paid by the obligor in addition to any amount awarded as child support, pursuant to a support order.

§4-5-62 Termination of Income Withholding upon Obligor's Request

(a) An obligor whose income is subject to withholding upon a delinquency under this chapter may request a hearing to quash, modify, or terminate the withholding, by filing a motion requesting such relief before the court which issued the income withholding order. A copy of the motion and a notice of hearing shall be served upon the obligee by personal service or certified mail, pursuant to the Nez Perce Tribe's rules of civil procedure.

(b) In a hearing to quash, modify, or terminate the income withholding order, the court may grant relief only upon a showing by the obligor that there is a substantial probability that the obligor would suffer irreparable injury and that the obligee would not suffer irreparable injury. Satisfaction by the obligor of any delinquency subsequent to the issuance of the income withholding order is not grounds to quash, modify, or terminate the income withholding order.

(c) Mistake of fact is the only basis for contesting income withholding.

§4-5-63 Health Insurance Coverage - Enforcement

(a) Where a person is required by court or administrative order to provide health insurance coverage for a dependent child, that person is eligible for family health coverage through an employer and fails to provide such coverage or lets it lapse, the CSEP or other obligee may seek enforcement of the coverage order as provided under this section provided that, where health care is available to a child based upon a parent's status as an American Indian/Alaskan Native, the federal health care exemption shall apply and CSEP shall not seek enforcement. (amended by NPTEC 3/22/11)

- (1) If the obligor's order to provide health insurance coverage contains language notifying the obligor that failure to provide such coverage may result in direct enforcement of the order and orders payments through, then the CSEP may, without further notice to the obligor, send a notice of intent to enroll to the obligor's employer by certified mail, return receipt requested. The notice which shall include a copy of the order shall require the employer to enroll the child in the health insurance plan as provided in subsection (3) of this section.
- (2) If the obligor's order to provide health insurance coverage does not order payments through, and has not been submitted to, the CSEP:

- (A) The obligee may, without further notice to the obligor, send a certified copy of the order requiring health insurance coverage to the obligor's employer by certified mail, return receipt requested; and
- (B) The obligee shall attach a notarized statement to the order declaring that the order is the latest order addressing coverage entered by the court.

(b) Upon receipt of an order that provides for health insurance coverage, or a notice of intent to enroll:

- (1) The obligor's employer shall answer the party who sent the order or notice within thirty (30) days and confirm that the child:
 - (A) Has been submitted in the health insurance plan;
 - (B) Cannot be covered, stating the reasons why such coverage cannot be provided.
- (2) The employer shall withhold any required premium for the obligor's dependents from the obligor's income or wages;
- (3) If more than one (1) plan is offered by the employer, and each plan may be extended to cover the child, then the child shall be enrolled in the obligor's plan. If the obligor's plan does not provide coverage which is accessible to the child, the child shall be enrolled in the least expensive plan otherwise available to the obligor parent;
- (4) The employer or insurer shall provide the name of the health insurance coverage provider or insurer, the extent of coverage available and other necessary information to the CSEP or other obligee and shall make available any necessary claim forms or enrollment membership cards.

(c) If the order for coverage contains no language notifying the obligor that failure to provide health insurance coverage may result in direct enforcement of the order, the CSEP or other obligee may serve a written notice of intent to enforce the order on the obligor by certified mail, return receipt requested, or by personal service. If the obligor fails to provide written proof that such coverage has been obtained or applied for within thirty (30) days of service of the notice, or within thirty (30) days of coverage becoming available, the CSEP or other obligee may proceed to enforce the order directly as provided in subsection (b) of this section.

(d) If the obligor ordered to provide health insurance coverage elects to provide coverage that will not be accessible to the child because of geographic or other limitations when accessible coverage is otherwise available, the CSEP or other obligee may serve a written notice of intent to enroll the child in a separate health insurance coverage plan on the obligor by certified mail, return receipt requested. The notice shall also specify the type and cost of

coverage.

(e) If the CSEP serves a notice under subsection (e) of this section, the obligor may, within thirty (30) days of the date of service:

- (1) File a motion with the tribal court; or
- (2) Provide written proof to the CSEP that the obligor has either applied for or obtained coverage accessible to the child.

(f) If an obligee other than the CSEP serves a notice under subsection (5) of the section, within thirty (30) days of the date of service, the obligor shall provide written proof to the obligee that the obligor has either applied for, or obtained, coverage accessible to the child.

(g) If the obligor fails to respond to a notice served under subsection (5) of this section to the party who served the notice, the party who served the notice may enroll the obligor's child in the health insurance coverage specified in the notice directly. The employer shall withhold the amount of the premium from the income of the obligor. The amount to be withheld from the income of the obligor shall not exceed the amount specified in section 303(b) of the Consumer Credit Act (15 U.S.C. 1673(b)). The employer shall forward the amount of premium withheld to the insurance provider.

(h) If the coverage is terminated or amended, the employer shall mail a notice of termination or amendment to the CSEP or other obligee at the obligee's last known address within forty-five (45) days of the termination date.

(i) This section shall not be construed to limit the right of the obligor or the obligee to bring an action in court at any time to enforce, modify or clarify the original support order.

(j) If the amount of the obligor's income or wages which are withheld under subsection (c)(2) of this section is insufficient to pay the premium for the dependents, the obligor shall, nevertheless, be responsible for payment of the premium.

(k) The employer shall not disenroll or eliminate coverage of any such child unless:

- (1) The employer has been provided satisfactory written evidence that the order requiring such health care coverage is no longer in effect; or
- (2) The employer has received confirmation that the child is enrolled in other comparable health care coverage; or
- (3) The employer has eliminated family health coverage for all of its employees; or
- (4) The employee upon whose employment the health coverage is premised has ceased employment with the employer and reasonable measures have been taken to give notice to the parents or guardians of the child.

§4-5-64 Termination or Modification of Income Withholding upon Obligee's Request

The court may quash, modify or terminate an income withholding order upon written request therefor by the obligee, unless the court finds that the termination would not be in the best interests of the dependent child.

§4-5-65 Termination of Income Withholding by the Court in a Judicial Proceeding

If the clerk is unable to deliver payments under the income withholding order for a period of three (3) months due to the failure of the obligee to notify the clerk of a change of address, the court shall terminate the income withholding order, and shall mail a copy of the termination order to the employer and to the obligor. The court shall return all undeliverable payments to the obligor.

§4-5-66 Location of Noncustodial Parent

(a) The Nez Perce Tribe Child Support Enforcement Division (CSEP) maintains a service to locate noncustodial parents using:

- (1) All sources of information and available records on the Nez Perce Reservation, in Idaho or other states; and
- (2) The Federal Parent Locator Service (FPS) maintained by the federal Department of Health and Human Services.

§4-5-67 Modification (section added 2/26/08)

(a) Any order for child support, in which the tribal court has original jurisdiction or to which both parties agree to a modification in tribal court, may be modified on a showing of changed circumstance that is substantial and continuing, except as to any amount that may have accrued as an arrearage before the date of notice of the motion to modify.

- (1) If application of the guidelines results in an order that varies fifteen percent (15%) or more from the existing amount, the fifteen percent variation in the amount of the order will be considered evidence of a substantial and continuing change of circumstances.
- (2) The addition of health insurance coverage as defined in section 4-5-51(c)(3) or a change in the availability of health insurance coverage may constitute a continuing and substantial change in circumstance.

(b) Modification is effective on the first day of the month following notice of the motion for modification unless the court, for good cause shown, orders the change to become effective at a different date but not earlier than the date of filing the motion for modification. The order of modification may include an award of attorney fees and court costs to the prevailing party.

(c) In a case receiving CSEP services, a party or the CSEP, if there is an assignment

of rights resulting from the custodial person receiving TANF benefits, may request every three years that an order for child support be reviewed and, if appropriate, adjusted.

- (1) The request may be made without a specific showing of a changed circumstance that is substantial and continuing.
- (2) The CSEP shall conduct the review in accordance with the tribal child support guidelines.
- (3) If appropriate, the CSEP shall file a motion in the tribal court to adjust the support amount.
- (4) Every three years the CSEP shall notify the parties of their right to request a review of the order for support. The CSEP shall notify the parties by first class mail at their last known address or by including the notice in an order.

(d) If a party in a case receiving CSEP services requests a review and adjustment sooner than three years, the party shall demonstrate a changed circumstance that is substantial and continuing.

(e) Children of the party requesting the modification who are born or adopted after the entry of the existing order shall not be considered in determining a modified support obligation.

§4-5-68 Income Withholding Orders from Foreign Jurisdictions (section added 2/26/08)

The CSEP shall receive and process income withholding orders from other Tribes, States and other entities as follows: Within five days of receiving an income withholding order from a foreign jurisdiction either directly or as forwarded from a Tribal employer, the CSEP shall request transmittal of the case from the initiating IV-D agency. Upon receipt of the foreign order, CSEP shall proceed pursuant to § 4-5-53 and the procedural rules for the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Judgments. (amended by NPTEC 3/22/11)

§4-5-69 Termination of Income Withholding upon Satisfaction of Support Obligation (section added 2/26/08)

Notice terminating the income withholding will be promptly sent to the employer when the support obligation, including any arrears, has been satisfied.

§4-5-70 Amounts Improperly Withheld (section added 2/26/08)

The Nez Perce Accounting Department will promptly refund to the obligor any amounts improperly withheld from the obligor's earnings.

TITLE 5
JUVENILES AND DEPENDENTS

CHAPTER 5-1

MINORS IN NEED OF CARE	1
INTRODUCTORY PROVISIONS	1
§5-1-1 Purpose.....	1
§5-1-2 Definitions.....	4
§5-1-3 Transfer of Jurisdiction	8
§5-1-4 Agent for Service of ICWA Notices	8
§5-1-5 Comity.....	8
§5-1-6 Child Protection Core Team	9
§5-1-7 Minors in Need of Care Records	9
§5-1-8 Notice.....	11
CHILD ABUSE REPORTS/INVESTIGATION/REMOVAL.....	11
§5-1-9 Duty to Report Child Abuse and Neglect	11
§5-1-10 Investigation and Removal	12
§5-1-11 Voluntary Placement Agreements	13
§5-1-12 Notice of Removal	13
§5-1-13 Placement Considerations and Orders of Preference	13
MINORS IN NEED OF CARE PROCEEDINGS.....	15
§5-1-14 Proceedings in General	15
§5-1-15 Filing Minor in Need of Care Petition	15
§5-1-16 Notice of Removal	16
§5-1-17 Shelter Care Hearing.....	16
§5-1-18 Adjudicatory Hearing.....	18
§5-1-19 Default Judgment.....	19
§5-1-20 Aggravated Circumstances	19
§5-1-21 Review Hearings	20
§5-1-22 Permanency Hearings	21
§5-1-23 Documentation of Judicial Determinations	23
FOSTER HOMES.....	23
§5-1-24 Foster Homes in General	23
§5-1-25 Foster Home Licensing Procedures	23
§5-1-26 Foster Home Payments	26
§5-1-27 Medical Needs	27
TERMINATION OF PARENTAL RIGHTS	27
§5-1-28 Termination of Parental Rights.....	27
ADOPTIONS.....	30
§5-1-29 Adoptions in General	30
§5-1-30 The Petition	31
§5-1-31 Hearing.....	32
§5-1-32 Consent	32
§5-1-33 Decrees.....	33
§5-1-34 Placement Considerations and Orders of Preference.....	33

§5-1-35	Vacating the Decree	35
§5-1-36	Adoption Assistance	35
§5-1-37	Adoption Assistance Agreement.....	36
§5-1-38	Medicaid and Social Services	37
ESTABLISHING PATERNITY.....		37
§5-1-39	Establishment of Parentage and/or Support.....	37
§5-1-40	Hearing.....	38
§5-1-41	Genetic Testing	38
§5-1-42	Genetic Testing Results; Rebuttal.....	39
§5-1-43	Additional Genetic Testing	39
§5-1-44	Identical Brothers.....	40
§5-1-45	Confidentiality of Genetic Testing.....	40
§5-1-46	Presumption of Paternity.....	40
§5-1-47	Judgment and Order of the Court.....	40
VOLUNTARY ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF PATERNITY		40
§5-1-48	Acknowledgment of Paternity	41
§5-1-49	Denial of Paternity	41
§5-1-50	Rules for Acknowledgment and Denial of Paternity	41
§5-1-51	Effect of Acknowledgment or Denial of Paternity	42
§5-1-52	Proceeding for Rescission.....	42
§5-1-53	Challenge After Expiration of Period for Rescission	42
§5-1-54	Procedure for Rescission or Challenge	42
§5-1-55	Ratification Barred.....	43
§5-1-56	Full Faith and Credit	43
§5-1-57	Forms for Acknowledgment and Denial of Paternity	43
§5-1-58	Release of Information.....	43
§5-1-59	Adoption of Rules	44
SUPPORT.....		44
§5-1-60	Procedure for Support Payment.....	44
§5-1-61	Voluntary Support Agreement.....	44
§5-1-62	Registration and Enforcement of Foreign Paternity Judgments	44

CHAPTER 5-2

GUARDIANSHIPS		1
INTRODUCTORY PROVISIONS		1
§5-2-1	Definitions.....	1
§5-2-2	Guardianships in General	1
§5-2-3	Appointment of Guardian in Connection With Probating an Estate	1
§5-2-4	Who may Serve as Guardian.....	1
§5-2-5	Placement of Children.....	2
§5-2-6	Powers and Duties of Guardian	2
§5-2-7	Powers and Duties of Guardian Ad Litem	3
§5-2-8	Guardians Reimbursement.....	3
TYPES OF GUARDIANSHIPS		3

§5-2-9	Guardianship of Children.....	3
§5-2-10	Guardianship of Incapacitated Persons	3
§5-2-11	Guardianship of Property	4
§5-2-12	Temporary Guardianship	4
PROCEEDINGS		4
§5-2-13	Guardianship Petition.....	4
§5-2-14	Parties.....	5
§5-2-15	Guardianship Report	5
§5-2-16	Hearings	5
§5-2-17	Discharge of Guardianship	6

**TITLE 5
JUVENILES AND DEPENDENTS
CHAPTER 5-1**

MINORS IN NEED OF CARE
(NPTEC Amended 8/13/19 - Resolution NP 19-430)

INTRODUCTORY PROVISIONS

§5-1-1 Purpose

This chapter shall be construed to provide for the welfare, care and protection of Indian children and families on the Nez Perce Reservation and wherever they reside.

The Nez Perce Tribe Social Services Department (“Department”) shall comply with the requirements of titles IV-A, IV-B, IV-E and all other titles that are applicable under the Social Security Act (“the Act”) (42 U.S.C. Chapter 7). This includes:

- (a) Providing prevention and reunification services:
 - (1) The Department has been designated to administer or supervise the administration of the programs under the title IV-E Plan. It also administers or supervises the administration of the Child Welfare Services Plan under subpart 1 of title IV-B of the Act. The Department administers the title IV-B program. Specifically, the Child Protection and Child Welfare departments provide services to eligible families and tribal youth.
 - (2) The Department will make reasonable efforts to maintain the family unit and prevent the unnecessary removal of a child from his/her home, as long as the child's safety is assured; to effect the safe reunification of the child and family (if temporary out-of-home placement is necessary to ensure the immediate safety of the child); and to make and finalize alternate permanency plans in a timely manner when reunification is not appropriate or possible. In determining reasonable efforts to be made with respect to a child and in making such reasonable efforts, the child's health and safety is the Tribe’s paramount concern.
 - (3) If continuation of reasonable efforts as described in section 471(a)(15)(B) of the Act is determined to be inconsistent with the permanency plan for the child, reasonable efforts are made to place the child in a timely manner in accordance with the permanency plan including, if appropriate, through an interstate placement, and to complete whatever steps are necessary to finalize the permanent placement of the child.
 - (4) Judicial determination of reasonable efforts to prevent a child's removal from the home.
 - (A) When a child is removed from his/her home, the judicial determination, as to whether reasonable efforts were made or were

not required to prevent the removal, shall be made no later than 60 days from the date the child is removed from the home.

- (B) If the determination concerning reasonable efforts to prevent the removal is not made as specified above, the child is not eligible under the title IV-E foster care maintenance payments program for the duration of that stay in foster care.

(b) Service Area

The title IV-E plan shall be in effect in all service areas and for all populations served by the Tribe, which includes: On and near the Nez Perce Reservation as defined by the 1855 treaty boundary.

The title IV-E program shall coordinate at the local level with the programs at the Department or local level assisted under titles IV-A, IV-B and title XX of the Act and under all appropriate provisions of Federal law.

(c) Child Support Enforcement for Certain Children in Foster Care

The Department shall take all appropriate steps, including cooperative efforts with the State or Tribal agencies administering the plans approved under titles IV-A and IV-D, to secure an assignment to the Tribe of any rights to support on behalf of each child receiving foster care maintenance payments under title IV-E.

(d) Independent Audit

The Department will arrange for a periodic and independently conducted audit, no less frequently than once every three years, of the titles IV-E and IV-B programs.

(e) Child Abuse and Neglect

The Department will report to an appropriate agency or official known or suspected instances of physical or mental injury, sexual abuse or exploitation, or negligent treatment or maltreatment of a child receiving aid under titles IV-B or IV-E under circumstances that indicate that the child's health or welfare is threatened. Mandatory reporters are identified in §5-1-9.

(f) Case Plan

The Department shall have policies and procedures in place to ensure each child has a written case plan developed not later than 60 days from the child's removal from the home.

The case plan for each child:

- (1) is a written document which is part of the case record, in a format determined by the Department, which is developed jointly with the parent(s) or guardian(s) of the child in foster care;
- (2) includes a description of the services offered and provided to prevent removal of the child from the home and to reunify the family;

- (3) includes a description of the type of home or institution in which the child is placed;
- (4) a complete list of the case plan is detailed in the Operating Procedures Manual.

Specific Goals

- (5) The Department formulates for each fiscal year, a specific goal as to the maximum number of children (in absolute numbers or as a percentage of all children in foster care receiving assistance under a title IV-E program) who at any given time during the fiscal year will have been in foster care for over 24 months. The specific foster care goals required under section 471(a)(14) of the Act are incorporated into State or Tribal law by statute or administrative regulation with the force of law.
- (6) The Department will describe the steps that will be taken to achieve the specific goal established.

Anyone wanting a copy of the foster care goals may submit such request in writing to the Department located in Lapwai, Idaho.

- (7) Personnel Administration

The Department will, in administration of its programs under this part, certify that it established and will maintain personnel standards on a merit basis as found necessary by the Secretary for proper and efficient operation of the programs.

- (8) Safeguarding Information - Minor in Need of Care Records

The Department shall protect child protection information from unlawful dissemination.

- (g) Other Federal Requirements

- (1) Annual Credit Reports

Each child in foster care under the responsibility of the Department who has attained 16 years of age receives without cost a copy of any consumer report (as defined in section 603(d) of the Fair Credit Reporting Act) pertaining to the child each year until the child is discharged from care, and receives assistance (including, when feasible, from any court-appointed advocate for the child) in interpreting and resolving any inaccuracies in the report.

- (2) Medical and Social Services

Any child who received maintenance payments or guardianship assistance is eligible for

Title XIX. The Department may provide assistance to enroll in such programs.

§5-1-2 Definitions

(a) “Abandon” means the failure of the parent(s), guardian or custodian to provide reasonable support and to maintain regular contact with a child. Failure to maintain a normal parental relationship with the child without just cause for a period of one year shall constitute prima facie evidence of abandonment. Custody with extended family members or voluntary consent to placement does not necessarily constitute abandonment.

(b) “Abuse” means the infliction of physical, emotional or mental injury on a child; sexual abuse or sexual exploitation of a child, including treatment, exploiting or overworking a child to such an extent that his health, or emotional well-being is endangered; committing acts of domestic violence in the physical presence of a child or knowing that a child is present and may see or hear an act of domestic violence.

(c) “Acknowledged father” means a man who has established a father-child relationship under the Voluntary Acknowledgment of Paternity section of this chapter.

(d) “Adjudicated father” means a man who has been adjudicated by a court of competent jurisdiction to be the father of a child.

(e) “Adjudicatory hearing” means a hearing to determine the validity of the allegations in the petition filed under this chapter.

(f) “Adoption”:

- (1) “Closed Adoption” means a person assumes the parenting of a child, from that child's biological or legal parent or parents, and, in so doing, permanently transfers all rights and responsibilities, from the biological parent or parents. It is intended to sever all ties between the child and his/her biological family.
- (2) “Customary Adoption” means a traditional tribal practice recognized by the community and tribe which gives a child a permanent parent-child relationship with someone other than the child's birth parent(s).
- (3) “Open Adoption” means an adoption which is intended not to permanently deprive the child of connections to, or knowledge of, his or her natural family.

(g) “Adult” means a person eighteen (18) years of age or older, or otherwise emancipated by order of a court of competent jurisdiction.

(h) “Case Plan” means a plan developed by the social services worker, the child(ren) and family to remedy the problem.

(i) “Child” means a person who is less than eighteen (18) years old.

For the purposes of the title IV-E foster care, adoption assistance, and guardianship

assistance programs under section 472 of the Social Security Act, the term ‘child’ means:

- (1) an individual who has not attained 18 years of age; or
- (2) an individual who:
 - (A) is in foster care under the responsibility of the Nez Perce Tribe Social Services Department;
 - (B) has attained 18 years of age; and
 - (C) meets any of the following conditions:
 - (i) is completing secondary education or a program leading to an equivalent credential;
 - (ii) is enrolled in an institution which provides post-secondary or vocational education;
 - (iii) is participating in a program or activity designed to promote, or remove barriers to, employment;
 - (iv) is employed for at least 80 hours per month; or
 - (v) is incapable of doing any of the above described activities due to a medical condition, which incapability is supported by regularly updated information in the case plan of the child.

(j) “Child care institution” means a private child care institution, or a public child care institution which accommodates no more than 25 children, and is licensed by the State/Tribe in which it is situated or has been approved by the agency of such State or tribal licensing authority (with respect to child care institutions on or near Indian reservations) responsible for licensing or approval of institutions of this type as meeting the standards established for such licensing except, in the case of a child who has attained 18 years of age, the term includes a supervised setting in which the individual is living independently.

This definition does not include detention facilities, forestry camps, training schools, or any other facility operated primarily for the detention of children who are determined to be delinquent.

(k) “Child Protection Core Team” means a core team consisting of service providers from various agencies established to involve and coordinate child welfare and protection services for children.

(l) “Commence” means to file the initial pleading seeking an adjudication of parentage in the Nez Perce Tribal Court.

(m) “CSEP” means the Nez Perce Tribe Child Support Enforcement Program.

(n) “Custodian” means a person, other than a parent or guardian, to whom custody of the child has been given.

- (o) “Date child considered to have entered foster care” is the earlier of:
- (1) the date of the first judicial finding that the child has been subjected to child abuse or neglect; or
 - (2) the date that is 60 days after the date on which the child is removed from the home.
- (p) “Department” means the Nez Perce Tribe Social Services Department.
- (q) “Determination of parentage” means the establishment of the parent-child relationship by the signing of a valid acknowledgment of paternity under this chapter or by adjudication by the court.
- (r) “Domicile” means a person's residence in which they intend to remain indefinitely; a person's true, fixed, principal, and permanent home, to which that person intends to return and remain even though currently residing elsewhere.
- (s) “Emergency foster home” means a foster home which has been licensed to accept emergency placements of children at any hour of the day or night.
- (t) “Extended family” means a person who has reached the age of eighteen (18) years and who is the minor's grandparent, aunt or uncle, brother or sister, brother-in-law or sister-in-law, niece or nephew, first or second cousin, stepparent or is considered to be extended family under the laws and custom of the Nez Perce Tribe.
- (u) “Foster home” means a home which has been licensed under this chapter.
- (v) “Foster family home” means, for the purpose of title IV-E eligibility, the home of an individual or family licensed or approved as meeting the standards established by the State/Tribal licensing or approval authority(ies) (or with respect to foster family homes on or near Indian reservations, by the tribal licensing or approval authority(ies)), that provides 24-hour out-of-home care for children. The term may include group homes, agency-operated boarding homes or other facilities licensed or approved for the purpose of providing foster care by the State/Tribal agency responsible for approval or licensing of such facilities. Foster family homes that are approved must be held to the same standards as foster family homes that are licensed. Anything less than full licensure or approval is insufficient for meeting title IV-E eligibility requirements.
- (w) “Genetic testing” means an analysis of genetic markers to exclude or identify a man as the father or a woman as the mother of a child. The term includes an analysis of one (1) or a combination of the following:
- (1) Deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA); and
 - (2) Blood-group antigens, red-cell antigens, human-leukocyte antigens, serum enzymes, serum proteins or red-cell enzymes.

(x) “Guardian” means a person assigned as “Guardian” by a court of law, other than a parent, foster parent, or custodian having the duty and authority to provide care and control of a child.

(y) “Guardian Ad Litem” means a person appointed by the Court to represent the child's interests before the Court.

(z) “Incompetent” means a lack of ability, legal qualification or fitness to care for one’s child.

(aa) “Indian” means an individual enrolled member of a federally recognized tribe.

(bb) “Male Donor” is a male who donated sperm under the supervision of a doctor at a sperm bank or has been legally exempted from the liability of paternity.

(cc) “Man” means a male individual of any age.

(dd) “Minor” means a person who is less than 18 years old and has not been emancipated by order of a court of competent jurisdiction.

(ee) “Neglect” means the failure of the parent(s), guardian or custodian to provide adequate food, clothing, shelter, medical care, education or supervision for the child's health and well-being.

(ff) “Parent” includes a natural or adoptive parent but does not include persons whose parental rights have been legally terminated, nor does it include the unwed father whose paternity has not been acknowledged or established.

(gg) “Parent-child relationship” means the legal relationship between a child and a parent of the child. The term includes the mother-child relationship and the father-child relationship.

(hh) “Paternity index” means the likelihood of paternity calculated by computing the ratio between:

- (1) The likelihood that the tested man is the father, based on the genetic markers of the tested man, mother and child, conditioned on the hypothesis that the tested man is the father of the child; and
- (2) The likelihood that the tested man is not the father, based on the genetic markers of the tested man, mother and child, conditioned on the hypothesis that the tested man is not the father of the child and that the father is of the same ethnic or racial group as the tested man.

(ii) "Presumed father" means a person who, by operation of law under § 5-1-46 (Presumption of Paternity section) is recognized as the father of a child until that status is rebutted or confirmed in a judicial proceeding.

(jj) “Probability of paternity” means the measure, for the ethnic or racial group to which the alleged father belongs, of the probability that the man in question is the father of the

child, compared with a random, unrelated man of the same ethnic or racial group, expressed as a percentage incorporating the paternity index and a prior probability.

(kk) “Reasonable Efforts” are efforts made to preserve and reunify families prior to the placement of a child in foster care, to prevent or eliminate the need for removing the child from his or her home, and to make it possible for a child to return safely to his or her home.

(ll) “Record” means information that is inscribed on a tangible medium or that is stored in an electronic or other medium and is retrievable in perceivable form.

(mm) “Signatory” means an individual who authenticates a record and is bound by its terms.

(nn) “State” means a state of the United States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin Islands or any territory or insular possession subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.

(oo) “Support” means any means of living including housing, food, clothing, health, medical needs, proper recreation, transportation expenses and others.

§5-1-3 Transfer of Jurisdiction

(a) The Court may transfer any juvenile proceedings before it to an appropriate state court or another tribal court where the state or the other tribe has a significant interest in the child and the transfer would be in the best interest of the child.

(b) The Court may accept or decline transfers of minor in need of care cases from other federal, state or tribal courts.

§5-1-4 Agent for Service of ICWA Notices

The Nez Perce Tribal agent for service of notice of state court child custody proceedings, as defined by the Indian Child Welfare Act, shall be the child welfare program or its designees.

§5-1-5 Comity

State court orders and those issued by other tribal courts involving children over whom the Court could take jurisdiction may be recognized by the Court only after a full independent review of such state or tribal proceeding has been determined:

- (a) the Court had jurisdiction over the child;
- (b) the Court had subject matter jurisdiction to enter the order;
- (c) where applicable, the provisions of the Indian Child Welfare Act, 25 U.S.C. 1901, *et seq.* were properly followed;
- (d) due process was provided to all interested persons participating in the proceedings; and

(e) the proceedings do not violate the public policies, or common law of the Nez Perce Tribe.

§5-1-6 Child Protection Core Team

(a) The purpose of the child protection core team (“core team”) shall be to coordinate the resources and services of social services, juvenile and other experts in the prevention of abuse or neglect of Indian children. The core team shall be advisory in nature. Confidentiality shall be maintained by all team members at all times.

(b) The core team shall:

- (1) review and monitor all child abuse and neglect reports referred to the Department, within the last 30 days, to ensure that adequate preventive, protective, and corrective services are provided, and the best interests of the child are being met;
- (2) identify available community resources, programs and services for the prevention of child abuse and neglect;
- (3) provide a forum for consideration of and recommendations on care, treatment, placement and disposition to appropriate staff or the Tribal Court;
- (4) promote cooperation, communication, and consistency among agencies;
- (5) develop procedures to provide effective and efficient preventive, protective, and corrective child abuse and neglect services; and
- (6) assist in the development and implementation of plans to promote the long-term well-being of children and their families.

(c) The core team shall meet as often as necessary and at least one time each month. The child caseworker shall be responsible for the coordination of core team meetings including but not limited to:

- (1) scheduling;
- (2) establishing the agenda with the participation of the other team members;
- (3) oversight of meetings and recording of the minutes of meetings; and
- (4) negotiating a memorandum of understanding with the appropriate federal and state agencies addressing participation, procedures, the purpose and function of the team and rules of order.

§5-1-7 Minors in Need of Care Records

(a) A record of all hearings under this chapter shall be made and preserved. Law enforcement records and files concerning a child shall be kept separate from the records and files

of adults. All records including law enforcement and social service reports shall be confidential and shall not be open to inspection to any person but the following:

- (1) the child;
- (2) the child's parent(s), guardian or custodian;
- (3) the prospective adoptive parent(s);
- (4) the child's counsel or guardian ad litem;
- (5) the Court, law enforcement and social service personnel directly involved in the handling of the case; or
- (6) any other person by order of the Court, upon a showing of extraordinary need.

(b) Records or statistical information may be released for the purpose of legitimate research or study upon order of the Court as long as such information does not identify or tend to reveal the identity of any individual upon which it is based.

(c) Safeguarding Information Requirements of Social Security Act:

The Department has safeguards restricting use of or disclosure of information concerning individuals assisted under this plan except for purposes directly connected with:

- (1) the administration of the title IV-E plan or any of the plans or programs under Parts A, B or D of title IV or under titles I, V, X, XIV, XIX or XX, or the supplemental security income program under title XVI;
- (2) any investigation, prosecution, or criminal or civil proceeding conducted in connection with the administration of any such plan or program;
- (3) the administration of any other Federal or federally assisted program which provides assistance (in-cash or in-kind) or services directly to individuals on the basis of need;
- (4) any audit or similar activity conducted in connection with the administration of any such plan or program by any governmental agency authorized by law to conduct such audit or activity; and
- (5) the disclosure of information pursuant to appropriate authorities with respect to known or suspected child abuse or neglect pursuant to §5-1-9.
- (6) the safeguards provided will prohibit disclosure to:
 - (A) any individuals or entities not included in §5-1-7(a) above; and
 - (B) any committee or legislative body, other than governmental audits (see (4) above), of any information which identifies by name or

address any applicant for or recipient of assistance under title IV-E of the Act.

(d) The Department shall have in place safeguards to prevent the unauthorized disclosure of information in any child abuse and neglect registry maintained by the Department, and to prevent any such information obtained pursuant to section 471(a)(20)(B) from being used for a purpose other than the conducting of background checks in foster and adoptive placement cases.

(e) In the use of child welfare records in court proceedings, section 471(a)(8) of the Act shall not be construed to limit the flexibility of the court in determining policies relating to public access to court proceedings to determine child abuse and neglect or other court hearings held pursuant to title IV-B or title IV-E of the Act, except that such policies shall, at a minimum, ensure the safety and well-being of the child, parents, and family.

§5-1-8 Notice

For purposes of this chapter, those persons entitled to be notified of minor in need of care proceedings, shall include the parent(s), guardian or custodian of the child involved. Notification shall be conducted as provided by the Rules of Civil Procedures.

The Tribe provides the foster parent(s) of a child and any pre-adoptive parent or relative providing care for the child with timely notice of and a right to be heard in any proceeding to be held with respect to the child during the time the child is in the care of such foster parent, pre-adoptive parent, or relative caregiver. Notice of and a right to be heard does not require the Tribe to make the caregiver a party to the proceeding.

CHILD ABUSE REPORTS/INVESTIGATION/REMOVAL

§5-1-9 Duty to Report Child Abuse and Neglect

(a) Any person who has reasonable cause to believe that a child has been abused, neglected or abandoned shall immediately report the abuse, neglect or abandonment to the Indian child welfare worker and/or tribal police.

(b) Any physician, nurse, dentist, optometrist, or any other medical or mental health professional; school principal, school teacher, or other school official; social worker; child day care center worker or other child care staff including foster parents, residential care or institutional personnel; counselor; peace officer or other law enforcement official; judge, attorney, court counselor, Clerk of the Court, or other judicial system official who has a reasonable suspicion that a child has been abused, neglected or abandoned shall immediately make an oral report of the abuse, neglect or abandonment to the Indian child welfare worker and/or tribal police followed by a written report within five (5) business days.

(c) The following information, if known, shall be included in a written report required by this section:

- (1) names, addresses, and tribal affiliation of the child and his parent(s), guardian, or custodian;

- (2) the child's date of birth;
- (3) the nature and content of the child's abuse or neglect;
- (4) previous abuse or neglect of the child or his siblings, if known;
- (5) the name, age, and address of the person alleged to be responsible for the child's abuse or neglect, if known;
- (6) the name and address of the person making the report; and
- (7) the date and time of oral report.

(d) Any person mandated to report child abuse or neglect under this section who knowingly fails to do so or willfully prevents someone else from doing so shall be subject to a civil cause of action. All persons or agencies who report, in good faith, known or suspected instances of abuse or neglect shall be immune from civil liability and criminal prosecution related to such reporting.

§5-1-10 Investigation and Removal

(a) In non-emergency situations the Department case worker shall investigate reports of child abuse, neglect or abandonment within three (3) business days of receiving a report. The tribal police or case worker may remove a child provided that:

- (1) a court order is obtained; and
- (2) the person removing the child ensures the safety and well-being of the child.

(b) In the case of an emergency, the tribal police shall immediately investigate any report of child abuse, neglect or abandonment. A tribal police officer may immediately remove a child if the officer reasonably believes:

- (1) It would be contrary to the welfare of the child to remain in the home; or
- (2) the parent(s), guardian or custodian is absent, and it appears, from the circumstances, that the child is unable to provide for his own basic necessities of life, and that no satisfactory arrangements have been made by the parent(s), guardian or custodian to provide for such necessities.

(c) Upon removal of a minor child from their home by the tribal police, the officer will immediately place the child with a caseworker from the Department or the Department of Health and Welfare.

(d) For the purposes of meeting the requirements of section 472(a)(2)(A)(1) of the Social Security Act a removal from the home must occur pursuant to:

- (1) a voluntary placement agreement entered into by a parent or relative which leads to removal of the child from the home; or

- (2) a judicial order for a removal of the child from a parent or specified relative.

§5-1-11 Voluntary Placement Agreements

The Department shall have a process for Voluntary Placement Agreements under the title IV-E Plan. Parent(s) or legal guardian(s) may request voluntary placement of a minor child in out of home care under the placement and care supervision of the Department.

(a) Foster care maintenance payments are made in the voluntary placement of a child out of the home by or with the participation of the Department only if:

- (1) the assistance of the Department has been requested by the child's parent(s) or legal guardian(s); and
- (2) there is a written voluntary placement agreement, binding on all parties to the agreement, which specifies at a minimum the legal status of the child and the rights and obligations of the parents or guardians, the child and the Department while the child is in placement.

(b) If a voluntary placement agreement is entered into, such agreement shall be valid and binding upon signature of the case worker and the parent(s).

(c) Federal financial participation may be claimed only for voluntary foster care maintenance expenditures made within the first 180 days of the child's placement in foster care unless there has been a judicial determination by a court of competent jurisdiction, within the first 180 days of the date of such placement, to the effect that the continued voluntary placement is in the best interests of the child.

(d) The Department shall establish a uniform procedure or system, consistent with Tribal law, for revocation by the parent(s) of a voluntary placement agreement and return of the child.

§5-1-12 Notice of Removal

Within twenty-four (24) hours of removing a child, the person responsible for such removal shall make all reasonable attempts to notify the parent(s), guardian or custodian of the removal and the reason therefor.

§5-1-13 Placement Considerations and Orders of Preference

The Department shall have placement and care responsibility for children ordered removed from their home by the Tribal Court (or another court of competent jurisdiction).

(a) The Department shall place the child in the least restrictive setting which most approximates a family, and in which his special needs, if any, are met. In addition, the placement of a child shall be conducted with the best interest of the child in mind including the consideration of:

- (1) the wishes of the child and/or the child's parent(s);
- (2) the child's adjustment to a new home, school or community;
- (3) the mental and physical health of the child; and
- (4) the need to promote continuity and stability in the life of the child.

(b) Kinship Care

The Department shall consider giving preference to an adult relative over a non-related caregiver when determining a placement for a child, provided that the relative caregiver meets all relevant Tribal child protection standards.

(c) Sibling Placement

The Department shall make reasonable efforts to:

- (1) place siblings removed from their home in the same foster care, kinship guardianship, or adoptive placement, unless the Department documents that such a joint placement would be contrary to the safety or well-being of any of the siblings; and
- (2) in the case of siblings removed from their home who are not so jointly placed, to provide for frequent visitation or other ongoing interaction between the siblings, unless the Department documents that frequent visitation or other ongoing interaction would be contrary to the safety or well-being of any of the siblings.

(d) A child alleged to be neglected or abused shall not be detained in a jail or other facility intended or used for the incarceration of adults charged with criminal offenses or for the detention of children alleged to be juvenile delinquents.

(e) No child shall remain in temporary custody for a period exceeding three (3) business days, unless a minor in need of care petition is filed.

(f) Removal of Barriers to Interracial Placement.

This section shall not apply to any preferences applied based on an individual's political status as an Indian enrolled in a federally recognized Tribe.

- (1) A State/Tribal agency or any other entity in the State/Tribe that receives funds from the Federal Government and is involved in adoption or foster care placements may not:
 - (A) deny to any person the opportunity to become an adoptive or foster parent, on the basis of race, color, or national origin of the person, or of the child involved;

- (B) delay or deny the placement of a child for adoption or into foster care, on the basis of race, color, or national origin of the adoptive or foster parent or the child involved; or
- (C) maintain any statute, regulation, policy, procedure or practice that, on its face, is a violation as defined in sections 471(a)(18)(A) and (B) of the Act.

MINOR IN NEED OF CARE PROCEEDINGS

§5-1-14 Proceedings in General

In addition to the other provisions of this chapter, in any juvenile proceedings:

- (a) the Court shall advise the party(s) of the reason for the proceedings;
- (b) parties may present evidence relating to the situation as authorized by the Court;
- (c) evidence shall be admitted in accordance with the Rules of Evidence;
- (d) the general public shall be excluded from the proceedings and the Court shall be authorized to further limit hearing attendance to only the parties, their counsel and witnesses; and
- (e) the Court shall specify in writing the facts, grounds, and, if applicable, code sections upon which it relied in issuing its order.

§5-1-15 Filing Minor in Need of Care Petition

(a) After reviewing the facts and evidence presented the Nez Perce Tribal Prosecutor (“Prosecutor”) shall be authorized to file a minor in need of care petition with the Court on behalf of the Tribe and in the best interests of the child. If a child has been removed from the home, then the petition shall be filed no later than 12:00 (noon) of the second business day following the removal.

- (b) The minor in need of care petition shall set forth the following with specificity:
 - (1) the basis for the Court's jurisdiction;
 - (2) the name, birth date, sex, residence and tribal affiliation of the child;
 - (3) the specific allegations of abuse, neglect or abandonment;
 - (4) a plain and concise statement of the facts upon which the allegations of abuse, neglect or abandonment are based, including the date, time and location at which the alleged facts occurred;
 - (5) the names, residences and tribal affiliation of the child's parent(s), guardians or custodians, if known;

- (6) Whether or not there exists a legal document including, but not limited to, a divorce decree, stipulation or parenting agreement controlling the custodial status of the children described in this section;
- (7) The petition shall state with specificity whether a parent with joint legal custody or a noncustodial parent has been notified of placement;
- (8) If the child has been or will be removed from the home, the petition shall state that:
 - (A) Remaining in the home was contrary to the welfare of the child;
 - (B) Vesting legal custody of the child in the Department or other authorized agency is in the best interests of the child; and
 - (C) Reasonable efforts have been made prior to the placement of the child in care to prevent the removal of the child from his home or, if such efforts were not provided, that reasonable efforts to prevent placement were not required as the parent subjected the child to aggravated circumstances or the removal was an emergency removal.
- (9) if the child is placed outside of the home, where the child is placed, the facts necessitating the placement and the date and time of the placement;
- (10) When any of the facts required by this section are not known the petition shall so state. The petition may be based upon information and belief but in such case the petition shall state the core basis of such information and belief.

(c) The Prosecutor may omit any petition information otherwise required by this section if he has reason to believe that such information will threaten the health or safety of the child involved and he submits a written explanation to the Court.

§5-1-16 Notice of Removal

Within twelve (12) hours of the filing of a minor in need of care petition involving a child who has been removed from the home, the Tribal Court shall make all reasonable efforts to notify the parent(s), guardian or custodian of such filing.

§5-1-17 Shelter Care Hearing

When a child is taken into custody or removal is sought pursuant to the emergency provisions of this chapter, a hearing to determine whether the child shall be held according to the provisions of this section:

- (a) A shelter care hearing shall be held before the end of the second business day following the filing of the minor in need of care petition in order to determine whether:
 - (1) the best interest of the child requires further action from the Court; and

(2) the Tribal Court has jurisdiction over the case.

(b) The Parent(s), guardian or custodian of the child shall be given notice of the shelter care hearing; such notice shall include the time, place and purpose of the hearing;

(c) All parties shall be entitled to advance copies of court documents, including petitions and reports, unless otherwise ordered by the Court.

(d) During the hearing the Court shall advise all parties that they have a right to:

(1) be represented by an attorney at their own expense in all proceedings under this chapter;

(2) introduce evidence;

(3) be heard on their own behalf;

(4) examine witnesses; and

(5) be informed of possible consequences if the allegations of the petition are found to be true.

(e) If continued court intervention is determined to be necessary, the Court shall set forth in a written order determination that:

(1) Remaining in the home would be contrary to the welfare of the child; and

(2) the Department made reasonable efforts to prevent the removal of the child.

(3) Protection and custody of the child shall be with the Department.

(f) Possible outcomes of the shelter care hearing may include:

(1) dismissal of the petition and the return of the child to the home of the parent(s), guardian or custodian;

(2) granting of the petition and the return of the child to the home of the parent(s), guardian or custodian under the placement and care of the Department and the supervision of the Court;

(3) continue the child in out-of-home placement; or

(4) stipulation by the parent(s) that the child is in need of care and to voluntary placement to the placement and care of the Department.

(g) If the minor in need of care petition is not dismissed or is stipulated to by the parent(s), and the child continues in out-of-home placement, the child shall be placed in the least restrictive setting which most approximates a family and in which his special needs, if any, may be met. In any out of home placement, preference shall be given, in the absence of good cause to the contrary, to a placement with:

- (1) a fit and willing member of the child's or parents' extended family who is licensed by the Department or the State of Idaho;
- (2) the licensed foster home of an Indian family of the same tribe as the child;
- (3) the licensed foster home of an Indian family including that of a different tribe;
- (4) the licensed foster home of any other family which can provide a suitable home for the child; or
- (5) an institution for children approved by the tribe or operated by a tribe or Indian organization which has a program suitable to meet the child's needs.

(h) If the minor in need of care petition is not dismissed or stipulated to at the shelter care hearing or within 30 days thereafter, the Court will set a date for an adjudicatory hearing. Such date will be no later than 60 days after the filing of the petition or the date of the child's removal, whichever occurred first.

§5-1-18 Adjudicatory Hearing

When a petition has been filed, or when the Court has ordered the temporary custody of a child after a shelter care hearing, the Court shall set an adjudicatory hearing to be held within 60 days from the date the petition was filed or the date of the child's removal, whichever occurred first.

(a) During an Adjudicatory Hearing on a minor in need of care petition:

- (1) the burden of proof lies with the Tribe to establish by clear and convincing evidence that the allegations raised in the minor in need of care petition are true and that the best interests of the child will be served by continued court jurisdiction.

(b) if the Court determines that it is in the best interests of the child and does not violate the rights of any party it may allow the child to testify by means of a videotape deposition, closed circuit television or other appropriate method;

(c) Following the Adjudicatory Hearing, the Court will either find the minor in need of care or dismiss the petition, unless the hearing is continued to a date certain to allow for the presentation of further evidence. If the Court finds the minor in need of care, it may:

- (1) find out of home placement unnecessary but continue court intervention and supervision as appropriate;
- (2) provided that remaining in the home would be contrary to the welfare of the child, order that the child remain out of the home absent a specific court order;

- (3) find out-of-home placement necessary, but that with the accomplishment of specified actions by the parent(s), guardian or custodian, order a subsequent review hearing to determine if the child should be returned to his home; or
- (4) issue any other order the Court deems appropriate including, but not limited to the parent(s)/guardian/custodian's responsibility for child support and/or drug/alcohol/psychological treatment costs.

(d) When a child is removed from his/her home, the judicial determination, as to whether reasonable efforts were made or were not required to prevent the removal, shall be made no later than 60 days from the date the child is removed from the home.

- (1) If the determination concerning reasonable efforts to prevent the removal is not made as specified above, the child is not eligible under the title IV-E foster care maintenance payments program for the duration of that stay in foster care.
- (2) In any case in which the Court determines that a child may be returned home either immediately or sometime in the future, it will specify appropriate actions, and the time frames for such actions, that the parent(s), guardians, or custodians must accomplish before the child is returned. The order will also specify the responsibilities of any support or personnel to be involved.

§5-1-19 Default Judgment

If the parent(s), guardian or custodian fail to appear for the adjudicatory hearing, the Court may find such party in default, and enter an appropriate order. Prior to finding a party in default, the Court must be satisfied that reasonable steps have been taken to notify such party of the hearing.

§5-1-20 Aggravated Circumstances

Reasonable efforts are not required to prevent a child's removal from home or to reunify the child and family if the Department obtains a judicial determination that such efforts are not required because:

(a) a court of competent jurisdiction shall determine that the parent has subjected the child to aggravated circumstances (as defined in law, which definition may include but need not be limited to abandonment, torture, chronic abuse, and sexual abuse, exclusion or removal).

(b) a court of competent jurisdiction has determined that the parent has been convicted of:

- (1) murder (which would have been an offense under section 1111(a) of title 18, United States Code, if the offense had occurred in the special maritime or territorial jurisdiction of the United States) of another child of the parent;

- (2) voluntary manslaughter (which would have been an offense under section 1112(a) of title 18, United States Code, if the offense had occurred in the special maritime or territorial jurisdiction of the United States) of another child of the parent;
- (3) aiding or abetting, attempting, conspiring, or soliciting to commit such a murder or such a voluntary manslaughter; or
- (4) a sexual assault or a felony assault that results in serious bodily injury to the child or another child of the parent.

(c) the parental rights of the parent with respect to a sibling have been terminated involuntarily.

§5-1-21 Review Hearings

(a) In the event a minor is found to be in need of care, the Court shall hold a review hearing within six months of Adjudicatory Hearing to determine if continued court intervention and supervision is necessary. As long as court intervention continues, the Court shall hold a review hearing every six months to:

- (1) determine the safety of the child and whether placing the child in the home would be contrary to the child's welfare;
- (2) determine the continuing need for and appropriateness of the placement;
- (3) determine the extent of compliance with the case plan;
- (4) determine the extent of progress made toward alleviating or mitigating the causes necessitating the placement; and
- (5) project a likely date by which the child may be returned and safely maintained at home or placed for adoption or legal guardianship.

(b) Grounds for Continuing Removal

Sufficient grounds for continuing removal from the home of a parent(s), guardian or custodian exists if there is a continued risk of harm because:

- (1) a child has no parent(s), guardian or custodian available, willing and capable to care for him;
- (2) the child, if returned to the home, would be likely to suffer a physical injury inflicted upon him by other than accidental means, which causes or creates a substantial risk of death, disfigurement or impairment of bodily functions;
- (3) the child, if returned to the home, would likely not be provided with adequate food, clothing, shelter, medical care, education or supervision by his parent(s), guardian or custodian;

- (4) The child, if returned to the home, would be sexually abused, molested or exploited;
- (5) the child, if returned to the home, would be likely to commit delinquent acts as a result of parental or caretaker pressure, guidance or approval;
- (6) the child, if returned to the home, would likely be emotionally abused or neglected; or
- (7) the child, if returned to the home would likely witness or be aware of continuing acts of domestic violence in the home.

(c) If continued court intervention is determined to be necessary, the Court shall set forth in a written order the Court's determination that:

- (1) remaining in the home would be contrary to the welfare of the child;
- (2) the continuing need for and appropriateness of the placement;
- (3) the extent of compliance with the case plan;
- (4) the extent of progress made toward alleviating or mitigating the causes necessitating the placement;
- (5) project a likely date by which the child may be returned and safely maintained at home, or placed for adoption or legal guardianship;
- (6) a determination that reasonable efforts have been made to reunite the family, but the parents, custodians, or guardians have not made sufficient progress for returning the child to the home; and
- (7) if applicable, the plan for appropriate placement, treatment, counseling or other requirements for the next review period.

§5-1-22 Permanency Hearing

(a) The Court holds permanency hearings for all children under the responsibility for placement and care of the Department.

(b) The permanency hearing takes place within 12 months of the date the child is considered to have entered foster care; and not less frequently than every 12 months thereafter during the continuation of foster care.

(c) When a court determines that reasonable efforts to return the child home are not required, a permanency hearing is held within 30 days of that determination, unless the requirements of the permanency hearing are fulfilled at the hearing in which the court determines that reasonable efforts to reunify the child and family are not required.

(d) For the purposes of this requirement, a permanency hearing shall determine:

- (1) the permanency plan for the child that includes whether, and if applicable when, the child will be returned to the parent, or placed for adoption and the Department will file a petition for termination of parental rights, or referred to legal guardianship, or (in cases where the Department has documented to the court a compelling reason for determining that it would not be in the best interest of the child to return home, be referred for termination of parental rights, or be placed for adoption, with a fit and willing relative, or with a legal guardian) placed under the care and protection of the Department in another planned permanent living arrangement;
- (2) in the case of a child who will not be returned to the parent, the hearing shall consider all placement options including out of service areas;
- (3) in the case of a child placed out of the Department service area in which the home of the parent(s) of the child is located, the hearing shall determine whether the out-of- service area placement continues to be appropriate and in the best interests of the child;
- (4) in the case of a child who has attained age 16, the services needed to assist the child to make the transition from foster care to independent living; and
- (5) in any permanency hearing held with respect to the child, including any hearing regarding the transition of the child from foster care to independent living, procedural safeguards shall be applied to assure the court conducting the hearing consults, in an age-appropriate manner, with the child regarding the proposed permanency or transition plan for the child.

(e) Parents should be notified when the Department removes the child from the home of his/her parents, changes the child's placement, or makes any determination affecting visitation privileges of parents.

(f) The Department may seek the services of the Federal Parent Locator Service to search for absent parents at any point in order to facilitate a permanency plan.

(g) For purposes of title IV-E, if such a judicial determination regarding reasonable efforts to finalize a permanency plan is not made, the child becomes ineligible under title IV-E from the end of the 12th month following the date the child is considered to have entered foster care or the end of the 12th month following the month in which the most recent judicial determination of reasonable efforts to finalize a permanency plan was made, and remains ineligible until such a judicial determination is made.

(h) Concurrent planning.

- (1) Reasonable efforts to finalize an alternate permanency plan may be made concurrently with reasonable efforts to reunify the child and family.

- (2) Reasonable efforts to place a child for adoption or with a legal guardian, including identifying appropriate in-service area and out-of-service area placements, may be made concurrently with reasonable efforts to reunify the child and family.

§5-1-23 Documentation of Judicial Determinations

The judicial determinations regarding the welfare, reasonable efforts to prevent removal, and reasonable efforts to finalize the permanency plan, including judicial determinations that reasonable efforts are not required, must be explicitly documented in the court order.

(a) If the “reasonable efforts” and “contrary to the welfare” judicial determinations are not included as required in the court orders, a transcript of the court proceedings is the only other documentation accepted to verify that these required determinations have been made.

(b) Neither affidavits nor nunc pro tunc orders will be accepted as verification documentation in support of reasonable efforts and contrary to the welfare judicial determinations.

(c) Court orders must be based on a judicial determination that remaining in the home would be contrary to the child's welfare and/or that removal can only be ordered after reasonable efforts have been made.

(d) Trial Home Visits – If a trial home visit extends beyond six months and has not been authorized by the Court or exceeds the time period the Court has deemed appropriate, and the child is subsequently returned to foster care, that placement must then be considered a new placement and title IV-E eligibility must be newly established. Under these circumstances, the judicial determinations regarding “contrary to the welfare” and “reasonable efforts to prevent removal” are required.

FOSTER HOMES

§5-1-24 Foster Homes in General

If a child cannot be returned home, the Court shall use the preferences in placing the child subject to the requirements and restrictions of § 5-1-13(e).

§5-1-25 Foster Home Licensing Procedures

(a) The Department is the designated responsible agency for licensing and monitoring foster family homes and child care institutions (group homes). The Department is responsible for establishing and maintaining the Foster Home Licensing Manual, in compliance with model federal licensing standards for foster family homes and child care institutions. Any deviation from these standards may be made only on a case-by-case basis for non-safety standards (as determined by the Tribe) and an explanation of such deviation must be included in the record.

(b) The Department annually reviews:

- (1) the amount of the payment made for foster care maintenance and adoption assistance to assure their continued appropriateness; and

- (2) the licensing or approval standards for child care institutions and foster family homes.

(c) The department shall accept applications for foster homes either on or off the Nez Perce Reservation. The case worker shall make or cause to be made a complete investigation and determine, within 90 days of receiving the application, whether to issue a license to the foster home authorizing it to accept minors in need of care. In addition, the case worker may, upon twenty-four (24) hours' notice, inspect a licensed foster home at any time. The case worker may examine not only the potential applicants, but also any other person who is familiar with the applicants and is familiar with the type of care they provide to children in their care, if any. In order to obtain and retain a license, a foster home must meet the following conditions:

- (1) the foster parent(s) must maintain the child's mental and physical health and the foster home must be constructed, arranged and maintained to this end;
 - (2) members of the household must be in such physical and mental health so as not to adversely affect either the health of the child or the quality of his care;
 - (3) a foster home shall not be licensed whenever any member of the household is on parole or probation or under house arrest;
 - (4) Safety and Criminal Background Check Requirements; and
- (d) Safety requirements for foster care, and adoptive home providers.
- (1) The Department shall provide procedures for criminal records checks (including finger-print-based checks of national crime information databases (as defined in section 534(e)(3)(a) of Title 28, United States Code) for any prospective foster and adoptive parent, and for every adult residing in the home, before the parent may be finally approved for placement of a child regardless of whether foster care maintenance payments or adoption assistance payments are to be made on behalf of the child.
 - (2) The Department does not approve or license any prospective foster or adoptive parent, nor does the Department claim Federal Financial Participation (FFP) for any foster care maintenance or adoption assistance payment made on behalf of a child placed in a foster home operated under the auspices of a child placing agency or on behalf of a child placed in an adoptive home through a private adoption agency, if the Department finds that, in any case involving a child on whose behalf such payments are to be made in which a criminal records check conducted in accordance with paragraph (d)(1) of this section, a court of competent jurisdiction has determined that the prospective foster or adoptive parent has been convicted of a felony involving:
 - (A) child abuse or neglect;

- (B) spousal abuse;
 - (C) a crime against a child or children (including child pornography);
or
 - (D) a crime involving violence, including rape, sexual assault, or
homicide, but not including physical assault or battery.
- (3) The Department does not approve or license any prospective foster or adoptive parent, nor claim FFP for any foster care maintenance or adoption assistance payment made on behalf of a child placed in a foster family home operated under the auspices of a child placing agency or on behalf of a child placed in an adoptive home through a private adoption agency, if the Department finds, in any case involving a child on whose behalf such payments are to be made in which a criminal records check conducted in accordance with paragraph (d)(1) of this section, that a court of competent jurisdiction has determined that the prospective foster or adoptive parent has, within the last five years, been convicted of a felony involving:
- (A) physical assault;
 - (B) battery; or
 - (C) a drug-related offense.
- (4) In order for a child to be eligible for title IV-E funding, the licensing file for a child care institution must contain documentation which verifies that safety considerations with respect to the staff of the institution have been addressed.
- (5) The Department shall check any child abuse and neglect registry for information on any prospective foster or adoptive parent and on any other adult living in the home of such a prospective parent for such information, before the prospective foster or adoptive parent may be finally approved for placement of a child, regardless of whether foster care maintenance payments or adoption assistance payments are to be made on behalf of the child:
- (A) the Department shall check any child abuse and neglect registry it maintains for such information;
 - (B) the Department shall request any other State/Tribe in which any such prospective parent or other adult has resided in the preceding five years, to check any child abuse and neglect registry maintained by such other State or Tribe for such information; and
 - (C) the Department shall comply with any such request to check its child abuse and neglect registry that is received from another State or Tribe.

- (6) the foster parent(s) must have an income sufficient to care for all individuals in the foster home. The case worker may take into account any foster care maintenance payment when determining the financial ability of the foster care parent(s).
- (7) the foster parent(s) shall not subject the child to verbal abuse, derogatory remarks or threats to expel the child from the foster home. No child shall be deprived of meals, mail or family visits as a method of discipline. When discipline or punishment must be administered, it shall be done with understanding and reason.
- (8) Before a child in foster care is placed with prospective foster parents, the prospective foster parents are adequately prepared with the appropriate knowledge and skills to provide for the needs of the child. As necessary, such preparation is continued after placement of the child.

(e) Any license issued shall apply only to the residence(s) where the applicant is living at the time application for a license is made but shall include a provision allowing the licensee to conduct a permanent change of residence upon inspection and approval of the new residence in accordance with this section.

(f) The foster care licensee is required to notify the case worker:

- (1) whenever a change of residence is contemplated;
- (2) within 48 hours whenever a change in the household occurs such as one of the foster care parents is convicted or accused of a major crime or if one of the foster parents moves out of the residence, or if any other person moves into the residence.

(g) Following a hearing on the record in accordance with the administrative procedures provided by this code, an order to revoke a foster home license may be issued if the home at any time does not meet the conditions listed in this section or the foster care licensee is otherwise in violation of this chapter.

(h) Fair Hearings

The Department shall have a system for granting an opportunity for a fair hearing to any individual whose claim for benefits under this plan is denied or not acted upon with reasonable promptness.

§5-1-26 Foster Home Payments

(a) Foster care maintenance payments for a child in foster care may cover the cost of (and the cost of providing) food, clothing, shelter, daily supervision, school supplies, a child's personal incidentals, liability insurance with respect to the child, and reasonable travel to the child's home for visitation with family, or other caretakers and reasonable travel for the child to remain in the school in which the child is enrolled at the time of placement. Local travel associated with providing the items listed above is also an allowable expense. In the case of child care institutions, such term must include the reasonable costs of administration and operation of

such institutions as are necessarily required to provide the items described in the preceding sentences.

(b) Foster care maintenance payments are made only on behalf of an eligible child who is:

- (1) in the foster family home of an individual, whether the payments are made to such individual or to a public or private child placement or child care; or
- (2) in a child care institution, whether the payments are made to such institution or to a public or private child placement or child care. Such payments are limited to include only those items that are included in the term "foster care maintenance payments" (defined in section 475(4) of the Act); or
- (3) a child of a minor parent in foster care. Foster care maintenance payments made on behalf of a child placed in a foster family home or child care institution, who is the parent of a son or daughter in the same home or institution, must include amounts which are necessary to cover costs incurred on behalf of the child's son or daughter. Said costs must be limited to funds expended on those items described in the definition of foster care maintenance payments.

(c) Foster Care Candidates

- (1) Administrative costs associated with an otherwise eligible child who is in an unallowable facility or an unapproved or unlicensed relative home, and who is removed in accordance with section 472(a) from the home of a relative specified in section 406(a) (as in effect on July 16, 1996), shall be considered only for expenditures:
 - (A) for a period of not more than one calendar month when a child moves from a facility not eligible for payments under this part into a foster family home or child care institution licensed or approved by the Department.

§5-1-27 Medical Needs

In case of sickness or accident to a foster child, immediate notice shall be given to the case worker. Foster parent(s) or other persons with whom a child is placed may consent to surgery or other treatment in a medical emergency unless otherwise ordered by the Court.

TERMINATION OF PARENTAL RIGHTS

§5-1-28 Termination of Parental Rights

The parent/child relationship may be terminated either voluntarily or involuntarily. No parental rights may be terminated unless a petition has first been filed, notice has been given, and a hearing held. Termination of the parent/child relationship shall be initiated by the filing of a

petition for:

(a) Involuntary Termination

(1) Shall be filed by:

- (A) the tribal prosecutor; with recommendation from the Department;
- (B) a parent or other adoption petitioner, concurrent with an adoption petition; or
- (C) a parent, in accordance with the provisions for voluntary termination of his parental rights provided by this section.

(2) A petition seeking involuntary termination of the parent/child relationship must be based on the following grounds:

- (A) the return of the child to the custody of the parent(s) is likely to result in serious physical or permanent emotional damage to the child;
- (B) the party seeking termination of the parental rights will satisfy the Court that active efforts have been made to provide remedial services and rehabilitative programs designed to prevent the breakup of the family and that these efforts have proved unsuccessful; and
- (C) such efforts are unlikely to be successful in the future.

(3) Once a petition for involuntary parental rights is filed, the petition will include notice to the Prosecutor's Office.

- (A) The Prosecutor's Office will then request child support information for the child(ren) from the Nez Perce Tribe Child Support Enforcement Program ("CSEP").
- (B) The Prosecutor's Office will represent the best interests of the child(ren)/Tribe in relation to involuntary termination of parental rights.

(b) Voluntary Termination

(1) Shall be filed by:

- (A) a parent or other adoption petitioner, concurrent with an adoption petition;

(B) a parent, in accordance with the provisions for involuntary termination of his parental rights provided by this section.

- (2) Relinquishment of parental rights by voluntary termination shall be initiated by a petition signed by the parent(s) in the presence and with approval of the Court. Relinquishment shall not be accepted or acknowledged by the Court prior to ten (10) days after birth of the child. The Court shall ensure that the parent(s) understand the consequences of the voluntary termination prior to approving it. A parent who wishes to relinquish his parental rights shall be provided an interpreter if he does not understand English.
- (3) Once a petition for voluntary parental rights is filed, the petition will include notice to the Prosecutor's Office.

(c) A petition for termination of parental rights whether voluntary or involuntary shall include to the best information and belief of the petitioner:

- (1) full name, sex, date and place of birth, residence and tribal affiliation of the child;
- (2) basis for the Court's jurisdiction;
- (3) names, addresses, tribal affiliation, and dates of birth of the child's parents;
- (4) the name and address of the person or agency having legal or temporary custody of the child;
- (5) the grounds on which the termination is sought; and
- (6) the signature of the petitioner and the date signed.

(d) When any of the facts required by this section are unknown, the petition shall so state. After a petition for the involuntary or voluntary termination of parental rights has been filed, the Court shall set the time and place for hearing.

(e) If the parental rights are terminated:

- (1) all rights, powers, privileges, immunities, duties and obligations including any rights to custody, control visitation or support existing between the child and parent shall be terminated unless otherwise directed by the Court or this section;
- (2) the parent(s) shall have no standing to appear at any future legal proceeding concerning the child;

- (3) any support obligation accrued prior to the effective date of the order terminating parental rights shall not be terminated, unless the Petitioner of the CSEP case wishes the arrears to be forgiven;
 - (4) the rights of one parent may be terminated without affecting the rights of the other parent;
 - (5) if no person having parental rights remains, the child shall be committed to the custody of the Tribal Court for the purpose of placing the child for adoption. In the absence of an adoptive home, the child may be placed in a licensed foster home, with a relative or other suitable placement. The Court shall retain jurisdiction concerning the adoption of the child, the marriage of the child, the enlistment of the child in the armed forces of the United States, and consent to such matters as might normally be required of the child's parent.
- (f) The Court in its discretion may also make the following findings:
- (1) an order that would not prevent a child from inheriting property or interest in the same manner as any other natural child from the natural parent. A natural parent may not, however, inherit from a natural child after termination;
 - (2) an order that the child shall not be disentitled to any benefit due the child from any non-parental third person, agencies, state or the United States;
 - (3) an order that any rights the child derives from the child's descent from a member of a federally recognized Indian tribe shall not be affected;

(g) If a child has not been adopted or placed as provided by this section, within six months of the termination order, the Court will hold another six-month review hearing. Such hearings will continue every six months thereafter until the child is adopted or placed.

(h) **Duty of Support:** A termination of parental rights does not terminate the duty of either parent to support the child. Upon a termination of parental rights, the biological parents shall continue to owe a duty of support for the child(ren) up until the time of adoption. Upon an adoption decree being entered by the Court, the child support obligation for said child shall terminate. A termination of a child support obligation under this section does not relieve a parent of the duty to pay any unpaid child support such as arrears, unless the Petitioner of the CSEP case wishes the arrears to be forgiven, and the court agrees.

ADOPTIONS

§5-1-29 Adoptions in General

The purpose of adoptions shall be to give the adoptee a permanent home. Adoptions may

be "open" or "closed" as ordered by the Court upon stipulation by the parties or in the best interest of the child.

§5-1-30 The Petition

(a) An adoption petition shall be filed with the juvenile court by the person proposing to adopt. A husband and wife who live together, shall file a joint petition except that a person who is already the natural or adopted parent of the proposed adoptee shall not be required to join in the petition. Only one petition shall be required for the adoption of all or any combination of siblings, provided that each sibling to be adopted is named in the petition.

(b) The petition for adoption shall include the following, to the best information and belief of the petitioner:

- (1) the full name, address, and tribal affiliation of the petitioner;
- (2) the full name, sex, residence, date and place of birth, and tribal affiliation of the proposed adoptee(s);
- (3) the name by which the proposed adoptee shall be known if the petition is granted;
- (4) the basis for the Court's jurisdiction;
- (5) if the proposed adoptee is a child, a full description and statement of value of all property owned, possessed or in which the child has an interest;
- (6) the relationship of the petitioner to the proposed adoptee;
- (7) the names and addresses of any person or whose consent to the adoption is necessary; and
- (8) the signature of the petitioner, date of signing, and notarization or witness by the Clerk of the Court.

(c) When a petition for the adoption of a child is filed, the Court shall immediately request that a case worker or Tribe approved "Qualified Expert Witness" (QEW) submit to the Court within ten business days a home study on the petitioner and report which shall contain:

- (1) the circumstance of the home and the petitioner and his ability, both physically and mentally, to assume the responsibilities of a parent of the child;
- (2) other pertinent information designed to assist the Court in determining the best placement for the child; and
- (3) whether or not the home most closely resembles that of the child's culture, identity, and where applicable, his tribal affiliation.

The Court may order additional home studies or reports as it deems necessary.

§5-1-31 Hearing

(a) An adoption hearing shall be held by the Court within 90 days of receipt of an adoption petition to determine if it is in the best interests of the child to be adopted by the petitioners. To this end, the Court shall consider the:

- (1) validity of written consent;
- (2) termination of parental rights order;
- (3) length of time of the child's wardship by the Court;
- (4) special conditions of the child;
- (5) the adoptive parents' ability to protect the health and welfare of the child;
and
- (6) required home studies or other reports.

(b) During an adoption hearing:

- (1) the petitioner and the proposed adoptee shall appear personally;
- (2) the judge shall examine all persons separately, and may:
 - (A) enter a final decree of adoption, or place the person to be adopted, if a child, in the legal custody of the petitioner for a period not to exceed six months prior to entering a final decree of adoption;
 - (B) deny the petition and make any other order it deems necessary for the care and custody of the child not inconsistent with this chapter if it determines that the adoption will not be in the child's best interest, or that all of the requirements of this section have not been met.
- (3) the proceedings for termination of the parent/child relationship and proceedings for adoption may be consolidated and determined together.

§5-1-32 Consent

(a) Written consent to an adoption which shall be orally acknowledged before the Court no earlier than ten days after the child's birth is required of:

- (1) the biological and adoptive mother;
- (2) the biological and adoptive father;
- (3) the custodian, if empowered by the Court to consent;
- (4) the Court, if the custodian is not empowered to consent.

(b) Consent of the parent to an adoption is not required if the:

- (1) parent has abandoned his child;
- (2) parent's rights have been terminated;
- (3) parent has relinquished his parental rights; or
- (4) parent has been declared incompetent.

(c) An interpreter shall be provided if the person consenting does not understand English. Oral consent of the child to be adopted shall be made either in open court, or in chambers with only the judge, any other person he deems necessary, and the child present.

(d) Without reason or the need for a hearing, consent under this section may be withdrawn in a writing notarized or witnessed by a Clerk of the Court by the person consenting at any time prior to the entry of a final decree of adoption.

§5-1-33 Decrees

(a) If the Court finds that the requirements of this section have been met and that the child's best interests will be served, it shall enter a final decree of adoption containing the following:

- (1) the adoptive parent(s) and adoptive child shall be treated under the law as if the relationship was that of a natural child and parent, except as set forth herein;
 - (A) in the case of open adoptions, the adoptive child:
 - (i) shall have an absolute right, absent a convincing and compelling reason to the contrary, to information and knowledge about his natural family and his tribal heritage;
 - (ii) members of the child's natural extended family (including parents) shall have a right of visitation subject to reasonable controls of the adoptive parents.
 - (B) in the case of closed adoptions, the adoptive child shall be denied access to identifying information and knowledge about his natural family except as agreed to by the parties or ordered by the Court.
- (2) an adopted child shall not be considered an heir of his natural parent(s) unless the decree of adoption provides for the continuation of inheritance rights. An adoptive child shall be entitled to inherit from adoptive parents, and vice versa, in the same manner as if natural parents and child.

§5-1-34 Placement Considerations and Orders of Preference

The Department considers giving preference to an adult relative over a non-related

caregiver when determining a placement for a child, provided that the relative caregiver meets all relevant State/Tribal child protection standards.

(a) Sibling Placement

The Department shall make reasonable efforts to:

- (1) place siblings removed from their home in the same foster care, kinship guardianship, or adoptive placement, unless the State documents that such a joint placement would be contrary to the safety or well-being of any of the siblings; and
- (2) in the case of siblings removed from their home who are not so jointly placed, to provide for frequent visitation or other ongoing interaction between the siblings, unless that Department documents that frequent visitation or other ongoing interaction would be contrary to the safety or well-being of any of the siblings.

(b) Customary Adoption

- (1) the child is placed in a home using a traditional tribal practice recognized by the community and tribe which gives a child a permanent parent-child relationship with someone other than the child's birth parent(s).

(c) The Court shall place an adopted child in the following order of preference subject to the requirements of subsection (d):

- (1) extended family member;
- (2) a tribal member or person eligible for tribal membership;
- (3) other Indian families; and
- (4) any person who has significant knowledge of the child's tribal affiliation and his special needs.

(d) The placement of a child shall be conducted with the best interest of the child in mind including the consideration of:

- (1) the wishes of the child and/or the child's parent(s);
- (2) the child's adjustment to a new home, school or community;
- (3) the mental and physical health of the child; and
- (4) the need to promote continuity and stability in the life of the child.

(e) Removal of Barriers to Interracial Adoption

- (1) A State/Tribal agency or any other entity in the State/Tribe that receives funds from the Federal Government and is involved in adoption or foster care placements may not:
 - (A) deny to any person the opportunity to become an adoptive or foster parent, on the basis of race, color, or national origin of the person, or of the child involved;
 - (B) delay or deny the placement of a child for adoption or into foster care, on the basis of race, color, or national origin of the adoptive or foster parent or the child involved; and
 - (C) maintain any statute, regulation, policy, procedure or practice that, on its face, is a violation as defined in sections 471(a)(18)(A) and (B) of the Act.

§5-1-35 Vacating the Decree

A decree of adoption may be vacated within two (2) years after entry upon the filing of a petition and a showing that consent making the adoption possible was obtained through fraud or duress. If the Court vacates the decree, it shall return the adopted person to the status he had prior to entry of the decree.

§5-1-36 Adoption Assistance

Adoption assistance payments may be made to adoptive parents who have entered into an adoption assistance agreement with the Department. In determining the eligibility for adoption assistance payments of a child in a legal guardianship arrangement, the placement of the child with the relative guardian involved and any kinship guardianship assistance payments made on behalf of the child shall be considered never to have been made.

Payments may be made for non-recurring adoption expenses incurred by or on behalf of the adoptive parents in connection with the adoption of a child with special needs, directly through the Department or through another public or nonprofit private agency, in amounts determined through an agreement with the adoptive parents; and

In any case where the child meets the requirements of section 473(a)(2) of the Act, the Department may make adoption assistance payments to adoptive parents, directly through the Department or through another public or nonprofit private agency, in amounts so determined through an adoption assistance agreement.

- (a) The amount of such payment:
 - (1) will take into consideration the circumstances of the adopting parents and the needs of the child being adopted;
 - (2) may be adjusted periodically with the concurrence of the adoptive parents to reflect changing circumstances; and

- (3) may not exceed the foster care maintenance payment which would have been paid during the period if the child with respect to whom the adoption assistance payment is made had been in a foster family home.
- (b) In determining eligibility for adoption assistance payments, there is no income eligibility requirement (means test) for the adoptive parents.
- (c) Payments are terminated when the Department determines that:
 - (1) the child has attained the age of 18, or such greater age as the Department may elect under section 475(8)(B)(iii) of the Act;
 - (2) the child has attained 21 years of age, if the Department determines that the child has a mental or physical disability which warrants the continuation of assistance to age 21;
 - (3) the parents are no longer legally responsible for the support of the child who has not yet attained 18 years of age; or
 - (4) the adoptive parents are no longer providing any support to the child.
- (d) The adoptive parents are required to inform the Department of circumstances that would make them ineligible for adoption assistance payments or eligible for adoption assistance payments in a different amount.
- (e) No payment may be made to parents with respect to any applicable child for a fiscal year that:
 - (1) would be considered a child with special needs under 473(c)(2) of the Act;
 - (2) is not a citizen or resident of the United States; and
 - (3) was adopted outside of the United States or was brought into the United States for the purpose of being adopted.
- (f) A child that is not a citizen or resident of the US and was adopted outside of the US or brought into the US for the purpose of being adopted may be eligible for adoption assistance payments if the initial adoption of the child by parents is a failure and the child is subsequently placed into foster care.

§5-1-37 Adoption Assistance Agreement

- (a) An adoption assistance agreement is a written agreement, binding on all parties, including the Department, other relevant agencies, and the prospective adoptive parents.
- (b) The adoption assistance agreement:
 - (1) is signed by the adoptive parents and a representative of the Department and is in effect before adoption assistance payments are made under title IV-E, but no later than the finalization of the adoption;

- (2) specifies the duration of the agreement;
- (3) specifies the amount of the adoption assistance payments (if any) and the nature and amount of any other payments, services and assistance to be provided (including non-recurring adoption expenses in agreements for expenditures incurred by the parents);
- (4) specifies the child's eligibility for title XIX and title XX of the Act;
- (5) specifies that the agreement remains in effect regardless of the State or Tribal service area of residence of the adoptive parents;
- (6) contains provisions for the protection of the interests of the child in case the adoptive parents and child should move to another State or out of the Tribal service area while the agreement is in effect; and
- (7) if a needed service specified in the agreement is not available in the new State or Tribal service area of residence, the Department making the original adoption assistance payment remains financially responsible for providing the specified service(s).

§5-1-38 Medicaid and Social Services

(a) For the purposes of titles XIX and XX of the Act, any eligible child for whom there is an adoption assistance agreement in effect (whether or not adoption assistance payments are being made) is deemed to be a dependent child as defined in 406 of the Act and is deemed to be a recipient of AFDC under part A of title IV of the Act (as in effect 7/16/96) in the State in which such child resides.

(b) The Nez Perce Tribe will provide health insurance coverage (through one or more State/Tribal medical assistance programs), with the same type and kind of benefits as those which would be provided for children under title XIX of the Act, or a comparable medical plan, for any child who has been determined to be a child with special needs, for whom there is in effect an adoption assistance agreement between the Department and an adoptive parent or parents, and who the Department has determined cannot be placed with an adoptive parent or parents without medical assistance due to special needs for medical, mental health or rehabilitative care.

(c) In the event that the Tribe provides such coverage through a State/Tribe medical assistance program other than the program under title XIX of the Act, and the Department exceeds its funding for services under such other program, any such child is deemed to be receiving aid or assistance under the Department plan under this part for purposes of section 1902(a)(10)(a)(i)(1) of the Act; and in determining cost-sharing requirements, the Department will take into consideration the circumstances of the adopting parent or parents and the needs of the child being adopted to the extent coverage is provided through a State/Tribal medical assistance program, consistent with the rules under such program.

ESTABLISHING PATERNITY

§5-1-39 Establishment of Parentage and/or Support

(a) Unless determined otherwise by court order, a child's parents are jointly and severally liable for his support until he reaches 18 years of age or is emancipated notwithstanding the fact that the parents have never been married to each other.

(1) A male donor shall have no right, obligation or interest with respect to a child born as a result of artificial insemination.

(2) A child born as a result of the artificial insemination shall have no right, obligation, or interest with respect to the donor.

(b) The parentage of a child may be established by:

(1) written acknowledgment by a parent filed with the Tribal Court that he is the father, or she is the mother of the child; or

(2) a determination by the Tribal Court.

§5-1-40 Hearing

(a) An action to establish parentage and/or support may be brought by a complaining parent, by the minor acting through a custodian or guardian if the complainant dies or becomes disabled, or by the tribe. For purposes of this section, a minor shall include any child up to and including at least eighteen (18) years of age. The petition shall name the respondent as the father or mother of the minor and if a petition to compel support, demand that such person be compelled to support the minor.

(b) An action to establish parentage may be brought in Tribal Court for any child up to and including at least eighteen (18) years of age but, unless the alleged father consents, a hearing will not be held until at least 15 days after the birth of the child.

A hearing on whether to compel support from a parent may be brought in Tribal Court at any time for any child up to and including at least eighteen (18) years of age. This excludes any child who becomes an adult through emancipation or marriage.

(c) The Court shall enter its order determining the child's parentage and/or support at the conclusion of the hearing. If parentage is established, the child has the same rights of inheritance from the person who is established as a parent that a child born as a result of a lawful marriage has under tribal law.

§5-1-41 Genetic Testing

(a) In any proceeding in which paternity is an issue, the court, upon motion of any party or the Tribe, may order the mother, her child, and the putative father or the husband of the mother to submit to one or more blood, buccal cells, human leukocyte antigen tests, DNA tests, or other court-recognized scientific testing, to be made by a qualified physician, accredited laboratory (as defined by the American Association of Blood Banks (AABB), the American Society for Histocompatibility and immunogenetics (ASHI) or by the federal Secretary of Health and Human Services), hospital, or other qualified person acceptable to the court, to determine whether the putative father or the husband of the mother can be excluded as being the father of the child or whether paternity can be determined.

- (b) The minimum percentage to identify a biological father shall be 99%.
- (c) The court may order additional tests to be performed, as necessary, to determine whether the putative father or husband can be excluded or whether the putative father or husband is the father of the child.
- (d) If a specimen from the mother of a child is not available for genetic testing, the court may order genetic testing to proceed without a specimen from the mother.
- (e) The costs of the initial genetic testing shall be chargeable to:
 - (1) a support-enforcement agency in a proceeding in which the support-enforcement agency is providing services. The support-enforcement agency may seek reimbursement from a man who is rebuttably identified as the father;
 - (2) by the individual who made the request;
 - (3) as agreed by the parties; or
 - (4) as ordered by the court.

§5-1-42 Genetic Testing Results; Rebuttal

- (a) Under this chapter, a man is rebuttably identified as the father of a child if the genetic testing complies with § 5-1-41 and the results disclose that:
 - (1) the man has at least a 99 percent probability of paternity, using a prior probability of 0.50, as calculated by using the combined paternity index obtained in the testing; and
 - (2) a combined paternity index of at least 100 to 1.
- (b) A man identified under subsection (a) as the father of child may rebut the genetic testing results only by other genetic testing satisfying the requirements of § 5-1-41 which:
 - (1) excludes the man as a genetic father of the child; or
 - (2) identifies another man as the possible father of the child.
- (c) Except as otherwise provided in § 5-1-44, if more than one man is identified by genetic testing as the possible father of the child, the court shall order them to submit to further genetic testing to identify the genetic father.

§5-1-43 Additional Genetic Testing

The Court or the CSEP shall order additional genetic testing upon the request of a party who contests the result of the original testing. If the previous genetic testing identified a man as the father of the child under § 5-1-42, the court may or may not order additional testing unless the party provides advance payment for the testing.

§5-1-44 Identical Brothers

(a) The Court may order genetic testing of a brother of a man identified as the father of a child if the man is commonly believed to have an identical brother and evidence suggests that the brother may be the genetic father of the child.

(b) If each brother satisfies the requirements as the identified father of the child under § 5-1-42 without consideration of another identical brother being identified as the father of the child, the Court may rely on nongenetic evidence to adjudicate which brother is the father of the child.

§5-1-45 Confidentiality of Genetic Testing

(a) Release of the report of genetic testing for parentage is controlled by the applicable law.

(b) An individual who intentionally releases an identifiable specimen of another individual for any purpose other than that relevant to the proceeding regarding parentage without a court order or written permission of the individual who furnished the specimen commits a civil infraction.

§5-1-46 Presumption of Paternity

A rebuttal presumption of paternity exists where one or more of the following factors is present:

(a) The child is born during the marriage of the parties or within 300 days of the termination of marriage;

(b) The child is born to parties who attempted to marry but whose marriage is or could be declared void;

(c) The child is born to parties who have married or attempted to marry after the child's birth and the putative father has acknowledged paternity in writing, consented to be named as father on the child's birth certificate, or been ordered to pay child support;

(d) The putative father has openly held out the child as his natural child; or

(e) The putative father has signed a written acknowledgment of paternity.

§5-1-47 Judgment and Order of the Court

(a) If the putative father is found to be the biological father of the child, or if the presumption of paternity cannot be rebutted, the Court shall make an Order of Paternity.

(b) The Court may order the father of the child to stand charged with the support and maintenance of such child, with the assistance of the mother if she is financially able.

VOLUNTARY ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF PATERNITY

The mother of a child and a man claiming to be the father of the child conceived as the

result of his sexual intercourse with the mother may sign an acknowledgment of paternity with intent to establish the man's paternity.

§5-1-48 Acknowledgment of Paternity

(a) In lieu of or in conclusion of a paternity proceeding, the written acknowledgment of paternity executed by the putative father of the child when accompanied by an attested waiver of the right to a hearing, and a written affirmation of paternity executed and sworn or affirmed to by the mother of the child and filed with the court, shall have the same force and effect as a judgment of the court. The written affirmation must state that the child whose paternity is being acknowledged:

- (1) does not have a presumed father, or has a presumed father whose full name is stated; and
 - (2) does not have another acknowledged or adjudicated father;
- (b) An acknowledgment of paternity must state:
- (1) whether there has been genetic testing and, if so, that the acknowledging man's claim of paternity is consistent with the results of the testing;
 - (2) that the signatories understand that the acknowledgment is the equivalent of a judicial adjudication of paternity of the child and that a challenge to the acknowledgment is permitted only under limited circumstances and is barred after two years.

§5-1-49 Denial of Paternity

A presumed father may sign a denial of his paternity. The denial is valid only if:

- (a) an acknowledgment of paternity signed, or otherwise authenticated, by another man is filed pursuant to § 5-1-50;
- (b) the denial is in a record, and is signed, or otherwise authenticated, under penalty of perjury; and
- (c) the presumed father has not previously:
 - (1) acknowledged his paternity, unless the previous acknowledgment has been rescinded pursuant to § 5-1-52 or successfully challenged pursuant to § 5-1-53; or
 - (2) been adjudicated to be the father of the child.

§5-1-50 Rules for Acknowledgment and Denial of Paternity

(a) An acknowledgment of paternity and a denial of paternity may be contained in a single document or may be signed in counterparts and may be filed separately or simultaneously. If the acknowledgment and denial are both necessary, neither is valid until both are filed.

(b) An acknowledgment of paternity or a denial of paternity may be signed before the birth of the child.

(c) Subject to subsection (a), an acknowledgment of paternity or denial of paternity takes effect on the birth of the child or the filing of the document with the Idaho Bureau of Health Policy and Vital Statistics, whichever occurs later.

(d) An acknowledgment of paternity or denial of paternity signed by a minor is valid if it is otherwise in compliance with this chapter.

§5-1-51 Effect of Acknowledgment or Denial of Paternity

(a) Except as otherwise provided in § 5-1-52 and § 5-1-53, a valid acknowledgment of paternity filed with the Idaho Bureau of Health Policy and Vital Statistics is equivalent to an adjudication of paternity of a child and confers upon the acknowledged father all of the rights and duties of a parent.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in § 5-1-52 and § 5-1-53, a valid denial of paternity by a presumed father filed with the Idaho Bureau of Health Policy and Vital Statistics in conjunction with a valid acknowledgment of paternity is equivalent to an adjudication of the non-paternity of the presumed father discharges the presumed father from all rights and duties of a parent.

§5-1-52 Proceeding for Rescission

A signatory may rescind an acknowledgment of paternity or denial of paternity by commencing a proceeding to rescind before the earlier of:

(a) 60 days after the effective date of the acknowledgment or denial, as provided in § 5-1-50; or

(b) the date of the first hearing, in a proceeding to which the signatory is a party, before a court to adjudicate an issue relating to the child, including a proceeding that establishes support.

§5-1-53 Challenge After Expiration of Period for Rescission

(a) After the period for rescission under § 5-1-52 has expired, a signatory of an acknowledgment of paternity or denial of paternity may commence a proceeding to challenge the acknowledgment or denial only:

(1) on the basis of fraud, duress, or material mistake of fact; and

(2) within two years after the acknowledgment or denial is filed with the Idaho Bureau of Health Policy and Vital Statistics.

(b) A party challenging an acknowledgment of paternity or denial of paternity has the burden of proof.

§5-1-54 Procedure for Rescission or Challenge

(a) Every signatory to an acknowledgment of paternity and any related denial of paternity must be made a party to a proceeding to rescind or challenge the acknowledgment or denial.

(b) For the purpose of rescission of, or challenge to, an acknowledgment of paternity or denial of paternity, a signatory submits to personal jurisdiction of the Nez Perce Tribe by signing the acknowledgment or denial, effective upon the filing of the document with the Idaho Bureau of Health Policy and Vital Statistics.

(c) Except for good cause shown, during the pendency of a proceeding to rescind or challenge an acknowledgment of paternity or denial of paternity, the Court may not suspend the legal responsibilities of a signatory arising from the acknowledgment, including the duty to pay child support.

(d) A proceeding to rescind or challenge an acknowledgment of paternity or denial of paternity must be conducted in the same manner as a proceeding to adjudicate parentage under this chapter.

(1) If a support enforcement agency is involved in such challenge or denial, notice must be provided to the enforcement agency.

(e) At the conclusion of a proceeding to rescind or challenge an acknowledgment of paternity or denial of paternity, the Court shall forward the order to the Idaho Bureau of Health Policy and Vital Statistics requesting to amend the birth record of the child, if appropriate.

§5-1-55 Ratification Barred

The Court conducting a judicial proceeding is not required or permitted to ratify an unchallenged acknowledgment of paternity so long as the acknowledgement complies with § 5-1-47.

§5-1-56 Full Faith and Credit

The Nez Perce Tribal Court shall give full faith and credit to an acknowledgment of paternity or denial of paternity effective in another tribal or state court if the acknowledgment or denial has been signed and is otherwise in compliance with the law of the other tribe or state.

§5-1-57 Forms for Acknowledgment and Denial of Paternity

(a) To facilitate compliance with this chapter, the CSEP shall prescribe forms for the acknowledgment paternity and the denial of paternity.

(b) A valid acknowledgment of paternity or denial of paternity is not affected by a later modification of the prescribed form.

§5-1-58 Release of Information

The CSEP may release information relating to the acknowledgment of paternity or denial of paternity to a signatory of the acknowledgment or denial and to courts and appropriate tribal, state or federal agencies.

§5-1-59 Adoption of Rules

The CSEP may adopt rules to implement this chapter, to be approved by the Nez Perce Tribal Executive Committee.

SUPPORT

§5-1-60 Procedure for Support Payment

Unless otherwise ordered by the Court, all court ordered payments for child support shall be paid to CSEP who shall record and transfer the payments to the person(s) entitled to them.

§5-1-61 Voluntary Support Agreement

A voluntary agreement by the parents to provide support and maintenance for the child, to reimburse any past due support, and to pay any reasonable expense of prosecution, shall have the same force and effect as an order of support by the Court.

§5-1-62 Registration and Enforcement of Foreign Paternity Judgments

Any party to an action in which a paternity or support judgment from the State of Idaho or the State of Washington was rendered may register the foreign paternity or support judgement in the Nez Perce Tribal Court without payment of a filing fee or other cost to the party and according to the terms of the inter-governmental agreements between the Nez Perce Tribe and such States.

CHAPTER 5-2 GUARDIANSHIPS

INTRODUCTORY PROVISIONS

§5-2-1 Definitions

- (a) "Child or minor" means any person under the age of eighteen (18).
- (b) "Competent" means any person who is not incapacitated.
- (c) "Guardian ad litem" means a guardian who is appointed to represent a ward for the purpose of actual, threatened or contemplated litigation.
- (d) "Estate" means the total property of any kind owned by a deceased person prior to the distribution of that property in accordance with the terms of a will, or, when there is no will, by the laws of inheritance in the state of domicile of the deceased.
- (e) "Incapacitated person" means any person who is impaired by reason of mental illness, mental deficiency, physical illness or disability, advanced age, chronic use of drugs, chronic intoxication or other cause to the extent that he lacks sufficient understanding or ability to make or communicate responsible decisions concerning his person or property.
- (f) "Ward" means a child or incapacitated person for whom a guardian is appointed, or other protective order is made.

§5-2-2 Guardianships in General

The Nez Perce Tribal Court may appoint guardians for the persons and/or the estates of either minors or incapacitated persons.

§5-2-3 Appointment of Guardian in Connection With Probating an Estate

In the process of administering an estate for which there is a valid will containing a designation of a guardian for a child orphaned by the deceased, the Court may appoint such guardian without the necessity of a separate guardianship hearing. If the person so designated is unable or unwilling to serve, if such person's appointment is objected to by the orphaned child if he is over fourteen (14) years of age, or if the Court deems it to be in the minor's best interest, a separate guardianship hearing shall be held.

§5-2-4 Who may Serve as Guardian

Any person twenty-one (21) years of age or older may serve as a guardian. The Court shall determine the best interest of the proposed ward in appointing a guardian, but preference may be given to:

- (a) relatives of the proposed ward in order of their closeness of relationship;
- (b) a person with whom the proposed ward is living at the time of the filing of the guardianship petition; or

(c) the person preferred by a proposed ward if such ward is over fourteen (14) years of age and competent.

§5-2-5 Placement of Children (amended by NPTEC 3/25/03)

If the child(ren) is a ward of the Court, the Court shall place him in the setting which most meets his/her needs (emotionally, physically, culturally specific, spiritually) and in which his special needs, if any, are most likely to be met. In addition, the placement of a child(ren) shall be based upon the best interest of the child(ren) including the consideration of:

- (a) the wishes of the child(ren) and the child(ren)'s parent(s);
- (b) the child(ren)'s adjustment to a new home, school or community;
- (c) the mental and physical health of the child(ren);
- (d) continuity and stability in the life of the child(ren); and

(e) a child(ren) shall not be placed in a home where individuals reside or may reside who are convicted sex offenders.

§5-2-6 Powers and Duties of Guardian

(a) A guardian:

- (1) shall take or provide for the custody of the person of the ward and shall be required to care for the health, safety and welfare of such ward and provide for their education and medical care as needed or appropriate;
- (2) may expend such portions of the ward's estate, income and the principle as he shall deem reasonably necessary for the support, care, including medical care and education, of the ward given the size and nature of the estate and the station in life or needs of the ward; and
- (3) may invest, manage and dispose of specified portions or all of the property of the ward according to law and in a prudent and reasonable manner.

(b) If a guardian is uncertain as to his authority, he may petition the Court for authority to do the act in question. The Court may grant such authority if it appears to be consistent with the best interest of the ward following such notice and hearing, if any, as the Court may direct.

(c) A guardian shall:

- (1) have a fiduciary relationship towards the ward;
- (2) exercise a high degree of care in managing the estate of his ward;

- (3) derive no personal benefit of any kind from his management of the estate of his ward; and
- (4) be civilly liable to the ward for any losses to the estate attributable to a violation of this chapter. Action to enforce such liability may be brought by the ward or a subsequently appointed guardian on behalf of the ward within two years after: the appointment of a new guardian; the removal of the ward's incapacity; or the ward attains the age of eighteen (18).

(d) A violation of this chapter by an appointed guardian may constitute contempt of court and/or result in the discharge of the guardian.

§5-2-7 Powers and Duties of Guardian Ad Litem

(a) A guardian ad litem shall have a fiduciary relationship towards the ward and shall have the power and authority to:

- (1) represent a ward's best interests in actual, threatened or contemplated litigation or other proceedings of a legal nature (other than of a criminal nature or regarding a delinquent act); and
- (2) employ counsel and settle or compromise claims subject to the approval of the Court.

(b) The Court may appoint a guardian ad litem without the necessity of a petition or hearing.

§5-2-8 Guardians Reimbursement

The Court may order monthly reimbursement payments to the person appointed as a guardian, provided sufficient funds are available. Such disbursements shall be used for the sole purpose of covering expenses incurred in the care and custody of the ward.

TYPES OF GUARDIANSHIPS

§5-2-9 Guardianship of Children

After a hearing upon the filing of a guardianship petition, the Court may appoint a guardian for a child. Guardianship for a child may provide custody of a child to someone other than the parent(s), although there is no termination of the parental rights. The parent(s) and the child's extended family may be granted visitation rights during a guardianship.

§5-2-10 Guardianship of Incapacitated Persons

If after a guardianship hearing, the Court determines that the prospective ward is incapacitated, it shall appoint a guardian for such person. The proof at hearing shall include the certification by a qualified physician showing that a person is incapacitated, the anticipated duration of the incapacity and that the best interests of the incapacitated person will be served by the appointment of a guardian.

§5-2-11 Guardianship of Property

The Court may require any guardian before taking and receiving into custody the money or funds of a ward, to provide security in the form of a bond in such sum as the Court shall order. Such bond shall be returned upon termination of the guardianship on the condition that the guardian:

- (a) submits to the Court an accounting of:
 - (1) the property, estate and money of the ward and all the proceeds or interests derived therefor, at such times as the Court may order; and
 - (2) the management and disposition of the property, estate money, proceeds and interest of the ward within three (3) months of his appointment and every three (3) months thereafter.
- (b) faithfully discharges his guardianship duties;
- (c) at the expiration of his trust, justifies his accounts with the Court and the ward if the ward is of full age or regains competency, or the ward's legal representative, and pays over and delivers all the estate, monies and effects remaining in his possession.

§5-2-12 Temporary Guardianship

Upon petition, the Court may appoint a temporary guardian when it determines such to be in the best interest of the ward and under such terms and conditions as it sets forth in a written order.

PROCEEDINGS

§5-2-13 Guardianship Petition

- (a) A guardianship proceeding shall be initiated by the filing of a petition by the proposed guardian or the case worker. The Court may initiate proceedings to appoint a guardian itself if such appointment reasonably appears necessary and no other person has filed a petition.
- (b) A petition shall include:
 - (1) the full name, sex, date and place of birth, residence and tribal affiliation if any, of the proposed ward and guardian;
 - (2) the basis for the Court's jurisdiction;
 - (3) the relationship, if any of the proposed guardian to the proposed ward;
 - (4) the name and address of the person or agency having legal or temporary custody of the proposed ward;
 - (5) whether the guardianship is a guardian ad litem, a temporary guardianship, a guardianship of a child or children, a guardianship of an incapacitated

person or persons and/or a guardianship of property;

- (6) the present conditions and circumstances which warrant the appointment of a guardian;
- (7) a full description and statement of the value of all property owned, possessed, or in which the proposed ward has an interest, if known; and
- (8) the signature of the petitioner.

§5-2-14 Parties

The parties to a guardianship proceeding shall include the:

- (a) proposed guardian;
- (b) proposed ward;
- (c) guardian ad litem, if any;
- (d) legal custodian of the ward, if any; and
- (e) parents of a proposed minor ward.

§5-2-15 Guardianship Report

Upon the filing of a guardianship petition, the Court may request that a qualified individual produce a guardianship report. The report shall contain all pertinent information necessary to assist the Court in determining the best interests of the proposed ward.

§5-2-16 Hearings

During a guardianship hearing:

(a) the Court shall advise the parties of the reason for the proceedings and that each has a right to:

- (1) be represented by an attorney at their own expense in all proceedings under this chapter;
- (2) introduce evidence;
- (3) be heard on their own behalf; and
- (4) examine witnesses.

(b) the general public shall be excluded from the proceedings and the Court shall be authorized to further limit hearing attendance to only the parties, their counsel and witnesses during the time of their testimony; and

- (c) the Court shall issue an order which may:
 - (1) appoint a guardian and:
 - (A) set forth the guardian's authority and the duration of the guardianship; and
 - (B) direct the Court clerk to issue to the appointed guardian a certified copy of a letter of guardianship which shall evidence such appointment and contain any limitations of the authority of the guardian.
 - (2) determine that the guardianship is not warranted and dismiss the petition or request for guardianship;
 - (3) issue other appropriate directives in accordance with this chapter.

§5-2-17 Discharge of Guardianship

(a) A guardian of a child or the child himself who is not otherwise incapacitated, may petition the Court on or after the date the child reaches the age of eighteen (18) to have the guardian discharged and the estate turned over to the child.

(b) A person who has been declared incapacitated, the guardian of such person, any relative of such person within the third degree or any friend, may petition the Court in which the person was declared incapacitated, to restore him to competency. At the hearing, witnesses shall be examined, and a determination made as to whether the incapacitated person is of sound mind and capable of taking care of himself and his property. The proof at hearing shall include the certification by a qualified physician showing that the incapacitated person has been sufficiently restored to competency. If so, such person shall be restored to capacity and the guardianship of such person, if he is not a child, shall be discharged.

(c) A guardianship may be terminated at any time if the Court determines that it is in the best interests of the ward.


NEZ PERCE TRIBE REVISED CODE
As Amended through Resolution NP 24-226 (April 9, 2024)

TITLE 5 • CHILDREN, FAMILY AND ELDERS

Ch. 5.75 Protection Orders

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PART I.	DEFINITIONS [7-1-3].....	1
PART II.	GENERAL PROVISIONS.....	5
Section 5.75.001	Statement of Purpose [formally 5.70.044].....	5
Section 5.75.002	Civil Action.....	5
Section 5.75.003	Nonwaiver of Sovereign Immunity.....	6
Section 5.75.004	Reserved	6
PART III.	JURISDICTION AND VENUE.....	6
Section 5.75.005	Venue – Civil Protection Orders	6
Section 5.75.006	Jurisdiction.....	6
Section 5.75.007	Reserved	6
Section 5.75.008	Reserved	6
Section 5.75.009	Reserved	6
PART IV.	FILING.....	6
Section 5.75.010	Filing—Types of Petitions [formally 5.70.046]	6
Section 5.75.011	Persons authorized to file [7-3-1, 5.70.045].....	7
Section 5.75.012	Filing—Provisions governing all petitions [7-3-2, 5.70.046].....	7
Section 5.75.013	Reserved	8
Section 5.75.014	Reserved	8
Section 5.75.015	Service—Methods of service.....	8
Section 5.75.016	Service—Timing.....	10
Section 5.75.017	Service—Development of best practices.....	11
Section 5.75.018	Reserved	11
Section 5.75.019	Reserved	11
PART V.	HEARINGS.....	11
Section 5.75.020	Hearings—Procedure [7-3-4, 7-3-5, 5.70.047 NPTrC].....	11
Section 5.75.021	Hearings—Remote hearings	12
Section 5.75.022	Grant of order, denial of order, and improper grounds [5.70.047]	12
Section 5.75.023	Reserved	13
Section 5.75.024	Reserved	13
PART VI.	ORDERS, DURATION, RELIEF, AND REMEDIES	13
Section 5.75.025	Ex parte temporary protection orders [5.70.048]	13
Section 5.75.026	Relief for temporary and full protection orders	14
Section 5.75.027	Duration of full protection orders.....	16
Section 5.75.028	Errors in protection orders.....	16
Section 5.75.029	Dismissal or suspension of criminal prosecution in exchange for protection order.....	16
PART VII.	REISSUANCE AND RENEWAL	16



NEZ PERCE TRIBE REVISED CODE

As Amended through Resolution NP 24-226 (April 9, 2024)

Section 5.75.030	Reissuance of temporary protection orders.....	16
Section 5.75.031	Renewal of protection orders	17
Section 5.75.032	Reserved	18
Section 5.75.033	Reserved	18
Section 5.75.034	Reserved	18
PART VIII. VIOLATIONS AND ENFORCEMENT		18
Section 5.75.035	Notice to Nez Perce Tribal Police – Enforceability.....	18
Section 5.75.036	Reserved	19
Section 5.75.037	Firearms disqualification [5.70.049]	19
Section 5.75.038	Contempt and violation of protection order – Penalties	20
Section 5.75.039	Reserved	20
PART IX. MODIFICATION AND TERMINATION		20
Section 5.75.040	Modification or termination	20
Section 5.75.041	Reporting of modification or termination of protection order.....	21
Section 5.75.042	Reserved	21
Section 5.75.043	Reserved	21
Section 5.75.044	Reserved	22
PART X. MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.....		22
Section 5.75.045	Full Faith and Credit Clause [7-3-6, 5.70.052]	22
Section 5.75.046	Filing a Foreign Protection Order [5.70.053]	22

TITLE 5 • CHILDREN, FAMILY, AND ELDERS

CHAPTER 5.75 CIVIL PROTECTION ORDERS

PART I. DEFINITIONS [7-1-3]

As used in the Title 5, the following terms shall have the meanings given below:

- A. Abuse means the intentional infliction of physical harm, bodily injury or sexual assault or the infliction of the fear of imminent physical harm, and—includes but is not limited to—assault and battery as defined in the Nez Perce Tribe’s Criminal Code.
- B. Advocate means a person who is employed to provide services to victims of domestic violence and/or sexual assault or who volunteers to do so after receiving training in the area, and is bound by confidentiality policies.
- C. Contact includes but is not limited to:
 - 1. repeatedly coming into and/or remaining in the visual or physical presence of the other person;
 - 2. following the other person;
 - 3. waiting outside the home, property, place of work or school of the other person;
 - 4. sending or making written communications in any form, including text messaging, instant messaging, and social media, to the other person;
 - 5. speaking with the other person by any means, including leaving a voicemail message;
 - 6. communicating with the other person through a third person;
 - 7. committing a crime against the other person;
 - 8. communicating with a third person who has some relationship to the other person with the intent of impacting the third person’s relationship with that other person;
 - 9. communicating with business entities with the intent of affecting some right or interest of the other person;
 - 10. damaging the other person’s home, property, place of work or school; or
 - 11. delivering directly or through a third person any object to the home, property, place of work or school of the other person.
- D. Dating relationship means a social relationship of a romantic nature. In determining whether parties have a “dating relationship,” the trier of fact shall consider:
 - 1. the length of time the relationship has existed;



NEZ PERCE TRIBE REVISED CODE

As Amended through Resolution NP 24-226 (April 9, 2024)

2. the nature of the relationship; and
3. the frequency of the interaction between the parties.

E. Domestic violence means violence committed by an intimate partner of the victim, a current or former spouse of the victim, a person with whom the victim shares a child in common, a person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner, under the laws of the Nez Perce Tribe.

Domestic violence can take many forms such as but not limited to use of intimidation, contact as defined within this Code, manipulation, isolation, coercion, fear and/or violence, as well as other tactics of power and control to establish and maintain a relationship of dominance over an intimate partner, but does not include acts of self-defense.

The following are examples of what form actions of domestic violence may take, but are not an exhaustive list, merely illustrative:

1. attempting to commit or committing any criminal offense as defined by Nez Perce Tribe Revised Code (NPTrC) Title 4, Chapter 4.20 Offenses Against The Person [formerly 4-1-37 through 4-1-46], and Chapter 4.23 Sex-Related Crimes [formerly 4-1-48 through 4-1-53] against an intimate partner;
2. physically harming, attempting to physically harm, or placing an intimate partner in reasonable fear of physical harm to himself or herself:
 - a. reasonable fear may be produced by behavior which induces fear in the victim, including, but not limited to, harassment, stalking, destruction of property, or physical harm or threat of harm to household pets;
3. emotional or mental abuse of the intimate partner, including physical or mental intimidation, controlling activities, or using demeaning language;
4. economic abuse of an intimate partner;
5. causing an intimate partner to engage involuntarily in sexual activity; or
6. preventing the victim from accessing services.

F. Electronic communications means any form of expression or exchange of information by speech, photographs or written form using electronic means. Electronic communication includes, but is not limited to, communication via telephone, facsimile, electronic mail, social media and other electronic forms.



NEZ PERCE TRIBE REVISED CODE

As Amended through Resolution NP 24-226 (April 9, 2024)

- G. Electronic surveillance means monitoring behavior, activities, or whereabouts by electronic means.
- H. Ex parte means that only the requesting party (petitioner) is heard by the court, and that notice and an opportunity to contest the facts are not available to the party adversely affected (respondent) by the court's action. An ex parte protection order is temporary pending a full hearing.
- I. Family or household member means persons who are not Intimate Partners (defined further below); and:
1. who are related by blood, marriage, or adoption;
 2. who are minor children, by blood, marriage, or adoption;
 3. who are minor children who are part of the household; or
 4. who reside or have resided together in the past who are not or have not been intimate partners.
- J. Family violence means the same or similar acts committed in domestic violence, but directed towards a family or household member instead of an intimate partner. The dynamics of power and control may not be present.
- K. Foreign protection order means an injunction or other order related to domestic violence or family violence, harassment, sexual abuse, or stalking, for the purpose of preventing violent or threatening acts or harassment against, or contact or communication with, or physical proximity to another person, issued by a court of another state, territory, or possession of the United States, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, or the District of Columbia, or any United States military tribunal, or a tribal court, in a civil or criminal action.
- L. Harassment as defined in NPTrC Chapter 4.90.013.
- M. Indian country means the definition given in 18 U.S.C. 1151.
- N. Intimate partner means:
1. spouses;
 2. former spouses;
 3. persons who are or have been in a dating relationship;
 4. persons who are or have been in a marital-like relationship; or
 5. persons who have a child in common, regardless of whether they have been married or have lived together at any time in a romantic relationship.
- O. Mandatory arrest means that a police officer shall arrest if there is probable cause to believe the person to be arrested has committed an offense as



NEZ PERCE TRIBE REVISED CODE

As Amended through Resolution NP 24-226 (April 9, 2024)

defined by this code even though the arrest may be against the expressed wishes of the victim.

- P. No Contact Order means a court order issued pursuant to a *criminal* case that prohibits a criminal defendant from having contact with the victim.
- Q. Protection Order means a temporary or permanent court order, or other order issued by Tribal Court which require one person to stop harming another. The Tribal Court has the authority to order both domestic and non-domestic protection orders. Domestic orders are general related to domestic violence or family violence, harassment, sexual abuse, or stalking, granted for the purpose of preventing violent or threatening acts or harassment against, or contact or communication with, or physical proximity to another person, who is a victim or alleged victim of domestic violence or family violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking; non-domestic orders are generally orders issued to respondents who have no familial or household relationship to the petitioner; and
- includes any temporary or final order issued by a civil or criminal court, whether obtained by filing an independent action or as a pendente lite order in another proceeding, if the civil or criminal order was issued in response to a complaint, petition, or motion filed by or on behalf of a person seeking protection. Protection orders are generally issued against respondents who have threatened or engaged in domestic abuse, stalking, sexually abusive behavior, harassment, or have committed an act or acts that reasonably place the petitioner in reasonable apprehension of same.
- R. Perpetrator means the person who is alleged to have committed an act of domestic violence or family violence. The perpetrator may also be referred to as a “defendant” in a criminal case or “respondent” in a civil case.
- S. Program of Intervention for Perpetrators means a specialized program that:
1. accepts perpetrators of domestic violence into treatment or educational classes to satisfy court orders;
 2. offers assessment and treatment to perpetrators of domestic violence; or
 3. offers classes or instruction to perpetrators of domestic violence.
- T. Sexual Misconduct mean any unlawful sexual act or contact as defined in NPTrC Chapter 4.23.
- U. Stalking means to follow another person or member of that person’s immediate family, or surveilling or cause another person to surveil a person for no legitimate purpose, to make a false report to a law enforcement, credit, or social service agency on more than one occasion, or to interfere with the delivery of any public or regulated utility to a person.



NEZ PERCE TRIBE REVISED CODE

As Amended through Resolution NP 24-226 (April 9, 2024)

PART II. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section 5.75.001 Statement of Purpose [formally 5.70.044]

- A. It is the purpose of this chapter on Civil Protection Orders to stop family and community violence on the Nez Perce Reservation and to promote healing of families and community where possible.
- B. It is the policy of the Tribe that ex parte temporary protection orders may be issued without prior notice to the respondent to ensure the immediate protection of the victim and any family or household member, and to prevent further violence.
- C. The Nez Perce Tribe further recognizes that there is a distinction between intimate partner domestic violence and family member violence. Domestic violence involves an intimate partner relationship and dynamics of power and control are overwhelmingly present in the action. Family violence is committed against all other family or household members. Both are reprehensible actions that require specialized recognition and enhanced provisions than what might be otherwise available to victims of crimes, or remedies available in civil actions.
- D. The Nez Perce Tribe finds that victims of sexual misconduct deserve the protections afforded within this chapter, regardless of any preexisting relationship with the perpetrator. Incidents of sexual misconduct are heinous and go to the heart of the health, safety, and general welfare of the Nez Perce Tribal Community; therefore, a protection order provided under this chapter is to protect those that have been a victim of sexual misconduct.
- E. The Nez Perce Tribe finds that victims of harassment or stalking, deserve the protections afforded within this chapter, regardless of any preexisting relationship with the perpetrator. Prevention of harassment and stalking is important to the health, safety, and general welfare of the Tribal community. This chapter is intended to provide victims with a speedy and inexpensive method of obtaining civil harassment protection orders preventing all further unwanted contact between the victim and the perpetrator.

Section 5.75.002 Civil Action

There shall exist a civil action known as a petition for an order of protection. Protection Orders may be sought by a person affected by another who intentionally engages in the following conduct:

- A. domestic Violence;
- B. sexual Assault;
- C. harassment; or
- D. stalking.



NEZ PERCE TRIBE REVISED CODE

As Amended through Resolution NP 24-226 (April 9, 2024)

Section 5.75.003 Nonwaiver of Sovereign Immunity

Nothing in this Chapter shall be deemed to constitute a waiver by the Tribe of its sovereignty, rights, powers or privileges, including its immunity from lawsuits brought without its consent.

Section 5.75.004 Reserved

PART III. JURISDICTION AND VENUE

Section 5.75.005 Venue – Civil Protection Orders

A petition may be filed for a civil protection order in any of the following circumstances:

- A. the petitioner resides or is domiciled in the Nez Perce Tribe's jurisdiction;
- B. the respondent resides or is domiciled in the Nez Perce Tribe's jurisdiction;
- C. the alleged act occurred within the Nez Perce Tribe's jurisdiction; or
- D. a communication that allegedly constitutes violence, threats of violence, harassment or stalking was either transmitted from or received in the Nez Perce Tribe's jurisdiction.

Section 5.75.006 Jurisdiction

Jurisdiction shall be in accordance with Title 1. In addition, the Nez Perce Tribal Court shall retain jurisdiction over members of Federally recognized Indian tribes and any violations of orders of protection entered pursuant to this chapter which are alleged to have occurred outside of the boundaries of the Nez Perce Reservation where such orders are entitled to recognition outside Reservation boundaries as a matter of full faith and credit.

Section 5.75.007 Reserved

Section 5.75.008 Reserved

Section 5.75.009 Reserved

PART IV. FILING

Section 5.75.010 Filing—Types of Petitions [formally 5.70.046]

There shall exist a civil action known as a petition for an order of protection. Protection Orders may be sought as follows:

- A. a petition alleging domestic violence must contain sufficient facts to find the existence of domestic violence committed against the petitioner by an intimate partner or family or household member. A petition for a domestic



NEZ PERCE TRIBE REVISED CODE

As Amended through Resolution NP 24-226 (April 9, 2024)

- violence protection order must specify whether the petitioner and respondent are intimate partners or family or household members;
- B. a petition alleging sexual misconduct must contain sufficient facts to find the existence of sexual misconduct was committed against the petitioner by the respondent. A single incident of sexual misconduct is sufficient grounds for a petition for a sexual assault protection order;
 - C. a petition alleging harassment must contain sufficient facts to find the existence of harassment committed against the petitioner or petitioners by the respondent; and
 - D. A petition alleging stalking must contain sufficient facts to find the existence of stalking committed against the petitioner or petitioners by the respondent.

Section 5.75.011 Persons authorized to file [7-3-1, 5.70.045]

- A. A petition to obtain a civil protection order may be filed by:
 - 1. any person who alleges that he or she has been the victim of:
 - a. domestic violence, including intimate partner violence, dating violence or family violence;
 - b. sexual misconduct; or
 - c. Harassment or Stalking. Any family or household member of a person eligible for protection under this chapter who is under the age of 18 years old or is a vulnerable adult.
 - 2. a family or household member on behalf of a person eligible for protection under this chapter who is prevented from doing so by hospitalization, by physical or mental disability, or by fear; or
 - 3. any person acting in an official capacity in the protection from violence including but not limited to Úuyit Kímti (New Beginnings) Program, Nimiipuu Behavioral Health, or a case manager on behalf of a child, or other advocate acting in a professional capacity.

Section 5.75.012 Filing—Provisions governing all petitions [7-3-2, 5.70.046]

The following apply to all petitions for protection orders under this chapter. A petition for an order of protection shall include the following information:

- A. The petition must be accompanied by a confidential document to be used by the court and law enforcement to fully identify the parties and serve the respondent and shall include:
 - 1. the names, ages, and Tribal status of all persons known to the petitioner to be in need of protection;
 - 2. the name, age, Tribal status, and address of the alleged abuser, and his or her relationship to each victim;



NEZ PERCE TRIBE REVISED CODE

As Amended through Resolution NP 24-226 (April 9, 2024)

- B. A petition must be accompanied by a declaration signed under the penalty of perjury stating the specific facts and circumstances for which relief is sought including whether the petitioner believes that he or she is in danger of further violence.
- C. The petitioner and the respondent must disclose the existence of any other litigation or of any other restraining, protection, or no-contact orders between the parties, to the extent that such information is known by the petitioner and respondent. To the extent possible, the court shall take judicial notice of any existing restraining, protection, or no-contact orders between the parties before entering a protection order. The court shall not include provisions in a protection order that would allow the respondent to engage in conduct that is prohibited by another restraining, protection, or no-contact order between the parties that was entered in a different proceeding. The obligation to disclose the existence of any other litigation includes, but is not limited to, the existence of any other litigation concerning the custody or residential placement of a child of the parties.
- D. A person's right to petition for relief under this chapter is not affected by the person leaving his or her residence or household.
- E. No filing fee may be charged to petitioners seeking relief under this chapter.

Section 5.75.013 Reserved

Section 5.75.014 Reserved

Section 5.75.015 Service—Methods of service.

- A. To minimize delays and the need for more hearings, which can hinder access to justice and undermine judicial economy, to lessen costs, to guarantee actual notice to the respondent, and to simplify and modernize processes for petitioners, respondents, law enforcement, and the court, the following methods of service are authorized for protection order proceedings, including petitions, temporary protection orders, reissuances of temporary protection orders, full protection orders, motions to renew protection orders, and motions to modify or terminate protection orders.
 - 1. Personal service, consistent with court rules for civil proceedings, is an authorized method of service for any protection order proceeding. Personal service is required in: Cases where the protection orders include orders to surrender and prohibit weapons; cases that involve transferring the custody of a child or children from the respondent to the petitioner; cases involving vacating the respondent from the parties' shared residence; cases involving a respondent who is incarcerated.



NEZ PERCE TRIBE REVISED CODE

As Amended through Resolution NP 24-226 (April 9, 2024)

- a. Personal Service in cases as specified above in this subsection must be made by law enforcement including, at a minimum, two timely attempts at personal service.
 - b. After two unsuccessful attempts at personal service, the court may permit service by other means, including electronic means in accordance with this section.
2. Service may be accomplished by law enforcement through electronic means, including service by email, text message, social media applications, or other technologies, except in cases where personal service is required under paragraph A(1) of this subsection.
 - a. The respondent's email address, number for text messaging, and username or other identification on social media applications and other technologies, if known or available, must be provided by the petitioner to law enforcement in the confidential information form, and attested to by the petitioner as being the legitimate, current, or last known contact information for the respondent.
 - b. Electronic service must be effected by law enforcement by transmitting copies of the petition and any supporting materials filed with the petition, notice of hearing, and any orders, or relevant materials for motions, to the respondent at the respondent's electronic address or the respondent's electronic account associated with email, text messaging, social media direct messaging applications, or other direct messaging technologies.
 - c. Sworn proof of electronic service must be filed with the court by the person who effected service. Proof of electronic service must be supported by read-receipt mechanisms, a response, a sworn statement from the person who effected service verifying transmission and any follow-up communications such as email or telephone contact used to further verify, an appearance by the respondent at a hearing, or any other facts upon which the court finds, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the Respondent received the electronic notice.
- B. The court may authorize multiple methods of service permitted by this section and may consider use of any address determined by the court to be appropriate in order to authorize service that is reasonably probable to provide actual notice. The court shall favor speedy and cost-effective methods of service to promote prompt and accessible resolution of the merits of the petition.



NEZ PERCE TRIBE REVISED CODE

As Amended through Resolution NP 24-226 (April 9, 2024)

- C. To promote judicial economy and reduce delays, for respondents who are able to be served electronically, the respondent, or the parent or guardian of the respondent for respondents under the age of 18 or the guardian, shall be required to provide his or her electronic address or electronic account associated with an email, text messaging, social media application, or other technology by filing the confidential party information form. This must occur at the earliest point at which the respondent, parent, guardian, or conservator is in contact with the court so that electronic service can be effected for all subsequent motions, orders, and hearings.
- D. If an order entered by the court recites that the respondent appeared before the court, either in person or remotely, the necessity for further service is waived and proof of service of that order is not necessary, including in cases where the respondent leaves the hearing before a final ruling is issued or signed. The court's order, entered after a hearing, need not be served on a respondent who fails to appear before the court for the hearing, if material terms of the order have not changed from those contained in the order, and it is shown to the court's satisfaction that the respondent has previously been served with the order.
- E. When the respondent for a protection order is under the age of 18 or is an individual subject to a guardianship:
 - 1. service of a petition for a protection order, modification, or renewal, shall be completed, as defined in this chapter, upon both the respondent and the respondent's parent or legal guardian.
 - 2. a minor respondent shall not be served at the minor respondent's school unless no other address for service is known.

Section 5.75.016 Service—Timing.

- A. Unless waived by the nonmoving party, service must be completed on the nonmoving party not less than five judicial days before the hearing date. If service cannot be made, the court shall set a new hearing date and shall either require an additional attempt at obtaining service or permit service by other means authorized in this chapter. The court shall not require more than two attempts at obtaining personal service before permitting service by other means authorized in this chapter unless the moving party requests additional time to attempt service.
- B. Service is completed on the day the respondent is personally served, on the date of transmission for electronic service, on the 10th calendar day after mailing for service by mail, or on the date of the third publication when publication has been made for three consecutive weeks for service by publication.



NEZ PERCE TRIBE REVISED CODE

As Amended through Resolution NP 24-226 (April 9, 2024)

- C. If the nonmoving party was served before the hearing, but less than five business days before the hearing, it is not necessary to re-serve materials that the nonmoving party already received, but any new notice of hearing and reissued order must be served on the nonmoving party. This additional service may be made by mail as an alternative to other authorized methods of service under this chapter. If done by mail, this additional service is considered completed on the third calendar day after mailing.
- D. Where electronic service was not complete because there was no verification of notice, and service by mail or publication has been authorized, copies must also be sent by electronic means to any known electronic addresses.

Section 5.75.017 Service—Development of best practices

The Nez Perce Tribal Court and Tribal Police shall adopt rules, protocols, and pattern forms to standardize and implement best practices for service, including mechanisms and verification options for electronic service and electronic returns of service, as well as best practices for efficient transmission of court documents to law enforcement for entry into criminal justice databases and returns of service or property.

Section 5.75.018 Reserved

Section 5.75.019 Reserved

PART V. HEARINGS

Section 5.75.020 Hearings—Procedure [7-3-4, 7-3-5, 5.70.047 NPTrC]

In hearings under this chapter, the following apply:

- A. Hearings under this chapter are special proceedings that are generally closed to the public. The procedures established under this chapter for protection order hearings supersede civil court rules that are inconsistent with this chapter. Courts should evaluate the needs and procedures best suited to individual hearings based on consideration of the totality of the circumstances, including disparities that may be apparent in the parties' resources and representation by counsel.
- B. The Court shall prioritize hearings on petitions for ex parte temporary protection orders over less emergent proceedings.
- C. When considering any request to stay, continue, or delay a hearing under this chapter because of the pendency of a parallel criminal investigation or prosecution of the respondent, courts shall apply a rebuttable presumption against such delay and give due recognition to the purpose of this chapter to provide victims quick and effective relief.



NEZ PERCE TRIBE REVISED CODE

As Amended through Resolution NP 24-226 (April 9, 2024)

- D. Hearings may be conducted upon the information provided in the sworn petition, live testimony of the parties should they choose to testify, and any additional sworn declarations. Live testimony of witnesses other than the parties may be requested by a party but shall not be permitted unless the court finds that live testimony of witnesses other than the parties is necessary and material. If either party requests a continuance to allow for proper notice of witnesses or to afford a party time to seek counsel, the court may continue the hearing. In considering the request, the court should consider the rebuttable presumption against delay and the purpose of this chapter to provide victims quick and effective relief.
- E. If the court continues a hearing for any reason, the court shall reissue any temporary orders, including orders to surrender and prohibit weapons, issued with or without notice.
- F. The rules of evidence need not be applied, other than with respect to privileges and evidence rule 20.
- G. The Court shall, whenever possible, have petitioners and respondents in protection order proceedings gather in separate locations and enter and depart the courtroom at staggered times. Where the option is available, for safety purposes, the court should arrange for petitioners to leave the court premises first.

Section 5.75.021 Hearings—Remote hearings

- A. Hearings on protection orders, including hearings concerning temporary protection orders, full protection orders, compliance, reissuance, renewal, modification, or termination, may be conducted in person or remotely in order to enhance access and safety for all parties.
- B. In the court's discretion, parties, witnesses, and others authorized by this chapter to participate in protection order proceedings may attend a hearing on a petition for a protection order, or any hearings conducted pursuant to this chapter, in person or remotely, including by telephone, video, or other electronic means where possible. No later than two business days before the hearing, the parties may request to appear at the hearing, with witnesses, remotely by telephone, video, or other electronic means.
- C. The court shall require assurances of the identity of persons who appear by telephone, video, or other electronic means.

Section 5.75.022 Grant of order, denial of order, and improper grounds [5.70.047]

- A. The court shall issue a full protection order if it finds by a preponderance of the evidence that the petitioner has proved the required criteria specified in paragraphs 1 through 4 of this subsection for obtaining a protection order under this chapter.



NEZ PERCE TRIBE REVISED CODE

As Amended through Resolution NP 24-226 (April 9, 2024)

1. For a domestic violence protection order, that the petitioner has been subjected to domestic violence by the respondent.
 2. For a sexual assault protection order, that the petitioner has been subjected to nonconsensual sexual conduct or nonconsensual sexual penetration by the respondent.
 3. For a harassment protection order, that the petitioner has been subjected to harassment by the respondent.
 4. For a stalking protection order, that the petitioner has been subjected to stalking by the respondent.
- B. The court shall issue a permanent protection order if it finds by clear and convincing evidence the respondent has committed acts that constitute grounds for the issuance of the civil protection order and that the acts are likely to continue if the person is not restrained.
- C. If the court declines to issue a protection order, the court shall state in writing the particular reasons for the court's denial.

Section 5.75.023 Reserved

Section 5.75.024 Reserved

PART VI. ORDERS, DURATION, RELIEF, AND REMEDIES

Section 5.75.025 Ex parte temporary protection orders [5.70.048]

- A. Where it appears from the petition and any additional evidence that the respondent has engaged in conduct against the petitioner that serves as a basis for a protection order under this chapter, and the petitioner alleges that serious immediate harm or irreparable injury could result if an order is not issued immediately without prior notice to the respondent, the court may grant an ex parte temporary protection order, pending a full hearing. The court has broad discretion to grant such relief as the court deems proper.
- B. Any order issued under this section must contain the date, time of issuance, and expiration date.
- C. The court may issue an ex parte temporary protection order on the petition with or without a hearing. If an ex parte temporary protection order is denied, the court shall still set a full hearing unless the court determines the petition does not contain prima facie allegations to support the issuance of any type of protection order. If the court declines to issue an ex parte temporary protection order as requested or declines to set a hearing, the court shall state the reasons in writing. The court's denial of a motion for an ex parte temporary protection order shall be retained in the court file.



NEZ PERCE TRIBE REVISED CODE

As Amended through Resolution NP 24-226 (April 9, 2024)

- D. If a full hearing is set on a petition that is filed before close of business on a business day, the hearing must be set not later than 14 calendar days from the date of the filing of the petition. If a full hearing is set on a petition that is submitted after close of business on a business day or is submitted on a nonbusiness day, the hearing must be set not later than 14 calendar days from the first business day after the petition is filed, which may be extended for good cause.
- E. If the court does not set a full hearing, the petitioner may file an amended petition within 14 calendar days of the court's denial. If the court determines the amended petition does not contain prima facie allegations to support the issuance of any type of protection order or if the petitioner fails to file an amended petition within the required time, the court may enter an order dismissing the petition.
- F. A petitioner may not obtain an ex parte temporary harassment protection order against a respondent if the petitioner has previously obtained two such ex parte orders against the same respondent but has failed to obtain the issuance of a civil harassment protection order, unless good cause for such failure can be shown.

Section 5.75.026 Relief for temporary and full protection orders

In issuing any type of protection order, other than an ex parte temporary harassment protection order as limited by subsection F in the preceding section, the court shall have broad discretion to grant such relief as the court deems proper, including an order that provides relief as follows:

- A. Restrain the respondent from committing any of the following acts against the petitioner and other persons protected by the order: Domestic violence; nonconsensual sexual conduct or nonconsensual sexual penetration; sexual abuse; and unlawful harassment.
- B. Restrain the respondent from making any attempts to have contact, including nonphysical contact, with the petitioner or the petitioner's family or household members who are minors or other members of the petitioner's household, either directly, indirectly, or through third parties regardless of whether those third parties know of the order.
- C. Exclude the respondent from the residence that the parties share.
- D. Exclude the respondent from the residence, workplace, or school of the petitioner; or from the day care or school of a minor child.
- E. Restrain the respondent from knowingly coming within, or knowingly remaining within, a specified distance from a specified location including, but not limited to, a residence, school, day care, workplace, the protected party's person, and the protected party's vehicle. The specified distance shall



NEZ PERCE TRIBE REVISED CODE

As Amended through Resolution NP 24-226 (April 9, 2024)

presumptively be 1,000 feet, unless the court for good cause finds that a different specified distance is appropriate.

- F. Order the respondent to obtain a mental health or chemical dependency evaluation. If the court determines that a mental health evaluation is necessary, the court shall clearly document the reason for this determination and provide a specific question or questions to be answered by the mental health professional. Before ordering an evaluation, the court shall consider the ability of the respondent to pay for an evaluation. Minors are presumed to be unable to pay, however, the court may consider the parent and/or guardian's ability to pay for the minor's evaluation.
- G. Restrain the respondent from harassing, following, monitoring, keeping under physical or electronic surveillance, stalking, and using telephonic, audiovisual, or other electronic means to monitor the actions, location, or communication of the petitioner or the petitioner's family or household members who are minors or other members of the petitioner's household.
- H. Order possession and use of essential personal effects. The court shall list the essential personal effects with sufficient specificity to make it clear which property is included. Personal effects may include pets. The court may order that a petitioner be granted the exclusive custody or control of any pet owned, possessed, leased, kept, or held by the petitioner, respondent, or minor child residing with either the petitioner or respondent, and may prohibit the respondent from interfering with the petitioner's efforts to obtain the pet. The court may also prohibit the respondent from knowingly coming within, or knowingly remaining within, a specified distance of specified locations where the pet is regularly found.
- I. Order other relief as it deems necessary for the protection of the petitioner and other family or household members who are minors or vulnerable adults for whom the petitioner has sought protection, including orders or directives to a law enforcement officer, as allowed under this chapter.
- J. The court in granting a temporary harassment protection order or a civil harassment protection order shall not prohibit the respondent from exercising constitutionally protected free speech. Nothing in this section prohibits the petitioner from utilizing other civil or criminal remedies to restrain conduct or communications not otherwise constitutionally protected.
- K. The court shall not issue a full protection order to any party except upon notice to the respondent and the opportunity for a hearing pursuant to a petition or counter-petition filed and served by the party seeking relief in accordance with this chapter.
- L. The order shall specify the date the order expires, if any. For permanent orders, the court shall set the date to expire 99 years from the issuance date. The order shall also state whether the court issued the protection order



NEZ PERCE TRIBE REVISED CODE

As Amended through Resolution NP 24-226 (April 9, 2024)

following personal service, service by electronic means, service by mail, or service by publication, and whether the court has approved service by mail or publication of an order issued under this section.

Section 5.75.027 Duration of full protection orders

When issuing an order after notice to the respondent and a hearing, the court may either grant relief for a fixed period of time or enter a permanent order of protection. Other than for harassment protection orders, the court shall not grant relief for less than one year unless the petitioner has specifically requested relief for a shorter period of time.

Section 5.75.028 Errors in protection orders.

After a protection order is issued, the court may correct clerical or technical errors in the order at any time. The court may correct errors either on the court's own initiative or upon notice to the court of an error. If the court corrects an error in an order, the court shall provide notice of the correction and a corrected copy of the order to the parties. The court shall direct the clerk to forward the corrected order on or before the next business day to the law enforcement agency specified in the order.

Section 5.75.029 Dismissal or suspension of criminal prosecution in exchange for protection order

The practice of dismissing or suspending a criminal prosecution in exchange for the issuance of a protection order undermines the purposes of this chapter. Nothing in this chapter shall be construed as encouraging that practice.

PART VII. REISSUANCE AND RENEWAL

Section 5.75.030 Reissuance of temporary protection orders

- A. A temporary protection order issued under this chapter may be reissued for the following reasons:
 - 1. agreement of the parties;
 - 2. to provide additional time to effect service of the temporary protection order on the respondent; or
 - 3. if the court, in writing, finds good cause to reissue the order.
- B. Any temporary orders to surrender and prohibit weapons must also be automatically reissued with the temporary protection order.
- C. To ensure that a petitioner is not delayed in receiving a hearing on a petition for a protection order, there is a rebuttable presumption that a temporary protection order should not be reissued more than once or for more than 30



NEZ PERCE TRIBE REVISED CODE

As Amended through Resolution NP 24-226 (April 9, 2024)

days at the request of the respondent, absent agreement of the parties, good cause, or the need to provide additional time to effect service.

- D. When considering any request to stay, continue, or delay a hearing under this chapter because of the pendency of a parallel criminal investigation or prosecution of the respondent, courts shall apply a rebuttable presumption against such delay and give due recognition to the purpose of this chapter to provide victims quick and effective relief.

Section 5.75.031 Renewal of protection orders

The following provisions apply to the renewal of all full protection orders issued under this chapter:

- A. If the court grants a protection order for a fixed time period, the petitioner may file a motion to renew the order at any time within the 90 days before the order expires. The motion for renewal must state the reasons the petitioner seeks to renew the protection order. Upon receipt of a motion for renewal, the court shall order a hearing, which must be not later than 14 calendar days from the date of the order. Service must be made on the respondent not less than five business days before the hearing.
- B. If the motion for renewal is uncontested and the petitioner seeks no modification of the order, the order may be renewed on the basis of the petitioner's motion and statement of the reason for the requested renewal.
- C. The petitioner bears no burden of proving that he or she has a current reasonable fear of harm by the respondent.
- D. The court shall grant the motion for renewal unless the respondent proves by a preponderance of the evidence that there has been a substantial change in circumstances and the following:
1. for a domestic violence protection order, that the respondent proves that the respondent will not resume acts of domestic violence against the petitioner or the petitioner's family or household members who are minors or vulnerable adults when the order expires;
 2. for a sexual assault protection order, that the respondent proves that the respondent will not engage in, or attempt to engage in, physical or nonphysical contact with the petitioner when the order expires; or
 3. for a harassment or stalking protection order, that the respondent proves that the respondent will not resume harassment or stalking of the petitioner when the order expires.
- E. In determining whether there has been a substantial change in circumstances, the court may consider the following unweighted factors, and no inference is to be drawn from the order in which the factors are listed:



NEZ PERCE TRIBE REVISED CODE

As Amended through Resolution NP 24-226 (April 9, 2024)

1. whether the respondent has committed or threatened sexual assault; domestic violence; stalking; abandonment, abuse, financial exploitation, or neglect of a vulnerable adult; or other harmful acts against the petitioner or any other person since the protection order was entered;
 2. whether the respondent has violated the terms of the protection order and the time that has passed since the entry of the order;
 3. whether the respondent has exhibited suicidal ideation or attempts since the protection order was entered;
 4. whether the respondent has been convicted of criminal activity since the protection order was entered;
 5. whether the respondent has either: Acknowledged responsibility for acts of sexual assault, domestic violence, or stalking, or acts of abandonment, abuse, financial exploitation, or neglect of a vulnerable adult, or behavior that resulted in the entry of the protection order; or successfully completed state-certified perpetrator treatment or counseling since the protection order was entered;
 6. whether the respondent has a continuing involvement with drug or alcohol abuse, if such abuse was a factor in the protection order; or
 7. other factors relating to a substantial change in circumstances.
- F. The court may renew the protection order for another fixed time period of no less than one year or may enter a permanent order as provided in this section.

Section 5.75.032 Reserved

Section 5.75.033 Reserved

Section 5.75.034 Reserved

PART VIII. VIOLATIONS AND ENFORCEMENT

Section 5.75.035 Notice to Nez Perce Tribal Police – Enforceability

- A. A copy of a protection order granted under this chapter shall be forwarded by the Clerk of the Court on or before the next business day Nez Perce Tribal Police. Upon receipt of the order, law enforcement agency shall enter the order into the computer-based criminal intelligence information system currently in use by the Department to list outstanding warrants. The law enforcement agency shall expunge expired orders from the computer system.
- B. Entry into the information system constitutes notice of the existence of the order.



NEZ PERCE TRIBE REVISED CODE

As Amended through Resolution NP 24-226 (April 9, 2024)

- C. If an officer investigates an alleged violation of an order issued pursuant to this chapter and service has not been effected prior to contact, the officer shall provide service as described herein and within the next day file proof of service with the Court. Law enforcement shall update the criminal information system to reflect that service has been effected.

Section 5.75.036 Reserved

Section 5.75.037 Firearms disqualification [5.70.049]

- A. Purpose. It shall be the purpose of this section to prohibit any person who has been convicted of a felony or misdemeanor crime of domestic violence (intimate partner violence), family violence, sexual assault, stalking, or dating violence, as defined under the laws of the Nez Perce Tribe; who is subject to a protection order based upon a finding that the person represents a credible threat to the physical safety of the victim; who is subject to a criminal no contact order entered in Nez Perce Tribal Court or any court of competent jurisdiction; who has been found mentally incompetent to stand trial; or who has been committed for mental health reasons after a domestic violence, family violence, sexual assault, stalking, or dating violence offense, from possessing a firearm or ammunition.
- B. It shall be unlawful for any person to possess a firearm or ammunition, as defined in Title 4, NPTrC, who:
1. is subject to any Court order from a court of competent jurisdiction that restrains such person from harassing, stalking, threatening, having contact or assaulting an intimate partner or family member as defined in this chapter or engaging in any other conduct that would place an intimate partner or family member in reasonable fear of physical harm to the intimate partner or family member, except that this subsection shall apply only to those orders that:
 - a. were issued at a hearing at which such person was present and had the opportunity to participate; or at a hearing of which such person had notice and the opportunity to be heard, whether or not the person was present;
 - b. include a finding that such person represents a credible threat to the physical safety of such household or family member; or
 - c. by its terms explicitly prohibits the use, attempted use or threatened use of physical force against such household or family member.
 2. Has been convicted under the law of any state, territory, possession, tribe, or United States military tribunal of any crime involving domestic violence or family violence, as defined by the laws of the Nez Perce Tribe, which involved the use or attempted use of physical force,



NEZ PERCE TRIBE REVISED CODE

As Amended through Resolution NP 24-226 (April 9, 2024)

or the threatened use of physical force, or the threatened use of a deadly weapon against an intimate partner or family member as defined within Chapters 5.70 and 5.75 of the NPTrC.

C. Violation of this section is a Class F offense.

Section 5.75.038 Contempt and violation of protection order – Penalties

- A. A knowing violation of any protection order subjects the respondent to criminal penalties under this chapter.
- B. Any respondent who is found guilty of violating the terms of the protection order may also, subject to the Court's discretion, be held in civil contempt of court, and the Court may impose such sanctions as it deems appropriate.
- C. Violation of a protection order is a Class E offense.
- D. A second violation of a protection order is a Class E offense.
- E. Third or subsequent violation of a protection order is a Class F offense.

Section 5.75.039 Reserved

PART IX. MODIFICATION AND TERMINATION

Section 5.75.040 Modification or termination

- A. Upon a motion with notice to all parties and after a hearing, the court may modify the terms of an existing protection order or terminate an existing order.
- B. A respondent's motion to modify or terminate an existing protection order must include a declaration setting forth facts supporting the requested order for modification or termination. The nonmoving parties to the proceeding may file opposing declarations. All motions to modify or terminate shall be based on the written materials and evidence submitted to the court. The court shall set a hearing only if the court finds that adequate cause is established. If the court finds that the respondent established adequate cause, the court shall set a date for hearing the respondent's motion, which must be at least 14 calendar days from the date the court finds adequate cause.
- C. Upon the motion of a respondent, the court may not modify or terminate an existing protection order unless the respondent proves by a preponderance of the evidence that there has been a substantial change in circumstances such that the respondent will not resume, engage in, or attempt to engage in, the following acts against the petitioner or those persons protected by the protection order if the order is terminated or modified:
 - 1. acts of domestic violence, in cases involving domestic violence protection orders;



NEZ PERCE TRIBE REVISED CODE

As Amended through Resolution NP 24-226 (April 9, 2024)

2. physical or nonphysical contact, in cases involving sexual assault protection orders; or
 3. acts of unlawful harassment or stalking, in cases involving harassment or stalking protection orders.
- D. The petitioner bears no burden of proving that he or she has a current reasonable fear of harm by the respondent.
- E. Regardless of whether there is a substantial change in circumstances, the court may decline to terminate a protection order if it finds that the acts of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, unlawful harassment, and other harmful acts that resulted in the issuance of the protection order were of such severity that the order should not be terminated.
- F. A respondent may file a motion to modify or terminate a full protection order no more than once in every 12-month period that the order is in effect, starting from the date of the order and continuing through any renewal period.
- G. If a Permanent Protection Order is issued, the restrained party must wait 2 years before petitioning the court to modify or dismiss the Order.
1. If a petition to modify or dismiss a permanent protection order is denied, respondent must wait an additional two (2) years before filing any further requests to modify or terminate the order.
 2. If the restrained party has been convicted of a subsequent crime against the protected party, the permanent order cannot be modified or dismissed.
- H. A court may require the respondent to pay the petitioner for costs incurred in responding to a motion to modify or terminate a protection order, including reasonable attorneys' fees.

Section 5.75.041 Reporting of modification or termination of protection order

In any situation where a protection order issued under this chapter is modified or terminated before its expiration date, the clerk of the court shall forward on the same day a true copy of the modified order or the termination order to the Nez Perce Tribal Police. Upon receipt of the order, the law enforcement agency shall promptly enter it in the computer-based criminal intelligence information system, or if the order is terminated, remove the order from the computer-based criminal intelligence information system.

Section 5.75.042 Reserved

Section 5.75.043 Reserved



NEZ PERCE TRIBE REVISED CODE

As Amended through Resolution NP 24-226 (April 9, 2024)

Section 5.75.044 Reserved

PART X. MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Section 5.75.045 Full Faith and Credit Clause [7-3-6, 5.70.052]

- A. Purpose. The purpose of this section is to ensure compliance with the full faith and credit provision of the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) as set forth in 18 U.S.C. 2265, as it may be amended from time to time, and to ensure that victims of domestic violence are able to move across State and Tribal boundaries without losing the ability to enforce protection orders they have previously obtained to increase their safety.
- B. A foreign protection order is valid if the issuing court had jurisdiction over the parties and matter under the law of the state, territory, possession, Indian tribe, or United States military tribunal.
- C. A person under restraint must be given reasonable notice and the opportunity to be heard before the protection order of the foreign state, territory, possession, Indian tribe, or United States military tribunal was issued. In the case of an ex parte order, notice and opportunity to be heard must have been provided within a reasonable time after the order was issued, consistent with due process.

Section 5.75.046 Filing a Foreign Protection Order [5.70.053]

- A. A person entitled to protection who has a valid foreign protection order may file that order by presenting a certified, authenticated, or exemplified copy of the foreign protection order to a clerk of the Nez Perce Tribal Court.
 - 1. Any out-of-state department, agency, or court responsible for maintaining protection order records may by facsimile or electronic transmission send a reproduction of the foreign protection order to the clerk of the court as long as it contains a facsimile or digital signature by any person authorized to make such transmission.
- B. There shall be a presumption in favor of validity where a protection order appears authentic on its face.
- C. Filing of a foreign protection order with a court and entry of the foreign protection order into any computer-based criminal intelligence information system available in this State used by law enforcement agencies to list outstanding warrants are not prerequisites for enforcement of the foreign protection order.
- D. The court shall accept the filing of a foreign protection order without a fee or cost.



NEZ PERCE TRIBE REVISED CODE

As Amended through Resolution NP 24-226 (April 9, 2024)

- E. The clerk of the court shall provide information to a person entitled to protection of the availability of domestic violence, sexual abuse, and stalking or other services to victims in the community.
- F. The clerk of the court shall assist the person entitled to protection in completing an information form that includes, but need not be limited to, the following:
1. the name of the person entitled to protection and any other protected parties;
 2. the name and address of the person who is subject to the restraint provisions of the foreign protection order;
 3. the date the foreign protection order was entered;
 4. the date the foreign protection order expires;
 5. relief granted (specify the relief awarded and citations thereto, and designate which of the violations are arrestable offenses);
 6. the judicial district and contact information of the court administration for the court in which the foreign protection order was entered;
 7. the Social Security number, date of birth, and description of the person subject to the restraint provisions of the foreign protection order;
 8. whether the person who is subject to the restraint provisions of the foreign protection order is believed to be armed and dangerous;
 9. whether the person who is subject to the restraint provisions of the foreign protection order was served with the order, and if so, the method used to serve the order;
 10. the type and location of any other legal proceedings between the person who is subject to the restraint provisions and the person entitled to protection; or
 11. an inability to answer any of the above questions does not preclude the filing or enforcement of a foreign protection order.
- G. The clerk of the court shall provide the person entitled to protection with a copy bearing proof of filing with the court.
- H. Any assistance provided by the clerk under this section does not constitute the practice of law. The clerk is not liable for any incomplete or incorrect information that he or she is provided.

TITLE 6
INTERGOVERNMENTAL RULES AND REGULATIONS

CHAPTER 6-1

ENROLLMENT ORDINANCE.....	1
§6-1-1 Definitions.....	1
§6-1-2 Enrollment Application Procedures	1
§6-1-3 Application Processing	2
§6-1-4 Determination of Blood Quantum or Degree.....	3
§6-1-5 Termination of Enrollment	4
§6-1-6 Voluntary Relinquishment of Enrollment.....	5
§6-1-7 Enrollment Records	6
§6-1-8 Resolutions.....	6
§6-1-9 Enrollment Cards; Certification of Indian Blood.....	6

TITLE 6 INTERGOVERNMENTAL RULES AND REGULATIONS

Ch. 6.20 Gaming Ordinance

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PART I.	GENERAL PROVISIONS	1
Section 6.20.001	Definitions.....	1
Section 6.20.002	Purpose.....	4
Section 6.20.003	Ownership of Gaming and Use of Gaming Revenue	4
Section 6.20.004	Severability	5
Section 6.20.005	Amendment.....	5
Section 6.20.006	Sovereignty	5
Section 6.20.007	Nez Perce Tribe Gaming Commission Established.....	6
Section 6.20.008	Powers and Duties of the Nez Perce Tribal Gaming Commission and of the Nez Perce Tribal Executive Committee.....	7
PART II.	AUTHORIZED GAMBLING ACTIVITIES.....	8
Section 6.20.009	Class I Gaming	8
Section 6.20.010	Class II Gaming	8
Section 6.20.011	Class III Gaming	9
Section 6.20.012	Gaming Prohibited	9
PART III.	GAMING OPERATIONS	10
Section 6.20.013	General Gaming Operation Requirements	10
Section 6.20.014	Inspection of Premises	12
Section 6.20.015	Penalties for Violations	12
Section 6.20.016	Exclusion of Individuals from Gaming.....	12
Section 6.20.017	Non-Licensing Dispute Resolution Process	13
PART IV.	INDIVIDUAL LICENSES.....	13
Section 6.20.018	Applications for Key Employee and Primary Management Official Positions	13
Section 6.20.019	Background Investigations	14
Section 6.20.020	Procedures for Background Investigations.....	16
Section 6.20.021	Eligibility Determination.....	17
Section 6.20.022	Notice of Results	17
Section 6.20.023	Issuing and Revoking Primary Management Official and Key Employee Licenses	18
Section 6.20.024	Denying Primary Management Official and Key Employee Gaming Licenses	20
Section 6.20.025	Notice and Appeal of Decisions of the Nez Perce Tribal Gaming Commission.....	21
Section 6.20.026	Records Retention.....	22
PART V.	GAMING FACILITY LICENSES	23
Section 6.20.027	Licenses for Gaming Facilities	23
PART VI.	VENDOR LICENSES.....	24
Section 6.20.028	Licenses for Vendors	24
Section 6.20.029	Submission of a Vendor License Application.....	24


NEZ PERCE TRIBE REVISED CODES
As Amended through Resolution NP 23-482 (September 26, 2023)

Section 6.20.030	Contents of the Vendor License Application.....	24
Section 6.20.031	Vendor Background Investigations	26
Section 6.20.032	Vendor Background Investigation Reports.....	26
Section 6.20.033	Vendors Licensed By Recognized Regulatory Authorities.....	26
Section 6.20.034	Compliance with Federal Law	26

CHAPTER 6-3

FIREWORKS ORDINANCE	1
§6-3-1 Title	1
§6-3-2 Purpose.....	1
§6-3-3 Jurisdiction	1
§6-3-4 Definitions.....	1
§6-3-5 Wholesale License	2
§6-3-6 Firework Retail License	2
§6-3-7 Right to Deny License	2
§6-3-8 Right to Close Fireworks Season.....	2
§6-3-9 Application.....	3
§6-3-10 Application Form	3
§6-3-11 License Suspension or Revocation	3
§6-3-12 License Non-Transferrable	3
§6-3-13 Duration of License.....	3
§6-3-14 Operator	4
§6-3-15 Employees of Licensee	4
§6-3-16 Sale to Minors	4
§6-3-17 Intoxication	4
§6-3-18 Permitted Fireworks - Conformity with Federal Law.....	4
§6-3-19 Discharge of Fireworks in Selling Area.....	4
§6-3-20 Fire Safety	4
§6-3-21 Notice	4
§6-3-22 Repeal	5
§6-3-23 Non-Liability.....	5
§6-3-24 Severability	5
§6-3-25 Requirements for Retail Operators	5
§6-3-26 Violations/Sanctions	5

CHAPTER 6-4

NEZ PERCE TRIBAL COMMERCIAL BUILDING CODE	1
§6-4-1 Title	1
§6-4-2 Jurisdiction	1
§6-4-3 Adoption of Code.....	1
§6-4-4 Definitions.....	1
§6-4-5 Commercial Building Permits When Required	1
§6-4-6 Electrical Inspection Verification	2
§6-4-7 Fees	2
§6-4-8 Issue of Permits.....	2
§6-4-9 Inspection and Enforcement	2
§6-4-10 Public Access to Code	2
§6-4-11 Noncompliance	2
§6-4-12 Review	3
§6-4-13 Severability	3
Fees	4

CHAPTER 6-5

FOREST PROTECTION FIRE ORDINANCE.....	1
§6-5-1 Definitions.....	1
§6-5-2 Fire	1
§6-5-3 Spark Arresters.....	1
§6-5-4 Cost of Fire Suppression and Protection.....	2

CHAPTER 6-6

FUEL TAX ORDINANCE.....	1
§6-6-1 Definitions.....	1
§6-6-2 Purpose.....	1
§6-6-3 Imposition of Tax.....	1
§6-6-4 Distributor Licenses	1
§6-6-5 Retailer Licenses	2
§6-6-6 Enforcement	2
§6-6-7 Distribution of Tax Revenues	4
§6-6-8 Violations/Sanctions	4

CHAPTER 6-7

TOBACCO AND LIQUOR ORDINANCE	1
§6-7-1 Definitions.....	1
§6-7-2 Distributor Licenses	1
§6-7-3 Tobacco Outlet Licenses	3
§6-7-4 Liquor Distributor and Outlet Licenses	5
§6-7-5 Sales to Minors Prohibited.....	6
§6-7-6 Other Business by Operator	7
§6-7-7 Tribal Liability and Credit	7
§6-7-8 Severability	7
§6-7-9 Assignment, Transfer, Sublease or Amendment of Outlet Licenses.....	7
§6-7-10 Enforcement Procedures	7

CHAPTER 6-8

DOG ORDINANCE	1
§6-8-1 Purpose.....	1
§6-8-2 Definitions.....	1
§6-8-3 License Required	1
§6-8-4 Collar and Tag.....	2
§6-8-5 Licensing.....	2
§6-8-6 Imitation License Tags Prohibited	2
§6-8-7 Rabies.....	3
§6-8-8 Impounding	3
§6-8-9 Impounding Fees.....	3
§6-8-10 Miscellaneous Prohibited Acts	4
§6-8-11 Running at Large Prohibited	4

§6-8-12	Interference with Officer.....	5
§6-8-13	Penalty for Violations	5
§6-8-14	Dog Marshal and Designated Assistant	5
§6-8-15	Female Dogs in Heat.....	6
§6-8-16	Sick Dogs Prohibited from Public Places	6
§6-8-17	Removal of Vicious Dogs from Nez Perce Reservation	6
§6-8-18	Citations, Prosecutions, Penalties	6
§6-8-19	Civil Liability	6
§6-8-20	Conflicting Ordinances	7
§6-8-21	Jurisdiction	7

CHAPTER 6-9

NEZ PERCE TRIBAL ATHLETIC COMMISSION.....		1
§6-9-1	Establishment of Commission	1
§6-9-2	Purpose and Authorities of Commission	1
§6-9-3	Membership of Commission.....	1
§6-9-4	Term of Membership	1
§6-9-5	Meetings.....	2
§6-9-6	Officers and Responsibilities	2
§6-9-7	Open Meetings and Public Records	2
§6-9-8	Event Permits	2
§6-9-9	Licensure of Event Participants	3
§6-9-10	Other Commission Rules and Regulations	3
§6-9-11	Penalties	4

CHAPTER 6-10

ELECTION ORDINANCE		1
§6-10-1	Definitions.....	1
§6-10-2	Types of Elections.....	2
§6-10-3	Qualifications for Office	2
§6-10-4	Filing for Office	2
§6-10-5	Certification of Candidates	3
§6-10-6	Notice of Election	3
§6-10-7	Absentee Voting.....	3
§6-10-8	Polling Places and Times	5
§6-10-9	Terms of Office	5
§6-10-10	Ballots	5
§6-10-11	Ballot Boxes.....	5
§6-10-12	Voting Booths	6
§6-10-13	Poll Watcher.....	6
§6-10-14	Electioneering and Loitering.....	7
§6-10-15	Voting Procedures.....	7
§6-10-16	Tallying the Votes.....	8
§6-10-17	Declaring the Winners	8
§6-10-18	Recount	9
§6-10-19	Certification of Results	9

§6-10-20	Incumbents	9
§6-10-21	Date of Taking Office	9
§6-10-22	NPTEC Vacancies Arising After February 15 Filing Deadline.....	9

CHAPTER 6-11

SALES TAX ORDINANCE.....		1
§6-11-1	Purpose.....	1
§6-11-2	Imposition of Tax.....	1
§6-11-3	Exemptions from Sales Tax	1
§6-11-4	Reporting.....	1
§6-11-5	Deposit of Sales Tax Revenue	1
§6-11-6	Penalties	1

§ 6-12-1 *Section Reserved*

CHAPTER 6-13

HEMP REGULATORY CODE

PART I. GENERAL PROVISIONS		1
§6-13-1	Short Title.....	1
§6-13-2	Findings and Purpose	1
§6-13-3	Scope and Authority	2
§6-13-4	Industrial Hemp as an Agriculture Crop	2
§6-13-5	Jurisdiction	2
§6-13-6	Sovereign Immunity	3
§6-13-7	Exemption from Prosecution for Certain Acts	3
§6-13-8	Compliance with Federal Law	3
§6-13-9	Savings Clause	3
§6-13-10	Section Reserved	3
§6-13-11	Definitions	3
PART II. OVERSIGHT, AUTHORITY, AND THE AGRICULTURAL OFFICE		7
§6-13-12	Nez Perce Tribe Hemp Program	7
§6-13-13	Agriculture Office	8
§6-13-14	Section Reserved	8
PART III. HEMP LICENSING		8
§6-13-15	General – Annual Hemp License Required.....	8
§6-13-16	License Applications	8
§6-13-17	Grow Site Registration Application	9
§6-13-18	Terms and Conditions Acknowledgement	10
§6-13-19	License Term.....	11
§6-13-20	Annual Renewal	11
§6-13-21	Ineligible for a Hemp License	11
§6-13-22	Reserved	12

§6-13-23 Revocation of a License	12
§6-13-24 Appeal of Denial of License.....	12
§6-13-25 Fees	12
§6-13-26 Compliance and Enforcement	12
§6-13-27 Section Reserved	13
§6-13-28 Section Reserved	13
§6-13-29 Section Reserved	13
PART IV. REGISTERED LAND AREA CONTROLS.....	13
§6-13-30 Land Use Restrictions and Site Modification	13
§6-13-31 Location; Restrictions	13
§6-13-32 Section Reserved	14
§6-13-33 Section Reserved	14
§6-13-34 Section Reserved	14
PART V. TRANSPORTATION.....	14
§6-13-35 Transportation	14
§6-13-36 Section Reserved	14
§6-13-37 Section Reserved	14
§6-13-38 Section Reserved	14
§6-13-39 Section Reserved	14
PART VI. RECORDS AND REPORTS	15
§6-13-40 Agriculture Office Reports	15
§6-13-41 Retention	15
§6-13-42 Privacy Protections.....	15
§6-13-43 Reporting to the USDA	15
§6-13-44 Hemp Producer/Licensee Recordkeeping and Reporting	17
§6-13-45 Section Reserved	18
§6-13-46 Section Reserved	18
§6-13-47 Section Reserved	18
§6-13-48 Section Reserved	18
§6-13-49 Section Reserved	18
PART VII. INSPECTIONS, SAMPLING, AND TESTING	18
§6-13-50 Inspections.....	18
§6-13-51 Lab Accreditation	19
§6-13-52 Procedure for Sampling and Testing	19
§6-13-53 Methods for Sampling and Testing	20
§6-13-54 Compliance Sampling and Testing Prior to Harvest.....	20
§6-13-55 Post-Testing Procedures	21
§6-13-56 Federal Notice Required for Non-Compliant Test Results	22
§6-13-57 Remediation and Disposal of Non-Compliant Plants and Hemp Products.....	22
§6-13-58 Section Reserved	24
§6-13-59 Section Reserved	24
PART VIII. HEMP LICENSE VIOLATIONS.....	24
§6-13-60 Negligent License Violations	24
§6-13-61 Corrective Action Plan	25
§6-13-62 Repeat Negligent Violations	25

§6-13-63 Other Violations	26
§6-13-64 Revocations, Suspensions, Penalties, and Civil Enforcement	26
§6-13-65 Section Reserved	26
§6-13-66 Section Reserved	26
PART IX. MISCELLANEOUS	26
§6-13-67 Restrictions on Cannabis	26
§6-13-68 Section Reserved	27
§6-13-69 Transfer, Sale, and Purchase of Hemp	27
§6-13-70 Other Licenses and Business Requirements.....	27
PART X. APPENDICES	29
USDA Sampling Guidelines for Hemp (Updated January 15, 2021)	
USDA Testing Guidelines for Hemp (Updated January 15, 2021)	

TITLE 6
INTERGOVERNMENTAL RULES AND REGULATIONS
CHAPTER 6-1
ENROLLMENT ORDINANCE

§6-1-1 Definitions

- (a) "NPTEC" means the Nez Perce Tribal Executive Committee.
- (b) "Enrollment Committee" means that Committee or Subcommittee of NPTEC assigned responsibility for overseeing Nez Perce Tribal membership procedures.

§6-1-2 Enrollment Application Procedures

(a) Applications for enrollment of children who are at least one fourth (1/4) degree Nez Perce Indian ancestry born to a member of the Nez Perce Tribe, filed with the Enrollment Committee within eighteen (18) years after birth shall include all information required on attachments (A), (B), (C), and (D).

(b) Applications for enrollment through adoption of persons who are at least one-fourth (1/4) degree Nez Perce Indian ancestry, filed with the Enrollment Committee, shall include all information as required on attachments (A), (B), (C) and (D).

(c) No person shall be eligible for membership by adoption into the Nez Perce Tribe who:

- (1) previously relinquished membership in the Nez Perce Tribe. Persons who were minors at time of relinquishment of their membership by their parents may be granted special consideration;
- (2) is enrolled or an enrolled member of another tribe or band;
- (3) applies for adoption for the sole purpose of obtaining financial benefits from the tribe;
- (4) is less than one fourth (1/4) degree Nez Perce Blood. (Corrected to reflect language which was adopted by Resolution NP 91-132 (Amended), May 28,29, 1991, correction authorized by NPTEC 4/14/2015)

(d) Any person who has heretofore been a member of the Nez Perce Tribe and who relinquished his membership and is enrolled in another tribe under conditions that do not permit him to share in any benefits or any judgment claims recovered by that tribe shall be entitled to reenroll in the Nez Perce Tribe without regard to the limitations contained in (c) of this section. The application shall contain written documentation, submitted under oath, that the conditions are in fact true.

(e) Any person reenrolled under (d) of this section shall be reenrolled subsequent to the effective date of this chapter and shall not be entitled to any benefits distributed to members of the Nez Perce Tribe prior to that date.

(f) Applications may be submitted by the person requesting enrollment, his parents, guardian or next of kin.

(g) Enrollment into membership in the Nez Perce Tribe shall not be a matter of right but a matter of privilege and the determination of NPTEC of an applicant's qualifications for enrollment pursuant to this chapter shall be final.

§6-1-3 Application Processing

(a) The Enrollment Committee shall meet at regular intervals as designated by NPTEC to consider all applications for enrollment into membership of the Nez Perce Tribe. If at any time the Enrollment Committee feels that additional information is required, the applicant will be requested to provide such information and/or appear before the Enrollment Committee for a personal informal interview.

(b) After its consideration the Enrollment Committee shall prepare and submit a written recommendation to NPTEC recommending either accepting the applicant for enrollment or rejection of the application. The recommendation shall state when the application will be considered by NPTEC and describe the rights of the applicant and other interested tribal members to object to the recommendation of the Enrollment Committee. One copy shall be forwarded to the applicant by certified mail and copies shall be posted on the bulletin boards in front of the Tribal Office, the tribal community buildings in Lapwai and Kamiah, the Northern Idaho Agency and the North Idaho Indian Health Service Unit for a period of sixty (60) days.

(c) If no protest has been filed to the Enrollment Committees recommendation and NPTEC agrees with the recommendation, it shall at the designated meeting or at its next regularly scheduled meeting following the expiration of sixty (60) days from the date of posting, order the enrollment of the applicant.

(d) If the Enrollment Committee recommends the enrollment of a person, any member of the Nez Perce Tribe may, within forty-five (45) days from the date of posting, file an official protest with NPTEC stating the reasons for believing that the applicant is not entitled to enrollment.

(e) If the Enrollment Committee recommends against enrollment of a person, the applicant may, within forty-five (45) days of receipt of the notice, file a protest with NPTEC.

(f) If NPTEC, by a majority vote, rejects the recommendation of the Enrollment Committee or a protest has been filed, NPTEC shall schedule the case for a hearing as follows:

- (1) provide the applicant and/or any other interested parties not less than twenty (20) days advance notice of the time, date and location of the scheduled hearing;
- (2) allow all parties to the hearing a full opportunity to present any and all relevant evidence to the case;
- (3) upon completion of the hearing NPTEC shall render its decision on the enrollment application and promptly notify all parties concerned with the case;
- (4) the decision of NPTEC shall be considered final.

§6-1-4 Determination of Blood Quantum or Degree

(a) Anytime a child or a person who applies for enrollment with the Nez Perce Tribe but was born out of wedlock, specifically meaning that the alleged father and mother were not legally married under the laws of a state or tribe, the applicant's eligibility for enrollment shall be determined only by the blood quantum or degree of Nez Perce blood of the applicant's mother. Provided however:

- (1) that if the parents of such person applying for enrollment were domiciled outside the State of Idaho and were living in such a relationship that a valid common-law marriage would have formed in Idaho but for their domicile, then such common-law marriage shall be deemed to have existed for enrollment purposes and the blood quantum or degree of Nez Perce blood of the applicant's father shall also be used in determining the eligibility of the applicant;
- (2) that if proceedings for filiation under the paternity or bastardy laws of the State of Idaho, another state, or other tribal laws of proper jurisdiction have adjudicated the putative father to be the natural father, then the blood quantum or degree of Nez Perce blood of the applicant's father shall also be used in determining the eligibility of the applicant;
- (3) that if a child is born out of wedlock and the putative father submits to the Enrollment Committee a sworn written statement, duly acknowledged under oath, acknowledging such child as his own child, then the blood quantum or degree of Nez Perce blood of the applicant's father shall also be used in determining the eligibility of the applicant;
- (4) if an applicant provides evidence of paternity through the use of a legal DNA test performed by a laboratory that has been accredited by the AABB (formerly known as the American Association of Blood Banks), the Enrollment Committee may use the blood quantum or degree of Nez Perce blood of the person identified as the father by the legal DNA test in determining the eligibility of the applicant. (NPTEC added subsection 2/26/13)
- (5) that if the parents of an applicant for enrollment were not married either at the child's conception or at its birth, then a subsequent intermarriage of the parents will legitimize the child; (formerly subsection (4) - changed 2/26/13)
- (6) that any child of a marriage which was valid or apparently valid in its inception which is subsequently found by a court of competent jurisdiction to be void or voidable shall be deemed legitimate; (formerly subsection (5) - changed 2/26/13)
- (7) that any child conceived at a time when the natural mother was married in any of the ways hereinabove specified shall be presumed to be the natural child of the mother's spouse, which presumption may be rebutted by a preponderance of evidence to the contrary. (formerly subsection (6) - changed 2/26/13)

§6-1-5 Termination of Enrollment (section amended by NPTEC 8/28/12)

(a) If at any time the Enrollment Committee has reason to believe that a person was enrolled into membership in the Nez Perce Tribe upon false, fraudulent or erroneous evidence, and without meeting the eligibility requirements for enrollment, it shall file a written "Request for Determination of Eligibility" with NPTEC. The request shall:

- (1) include the full name and address of the tribal member in question. If the tribal member is deceased, the request shall include the full name of the tribal member in question, as well as his or her dates of birth and death;
- (2) state the reasons why the enrolled member's eligibility for membership in the Nez Perce Tribe is questioned;
- (3) contain any other details deemed pertinent to the case; and
- (4) call for a public hearing to determine whether or not the enrolled member's membership in the Nez Perce Tribe should be voided.

(b) Upon receipt of the "Request for Determination of Eligibility" NPTEC shall, at least thirty (30) days prior to such hearing, serve written notice entitled "Notice of Proceedings" upon the enrolled member whose eligibility for membership in the Nez Perce Tribe is questioned, or in the event the enrolled member is a minor, the notice shall be served upon his parents, guardian or next of kin. If the enrolled member is deceased, then NPTEC shall, at least thirty (30) days prior to such hearing, serve written notice entitled "Notice of Proceedings" upon the enrolled descendants of the enrolled member, and cause a brief summary of the notice to be published once in a local newspaper of general distribution and a tribal newspaper. The Notice of Proceedings shall:

- (1) include a copy of the Enrollment Committees "Request for Determination of Eligibility";
- (2) fix the time, date and location of the hearing;
- (3) advise the member in question, or his descendants, that, although not required to do so, he may examine the evidence or witnesses offered in support of the "Request for Determination of Eligibility" or offer evidence and/or witnesses in his or his ancestor's behalf as to any matter alleged in the complaint; and
- (4) be sent to all persons entitled thereto by certified mail, return receipt requested with postage thereon fully prepaid, addressed to such persons at their last known address. Evidence concerning the service of the notice shall be kept by NPTEC and become a part of the record of proceedings.

(c) At the appointed time, date and location as contained in the "Notice of proceedings" NPTEC shall:

- (1) provided a quorum is present, conduct the public hearing as called for. However, in the interest of justice, the hearing may be continued to a later date at the request of the member in question or his descendants;

- (2) allow the enrolled member in question or his descendants to appear and testify, submit oral and documentary evidence, as well as present witnesses in his or his ancestor's behalf to support his or his ancestor's enrollment in the Nez Perce Tribe;
 - (3) consider all evidence pertaining to matters contained in the "Request for Determination of Eligibility" and determine the relevancy, weight and sufficiency of such evidence;
 - (4) determine whether or not the enrolled member whose membership in the Nez Perce Tribe is questioned, meets all of the qualifications for enrollment into membership in the Nez Perce Tribe; and
 - (5) prepare written findings of fact with regard to the issues determined.
- (d) At the conclusion of the hearing NPTEC shall:
- (1) if it finds from the evidence and testimony submitted that the enrollment was valid, issue a written order signed by the chairman and secretary setting forth its determination that the enrolled member whose eligibility for membership into the Nez Perce Tribe was questioned, was properly enrolled into membership;
 - (2) if it finds from the preponderance of the evidence submitted, that the enrollee was enrolled into membership in the Nez Perce Tribe upon false, fraudulent or erroneous evidence, and did not meet the requirements for enrollment, it shall issue a written order signed by the chairman and secretary declaring the enrolled member's membership in the Nez Perce Tribe null and void and of no effect;
 - (3) promptly after making its written findings and order, cause a written copy thereof to be served upon the enrolled member whose eligibility for membership in the Nez Perce Tribe was determined, or if deceased, then the enrolled member's enrolled descendants or other descendants who participated in the hearing;
- (e) The decision of NPTEC on a Request for Determination of Eligibility shall be considered final.

§6-1-6 Voluntary Relinquishment of Enrollment

Enrolled tribal members who apply for relinquishment shall receive by certified mail notification of the following:

- (a) that such application for relinquishment does not entitle them to re-enrollment with the Nez Perce Tribe. Persons who were minors at the time of relinquishment may be granted special consideration;
- (b) the applicant must surrender all tribal membership card(s) issued to such person;
- (c) the applicant, upon acceptance of relinquishment, is no longer entitled to exercise any of the treaty rights in hunting, fishing, gathering or use of usual and accustomed places as

reserved under the treaties between the U.S. government and the Nez Perce Tribe. Notification of relinquishment shall be sent to the Nez Perce Tribal Police and tribal conservation officers; and

(d) the applicant must certify that they owe no debts to the Nez Perce Tribe or any of its programs, enterprises, or authorities. (Amended by NPTEC 3/26/13)

§6-1-7 Enrollment Records

(a) The proper administration of the official enrollment records of the Nez Perce Tribe shall be maintained by the Bureau of Indian Affairs as directed by the official actions of NPTEC.

(b) Anytime a correction to the records is deemed necessary due to an error of omission, misprint or other similar action not necessarily the fault of the enrollee the correction shall be ordered by the Enrollment Committee.

(c) Anytime a change to the records is deemed necessary due to a change in an enrollee's status the enrollee shall provide the Enrollment Committee with:

- (1) a copy of the official document that effected the name change. (Marriage license, corrected birth certificate, court order, etc.);
- (2) a copy of the official document that shows the correct birth date. (Birth certificate, baptismal record, etc.);
- (3) a notarized copy of the official family tree record on file with the Bureau of Indian Affairs and any other document that will support the request;
- (4) appropriate documentation that will support the request.

(d) Upon receipt of any change requests under (c) of this section the Enrollment Committee shall promptly review the request and submit its recommendation to NPTEC for official action.

§6-1-8 Resolutions

All official actions of NPTEC relating to enrollment shall be by resolution.

§6-1-9 Enrollment Cards; Certification of Indian Blood

(a) Any person who is an enrolled member of the Nez Perce Tribe may obtain an enrollment card certifying that such individual is a member of the tribe and is entitled to all the privileges guaranteed under the Nez Perce Treaty of 1855.

(b) All applications and other forms to be used in issuing an enrollment card shall be obtained at the Nez Perce Tribal Office in Lapwai. Any person wishing to obtain a tribal enrollment card may apply in person at the Tribal Office or, if feasible, by mail. The completed application form shall include the applicant's full name, address, date of birth, sex, height, weight, eye color, hair color and enrollment number. If the application is conducted by mail, the applicant shall submit the following to the Enrollment Card staff at the Tribal Office:

- (1) a completed application;
- (2) a 1&1/4 inch by 1&1/4 inch picture taken at the nearest BIA office; and
- (3) a completed picture certification form obtained from the Nez Perce Tribal Office which contains:
 - (A) the applicant's current name and address; and
 - (B) a signature of an authorized staff person of the BIA office where the applicant's picture was taken certifying that:
 - (i) the applicant presented him with two pieces of reliable identification which include a picture and current name and address as proof of identity at the time the form was signed; and
 - (ii) to the best of his knowledge, the picture accurately represents the individual whose name and address is on the picture certification form; and
 - (iii) after development, he witnessed the placement of the picture taken at the BIA office into an envelope with the other application materials and the sealing of the envelope; and
 - (iv) the envelope was left with the BIA office to be mailed to the tribe.

(c) Once an application has been received by the Tribal Office, NPTEC staff shall check to see that all of the application materials have been submitted and if so, confirm that the applicant is actually an enrolled member by looking up the applicant's name on the enrollment lists. Applicants shall not receive an enrollment card until they have submitted all of the application materials and their enrollment has been verified.

(d) Once all application materials have been received and enrollment has been verified, NPTEC staff shall unless one has already been collected and produce an enrollment card for the applicant using the information provided in the application and the applicant's picture. The card shall be hand delivered to the applicant or mailed using the address provided by the applicant.

(e) If an applicant for a Nez Perce Tribe enrollment card does not live in the vicinity of the Nez Perce Tribal Office, a local BIA office is unavailable or the local BIA office for whatever reason is unable or unwilling to assist the applicant in certifying his picture, the applicant may obtain a written Certification of Indian Blood (C.I.B.) from the Nez Perce Tribal Office until such time as it is feasible to obtain picture certification. The C.I.B. form shall provide the name and address of the tribal member, that the individual is a member of the Nez Perce Tribe and the individual's amount of Nez Perce Tribe blood quantum.

(f) A C.I.B. shall be obtained by submitting a written request to the Nez Perce Tribal Office which shall include the reason a C.I.B is requested and the requester's current name and address. Once a request for a C.I.B. is received at the Tribal Office, the requester's enrollment

status shall be verified. Upon verification, if the requester is an enrolled tribal member than he shall be sent a C.I.B. using the address provided.

TITLE 6 • INTERGOVERNMENTAL RULES AND REGULATIONS

CHAPTER 6.20 GAMING ORDINANCE

PART I. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section 6.20.001 Definitions

Unless a different meaning is clearly indicated in this Gaming Ordinance, the terms used herein shall have the same meaning as defined in the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act, 25 U.S.C. §§ 2701 *et. seq.*, and its regulations, 25 C.F.R. §§ 500 *et. seq.* The definitions found in this section shall apply to all capitalized uses of the defined terms in this Gaming Ordinance, including plural forms of such terms or such terms with derivational suffixes.

- A. "Bingo" means a game, whether or not electronic, computer, or other technological aids are used in connection therewith, in which:
 - 1. players play for prizes, including monetary prizes, with cards bearing numbers or other designations;
 - 2. players cover such numbers or other designations when objects, similarly numbered or designated, are drawn or electronically determined; and
 - 3. the game is won by the first player covering a previously designated arrangement of numbers or designations on such cards, including, if played in same location, pull tabs, lotto, punch cards, tip jars, instant Bingo, and other games similar to Bingo.
- B. "Class I Gaming" means social games played solely for prizes of minimal value or traditional forms of Indian Gaming engaged in by individuals as a part of, or in connection with, tribal ceremonies or celebrations.
- C. "Class II Gaming" means those activities described in § 6-20-010 of this Gaming Ordinance.
- D. "Class III Gaming" means all forms of Gaming that are not Class I or Class II Gaming, as defined in this Gaming Ordinance.
- E. "Compact" means an agreement between the Tribe and a State about Class III Gaming, consistent with 25 U.S.C. § 2710(d).
- F. "Gaming" means those activities defined in § 6-20-009, § 6-20-010, and § 6-20-011 of this Gaming Ordinance.
- G. "Gaming Commission" means the Nez Perce Tribal Gaming Commission, the single agency of the Tribe primarily responsible for Licensing, regulatory oversight, and monitoring compliance with applicable Tribe, federal, and


NEZ PERCE TRIBE REVISED CODES
As Amended through Resolution NP 23-482 (September 26, 2023)

State regulations for Class II and Class III Gaming on the Tribe's Indian Lands.

- H. "Gaming Employee" means any natural person employed in the operation or management of a Gaming Operation, excluding persons providing maintenance, janitorial, or other such ancillary non-Gaming services to a Gaming Operation, such as food service employees. Gaming Employee shall include any employee whose duties include the handling of cash generated from Class II or Class III Gaming.
- I. "Gaming Facility" means all buildings, improvements, and facilities Licensed by the Gaming Commission to be used or maintained in connection with the conduct of Class II or Class III Gaming on the Tribe's Indian Lands.
- J. "Gaming Operation" means any economic entity that provides Class II or Class III Gaming activities on the Tribe's Indian Lands. A Gaming Operation may be operated by the Tribe directly, by a Management Contractor, or, under certain conditions, by another person or entity, if allowed under this Gaming Ordinance.
- K. "Gaming Ordinance" means the regulations adopted by the NPTEC, as amended from time-to-time, governing Gaming on the Tribe's Indian Lands.
- L. "IGRA" means the federal Indian Gaming Regulatory Act, Pub. L. 100-497, 25 U.S.C. §§ 2701 *et. seq.*
- M. "Indian Lands" means:
 - 1. land within the limits of an Indian reservation; or
 - 2. land over which an Indian tribe exercises governmental power and that is either:
 - a. held in trust by the United States for the benefit of any Indian tribe or individual; or
 - b. held by an Indian tribe or individual subject to restriction by the United States against alienation.
- N. "Key Employee" means the employees listed at 25 C.F.R. § 502.14.
- O. "License" means:
 - 1. an approval or certification issued by the Gaming Commission to any natural person to be involved in Class II or Class III Gaming or in providing Class II or Class III Gaming services to a Class II or Class III Gaming Operation on the Tribe's Indian Lands;
 - 2. the approval or certification issued by the Gaming Commission to any facility authorizing it to house Class II or Class III Gaming on the Tribe's Indian Lands; or


NEZ PERCE TRIBE REVISED CODES
As Amended through Resolution NP 23-482 (September 26, 2023)

3. an approval or certification issued by the Gaming Commission to any Vendor of gaming services or supplies to allow them to transact business valued at or exceeding \$25,000 with a Gaming Operation on the Tribe's Indian Lands.
- P. "Licensee" means any natural person, Gaming Facility, or Vendor that has been approved and Licensed by the Gaming Commission to be involved in, house, or transact business with a Class II or Class III Gaming Operation.
- Q. "Management Contract" means any contract, subcontract, or collateral agreement between a Gaming Operation and a contractor or between a contractor and a subcontractor, if such contract or agreement provides for the management of all or part of a Gaming Operation.
- R. "Net Revenue" means gross Gaming receipts of a Gaming Operation less:
1. amounts paid out as, or paid for, prizes; and
 2. total Gaming-related operating expenses, including all expenses of the Gaming Operation commonly known as operating expenses and non-operating expenses consistent with professional accounting pronouncements, excluding management fees.
- S. "NIGC" means the National Indian Gaming Commission.
- T. "NPTEC" means the Nez Perce Tribal Executive Committee, the Tribe's governing body.
- U. "Pari-Mutual Betting" means a system of wagering on a live race whereby the winners divide the total amount wagered, in proportion to the amount individually wagered after deducting commissions, fees, and taxes. Wagering on live races is authorized if it occurs either at a track or on the Tribe's Indian Lands by means of a simulcast of a live race and is approved by the Gaming Commission.
- V. "Primary Management Official" means the employees listed at 25 C.F.R. § 502.19.
- W. "Simulcast" means a simultaneous telecast of a live race, including horses, dogs, mules, and any other race contest of a species legal in the jurisdiction.
- X. "State" means any State comprising the United States, its authorized officials, agents, representatives, and territory.
- Y. "State Lottery" means any type of game that a State conducts as a lottery game.
- Z. "Track" means a facility licensed to operate horse or other racing where Pari-Mutual Betting on races is conducted.
- AA. "Tribe" means the Nez Perce Tribe, its authorized officials, agents, and representatives.


NEZ PERCE TRIBE REVISED CODES
As Amended through Resolution NP 23-482 (September 26, 2023)

BB. "Vendor" means any business that provides Gaming supplies or services to a Gaming Operation.

Section 6.20.002 Purpose

This Gaming Ordinance is enacted to:

- A. Regulate and govern all forms of permissible and authorized Gaming on the Tribe's Indian Lands.
- B. Safeguard all persons from unscrupulous and illegal operations of any type of Gaming on the Tribe's Indian Lands.
- C. Protect all persons from the infiltration of organized crime into any Gaming Operation on the Tribe's Indian Lands.
- D. Provide for an audit system of all Gaming Operations on the Tribe's Indian Lands.
- E. Provide that the Tribe will have primary regulatory authority over all forms of Gaming on the Tribe's Indian Lands, subject to applicable federal law.
- F. Provide for a system of investigations of all persons associated with Gaming on the Tribe's Indian Lands.
- G. Provide a system of Licensing for all Gaming on the Tribe's Indian Lands.
- H. Provide revenue for the operation of the Tribe's government.
- I. Allow the Tribe's government to use Gaming revenue to provide additional services, employment for Tribal members, and for the general economic development and individual self-sufficiency of Tribal members.
- J. Harmonize with and adhere to IGRA.
- K. Cooperate and agree on a sovereign-to-sovereign basis with concerned or affected States to enter into Compacts or other agreements for Class III Gaming Operations on the Tribe's Indian Lands.
- L. Establish a commission within the Tribe's government to oversee and regulate Gaming consistent with this Gaming Ordinance and within the precepts established by the NPTEC.

Section 6.20.003 Ownership of Gaming and Use of Gaming Revenue

- A. The Tribe shall have the sole proprietary interest in, and responsibility for, the conduct of any Gaming Operation authorized by this Gaming Ordinance, except as otherwise provided in this Gaming Ordinance.
- B. In order for any person or entity who is not the Tribe to conduct Gaming on the Tribe's Indian Lands, that person or entity must obtain a License or Licenses from the Gaming Commission, comply with the other provisions of this Gaming Ordinance, and:


NEZ PERCE TRIBE REVISED CODES
As Amended through Resolution NP 23-482 (September 26, 2023)

1. pay to the Tribe not less than 60 percent of the individually-owned Gaming Operation's Net Revenues to be used only for the purposes set forth below;
 2. pay an assessment to the NIGC as set forth in 25 C.F.R. § 514.1; and
 3. comply with Licensing standards that are at least as restrictive as those established by State law, governing similar Gaming within the jurisdiction of the surrounding State. If the individual owner is ineligible to receive a State license to conduct the same activity within that jurisdiction, the Gaming Commission shall deny a License and otherwise comply with 25 C.F.R. § 522.11(f).
- C. Net Revenues from Gaming shall be used only for the following purposes:
1. to fund the Tribe's government operations or programs;
 2. to provide for the general welfare of the Tribe and its members;
 3. to promote the Tribe's economic development;
 4. to donate to charitable organizations; and
 5. to help fund the operations of local government agencies.
- D. Net Revenues from any Class II or Class III gaming activities conducted or licensed by the Tribe may be used to make per capita payments only if such payments are consistent with IGRA, as set forth in 25 U.S.C. § 2710(b)(3).
- E. The Tribe hereby specifically reserves, through its inherent power, the full right and authority to adopt or impose a uniform and comprehensive system of revenue, taxation, and Licensing relating to the Gaming allowed under this Gaming Ordinance.

Section 6.20.004 Severability

If any clause, provision, or section of this Gaming Ordinance shall be ruled invalid or unenforceable by any court of competent jurisdiction by final order after all appellate jurisdiction is exhausted, such holding shall not invalidate or render unenforceable any remaining provisions of this Gaming Ordinance. Until such final order is entered and review exhausted, the questioned provisions shall be valid and in full force and effect, absent an enforceable injunction to the contrary.

Section 6.20.005 Amendment

All powers of amendment for this Gaming Ordinance are retained by the NPTEC.

Section 6.20.006 Sovereignty

The NPTEC, acting for the Tribe, by this enactment does expressly retain and does not in any way waive its right of sovereignty as expressed in treaties, laws, or in any other manner.

Section 6.20.007 Nez Perce Tribe Gaming Commission Established

- A. The Gaming Commission shall consist of three (3) Tribal members appointed by the NPTEC. Gaming Commission members shall meet the Licensing qualifications of a Primary Management Official, as set forth in this Gaming Ordinance.
- B. The NPTEC shall establish such application procedures as it deems appropriate for members of the Tribe interested in serving on the Gaming Commission.
- C. The following persons are not allowed to serve on the Gaming Commission:
 - 1. current members of the Nez Perce Tribal Enterprises board;
 - 2. persons having a direct or indirect financial interest in a Management Contract (including any principal or member of a Management Contractor) or any “close relatives” of such persons, as defined in the Nez Perce Tribal Enterprises Human Resource Manual;
 - 3. current Key Employee/Primary Management Officials; or
 - 4. persons previously convicted of a felony, embezzlement, theft, or any other money related or honesty related crimes (such as fraud).
- D. Each Gaming Commission member shall serve for a term of three (3) years, with the term beginning on January 1 of the year of the appointment and ending on December 31 of the third (3rd) year.
- E. Gaming Commission members shall serve beyond their term only if the NPTEC fails to promptly make appointments to fill expired Gaming Commission member seats. Upon appointments by the NPTEC to fill expired seats, the prior appointments shall end.
- F. Gaming Commission positions vacated prior to the end of a term shall be promptly filled by the NPTEC so that a full Gaming Commission may serve on a continual basis. However, a 90-day temporary vacancy on the Gaming Commission shall not mean the Gaming Commission cannot conduct business; business can be conducted with a quorum of two members present during a 90-day temporary vacancy.
- G. The Gaming Commission shall elect among themselves the offices of President, Vice President, and Secretary Treasurer. Elections for such offices shall be conducted each year, within two (2) weeks after the NPTEC Gaming Commission member appointment is made.
- H. The Gaming Commission shall be independent of, and act independently and autonomously from, the NPTEC regarding all matters within the Gaming Commission’s purview. No prior or subsequent review by the NPTEC of any Gaming Commission actions shall be required or permitted, except as otherwise explicitly provided in this Gaming Ordinance.


NEZ PERCE TRIBE REVISED CODES
As Amended through Resolution NP 23-482 (September 26, 2023)

- I. Current and former Gaming Commission members shall keep confidential all information and communications relating to Licensing decisions, except that confidential information or communications related to Licensing decisions may be released to law enforcement to further a law enforcement investigation or to otherwise comply with the law.

Section 6.20.008 Powers and Duties of the Nez Perce Tribal Gaming Commission and of the Nez Perce Tribal Executive Committee

- A. Gaming Commission powers and duties shall include:
1. the inspection of Gaming Facility premises subject to the Gaming Commission's regulation and oversight;
 2. the safeguarding and regulation by civil fines and other actions as specified in this Gaming Ordinance;
 3. the issuance of Licenses when such are required by this Gaming Ordinance and in accordance with this Gaming Ordinance;
 4. the denial or revocation of Licenses when the results of a thorough and objective investigation by the Gaming Commission indicates that such action is appropriate and in accordance with this Gaming Ordinance;
 5. the formulation and promulgation of rules and regulations, which shall govern in detail the issuance and the denial or revocation of Licenses and License fee amounts;
 6. ensuring the proper record keeping of gambling proceeds by the Nez Perce Tribal Enterprises of Licenses and of Gaming activities, subject to the Gaming Commission's regulation and oversight, on the Tribe's Indian Lands subject to the provisions of the Bank Secrecy Act, C.F.R. Title 12, Banks and Banking, or to C.F.R. Title 31, Money and Finance, or to any other applicable requirement of the U.S. Internal Revenue Service;
 7. ensuring the review of appropriate records for Licensees at least every three (3) years (appropriate records are those records directly related to determining a Licensee's suitability to hold a License);
 8. conducting annual, independent audits of all Class II and Class III Gaming Operations on the Tribe's Indian Lands and submitting the results of those audits to the NIGC within one hundred twenty (120) days after the end of each fiscal year of the Gaming Operation. All Gaming related contracts that result in the purchase of supplies, services, or concessions worth \$25,000.00 or more in any year (except contracts for professional legal and accounting services) shall be specifically included within the scope of audits conducted under this Gaming Ordinance. Audits shall conform to generally-accepted auditing standards.


NEZ PERCE TRIBE REVISED CODES
As Amended through Resolution NP 23-482 (September 26, 2023)

9. ensuring that each Gaming Facility, subject to the Gaming Commission's regulation and oversight, shall be constructed, maintained, and otherwise operated in a manner that adequately protects the environment and the health and safety of the public; and
 10. conducting background investigations and eligibility and suitability determinations of potential Key Employees and Primary Management Officials at least as stringent as those found in 25 C.F.R. §§ 556 and 558.
- B. The NPTEC's direct and delegated powers and duties shall include:
1. determining who hires and supervises the Gaming Commission Director;
 2. to set the maximum hours and hourly compensation for Gaming Commission members;
 3. any Gaming Commission member may be removed by the NPTEC for cause, including for neglect of duty, for failure to recuse themselves in cases of conflicts of interest, for gross misconduct, or for any offense listed in the Nez Perce Tribal Code;
 4. the Chairman or Vice Chairman of the NPTEC's Law & Order Subcommittee shall be appointed by the NPTEC to act as the Gaming Commission for purposes of making the eligibility determinations for a License applicant if the Gaming Commission cannot reach a quorum for any reason;
 5. the NPTEC has the sole authority to approve the Gaming Commission budget; and
 6. the NPTEC Chairman shall be the agent for service of any official determination, order, or notice of violation concerning the Tribe.

PART II. AUTHORIZED GAMBLING ACTIVITIES

Section 6.20.009 Class I Gaming

Class I Gaming may be engaged in by individuals and organizations without restriction and is not subject to the provisions of IGRA or this Gaming Ordinance.

Section 6.20.010 Class II Gaming

- A. Class II Gaming is defined as:
1. the game of chance commonly known as Bingo or lotto; or
 2. non-banking card games that:


NEZ PERCE TRIBE REVISED CODES
As Amended through Resolution NP 23-482 (September 26, 2023)

- a. are explicitly authorized, or not explicitly prohibited, by the laws of the State in which they are played and are played at any location in the State; and
 - b. are played in conformity with those laws and regulations (if any) of the State regarding hours or periods of operation of such card games or limitations on wagers or pot sizes in such card games.
- B. Until this Gaming Ordinance is amended by appropriate action of the NPTEC in a manner consistent with the relevant provisions of IGRA, the Tribe shall be the only entity or organization authorized to engage in Class II Gaming on the Tribe's Indian Lands for profit to the exclusion of any other entity, organization, or person. The Tribe may conduct or License Gaming on behalf of bona fide charitable, religious, and non-profit organizations, subject to regulations promulgated by the Gaming Commission and IGRA.

Section 6.20.011 Class III Gaming

- A. Class III Gaming means all forms of Gaming that are not Class I or Class II Gaming.
- B. Only the NPTEC shall authorize or conduct any form of Class III Gaming on the Tribe's Indian Lands. The NPTEC shall only authorize any form of Class III Gaming that is:
 - 1. consistent with IGRA;
 - 2. consistent with a Compact for Class III Gaming; and
 - 3. Licensed by the Tribe.
- C. The NPTEC has authorized the Tribe to operate Class III gaming on the Tribe's Indian Lands within the State of Idaho through the 1995 Class III Gaming Compact (amended in 1998 and 2002) between the Nez Perce Tribe and the State of Idaho.
- D. The NPTEC has authorized Idaho State Lottery Terminals to be placed on the Tribe's Indian Lands within the exterior boundaries of the Nez Perce Reservation through the 2008 Class III Gaming Compact between the Nez Perce Tribe and the State of Idaho.
- E. The NPTEC shall enact rules and regulations regarding the Licensing of Class III Games, which shall be consistent with the provisions of IGRA and the laws of the Tribe.

Section 6.20.012 Gaming Prohibited

All Gaming on the Tribe's Indian Lands not authorized by this Gaming Ordinance is unlawful and prohibited.

PART III. GAMING OPERATIONS

Section 6.20.013 General Gaming Operation Requirements

- A. Each Gaming Employee and Primary Management Official, prior to beginning work, shall be required to be Licensed as provided for in this Gaming Ordinance by the Gaming Commission and shall be required to apply to the Gaming Commission for a determination that they:
 - 1. have not been convicted of a felony or an offense related to gambling, fraud, misrepresentation, deception, or drugs for the past ten (10) years;
 - 2. have no prior activities, reputation, habits, or associations affecting their present conduct that would pose a threat to the effective regulation and control of Gaming or that would enhance the dangers of unsuitable, unfair, or illegal practices, methods, or activities in the conduct of Gaming; and
 - 3. have no present interest in the conduct of any Gaming business.
- B. Gaming Commission determinations made in accordance with § 6-20-013(A) shall be confidential unless otherwise required for purposes of the Nez Perce Tribal Enterprises Human Resources Manual, the Nez Perce Tribe's Human Resources Manual, or the requirements of law or regulation.
- C. Gaming Commission members are subject to periodic background investigations, at the discretion of the NPTEC and by the NPTEC, based on any findings brought to the attention of the NPTEC by the internal auditor or background investigator.
- D. Prospective Gaming Employees and Management Contractors shall follow the application procedure for Licenses described in this Gaming Ordinance. No Gaming Employee may accept any gift or thing of value from a contractor, including from any Vendor.
- E. In addition to any provisions of the Nez Perce Tribal Enterprises Human Resources Manual or the Nez Perce Tribe's Human Resources Manual that may be applicable, any Gaming Employee or Gaming Operation shall be required to comply with the provisions of this Gaming Ordinance, the provisions of their contract or terms of employment with the Tribe, if any, and the provisions of applicable federal and state law.
- F. Gaming Operations or Gaming Employees shall provide to the Gaming Commission required reports, audits, and the results of any contract for service or supplies at least quarterly or sooner if required.
- G. Gaming Operations and Gaming Employees shall deposit the proceeds of the Gaming Operation in accordance with applicable federal law and the Nez Perce Tribal Code.


NEZ PERCE TRIBE REVISED CODES
As Amended through Resolution NP 23-482 (September 26, 2023)

- H. Gaming Operations and Gaming Employees may request the assistance of the Gaming Commission in obtaining training or instruction for the benefit of a Gaming Operation.
- I. The Gaming Commission may require that any Gaming Operation or Gaming Employee be bonded for a particular amount. Nez Perce Tribal Enterprises will pay for the bonds of the Tribe's Gaming Employees.
- J. The Gaming Commission may recommend to the NPTEC that a particular type of Gaming be operated through a Management Contract. The Management Contract must comply with applicable federal law. The Gaming Commission shall require that the proposed Management Contractor comply with the requirements for Licenses under this Gaming Ordinance. The NPTEC has the sole authority to approve Management Contracts. Any entity that enters into a Management Contract with a Gaming Operation shall be required to submit to a determination as required in § 6-20-013(A).
- K. All Gaming Operations are subject to monitoring and inspection by the Gaming Commission or agents of the Gaming Commission.
- L. The Gaming Commission shall issue regulations, which will control:
 - 1. the possession of firearms in Gaming Facilities.
 - a. the Gaming Commission shall prohibit firearms and weapons of any kind within Gaming Facilities, except when carried by armored car personnel and on-duty law enforcement officers.
 - 2. the security requirements for the Gaming Operations;
 - 3. the posting of rules of play; and
 - 4. rules for the conduct of Gaming, should the Gaming Commission deem that such rules are necessary for the proper conduct of Gaming.
- M. If the NPTEC makes changes to the Gaming Ordinance or enters into or makes changes to any Compact with a State, it shall provide written notice to the Gaming Commission in a reasonably timely manner before such changes take effect.
- N. The Gaming Commission may charge Licensing fees, to be set by the Gaming Commission, to cover the expenses it incurs investigating and Licensing applicants, but the Gaming Commission may not charge a fee more than that approved by the NPTEC for each application for License renewal.
- O. Members of the Gaming Commission and its employees are prohibited from participating in any Class II or III Gaming subject to the Gaming Commission's regulation and oversight.

Section 6.20.014 Inspection of Premises

- A. Gaming Facilities shall be subject to inspection and audit at any reasonable time by the Gaming Commission or the Gaming Commission's agents.
- B. The Gaming Commission shall be provided, at such reasonable intervals as the Gaming Commission shall determine, with a report under oath detailing all receipts and disbursements in connection with regulated Gaming Operations together with such other reasonable information as required to determine whether the Gaming Operation is complying with this Gaming Ordinance and other applicable laws or regulations.

Section 6.20.015 Penalties for Violations

- A. The Gaming Commission may subject any person or Gaming Operation who violates provisions of this Gaming Ordinance, commits acts of fraud or deceit, or engages in professional gambling to one or more of the following:
 - 1. a letter of warning;
 - 2. a letter of reprimand;
 - 3. a civil fine of up to a maximum of \$500.00 per occurrence, per day; and/or
 - 4. the revocation of License.
- B. The Gaming Commission may refer violations under this Gaming Ordinance to the Tribal Prosecutor for possible civil or criminal prosecution in conformance with the Nez Perce Tribal Code.

Section 6.20.016 Exclusion of Individuals from Gaming

- A. Any person may be excluded from a Gaming Facility on the Tribe's Indian Lands for good cause at any time at the discretion of the Gaming Operation. Good cause may include but is not limited to:
 - 1. a person appears to be violating rules or regulations governing Gaming as established by this Gaming Ordinance, the Gaming Commission, the Gaming Operation, or applicable Tribe, federal, or state law;
 - 2. a person, by virtue of their condition or activities, disturbs the peaceful participation of other individuals in Gaming or disrupts the orderly conduct of Gaming;
 - 3. a person, either intentionally or negligently, causes injury or harm to any patron or Gaming Employee or threatens to do so; or
 - 4. a person possesses any illegal narcotics or controlled substances.
- B. A Gaming Operation or its agents may make reasonable inquiries of individuals in the course of determining whether any of the activities defined listed above are occurring.

- C. A Gaming Operation or its agents who exclude any person pursuant to this section shall not incur any liability, criminal or civil, in Nez Perce Tribal Court as a result of doing so.
- D. Any person who is excluded from Gaming by a Gaming Operation pursuant to this section may pursue the dispute resolution process contained in §6-20-017.

Section 6.20.017 Non-Licensing Dispute Resolution Process

- A. The Gaming Commission is authorized to adjudicate disputes that may arise by the Gaming public.
- B. Any person having a dispute with a Gaming Operation may request that the Gaming Operation's Gaming manager resolve the dispute. If dissatisfied with the result, the person may request a hearing with the Gaming Commission. Such a hearing shall be held within thirty (30) days of receipt of a written request from the grievant. A decision shall be issued by the Gaming Commission at the hearing or within fourteen (14) days of the hearing.

PART IV. INDIVIDUAL LICENSES

Section 6.20.018 Applications for Key Employee and Primary Management Official Positions

- A. Applications for Key Employee and Primary Management Official positions shall be submitted to the Gaming Commission for Licensing and background investigations.
- B. The following notice shall be placed on the Gaming Commission's License application form for a Key Employee or a Primary Management Official before that form it is filled out by an applicant:

In compliance with the Privacy Act of 1974, the following information is provided: Solicitation of the information on this form is authorized by 25 U.S.C. §§ 2701 et. seq. The purpose of the requested information is to determine the eligibility of individuals to be granted a gaming license. The information will be used by the Tribal gaming regulatory authorities and by the NIGC members and staff who have need for the information in the performance of their official duties. The information may be disclosed by the Tribe or the NIGC to appropriate Federal, Tribal, State, local, or foreign law enforcement and regulatory agencies when relevant to civil, criminal, or regulatory investigations or prosecutions or when pursuant to a requirement by a tribe or the NIGC in connection with the issuance, denial, or revocation of a gaming license, or investigations of activities while associated with a tribe or a gaming operation. Failure to consent to the disclosures indicated in this notice will result in a tribe being unable to license you for a Primary Management Official or Key Employee position.

The disclosure of a Social Security Number (SSN) is voluntary. However, failure to supply a SSN may result in errors in processing your application.

- C. The following additional notice shall be placed on the application form for a Key Employee or Primary Management Official before it is filled out by an applicant:

A false statement on any part of your license application may be grounds for denying a license or the suspension or revocation of a license. Also, you may be punished by fine or imprisonment (U.S. Code, Title 18, Section 1001).

- D. Existing Key Employees and Primary Management Officials shall be notified in writing that they shall either:
1. complete a new application form that contains the Privacy Act notices provided in § 6-20-018(B) and (C); or
 2. sign a statement that contains the Privacy Act notices provided in § 6-20-018(B) and (C) and consent to the routine uses described in that notice.

Section 6.20.019 Background Investigations

- A. The Gaming Commission shall perform a background investigation for each prospective or current Primary Management Official and Key Employee in a Gaming Operation sufficient to make an eligibility determination under § 6-20-021. The background investigation shall include the following:
1. a check of criminal history records information maintained by the Federal Bureau of Investigations;
 2. the Gaming Commission shall request from each prospective or current Primary Management Official and Key Employee all of the following information:
 - a. full name, other names used (oral or written), social security number, birth date, place of birth, citizenship, gender, and all languages (spoken and/or written);
 - b. currently, and for the previous five (5) years, business and employment positions held, ownership interests in those businesses, business and residence addresses, and driver's license numbers;
 - c. the names and current addresses of at least three (3) personal references, including one personal reference who was acquainted with the applicant during each period of residence listed above under § 6-20-019(A)(2)(b);
 - d. current business and residence telephone numbers and all cell phone numbers;


NEZ PERCE TRIBE REVISED CODES
As Amended through Resolution NP 23-482 (September 26, 2023)

- e. a description of any existing and previous business relationships with other tribes, including ownership interests in those businesses;
 - f. a description of any existing and previous business relationships with the Gaming industry generally, including ownership interests in those businesses;
 - g. the name and address of any licensing or regulatory agency with which the person has filed an application for a license or permit related to Gaming, whether or not such license or permit was granted;
 - h. for each felony for which there is an ongoing prosecution or a conviction, the charge, the name and address of the court involved and the date of disposition, if any;
 - i. for each misdemeanor for which there is an ongoing prosecution or a conviction (excluding minor traffic violations) within ten (10) years of the date of the application, the name and address of the court involved and the date of disposition, if any;
 - j. for each criminal charge (excluding minor traffic violations), whether or not there is a conviction, if such criminal charge is within ten (10) years of the date of the application, and is not otherwise listed pursuant to § 6-20-019(A)(2)(h) or § 6-20-019(A)(2)(i) of this section, the criminal charge, the name and address of the court involved, and the date of disposition, if any;
 - k. the name and address of any licensing or regulatory agency with which the person has filed an application for an occupational license or permit, whether or not such license or permit was granted;
 - l. a photograph;
 - m. any other information the Tribe deems relevant; and
 - n. fingerprints obtained in accordance with procedures adopted by the Tribe; the law enforcement agency designated to take fingerprints is the Tribe's Police Department.
3. Nez Perce Tribal Enterprises Human Resources shall provide a written statement to the background investigator stating that three (3) personal references and three (3) employment checks were performed, stating that no problems were discovered, or stating the details of any problems discovered; and
4. Nez Perce Tribal Enterprises Human Resources shall provide the Gaming Commission with employee action reports for Key Employees and Primary Management Officials, including employee action reports

for new hires, terminations, and transfers. Such employee action reports shall include the employee's name and new position and shall be sent to the Gaming Commission within one (1) week of the employee action.

- B. The Gaming Commission shall provide the results of all background investigations in an investigation report. Background investigation reports shall include the following information:
 - 1. steps taken in conducting the background investigation;
 - 2. results obtained;
 - 3. conclusions reached; and
 - 4. the basis for those conclusions.
- C. Unless extraordinary circumstances apply, the Gaming Commission shall require, for a tri annual background investigation of an employee already issued a License, information regarding only the previous License term.

Section 6.20.020 Procedures for Background Investigations

- A. A background investigator shall not conduct the background investigation for a License applicant if that background investigator has a conflict or the appearance of a conflict, including the following:
 - 1. the background investigator has applied for the same position held or sought by a particular License applicant; or
 - 2. the background investigator is considered a "close relative" of a License applicant, as defined in the Nez Perce Tribal Enterprises Human Resources Manual.
- B. The background investigator shall conduct the initial investigation by:
 - 1. verifying written or oral information submitted by the applicant;
 - 2. inquiring into the applicant's prior activities, criminal record if any, reputation, habits, and associations;
 - 3. interviewing a sufficient number of knowledgeable people, such as former employers, personal references, and others to whom referred; and
 - 4. documenting all potential problem areas noted and disqualifying information obtained.
- C. The background investigator shall use the employment and personal reference checks conducted by Nez Perce Tribal Enterprises Human Resources.

- D. The Gaming Commission and its background investigators shall keep confidential the identity of each person interviewed in the course of conducting a background investigation.
- E. The Gaming Commission shall send to the NIGC the names and fingerprint cards for those Licensees or applicants who require a Federal Bureau of Investigations criminal background check, with the appropriate funds to cover the costs of such inquiry. Completed fingerprint cards will be returned to the Gaming Commission and placed in the applicant's confidential background file.
- F. Information obtained from NIGC as a result of Federal Bureau of Investigations criminal background checks shall be reviewed only by the Gaming Commission and the background investigator. No further dissemination of this information is authorized; and, in fact, the Gaming Commission is subject to the restrictions set forth in a Tribe's Memorandum of Understanding with NIGC dated September 9, 2021.

Section 6.20.021 Eligibility Determination

Before a License is issued to a Primary Management Official or Key Employee, the Gaming Commission shall make a finding, concerning the eligibility of that person for receiving a License by reviewing the applicant's prior activities, criminal record, if any, reputation, habits, and associations, and the information received from NIGC resulting from the Federal Bureau of Investigations fingerprint check.

Section 6.20.022 Notice of Results

- A. Before issuing a three (3)-year permanent License to a Primary Management Official or Key Employee, the Gaming Commission shall prepare a Notice of Results of the applicant's background investigation to submit to the NIGC. The Notice of Results shall include the following information:
 - 1. the applicant's name, date of birth, and social security number (if available);
 - 2. the date on which the applicant began, or will begin, working as a Primary Management Official or Key Employee;
 - 3. a summary of the information presented in the investigation report, including:
 - a. licenses, whether issued by the Gaming Commission or another entity, that have previously been denied;
 - b. licenses, whether issued by the Gaming Commission or another entity, that have been revoked, even if subsequently reinstated;
 - c. every known criminal charge brought against the applicant within the last ten (10) years of the date of the application; and

- d. every felony offense of which the applicant has been convicted or any ongoing felony prosecution.
 - 4. a copy of the eligibility determination made in accordance with this section.
- B. The Notice of Results must be submitted to the NIGC no later than sixty (60) days after the applicant begins working. A response from NIGC shall be requested by the Gaming Commission within thirty (30) days of receipt of the Gaming Commission's Notice of Results.

Section 6.20.023 Issuing and Revoking Primary Management Official and Key Employee Licenses

- A. The Gaming Commission is authorized to issue and revoke ninety (90)-day temporary Licenses, three (3)-year permanent Licenses, and conditional Licenses not to exceed one (1) year.
- 1. Gaming Commission members are authorized to sign issued Licenses; and
 - 2. the Gaming Commission may revoke a ninety (90)-day temporary License, a three (3)-year permanent License, or a conditional License not to exceed one (1) year at any time.
 - a. all revocations are subject to the appeal process set forth in §6-20-025; and
 - b. when the Gaming Commission revokes a previously issued three (3)-year permanent License or conditional License, it shall notify the NIGC and forward copies of its eligibility determination and Notice of Results of the applicant's background investigation to the NIGC for inclusion in the Indian Gaming Individuals Record System.
- B. All Primary Management Officials and Key Employees of a Gaming Operation must have a valid License issued by the Gaming Commission prior to beginning work.
- C. Issuing ninety (90)-day temporary Licenses:
- 1. the Gaming Commission may issue a ninety (90)-day temporary License for a Gaming Operation or Gaming Employee based on a Nez Perce Tribal Enterprises Human Resources review and approval of a completed employee application.
 - a. the Gaming Commission Director has the authority to sign ninety (90)-day temporary Licenses on behalf of Gaming Commission members, if Gaming Commission members are not available and only after efforts are made and documented to locate them; and


NEZ PERCE TRIBE REVISED CODES
As Amended through Resolution NP 23-482 (September 26, 2023)

- b. Gaming Operations shall not employ an individual in a Primary Management Official or Key Employee position after ninety (90) days of beginning work at the Gaming Operation who does not have a three (3)-year permanent License or a conditional License not to exceed one (1) year.
- D. Issuing three (3)-year permanent Licenses and conditional Licenses not to exceed one (1) year:
 - 1. before issuing a three (3)-year permanent License or a conditional License not to exceed one (1) year to a Primary Management Official or Key Employee applicant, the Gaming Commission must submit a Notice of Results, in accordance with §6-20-022, to NIGC. A Notice of Results must be submitted to NIGC no later than sixty (60) days after the applicant begins work.
 - 2. Gaming Commission actions based on NIGC's response to a Notice of Results:
 - a. objections made by NIGC prior to the Gaming Commission issuing a three (3)-year permanent License or conditional License not to exceed one (1) year:
 - i. if the Gaming Commission receives from NIGC a statement of itemized objections to the issuance of a License within thirty (30) days of NIGC receiving the Gaming Commission's Notice of Results for the applicant, the Gaming Commission must reconsider the License application for a Primary Management Official or Key Employee, taking into account the objections itemized by the NIGC; or
 - ii. if the Gaming Commission receives from NIGC a request for additional information within thirty (30) days of NIGC receiving the Gaming Commission's Notice of Results for the applicant, the Gaming Commission shall respond to the request. Such a request from NIGC shall suspend the thirty (30) day period under the preceding paragraph, §6-20-023(D)(2)(a)(i), until the Chairman of NIGC receives the additional information from the Gaming Commission.
 - b. objections made by NIGC after the Gaming Commission has issued a three (3)-year permanent License or conditional License not to exceed one (1) year:
 - i. if, after the Gaming Commission has issued a License to a Primary Management Official or Key Employee, the NIGC notifies that Tribe that it has received reliable information indicating that the Licensee is not eligible for

employment, in accordance with 25 C.F.R. § 558.4 and 25 C.F.R. § 556.5, the Gaming Commission shall immediately, upon receipt of such notification, suspend such License and provide the Licensee with written notice of the suspension and its proposed revocation of the License. The Gaming Commission shall then follow the procedures set out in §6-20-025.

- E. Issuing conditional Licenses not to exceed one (1) year:
 - 1. the Gaming Commission may issue a conditional License not to exceed one (1) year when an applicant does not meet the standards required of Licensees outlined in the Nez Perce Tribal Code, this Gaming Ordinance, a Compact, or the regulations promulgated by the Gaming Commission; and
 - 2. conditional Licenses not to exceed one (1) year are not renewable.
- F. Renewing three (3)-year permanent Licenses:
 - 1. the Gaming Commission shall renew a three (3)-year permanent License following a satisfactory criminal background investigation for the preceding License period. Only when extraordinary circumstances warrant an additional background investigation shall the Gaming Commission's background investigation inquire into an applicant's activities earlier than the previous License period. This section does not relieve a Licensee of the obligation and responsibility of providing required updated information to the background investigator, such as:
 - a. criminal charges, convictions; and
 - b. status changes, new addresses.
- G. The Gaming Commission shall notify NIGC within thirty (30) days of the issuance of a three (3)-year permanent License, renewal of a three (3)-year permanent License, or issuance of a conditional License not to exceed one (1) year.

Section 6.20.024 Denying Primary Management Official and Key Employee Gaming Licenses

- A. The Gaming Commission is authorized to deny ninety (90)-day temporary Licenses, three (3)-year permanent Licenses, and conditional Licenses not to exceed one (1) year.
- B. The Gaming Commission shall not License a Primary Management Official or Key Employee if the Gaming Commission determines, in applying the standards for making a License eligibility determination, that Licensing the person:
 - 1. poses a threat to the public interest;

2. poses a threat to the effective regulation of Gaming; or
 3. creates or enhances the dangers of unsuitable, unfair, or illegal practices, methods and/or activities in the conduct of Gaming.
- C. When the Gaming Commission does not issue or denies a three (3)-year permanent License or a conditional License not to exceed one (1) year to an applicant for a Primary Management Official or Key Employee position it shall:
1. notify the NIGC;
 2. notify the applicant; and
 3. forward copies of its eligibility determination and Notice of Results of the applicant's background investigation to the NIGC for inclusion in the Indian Gaming Individuals Record System.

Section 6.20.025 Notice and Appeal of Decisions of the Nez Perce Tribal Gaming Commission

- A. This section applies to all Vendor Licenses and Gaming Facility Licenses the Gaming Commission has denied or revoked and all individual Licenses the Gaming Commission has denied, suspended and proposed for revocation under 25 C.F.R. § 558.4 and 25 C.F.R. § 556.5, or revoked.
- B. If the Gaming Commission denies a License, suspends and proposes revocation of a License previously granted, or revokes a License previously granted, the Gaming Commission shall do so in writing, outlining the reasons for such decision, and deliver such written notice to the person.
- C. If the Gaming Commission denies or revokes a License, the License applicant or former Licensee has five (5) days from the date they receive the Gaming Commission's notice of denial or revocation to submit a written request for a hearing before the Gaming Commission. If the License applicant or former Licensee requests a hearing before the Gaming Commission within the five (5)-day period, the Gaming Commission shall notify the Licensee in writing of a time and place for a hearing on the denial or revocation of the License.
- D. If the Gaming Commission proposed revocation of a License based on notice from NIGC that the Licensee is not eligible for employment, in accordance with 25 C.F.R. § 558.4 and 25 C.F.R. § 556.5, the Gaming Commission shall automatically schedule a hearing and notify the Licensee in writing of the time and place for the hearing on the proposed License revocation.
- E. The Gaming Commission shall schedule hearings as soon as practicable.
- F. The Gaming Commission shall provide to all persons for whom a hearing has been scheduled, upon their written request, full disclosure of all information and evidence that forms the basis for the hearing.


NEZ PERCE TRIBE REVISED CODES
As Amended through Resolution NP 23-482 (September 26, 2023)

- G. The Gaming Commission shall provide a copy of the Gaming Commission's hearing procedures to all persons for whom a hearing has been scheduled.
- H. Both the Gaming Commission and the person whose License application, License, or former License are at issue in the hearing may submit evidence.
- I. After a hearing, the Gaming Commission shall decide in writing whether to issue, revoke, or reinstate the License at issue. The Gaming Commission shall notify the Licensee by certified mail, return receipt requested, of their decision within fourteen (14) days following the hearing.
 - 1. The Gaming Commission shall notify the NIGC of its decision revoke or reinstate a License proposed for revocation within forty-five (45) days of receiving notification from the NIGC, in accordance with 25 C.F.R. § 558.4 and 25 C.F.R. § 556.5, that the Licensee is not eligible for employment.
- J. If the License applicant, Licensee, or former Licensee does not receive written notice of a Gaming Commission decision by certified mail, return receipt requested, within fourteen (14) days of the revocation hearing, the person may immediately file notice in the Nez Perce Tribal Court for an order requiring the Gaming Commission to issue a 90-day temporary License to work pending a rehearing on the matter.
- K. If the License applicant, Licensee, or former Licensee is dissatisfied with the decision issued by the Gaming Commission, they may appeal the Gaming Commission's decision to the Nez Perce Tribal Court within thirty (30) days of the Gaming Commission's written decision. Their appeal to the Nez Perce Tribal Court shall be only on the hearing record and shall not be heard de novo. If Nez Perce Tribal Court finds that the order of the Gaming Commission was issued arbitrarily and capriciously, clearly erroneously, in violation of the Tribe's Constitution or the constitutional rights of Indians (25 U.S.C. §§ 1301 1303), made upon unlawful procedure, or there was some other clear error of law, the Court shall vacate the same and remand. Otherwise, the decision of the Gaming Commission shall be upheld. If the former Licensee is dissatisfied with the decision issued by the Nez Perce Tribal Court, they may appeal to the Nez Perce Court of Appeals, in accordance with the Nez Perce Tribal Code.

Section 6.20.026 Records Retention

- A. When a Primary Management Official or Key Employee is employed by the Tribe, a complete application file, containing all the information listed in section §6-20-019(A), shall be maintained by the Gaming Commission.
- B. The Gaming Commission shall retain, for no less than three (3) years from the date a Primary Management Official or Key Employee is terminated from employment, the following documentation:

1. applications for Licensing;
2. investigation reports; and
3. eligibility determinations.

PART V. GAMING FACILITY LICENSES

Section 6.20.027 Licenses for Gaming Facilities

- A. The Gaming Commission shall issue a separate Gaming Facility License to each place, facility, or location on the Tribe's Indian Lands where Class II or Class III Gaming is conducted under this Gaming Ordinance.
- B. The Gaming Commission shall submit to the NIGC Chair a notice that issuance of a Gaming Facility License is under consideration by the Gaming Commission. This notice must be submitted at least one hundred twenty (120) days before the opening of any new Gaming Facility on the Tribe's Indian Lands where Class II or Class III Gaming will occur.
 1. The notice must contain the following:
 - a. a legal description of the property;
 - b. the tract number for the property as assigned by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Land Title Records Offices, if any;
 - c. if not maintained by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, a copy of the trust or other deed(s) to the property or an explanation as to why such documentation does not exist; and
 - d. if not maintained by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior, documentation of property ownership.
- C. The Gaming Commission does not need to submit to the NIGC Chair a notice that a Facility License is under consideration for issuance for occasional charitable events lasting not more than one week.
- D. The Gaming Commission may request an expedited review of sixty (60) days and the NIGC Chair shall respond to the Tribe's request, either granting or denying the expedited review, within thirty (30) days.
- E. The Gaming Commission shall only issue a Gaming Facility License if the application includes the required information and documentation and sufficiently satisfies any additional conditions deemed necessary by the Tribe.
- F. Gaming Commission members are authorized to sign issued Licenses.
- G. The Gaming Commission shall submit a copy of each newly issued or renewed Gaming Facility License to the NIGC Chair within thirty (30) days of issuance, along with any other required documentation.
- H. The Gaming Commission may revoke a Gaming Facility License at any time.


NEZ PERCE TRIBE REVISED CODES
As Amended through Resolution NP 23-482 (September 26, 2023)

- I. The Gaming Commission shall notify the NIGC Chair within thirty (30) days if a Gaming Facility License is revoked or expires or if a Gaming Facility closes or reopens.
- J. All denials and revocations of Gaming Facility Licenses are subject to the appeal process set forth in §6-20-025.

PART VI. VENDOR LICENSES

Section 6.20.028 Licenses for Vendors

- A. Vendors of Gaming services or supplies, with a value of \$25,000 or more annually, must have a Vendor License from the Gaming Commission to transact business with a Gaming Operation. Contracts for professional legal and accounting services are excluded from this section.
- B. Gaming Commission members are authorized to sign issued Vendor Licenses.
- C. The Gaming Commission may revoke a Vendor License at any time.
- D. All denials and revocations of Vendor Licenses are subject to the appeal process set forth in §6-20-025.

Section 6.20.029 Submission of a Vendor License Application

To obtain a Vendor License, the business must complete a Vendor application and submit to background investigations of itself and its principles. Principles of a business include those officers, directors, managers, owners, and non-institutional stockholders that either own 10% or more of the business' stock or are the 10 largest stockholders, as well as the on-site supervisors or managers designated in an agreement with the Tribe, if applicable.

Section 6.20.030 Contents of the Vendor License Application

- A. Applications for Vendor Licenses must include the following:
 - 1. name of business;
 - 2. any other names used by the applicant in business;
 - 3. business address;
 - 4. main office address (if different from business address);
 - 5. business phone number(s);
 - 6. federal tax identification number (or social security number if sole proprietorship);
 - 7. type of services applicant will provide;
 - 8. whether applicant is a partnership, corporation, limited liability company, sole proprietorship, or other entity;


NEZ PERCE TRIBE REVISED CODES
As Amended through Resolution NP 23-482 (September 26, 2023)

9. if the applicant is a corporation, the state of incorporation, and the applicant's qualification to do business in the state of the Gaming Operation, if the Gaming Operation is in a different state than the corporation's state of incorporation;
 10. trade name, other names ever used and names of any wholly-owned subsidiaries or other businesses owned by the Vendor or its principals;
 11. general description of the business and its activities;
 12. whether the applicant will be investing in, or loaning money to, the Gaming Operation, and, if so, how much;
 13. description of any existing and previous business relationships with the gaming industry generally, including ownership interests in those businesses;
 14. a list of Indian tribes with which the Vendor has an existing or previous business relationship, including ownership, financial, or management interests in any non-Gaming activity;
 15. names, address, and telephone numbers or three (3) business references with whom the company has regularly done business for the past five (5) years;
 16. the name and address of any licensing or regulatory agency with which the business has filed an application for a license or permit related to Gaming, whether or not such license or permit was granted;
 17. if the business has ever had a license revoked for any reason and the circumstances involved;
 18. a list of lawsuits to which the business has been a defendant, including the name and address of the court involved, and the date and disposition, if any;
 19. a list of the business' funding sources and liabilities of \$50,000 or more;
 20. a list of the principals of the business, their social security numbers, addresses, telephone numbers, titles, and percentage of ownership in the company; and
 21. any further information the Tribe deems relevant.
- B. The following notice shall be placed on the application form for a Vendor and its principals:
- Inclusion of false or misleading information in the Vendor application may be grounds for denial or revocation of the Tribe's Vendor License.*
- C. A Vendor may submit to the Gaming Commission a copy of a recent license application to another jurisdiction if it contains the information listed above.

The Vendor will be required to submit, in writing, any changes in the information contained in the other license application as well as any additional information requested by the Tribe.

Section 6.20.031 Vendor Background Investigations

- A. The Gaming Commission shall employ, or otherwise engage, an investigator to complete a background investigation of a Vendor. This background investigation shall include, at minimum, the following steps:
1. verification of the Vendor business' incorporation status and qualifications to do business in the state where the Gaming Operation is located;
 2. obtaining a business credit report, if available, and conducting a Better Business Bureau check of the Vendor;
 3. conducting a check of the Vendor business' credit history;
 4. calling and questioning each of the references listed in the Vendor application; and
 5. investigating the principals of the Vendor's business, including facilitating a criminal history check, obtaining criminal history check results, obtaining a credit report, and interviewing the personal references listed.

Section 6.20.032 Vendor Background Investigation Reports

The investigator shall complete a background investigation report covering each of the steps taken in the background investigation of the Vendor and the Vendor's principals and shall present the background investigation report to the Gaming Commission.

Section 6.20.033 Vendors Licensed By Recognized Regulatory Authorities

The Gaming Commission may adopt regulations authorizing exemptions to the Vendor Licensing process for Vendors who have received licenses from specific licensing authorities recognized, and named, by the Gaming Commission.

Section 6.20.034 Compliance with Federal Law

The Tribe shall comply with all applicable federal laws, including the Bank Security Act, 31 U.S.C. § 5311 *et. seq.*

CHAPTER 6-3 FIREWORKS ORDINANCE

§6-3-1 Title

This Ordinance may be cited or referred to as “The Fireworks Regulatory Act.”

§6-3-2 Purpose

The purpose of this ordinance is to regulate the sale of fireworks upon the Nez Perce Reservation and provide for the safety of persons and property by such regulation.

§6-3-3 Jurisdiction

This Ordinance applies to all Indians within the exterior boundaries of the Nez Perce Reservation.

§6-3-4 Definitions

(a) “Common Fireworks” is defined as devices designed to produce a visible or audible effect by combustion, deflagration, explosion, or detonation.

(b) “Fireworks outlet” means each individual fireworks stand operated on trust and Indian-owned property within the exterior boundaries of the Nez Perce Reservation.

(c) “Indian-Owned Lands” shall mean Nez Perce Indian-owned property, both tribal and individual.

(d) “License” is a permit issued by the Nez Perce Tribe to each fireworks outlet authorizing the sale of fireworks on trust and Indian-owned property within the exterior boundaries of the Nez Perce Reservation.

(e) “NPTEC” shall mean the Nez Perce Tribal Executive Committee.

(f) “Permit” is a permit issued by the Nez Perce Tribe to each fireworks outlet authorizing the sale of fireworks on trust and Indian-owned property within the exterior boundaries of the Nez Perce Reservation, and to each wholesale operator authorizing transport and sale of fireworks for the purpose of resale. (amended by NPTEC 12/8/15)

(g) “Person” includes any individual, firm, partnership, joint venture, association, concern, corporation, estate, trust, business, receiver, syndicate, or any groups or combination acting as a unit.

(h) “Operator” is the person responsible for a fireworks business whether the operation is on the wholesale or retail level.

(i) “Quitclaim Deed” is a deed that passes on to the buyer all those rights or as much of a title as a seller actually has. A quitclaim deed does not warrant (promise) that the seller actually has full title pass on.

(j) “Safe and Sane Fireworks” shall mean any nonaerial common fireworks such as ground spinners, fountains, sparklers, smoke devices or snakes designed to remain on or near the

ground and not to travel outside a fifteen (15) foot diameter circle or emit sparks or other burning material which land outside a twenty (20) foot diameter circle or above a height of twenty (20) feet. Nonaerial common fireworks do not include firecrackers, jumping jacks, or similar products. (NPTEC authorized correction of a clerical error in last sentence 6/25/02).

(k) “Trust Property” shall mean all real property held in trust by the United States for the Nez Perce Tribe or its individual members.

(l) “Wholesaler” is a person or business that transports fireworks to the Nez Perce reservation for sale to retailers for re-sale. (amended by NPTEC 12/8/15)

§6-3-5 Wholesale Permit

(a) No person shall transport or sell on the reservation for the purposes of resale on the reservation or sell on the reservation any fireworks of any nature unless they are a valid holder of a wholesale permit. The fee for the wholesale permit shall be \$500.00. Wholesale permit applications must be submitted by the first Friday of June of the year the permit is requested.

(b) The wholesale permit is valid from the date of issuance and shall expire at the close of the fireworks season, as established heretofore, in the same calendar year, except that the wholesaler can sell fireworks seven (7) days prior to the established fireworks selling period of the retailers.

(c) No sales of fireworks shall be made pursuant to a wholesale permit, except to a holder of a valid Nez Perce Tribal Fireworks retail permit.

(d) Any person holding a wholesale permit shall display the same upon request to any Tribal or BIA Law Enforcement officer and/ or tribal safety officer and shall allow such officers to examine and inspect all merchandise transported for or offered for sale to ascertain conformance with this ordinance.

(e) Any individual making application for a wholesale permit who has had a previous permit revoked or suspended may be denied a permit absent written, documented and verifiable assurances that he/she can demonstrate legal responsibility and protect the safety of the public.

§6-3-6 Firework Retail Permit

No person shall sell fireworks without applying for a permit to sell fireworks at a fireworks outlet on trust property or Indian owned lands within the exterior boundaries of the Nez Perce Reservation. Applicants must be Nez Perce Tribal members and at least 18 years of age. Each fireworks outlet must be separately permitted. A firework permit will not be issued for property conveyed through quitclaim deeds.

§6-3-7 Right to Deny Permit

The Nez Perce Tribe reserves the right to deny applications for permits for any reason.

§6-3-8 Right to Close Fireworks Season

(a) The Nez Perce Tribe reserves the right to close the season at any time for safety purposes. The fireworks season shall automatically close when the firework sales cease as set out

in §6-3-13 (a) and (b). The discharge of fireworks will not be permitted after permits are suspended for sales at the end of each season. (NPTEC authorized amendment 10/23/12)

§6-3-9 Application

An application shall be accompanied by a permit fee of \$200.00 for the first firework outlet, and \$100.00 for each additional outlet. Temporary permits for single days or short periods not exceeding five (5) days shall be issued for \$50.00 for each application.

§6-3-10 Application Form

- (a) Full name
- (b) Enrollment number
- (c) Address
- (d) Telephone number
- (e) Location of the fireworks outlet including the allotment or unit number.
- (f) A list of the types of fireworks to be sold.

(g) Proof of ownership, or a valid lease agreement in accordance with federal law if fireworks outlet is located on property other than that of applicant. Application will require the Superintendent of the BIA-NIA to certify that such agreement has been negotiated and that such agreement meets the requirements of the BIA.

§6-3-11 Permit Suspension or Revocation

Any wholesale or retail permit issued shall be subject to revocation and/or suspension by the Nez Perce Tribe for any violation of the ordinance in addition to the civil infractions set forth herein or any criminal penalties that may apply. Wholesalers and Retailers may also be deemed ineligible for a fireworks permit in subsequent years.

§6-3-12 Permit Non-Transferrable

All fireworks permits issued to an enrolled member of the Nez Perce Tribe, retail or wholesale, shall be non-transferrable between Nez Perce Tribal members and between fireworks outlets. The permit cannot be sold, assigned, leased or transferred in any manner whatsoever.

§6-3-13 Duration of Permit (amended by NPTEC 12/8/15)

(a) A retail permit shall permit the sale of fireworks to the general public no sooner than June 9th and no later than July 9th of that calendar year. Furthermore, the operator shall remove all unsold fireworks from his or her shop or store premises not later than July 9th of the calendar year.

(b) A retail permit shall permit the sale of fireworks to the general public for a New Year's Eve fireworks season from December 24th, of that calendar year, to January 2nd of the following year.

§6-3-14 Operator

The specific Tribal member so authorized and permitted as provided for above, must be the owner, operator, and beneficiary of said business. The operator shall be held jointly responsible for the payment of any fines resulting from violations of this ordinance by any of his employees.

§6-3-15 Employees of Operator

All fireworks operators shall use good faith efforts to hire tribal members and other Indians. Any person under the age of 18 years employed for the sale of fireworks pursuant to the fireworks permit shall be supervised by an adult.

§6-3-16 Sale to Minors

It shall be unlawful to sell fireworks to anyone under the age of eighteen (18) unless such fireworks are of a nature that has been designated as "safe and sane" fireworks as defined herein. "Safe and sane" fireworks may be sold regardless of age.

§6-3-17 Intoxication

It shall be unlawful to sell fireworks to any intoxicated person, or for any operator or employee to sell, discharge or distribute fireworks while under the influence of alcohol or drugs while engaged in the distribution or sale of fireworks.

§6-3-18 Permitted Fireworks - Conformity with Federal Law

An operator shall conform in all respects, to the laws of the United States, pertaining to the sale of fireworks. The operator shall not stock or sell any fireworks which are in violation of the Hazardous Substance Act of the United States Code, 15 U.S. Code 1261 et seq. and regulations promulgated thereunder.

§6-3-19 Discharge of Fireworks in Selling Area

It shall be unlawful for an operator to discharge or to allow his employee or customers to discharge fireworks within one hundred (100) feet of a fireworks outlet.

§6-3-20 Fire Safety

(a) All operators shall have at least two (2) ten (10) pound ABC Type approved (inspected within one year) fire extinguishers in the selling area.

(b) All operators shall construct and maintain a fire line around the perimeter of the fireworks outlet.

§6-3-21 Notice

Each operator shall display at a prominent place in each fireworks outlet a notice listing those acts declared unlawful by this Ordinance. (amended by NPTEC 12/8/15)

§6-3-22 Repeal

This ordinance repeals prior ordinances concerning fireworks.

§6-3-23 Non-Liability

The issuing of fireworks permits by the Tribe shall not be construed as a waiver of sovereign immunity or as the assumption of any liability on the part of the Tribe.

§6-3-24 Severability

In the event that any provision of this act shall be found or declared invalid, the remaining provision of this act shall be unaffected thereby and shall remain in full force and effect.

§6-3-25 Requirements for Retail Operators (amended by NPTEC 12/8/15)

All retail operators must:

- (a) Remove all temporary structures within five (5) days of the end of the fireworks season. If retail operator owns the property on which his outlet is located and can demonstrate absence of fire hazard, he may be granted an exemption of this requirement.
- (b) Remove and cleanup of signs on and off the retail site, and debris and waste resulting from retailer's use of retail site within five (5) days of the fireworks season. If retail operator owns the property on which his outlet is located and can demonstrate absence of a fire hazard, he may be granted an exemption from this requirement, except for off-site signs.
- (c) Provide a designated area for fireworks displays at least 100 feet away from the fireworks outlet or retail structure or existing buildings.
- (d) Utilize not more than four (4) signs not to exceed 32 square feet to advertise their business, so long as such signs do not violate applicable billboard or zoning ordinances, do not create a safety hazard, as determined by the Safety Officer; and that the operator obtain permission of the owner on where property the sign is located.
 - (1) Retail Operator's Permit Number must be affixed to all signs used to advertise or identify a Fireworks Retail Outlet.
- (e) The operator shall be held responsible in the event of fire, personal or physical injury as a result of negligent acts of the operator or their employees.

§6-3-26 Violations/Sanctions

- (a) Any violation of this Ordinance shall be considered a civil infraction under §4-3-72 and may subject the offender to a fine.
- (b) In addition to any fine ordered under §4-3-72, Tribal Law Enforcement may close any offending business and seize all illegal fireworks and or proceeds from same.
- (c) This section does not preclude any other civil or criminal remedies which may apply to activities governed by this Ordinance, including immediate police action necessary to

protect the health and safety of the community.

CHAPTER 6-4
NEZ PERCE TRIBAL COMMERCIAL BUILDING AND ELECTRICAL CODE
(adopted 10/26/99, revised 5/22/18)

§6-4-1 Title

This ordinance shall be known and cited as the Nez Perce Tribal Commercial Building and Electrical Code.

§6-4-2 Jurisdiction

(a) The provisions of this ordinance shall apply to all structures wholly or partially used for commercial purposes which are located on land owned by any member of a federally recognized tribe, and which are within the 1863 Nez Perce Reservation boundary.

(b) The exception to this provision will be compliance with the National Electrical Code (NEC) which shall be required for residential as well as commercial purposes.

§6-4-3 Adoption of Code

(a) The following code and its amendments, including subsequent revisions and supplements are hereby adopted by reference and made a part of this ordinance as though fully set forth-herein including:

(b) the current edition of the International Building Code (IBC), as compiled and published by the International Code Council, including all of the appendices, and the current edition of the National Electrical Code.

§6-4-4 Definitions

(a) “Building Official” shall be a qualified building inspector who is authorized via contract or through direct employment, to administer and enforce the IBC and the Nez Perce Tribal Code. He inspects commercial buildings for health, sanitary or safety violations.

(b) “Electrical Inspector” shall be a licensed electrician who inspects electrical installations in residential and commercial building to verify compliance with Nez Perce Tribal Code and the NEC and certifies the installation to be safe to connect and energize.

§6-4-5 Commercial Building Permits When Required

(a) It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to erect, construct, enlarge, substantially alter or repair, move, improve, remove, convert or demolish any commercial building structure or mobile or pre-manufactured structure or any part or mechanical system thereof; or to cause any of the foregoing to be done; without first obtaining a separate building permit from the Building Official for each such building or structure. The required permit shall be obtained before work is initiated unless other arrangements are approved in advance by the Building Official.

§6-4-6 Electrical Inspection Verification

(a) It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to energize an electrical installation within the jurisdiction of the Nez Perce Tribe without obtaining a written document, signed by an Electrical Inspector who has properly inspected the installation, and based on his/her expertise, certifies that the electrical connection is in compliance with the NEC and is safe to connect and energize.

(b) This verification shall be required for residential, as well as commercial electrical installations.

§6-4-7 Fees

(a) All buildings valued at \$3,000 or less shall be charged a permit fee of twenty-five (\$25) dollars. Buildings valued at \$3,000 or more shall be based on those fees as specified in the attached commercial building permit fee schedule.

§6-4-8 Issue of Permits

(a) Permits required under the provisions of this ordinance shall be issued by the authorized Building Official, or his designee, in accordance with applicable provisions of this ordinance, utilizing for the purpose suitable forms to be provided by the Nez Perce Tribe. The Nez Perce Tribal Executive Committee shall employ or contract with a qualified inspector who shall be the Building Official. Fees shall be paid to the Nez Perce Tribe Finance Department.

§6-4-9 Inspection and Enforcement

(a) All of the inspection and enforcement required under this ordinance shall be provided by the Nez Perce Tribe, under authority of the Nez Perce Tribal Executive Committee. Costs of inspections, or of plan reviews shall be paid from permit fees collected by the Tribe.

§6-4-10 Public Access to Code

(a) One (1) copy of the code adopted by this ordinance, and its supplements and later revisions, shall be provided and made available to the public at the Tribal Employment Rights Office, and shall be available for inspection to the public during normal business hours, upon request. A copy of the ICC and NEC shall also be available for inspection.

§6-4-11 Noncompliance

(a) In the event that any person, firm or corporation shall willfully fail to secure a permit before initiation of construction or an Electrical Inspection Verification prior to energizing an electrical installation, as required by this chapter, such person may be found to have committed a civil infraction and upon such a finding by the Nez Perce Tribal Court may be fined not more than three hundred dollars (\$300.00), for each violation, and in addition shall be required to pay all costs and expenses involved in the case. Nothing contained herein shall prevent the Nez Perce Tribe from taking such other action as is necessary to prevent or to remedy any violation before or instead of a civil infraction proceeding.

§6-4-12 Review

(a) Orders, decisions or determinations made by the Building Official or Electrical Inspector relative to the application and interpretation of the Code, may be reviewed by the Nez Perce Tribal Court as per Chapter 2-5 of the Nez Perce Tribal Code.

§6-4-13 Severability

(a) If any section, subsection, clause, phrase, or portion of this ordinance shall, for any reason be held invalid or unconstitutional by a court of competent jurisdiction, such portion shall be deemed a separate, distinct and independent provision, and such holding shall not affect, invalidate or nullify the remaining portions of this ordinance. (NPTEC authorized amendment 5/22/18)

Nez Perce Tribal Commercial Building-Permit Fees	
Total Valuation	Fee
\$3,001.00 to \$25,000.00	\$35.00 for the first \$5,000.00 plus \$5.00 for each additional \$5,000.00 or fraction thereof, to and including \$25,000.00.
\$25,001.00 to \$50,000.00	\$55.00 for the first \$25,000.00 plus \$3.50 for each additional \$5,000.00 or fraction thereof, to and including \$50,000.00.
\$50,001.00 to \$100,000.00	\$75.00 for the first \$50,000 plus \$2.50 for each additional \$5,000.00 or fraction thereof, to and including \$100,000.00.
\$100,001.00 to \$500,000.00	\$95.00 for the first \$100,000.00 plus \$2.00 for each additional \$5,000.00 or fraction thereof to and including \$500,000.00.
\$500,001.00 to \$1,000,000.00	\$500.00 for the first \$500,000.00 plus \$1.50 for each additional \$5,000.00 or fraction thereof, to and including \$1,000,000.00.
\$1,000,001.00 and up	\$1,000.00 for the first \$1,000,000.00 plus \$1.00 for each additional \$1,000.00 or fraction thereof.
Other Inspections and Fees: (a) Inspections outside of normal business hours \$30.00 per hour* (minimum charge-two hours) (b) Reinspection fees assessed under provisions of IBC Section 109.5. ..\$30.00 per hour* (c) Inspections for which no fee is specifically indicated \$30.00 per hour* (minimum charge - one-half hour) (d) Additional plan review required by changes, additions or revisions to approved plans \$30.00 per hour* (minimum charge - one-half hour)	

*Or the total hourly cost to the jurisdiction, whichever is the greatest. This cost shall include supervision, overhead, equipment, hourly wages and fringe benefits of the employees involved.
 (NPTEC authorized amendment 5/22/18)

CHAPTER 6-5
FOREST PROTECTION FIRE ORDINANCE
(chapter adopted 9/14/99)

§6-5-1 Definitions

(a) "Campfire" means a fire, not within any building, mobile home or living accommodation mounted on a motor vehicle, which is used for cooking, personal warmth, lighting, ceremonial, or esthetic purposes.

§6-5-2 Fire

The following are prohibited:

- (a) Carelessly or negligently throwing or placing any ignited substance or other substance that may cause a fire.
- (b) Firing any tracer bullet or incendiary; ammunition.
- (c) Causing timber, trees, slash, brush or grass to burn except as authorized by permit.
- (d) Leaving a fire without completely extinguishing it.
- (e) Allowing a fire to escape from control.
- (f) Building, attending, maintaining, or using a campfire without removing all flammable material from around the campfire adequate to prevent its escape.

§6-5-3 Spark Arresters

- (a) Requirements. The steam or internal combustion engines be equipped with properly installed, maintained, and effectively working spark arresters as categorized below:
 - (1) Portable power saws. The spark arrester shall meet the standards set forth in the Society of Automotive Engineers (SAE) Recommended Practice J335b, "Multi-position Small Engine Exhaust System Fire Ignition Suppression" and be listed in the most recent "Spark arrester Guide" as having been approved as meeting above standard. Copies of the "Spark Arrester Guide" may be viewed at the Tribal Fire Office.
 - (2) Other engines. The spark arrester shall meet the standards set forth in the publication of the USDA Forest Service, entitled "Standard 5100la for Spark Arresters of Internal Combustion Engines" as amended under date of July 1970, and be listed in the most recent "Spark Arrester Guide" as having been approved as meeting above standard. Copies of the "Spark Arrester Guide" may be viewed at the Tribal Fire Office.)
- (b) Exceptions. The following are exempt from the requirements of the rule:
 - (1) Turbo-charged internal combustion engines in which one hundred percent (100%) of the exhaust gases pass through the turbo-charger.

- (2) Engines of passenger-carrying vehicles and light trucks, equipped with baffle-type muffler and tailpipe through which all exhaust gasses pass, that are kept in good repair.
- (3) Engines of heavy-duty trucks equipped with a vertical exhaust stack and muffler extending above the cab of the vehicle.
- (4) Engines of water pumping equipment used in firefighting.
- (5) Engines of helicopters and other aircraft.

§6-5-4 Cost of Fire Suppression and Protection

Whenever the Tribe incurs costs in controlling or extinguishing a fire that any person willfully or is negligently responsible for, such cost shall include all actual cost to the Tribe including wages and use of equipment.

CHAPTER 6-6
FUEL TAX ORDINANCE
(Chapter adopted 10/9/01)

§6-6-1 Definitions

(a) “Administrator” shall mean the person, program or body authorized by NPTEC to administer the Fuel Tax Ordinance.

(b) “Distributor” shall mean those businesses, entities or individuals that receive fuel, store it, and/or sell fuel to Retailers on a wholesale basis for resale at the Retail level.

(c) “Fuel” shall mean any mixture of hydrocarbons suitable as a fuel for the propulsion of motor vehicles or motorboats.

(d) “Indian” shall mean any person who is enrolled or is eligible for enrollment in a federally recognized Tribe or who is at least 1/4 degree Indian blood. BIA or tribal certification may be required.

(e) “Retailer” shall mean any business, entity or individual engaged in the retail sale of fuel to the public.

§6-6-2 Purpose

The purpose of this Ordinance is to govern the transactions involving the receipt and sale of fuels by Distributors and Indian-owned Retailers within the confines of the Nez Perce Reservation.

§6-6-3 Imposition of Tax (Amended by NPTEC 6/23/15)

A tax is imposed on all fuel received within the confines of the Nez Perce Reservation and designated for sale at the retail level to consumers. This amount is established by NPTEC resolution. The Nez Perce Tribal Executive Committee may adjust the amount of the tax by resolution. The tax is to be paid by the licensed Retailer and remitted with the monthly Retailer report as required in §6-6-5(c).

§6-6-4 Distributor Licenses

(a) No Distributor shall receive or sell fuel to a Retailer or to any person or entity for resale unless that Distributor has a valid Distributor’s license duly issued by the Nez Perce Tribe.

(b) A Distributor may obtain a Distributor’s license on an annual basis from the Nez Perce Tribe by submitting a completed application form provided by the Nez Perce Tribe upon request and paying an annual license fee of \$100.00. After the first year this ordinance is effective, the amount of annual license fees shall be established annually by resolution of the Nez Perce Tribal Executive Committee. Licensed Distributors shall be advised in writing no later than the last business day of September of the amount of the license fee for the next calendar year. Fees for an application submitted during the calendar year shall be prorated. The Nez Perce Tribe may require posting of a bond, in addition to the license fee, or any other requirement deemed necessary in administering the Ordinance and is under no obligation to issue any Distributor’s license.

(c) A Distributor, regardless of whether he obtains a Distributor’s License shall

submit, not later than the tenth day of the calendar month following the month in which fuel was received, monthly reports of amounts of fuel received and any other information reasonably requested by the Administrator. If the tenth of the month falls on a holiday or week-end, such report shall be due on the next business day following the week-end or holiday.

(d) All Distributors will be required to comply with federal requirements for health and safety in regard to construction, placement and operation of fuel storage tanks, trucks and other related equipment. Such compliance shall be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Administrator prior to obtaining a license. Notwithstanding additional enforcement tools as set forth herein and, in the Nez Perce, Tribal Code, a license may be revoked for non-compliance.

§6-6-5 Retailer Licenses

(a) No Indian shall operate a Retail Fuel Station within the boundaries of the Nez Perce Reservation unless that Retailer has a valid license duly issued by the Nez Perce Tribe. Nor shall a Retail Fuel Station purchase fuel from any entity other than a duly licensed Distributor of the Nez Perce Tribe.

(b) A Retailer may obtain a Retailer's license on an annual basis from the Nez Perce Tribe by submitting a completed application form provided by the Nez Perce Tribe upon request and paying an annual license fee of \$100.00. After the first year this ordinance is effective, the amount of annual license fees shall be established annually by resolution of the Nez Perce Tribal Executive Committee. Licensed Retailers shall be advised in writing no later than the last business day of September of the amount of the license fee for the next calendar year. Fees for an application submitted during the calendar year shall be prorated. The Nez Perce Tribe may require posting of a bond, in addition to the license fee, or any other requirement deemed necessary in administering the Ordinance and is under no obligation to issue any Retailer's license.

(c) A Retailer, regardless of whether he obtains a Retailer's License shall submit, not later than the tenth day of the calendar month following the month in which fuel was received/sold, monthly reports of amounts of fuel received and sold and any other information reasonably requested by the Administrator. If the tenth of the month falls on a holiday or week-end, such report shall be due on the next business day following the week-end or holiday.

(d) A Retailer shall also, with the report, remit the amount of taxes imposed on fuel received the preceding month, as set forth in subsection (c) of this section. (correction to subsection: replaced word distributor with correct word retailer effective 3/26/02)

(e) All Fuel Retailer Stations will be required to comply with federal requirements for health and safety in regard to construction, placement and operation of fuel storage tanks and other related equipment. Such compliance shall be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Administrator prior to obtaining a license. Notwithstanding additional enforcement tools as set forth herein and, in the Nez Perce, Tribal Code, a license may be revoked for non-compliance.

§6-6-6 Enforcement

(a) Any Indian person, corporation or entity that receives or sells fuel within the Nez Perce Reservation, with or without a license, is deemed to be doing business within the Nez Perce Reservation and shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the Nez Perce Tribe and the terms of this Ordinance. Any Indian person, corporation or entity doing business within the Nez Perce

Reservation shall be subject to the service of process issued by the Nez Perce Tribal Court as though that person, corporation or entity was a resident of the Nez Perce Reservation.

(b) Any person, corporation or entity who engages in the business as a fuel Distributor or fuel Retailer without being the holder of a valid license shall be guilty of a civil infraction. Each day of business without a valid license shall constitute a separate offense.

(c) A Distributor or Retailer whose monthly reports are not received within seven days of the date it is due may be subject to a daily fine of \$100 for each day the report is late. Such report will be presumed to be late on the eighth day after the date is due. Such fine may be assessed by the Administrator as an administrative procedure and shall accrue interest at the highest legal rate allowed under federal law. If such report is received by the Nez Perce Tribe after the seven day late period and the postmark date on the envelope is found to have a date within the allowable time period, no penalty will be assessed. An appeal of any penalty assessment shall be available through the Nez Perce Tribal Court and the sole basis for review shall be whether the report was postmarked before the required date and received by the Nez Perce Tribe before or within the seven day late period.

(1) Enactment of this provision as law and delivery to all existing licensees and new applicants shall be deemed full and fair notice of them of their reporting obligations and no further notice shall be required. The failure to provide the required monthly report within twenty days after the seven day late period, when it will be presumed late or an indication by the Distributor or Retailer that he/she will not comply with the reporting requirements, shall be deemed a violation of this ordinance and be subject to such additional penalties as provided herein.

(d) In the event that a Distributor or Retailer fails to provide the monthly reports as required herein, the Administrator may assess the fines authorized in section VI.B. above. The Administrator shall serve written notice by regular mail addressed to the licensee of the amount of the fine then due, request the monthly report, demand payment of the fine then due in full immediately and advise the licensee that if the report and payment are not received by that deadline, the license will be suspended on that date. Unless a licensee pays the total fine due and submits the required report within twenty days of the date due, their license shall be suspended by the Administrator. Once suspended for failure to pay the fine assessed or to provide the report within twenty days of the date due, the license shall not be reinstated unless and until the licensee provides a cash performance bond to the Tribe in the amount of \$50,000 to ensure compliance with the provisions of this ordinance.

(e) In all other instances where the Administrator reasonably believes that a violation of the Fuel Tax Ordinance has occurred, the Administrator shall, on a timely basis, conduct such investigation into relevant facts as is necessary and provide such information to the Nez Perce Tribal Executive Committee, Office of Legal Counsel who shall take such legal steps as are necessary to ensure compliance with the provisions of the Code. If warranted, the legal steps could include a referral to the Tribal Prosecutor for criminal charges to be filed.

(f) Upon a determination by the Court that a violation of any provision of this Ordinance has occurred, sanctions, including any or all of the following, may be imposed:

(1) Revocation of Distributor or Retail license;

- (2) Civil fine in an amount established by the Court unless the violation for which it is imposed resulted in the loss of revenue to the Nez Perce Tribe in which case, the amount of the fine shall be equal to three times the amount of revenue lost to the Nez Perce Tribe;
- (3) Forfeiture of property belonging to Distributor or Retailer within the boundaries of the Nez Perce Reservation of a value sufficient to pay in full any fine, assessment or amount due pursuant to this Ordinance;
- (4) Posting of a cash bond with Nez Perce Tribe before license is reissued or restored.

(g) The Nez Perce Tribe may file a complaint with the Nez Perce Tribal Court alleging a violation of the Fuel Tax Ordinance. If the complaint seeks preliminary relief, including but not limited to, the closure of the Distributor or Retailers business pending final disposition of the complaint, the Nez Perce Tribal Court may be requested to issue an order granting the preliminary relief on an ex parte basis upon a showing by the Nez Perce Tribe that reasonable efforts were made to advise the named defendant of the filing of the complaint and the request for preliminary relief. Upon presentation of prima facie evidence that a Distributor or Retailer failed to provide the reports or pay the taxes required by the Fuel Tax Ordinance, the court shall grant the preliminary relief. Regardless of whether the preliminary relief is granted, the court shall schedule the cause notice to be served upon the defendant and hold a full hearing on the matter of the preliminary relief no later than three business days from the date of the complaint.

(h) Any order of the Nez Perce Tribal Court granting preliminary relief may include authorization or direction to appropriate enforcement agencies to secure premises or property to avoid transfer or concealment of property that may be subject to forfeiture.

(i) Any transfer or concealment of property subject to forfeiture by a Distributor or Retailer to avoid or attempt to avoid forfeiture pursuant to, or enforcement of, this ordinance shall be a criminal offense subject to criminal penalties.

§6-6-7 Distribution of Tax Revenues

Tax revenues shall be distributed as determined by the Nez Perce Tribal Executive Committee.

§6-6-8 Violations/Sanctions

(a) Any violation of this Ordinance shall be considered a civil infraction under §4-3-73 and may subject the offender to a fine.

(b) In addition to any fine ordered under §4-3-73, Tribal Law Enforcement may close any offending business and seize all fuel or fuel proceeds from same.

(c) This section does not preclude any other civil or criminal remedies which may apply to activities governed by this Ordinance, including immediate police action necessary to protect the health and safety of the community.

CHAPTER 6-7
TOBACCO AND LIQUOR ORDINANCE
(adopted by NPTEC 10/28/03)

§6-7-1 Definitions

- (a) Carton of Cigarettes - A unit made up of packages of cigarettes per industry standard.
- (b) Distributor - Those businesses that sell tobacco products to Operators on a wholesale basis for resale at tobacco or liquor outlets.
- (c) Licensee - Any person or operator who holds either a Distributor's license or an Outlet license issued pursuant to this Ordinance.
- (d) Operator - shall mean an enrolled member of the Nez Perce Tribe licensed by the Tribe to operate a tobacco or liquor outlet.
- (e) Other Tobacco Products - shall mean any cigars, cheroots, stogies, smoking tobacco (including granulated, plug, cut, crimp cut, ready rubbed and any other kinds and forms of tobacco suitable for smoking in a pipe or cigarette), chewing tobacco (including cavendish, twist, plug, scrap and any other kinds and forms of tobacco suitable for chewing) and snuff, however prepared; and shall include any other articles or products made of tobacco or any substitute other than cigarettes. (definition amended by NPTEC 9/27/11)
- (f) Outlet - shall mean a tribally licensed retail or wholesale business selling tobacco or liquor products on the Nez Perce Reservation.
- (g) Package of Cigarettes - One single, factory sealed package containing a number of cigarettes per industry standard.
- (h) Tribe - shall mean the Nez Perce Tribe.

§6-7-2 Distributor Licenses

- (a) In order to maintain an accurate record of tobacco products coming in and going out of the Nez Perce Reservation all tobacco wholesalers and retailers, whether licensed or non-licensed, shall be required to report every transaction involving tobacco products occurring within the boundaries of the Nez Perce Reservation, including the name and address of each purchaser and contact information. Sales to non-licensed or non-resident persons or entities is hereby prohibited.
- (b) A distributor may obtain a Distributor's License on an annual basis from the Nez Perce Tribe by submitting a completed application form provided by the Nez Perce Tribe upon request and paying an annual license fee of \$300. The amount of annual license fees shall be established annually by resolution of the Nez Perce Tribal Executive Committee. Licensed Distributors shall be advised in writing no later than the last business day of November of the amount of the license fee for the next calendar year. Fees for an application submitted during the Calendar year shall be prorated. The Nez Perce Tribe is under no obligation to issue any Distributor's licenses.
- (c) A Distributor who obtains a Distributor's License shall submit monthly reports of

sales made to Operators or tobacco outlets. Such reports shall indicate the number of cartons of cigarettes and other tobacco products delivered to or for each Operator or Tobacco Outlet and the names and addresses of those operators, tobacco outlets and any other personal entity to which cigarettes/tobacco products have been delivered. If no sales are made in a particular month, the report shall be submitted reflecting no sales. The report of sales for a particular month must be postmarked before the 15th of the following month, otherwise the Distributor shall be subject to the penalties described below. (amended by NPTEC 9/27/11)

(d) A Distributor who obtains a Distributor's License shall provide full and accurate information in all license application forms and monthly reports of sales to Operators or Tobacco Outlets in addition to any other information reasonably requested by the Nez Perce Tribe.

(e) A Distributor whose monthly sales report is not received within seven days of the date it is required to be postmarked shall be subject to a daily fine of \$100 for each day the report is late. Such report will be presumed to be late on the eighth day after the date it is required to be postmarked. Such a fine shall be assessed beginning on the eighth day and collected as an administrative procedure and such fines shall accrue interest at the highest legal rate allowed under federal law until paid. If such report is received by the Nez Perce Tribe after the seven day mailing period, and the postmark date on the envelope is later than the required postmark date, the \$100 daily fine shall also be assessed for the number of days beyond the required postmarked date that it was actually mailed. If the report is found to be mailed on or before the required postmark date, no penalty shall be assessed. An appeal of any penalty assessment shall be available through the Nez Perce Tribal Court and the sole basis for review shall be whether the report was postmarked before the required date and received by the Nez Perce Tribe within the seven day mail period.

Enactment of this provision as law and delivery to all existing licensees and new applicants shall be deemed full and fair notice of them of their reporting obligations and no further notice shall be required. The failure to provide the required monthly report within twenty days after the seven day mailing period, when it will be presumed late or an indication by a Distributor, verbal or otherwise, that the Distributor will not comply with the reporting requirements, shall be deemed a violation of this ordinance and be subject to such additional penalties as are provided herein.

(f) There is levied and there shall be collected, a tax upon the distribution of all cigarettes and other tobacco products sold or distributed to a Tobacco or Liquor Outlet in an amount to be established by NPTEC resolution. Such amount may be adjusted by NPTEC resolution with thirty (30) days written notice prior to the adjustment to the licensed Tobacco or Liquor Outlet Operators and the Licensed Distributors. The tax on other tobacco products besides cigarettes shall equal a percentage of the wholesale sales prices of such tobacco products. The percentage of the levy shall be set by NPTEC resolution. The tax shall be imposed at the time the Licensed Distributor (a) brings or causes to be brought tobacco products for sale to licensed Operators or tobacco outlets, (b) makes, manufactures, or fabricates tobacco products for sale to licensed Operators or tobacco outlets, or (c) ships or transports tobacco products to licensed Operators or tobacco outlets to be sold by those licensed Operators or tobacco outlets. (amended by NPTEC 9/27/11)

The excise tax levied hereunder shall be added to the selling price, whether the product is sold at wholesale or at retail, of tobacco products sold by the person required to be licensed by this Chapter.

All cigarette packages sold by a tobacco distributor licensed by this chapter must bear a tax stamp indicating that the tribal tax on the cigarettes has been paid. A \$500.00 fine will be imposed for each package found to be sold by a licensed tobacco distributor without the required stamp.

(g) Upon a determination by the Nez Perce Tribal Court that a Distributor has violated any provision of this section, any or all of the following sanctions may be imposed:

- (1) Suspension of the Distributor's license;
- (2) (Revocation of the Distributor's license;
- (3) A civil fine in an amount established by the Court unless the violation for which it is imposed resulted in a loss of revenue to the Nez Perce Tribe in which case, the amount of the fine shall be equal to three times the amount of revenue lost to the Nez Perce Tribe;
- (4) Forfeiture of any property belonging to the Distributor within the boundaries of the Nez Perce Reservation of a value sufficient to pay in full any fine, assessment or any other amount due pursuant to this Ordinance;
- (5) Posting of a cash performance bond with the Nez Perce Tribe before a license is restored or reissued.

§6-7-3 Tobacco Outlet Licenses

(a) No Indian shall operate a Tobacco Outlet within the boundaries of the Nez Perce Reservation unless that Tobacco Outlet has a valid license duly issued by the Nez Perce Tribe.

(b) A Tobacco Outlet may obtain a Tobacco Outlet license on an annual basis from the Nez Perce Tribe by submitting a completed application form provided by the Nez Perce Tribe upon request and paying an annual license fee of \$200. The amount of the annual license fee shall be established by resolution by the Nez Perce Tribal Executive Committee. Licensed outlets shall be advised in writing no later than the last business day of November of the amount of the annual license fee for the next year. The fee for any application submitted during the calendar year shall be prorated. The Nez Perce Tribe is under no obligation to issue any Tobacco Outlet license.

(c) A Tobacco Outlet shall purchase tobacco products only from those distributors that have a valid Distributor's License duly issued by the Nez Perce Tribe. Sales of cigarettes by Tobacco Outlets shall not exceed 48 cartons for each individual transaction.

(d) Each Tobacco Outlet shall provide to the Nez Perce Tribe a report on the volume of cigarettes and other tobacco products purchased from distributors the preceding month, to be postmarked by the tenth day of each month. If such a report is not received by the Nez Perce Tribe within seven days of the required postmark date, it shall create a presumption that a violation has occurred and shall subject the tobacco outlet to the sanctions provided herein. Such sanctions shall begin to be assessed on the eighth day after the date the report is required to be postmarked. If the report is received after the seven day mailing period and the postmark date on the envelope is found to be after the date it is required to be postmarked, sanctions will be assessed as to the number of days it was postmarked late. If the report is received and found to

be mailed on or before the required postmark date, no penalty will be assessed. (amended by NPTEC 9/27/11)

(e) There is levied and there shall be collected, a tax upon the distribution of all cigarettes and other tobacco products purchased by a Tobacco or Liquor Outlet in an amount to be established by NPTEC resolution. Such amount may be adjusted by NPTEC resolution with thirty (30) days written notice prior to the adjustment to the licensed Tobacco or Liquor Outlet Operators and the Licensed Distributors. The tax on other tobacco products besides cigarettes shall equal a percentage of the wholesale sales prices of such tobacco products. The percentage of the levy shall be set by NPTEC resolution. The tax shall be imposed at the time the Licensed Distributor (a) brings or causes to be brought tobacco products for sale to licensed Operators or tobacco outlets, (b) makes, manufactures, or fabricates tobacco products for sale to licensed Operators or tobacco outlets, or (c) ships or transports tobacco products to licensed Operators or tobacco outlets to be sold by those licensed Operators or tobacco outlets. (amended by NPTEC 9/27/11)

The excise tax levied hereunder shall be added to the selling price, whether the product is sold at wholesale or at retail, of tobacco products sold by the person required to be licensed by this Chapter.

All cigarette packages sold by a tobacco outlet licensed by this chapter must bear a tax stamp indicating that the tribal tax on the cigarettes and other tobacco products has been paid. A \$500.00 fine will be imposed for each package found to be sold by a licensed tobacco outlet without the required stamp.

(f) The Operator of a Tobacco Outlet shall provide full and accurate information on all license application forms and monthly reports of purchases of cigarettes and other tobacco products in addition to any other information reasonably requested by the Nez Perce Tribe. (amended by NPTEC 9/27/11)

(g) In addition to any other penalties that may be assessed, an Operator who fails to mail a monthly report of purchases by the required postmark date or to pay the taxes assessed in full by the date due shall be subject to a daily fine of \$100 for each day the report is found to be late as stated in ' 6-7-3(d) or payment of taxes is past due as stated in § 6-7-3(e). Such a fine shall be assessed and collected as an administrative procedure and such fines shall accrue interest at the highest legal rate allowed under federal law until paid. An appeal of such assessment shall be available through the Nez Perce Tribal Court and the sole basis for review shall be whether the report was postmarked on or before the required date and received by the Nez Perce Tribe within the seven day mailing period or whether taxes were paid to the Nez Perce Tribe by the due date.

Enactment of this provision as law and delivery of copies to all existing licensees and new applicants shall be deemed full and fair notice to them of their obligations to report and pay taxes and not further notice shall be required. The failure to provide the required monthly report within twenty days after the seven day mailing period following the postmark date, or an indication by an Operator of a Tobacco Outlet, verbal or otherwise, that the Operator will not comply with the reporting requirements, shall be deemed a violation of this ordinance and be subject to such additional penalties as are provided herein.

(h) Upon a determination by the Nez Perce Tribal Court that an Operator or Tobacco Outlet has violated any provision of this section, any or all of the following sanctions may be imposed:

- (1) Suspension of Tobacco Outlet license;
- (2) Revocation of Tobacco Outlet license;
- (3) Civil fine in an amount established by the Court unless the violation for which it is imposed resulted in the loss of revenue to the Nez Perce Tribe in which case, the amount of the fine shall be equal to three times the amount of the revenue lost to the Nez Perce Tribe;
- (4) Forfeiture of property belonging to Operator within boundaries of Nez Perce Reservation of a value sufficient to pay in full any fine, assessment or amount due pursuant to this Ordinance;
- (5) Posting of a cash bond with Nez Perce Tribe before license is reissued or restored.

§6-7-4 Liquor Distributor and Outlet Licenses

(a) No Indian shall distribute or sell liquor within the boundaries of the Nez Perce Reservation unless the liquor distributor or outlet has a valid license duly issued by the Nez Perce Tribe.

(b) A liquor distributor or outlet may obtain a liquor distributor or outlet license on an annual basis from the Nez Perce Tribe by submitting a completed application form provided by the Nez Perce Tribe upon request and paying an annual license fee. The annual license fee is \$300.00. The Nez Perce Tribal Executive Committee may establish adjusted license fees by resolution, so long as a liquor distributor or outlet outlets are notified 30 days prior to the effective date of the adjustment. Fees for an application submitted during the calendar year shall be prorated. The Nez Perce Tribe is under no obligation to issue any liquor distributor or outlet license.

(c) A liquor distributor or outlet shall purchase liquor products only from those distributors that have a valid distributor's license duly issued by the Nez Perce Tribe or the State of Idaho.

(d) Each liquor distributor or outlet shall provide to the Nez Perce Tribe a report on the volume of liquor purchased from distributors the preceding month, to be postmarked by the tenth day of each month. If such a report is not received by the Nez Perce Tribe within seven days of the required postmark date, it shall create a presumption that a violation has occurred and shall subject the liquor distributor or outlet to the sanctions provided herein. Such sanctions shall begin to be assessed on the eighth day after the date the report is required to be postmarked. If the report is received after the seven day mailing period and the postmark date on the envelope is found to be after the date it is required to be postmarked, sanctions will be assessed as to the number of days it was postmarked late. If the report is received and found to be mailed on or before the required postmark date, no penalty will be assessed.

(e) Each liquor distributor or outlet shall pay to the Nez Perce Tribe by the close of business on the last day of each month or the next business day if the last day falls upon a weekend or tribal holiday, a tax in the amount of 54 for every dollar of liquor products sold during the preceding month. The Nez Perce Tribal Executive Committee may adjust the amount of tax by resolution and with proper notice provided to liquor distributor or outlets thirty (30)

days prior to the effective date of adjustment. The excise tax levied hereunder shall be added to the retail selling price of liquor products paid by the ultimate consumer.

(f) The operator of a liquor distributor or outlet shall provide full and accurate information on all license application forms and monthly reports of purchases of liquor products in addition to any other information reasonably requested by the Nez Perce Tribe.

(g) In addition to any other penalties that may be assessed, an operator who fails to mail a monthly report of purchases by the required postmark date or to pay the taxes assessed in full by the date due shall be subject to a daily fine of \$100 for each day the report is found to be late as stated in § 6-7-4 (d) or payment of taxes is past due as stated in § 6-7-4(e). Such a fine shall be assessed and collected as an administrative procedure and such fines shall accrue interest at the highest rate allowed under federal law until paid. An appeal of such assessment shall be available through the Nez Perce Tribal Court and the sole basis for review shall be whether the report was postmarked on or before the required date and received by the Nez Perce Tribe within the seven day mailing period or whether taxes were paid to the Nez Perce Tribe by the due date.

Enactment of this provision as law and delivery of copies to all existing licensees and new applicants shall be deemed full and fair notice to them of their obligations to report within twenty days after the seven day mailing period following the postmark date, or an indication by an operator of an liquor distributor or outlet, verbal or otherwise, that the operation will not comply with the reporting requirements, shall be deemed a violation of this ordinance and be subject to such additional penalties as are provided herein.

(h) Upon a determination by the Nez Perce Tribal Court that an operator or liquor distributor or outlet has violated any provision of this section, any or all of the following sanctions may be imposed:

- (1) Suspension of liquor distributor or outlet license;
- (2) Revocation of liquor distributor or outlet license;
- (3) Civil fine in an amount established by the Court unless the violation for which it is imposed resulted in the loss of revenue to the Nez Perce Tribe in which case, the amount of the fine shall be equal to three times the amount of the revenue lost to the Nez Perce Tribe;
- (4) Forfeiture of property belonging to operator within boundaries of the Nez Perce Reservation of a value sufficient to pay in full any fine, assessment or amount due pursuant to this ordinance;
- (5) Posting of a cash bond with Nez Perce Tribe before license is reissued or restored.

§6-7-5 Sales to Minors Prohibited (updated by NPTEC 1/14/20)

(a) A tobacco operator is prohibited from selling any tobacco products to any person under the age of twenty-one (21) years.

(b) A liquor distributor or outlet is prohibited from selling liquor products to any person under the age of twenty-one (21) years.

§6-7-6 Other Business by Operator

An operator may conduct other business simultaneously with managing a tobacco outlet or liquor outlet. The other business may be conducted on the same premises and the operator shall not be required to maintain separate books of account for the other business.

§6-7-7 Tribal Liability and Credit

An operator is forbidden to represent or give the impression to any supplier or any other person with whom he does business that he is a representative of the Tribe, authorized to pledge tribal credit or financial responsibility for any of the expenses of his business operation. The operator shall hold the Nez Perce Tribe harmless from all claims and liability of whatever nature.

§6-7-8 Severability

If any provision of this ordinance or its application to any person or circumstances is held invalid, the remainder of this ordinance, or the application of the provisions to other persons or circumstances is not affected.

§6-7-9 Assignment, Transfer, Sublease or Amendment of Outlet Licenses

Unless otherwise provided herein, an assignment, transfer, sublease or amendment of an outlet license may be made only with the prior approval of NPTEC and the written consent of all parties, including the surety or sureties.

§6-7-10 Enforcement Procedures *(originally misnumbered as §6-7-20)*

(a) The Nez Perce Tribal Executive Committee shall authorize such person, persons, program or body as they deem appropriate to administer the Tobacco Ordinance. For purposes of this section, that person shall be referred to as the administrator. Until modified by appropriate action of the Nez Perce Tribal Executive Committee, the Administrative Manager of the Nez Perce Tribe shall be the administrator of the Tobacco Ordinance.

(b) Any person, corporation or entity that sells tobacco or liquor products to a Tobacco or Liquor Outlet; sells tobacco or liquor products to a person or business that are resold or intended for resale at a Tobacco or Liquor Outlet; delivers tobacco or liquor products to a Tobacco or Liquor Outlet or a person representing a Tobacco or Liquor Outlet; and regardless of whether any of the foregoing acts are done with or without a Distributor's license as required herein, is deemed to be doing business within the Nez Perce Reservation and is thereby subject to the jurisdiction of the Nez Perce Tribe and the terms of this Ordinance. A person, corporation or entity that is doing business within the Nez Perce Reservation shall be subject to the service of process issued by the Nez Perce Tribal Court as though that person, corporation or entity was a resident on the Nez Perce Reservation.

(c) In the event that a Distributor or Tobacco or Liquor Outlet fails to provide the monthly reports as required herein, the administrator shall assess the fines authorized in sections 6-7-2(f) and 6-7-3(g) above. If the reports have not been received within ten days after the date it is to be postmarked, the administrator shall serve written notice by regular mail addressed to the licensee of the amount of the fine then due, request the monthly report, demand payment of the fine then due in full immediately and advise the licensee that if the report and payment are not received by that deadline, the license will be suspended on that date. Unless a licensee pays

the total fine due and submits the required report within twenty days of the date due, their license shall be suspended by the administrator. Once suspended for failure to pay the fine assessed or to provide a report within twenty days of the date due, the license shall not be reinstated unless and until the licensee provides a cash performance bond to the Tribe in the amount of \$50,000.00 to insure compliance with the provisions of this ordinance.

(d) The administrator may meet with the various licensees who are in arrears with the Tribe due to nonpayment of taxes and/or incurred fines on a case by case basis to review delinquencies and resolve disputes. In all other instances where the administrator reasonably believes that a violation of the Tobacco and Liquor Ordinance has occurred, the administrator shall, on a timely basis, conduct such investigation into relevant facts as is necessary and provide such information to the Nez Perce Tribal Executive Committee, Office of Legal Counsel who shall take such legal steps as are necessary to insure compliance with the provisions of the Tobacco and Liquor Ordinance.

(e) The Nez Perce Tribe may file a complaint with the Nez Perce Tribal Court alleging a violation of the Tobacco and Liquor Ordinance. If the complaint seeks preliminary relief, including but not limited to, the closure of a Tobacco or Liquor Outlet pending final disposition of the complaint, the Nez Perce Tribal Court may issue an order granting the preliminary relief on an ex parte basis upon a showing by the Nez Perce Tribe that reasonable efforts were made to advise the named defendant of the filing of the complaint and the request for preliminary relief. Upon presentation of prima facie evidence that a Tobacco or Liquor Outlet has failed to provide the reports or pay the taxes required by the Tobacco and Liquor Ordinance the court shall grant the request for preliminary relief. Regardless of whether the preliminary relief is granted or not, the court shall cause notice to be served upon the defendant and hold a full hearing on the matter of the preliminary relief no later than three business days from the date of the complaint.

(f) Any order of the Nez Perce Tribal Court granting preliminary relief may include authorization or direction to appropriate enforcement agencies to secure premises or property to avoid transfer or concealment of property that may be subject to forfeiture.

(g) Any transfer or concealment of property subject to forfeiture by an Operator to avoid or attempt to avoid forfeiture pursuant to, or enforcement of, this ordinance shall be a criminal offense subject to criminal penalties.

CHAPTER 6-8 DOG ORDINANCE

(Ordinance codified & amended 4/24/04; Ordinance amended 5/14/14)

AN ORDINANCE PROVIDING FOR REGULATION OF DOGS WITHIN THE RESERVATION AREAS DESCRIBED HEREIN; DEFINING THE PURPOSE OF THE ORDINANCE; PROVIDING FOR DEFINITIONS; PROVIDING FOR LICENSING; PROVIDING FOR RABIES CONTROL; PROVIDING FOR IMPOUNDING; PROVIDING FOR IMPOUND FEES; PROVIDING FOR PROHIBITION OF DOGS RUNNING AT LARGE; PROVIDING FOR PENALTIES FOR VIOLATION; PROVIDING FOR DOG MARSHAL; PROVIDING FOR THE REGULATION OF FEMALE DOGS IN HEAT AND SICK DOGS; ESTABLISHING EFFECTIVE DATE AND REPEAL OF CONFLICTING ORDINANCES.

§6-8-1 Purpose

The Nez Perce Tribe is concerned about the welfare of dogs owned, harbored and possessed within the confines of the Nez Perce Reservation and the responsibility of the owners, harborers and other persons possessing such dogs. The Nez Perce Tribe is also concerned with the welfare of the community, especially children, in relation to dogs running at large, particularly Vicious Dogs. This ordinance will address those concerns.

§6-8-2 Definitions

(a) The term "Owner" as used in this section shall mean any person harboring or keeping a dog within the Nez Perce reservation.

(b) The term "Dog" as used in this section shall mean and include either male or female dog.

(c) The term "Dog Marshal or his designated assistant" shall mean and include any law enforcement officer authorized to uphold the laws of the Nez Perce Tribe or a designated assistant authorized by a Nez Perce Tribe Law Enforcement Officer.

(d) The term "Domestic Animal" shall mean and include any equine or bovine animal, goat, sheep, swine, dog, cat, poultry, or other domesticated beast or bird.

(e) The term "Vicious Dog" shall mean and include any dog that has bitten or otherwise attacked any person or domestic animal in the past two years or has threatened to bite or otherwise attack any person within the past two years, or any dog previously designated as a "Vicious Dog" by an authorized tribal entity.

(f) The term "Dog at Large" means a dog not confined on the property of the owner or not on a leash and muzzled or caged when off the owner's property as required herein.

§6-8-3 License Required

(a) It shall be unlawful for any person to own, harbor, keep or possess a dog within the Nez Perce reservation without first procuring a license as provided by this section, provided however, that the provisions of this section shall not apply to any person visiting in the Nez Perce reservation for a period not exceeding thirty (30) days and owning or possessing a dog

currently licensed and bearing the license issued by another licensing authority.

(b) It is unlawful for any person to own more than four (4) dogs older than five (5) months or to maintain or operate a kennel facility unless such person has obtained the applicable license as provided hereinafter. If there is a change in the ownership of any such facility, the new owner shall have the license transferred to his name upon receipt of new updated application and payment of a thirty-five dollar (\$35) transfer fee.

(c) This section shall not apply to any person owning or possessing a dog currently licensed and bearing a current license issued by the City of Lapwai or any other city or county within the Nez Perce reservation who resides in that city or county.

§6-8-4 Collar and Tag

Every dog shall at all times wear a substantial, durable collar to which shall be securely attached the required license.

§6-8-5 Licensing

(a) All dog licenses shall be issued for the calendar year January 1 through December 31 of each and every year. The owner or person in charge of any dog within the Nez Perce reservation shall make application to the Nez Perce Tribal Police (NPTP) and submit proof of rabies vaccination and pay an annual license fee in the sum of ten dollars (\$10.00) for each and every spayed /neutered dog; twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) for each unaltered dog; and seventy-five dollars (\$75.00) for a kennel license. Kennel licenses shall be in addition to individual dog license fees. Upon receipt of such application and payment of fees, the Tribal Police Department shall issue a receipt stating the owner's name and the number of the license, the sex of the dog, the amount paid by him, together with a metal tag bearing the number corresponding to that upon the receipt. It shall be unlawful for anyone to make a false statement in such application for said license. Upon satisfactory proof that a license tag has been lost, a new tag of a different number may be issued, and the transaction shall be noted upon the NPTP file for the number originally issued.

(b) At the first renewal of the annual license, with proof of current rabies vaccination, the license will be effective for 3 years and at every renewal thereafter.

(c) Replacement tags will cost three dollars (\$3.00), proof of previous license required.

(d) The annual license for any dog of an owner who has been found by the Nez Perce Tribe to allow a Vicious Dog, as that term is herein defined, to run at large, shall be increased by the amount of one hundred dollars (\$100.00) in addition to the fees required under §6-8-5 herein.

§6-8-6 Imitation License Tags Prohibited

It shall be unlawful for any person to allow any dog, kept or harbored by him to wear a license tag received on account of a former license, or to wear any imitation of the license tag issued by the Tribe for that year, or any tag marked on plate or collar similar to that required by the Tribe at that time, and calculated to deceive, and it shall be unlawful for any person to put on a female dog a tag received with a license issued for a male dog, or to allow any female owned by him or within his care or custody to wear a tag issued with a license for a male dog.

§6-8-7 Rabies

The Dog Marshal shall have authority to order the owner of any dog showing symptoms of rabies or of any dog which has bitten any person, so as to cause an abrasion of the skin, to subject such dog to a temporary Dog Shelter for quarantine for a period not to exceed fifteen (15) days unless the owner or harbinger of such dog can show proof of current rabies vaccination; and if such dog shall be determined to be free of rabies the dog shall be returned to the owner upon payment of the regular fee for keeping dogs impounded. No other fee shall be charged. If such fee is not paid, the dog shall be subject to disposal as provided hereinafter. Provided, however, that, in lieu of submitting such dog to a temporary Dog Shelter the owner may, at his expense, admit such dog to a veterinarian for examination. Any dog afflicted with rabies shall be disposed of immediately, either by the owner or by the Dog Marshal or his designated assistant with shelter and other costs to be borne by owner.

§6-8-8 Impounding

(a) All dogs found running at large within the Nez Perce Tribal reservation contrary to the provisions of this section, may be impounded by the Dog Marshal or his designated assistant, whether such dog so running at large is owned or harbored by a person residing within the Nez Perce reservation or elsewhere; the Dog Marshal or his designated assistant may impound any and all dogs without collars bearing licenses as required herein, provided, when a dog wearing a collar bearing a license tag of the preceding year is taken up, the Dog Marshal or his assistant shall notify the owner or representative of the owner, if such owner or representative can be found. The owner or representative of the owner of any dog which may be taken up and impounded under the provisions of this section, may recover possession of such dog upon payment to the Tribe or to the Animal Shelter receiving the dog the license fee, impoundment fees, and any other fees and costs provided by this ordinance. Dogs may be disposed of, if, within ten (10) business days of its owner/harbinger receiving written notice of impoundment, or for dogs whose owner is unknown, within forty-eight hours of the Dog Marshal's posting of public notice of the impoundment, the owner/harbinger does not recover possession of the dog by paying impoundment fees and any other fines and costs provided by this ordinance.

(b) Any person or persons in violation of any section of this ordinance in excess of two (2) occasions shall be deemed a persistent or habitual violator and in addition to other remedies available under this ordinance, for each impound shall pay a penalty of not less than \$50.00 for each such dog or dogs plus any and all care/boarding and other expenses charged under the NPTC by the Animal Shelter. In addition to any penalties incurred under this section, any person or persons may be cited under Chapter 4-1, Criminal Offenses, § 4-1-204 Repeat Violations of the Dog Ordinance.

(c) If the owner or harbinger of any impounded dog is unknown, it shall be the duty of the Dog Marshal or his designated assistant to post at least two (2) written or printed notices in public places within the Nez Perce Tribal reservation, describing the dog or dogs by sex, color and markings and breed, if it can be determined. The notices shall be posted for a period of forty-eight hours, and if the unknown owner or harbinger fails to recover his dog by paying the license or other fees imposed by the provisions of this ordinance, the dog shall be disposed of in the manner provided above.

§6-8-9 Impounding Fees

(a) Any dog(s) impounded under the provisions of this ordinance shall not be

released until the owner of the dog or dogs, or his representative, shall pay to the Animal Shelter receiving the dog whatever sums are charged for each such licensed dog or dogs, and the sum charged for the impounding of each such unlicensed dog or dogs, plus any care/boarding and expenses charged by the Animal Shelter.

(b) Any person or persons in violation of any section of this ordinance in excess of two (2) occasions shall be deemed a persistent or habitual violator and in addition to other remedies available under this ordinance, for each impound shall pay a penalty of not less than \$50.00 for each such dog or dogs plus any and all care/boarding and other expenses charged under the NPTC by the Animal Shelter. In addition to any penalties incurred under this section, any person or persons may be cited under Chapter 4-1, Criminal Offenses.

§6-8-10 Miscellaneous Prohibited Acts

(a) No person owning, harboring, controlling, or keeping any dog shall permit the dog to do any of the following acts:

- (1) Scatter garbage, refuse or debris;
- (2) Deposit fecal material on any property not that of its owner or custodian without the owner or custodian immediately removing it;
- (3) Bark, howl or otherwise cause noise which disturbs or is likely to disturb the peace and quiet of any person;
- (4) Trespass upon the property of another person.

(b) Any such owner or harbinger shall be entitled to one written notice from the Dog Marshal or his designated assistant that the owner's or harbinger's dog is or has been reported for any of the provisions of this section before such owner shall be deemed to be in violation of this section. If after receiving such notice, the owner fails or refuses to remedy the problem, as provided for herein, he shall be in violation of this section.

(c) It is unlawful for the owner or person responsible to cause, allow, permit, either willfully or by failure to exercise due care or participate in any of the following:

- (1) Interfere with, obstruct, torture, beat, kick, strike, mutilate, disable, shoot, poison, kill or in any other way abuse or harass any dog; or
- (2) Harass a police dog while said police dog is confined in its quarters, an automobile, kennel fenced area, training area, or while it is under the control of a dog handler; or
- (3) Interfere with a police dog or dog handler while said police dog or dog handler is engaged in lawful police activities.

§6-8-11 Running at Large Prohibited

(a) It shall be unlawful for any owner or harbinger or anyone in any way responsible for the control of a dog on the Nez Perce Reservation to fail to keep such dog from Running at Large as that term is defined herein.

(b) All persons owning, harboring, or in any way responsible for any dog(s) kept within the corporate limits of Nez Perce reservation shall keep such animal confined or on a leash, and at all other times such animal shall be in complete control of owner or harborer. The owner of any Vicious Dog as that term is herein defined shall at all times confine the dog within a building or secure enclosure on the owner's premises, or when not confined on the premises, shall keep the dog on a leash or caged whenever off the premises of its owner.

(c) The owner or harborer of a dog-at-large, unless the dog is a Vicious Dog as that term is herein defined, shall be entitled to one written notice from the Dog Marshal or his designated assistant that the owner's or harborer's dog is or has been running at large and in violation of the provisions of this ordinance before such owner shall be deemed to be in violation of this section. If after receiving such notice, the owner fails or refuses to take up and confine his dog(s), and keep it confined, as provided for herein, he shall be in violation of this section. However, if the dog running at large has attacked a person or domestic animal or threatened to attack a person at any time in the past, or while running at large, or is a Vicious Dog as that term is herein defined, it shall be impounded immediately, and the owner shall be in violation of this section.

(d) If, after receiving written notice that a dog which is not a Vicious Dog as that term is herein defined, has been running at large, the owner refuses to take up and confine his dog(s) and keep it/them confined, as required herein, the dog shall be impounded immediately upon a second determination that the dog is running at large, and the applicable provisions for impounded dogs running at large shall be followed.

§6-8-12 Interference with Officer

It shall be unlawful for any person to hinder, molest or interfere with the Dog Marshal or with his designated assistant in the discharge of any of his duties under this ordinance, or who shall attempt to remove, or does remove any dog or dogs from the Dog Shelter or take from the possession of the Dog Marshal or the possession of his properly designated assistant, in any manner than that provided for in this ordinance. Any person who violates this provision may also be cited for Assault upon a Police Officer under this Code.

§6-8-13 Penalty for Violations

Any person keeping or harboring a dog within the Nez Perce reservation and refusing to pay the license or other fees herein provided for, or who shall permit a dog owned or harbored by him, whether licensed or unlicensed, to run at large, after given notice if required by this Chapter, or who shall violate any of the other provisions of this Chapter shall be guilty of a civil infraction and subject to fines and other penalties, including paying restitution to victims, at the discretion of the Nez Perce Tribal court. In addition, if the Nez Perce Tribal Court determines, by a preponderance of the evidence, that any dog found running at large is a Vicious Dog (that is, a dog which has, on one or more occasions within the past two years, bitten or otherwise attacked a person or domestic animal, or threatened to bite or otherwise attack a person), the Court may order the disposal of the dog and the dog shall be disposed of with the costs of such disposal to be paid by the owner or harborer of the dog, in addition to any other fines or penalties ordered by the Court.

§6-8-14 Dog Marshal and Designated Assistant

The Nez Perce Tribe shall assign and authorize their law enforcement personnel as their

Dog Marshall or as assistants to the Dog Marshall, for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of this ordinance and are responsible for the enforcement of all dog regulations as well as those pertaining to other animals.

§6-8-15 Female Dogs in Heat

All persons owning or in charge of any female dog shall keep the same shut up or fenced in when in heat. Any female dog running at large at such time may be impounded by the Dog Marshal or his assistant whether such animal be licensed or not.

§6-8-16 Sick Dogs Prohibited from Public Places

No owner or person in charge of any dog having mange or any other apparent and contagious disease shall permit such animal, whether running at large or on a leash, to be on any street, highway or public grounds, designated Tribal Housing areas or other tribal public places within the exterior boundaries of the Nez Perce Reservation. Additionally, an owner or person responsible for the control of any dog having mange or any other apparent and contagious disease shall not take or allow the dog to be on any private premises without the express consent of the owner of such premises. In addition to other penalties provided in this ordinance, such dog may be immediately disposed of wherever found by the Dog Marshal or his assistant, without the notice otherwise prescribed by § 6-8-8 of this ordinance.

§6-8-17 Removal of Vicious Dogs from Nez Perce Reservation

In addition to, or in lieu of, one or more of the penalties herein, the owner of a dog found to be running at large which is a Vicious Dog as that term is herein defined, may be ordered by the Nez Perce Tribal court to permanently remove the dog from the exterior boundaries of the Nez Perce Reservation. If such an order is issued, the owner or harbinger must, within the time specified by the Order, remove the dog to a place outside the Nez Perce Reservation and provide a written statement signed by a person residing in that off-reservation location warranting that this person agrees to take and maintain possession of the dog. If, after such order is issued, the dog is found to be within the boundaries of the Nez Perce Reservation, whether at large or not, the dog shall be impounded and may be disposed of by Order of the Tribal Court.

§6-8-18 Citations, Prosecutions, Penalties

Citations issued or charges filed under this chapter, if these allege that a dog has attacked or threatened to attack any person, or killed or wounded a domestic animal, shall be prosecuted by the Nez Perce Tribal Prosecutor and heard by the Nez Perce Tribal Court and penalties imposed as allowed by this Chapter. The court may establish a fine schedule for violations of this Chapter and impose other penalties as deemed reasonable and necessary to protect the public and may order the disposal of any dog which has attacked or threatened to attack a person or killed or seriously wounded a domestic animal.

§6-8-19 Civil Liability (NPTEC authorized amendment 4/28/15)

The owner of any dog which shall bite any person or attack and seriously wound another person's domestic animal, while such person is in control of his or her domestic animal in or on a public place or such domestic animal is not "at large" as that term is defined herein, or while such person or domestic animal is lawfully in or on private property, shall be liable for such damages as may be suffered by the person bitten or owner of the domestic animal attacked and

wounded or killed, regardless of the former viciousness of such dog or the owner's knowledge of such viciousness. This section does not apply to the lawful use of a police dog.

§6-8-20 Conflicting Ordinances

All ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict herewith are hereby repealed, except those provisions that provide for additional remedies for violations of this ordinance. For example, a criminal assault charge could be made, in addition to the charge of harboring a vicious dog, if the dog bites an individual.

§6-8-21 Jurisdiction

Nothing in this ordinance shall be construed to diminish the political or governmental power or authority already vested with the Nez Perce Tribe.

CHAPTER 6-9

NEZ PERCE TRIBAL ATHLETIC COMMISSION

(Adopted by NPTEC 6/28/05)
(NPTEC authorized Boxing Commission name changed to Athletic Commission on 7/8/14)
(NPTEC updated §6-9-4 on 10/8/19 – NP 20-012)

§6-9-1 Establishment of Commission

There is hereby established the Nez Perce Tribal Athletic Commission (herein, the “Athletic Commission” or “Commission”).

§6-9-2 Purpose and Authorities of Commission

(a) The Nez Perce Tribal Athletic Commission shall regulate, by licensure, permitting, and rules and regulations, all professional boxing, sparring, wrestling, and other unarmed combat events held within the boundaries of the Nez Perce Reservation; provided however, that all rules and regulations promulgated by the Commission shall not be in effect unless and until approved by Resolution of the Nez Perce Tribal Executive Committee (“NPTEC”).

(b) For the purposes of this Chapter, a “professional” event means a contest between individuals for financial compensation.

(c) The Commission shall also have the authority to regulate, at its discretion, amateur boxing, sparring and wrestling events held within the boundaries of the Nez Perce Reservation.

(d) The Commission shall regulate its own operations through development of by-laws consistent with the provisions of this Chapter.

§6-9-3 Membership of Commission

The Nez Perce Tribal Athletic Commission shall be comprised of five members. Commission members shall be appointed by resolution of the Nez Perce Tribal Executive Committee. The NPTEC reserves the right at any time and for any reason to remove members of the Commission by NPTEC Resolution. Such action shall be final.

§6-9-4 Term of Membership

Upon adoption of this Chapter by the NPTEC—the NPTEC shall appoint by Resolution the Commission members. Initial terms of the Commission members shall be as follows:

- one year for two of the commissioners;
- two years for two of the commissioners; and
- three years for one of the commissioners.

At the expiration of these terms, the NPTEC shall appoint qualified successors for three-year terms.

A sitting Commissioner shall automatically be nominated to serve on the Commission when his term expires—unless he notifies the NPTEC he does not wish to be nominated to serve a new term, or NPTEC determines that he no longer meets the qualifications of serving on the Commission.

Members of the Commission shall receive compensation for their services in the amount of \$300.00 per event. Compensation will only be paid to participating commissioners personally serving in the capacity of a commissioner during the entire event.

§6-9-5 Meetings

The Commission shall meet at least quarterly, with public notice of regular quarterly notice provided as such notice is provided by other Tribal Commissions. The Commission may hold emergency meetings at the call of the Chair, or pursuant to a written request to the Chair for a meeting signed by a majority of the Commission members.

§6-9-6 Officers and Responsibilities

(a) At its first meeting, the Commission shall elect the following officers: Chair, Vice-Chair, Secretary-Treasurer.

(b) The Chair shall be responsible for the operation of the meetings, for calling meetings, for the day-to-day operation of the Commission, and for other duties as assigned by the Commission's by-laws.

(c) The Vice-Chair shall be responsible for the Chair's duties in the absence of the Chair.

(d) The Secretary-Treasurer shall be responsible for taking and keeping minutes of the proceedings at Commission meetings, for the accounting of all monies held by or for the Commission, and for other duties as assigned by the Commission's by-laws. Written reports of all public meetings shall be timely compiled by the Secretary-Treasurer and published as are reports of other Tribal Commission public meetings.

§6-9-7 Open Meetings and Public Records

(a) All meetings of the Commission shall be open to the public unless the Commission agrees, by majority vote, to convene an executive session for the purpose of discussing personnel matters, contract negotiations, or other matters which are deemed by the Commission to involve potential litigation or to discuss information which is deemed confidential by the Commission or the Nez Perce Tribal Executive Committee.

(b) All reports of public meetings of the Commission shall be available to the public.

(c) All rules and regulations issued by the Commission and approved by NPTEC shall be published pursuant to its by-laws and shall be available upon request to any member of the public.

§6-9-8 Event Permits

(a) No person or entity may provide a location for, organize, advertise, sponsor, or participate in a professional boxing, wrestling, or sparring event within the boundaries of the Nez Perce Reservation unless the event has received an Event Permit from the Nez Perce Tribal Athletic Commission.

(b) No permit shall be granted unless the person or authorized representative of the entity seeking such a permit provides adequate assurances for limitation of liability of the Nez Perce Tribe and the Commission regarding claims which may arise out of a permitted event.

(c) No such permit shall be granted unless the person or authorized representative of the entity seeking such a permit consents in writing to the jurisdiction of the Nez Perce Tribal Court.

(d) Anyone found in violation of this provision is subject to the penalties described herein.

(e) Subject to the limitations of § 6-9-2(a) herein, the Commission shall have the authority to promulgate and publish rules and regulations for the issuance, denial, suspension and revocation of such permits, and to hear appeals of its denials, suspensions, or revocations of such permits.

§6-9-9 Licensure of Event Participants

(a) No person or entity may participate as a combatant, judge, referee, timekeeper, trainer, physician, promoter, manger, or matchmaker in any event required to be permitted by this Chapter without being duly licensed by the Commission.

(b) The Commission may, at its discretion, require licensure for other persons or entities who participate in any way in any event required to be permitted by this Chapter.

(c) Licensing requirement for combatants shall include, but not be limited to, physical examinations, drug and HIV testing, and criminal background checks.

(d) Licensing requirements shall include adequate assurances for limitation of liability of the Nez Perce Tribe and the Commission regarding claims by a licensee which might otherwise arise out of a permitted event.

(e) No license shall be issued pursuant to this Chapter unless the person seeking licensure consents in writing to the jurisdiction of the Nez Perce Tribal Court.

(f) Anyone found in violation of this provision is subject to the penalties described herein.

(g) Subject to the limitations of § 6-9-2(a) herein, the Commission shall have the authority to promulgate and publish rules and regulations for the issuance, denial, suspension and revocation of such licenses, and to hear appeals of its denials, suspensions, or revocations of such licenses.

§6-9-10 Other Commission Rules and Regulations

Subject to the limitations of § 6-9-2(a) herein, the Commission shall promulgate and publish any other rules and regulations which it deems in its discretion necessary, or which NPTEC deems necessary, to assure the lawful, safe, and orderly operation of all professional boxing, wrestling, sparring and other unarmed combat events held within the boundaries of the Nez Perce Reservation.

§6-9-11 Penalties

The Nez Perce Tribal Court, upon petition by an attorney duly authorized to represent the Commission, and following a hearing on the matter, may levy a civil penalty of up to one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00) for each violation of the event permitting, licensing, or other rules and regulations of the Commission. A decision of the Nez Perce Tribal Court on such petition may be appealed pursuant to Chapter 2-9 of this Code.

CHAPTER 6-10
ELECTION ORDINANCE
(adopted 12/28/04, implemented 7/12/05)(Amended 12/22/2020 NP 21-098)

§6-10-1 Definitions

(a) "Absentee Voter" A participant in a tribal election who is unable to appear at the polls in person on Election Day.

(b) "Acceptable Ballot" means a ballot that is properly marked and/or color coded.
(amended 11/13/07)

(c) "Business Day" means Monday through Friday, except for Federal or Tribal holidays.

(d) "Candidate" means any eligible enrolled member of the Nez Perce Tribe who is running for office.

(e) "Constitution" means the revised Nez Perce Tribe Constitution and By-laws.

(f) "Election Judges" means Nez Perce Tribe General Council Election Judges.

(g) "General Council Officers" means General Council Chairperson, General Council Secretary, Special Committee members, Standing Committee members, and Resolutions Committee members.

(h) "Incumbent" means any eligible enrolled member of the Nez Perce Tribe who currently holds a NPTEC office. (added 4/3/08)

(i) "NPTEC" means the Nez Perce Tribal Executive Committee.

(j) "Office" means any elected NPTEC office.

(k) "Polling Places" means the three recognized polling places of Lapwai, Kamiah, and Orofino.

(l) "Poll Watcher" means an eligible voter designated in writing by a candidate to monitor the polling places during the election.

(m) "Public Notice" means posted in prominent places in the three recognized polling places, public announcements in the Tribe's newspaper and local newspapers.

(n) "Residency" means living within the Treaty of 1863 reservation boundaries and being physically present there for the required length of time in order to be a candidate for office.

(o) "Secretary" means Executive Secretary of the Nez Perce Tribal Executive Committee.

(p) "Tellers" means Tellers appointed by the Election Judges to assist during elections.

(q) "Sergeant-At-Arms" means the Sergeant-At-Arms appointed by the Election Judges to maintain order during elections.

- (r) "Tribe" means Nez Perce Tribe.

§6-10-2 Types of Elections (amended 11/13/07)

A Non-Partisan Primary election provisions would be held for the purpose of reducing the field of candidates for each position to only two candidates for the General election. Such election would be held for each position for which more than two candidates declare their candidacy and are declared to be qualified for office.

- (a) Non-Partisan Primary election will be held annually the first Saturday in April.
- (b) General Elections shall be held annually on the Saturday of the General Council meeting in the month of May, in accordance with Article VI, Section 2 of the Constitution.
- (c) Recall elections are held on a date set by the NPTEC in accordance with Article VI, Section 6 of the Constitution.
- (d) If the Primary and/or Election Day is a legal holiday, the election shall be held on the first subsequent day which is not a legal holiday.

§6-10-3 Qualifications for Office

- (a) Prior to being declared a candidate, the individual must meet the minimum qualifications pursuant to Article VI, Section 3 of the Constitution. The candidate must also pay the required one time filing fee pursuant to Chapter 6-10-3(b) of this ordinance.
- (b) A non-refundable filing fee of one hundred dollars (\$100) shall be paid in cash, cashier's check or money order to the Tribe. These fees shall be used only for election expenses.

§6-10-4 Filing for Office

- (a) On January 15, the Election Judges shall give public notice and shall make available the candidacy forms through the NPTEC Executive Assistant of the three regular NPTEC positions to be elected and any special NPTEC positions created by vacancies. Any candidacy forms received prior to January 15 shall be ineligible. (amended 3/14/06)
- (b) Candidates must file their completed candidacy forms with the NPTEC Executive Assistant between January 15 and 4:30 pm on February 15. Any candidacy forms received after February 15 shall be ineligible. No nominations will be taken on the floor of the General Council or at any other time AFTER February 15. (amended 3/14/06)
- (c) No person may be a candidate for more than one position during any election.
- (d) A valid candidacy form properly filed and subsequently approved by the Election Judges is necessary for a candidate's name to be placed on the ballot.
- (e) The candidacy form shall contain: 1) name of the candidate; 2) candidate's address and enrollment number; 3) the position the candidate is seeking; and 4) verification that the person is eligible.
- (f) The candidacy form shall be as follows: (the candidacy form is attached at the back of this chapter).

§6-10-5 Certification of Candidates

(a) Within ten (10) business days of a candidate's filing, the Election Judges shall meet to certify the eligibility of the candidate based on the candidacy form submitted. (amended 3/14/06)

(b) The Election Judges shall verify the enrollment and physical address of each candidate. If further investigation is necessary, then the process will be completed by the Office of Legal Counsel.

(c) A final candidate listing shall be compiled. The Election Judges determination is final. No further nominations will be allowed.

(d) Any candidacy form which does not contain the required information, or which is not on the official form shall be disqualified and invalidated by the Election Judges.

(e) The Election Judges shall notify all nominees as their status by certified mail within ten (10) business days of receiving the candidacy form.

(f) Candidates who fail to comply with the foregoing requirements and deadlines will be ineligible to run for any office.

§6-10-6 Notice of Election

(a) The Election Judges shall issue a public notice of the election indicating date, time, type of election, polling places, and voter eligibility requirements by March 1. The notice shall also include a final listing of candidates and the office they are seeking.

(b) The Election Judges shall post and have readily available for distribution to eligible voters sample ballots and instructions describing the manner of casting a vote for the Primary Election by March 15. (amended 11/13/07)

(c) The Election Judges shall issue a public notice of the General election candidates within 72 hours following the Primary election. (amended 11/13/07)

(d) The Election Judges shall post and have readily available for distribution to eligible voters sample ballots and instructions describing the manner of casting a vote for General Election by April 15. (amended 11/13/07)

§6-10-7 Absentee Voting.

(a) Only a qualified tribal member voter who will be unable to appear at the Polling Places in person on Primary, Special, and General Election days will be allowed to vote by Absentee Ballot.

(b) Voters who request an Absentee Ballot will not be permitted to vote at the Polling Places.

(c) Absentee Voting Request.

(1) All voters requesting absentee ballots must complete the absentee ballot request form with a completed notarization and return it by mail, in person to the General

Council post office box, in care of the Election Judges at least thirty (30) working days before a Primary, Special, or General Election.

(d) The Election Judges shall

- (1) indicate on the Tribal Sign-In Sheet of Registered Voters at each Polling Place those voters who requested Absentee Ballots.
- (2) mail to the Absentee Voter an envelope containing an official ballot, and an inner and outer envelope as described herein.
- (3) maintain a log of all Absentee Voting Requests, together with a record of the names and addresses to whom absentee voting ballots are mailed, including the date of receipt of the returned absentee voting ballot.

(e) The Absentee Voter shall:

- (1) mark and place the ballot in the inner envelope provided by the Election Judges, which shall be marked "ABSENTEE VOTER."
- (2) enclose the inner envelope in the outer envelope and after sealing same, shall execute the following statement marked thereon:

"I do swear or affirm, under penalty of perjury, that I am a duly qualified and registered elector at the address listed on the label above. I have read and understand the instruction accompanying this ballot(s) and that I have complied with instructions in marking the enclosed ballot(s).

Signed:_____."

(f) The outer envelope shall be pre-addressed as follows:

Nez Perce Election Judges
c/o General Council
P. O. Box 1050
Lapwai, ID 83540

(g) All absentee voting envelopes with ballots enclosed must be returned by mail, in person and be received at least one day prior of the Election Day.

(h) The absentee voting envelopes received at least one day prior to Election Day, shall be date stamped and verified by the Election Judges and placed in a locked "Absentee" ballot box provided and maintained by the Election Judges. Envelopes may only be opened by Election Judges.

(i) At the time the polls close on Election Day, the Election Judges shall retrieve the locked “absentee” ballot box escorted by Law Enforcement to the polling place where the ballots will be counted.

(j) Any absentee ballots received after the day prior to Election Day will be marked INVALID by the Election Judges.

§6-10-8 Polling Places and Times

(a) The designated polling places for all Elections shall be the Tribal Community Buildings in Kamiah, Orofino, and Lapwai.

(b) If one of the Tribal community buildings is unavailable, the Election Judges will designate an alternate public building that is not a private home or business.

(c) The polling places shall open at 7:00 am (Pacific Standard Time (PST)) on each Primary Election Day and they shall be closed by 6:00 pm (PST). (amended 4/3/08)

(d) The polling places shall open at 7:00 am (PST) on each General Council Election Day and they shall be closed by 3:00 pm (PST). (added 4/3/08)

(e) Qualified voters may vote at any of the three locations regardless of actual county of residence or may vote through the absentee voting process. Each voter shall represent that they have not voted at any other location. Voters requesting an absentee ballot will be ineligible to vote at any polling location. Voting more than once shall be considered a violation of the Nez Perce Tribal Code.

§6-10-9 Terms of Office

(a) The terms of office for the NPTEC shall be pursuant to Article VI of the Nez Perce Tribe Constitution and By-Laws, Section 2A.

(b) Vacancies on the NPTEC shall be pursuant to Article VI of the Nez Perce Tribe Constitution and By-Laws, Section 2B.

§6-10-10 Ballots

(a) The Election Judges shall have the duty and responsibility to have the ballots printed with only the names of the eligible candidates who have been listed on the Final Candidate listing. The names of the candidates shall appear in the order which their candidacy forms were received.

(b) The printer of the ballots shall sign an affidavit indicating the number of ballots printed and/or color coded for each polling place. This affidavit will be kept in a safe and secure place. (amended 11/13/07)

(c) The Election Judges shall have the duty and responsibility of making available sample ballots to absentee voters upon request.

§6-10-11 Ballot Boxes

(a) The Election Judges shall certify and determine an adequate number of ballot boxes per polling place, as well as a ballot box at the NPTEC Offices for absentee ballots. (amended 3/14/06) (second amendment 4/3/08)

(b) The Election Judges shall keep the ballot boxes safe and secure at all times prior to the election. (amended 11/13/07)

(c) Prior to the election, the Election Judges will deliver each ballot box to the polling places.

(d) Prior to the opening of the polls, the Election Judge shall open the ballot box in view of other General Council officers and the general public, to show there are no ballots contained therein and will lock the box. The ballot boxes shall remain locked through the close of voting.

§6-10-12 Voting Booths

(a) The Election Judges shall be responsible for providing, at least, two (2) voting booths at each polling place.

(b) The voting booths shall ensure privacy of the voter.

(c) With the exception of physically challenged individuals, visually challenged individuals and non-reading/non-speaking English persons, only one person will be allowed in a voting booth at a time.

§6-10-13 Poll Watcher

(a) A candidate shall be entitled to have one (1) poll watcher for each of the polling places. The candidate shall submit the names of his/her poll watcher(s) in writing to the Election Judges by 5:00 pm (Pacific Standard Time) five (5) business days prior to the Election.

(b) The Poll Watcher(s) will not be compensated by the Tribe for his/her time or mileage.

(c) A Poll Watcher is limited to observing the election and the tallying of ballots. The Poll Watcher is not allowed to leave the polling place until the polls close. If the Poll Watcher does leave, he/she will not be allowed to return until after the polls are closed.

(d) No candidate shall be able to designate himself or herself as a poll watcher.

(e) A Poll Watcher will be required to sign the Poll Watcher Registry and wear a badge or other appropriate identification designating him/her as a Poll Watcher.

(f) A Poll Watcher may not attempt to influence any eligible voter or Election Judge, or any other person appointed by the Election Judges in the polling place. A Poll Watcher who influences or attempts to influence will be removed from the polling place by the Sergeant-At-Arms.

(g) A Poll Watcher may not interfere or attempt to interfere with the marking of the ballot or casting of the ballot by any eligible voter. A Poll Watcher who interferes or attempts to interfere with the marking or casting of a ballot by any eligible voter will be removed from the

polling place by the Sergeant-At-Arms.

(h) Only one (1) Poll Watcher will be allowed per candidate to observe the tallying of the ballots. The Poll Watcher is not allowed to leave the premises until the tallying is complete. If the Poll Watcher does leave, he/she will not be allowed to return until after the tallying is complete. (amended 3/14/06)

§6-10-14 Electioneering and Loitering

(a) There shall be no electioneering, loitering, or campaigning within one hundred (100) yards of the polling places by any person. The Election Judges shall authorize the Sergeant-At-Arms to remove such persons.

§6-10-15 Voting Procedures

(a) Voting shall be by secret ballot at polling places or through the absentee voting process set forth herein. Voters shall be allowed to vote once in any election.

(b) After the opening of the polls, the Election Judge shall issue ballots to those eligible voters. A person seeking to vote shall identify themselves to the Election Judges at the polling place. Identity as a tribal member eligible to vote shall be confirmed by either a valid picture identification or by tribal enrollment records assembled and verified for this purpose.

(c) Any picture identification card that is damaged or has been visibly altered or is otherwise suspicious may be rejected as a means of identification and other picture identification may be required by the Election Judge.

(d) Upon confirmation that a person is an eligible voter, the person shall sign the poll book as having appeared in person to vote and one official ballot shall be issued. The Election judge shall stamp each ballot with the words, "Official Ballot" prior to issuance.

(e) The voter will enter the voting booth and vote by placing a mark by the name of the candidate(s) supported by the voter. The voter will place their ballot in the ballot box.

(f) The Election Judge shall issue a new ballot if the voter mutilates a ballot. The Election Judge shall issue an envelope to the voter and have the voter seal the envelope. The Election judge shall write "VOID" across the envelope and sign his/her name. The mutilated ballots shall be kept in an envelope. The envelopes containing mutilated ballots will be placed in the ballot box at the end of voting.

(g) Write-in votes shall not be allowed and will deem the ballot "INVALID."

(h) There is no proxy voting.

(i) An Election Judge may allow a voter to have a person of their preference to assist them in the marking of their ballot or in casting their ballot if the voter requests assistance.

(j) The Election Judge may designate a teller to assist a voter in the marking of their ballot or casting of their ballot if the voter requests assistance. The teller shall not influence the voter in any manner while assisting him/her. If the teller influences or attempts to influence the voter, the teller shall be dismissed and removed from the area.

(k) The unused ballots shall be collected and tied together in a bundle that shall be labeled "unused" in ink, signed by one (1) Election Judge and one witness. The unused ballots shall be stored in a safe and secure place for a period of six months.

(l) An Election Judge, Security/Law Enforcement Officer, and Sergeant-At-Arms shall transport the locked ballot boxes to the designated Election Judge at the General Council meeting place for the counting of the ballots.

§6-10-16 Tallying the Votes (amended 6/9/09)

(a) When all ballot boxes have returned to the General Council meeting place, the counting of the ballots shall commence.

(b) The three (3) Election Judges, and Election Tellers shall conduct the counting and tribal members shall be allowed to be present at the counting.

(c) Upon the unlocking of the ballot boxes, the Election Judges shall remove the ballots and count them publicly. All ballots must be reviewed to ensure that they are the official ballot printed for the election with the official stamp. All ballots that are not official ballots, or that are not sealed in an inner envelope in the case of absentee ballots, or do not have the official stamp, must be marked "ILLEGAL" and signed by two (2) Election Judges.

(d) Ballots that have more than one mark per NPTEC position will be deemed "INVALID" for that position.

(e) Ballots that have write-in votes per NPTEC position shall be deemed "INVALID" for that position.

(f) A tally sheet prepared by the Election Judges shall give the total count of the marked ballots, the invalid ballots, the mutilated ballots, and the unused ballots. A total count of the illegal ballots shall also be included in a separate section.

(g) When the tally is complete, the marked ballots, the invalid ballots, the mutilated ballots, the illegal ballots, the unused ballots, and the tally sheets shall be placed in a locked ballot box.

§6-10-17 Declaring the Winners

(a) The two candidates receiving the highest number of votes for a particular position shall be declared the winners of that Non-Partisan Primary position. This would be a plurality vote, rather than a majority vote. (amended 11/13/07)

(b) The candidate receiving the highest number of votes for a particular position shall be declared the winner of that General Election position. This would be by majority vote. (amended 11/13/07)

(c) In the event of a tie, an automatic recount will be conducted immediately by the Election Judges.

(d) In the event of a tie following the re-count, a public coin toss by the Chief Election Judge shall determine the outcome. The person whose name appears last on the ballot shall make the call prior to the toss. Such determination, upon certification by the General

Council Chairperson, shall be final.

§6-10-18 Recount

(a) The Election Judges shall be authorized to recount the ballots as many times as they deem necessary to insure an accurate count of votes.

(b) No candidate may request a re-count of the ballots except a candidate who lost a position by a margin of less than 5% of the votes cast for that position. The request must be made within one half hour of the completion of the counting and must be accompanied with a personal check, or cash, in the amount of one hundred dollars (\$100.00). The request must be made in writing and delivered to the Election Judge Chairperson within that time.

(c) Upon receiving a valid request, the Chairperson shall summon the Election Judges and a recount shall be conducted immediately.

(d) The decision of the Election Judges is final and may not be appealed in any court or other forum.

§6-10-19 Certification of Results

(a) The Election Judges shall prepare a Certification of Results of the Primary and General election which shall be signed by each member of the Election Judges and attested to by the General Council Chairperson. (amended 11/13/07)

(b) The Certification of Results shall be made public after all recounts have been completed and there has been an official decision(s) on a challenge(s).

(c) The certification shall, at a minimum, reflect the number of valid votes cast for each candidate and shall identify which candidate was elected to the positions up for election.

§6-10-20 Incumbents

(a) Incumbents remain in office until the Certification of Results has been posted and newly elected candidates have taken the oath of office, in accordance with Article VI, Section 2(A).

§6-10-21 Date of Taking Office

(a) Newly elected members who have been certified will be installed immediately.

(b) The elected members shall take the oath of office prior to assuming duties.

§6-10-22 NPTEC Vacancies Arising After February 15 Filing Deadline (adopted 5/23-24/06)

For those NPTEC vacancies that arise after the February 15 filing deadline, the following special expedited procedures shall apply:

(a) The Election Judges shall issue immediate public notice of any additional NPTEC vacancies and make available candidacy forms as set forth in § 6-10-4.

(b) The open period for submission of completed candidacy forms for any newly

opened position, shall be set forth in the public notice, which shall allow adequate response time, but be completed in time for the new set of candidates' names to be included on the original ballot or on a supplemental ballot to be available for the first Saturday of May.

(c) Candidacy forms submitted after the open period dates set forth in the special public notice above shall be ineligible. No nominations will be taken on the floor of the General Council.

(d) The Election Judges shall expedite their certification of candidates, following the general provisions set forth in § 6-10-5, so that the candidates' eligibility will be determined before the date that ballots must be printed.

(e) The Election Judges shall issue a public notice of the final list of candidates and the office they are seeking upon completion of the certification process.

(f) No person may be a candidate for more than one position during any election.

**NEZ PERCE TRIBE
CANDIDACY FORM**

I, _____, am submitting my name as a candidate for
(Insert Full Legal Name)
the regular position number _____ or the special position number _____ on the Nez Perce
Tribal Executive Committee (NPTEC). I submit my filing fee of \$_____ on this date of
_____.
(Insert Date)

I certify that I am, at least, 18 years old and I am enrolled with the Nez Perce Tribe. My
enrollment number is NP _____.
(Insert Enrollment Number)

My Social Security Number is _____. (added 3/14/06)

I have attached a copy of my CDIB or Tribal Identification Card as issued by the Bureau of
Indian Affairs or Nez Perce Tribe Enrollment Officer.

My physical address is:

I attest that I have resided at the above address since:

(Insert Month, Day, Year)

I attest that I have not:

- (a) within the last three years been convicted by any court of competent jurisdiction
of any criminal offense, other than a minor traffic, hunting or fishing violation;
for which I was sentenced to imprisonment or payment of a fine in lieu thereof;
and/or
- (b) been convicted of a felony by a court of competent jurisdiction in the past ten
years; and/or
- (c) been removed from NPTEC according to Article VII, Section 2, of the Nez Perce
Constitution.

I attest that all the facts stated herein to be true. I understand that I will be subject to prosecution
for any misrepresentation under the Nez Perce Law & Order Code, if I sign this document
knowing the contents to be untrue.

Signed: _____

Dated: _____

Witness Signature: _____

Dated: _____

CHAPTER 6-11
SALES TAX ORDINANCE
(Chapter adopted by NPTEC 9/27/11)

§6-11-1 Purpose

The purpose of this Ordinance is to impose a tax on certain retail sales by enterprises owned and operated by the Nez Perce Tribe and shall be referred to as the Nez Perce Tribe Sales Tax Ordinance.

§6-11-2 Imposition of Tax

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section, a tax in the amount of six percent (6%) of all retail sales of goods or merchandise, and on all sales of food and/or beverages sold for consumption on or off the premises of the enterprise, by all retail enterprises owned and operated by Nez Perce Tribe, including its gaming enterprises, is hereby imposed. The tax shall be paid to the Tribe by the enterprise and remitted with the monthly retailer report as required in § 6-11-4.

(b) A tax in the amount of 8% of sales to an individual for the renting of a place to sleep by a hotel, motel or campground owned and operated by the Tribe is hereby imposed. The tax shall be paid to the Tribe by the enterprise and remitted with the monthly retailer report as required in Section § 6-11-4.

§6-11-3 Exemptions from Sales Tax (amended by NPTEC 12/13/11)

(a) The sales of gasoline and other motor fuels otherwise taxed by the Nez Perce Tribe shall not be subject to the tax imposed by Section § 6-11-2 of this ordinance.

(b) Enrolled members of any federally recognized Tribe shall be exempt from the tax imposed in Section § 6-11-2 of this ordinance. (amended by NPTEC 3/26/13)

§6-11-4 Reporting

Each tribally owned and operated retail enterprise shall submit, not later than the tenth day of the calendar month following the month in which goods and/or merchandise taxed herein were sold, monthly reports of sales of such goods and merchandise to the Nez Perce Tribe Department of Finance. If the tenth of the month falls on a holiday or week-end, such report shall be due on the next business day following the weekend or holiday.

§6-11-5 Deposit of Sales Tax Revenue

Sales tax revenues herein described shall be deposited by the Tribe's Finance Department into the Nez Perce Tribe General Fund.

§6-11-6 Penalties

(a) Any enterprise which fails to file any report or pay the tax as required by this Chapter on or before the due date thereof shall be liable for an additional penalty of two percent

(2%) of the gross amount of the tax due and payable with that report plus interest at the statutory rate until paid.

(b) The Nez Perce Tribal Executive Committee (NPTEC) shall authorize such person, persons, program or body as they deem appropriate to administer this Sales Tax Ordinance. For purposes of this section, that person shall be referred to as the administrator. Until modified by the appropriate action of the Nez Perce Tribal Executive Committee, the Administrative Manager of the Nez Perce Tribal shall be the administrator of the Sales Tax Ordinance.

(c) The administrator may meet with authorized representatives of the enterprise which is in arrears due to the nonpayment of the sales tax as required herein, on a case by case basis and with NPTEC's authorization, to review delinquencies and resolve disputes. In all other instances where the administrator reasonably believes that a violation of the Sales Tax Ordinance has occurred, the administrator shall, on a timely basis, conduct such investigation into relevant facts as is necessary and provide such information to the Nez Perce Tribal Executive Committee.

§6-12-1 *Section Reserved*

CHAPTER 6-13
HEMP REGULATORY CODE
(Chapter adopted by NPTEC 4/12/22, NP 21-186 AMENDED)

PART 1. GENERAL PROVISIONS

§6-13-1 Short Title

This document shall be cited as the “Hemp Regulatory Code.”

§6-13-2 Findings and Purpose

The Nez Perce Tribe (Tribe) hereby finds and declares that:

(a) Article VIII, Section 1, Subsection B of the Nez Perce Tribe Constitution authorizes the Nez Perce Tribal Executive Committee (NPTEC), as the governing body of the Tribe, to engage in business activities which promote the economic well-being and advancement of the Tribe and its members.

(b) Industrial Hemp is a valuable agricultural crop and commodity with many traditional and healing properties. Hemp is a strain of Cannabis that has grown naturally in North America. It predates the foundation of the United States of America and continues to grow in the wild. Hemp was historically utilized for a variety of products and functions including paper, cloth, and rope, but its uses have greatly expanded, in more recent times.

(c) The cultivation of Hemp was a staple of American agriculture until it was outlawed through state law, the Marijuana Tax Act in the 1930’s, and the Controlled Substances Act of 1970, 21 U.S.C. § 801 et seq. (“Controlled Substances Act”), because Hemp is derived from the same Cannabis plant as Marijuana.

(d) Prior to the 2018 amendments to the Controlled Substances Act, contained in the Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018 (the “2018 Farm Bill”), the Controlled Substances Act classified Hemp as a Schedule I drug and prohibited any possession or use of Hemp except in the course of federally approved research projects. The Controlled Substances Act also made it unlawful for any person to cultivate, manufacture, distribute, dispense, or possess (with intent to manufacture) Hemp.

(e) The 2018 Farm Bill also amended the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (7 U.S.C. § 1621 et seq.) by adding Subtitle G entitled “Hemp Production,” which now allows the Tribe’s controlled cultivation of Hemp in accordance with that Act, and a Tribal Hemp Plan approved by the Secretary of Agriculture.

(f) The Tribe has decided to open specific lands within its jurisdiction to the cultivation, Processing, and distribution of Hemp by ratifying this Plan and submitting it to the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) for approval.

§6-13-3 Scope and Authority

(a) The Nez Perce Tribe shall have rulemaking, regulatory and taxing authority over the commerce of, including but not limited to the growth, cultivation, processing, marketing, production, and sale, of hemp and hemp products within its territorial boundaries by any persons.

(b) Nothing in this Hemp Regulatory Code (Code) or in the license process indicates any guarantee by the Tribe or NPTEC regarding the economic viability of any specific seed, growing method, or hemp product.

(c) The regulations and penalties imposed by this Code extend to any person within the Tribe's Jurisdiction, whether Licensed or not.

(d) Nothing in this Code shall be construed to limit the jurisdiction of the Nez Perce Tribe, Tribal Court, or the Tribal Police.

§6-13-4 Industrial Hemp as an Agriculture Crop

Hemp (also referred to as Industrial Hemp) that has no more than 0.3 percent Total Tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) is considered an agriculture crop on the Nez Perce Reservation. The Nez Perce Tribe hereby authorizes the possession, cultivation, transportation, production and use of Industrial Hemp and Hemp products within the territory of the Tribe, when those activities are licensed by the Tribe and conducted in full compliance with the requirements of this Code and applicable law.

§6-13-5 Jurisdiction

(a) Territories of the Nez Perce Tribe. For purposes of the Hemp Regulatory Code, the Territories of the Nez Perce Tribe includes all lands within the exterior boundaries of the Nez Perce Reservation; all Nez Perce Tribe allotments, located both on and off the Nez Perce Reservation that still possess an Indian title; and, any lands, both on and off the Nez Perce Reservation, title to which is either held in trust by the United States for the benefit of the Nez Perce Tribe, or its members, which remain subject to restriction against alienation and over which the Nez Perce Tribe exercises jurisdiction. The Tribe shall also have jurisdiction over E-commerce transactions emanating from or to the jurisdiction of the Nez Perce Tribe.

(b) Consensual relations among non-Indians, the Nez Perce Tribe, and enrolled members of the Nez Perce Tribe or any other federally-recognized tribe. Any person who uses land anywhere within the exterior boundaries of the Tribe and any person who enters into agreements or understandings with the Tribe or its members and residents by commercial dealings, contracts, leases, licenses, permits, intergovernmental agreements, or other arrangements, commercial or otherwise, shall be deemed to have entered into a consensual relationship with the Nez Perce Tribe or its members subject to the regulatory and adjudicatory jurisdiction of the Nez Perce Tribe.

§6-13-6 Sovereign Immunity

Nothing in this Code shall be construed to waive, alter, or otherwise diminish the Nez Perce Tribe's Sovereign Immunity, whether expressed or implied, by virtue of this Code for any and all administrative or legal action which may arise directly or indirectly from the same; nor does the Nez Perce Tribe waive, alter, or otherwise diminish its rights, privileges, remedies, or services guaranteed by the Treaty of 1855.

§6-13-7 Exemption from Prosecution for Certain Acts

No employee or Key Participant of a Licensed Hemp Business or Licensed Producer or Processor shall be subject to prosecution or civil penalty in the Tribal Court for the cultivation, production, or distribution of Hemp when acting in accordance with the requirements of this Code and applicable Tribal and federal law.

§6-13-8 Compliance with Federal Law

Nothing in this Code authorizes any Person to violate any Federal law or regulation.

§6-13-9 Savings Clause

In the event that any phrase, provision, part, paragraph, subsection, or section of this Code is found by a court of competent jurisdiction to violate the Constitution or laws of the Tribe or any federal law, such phrase, provision, part, paragraph, subsection or section shall be considered to stand alone and be deleted from this Code. The entirety of the balance of this Code shall remain in full and binding force and effect.

§6-13-10 *Section Reserved*

§6-13-11 Definitions

Within this Hemp Regulatory Code, the following definitions apply:

(a) **Acceptable Hemp THC Level** *means* when a laboratory tests a sample, it must report the Total Delta-9 Tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) content concentration level on a dry weight basis and the measurement of uncertainty. The acceptable hemp THC level for the purpose of compliance with the requirements of this hemp plan is when the application of the measurement of uncertainty to the reported Total Delta-9 Tetrahydrocannabinol content concentration level on a Dry Weight Basis produces a distribution or range that includes 0.3% or less. For example, if the reported Total Delta-9 Tetrahydrocannabinol content concentration level on a Dry Weight Basis is 0.35% and the Measurement of Uncertainty is +/-0.06%, the measured Delta-9 Tetrahydrocannabinol content concentration level on a Dry Weight Basis for this sample ranges from 0.29% to 0.41%. Because 0.3% is within the distribution or range, the sample is within the Acceptable Hemp THC Level for the purpose of plan compliance. This definition of "Acceptable Hemp THC Level" affects neither the federal statutory definition of hemp, 7 U.S.C.

§1639o(1), in the 2018 Farm Bill nor the definition of “marihuana,” 21 U.S.C. § 802(16), in the Controlled Substances Act.

(b) **Agriculture Office** *means* the Nez Perce Tribal office, program, agency, commission, or department responsible for the oversight and implementation of the Hemp Regulatory Code as designated by the NPTEC.

(c) **AMS** *means* the Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) under the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), which administers programs that create domestic and international marketing opportunities for U.S. producers of food, fiber, and specialty crops.

(d) **Applicant** *means* a person, or a person who is authorized to sign for a business entity, who submits an application to participate in the Nez Perce Tribe Hemp Program.

(e) **Cannabis** *means* a genus of flowering plants in the family Cannabaceae of which Cannabis sativa is a species, and Cannabis indica and Cannabis ruderalis are subspecies thereof. Cannabis refers to any form of the plant in which the Delta-9 Tetrahydrocannabinol concentration on a Dry Weight Basis has not been determined.

(f) **Commercial Sales** *means* the sale of a product in the stream of commerce at retail or at wholesale, including sales on the Internet.

(g) **Consumable Product** *means* a Hemp Product intended for human or animal consumption.

(h) **Cultivate** *means* to plant, water, grow, or harvest a plant or crop.

(i) **DEA** *means* the United States Drug Enforcement Administration.

(j) **Decarboxylated** *means* the completion of the chemical reaction that converts THC-acid into Delta-9 Tetrahydrocannabinol. The decarboxylated value is also calculated using a conversion formula that sums Delta-9 Tetrahydrocannabinol and eighty-seven and seven-tenths (87.7) percent of THC-acid.

(k) **Delta-9 Tetrahydrocannabinol** or **THC** *means* delta-9- tetrahydrocannabinol concentration (the primary intoxicating component of Cannabis). For purposes of this Plan, Delta-9 Tetrahydrocannabinol and THC are interchangeable.

(l) **Disposal** *means* destroying non-compliant Hemp using one of the approved on-farm methods. Approved methods include plowing under, mulching / composting, disking, bush mowing, deep burial, and burning the non-compliant Hemp.

(m) **Dry Weight Basis** *means* the ratio of the amount of moisture in a sample to the amount of dry solid in a sample. In the case of Cannabis, a percentage of THC on a Dry Weight Basis means the percentage of THC, by weight in a Cannabis item (plant, extract or other derivative) after excluding moisture from the item.

(n) **FSA** means the Farm Service Agency (FSA), which is an agency under the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) that serves all farmers, ranchers and agricultural partners through the delivery of effective, efficient agricultural programs.

(o) **GPS** *means* global positioning system.

(p) **Grow Site** *has the same meaning as* **Registered Land Area** as that term is defined in this Section, below.

(q) **Harvest Lot** *means* a quantity of Hemp, of the same Variety, harvested in a distinct timeframe that is: (1) Cultivated in one contiguous production area within a Grow Site; or (2) Cultivated in a portion or portions of one contiguous production area within a Grow Site. Harvest Lot does not include a quantity of Hemp comprised of Hemp grown in noncontiguous production areas.

(r) **Harvest Lot Identifier** *means* a unique identifier used by the Nez Perce Tribe to identify the Harvest Lot.

(s) **Hemp** *means* the plant *Cannabis sativa* L., and any part of that plant, including the seeds thereof and all derivatives, extracts, cannabinoids, isomers, acids, salts, and salts of isomers, whether growing or not with a THC concentration of not more than three-tenths of one percent (0.3%) on a dry weight basis, or as otherwise defined in Federal law.

(t) **Hemp Crop** *means* one (1) or more unprocessed Hemp plants or plant parts.

(u) **Hemp eManagement Platform (H.eM.P.)** *means* USDA's secure online system for USDA producers, states, tribes, testing laboratories, and sampling agents that will be used to manage and submit hemp information and mandatory reporting to USDA, replacing the need to submit via email, mail, or fax.

(v) **Hemp Ingredient** *means* all derivatives, extracts, cannabinoids, isomers, acids, salts, and salts of isomers of any part of the Hemp plant included in the definition of "Hemp."

(w) **Hemp Processor** *means* any person processing, manufacturing, extracting, or producing Hemp Products.

(x) **Hemp Producer** *means* any person growing, cultivating, handling or harvesting hemp, hemp crops, hemp seeds, or hemp propagules on the Nez Perce Reservation, and who is licensed by the Agriculture Office to Cultivate or Handle Hemp on the Nez Perce Reservation.

(y) **Hemp Product** *means* a finished product with an Acceptable Hemp THC Level, that is derived from, or made by, processing a Hemp Crop, and that is prepared in a form available for commercial sale. The term includes, but is not limited to cosmetics, personal care products, Consumable Products, cloth, cordage, fiber, fuel, paint, paper, particleboard, plastics, and any product containing one or more Hemp Ingredients such as cannabidiol.

(z) **Hemp Program** *means* the cannabis regulatory framework established under this Code with respect to Hemp.

(aa) **Hemp Seller** *means* any person marketing, distributing, or selling, wholesale or retail, hemp or hemp-based products.

(bb) **Industrial Hemp** *has the same meaning as* **Hemp** as that term is defined in this Section, above.

(cc) **Institution of Higher Education** *has the meaning* assigned to it by 20 U.S.C. § 1001.

(dd) **Intended for Consumption** *means* intended for a human or animal to ingest, inhale, topically apply to the skin or hair, or otherwise absorb into the body.

(ee) **Key Participant** *means* a sole proprietor, a partner in partnership, or a person with executive managerial control in a corporation, limited liability company or any other corporate entity. This definition does not include a member of NPTEC who is acting in their official capacity as a Tribal leader except when that member exercises managerial control over Hemp production. A person with executive managerial control includes persons such as a chief executive officer, chief operating officer and chief financial officer. This definition does not include non-executive managers such as farm, field, or shift managers.

(ff) **License** *means* a permit issued by the Nez Perce Tribe to an individual or business to grow, process, manufacture, distribute or transport hemp or hemp-based products. A valid license means that the license is unexpired, unsuspended, and unrevoked.

(gg) **Licensee** *has the same meaning as* **Hemp Producer** as that term is defined in this Section, above.

(hh) **Measurement of Uncertainty** or **MU** *means* the parameter, associated with the results of a measurement that characterizes the dispersion of the valued that could reasonably be attributed to the particular quantity subject to measurement.

(ii) **NPTEC** *means* the duly elected Nez Perce Tribal Executive Committee, which is the governing body of the Nez Perce Tribe.

(jj) **Person** *means* a natural person, corporation, foundation, organization, business trust, estate, limited liability company, licensed corporation, trust, partnership, limited liability partnership, association, or other form of legal business entity, as well as the Nez Perce Tribe or a local government entity.

(kk) **Process** *means* to convert any portion of a Hemp Crop into a Hemp Ingredient, Hemp Product, or other marketable form.

(ll) **Registered Land Area** *means* a contiguous lot, parcel, or tract of land registered with the Nez Perce Tribe on which a Licensee Cultivates Hemp. A Registered Land Area may include land and buildings that are not used to Cultivate Hemp.

(mm) **Remediation** *means* any process by which non-compliant Hemp is rendered compliant. Remediation can be achieved by separating and destroying non-compliant flowers while retaining stalks, leaves, and seeds; or by shredding the entire hemp plant to create a homogenous “biomass.” Regardless of the form of Remediation used, the remediated Hemp must then be retested for THC compliance.

(nn) **THC** *means* Tetrahydrocannabinol (the primary psychoactive component of Cannabis) and *has the same meaning* as **Delta-9 THC**, measured post-decarboxylation. For purposes of this Plan, Delta-9 THC and THC are interchangeable.

(oo) **THCA** *means* Tetrahydrocannabinolic acid.

(pp) **Total THC** *means* the value determined after the process of decarboxylation, that expresses the potential total Delta-9 Tetrahydrocannabinol content derived from the sum of the THC and THCA content and reported on a dry weight basis. This post-decarboxylation value of THC can be calculated by using a chromatograph technique using heat, such as gas chromatography, through which THCA is converted from its acid form to its neutral form, THC. Thus, this test calculates the total potential THC in a given sample. The total THC can also be calculated by using a liquid chromatograph technique, which keeps the THCA intact. This technique requires the use of the following conversion: $[\text{Total THC} = (0.877 \times \text{THCA}) + \text{THC}]$ which calculates the potential total THC in a given sample.

(qq) **Variety** *means* a group of plants or an individual plant that exhibits distinctive observable physical characteristic(s) or has a distinct genetic composition.

PART II. OVERSIGHT, AUTHORITY, AND THE AGRICULTURE OFFICE

§6-13-12 Nez Perce Tribe Hemp Program

(a) Persons desiring to Cultivate Hemp must obtain a license from the Tribe prior to engaging in such activity.

(b) Persons seeking to Cultivate Hemp shall provide to the Agriculture Office the legal description and GPS coordinates sufficient for locating the Registered Land Area and each field, greenhouse, or structure where the Person Cultivates Hemp, or intends to Cultivate Hemp.

(c) Notwithstanding any rule or regulation to the contrary, the inclusion of Hemp as an ingredient in a Consumable Product shall not by itself render the product misbranded or adulterated.

§6-13-13 Agriculture Office

The Nez Perce Tribe's Agriculture Office shall have the complete and full authority necessary to fulfill its responsibilities under this Code, including but not limited to licensing, inspection, sampling, testing, regulation, fee scheduling, taxation, and enforcement.

§6-13-14 *Section Reserved*

PART III. HEMP LICENSING

§6-13-15 General – Annual Hemp License Required

Any person who would like to grow, cultivate, process, manufacture, produce, extract, market, distribute, or sell Hemp (including seeds and propagules) and Hemp Products within, or emanating from, the Nez Perce Tribe shall complete a license application, annually, prior to any hemp activity. The Agriculture Office may choose to tailor licenses differently for Hemp Producers, Hemp Processors, and Hemp Sellers.

§6-13-16 License Applications

(a) **LICENSE APPLICATION.** The Applicant shall submit a signed, complete, accurate and legible application form provided by the Agriculture Office at least thirty (30) days prior to planting that includes the following information:

- (1) **CONTACT INFORMATION.** Full name, residential address, telephone number, and email address;
- (2) **BUSINESS ENTITY.** If the Applicant represents a business entity, the full legal entity name of the business, the principal business location address on the Nez Perce Reservation, full name and title of the Key Participants, Employer Identification Number (EIN) of the business entity; the full name of the Applicant who will have signing authority on behalf of the entity, title, and an email address of the Person with signing authority;
- (3) **BACKGROUND CHECK.** A completed criminal background check report, which includes a national search, for the Applicant on a form determined by the Agriculture Office demonstrating that the Applicant does not have any disqualifying felony drug convictions pursuant to Section 6.13.23 of this Code;
 - (A) Each Applicant is required to submit fingerprints to the Nez Perce Tribal Police Department or other law enforcement agency designated by the Agriculture Office, to obtain a current criminal history check, proof of which must be submitted as an attachment to the application for licensure.

- (B) Applicants must also submit a notarized attestation that the Applicant does not have any felony conviction relating to a controlled substance under state, tribal, or federal law for the previous ten (10) years as required by the 2018 Farm Bill, unless the Applicant was already licensed as a Hemp Producer in this Tribe prior to December 20, 2018.
 - (C) The Agriculture Office shall review the criminal history report for each Applicant to determine whether the felony ban applies.
 - (D) When an Applicant is a business entity, the Applicant shall submit, and the Agriculture Office shall review a criminal history report for each Key Participant in the business.
 - (E) Any Applicant or Licensee must report any felony conviction relating to controlled substances under state, Tribal, or Federal law to the Agriculture Office within five (5) business days of receiving notice of such conviction;
 - (F) Application fees shall not cover or include the cost of the criminal background checks.
- (4) FEE. An application fee as set by the Tribe's Agriculture Office;
 - (5) GROW SITE REGISTRATION APPLICATION. As set forth below;
 - (6) ACKNOWLEDGMENT. An acknowledgment of the licensing terms and conditions as detailed below; and
 - (7) OTHER. Any other information or disclosure required to be submitted by Federal regulation.

§6-13-17 Grow Site Registration Application

As a component of the Hemp Producer license application, each Applicant shall submit a Grow Site registration application on a form provided by the Agriculture Office for each proposed Registered Land Area in which the Applicant intends to Cultivate Hemp. Information submitted to the Agriculture Office must include, at a minimum:

- (a) The street address and legal description of each field, greenhouse, building, or site where Hemp will be Cultivated;
- (b) If Hemp is Cultivated or is intended to be Cultivated in a field:
 - (1) The GPS coordinates provided in decimal of degrees and taken at the approximate center of the Grow Site;

- (2) The number of square feet or acres of each Grow Site; and
 - (3) A map of the production area showing clear boundaries of the Grow Site.
- (c) If Hemp is Cultivated or is intended to be Cultivated in a greenhouse or other building:
 - (1) The GPS coordinates provided in decimal of degrees and taken at the approximate entrance of the greenhouse or other building composing the Grow Site;
 - (2) The approximate dimension or square feet of the greenhouse or other building composing the Grow Site; and
 - (3) A map of the production area showing clear boundaries of the Grow Site.
- (d) The Agriculture Office may approve an Applicant to Cultivate an acreage or square footage that is equal to, greater than, or less than the acreage or square footage stated in the Grow Site registration application.
- (e) Applicants must have the legal right to produce Hemp on the Registered Land Area and the legal authority to grant the Agriculture Office access for inspection and sampling.

§6-13-18 Terms and Conditions Acknowledgment

By submitting an application, the Applicant acknowledges and agrees to the following minimum terms and conditions:

- (a) Any information provided to the Agriculture Office may be provided to law enforcement agencies without further notice to the Applicant;
- (b) The Applicant or Licensee shall allow and fully cooperate with any inspection and sampling that the Agriculture Office deems necessary;
- (c) The Applicant or Licensee shall pay for any inspection and laboratory analysis costs that the Agriculture Office deems necessary within thirty (30) days of the date of the invoice, provided that the Licensee shall not be required to pay for more than one (1) Agriculture Office inspection and associated laboratory analysis costs per year for each Lot. Combining Lots is not permitted;
- (d) The Applicant or Licensee shall submit all required reports by the applicable due date specified by the Agriculture Office;
- (e) Applicants shall submit fingerprints and pay criminal background check fees directly to the Nez Perce Tribal Police or other law enforcement agency designated by the Tribe to obtain a criminal history background check report; and

(f) The Applicant or Licensee must report any felony convictions relating to controlled substances under state or federal law to the Agriculture Office within five (5) business days of receiving notice of such conviction.

§6-13-19 License Term

All licenses issued shall be valid for one (1) year from date of issuance, unless otherwise extended, or revoked at an earlier date pursuant to Section 6.13.21 below or other Agriculture Office issued rule. License numbers issued by the Agriculture Office will be in the format prescribed by the USDA.

§6-13-20 Annual Renewal

Current and valid licenses may be renewed annually or as otherwise determined by the Agriculture Office by submitting a renewal application on a form provided by the Agriculture Office no later than thirty (30) days prior to the date of the license expiration. Renewal licenses shall be subject to a Background Check as detailed above in Section 6.13.16(A)(3).

§6-13-21 Ineligible for a Hemp License

(a) RESTRICTIONS. Unless otherwise provided under this Code, the following individuals shall be ineligible for a License under this Code:

- (1) Any Person who is not an enrolled member of the Nez Perce Tribe or a resident who lives within the territorial jurisdiction of the Nez Perce Tribe;
- (2) Any Person under the age of 18 years;
- (3) Any Person convicted of a felony relating to a controlled substance under tribal, state, or federal law shall be ineligible, during the ten (10) year period following the date of such felony conviction.
- (4) Any Person who materially falsifies any information contained in their Hemp license application.
- (5) Any Person that Negligently violates the Industrial Hemp law or regulations three (3) times in a five (5) year period shall be ineligible to participate in the Nez Perce Tribe Hemp Program for a period of five (5) years beginning on the date of the third violation.

(b) ENTITIES/EMPLOYEES. Licensees cannot have primary employees or partners, including Key Participants and individuals with executive managerial control, within their Hemp production who are convicted of a felony, relating to a controlled substance, within the past ten (10) years from the date of the application of a License, under tribal, state, or federal law.

§6-13-22 *Section Reserved*

§6-13-23 **Revocation of a License**

The License of a Hemp Producer shall be immediately revoked in the event that a Licensee (Hemp Producer):

- (a) Pleads guilty to, or is convicted of, any felony related to a controlled substance;
- (b) Makes any materially false statement with regard to the provisions of this Code to the Agriculture Office;
- (c) Commits any act of ineligibility within this Code; or
- (d) Is found to be growing Cannabis exceeding the Acceptable Hemp THC Level with a Culpable Mental State Greater Than Negligence.

§6-13-24 **Appeal of Denial of License**

The Nez Perce Tribe Agriculture Office shall develop and make public a process to hear and decide appeals of denials and revocation of licenses.

§6-13-25 **Fees**

- (a) Each Applicant shall pay the application fee set by the Agriculture Office when submitting a Hemp Producer license application.
- (b) The Agriculture Office may set and collect additional fees, including license, renewal, and testing fees, in amounts that are reasonable and necessary to cover the costs of administering and enforcing the Nez Perce Tribe Hemp Program.
- (c) Application fees shall not cover or include the cost of obtaining and submitting a criminal background check report.

§6-13-26 **Compliance and Enforcement**

- (a) Licenses cannot be assigned or transferred to another Person, unless first approved by the Agriculture Office in writing. Any transfer of License shall also be reported to the USDA and local FSA office.
- (b) Hemp Producers shall provide the Agriculture Office's inspector complete and unrestricted access to all plants, parts, and seeds within a Registered Land Area, whether growing or harvested, and all land, buildings and other structures used for the Cultivation of Hemp, and all documents and records pertaining to the Licensee's Hemp business.

(c) It is unlawful to transfer or sell Hemp or Hemp Products that exceed the Acceptable Hemp THC Level.

§6-13-27 *Section Reserved*

§6-13-28 *Section Reserved*

§6-13-29 *Section Reserved*

PART IV. REGISTERED LAND AREA CONTROLS

§6-13-30 Land Use Restrictions and Site Modification

(a) A Licensee shall not Cultivate Hemp on any site not listed in a valid Agriculture Office approved Grow Site registration.

(b) Any Licensee that wishes to alter its Registered Land Area shall, before altering the Registered Land Area, submit to the Agriculture Office an updated legal description, GPS location, and map specifying the proposed alterations on a form determined by the Agriculture Office.

(c) No modifications to the Registered Land Area may be made without prior written approval from the Agriculture Office.

(d) No Registered Land Area may be included in more than one (1) Grow Site registration at the same time, and no Hemp plant shall be included in more than one (1) Grow Site registration simultaneously.

§6-13-31 Location; Restrictions

(a) Any establishments which sell retail CBD products shall not be within 100 feet of a school or other location primarily populated by minors.

(b) Licensees shall ensure Hemp grows are completely segregated from any other crops.

(c) A Licensee shall not allow unsupervised access to Hemp Grow Sites and manufacturing facilities.

(d) A Licensee cannot employ or partner with any Person, within their Hemp business, convicted of a felony related to a controlled substance under tribal, state, or federal law, or who would otherwise be ineligible from participating in the Nez Perce Tribal Hemp Program in accordance with this Code.

§6-13-32 *Section Reserved*

§6-13-33 *Section Reserved*

§6-13-34 *Section Reserved*

PART V. TRANSPORTATION

§6-13-35 **Transportation**

(a) The Licensee or other Person responsible for the transportation of a Hemp Crop must ensure that the following documentation accompanies the Hemp at all times during transport:

- (1) A copy of the Tribe's Hemp Producer license that corresponds to the Registered Land Area from which the Hemp originated;
- (2) A copy of the pre-harvest test results that correspond to the Harvest Lot in transit as identified by the Harvest Lot Identifier that accompanies the Hemp;
- (3) Destination Information; and
- (4) Any other documentation that may be required by the Agriculture Office or the USDA.

(b) The 2018 Farm Bill and accompanying committee report language explicitly prohibits state and tribal governments from interfering with the interstate transportation of hemp and hemp products. The Tribe shall provide reciprocity to other state and tribal licenses and testing certifications for Hemp and Hemp Products being transported through the Nez Perce Reservation. Any person who possesses Hemp or Hemp Products which will stay within the Nez Perce Reservation must apply for a Nez Perce Tribe license.

§6-13-36 *Section Reserved*

§6-13-37 *Section Reserved*

§6-13-38 *Section Reserved*

§6-13-39 *Section Reserved*

PART VI. RECORDS AND REPORTS

§6-13-40 Agriculture Office Reports

(a) The Nez Perce Tribe's Agriculture Office requires annual harvest, contact information, and disposal reports of Licensees, which may include information on: seed variety; field location; legal description of the land on which the Licensee will grow, produce, or handle Hemp (including, to the extent practicable, geospatial location) agricultural techniques; production and sales; end use of product; contact information including full name, telephone number, license identifier, business address or principal business location address, federal employer identification number (to the extent applicable), title, and email address (if available) of Licensee or each Key Participant of a Licensee; disposal records of any non-conforming plants or plant material disposed of in accordance with Section 6.13.56 below, including the name and address of the Licensee, Licensee license number, location information for the lot subject to disposal, information on the disposal agent, date that such disposal was completed, and the total acreage disposed; annual information including total acreage of hemp planted, total harvested acreage, and, if applicable, total acreage disposed; and any other report information deemed necessary by the Agriculture Office to which the Licensee has consented in the license application.

(b) To the extent required, the Agriculture Office will report and share any such information to the USDA's Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) through the online Hemp eManagement System (H.eM.P.), including pursuant to 7 C.F.R. § 990.3(a)(9), in order to support the information sharing requirements in 7 U.S.C. § 1639q(d).

§6-13-41 Retention

The Agriculture Office shall maintain information on hemp licenses, license applications, reports provided to USDA under Section 6.13.43 below, and other relevant information regarding the Registered Land Area on every approved site which Hemp is produced, including a legal description of the land, for a period of not less than three (3) calendar years.

§6-13-42 Privacy Protections

Except as required by USDA reporting and to law enforcement, the Agriculture Office shall remove the following from any collected information: all personally identifiable information including name; physical address; drivers' licenses; social security numbers; GPS coordinates; telephone numbers; email address. Such information shall be shielded by the Agriculture Office to the maximum extent permitted by law.

§6-13-43 Reporting to the USDA

(a) Tribal Monthly USDA Producer and Disposal Report: On the first of each month, the Agricultural Office will submit to the USDA a report, in the format compatible with USDA's Hemp eManagement Platform (H.eM.P.), containing the following:

- (1) The time period covered by the report;

- (2) If applicable, an indication that there were no changes during the time period;
- (3) Contact information for each Hemp Producer;
- (4) A legal description of each Hemp Producer's land, including to the extent practicable, geospatial location;
- (5) The acreage or indoor square footage dedicated to the production of Hemp for each Hemp Producer;
- (6) The license number for each Hemp Producer;
- (7) The status or status change and number of each Hemp Producer's License, including previously reported information and new information;
- (8) If there have been any disposals that month, the report must also include:
 - (A) Name and address of the Hemp Producer;
 - (B) Hemp Producer License number;
 - (C) Location information (such as lot number, location type, and if practicable geospatial location) for the production area subject to disposal;
 - (D) Testing results;
 - (E) Information on the agent who handled the disposal;
 - (F) Disposal completion date; and
 - (G) Total acreage disposed.

(b) Tribal Annual USDA Acreage Report: Annually, by December 15 of each year, the Agriculture Office shall report, in the format compatible with the USDA's Hemp eManagement Platform (H.eM.P.), to the USDA, the following:

- (1) Total planted acreage;
- (2) Total harvested acreage; and
- (3) Total acreage disposed.

(c) Hemp Producer Report to FSA: After receiving a Nez Perce Tribe Hemp License, and in addition to providing this Report to the Tribe's Agriculture Office, each Hemp Producer is

responsible for submitting the following information to the USDA's Hemp eManagement Platform (H.eM.P.), and will update the FSA and Tribe's Agriculture Office not more than thirty (30) days after the date on which the information is changed:

- (1) Street address, and to the extent practicable geospatial location, for each Harvest Lot or indoor growing facility where such producer grows Hemp. If a Hemp Producer operates in more than one location, or is producing under multiple licenses, production information shall be provided for each location;
- (2) Total acreage or indoor square footage dedicated to Hemp production;
- (3) Total acreage of Hemp planted, harvested, and disposed or remediated; and
- (4) License identifier number.

(d) Hemp Producer Test Results Report: Each Hemp Producer will work with the DEA-registered laboratory that conducts the test of sample(s) of Hemp crop collected in accordance with the Sections below under PART VII INSPECTIONS, SAMPLING AND TESTING from the Hemp Producer's lot(s) to ensure that the test results for all such sample(s) include information required under 7 C.F.R. § 990.7(d) and are reported to the USDA's Hemp eManagement Platform (H.eM.P.).

(e) Laboratory Reporting Requirements: Laboratories conducting the "final" test that will be used to determine whether a pre-harvest sample is complaint shall report all test results—whether passing or failing—to the USDA's Hemp eManagement Platform (H.eM.P.) via the "Laboratory Test Results Report."

- (1) Laboratories conducting testing for purposes of *monitoring the THC concentration throughout the growing season* are not subject to the reporting requirements. These tests throughout the growing season are for the Hemp Producer (Licensee) to monitor their production as it grows and not to comply with the pre-harvest testing requirements.

§6-13-44 Hemp Producer/Licensee Recordkeeping and Reporting

(a) Hemp Producers/Licensees must report any changes of contact information to the Agriculture Office in writing within fourteen (14) days of the change.

(b) Planting Report: Within fourteen (14) days after planting any Hemp, each Hemp Producer shall submit, on a form provided by the Agriculture Office, a Planting Report that includes the GPS coordinates and a map showing the location and actual acreage or square feet of Hemp planted.

(c) Pre-Harvest Report: At least thirty (30) days prior to harvest, each Hemp Producer shall file a Harvest Report, on a form provided by the Agriculture Office that includes:

- (1) A statement of intended disposition of its Hemp crop; and
- (2) The projected harvest date(s) and location(s) of each Variety of Hemp Cultivated within a Registered Land Area. A Hemp Producer must notify the Agriculture Office immediately of any changes in the reported harvest date(s) in excess of seven (7) days.
- (3) A Hemp Producer is not required to document the removal of male Hemp plants on a Harvest Report provided that the male Hemp plants are destroyed or utilized on the Registered Land Area prior to filing a Harvest Report for the remaining Cannabis plants.

(d) A Hemp Producer must retain all documentation of sampling and testing for at least three (3) years in a manner such that it can be readily provided to the Agriculture Office upon request.

§6-13-45 *Section Reserved*

§6-13-46 *Section Reserved*

§6-13-47 *Section Reserved*

§6-13-48 *Section Reserved*

§6-13-49 *Section Reserved*

PART VII. INSPECTIONS, SAMPLING, AND TESTING

§6-13-50 Inspections

(a) The Nez Perce Tribe's Agriculture Office shall conduct, at a minimum, an annual inspection of Licensees (Hemp Producers) and all Registered Land Areas (Grow Sites) to verify compliance with all requirements of the license issued and provisions of this Code.

- (1) The inspections may be without prior notice and inspection visits may be conducted at any time during regular business hours.
- (2) Inspectors and/or Sampling Agents shall be granted unrestricted access to the Registered Land Area(s) and all adjacent areas under the Licensee's control.

- (3) All samples collected by the Agriculture Office shall become the property of the Agriculture Office and no compensation shall be owed by the Agriculture Office for such samples.
- (4) The Agriculture Office shall keep test results for all Hemp and Hemp Products tested for a minimum of three (3) years.
- (5) The inspections may be of all Licensees or of a blindly-selected random sample of Licensees.

(b) The provisions set forth below in PART VIII VIOLATIONS will apply to any Licensee found to be in violation of this Code following any inspection.

§6-13-51 Lab Accreditation

(a) Compliance and safety testing for Hemp and Hemp Products required by this Code shall be conducted by independent laboratories accredited to ISO/IEC 17025, the standard published by the International Organization for Standardization (the “ISO”) titled “General requirements for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories,” or an accreditation standard approved by the USDA and Tribe. All laboratories testing hemp regulated pursuant to this Code shall be DEA-registered after December 31, 2022.

(b) Sampling and testing procedures and methods shall be conducted in accordance with the Sections below.

(c) All final test results must be certified by a DEA-registered laboratory before the Hemp or Hemp Products can enter the stream of commerce.

§6-13-52 Procedure for Sampling and Testing

(a) The Tribe will utilize the USDA Sampling Guidelines for Hemp Growing Facilities and the USDA Testing Guidelines for Identifying Delta-9 Tetrahydrocannabinol Concentration in Hemp (updated Jan. 15, 2021), each as may be amended from time to time, for purposes of establishing procedures both for effectively collecting samples and for testing the Delta-9 Tetrahydrocannabinol concentration levels of hemp produced on or sold from the Nez Perce Reservation, using post-decarboxylation.

- (1) Procedures for collecting samples from the flowering tops of plants which shall be approximately five to eight inches in length from the “main stem” (that includes the leaves and flowers), “terminal bud” (that occurs at the end of a stem), or “central cola” (cut stem that could develop into a bud).

(b) Representatives of the sampling agency shall be granted complete and unrestricted access during business hours to all Hemp and other Cannabis plants and to the Registered Land Area(s), buildings and all adjacent areas under the Licensee’s control used for cultivation and/or handling.

§6-13-53 Methods for Sampling and Testing

(a) The sampling methods used under this Code must ensure that a representative sample is collected that represents a homogenous composition of the lot and must be sufficient at a confidence level of 95% that no more than 1% of plants would exceed the Acceptable Hemp THC level.

(b) The Total THC concentration level shall be determined and reported on a Dry Weight Basis, and the testing methodology shall consider the potential conversion of Delta-9 Tetrahydrocannabinol acid (THC-A) in hemp into THC and test results will measure total available THC derived from the sum of the THC and THC-A content.

(c) Permitted testing methodologies include gas or liquid chromatography with detection.

(d) The Total THC concentration level shall be determined and reported on a Dry Weight Basis.

(e) The Agriculture Office may choose to contract for such collection and testing services. A contracted Sampling Agent will be trained pursuant to USDA requirements. Information on a contracted agent will be made available to Licensees. Producers may not collect samples from their own Growing facilities.

§6-13-54 Compliance Sampling and Testing Prior to Harvest

(a) When referring to “sampling” in this Section, sampling means the process of collecting cuttings from Hemp plants for purposes of compliance testing.

(b) A Hemp Producer must arrange for and ensure the sampling of each Harvest Lot no more than thirty (30) days prior to harvest for the purpose of ensuring that the Harvest Lot does not exceed the maximum permissible THC concentration levels on a Dry Weight Basis. Producers may not collect samples from their own Growing facilities.

(c) Compliance and safety testing for Hemp and Hemp Products required under this Code shall be conducted by a DEA-registered laboratory.

(d) Representative samples collected from a Harvest Lot in accordance with this Section shall be delivered to and tested at a DEA-registered laboratory using a reliable methodology for Total Delta-9 Tetrahydrocannabinol testing. Any such analytical testing for purposes of detecting the concentration levels of THC shall comply with the standards set forth in 7 C.F.R. §§ 990.3(a)(3)(iii) and 990.25, including using procedures to adhere to standards of performance for detecting THC concentration and using a Measurement of Uncertainty.

(e) A Hemp Producer shall not remove a Harvest Lot from a Registered Land Area (i.e., Grow Site) that has not been sampled and tested for compliance in accordance with this Section.

(f) Samples of Hemp plant material from one Harvest Lot shall not be commingled with Hemp plant material from other Harvest Lots.

(g) Samples shall include the flower material from the Hemp crop for Delta-9 Tetrahydrocannabinol concentration testing purposes.

(1) Procedures for collecting samples from the flowering tops of plants which shall be approximately five to eight inches in length from the “main stem” (that includes the leaves and flowers), “terminal bud” (that occurs at the end of a stem), or “central cola” (cut stem that could develop into a bud).

(h) Except for samples collected by the Agriculture Office for auditing, inspection, and performance-based purposes, all samples collected to determine compliance with these rules shall be collected by an approved tribal, state, local or federal law enforcement agency, or other tribal, state, local, or federal designated Person.

(i) During a scheduled sample collection, the Hemp Producer or an authorized representative thereof shall be present at the Grow Site.

(j) The required number and size of samples shall be determined in accordance with the USDA Sampling Guidelines for Hemp Producers, as amended from time to time.

(k) Any test of a representative sampling resulting in higher than the Acceptable Hemp THC Level shall be conclusive evidence that the Harvested Lot represented by the sample is not in compliance with this Code.

(l) Harvested Lots tested and not certified by a DEA-registered laboratory at or below the Acceptable Hemp THC Level may not be further handled, processed, or enter the stream of commerce. Cannabis containing more than the Acceptable Hemp THC Level is prohibited to be transferred or sold and must be disposed of in accordance with this Code.

(m) Nothing in this Section shall prevent a Hemp Producer from voluntarily collecting samples and testing Hemp for quality assurance and research and development purposes. The test results from voluntary tests performed by the Hemp Producer shall not be sufficient to evidence compliance with this Code.

(n) A Hemp Producer may apply to the Agriculture Office for retesting and/or resampling of any non-compliant Harvest Lot within 30 days of Harvest, which may be approved or denied at the Agriculture Office’s discretion.

§6-13-55 Post-Testing Procedures

(a) The Hemp Producer must harvest the Hemp Crop no more than thirty (30) days following the sampling of the Hemp Crop. If the Hemp Crop within a Harvest Lot is not harvested within thirty (30) days from the sampling, another pre-harvest sampling must be taken and tested.

(b) If the Hemp plants are harvested prior to the return of the test results, the Hemp plants must be kept segregated from all other Harvest Lots and may not be comingled for any purpose.

(c) Once the Hemp Crop is certified by the testing facility as Hemp, it may be sold or transferred as authorized by the Hemp Producer's License.

§6-13-56 Federal Notice Required for Non-Compliant Test Results

The Agriculture Office shall promptly notify the USDA AMS Administrator of any occurrence of Cannabis plants or plant material that do not meet the definition of Hemp and will attach disposal records demonstrating the appropriate disposal of all of those plants and materials in the Harvested Lot from which the representative samples were taken.

§6-13-57 Remediation and Disposal of Non-Compliant Plants and Hemp Products

(a) Hemp that tests higher than the Acceptable Hemp THC Level shall be remediated or disposed of by the Hemp Producer in compliance with USDA Guidance on Remediation and Disposal (issued Jan. 15, 2021) and all applicable federal, tribal, and local laws, regulations, rules, and other requirements.

(b) REMEDIATION. Remediation can be achieved by separating and destroying non-compliant flowers while either retaining stalks, leaves, and seeds, or, by shredding the entire Hemp plant to create a homogenous biomass. Regardless of the form of Remediation used, the remediated Hemp must be retested for THC compliance.

- (1) Separate and Remove Flowers: The remediator must remove and destroy the buds, trichomes, trim, and kief from the plants within the non-compliant Harvest Lot. The remediator may remove the non-compliant buds, trichomes, trim, and kief by hand or by the use of a mechanical device that can properly remove the noncompliant buds, trichomes, trim, and kief.
 - (A) The leftover stalks, leaves, and seeds must be separated from the noncompliant floral material and labeled clearly and demarcated as "hemp for remediation purposes."
 - (B) Seeds removed from non-compliant hemp during remediation must not be used for propagative purposes.
 - (C) Remediated stalks cannot leave the labeled and demarcated area until a test result showing compliance with the Acceptable Hemp THC Level is received or until the remediated stalks are destroyed. The resample must be taken by a Sampling Agent as described in the USDA's Sampling Guidelines and as outlined in this Code.

- (D) Any stalks that remain above the Acceptable Hemp THC Level after remediation and retesting shall be destroyed through any process outlined in this Code and the USDA Remediation and Disposal Guidelines (issued Jan.15, 2021). The Agriculture Office must verify that disposal occurred successfully.
- (2) Creation of Biomass: The entire non-compliant Harvest Lot, as reported to the USDA FSA, can be shredded to create a homogenous, uniform biomass, which can be achieved by shredding the non-compliant Harvest Lot through shredders, composters, or special mechanical equipment.
- (A) The biomass process must ensure that the non-compliant Harvest Lot is crushed, shredded, or mulched.
 - (B) The biomass created through this process shall be resampled and retested to ensure compliance before entering the stream of commerce in accordance with the Final Rule. Biomass that fails retesting is non-compliant Hemp and shall be destroyed.
 - (C) Remediated biomass must be separated from any compliant hemp stored in the area and clearly labeled and demarcated as “hemp for remediation purposes.” All Harvest Lots subject to remediation should be stored, labeled, and demarcated apart from each other and from other compliant hemp lots stored or held nearby.
 - (D) Remediated biomass cannot leave the labeled and demarcated area until a test result showing compliance with the Acceptable Hemp THC Level is received or until the biomass is destroyed.
 - (E) The resample should be taken by a Sampling Agent as described in the USDA’s Sampling Guidelines and as outlined in this Part of the Code.
 - (F) When resampling, a representative sample of the biomass should be taken for compliance purposes. The Sampling Agent must take biomass material from various depths, locations, and containers in the labeled and demarcated area to collect a representative sample of the material. At minimum, ~750 mL or three (3) standard measuring cups of biomass material should be collected. Sampling Agents may collect more biomass material based on the requirements of the testing laboratory. If ~750 mL of material is not available, the sampling agent should collect enough biomass material for a representative sample.
 - (G) An original copy of the resample test results, or a legible copy, must be retained by the Licensee or an authorized representative

and be available for inspection for a period of three (3) years from the date of receipt.

- (H) Laboratories testing a resample must use the same testing protocols as when testing a standard sample of Hemp.

(c) **DISPOSAL.** Disposal can be achieved through any process outlined in the USDA Remediation and Disposal Guidelines (issued Jan. 15, 2021). The Agriculture Office must verify that disposal occurred successfully. Disposal can be accomplished by:

- (1) Plowing a non-compliant Hemp Lot with curved plow blades that rotate subsoil to the surface and bury the crop below;
- (2) Mulching or composting field crops by cutting or blending crop with manure or other biomass material.
- (3) Disking or leveling the crop using a tow-behind disk implement to amend soil directly from the crop while leveling the field.
- (4) Commercial Bush Mower or Chopper to shred and mix vegetation to decompose into the soil.
- (5) Deep burial of crop by trenching the field and burying surface soil at a depth of twelve (12) inches.
- (6) Burning or setting fire to specific non-compliant production fields or biomatter piled on the field in order to clear all plant material.

§6-13-58 *Section Reserved*

§6-13-59 *Section Reserved*

PART VIII. HEMP LICENSE VIOLATIONS

§6-13-60 *Negligent License Violations*

(a) A Licensee or Hemp Grower has Negligently violated the Nez Perce Tribe's License requirements if they Negligently (each, a "Negligent Violation"):

- (1) Failing to provide a legal description of land on which the Hemp Producer Cultivates Hemp;
- (2) Failing to obtain a License or other required authorization from the Agriculture Office as applicable; or

- (3) Producing Cannabis sativa L. with a THC concentration of more than the Acceptable Hemp THC Level.

(b) Producers shall not receive more than one negligent violation per Growing Season.

(c) Notwithstanding the provisions above, a Hemp Producer does not commit a Negligent Violation under this Section if such Hemp Producer makes reasonable efforts to grow Hemp, and the Cannabis does not have a Delta-9 Tetrahydrocannabinol concentration of more than one percent (1.0%) on a Dry Weight Basis.

- (1) For the purposes of this Section, the Agriculture Office shall determine whether a Hemp Producer has taken reasonable efforts to grow Hemp.
- (2) Reasonable efforts involve taking necessary steps and precautions to produce Hemp, and may include without limitation using certified seed, using other seed that has reliably grown compliant plants, or engaging in other best practices.

(d) Potential Criminal Liability.

- (1) A Hemp Producer that negligently violates this Code shall not, as a result of that violation, be subject to any criminal enforcement action.

§6-13-61 Corrective Action Plan

(a) To correct a Negligent Violation, a Licensee shall be subject to a corrective action plan, which shall include:

- (1) A reasonable date to correct the negligent violation;
- (2) A requirement to report bi-annually to the Agriculture Office regarding their ongoing compliance for two (2) calendar years from date of the Negligent Violation; and
- (3) A requirement that the Licensee/Hemp Producer shall be subject to an inspection to determine if the applicable corrective action plan has been implemented as submitted.

§6-13-62 Repeat Negligent Violations

A Hemp Producer that negligently violates this Hemp Regulatory Code three (3) times in a five (5)-year period shall be ineligible to produce Hemp for a period of five (5) years beginning on the date of the third violation.

§6-13-63 Other Violations

(a) If the Agriculture Office determines that a Licensee on the Nez Perce Reservation has violated Nez Perce Tribal Hemp laws or regulations with a Culpable Mental State Greater than Negligence, the Agriculture Office shall immediately report the Licensee to:

- (1) The United States Attorney General or his designee; and
- (2) The Nez Perce Tribal Police.

(b) The provisions set forth in the above Sections regarding Negligent Violations shall not apply to the violation in this section.

§6-13-64 Revocations, Suspensions, Penalties, and Civil Enforcement

(a) The Agriculture Office may, at its discretion, revoke or suspend any License issued under this Code, or subject a Licensee to other civil penalties for violation of Nez Perce Tribe or federal law, this Code, or other rules or regulations promulgated by the Agriculture Office.

(b) When necessary, the Agriculture Office will investigate and/or determine whether a Licensee has violated any provision of this Code. If the Agriculture Office or its agents conclude a Licensee is in violation of this Code, it will determine whether a civil citation, revocation, suspension, or enforcement action is necessary.

(c) In the event the Agriculture Office determines a civil citation, revocation, suspension, or enforcement action is necessary, the Agriculture Office shall issue a civil citation notifying the Licensee of a violation and noting which part of the Code the Licensee had been found to be in violation of and serve the citation upon the licensee by mail and email at the physical and email addresses listed on the Licensees' application filed with the Agriculture Office. The citation is deemed to be served upon the Licensee within three (3) days of mailing. The citation shall have a clearly indicated choice for the Licensee to either mark agreement with the citation or to mark disagreement and an intent to challenge the citation.

§6-13-65 Section Reserved

§6-13-66 Section Reserved

PART IX. MISCELLANEOUS

§6-13-67 Restrictions on Cannabis

No Registered Land Area or storage area may contain Cannabis plants or parts thereof that the Licensee knows or has reason to know are of a variety that will produce a plant that when tested will produce more than the Acceptable Hemp THC level on a Dry Weight Basis.

§6-13-68 *Section Reserved*

§6-13-69 **Transfer, Sale, and Purchase of Hemp**

(a) Any transfer, sale, purchase, or receipt of Hemp must be properly documented. A Licensee selling or transferring Hemp must include with the sale a copy of the test results verifying the Acceptable Hemp THC Levels and a copy of the seller's license. The Licensee selling or transferring Hemp must also record all other sale information, including date, time, prices, weight, sale or transfer location, and the buyer or receiver's License number if Licensed under a USDA approved plan or by the USDA.

(b) A Licensee purchasing or receiving Hemp must receive with the Hemp a copy of the seller's license under a USDA-approved plan or USDA license and a copy of the Hemp test results verifying the Acceptable Hemp THC Levels. The Licensee must also record all other purchase information available, such as date, time, prices, weight, and purchase location.

§6-13-70 **Other Licenses and Business Requirements**

Licensees must obtain a Nez Perce Tribe Business license and maintain all other Nez Perce Tribe or federally required business licenses and permits and pay all applicable taxes. Licensees must also comply with any Nez Perce Tribe zoning laws and any other such requirements for engaging in commerce within the Territories of the Nez Perce Tribe.

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PART X. APPENDICES

- USDA Sampling Guidelines for Hemp (updated January 15, 2021)
- USDA Testing Guidelines for Hemp (updated January 15, 2021)

(from <https://www.ams.usda.gov/rules-regulations/hemp>)

Sampling Guidelines for Hemp
U.S. Domestic Hemp Production Program
Issued January 15, 2021

Purpose:

1. Standard and Performance-based sampling guidelines are specified for field and indoor sampling of hemp. States and Tribes shall develop their own sampling protocols in accordance with §990.3.

2. Samples are taken to obtain specimens for the measurement of total tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) content, which determine whether the specimens are hemp or marijuana. The measurements are intended to be representative of the total THC content in a “lot” of hemp crop acreage as identified by the producer. Hemp producers may not harvest hemp prior to the hemp being sampled for THC concentration. Testing procedures are provided in a separate guidance document.

Scope:

1. Samples collected under this procedure are acceptable for submission to a qualified testing laboratory for determination of total THC concentration in hemp. After December 31, 2023, all laboratories testing hemp under the U.S. Domestic Hemp Production Program must be registered with the DEA in accordance with §990.3(a)(3)(iii)(H) and §990.25(g)(iii).

2. Since the THC content of hemp generally peaks as the plant ripens, the timing of when sampling occurs is important to accurately measure total THC concentration and monitor compliance with the USDA hemp production program. Harvest shall be completed within 30 days from sample collection.

3. Samples shall be collected only by a trained sampling agent. Sampling agents must be trained under applicable USDA, State, or Tribal training procedures. States and Tribes must maintain information, available to producers, about trained sampling agents. Hemp producers may not act as sampling agents.

4. It is the responsibility of the licensed producer to pay any fees associated with sampling.

5. It is the responsibility of the sampling agent to pay any fees associated with sampling agent training or testing.

Summary of Practice:

1. This practice provides procedures for entering a growing area and collecting the minimum number of plant specimens necessary to represent a homogeneous composition of the “lot” that is to be sampled. A trained sampling agent enters a growing area, strategically examines the growing area, establishes an approach for navigating the growing area, and collects individual specimens of plants in order to obtain a representative sample of hemp in the designated lot.

2. Cuttings from each “lot” of hemp crop acreage, as identified by the producer, and submitted to and uniquely identified by the Farm Service Agency (FSA) per the requirements of the USDA hemp production program, shall be organized as composite samples. The terminology used by FSA to denote land areas include terms like “farm,” “tract,” “field,” and “subfield,” which are equivalent to AMS’s term “lot.” For the purposes of these procedures, a “lot” is a contiguous area in a field, greenhouse, or indoor growing structure containing the same variety or strain of cannabis throughout. In addition, “lot” refers to the batch of contiguous, homogeneous whole of a product being sold to a single buyer at a single time. The size of the “Lot” is determined by the producer in terms of farm location and field acreage and is to be reported as such to the FSA.

Performance-Based Sampling Protocols:

1. States and Tribes may develop performance-based sampling protocols.
2. Performance-based sampling protocols may consider seed certification processes, other process that identify varieties that have consistently resulted in compliant hemp plants, whether the producer is conducting research on hemp at an institution of higher learning or that is funded by a Federal, State, or Tribal government, whether a producer has consistently produced compliant hemp plants over an extended period of time, and other similar factors.
3. Performance-based sampling protocols may consider alternative requirements for operations that grow “immature” cannabis that does not reach the flowering stage. These facilities may grow seedlings, clones, microgreens, or other non-flowering cannabis, as determined by the State or Tribe.
4. A performance-based sampling protocol must have the potential to ensure, at a confidence level of 95 percent, that the cannabis plants will not test above the acceptable hemp THC level of 0.3 percent on a dry weight basis.
5. Regardless of the specific performance-based sampling requirements developed under a State or Tribal plan, all samples must be collected from the flowering tops of the plant by cutting the top five to eight inches from the “main stem” (that includes the leaves and flowers), “terminal bud” (that occurs at the end of a stem), ”or “central cola” (cut stem that could develop into a bud) of the flowering top of the plant.
6. States and Tribes are required to include performance-based sampling protocols in the plan submitted to USDA for approval if they decide to use this methodology.

Standard Sampling Protocols:

1. The standard sampling method must be used by all producers, except for producers operating under a State or Tribal plan that includes a performance-based sampling requirement.
2. The standard sampling protocol ensures, at a confidence level of 95 percent, that no more than one percent of the plants in each lot would exceed the acceptable hemp THC level and ensures that a collected sample represents a homogeneous composition of the lot.
3. Every lot and every producer must be sampled and tested.

4. All samples must be collected from the flowering tops of the plant by cutting the top five to eight inches from the “main stem” (that includes the leaves and flowers), “terminal bud” (that occurs at the end of a stem), ”or “central cola” (cut stem that could develop into a bud) of the flowering top of the plant.

5. All producers licensed directly by USDA are subject to these requirements.

Equipment and Supplies:

1. Garden pruners/shears (Cleaned prior to and following each composite sample. Some examples of appropriate cleaning agents and supplies to use on garden pruners/shears are bleach, rubbing alcohol, steel wool, and/or sandpaper.)

2. Sample bags, paper.

2.1. The size of the bags will depend upon the number of clippings collected per lot.

2.2 The bags should be made from material known to be free from THC.

3. Security tape

4. Permanent markers

5. Sample collection forms

6. GPS Unit of lot being sampled

7. Disposable gloves – Nitrile

8. Ladder

Sampling Guidelines:

1. The licensee or designated employee should be present throughout the sampling process, if possible.

2. Surveillance of the growing area.

2.1. The sampling agent should estimate the average height, appearance, approximate density, condition of the plants, and degree of maturity of the inflorescences (flowers/buds).

2.2. The sampling agent should visually establish the homogeneity of the stand to establish that the growing area is of like variety.

3. Time of Sampling:

3.1. Within 30 days prior to the anticipated harvest of a designated hemp lot, an approved sampling agent, State or Tribally designated person or Federal, State, local, or Tribal law enforcement agency shall collect representative samples from such cannabis plants for THC concentration level testing.

4. Field Sampling:

4.1. The licensee or designated employee should accompany the sampling agent throughout the sampling process, if possible.

5. Surveillance of the growing area.

5.1 The sampling agent should verify the GPS coordinates of the growing area as compared with the GPS coordinates submitted by the licensee to USDA.

5.2 The sampling agent should estimate the average height, appearance, approximate density, condition of the plants, and degree of maturity of the inflorescences (flowers/buds).

5.3 The sampling agent should visually establish the homogeneity of the stand to establish that the growing area is of like variety.

6. Time of Sampling:

6.1 Within 30 days prior to the anticipated harvest of a lot a sampling agent should collect representative samples from such a lot for THC concentration level testing.

7. Field Sampling:

7.1 For purposes of determining the number of individual plants to select for sampling, the size of the growing area should be considered. For sampling purposes, samples from separate lots must be kept separate and not be comingled.

7.2 For lots of less than one acre, including greenhouses, select a minimum of 1 plant, then take a cutting from the plant to form a sample. For lots of 1 to 10 acres, including greenhouses, follow the chart in example 2 below, take cuttings of each plant, then combine to form a composite sample.

7.3 For growing areas larger than ten (10) acres, including greenhouses, the number of plants that should be selected to form a composite sample is based upon the Codex Alimentarius Recommended Methods of Sampling for the Determination of Pesticide Residues for Compliance with MRLS CAC/GL 33-1999.

7.4 The sample size is estimated in a two-step process. The first step is to estimate the number of primary plants to be sampled. The second step is to adjust the estimate of primary plants by the acreage under cultivation.

The initial number of primary plants is estimated using:

$$n_o = \frac{\ln(1-p)}{\ln(1-i)}$$

where p is the confidence level to detect hemp plants testing above the acceptable THC threshold and i is the proportion of hemp plants having THC content above the acceptable threshold. The values for i are based on past experience in the same or similar growing areas, and should be consistent with the requirements currently in the Final Rule.

The initial primary plants estimate is adjusted by the number of acres to calculate the minimum number of primary plants as follows:

$$n = \frac{n_o}{1 + \frac{(n_o - 1)}{N}}$$

where n is the minimum number of primary plants to be selected for forming a composite sample, n_o is the initial number of primary plants estimated using the previous formula, and N is the number of acres under cultivation.

Examples 1 and 2 below describe the minimum number of samples that must be collected in order to meet the 95% confidence level requirements in the Final Rule. If a State or Tribal hemp program does not have data from a prior growing season to determine the i value, the sampling charts below may be utilized. State and Tribal hemp programs are free to include more rigorous sampling requirements, or to develop performance based requirements.

Example 1: The initial primary plant sample size is 299 with a confidence level of 95% to detect hemp plants having an acceptable hemp THC level and a proportion of hemp plants having THC content above the acceptable threshold equal to 0.01 is considered appropriate. The adjusted primary plant sample sizes for fields from 11 to 173 acres in size are shown in the following table:

Number of acres	Sample Size	Number of acres	Sample Size	Number of acres	Sample Size	Number of acres	Sample Size
11	11	40	36	75-76	61	119-120	86
12	12	41-42	37	77	62	121-122	87
13	13	43	38	78-79	63	123-124	88
14	14	44	39	80-81	64	125-126	89
15	15	45-46	40	82	65	127-128	90
16	16	47	41	83-84	66	129-130	91
17	17	48	42	85-86	67	131-132	92
18-19	18	49-50	43	87	68	133-134	93
20	19	51	44	88-89	69	135-136	94
21	20	52	45	90-91	70	137-138	95
22	21	53-54	46	92	71	139-140	96
23	22	55	47	93-94	72	141-143	97
24	23	56	48	95-96	73	144-145	98
25-26	24	57-58	49	97-98	74	146-147	99
27	25	59	50	99	75	148-149	100
28	26	60-61	51	100-101	76	150-152	101
29	27	62	52	102-103	77	153-154	102
30	28	63-64	53	104-105	78	155-156	103
31-32	29	65	54	106-107	79	157-157	104
33	30	66-67	55	108	80	159-161	105
34	31	68	56	109-110	81	162-163	106
35	32	69-70	57	111-112	82	164-166	107
36	33	71	58	113-114	83	167-168	108
37-38	34	72-73	59	115-116	84	169-170	109
39	35	74	60	117-118	85	171-173	110

Example 2: The adjusted primary plant sample sizes for fields from less than 1 to 10 acres in size are shown in the following table:

Number of acres	Sample Size
Less than 1	1
1	1
2	2
3	3
4	4
5	5
6	6
7	7
8	8
9	9
10	10

7.5 Sampling agents should always walk at right angles to the rows of plants if possible, beginning at one point of the lot and walking towards another point on the opposite side of the lot. If the lot is too dense for this to be possible, the sampling agent should take all reasonable steps to ensure that a sample is collected that represents a homogeneous composition of the lot by avoiding edges and thoroughfares.

7.6 While walking through the growing area, the sampling agent should cut at least “n” inflorescences (the flower or bud of a plant) based on the acreage of the growing area , at random but convenient distances. Avoid collecting sample specimens from the borders of the field/greenhouse.

7.7 The cut should be obtained from the flowering tops of plants when flowering tops are present, and shall be approximately five to eight inches in length from the “main stem” (that includes the leaves and flowers), “terminal bud” (that occurs at the end of a stem), or “central cola” (cut stem that develops into a bud) of the flowering top of the plant.



7.8. Utilize paper sample bag(s) for collecting sample cuttings. Ensure that each bag has the minimum number of cuttings, n , as calculated by 7.4, or in the Example Tables 1 and 2. If one bag cannot accommodate the minimum number of cuttings due to lot size, the sample may be divided into multiple bags, but must be clearly labeled in such a way that each bag is appropriately matched with the corresponding lot. (i.e. For lot 101 with three corresponding sample bags: 101 1 of 3, 101 2 of 3, 101 3 of 3.)

7.9. Seal each bag and record the sample number or other documentation as required by the State or Tribe.

7.10 A sampling protocol must have the potential to ensure, at a confidence level of 95 percent, that the cannabis plants will not test above the acceptable hemp THC level of 0.3 percent on a dry weight basis.

8. Sample identification:

8.1 The sampling agent should seal each bag and record the sample identification number. The sample should also be identified with the following information: Sampling agent contact information; name and contact information of the producer; producer hemp license or authorization number; date of sample; and lot, subfield, or other identifier as provided by the USDA Farm Service Agency; any other information that may be required by States, Tribes, Law Enforcement Authorities, mail delivery services, Customers or groups of customers.

Note: In accordance with 7 CFR 1.901(e), the contents of this document does not have the force and effect of law and are not meant to bind the public in any way, and the document is intended only to provide clarity to the public regarding existing requirements under the law or agency policies.

Laboratory Testing Guidelines
U.S. Domestic Hemp Production Program
Issued January 15, 2021

Purpose:

1. Standard testing procedures are specified for samples taken in accordance with the Sampling Procedures for the USDA Hemp Production Program to measure the total delta-9 tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) concentration levels of samples on a dry weight basis.
2. The results are intended to measure the total THC concentration of composite hemp samples collected from a “lot” of hemp crop acreage designated by a hemp producer and as reported to USDA as required under the USDA Hemp Production Program. The purpose of the measurements is to determine whether the total THC concentration of the tested material is within the acceptable hemp THC level.

Scope:

1. Hemp grown under a USDA, State, or Tribal hemp production plan is subject to sampling and compliance testing for THC concentration. Certain producers, including research institutions and facilities growing immature plants may have different testing requirements depending on the applicable State or Tribal plan and regulations.
2. Tests shall measure the total THC concentration in a sample submitted to a laboratory for analysis. The laboratory will perform chemical analysis on the sample using post-decarboxylation or other similarly reliable methods where the total THC concentration level considers the potential to convert delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinolic acid (THCA) into THC.
3. The total delta-9 tetrahydrocannabinol concentration level shall be determined and reported on a dry weight basis.
4. Laboratories shall calculate and include the Measurement of Uncertainty (MU) when they report THC concentration test results. “Measurement of uncertainty” is defined as “the parameter, associated with the result of a measurement, that characterizes the dispersion of the values that could reasonably be attributed to the particular quantity subject to measurement.” USDA does not establish or standardize an upper or lower boundary for general use by laboratories to calculate a measurement of uncertainty. MU is typically not standardized, but rather is controlled using test methods controlled by performance standards (e.g., AOAC Standard Method Performance Requirements 2019.003 that can be found at <https://www.aoac.org/resources/smpr-2019003/>).
5. Hemp testing laboratories are not required to be ISO accredited, although USDA strongly encourages adherence to the ISO 17025 standard.
6. It is the responsibility of the licensed producer to pay any fees associated with testing or retesting.

Summary of Practice:

1. As required under USDA Hemp Production Program regulations, laboratories that analyze hemp to determine total delta-9 tetrahydrocannabinol THC should meet the following standards:

1.1. Laboratory quality assurance protocols must ensure the validity and reliability of test results;

1.2. Analytical method selection, validation, and verification protocols must ensure that the testing method used is appropriate (fit for purpose) and that the laboratory can successfully perform the testing;

1.3. Protocols for demonstrating testing validity must ensure consistent, accurate analytical performance;

1.4. Method performance specifications must ensure analytical tests are sufficiently sensitive for the purposes of the detectability requirements of this part; and

1.5. Testing protocols must include an effective disposal procedure, in accordance with USDA guidelines, for non-compliant samples that do not meet the requirements of this part.

1.6. Measurement of uncertainty (MU) must be estimated and reported with test results. Laboratories shall use appropriate, validated methods and procedures for all testing activities and evaluate measurement of uncertainty.

1.7. Sample preparation of pre- or post-harvest sample shall require grinding of the sample to ensure homogeneity of plant material prior to testing.

1.8 At a minimum, analytical testing of samples for total delta-9 tetrahydrocannabinol concentration levels must use post-decarboxylation or other similarly reliable methods approved by the Secretary in writing. The testing methodology must consider the potential conversion of delta-9 tetrahydrocannabinolic acid (THCA) in hemp into delta-9 tetrahydrocannabinol (THC), and the test result must reflect the total available THC derived from the sum of the THC and THCA content. Current testing methodologies meeting these requirements include gas chromatography and liquid chromatography. Other methods may be approved if they meet the regulatory requirements.

1.9 The total delta-9 tetrahydrocannabinol concentration level shall be determined and reported on a dry weight basis.

2. Laboratories should create an internal SOP specific to testing and retesting hemp and should have the SOP available upon request for inspection. If Sampling Agents are employed,

contracted or utilized by a laboratory, the laboratory shall meet all training requirements under the USDA, State, or Tribal hemp production program.

3. After December 31, 2022, laboratories approved for THC testing must also be registered with DEA to handle controlled substances under the Controlled Substances Act (CSA), 21 CFR part 1301.13.

4. In order to provide flexibility to States and Tribes in administering their own hemp production programs, alternative testing protocols will be considered, if they are comparable and similarly reliable to the baseline mandated by section 297B(a)(2)(ii) of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 and established under the USDA plan and procedures. Approval for alternative testing protocols must be requested of USDA in writing and approved in writing by USDA, provided they meet the requirements of this guidance.

General Guidelines:

General Sample Preparation and Testing Procedures should be conducted as follows:

1. Laboratory receives sample.
2. Dry sample to remove the majority of water.
3. Grind entire sample including leaves, seeds, twigs, and stems.
4. Separate sample into “Test” and “Retain” specimens.
5. Package and store the “Retain” specimen(s) until needed.
6. Analyze the “Test” specimen.
7. Determine moisture content or dry to a consistent weight.
8. Perform chemical analysis.
9. Calculate total THC concentration on a dry weight basis. Test results should be reported on a dry weight basis.

Sample Preparation Guidelines:

Samples should be prepared for testing as follows:

1. Once the composite sample is received by the laboratory, the laboratory should dry the composite sample until brittle in a manner that maintains the THC level of sample.

2. If it is not possible to dry the composite sample within 24 hours from the time of sample arrival, the sample should be held in a freezer at approximate -20°C or lower until the sample is dried.

3. After the initial drying step, the laboratory should grind the entire sample including leaves, seeds, twigs, and stems using centrifugal rotor mill or other method as appropriate. All samples received should be ground, regardless of whether they consist of the initial intact material or “remediated” (shredded or blended) material, as allowed under USDA regulations.

4. The laboratory should create both a “Test Specimen” and a “Retain Specimen for reanalysis and/or confirmation as needed.” One sample part should be selected for analysis and labeled “Test Specimen.” The other sample part should be marked “Retain Specimen” and should be packaged and stored in a secured place. The testing laboratory internal SOP should define the sample size and distribution of “Test Specimen” and “Retain Specimen.”

5. Samples should be stored in secured locations, in appropriate containers (e.g., bottles, tubes, vials, etc.).

6. The laboratory should then either determine moisture content or dry the test specimen to a consistent weight. Samples should be dried to a consistent loss (typically 5- 12% moisture content) so that the test can be performed on a dry weight basis, meaning the percentage of THC by weight, after excluding moisture from the sample. The moisture content is expressed as the ratio of the amount of moisture in the sample to the amount of dry solid in the sample.

6.1. The sample can be dried to a consistent weight to remove all water and then be tested on a dry weight basis. If the sample is not to be extracted immediately after drying, it should be stored in a desiccator.

6.2. Alternatively, the sample can be analyzed for moisture content and this moisture content can be factored into the total THC result to give a dry weight basis.

7. Extraction of the sample should occur as soon as possible from the time of sample arrival. Extracts should be stored in secured locations, in appropriate containers (e.g., bottles, tubes, vials, etc.).

Testing Guidelines:

1. The laboratory will perform chemical analysis on the sample using post- decarboxylation or other similarly reliable methods where the total THC concentration level considers the potential to convert delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinolic acid (THCA) into THC.

2. Testing methodologies meeting these requirements include those using gas chromatography and liquid chromatography.

3. The laboratory will then calculate total THC concentration on a dry weight basis.

Testing Methods:

1. The total available THC, derived from the sum of the THC and THCA content, shall be determined and reported on a dry weight basis.

2. Alternative testing protocols will be considered if they are comparable to the baseline mandated by the 2018 Farm Bill and established under the USDA plan and procedures. Approval to use alternative sampling and testing procedures must be requested in writing and approved in writing by USDA.

3. Laboratories shall use appropriate, validated methods and procedures for all testing activities and shall evaluate measurement of uncertainty.

4. Laboratories should meet the AOAC International standard method performance requirements for Quantitation of Cannabinoids in Plant Materials of Hemp (Low THC Varieties Cannabis sp.) (SMPR 2019.003) for selecting an appropriate method.

5. The range of estimated uncertainty is reported as a \pm value and is the same unit as the hemp THC threshold (e.g. ± 0.05), following best practices for significant figures and rounding.

6. There are resources available for defining, guiding, and calculating measurement uncertainty. They include the GUM, ISO, and Eurachem. Once the expanded measurement uncertainty (U) is determined, then the confidence interval can be calculated around a designated threshold. (i.e. the hemp threshold of 0.3% THC.)

Test Results Exceeding 0.3% THC Concentration:

1. Any sample test result where the total THC concentration of the sample is higher than the acceptable hemp THC level shall be conclusive evidence that one or more cannabis plants or plant products from the lot represented by the sample contain a THC concentration in excess of that allowed under the Act.

1.1. If the results of a test conclude that the THC concentration levels of a sample are higher than the acceptable hemp THC level, the laboratory will promptly notify the producer and the State, Tribal, or Federal regulatory licensing body.

2. Retest Procedures.

2.1. Any hemp program licensee may request that the laboratory retest samples if it is believed the original THC concentration level test results were in error.

2.2. If this occurs, the laboratory shall follow the same procedures as to conduct the initial test.

2.3. The licensee requesting the retest of the second sample will pay the cost of the test.

2.4. The retest results shall be issued to the licensee requesting the retest, and a copy shall be provided to USDA or its agent.

Information Sharing:

1. Laboratories performing THC testing for compliance purposes of this program are required to share test results with the licensed producer, the appropriate State Department of Agriculture or Tribe, and USDA. Laboratories shall report all test results, whether passing or failing, to USDA using AMS Form 22 available here: <https://www.ams.usda.gov/rules-regulations/hemp/information-laboratories>.

2. Laboratories shall indicate that a test result is for “official compliance” purposes on lab testing results for compliance purposes. Laboratories shall not mark test results for monitoring of THC levels throughout the growing season as for “official compliance” purposes. Laboratories shall retain a legible copy for inspection upon request of all test results for official compliance purposes for a period of three (3) years from date of analysis.

3. Laboratories may provide test results to licensed producers in whatever manner best aligns with their business practices, but producers must be able to produce a legible copy of test results upon request for inspection purposes. For this reason, providing test results to producers through a web portal or through electronic mail, so the producer will have ready access to print the results when needed, is preferred.

4. Results of testing conducted throughout the growing season for the purposes of monitoring THC concentration should not be submitted to USDA. Only the official test result for compliance testing purposes shall be submitted to the USDA.

Testing Remediated Hemp Samples:

1. Licensees can “remediate” hemp following an initial failed test by shredding plant material in a product called “biomass.” In this instance, laboratories will receive samples of remediated biomass material for retesting.

2. For remediated testing, the laboratory shall follow the same procedures used to conduct an initial test, as described in this document.

3. For remediated testing, the laboratory shall follow the same reporting requirements as described in this document. A licensee must maintain a legible copy of the remediated test results, available for inspection, for a period of three years from receipt of the testing results provided by the laboratory. Therefore, laboratories are encouraged to provide such documentation to licensees.

References:

ISO 17025. General requirements for the complete testing and calibration laboratories. Food and Drug Administration, Office of Regulatory Affairs, ORA Laboratory Manual
Volume III Section 4, Basic Statistics and Data Presentation (current version).
AOAC Standard Method Performance Requirements AOAC SMPR 2019.003; Title: Quantitation of cannabinoids in plant materials of hemp (low THC varieties 4 Cannabis spp.), and Official Method of Analysis 2018.11.
JCGM 100:2008, Evaluation of measurement data – Guide to the expression of uncertainty in measurement (GUM).
ISO/IEC Guide 98, Expression of Uncertainty in Measurement.
EURACHEM/CITAC Guide “Quantifying Uncertainty in Analytical Measurement” Second edition (2000). A Williams, S L R Ellison, M Roesslein (eds.) ISBN 0 948926 15 5. Available from the Eurachem Secretariate
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Note: In accordance with 7 CFR 1.901(e), the contents of this document do not have the force and effect of law and are not meant to bind the public in any way, and the document is intended only to provide clarity to the public regarding existing requirements under the law or agency policies.

TITLE 7
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

CHAPTER 7-1

GENERAL PROVISIONS	1
§7-1-1 Purpose	1
§7-1-2 Jurisdiction	1
§7-1-3 Definitions	1

CHAPTER 7-2

CRIMINAL PENALTIES AND PROCEDURES	3
§7-2-1 Crime involving domestic violence	3
§7-2-2 Domestic Violence	3
§7-2-3 Child abuse	4
§7-2-4 Violation of domestic protection orders is a crime	4
§7-2-5 Duties of law enforcement officer to victim of domestic violence; required notice to victim.....	5
§7-2-6 Mandatory Arrest for crimes involving domestic violence; determination of primary aggressor; required report.....	7
§7-2-7 Mandatory arrest for violations of domestic protection orders	7
§7-2-8 Pre-arraignment release	7
§7-2-9 Conditions of release	8
§7-2-10 Mandatory arrest for violation of conditions of release	8
§7-2-11 Written procedures for prosecution of domestic violence; purpose	9
§7-2-12 Duty of prosecutor to notify victim	9
§7-2-13 Record of dismissal required in court file	9
§7-2-14 Dismissal of criminal case prohibited because civil compromise reached	9
§7-2-15 Rights of victims of domestic violence; duty of prosecutor to inform victim of rights.	9
§7-2-16 Advocate-victim privilege applicable in cases involving domestic violence	10
§7-2-17 Diversion prohibited; deferred sentencing permitted	10
§7-2-18 Conditions of probation for perpetrator convicted of a crime involving domestic violence; required reports by probation department.....	11
§7-2-19 Required written policies and procedures	12

CHAPTER 7-3

CIVIL DOMESTIC PROTECTION ORDERS	13
§7-3-1 Eligible petitioners for order	13
§7-3-2 Action for protection	13
§7-3-3 Fees waived	14
§7-3-4 Ex Parte temporary domestic protection order	14
§7-3-5 Domestic protection order	15

§7-3-6	Full Faith and Credit Given to Domestic Protection Orders	16
§7-3-7	Continuing duty to inform the Court of other proceedings; effect of other proceedings; delay of relief; omission of petitioner=s address	16
§7-3-8	Effect of action by petitioner or respondent on order.....	17
§7-3-9	Mutual orders prohibited	17

CHAPTER 7-4

FAMILY AND CHILDREN		17
§7-4-1	Presumption concerning custody.....	17
§7-4-2	Factors in determining custody and visitation.....	17
§7-4-3	Presumption concerning residence of child.....	17
§7-4-4	Conditions of visitation in cases involving domestic violence.....	17
§7-4-5	Duties of children=s protective services.....	18

CHAPTER 7-5

NEZ PERCE TRIBE ELDER AND ADULT PROTECTION ACT		1
§7-5-1	Title.....	1
§7-5-2	Purpose	1
§7-5-3	Definitions	1
§7-5-4	Scope	2
§7-5-5	Powers and Duties	2
§7-5-6	Imminent Danger	4
§7-5-7	Access to Investigate	4
§7-5-8	Law Enforcement Responsibilities	5
§7-5-9	Nez Perce Tribe Prosecutor Responsibilities	5
§7-5-10	Special Powers and Duties in Cases of Self -Neglect	6
§7-5-11	Immunity of Participants: Non-Privileged Communication	6
§7-5-12	Duty to Report Abuse, Neglect, Self-Neglect or Exploitation of Vulnerable Adults or Elder; Confidentiality; Violation.....	6
§7-5-13	Mandatory Arrest.....	8
§7-5-14	Duty to Make Medical Records Available; Violation	8
§7-5-15	Permitting Life or Health of a Vulnerable Adult or Elder to be Imperiled by Abuse Neglect or Exploitation: Legal Remedies: Registry	9
§7-5-16	Severability	11

TITLE 7
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
CHAPTER 7-1
GENERAL PROVISIONS

§7-1-1 Purpose.

The purpose of this Title is to recognize domestic violence as a serious crime against the Nez Perce Tribe, the family, and society; and to provide the victim of domestic violence the maximum protection from further violence which the law and those who enforce the law can provide.

It is further the purpose of this Title to recognize that the strength of the Nez Perce Tribe is founded on healthy families, and that families damaged by domestic violence must be healed by immediate intervention of law enforcement, prosecution, education, counseling, and any other appropriate service.

It is the intent of the Nez Perce Tribe to expand the ability of the Courts to assist victims by providing a legal means for victims of domestic violence to seek protection orders to prevent further incidents of violence.

It is the intent of the Nez Perce Tribe that the official response to cases of domestic violence shall stress the enforcement of the laws to protect the victim and shall communicate the attitude that violent behavior in the home is criminal behavior and will not be excused or tolerated.

§7-1-2 Jurisdiction.

The Nez Perce Tribal Court shall have criminal and civil jurisdiction as defined in the Nez Perce Tribal Code.

§7-1-3 Definitions.

Unless the context otherwise requires, as used in the Nez Perce Tribal Code:

(a) ADomestic violence@ means the occurrence of one or more of the following:

- (1) An unlawful attempt, coupled with apparent ability, to commit a violent injury on another domestic household member;
- (2) An intentional, unlawful threat by word or act to do violence to another domestic household member, coupled with an apparent ability to do so, and doing some act which creates a well-founded fear in such other domestic household member that such violence is imminent;
- (3) Willful and unlawful use of force or violence upon the person of another domestic household member;
- (4) Actual, intentional and unlawful touching or striking of another domestic household member against their will;
- (5) Unlawfully and intentionally causing bodily harm to another domestic

household member; or

- (6) Causing a domestic household member to engage involuntarily in sexual activity by force, threat of force, or duress.
- (7) ADomestic violence@ shall not include acts of self-defense.

(b) ADomestic household member@ means spouses, former spouses, persons related by blood or marriage, persons who reside or who have resided together, and persons who have a child in common or are expecting a child together, regardless of whether they have been married or have lived together at any time. For the purpose of this Title, Areside@ shall mean one's personal presence at some place of abode with no present intention of leaving and with purpose to remain for an undetermined period of time, but not necessarily combined with the design to stay permanently.

(c) ADomestic protection order@ means a court order granted for the protection of victims of domestic violence and may contain specific orders:

- (1) Enjoining the respondent from threatening or commit or committing acts of domestic violence against the petitioner and/or any other person named in the petition;
- (2) Prohibiting the respondent from harassing, annoying, telephoning, contacting or otherwise communicating with the petitioner, either directly or indirectly;
- (3) Removing and excluding the respondent from the residence of the petitioner;
- (4) Requiring the respondent to stay away from the residence, school, place of employment, or a specified place frequented regularly by the petitioner and/or any other person named in the petition; or
- (5) Prohibiting the respondent from using or possessing a firearm or other weapon specified by the Court.
- (6) Suspending or revoking the privilege to hunt with a firearm while the domestic protection order is in effect. The authority to revoke or suspend privileges extends to the rights of tribal members to hunt pursuant to the provisions of the Treaty of June 11, 1855, 12 Stat. 957 and subsequent treaties and agreements.

(d) AProgram of Intervention for Perpetrators@ means a specialized program that:

- (1) Accepts perpetrators of domestic violence into treatment or educational classes to satisfy court orders;
- (2) Offers assessment and treatment to perpetrators of domestic violence; or
- (3) Offers classes or instruction to perpetrators of domestic violence.

CHAPTER 7-2 CRIMINAL PENALTIES AND PROCEDURES

§7-2-1 Crime involving domestic violence

Crimes involving domestic violence may be accompanied by other criminal acts. A crime of domestic violence occurs when a domestic household member commits one or more of the following crimes against another domestic household member:

- (a) Arson;
- (b) Assault Offenses (Simple Assault, Aggravated Assault);
- (c) Battery Offenses (Simple Battery, Aggravated Battery);
- (d) Burglary;
- (e) Destruction, Damage, Malicious Injury to or Vandalism of Property;
- (f) Disorderly Conduct;
- (g) Family Offenses, Non-Violent (Harassment, Child Custodial Interference);
- (h) Homicide Offenses (Murder, Manslaughter);
- (i) Kidnaping, False Imprisonment;
- (j) Sex Offenses, Forcible;
- (k) Weapon Law Violations;
- (l) Stalking Offenses (Stalking, Aggravated Stalking); and
- (m) Tampering with a Witness

§7-2-2 Domestic Violence.

(a) Any domestic household member who commits an assault as defined in ' 4-1-37 of the Nez Perce Tribal Code, upon any other domestic household member is guilty of the crime of domestic assault.

(b) Any domestic household member who commits an aggravated assault as defined in ' 4-1-39 of the Nez Perce Tribal Code, upon any other domestic household member is guilty of the crime of aggravated domestic assault.

(c) Any domestic household member who commits a battery as defined in ' 4-1-38 of the Nez Perce Tribal Code, upon any other domestic household member is guilty of the crime of domestic battery.

(d) Any domestic household member who commits an aggravated battery as defined in ' 4-1-40 of the Nez Perce Tribal Code, upon any other domestic household member is guilty of

the crime of aggravated domestic battery.

(e) Any domestic household member who commits a rape as defined in ' 4-1-48 of the Nez Perce Tribal Code, upon any other domestic household member is guilty of the crime of domestic rape.

(f) A conviction for domestic violence is punishable by imprisonment for a term not to exceed One (1) year or by a fine not to exceed Five Thousand Dollars (\$5,000) or by both a fine and imprisonment or any other sentence the Court may deem appropriate.

- (1) Any person who pleads guilty or is found guilty of a violation of this section shall undergo, at the person=s own expense, an evaluation by a person, organization, or agency approved by the Court to determine whether the defendant should be required to obtain batterers treatment or other appropriate treatment. If the evaluation recommends counseling or other treatment, the evaluation shall recommend the type of counseling and/or treatment considered appropriate for the defendant and shall recommend any other suitable alternative counseling or treatment programs.
- (2) If the evaluation recommends counseling or other treatment, the Court shall order the person to complete the counseling or other treatment, at the person=s own expense, in addition to any other sentence which may be imposed. If the Court determines that counseling or treatment would be inappropriate or undesirable, the Court shall enter findings articulating the reasons for such determination on the record. The Court shall order the defendant to complete the preferred counseling or treatment program set forth in the evaluation within the time allowed by the Court, at the person=s own expense.

§7-2-3 Child Abuse.

Anyone who commits a crime involving domestic violence in the presence of a child shall be guilty of the crime of child abuse as describe in ' 4-1-90 of the Nez Perce Tribal Code. For the purpose of this section, Ain the presence of a child@ shall mean in the physical presence of a child or knowing that a child is present and may see or hear an act of domestic violence.

§7-2-4 Violation of domestic protection orders is a crime.

Violation of one of the following orders issued in accordance with ' 7-3-4 or ' 7-3-5 of the Nez Perce Tribal Code, respectively, is a crime and punishable by imprisonment for a term not to exceed One (1) year or by a fine not to exceed Five Thousand Dollars (\$5,000) or by both a fine and imprisonment or any other sentence the Court may deem appropriate:

(a) An order enjoining the respondent from threatening to commit or committing acts of domestic violence against the petitioner or other domestic household member.

(b) An order prohibiting the respondent from harassing, annoying, telephoning, contacting, or otherwise communicating with the petitioner or other domestic household member.

(c) An order removing and excluding the respondent from the residence of the petitioner.

(d) An order requiring the respondent to stay away from the residence, school, place of employment, or a specified place frequented regularly by the petitioner and any named domestic household member.

(e) An order prohibiting the respondent from using or possessing a firearm or other weapon specified by the Court.

(f) An order suspending or revoking the respondent's privilege to hunt with a firearm while the domestic protection order is in effect. The authority to revoke or suspend privileges extends to the rights of tribal members to hunt pursuant to the provisions of the Treaty of June 11, 1855, 12 Stat. 957 and subsequent treaties and agreements.

§7-2-5 Duties of law enforcement officer to victim of domestic violence; required notice to victim.

(a) A law enforcement officer who responds to an allegation of domestic violence shall use all reasonable means to protect the victim and prevent further violence, including but not limited to:

- (1) Taking the action necessary to provide for the safety of the victim and any family or household member.
- (2) Confiscating any weapon involved in the alleged domestic violence.
- (3) Transporting or obtaining transportation for the victim and any child to a shelter.
- (4) Assisting the victim in removing essential personal effects.
- (5) Assisting the victim and any child in obtaining medical treatment, including obtaining transportation to a medical facility.
- (6) Giving the victim immediate and adequate notice of the rights of victims and of the remedies and services available to victims of domestic violence.

(b) As part of the notice required by paragraph A6@ of subsection Aa@, the law enforcement officer shall give a written notice to the victim as follows:

If you are the victim of domestic violence and you believe that law enforcement protection is needed for your physical safety, you have the right to request that the officer assist in providing for your safety. You have the right to request that the officer assist you in obtaining your essential personal effects and locating and taking you to a safe place, including but not limited to a designated meeting place for a shelter, a family member's or friend's home, or a similar place of safety. If you are in need of medical treatment, you have the right to request that the officer assist you in obtaining medical treatment. You may request a copy of the report from the law enforcement department.

You may ask the prosecuting attorney to file a criminal complaint. You also have the right to file a petition in the Nez Perce Tribal Court requesting a domestic protection order which could include any of the following orders:

- (1) An order enjoining your abuser from committing or threatening to commit further acts of domestic violence;
- (2) An order prohibiting your abuser from harassing, annoying, telephoning, contacting or otherwise communicating with you, directly or indirectly;
- (3) An order removing your abuser from your residence;
- (4) An order directing your abuser to stay away from your residence, school, place of employment, or any other specified place frequented by you and another domestic household member;
- (5) An order prohibiting your abuser from using or possessing any firearm or other weapon specified by the Court.
- (6) An order suspending or revoking your abuser=s privilege to hunt with a firearm. The authority to revoke or suspend privileges extends to the rights of tribal members to hunt pursuant to the provisions of the Treaty of June 11, 1855, 12 Stat. 957 and subsequent treaties and agreements.
- (7) An order granting you possession and use of the automobile and other essential personal effects;
- (8) An order granting you temporary custody of your children;
- (9) An order denying your abuser visitation temporarily; and
- (10) An order specifying arrangements for visitation, including requiring supervised visitation;

The forms you need to obtain a domestic protection order are available from the Tribal court clerk. The resources available in this community for information concerning domestic violence, treatment of injuries, and places of safety and shelters are:

Insert community resources here

You also have the right to seek reimbursement for losses suffered as a result of the abuse, including medical and moving expenses, loss of earnings or support, and other expenses for injuries sustained and damage to your property. This can be done through small claims court or through the Victim=s Compensation Program.@

(c) Written notice:

- (1) must not include the addresses of shelters; and
- (2) must be provided in the native language of the victim, if practicable, when the native language of the victim is not English.

§7-2-6 Mandatory Arrest for crimes involving domestic violence; determination of primary aggressor; required report.

(a) A law enforcement officer shall, without a warrant, arrest and charge a person with the appropriate crime if the officer has probable cause to believe that the person has committed a crime involving domestic violence, whether the offense is committed in or outside the presence of the officer.

(b) If a law enforcement officer receives complaints of domestic violence from two or more opposing persons, the officer shall evaluate each complaint separately to determine who was the primary aggressor. If the officer determines that one person was the primary physical aggressor, the officer need not arrest the other person believed to have committed domestic violence. In determining whether a person is the primary aggressor the officer shall consider the following:

- (1) Prior history of domestic violence between the parties;
- (2) The relative severity of the injuries inflicted on each person;
- (3) The likelihood of future injury to each person;
- (4) Threats creating fear of serious injury;
- (5) Whether one of the persons acted in self-defense; and
- (6) Other relevant factors.

(c) A law enforcement officer shall not threaten, suggest, or otherwise indicate the possible arrest of all parties to discourage requests for intervention by law enforcement by any party; nor shall the officer attempt to reconcile the parties or mediate.

(d) In addition to any other report required, a law enforcement officer who does not make an arrest after investigating a complaint of domestic violence or who arrests two or more persons for a crime involving domestic violence must submit a detailed, written report within one business day, setting forth the grounds for not arresting or for arresting both parties.

§7-2-7 Mandatory arrest for violations of domestic protection orders.

When a law enforcement officer has probable cause to believe that a respondent has violated one or more of the orders contained in an existing domestic protection order and verifies the existence of the order, the officer shall, without warrant, arrest the apparent violator whether or not the violation was committed in or outside the presence of the officer, if the orders are issued in accordance with '7-3-2; '7-3-4; and '7-3-5 of the Nez Perce Tribal Code.

§7-2-8 Pre-arraignment release.

Notwithstanding Nez Perce Tribal Code Rules of Criminal Procedure, Rule 21, any person arrested for a crime involving domestic violence or a violation of a domestic protection

order shall not be released on bond or on his/her own recognizance prior to being arraigned. Such arraignment shall not occur less than 2 business days or more than 3 business days following arrest.

§7-2-9 Conditions of release.

(a) In making a decision concerning pretrial release of a person who is arrested for or charged with a crime involving domestic violence or a violation of a domestic protection order, the Court shall review the facts of the arrest and detention of the person and determine whether the person:

- (1) is a threat to the alleged victim;
- (2) is a threat to public safety; and
- (3) is reasonably likely to appear in court.

(b) Before releasing a person arrested for or charged with a crime involving domestic violence or a violation of a domestic protection order, the Court shall make findings on the record if possible concerning the determination made in accordance with subsection (a) and may impose conditions of release on bail on the person to protect the alleged victim of domestic violence and to ensure the appearance of the person at a subsequent court proceeding. The conditions may include:

- (1) An order enjoining the person from threatening to commit or committing acts of domestic violence against the alleged victim;
- (2) An order prohibiting the person from harassing, annoying, telephoning, contacting or otherwise communicating with the alleged victim, whether directly or indirectly;
- (3) An order directing the person to vacate or stay away from the home of the alleged victim and to stay away from any other location where the victim is likely to be;
- (4) An order prohibiting the person from using or possessing a firearm or other weapon as specified by the Court;
- (5) An order prohibiting the person from possession or consumption of alcohol or controlled substances.
- (6) Any other order required to protect the safety of the alleged victim and to assure the appearance of the person in court.

(c) The Court shall provide a copy of the conditions to the arrested or charged person upon his or her release. Failure to provide the person with a copy of the conditions of release does not invalidate the conditions if the arrested or charged person has notice of the conditions.

(d) If conditions of release are imposed without a hearing, the arrested or charged person may request a prompt hearing before the Court to review the conditions. Upon such a request, the Court shall hold a prompt hearing to review the conditions.

§7-2-10 Mandatory arrest for violation of conditions of release.

If a law enforcement officer has probable cause to believe that a person has violated a condition of release imposed in accordance with ' 7-2-9 of the Nez Perce Tribal Code, and verifies that the alleged violator has notice of the conditions, the officer shall, without warrant, arrest the alleged violator whether the violation was committed in or outside the presence of the officer.

§7-2-11 Written procedures for prosecution of domestic violence; purpose.

The Nez Perce Tribal prosecuting attorney shall develop or adopt and put into effect written procedures for attorneys who prosecute domestic violence concerning:

- (a) Effective prosecution of such crimes; and
- (b) The protection and safety of victims of domestic violence.

§7-2-12 Duty of prosecutor to notify victim.

(a) The prosecutor shall make reasonable efforts to notify a victim of an alleged crime involving domestic violence when the prosecutor has decided to:

- (1) decline the prosecution of the crime;
- (2) withdraw the criminal charges filed against the defendant; or
- (3) enter into a plea agreement.

(b) Release of a defendant from custody must not be delayed because of the requirements of subsection A(a)@.

§7-2-13 Record of dismissal required in court file.

When a court dismisses criminal charges or a prosecutor moves to dismiss charges against a defendant accused of a crime involving domestic violence, the specific reasons for the dismissal must be recorded in the court file. The prosecutor shall indicate the specific reason why the case cannot or will not be prosecuted.

§7-2-14 Dismissal of criminal case prohibited because civil compromise reached.

A court shall not dismiss a criminal case involving domestic violence for the sole reason that a civil compromise or settlement is reached.

§7-2-15 Rights of victims of domestic violence; duty of prosecutor to inform victim of rights.

(a) A victim of domestic violence is entitled to all rights granted to victims of crime including but not limited to the right to:

- (1) Be informed of all hearing dates and continuances;
- (2) Provide the Court with a victim impact statement, victim opinion statement, and an assessment of the risk of further harm;

- (3) Be present at sentencing and address the Court;
- (4) Advise the Court of conditions of probation required to ensure the safety of the victim;
- (5) Restitution for losses sustained as a direct consequence of any criminal conduct;
- (6) Apply for victims= compensation and to be informed of procedures for applying; and
- (7) Receive notice from the prosecutor in accordance with ' 7-2-12 of the Nez Perce Tribal Code.

(b) The prosecuting attorney shall notify the victim of domestic violence of that victim=s rights as set forth in this section.

§7-2-16 Advocate-victim privilege applicable in cases involving domestic violence.

(a) Except as otherwise provided in subsection Ab@, a victim of domestic violence may refuse to disclose, and may prevent an advocate from disclosing, confidential oral communication between the victim and the advocate and written records and reports concerning the victim if the privilege is claimed by:

- (1) The victim; or
- (2) The person who was the advocate at the time of the confidential communication, except that the advocate may not claim privilege if there is no victim in existence or if the privilege has been waived by the victim.

(b) The privilege does not relieve a person from any duty imposed pursuant to ' 5-1-9 of the Nez Perce Tribal Code. Person may not claim the privilege when providing evidence in proceedings concerning child violence.

(c) As used in this subsection, Aadvocate= means an employee of or volunteer for a program for victims of domestic violence who:

- (1) Has a primary function of rendering advice, counseling, or assistance to victims of domestic violence; supervising the employees or volunteers of the program; or administering the program;
- (2) Has undergone 30 hours of training; and
- (3) Works under the direction of a supervisor of the program, supervises employees or volunteers, or administers the program.

§7-2-17 Diversion prohibited; deferred sentencing permitted.

- (a) A court shall not approve diversion for a perpetrator of domestic violence.
- (b) The Court may defer sentencing of a perpetrator of domestic violence if:

- (1) The perpetrator meets the eligibility criteria which may include any of the following:
 - (A) the perpetrator=s history and pattern of violence,
 - (B) the severity of injuries to the victim,
 - (C) the criminal history of the perpetrator,
 - (D) the nature of the crime (simple or aggravated),
 - (E) prior participation in deferred sentencing; and
 - (2) Consent of the prosecutor is obtained after consultation with the victim, when the victim is available; and
 - (3) A hearing is held in which the perpetrator enters a plea or judicial admission to the crime; and
 - (4) The Court orders conditions of the deferred sentence that are necessary to protect the victim, prevent future violence, and rehabilitate the perpetrator.
- (c) The Court shall establish:
- (1) Criteria for determination of a perpetrator=s successful completion of the conditions imposed by the Court; and
 - (2) Penalties for violation of the conditions imposed by the Court.
- (d) The case against a perpetrator of domestic violence may be dismissed if the perpetrator successfully completes all conditions imposed by the Court.

§7-2-18 Conditions of probation for perpetrator convicted of a crime involving domestic violence; required reports by probation department.

- (a) Before placing a perpetrator, who is convicted of a crime involving domestic violence on probation, the Court shall consider the safety and protection of the victim of domestic violence and any member of the victim=s family or household.
- (b) The Court may condition the suspension of sentence or granting of probation to a perpetrator on compliance with one or more orders of the Court, including but not limited to:
 - (1) Enjoining the perpetrator from threatening to commit or committing acts of domestic violence against the victim and/or other domestic partner;
 - (2) Prohibiting the perpetrator from harassing, annoying, telephoning, contacting, or otherwise communicating with the victim, either directly or indirectly;
 - (3) Requiring the perpetrator to stay away from the residence, school, place of employment, or specified place frequented regularly by the victim and

any designated family member;

- (4) Prohibiting the perpetrator from possessing and/or consuming alcohol or controlled substances;
- (5) Prohibiting the perpetrator from using or possessing a firearm or other specified weapon;
- (6) Suspending or revoking the perpetrator=s privilege to hunt with a firearm for the term of the probation. The authority to revoke or suspend privileges extends to the rights of tribal members to hunt pursuant to the provisions of the Treaty of June 11, 1855, 12 Stat. 957 and subsequent treaties and agreements;
- (7) Directing the perpetrator to surrender any firearms and/or other specified weapons owned or possessed by the perpetrator;
- (8) Directing the perpetrator to participate in and complete, to the satisfaction of the Court, a program of intervention for perpetrators, treatment for alcohol or substance abuse, or psychiatric or psychological treatment;
- (9) Directing the perpetrator to pay restitution and or fines as ordered by the Court;
- (10) Directing the perpetrator to participate in any electronic or satellite monitoring; and/or
- (11) Imposing any other condition necessary to protect the victim of domestic violence and any other designated domestic partner or to rehabilitate the perpetrator.

(c) The perpetrator shall pay the costs of any condition of probation according to their ability.

(d) The Court shall establish policies and procedures for responding to reports of nonattendance or noncompliance by a perpetrator with the conditions of probation imposed pursuant to subsection Ab@.

(e) The probation department shall immediately report to the Court any assault by the perpetrator, the perpetrator=s failure to comply with any condition imposed by the Court or probation department, and any threat of harm made by the perpetrator.

§7-2-19 Required written policies and procedures.

The Nez Perce Tribal Law Enforcement shall develop or adopt and put into effect written policies and procedures concerning:

- (a) The effective response of the agency to cases involving domestic violence;
- (b) Enforcement of the Nez Perce Tribal Code concerning domestic violence;
- (c) Protection and safety of the victim of domestic violence and other domestic household members; and

- (d) Coordination with hospitals and programs for victims of domestic violence.

CHAPTER 7-3 CIVIL DOMESTIC PROTECTION ORDERS

§7-3-1 Eligible petitioners for order.

- (a) A person who is or has been a victim of domestic violence may file a petition for a domestic protection order against a domestic partner who commits an act of domestic violence.
- (b) A parent, guardian, or other legal representative may file a petition for a domestic protection order on behalf of a child against a domestic partner who commits an act of domestic violence.

§7-3-2 Action for protection.

- (a) There shall exist an action known as a Apetition for a domestic protection order@ in cases of domestic violence.
- (b) A person may seek relief from domestic violence by filing a petition based on a sworn affidavit with the Nez Perce Tribal Court, alleging that they are a victim of domestic violence. Any petition properly filed under this chapter may seek protection for any additional persons covered by this chapter.
- (c) A person=s right to petition for relief under this chapter shall not be affected by that person=s having left the residence or household to avoid abuse.
- (d) The petition shall disclose the existence of any custody or any marital annulment, dissolution, or separation proceedings pending between the parties, the existence of any other custody order affecting the children of the parties, and the existence of child protection, or adoption proceedings affecting the children of any of the parties.
- (e) When the petitioner requests custody of any child, the petition shall disclose:
 - (1) The county and state where the child has resided for six months immediately prior to filing of the petition;
 - (2) The party or other responsible person with whom the child is presently residing; and
 - (3) The party or other responsible person with whom the child has resided for six (6) months immediately prior to the filing of the petition.
- (f) A petition shall be filed:
 - (1) Where the petitioner currently or temporarily resides;
 - (2) Where the respondent resides; or
 - (3) Where the act of domestic violence occurred.
- (g) There is no minimum requirement of residency to petition for a domestic

protection order.

- (h) The petition shall not be a matter of public record.

§7-3-3 Fees waived.

No filing fee, hearing fee, or bond shall be charged for proceedings seeking only the relief under this chapter.

§7-3-4 Ex parte temporary domestic protection order.

(a) The Court may grant an ex parte temporary protection order pending a full hearing, granting such relief as the Court deems proper, where a petition under this section alleges that irreparable injury could result from domestic violence if an order is not issued immediately without prior notice to the respondent. The temporary order may include an order:

- (1) Restraining the respondent from contacting the petitioner, either directly or indirectly;
- (2) Restraining the respondent from committing or threatening to commit acts of domestic violence upon the petitioner;
- (3) Excluding the respondent from the dwelling which the parties shared or from the residence of the petitioner until further ordered by the Court;
- (4) Awarding temporary custody and/or establishing temporary visitation rights with regard to the minor children;
- (5) Restraining any party from interfering with the other=s custody of the children or from removing the children from the jurisdiction of the Court;
- (6) Ordering other relief as the Court deems necessary for the protection of a domestic partner, including orders or directives to peace officers as allowed under this code;
- (7) Restraining the respondent from contacting, molesting, interfering with or menacing the minor children whose custody is awarded to the petitioner;
- (8) Restraining the respondent from entering any premises when it appears to the Court that such restraint is necessary to prevent the respondent from contacting, molesting, interfering with or menacing the minor children whose custody is awarded to the petitioner.

(b) An ex parte temporary domestic protection order shall remain in effect for 10 days from the date of issuance.

(c) A full hearing shall be held no more than 10 days from the date of issuance of an ex parte temporary domestic protection order. The respondent shall be personally served with a copy of the temporary order and notice of hearing, in accordance with the Rules of Civil Procedure of the Nez Perce Tribal Code.

(d) If the respondent is not personally served with a copy of the temporary order and

notice of hearing, the existing temporary order may be extended for 10 days from the date originally set for hearing, and a new hearing date set. The respondent must be personally served with the new notice of hearing.

§7-3-5 Domestic protection order.

(a) A Court may grant the following relief, if requested, in a domestic protection order after notice and hearing, whether or not the respondent appears:

- (1) Temporary custody of the minor children of the petitioner or of the parties be awarded to the petitioner or respondent if the exercise of such jurisdiction is consistent with the provisions of this code, or consistent with prior custody orders entered by a Court of competent jurisdiction.
- (2) Restraining the respondent from committing or threatening to commit acts of domestic violence upon the petitioner;
- (3) Restraining the respondent from contacting, harassing, telephoning, or otherwise communicating with the petitioner, either directly or indirectly;
- (4) Excluding the respondent from the dwelling which the parties shared or from the residence of the petitioner;
- (5) Other relief as the Court deems necessary for the protection of the petitioner, including orders or directives to peace officers as allowed under this code;
- (6) Restraining the respondent from contacting, molesting, interfering with or menacing the minor children whose custody is awarded to the petitioner;
- (7) Restraining the respondent from entering any premises when it appears to the Court that such restraint is necessary to prevent the respondent from contacting, molesting, interfering with or menacing the minor children whose custody is awarded to the petitioner;
- (8) Prohibiting the respondent from having in their possession any firearm and/or ammunition whether working or not.
- (9) Suspending or revoking the respondent's privilege to hunt with a firearm for as long as the domestic protection order is in effect. The authority to revoke or suspend privileges extends to the rights of tribal members to hunt pursuant to the provisions of the Treaty of June 11, 1855, 12 Stat. 957 and subsequent treaties and agreements

(b) No protection order under this section shall in any manner affect title to real property.

(c) Relief shall not be denied because the petitioner used reasonable force in self-defense against the respondent, or because the petitioner or respondent was a minor at the time of the incident of domestic violence.

(d) Any relief granted by the domestic protection order shall be for a fixed period not to exceed 90 days; provided that an order obtained pursuant to this chapter may, upon written motion and upon good cause shown, be renewed for additional terms not to exceed one (1) year each if the requirements of this chapter are met. The motion to renew an order may be granted without a

hearing, if not timely objected to by the party against whom the order is entered.

(e) In providing relief under this chapter, the Court may realign the designation of the parties as Apetitioner@ and Arespondent@ where the Court finds that the original petitioner is the abuser and the original respondent is the victim of domestic violence.

§7-3-6 Full Faith and Credit Given to Domestic Protection Orders.

(a) Any domestic protection order issued that is consistent with subsection (b) of this section by one State or Indian tribe (the issuing State or Indian tribe) shall be accorded full faith and credit by the Nez Perce Tribe and enforced as if it were the order of the Nez Perce Tribe.

(b) A domestic protection order issued by a State or Tribal Court is consistent with this subsection if:

- (1) such Court has jurisdiction over the parties and matter under the law of such State or Indian tribe; and
- (2) reasonable notice and opportunity to be heard is given to the person against whom the order is sought sufficient to protect that person=s right to due process. In the case of ex parte orders, notice and opportunity to be heard must be provided within the time required by State or Tribal law, and in any event within a reasonable time after the order is issued.

(c) A domestic protection order issued by a State or Tribal Court against one who has petitioned, filed a complaint, or otherwise filed a written pleading for protection against abuse by a domestic household member is not entitled to full faith and credit if:

- (1) no cross or counter petition, complaint or other written pleading was filed seeking such a protection order; or
- (2) a cross or counter petition has been filed and the Court did not make specific findings that each party was entitled to such an order.

§7-3-7 Continuing duty to inform the Court of other proceedings; effect of other proceedings; delay of relief; omission of petitioner=s address.

(a) At any hearing in a proceeding to obtain a domestic protection order, each party has a continuing duty to inform the Court of each proceeding for a domestic protection order, any civil litigation, and each proceeding concerning family or juvenile matters.

(b) A domestic protection order is in addition to and not in lieu of any other available civil or criminal proceeding. A petitioner is not barred from seeking an order because of other pending proceedings. The Court shall not delay granting relief because of the existence of a pending action between the parties.

(c) A petitioner may omit his or her address from all documents filed with the Court. If a petitioner omits his or her address, the petitioner must provide the Court with a mailing address. If disclosure of the petitioner=s address is necessary to determine jurisdiction or consider venue, the Court may order the disclosure to be made:

- (1) After the petitioner=s consent;
- (2) Orally and in chambers, out of the presence of the respondent and a sealed record to be made; or
- (3) After a hearing, if the Court takes into consideration the safety of the petitioner and finds that such disclosure is in the best interest of justice.

§7-3-8 Effect of action by petitioner or respondent on order.

If a respondent is excluded from the residence of a petitioner or ordered to stay away from the petitioner, an invitation by the petitioner to do so does not waive or nullify a domestic protection order.

§7-3-9 Mutual orders prohibited.

The Court shall not grant a mutual domestic protection order to opposing parties.

**CHAPTER 7-4
FAMILY AND CHILDREN**

§7-4-1 Presumption concerning custody.

In every proceeding where there is at issue a dispute as to the custody of a child, a determination by the Court that domestic violence has occurred raises a rebuttable presumption that it is detrimental to the child and not in the best interest of the child to be placed in the sole custody, joint custody, or joint physical custody with the perpetrator of domestic violence.

§7-4-2 Factors in determining custody and visitation.

(a) In addition to other factors that a court must consider in a proceeding in which the custody of a child or visitation by a parent is at issue and in which the Court has made a finding of domestic violence:

- (1) The Court shall consider as primary the safety and well-being of the child and of the parent who is the victim of domestic violence.
- (2) The Court shall consider the perpetrator=s history of causing physical harm, bodily injury, assault, or causing the fear of physical harm, bodily injury, or assault to another person.

(b) If a parent is absent or relocates because of an act of domestic violence by the other parent, the absence or relocation is not a factor that weighs against the parent in determining custody or visitation.

§7-4-3 Presumption concerning residence of child.

In every proceeding where there is at issue a dispute as to the custody of a child, a determination by a court that domestic violence has occurred raises a rebuttable presumption by a court that it is in the best interest of the child to reside with the parent who is not a perpetrator of domestic violence in the location of that parent=s choice, within or outside the boundaries of

the Nez Perce Reservation.

§7-4-4 Conditions of visitation in cases involving domestic violence.

(a) A court may award visitation by a parent who committed domestic violence only if the Court finds that adequate provision for the safety of the child and the parent who is a victim of domestic violence can be made.

(b) In a visitation order, a court may:

- (1) Order an exchange of a child to occur in a protected setting;
- (2) Order visitation supervised by another person or agency;
- (3) Order the perpetrator of domestic violence to attend and complete, to the satisfaction of the Court, a program of intervention for perpetrators of domestic violence or other designated counseling as a condition of the visitation;
- (4) Order the perpetrator of domestic violence to abstain from the possession or consumption of alcohol or controlled substances during the visitation and for 24 hours preceding the visitation;
- (5) Prohibit overnight visitation; and/or
- (6) Impose any other condition that is deemed necessary to provide for the safety of the child, the victim of domestic violence, or other domestic household member.

(c) Whether or not visitation is allowed, the Court may order the address of the child and the victim to be kept confidential.

(d) If the Court allows a family member to supervise visitation, the Court shall establish conditions to be followed during visitation.

§7-4-5 Duties of children=s protective services.

(a) The Nez Perce Tribal Social Service Department shall develop written procedures for screening each referral for abuse or neglect of a child to assess whether domestic violence is also occurring. The assessment must include but is not limited to:

- (1) Inquiry concerning the criminal record of the parents, and the alleged abusive or neglectful person and the alleged perpetrator of domestic violence, of not a parent of the child; and
- (2) Inquiry concerning the existence of domestic protection orders issued to either parent.

(b) If it is determined in an investigation of abuse or neglect of a child:

- (1) That the child or other domestic household member is in danger of domestic violence and that removal of one of the parties is necessary to

prevent the abuse or neglect of the child, the Nez Perce Tribal Prosecutor shall seek the removal of the alleged perpetrator of domestic violence whenever possible.

- (2) That a parent of the child is a victim of domestic violence, services must be offered to the victimized parent and the provisions of such services must not be contingent upon a finding that either parent is at fault or has failed to protect the child.

CHAPTER 7-5
NEZ PERCE TRIBE
ELDER AND ADULT PROTECTION ACT (adopted by NPTEC 4/24/12)

§7-5-1 Title

This act shall be known and may be cited as the ANez Perce Tribe Elder and Adult Protection Act@.

§7-5-2 Purpose

The purpose of this Act is to protect the elders and vulnerable adults within the jurisdiction of the Nez Perce Tribe from abuse or neglect as defined by this Act.

§7-5-3 Definitions

In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires:

(a) "Abuse" means:

- (1) Infliction of physical injury, emotional harm or mental injury, or
- (2) Injury or harm caused by negligent acts or omissions, or
- (3) Unreasonable confinement, or
- (4) Sexual abuse or sexual assault;

(b) "Caretaker" shall mean any individual, group of individuals, or institution that is permanently or temporarily responsible by relationship, contract (actual or implied), assumption of duties, or court order to provide food, shelter, clothing, medical or other life-sustaining necessities to an elder or vulnerable adult;

(c) "Elder" shall mean any person who has reached the age of fifty-five (55) years or older;

(d) "Emergency" shall mean an exigent circumstance in which an elder or vulnerable adult's health and safety is placed in imminent danger. Imminent danger is when death or severe bodily injury could reasonably be expected to occur without intervention;

(e) AExploitation@ means an action which may include, but is not limited to, the misuse of the funds, property, or resources of a vulnerable adult or elder by another person for profit or advantage;

(f) "Neglect" means a willful or unwilling pattern of conduct resulting in deprivation of services necessary to maintain minimum physical or mental health, including, but not limited to, the deprivation of food, shelter, clothing or services necessary to maintain physical or mental health;

(g) "Officer" shall mean any Nez Perce Tribal Police Officer;

(h) "Protective Services" means a program of identifiable and specialized social services that offers services appropriate to attempt to resolve problems which have produced

visible signs of self-neglect, abuse, exploitation or neglect;

(i) "Relative" shall mean any biological, legal or traditional relationship to the second degree (i.e. grandparent, grandchild, great nephew, etc.), including step, half and in-law relationships;

(j) "Self-neglect" shall mean a willful or unwilling pattern of depriving oneself of services necessary to maintain minimum physical or mental health, including, but not limited to, the deprivation of food, shelter, clothing or services necessary to maintain physical or mental health;

(k) "Sexual Abuse" or "Sexual Assault" shall mean any physical contact for sexual gratification of the person making such contact, or any other illegal sex act, which is not consented to by the elder or vulnerable adult or for which the consent was obtained by intimidation, fraud or other forms of duress or force;

(l) "Tribe" shall mean the Nez Perce Tribe; and

(m) "Vulnerable" means a permanent or temporary impairment by reason of mental illness, mental deficiency, mental disorder, physical illness or disability, advanced age, chronic use of drugs, chronic intoxication or other cause to the extent that the person lacks sufficient understanding or capacity to make or communicate responsible decisions concerning his/her person and/or is unable to protect himself/herself from abuse, neglect, or exploitation. A presumptive finding of vulnerability may be at the scene of the investigation or by court order, but any determination of mental illness, mental deficiency or mental disorder shall be made by a mental health professional.

§7-5-4 Scope

(a) In the process of carrying out the responsibilities and duties in this Act, the Nez Perce Tribe Social Services Program may inquire into the availability and subsequently request the assistance of the staffs and resources of all appropriate tribal departments, agencies, commissions, or health directors, and may utilize any other appropriate and available tribal, state, public or private agencies, groups or individuals. Interagency cooperation shall include the involvement, when appropriate, of law enforcement personnel, department personnel, medical personnel, state personnel and any other person or entity deemed necessary due to their specialized training in providing services to elders or vulnerable adults. Interagency cooperation may also include access to client information necessary for the provision of services to elders or vulnerable adults. Interagency staffing and sharing of client and facility information shall be used, upon completion of the proper paperwork regarding privacy of information or issuance of court order or subpoena when necessary, to provide services to elders and vulnerable adults.

(b) Nothing in this Act shall be construed to mean that a vulnerable adult or elder is abused, neglected or in need of protective services for the sole reason that he/she relies on treatment from a recognized religious method of healing in lieu of medical treatment, nor shall the provisions of this Act be construed to require any medical care or treatment in contravention of the stated or implied objection of an elder or vulnerable adult, except as noted.

§7-5-5 Powers and Duties

(a) The duties of the Nez Perce Tribe Social Services Program shall include, but not

be limited to, the following:

- (1) Receiving reports of abused, exploited, self-neglected or neglected vulnerable adults and elders;
- (2) Receiving from any source oral or written information regarding a vulnerable adult or elder who may be in need of protective services;
- (3) Upon receipt of such information, make an evaluation to determine if the vulnerable adult or elder is in need of protective services and what services, if any, are needed;
- (4) If the allegations in a report indicate that an emergency exists, an investigation shall be immediately initiated as well as contact with the affected elder or vulnerable adult within twenty-four (24) hours. All other investigations must be initiated within seventy-two (72) hours;
- (5) In an emergency, or if the elder or vulnerable adult is in imminent danger or a life threatening situation (See §7-5-6), the assistance of an Officer and/or Emergency Medical Services to ensure the safety of the elder or vulnerable adult may be enlisted. In an emergency a Nez Perce Tribe Social Services Program worker, Officer or Emergency Medical Services personnel may enter on private or public property where an elder or vulnerable adult is allegedly subject to abuse, neglect, self-neglect or exploitation, and may remove and/or transport the elder or vulnerable adult to a medical facility, care-providing facility, or other appropriate, safe environment;
- (6) Offer a vulnerable adult or elder in need of protective services, or his/her guardian, whatever services appear appropriate in view of the evaluation; and
- (7) Work with the Tribal prosecutor or other appropriate authority for the appointment of a guardian or conservator or the appointment of a temporary guardian or temporary conservator, as provided for in the Nez Perce Tribal Code or other duly enacted Tribal law or ordinance. The caseworker may not be appointed as guardian, conservator, temporary guardian or temporary conservator. The caseworker shall be immune from liability for applying for or filing a petition for guardianship or conservatorship, unless the application or filing is done in bad faith.

(b) The investigation that is conducted shall include a determination of the nature, extent, and cause of the abuse, neglect, self-neglect, or exploitation, an examination of evidence and consultations with persons thought to have knowledge of the circumstances and identification, if possible, of the persons alleged to be responsible for any abuse, neglect, or exploitation of the elder or vulnerable adult.

(c) The investigation may include:

- (1) Personal interviews of the abused, the immediate family and caretaker, suspected abuser, employees of any involved agencies, and any other

person who may have pertinent information;

- (2) Medical records and other evidence of abuse if applicable;
- (3) Assessments of the elder or vulnerable adult=s living conditions using Tribal standards for housing; and
- (4) Any other observations, assessments, documents or information including photos, audio tapes or video tapes that may aid in completing an accurate report.

(d) Upon completion of the investigation, a written report of the investigation shall be prepared. The name of the person making the original report or any person mentioned in the report shall not be disclosed unless those persons specifically request such disclosure or unless the disclosure is made pursuant to a request to law enforcement for emergency access, a court order or hearing.

(e) If, as a result of any investigation initiated under this Act, it appears that the abuse, neglect or exploitation has caused injury or a serious imposition on the rights of the elder or vulnerable adult, an officer and/or a tribal prosecutor shall be immediately contacted, which shall initiate an investigation and determine whether criminal proceedings shall be initiated against a Caretaker or other persons liable under this Act.

§7-5-6 Imminent Danger

(a) If the vulnerable adult is believed to be in imminent danger and the social worker cannot gain access, then the social worker will enlist the assistance of a law enforcement officer to ensure the safety of the vulnerable adult.

(b) The law enforcement officer can also assist in the following ways:

- (1) Help with the judicial process necessary to ensure the safety of the vulnerable adult;
- (2) Help ensure the safety of the adult protection worker by accompanying the worker when there is a potentially dangerous situation;
- (3) Help establish probable cause for a search and assist in obtaining a search warrant;
- (4) Identify any other criminal activity that may be occurring; or
- (5) Conduct "welfare checks" on individuals at the request of the social worker.

§7-5-7 Access to Investigate

A Nez Perce Tribe Social Service Program worker may gain emergency access to the residence of the client for the purpose of conducting a protective investigation if:

- (1) The client is unable to consent to entry because he/she is medically unable; or

- (2) The client is unwilling to consent to entry; or
- (3) The care giver is unwilling to consent to entry; and
- (4) The social worker has reason to believe that a client is in an abusive and/or neglectful situation in which death or severe bodily harm could reasonably be expected to occur without intervention; and
- (5) The social worker has requested and has received the assistance of law enforcement.

§7-5-8 Law Enforcement Responsibilities

- (a) Law enforcement officers have a duty to report immediately to Nez Perce Tribe Social Service Program, based on reasonable cause, the abuse or neglect of a vulnerable adult or elder.
- (b) If known, the report shall contain the name and address of the vulnerable adult or elder; the caretaker; the alleged perpetrator; the nature and extent of suspected abuse or neglect; and any other information that will be of assistance.
- (c) The cooperation of officers may be requested by Nez Perce Tribe Social Service Program to assist in an investigation where a vulnerable adult or elder is alleged to be abused, neglected, or exploited.
- (d) Officers shall serve search warrants on any private or public property where authorized tribal employees or their representatives were unable to obtain a consent, and where a vulnerable adult or elder allegedly is subject to abuse or neglect.
- (e) The law enforcement authority in the appropriate jurisdiction will be notified by the Nez Perce Tribe Social Service Program immediately upon a finding that the abuse or neglect appears to have caused injury or a serious imposition to the rights of the vulnerable adult or elder. Law Enforcement shall immediately initiate an investigation and will determine whether criminal proceedings should be initiated.

§7-5-9 Nez Perce Tribe Prosecutor Responsibilities

- (a) Upon request by a law enforcement officer and a showing of probable cause to believe that abuse or neglect has occurred, the tribal prosecutor shall assist in securing a search warrant that would allow the inspection and search of the premises where the alleged abuse or neglect has occurred. The search warrant shall indicate that it has been issued pursuant to Section 7-5-9 of the Elder and Adult Protection Act.
- (b) If, based upon the investigation of the Nez Perce Tribe Social Service Program, Officers determine that criminal action is warranted, then the case shall be referred to the tribal prosecutor for further action. The tribal prosecutor shall ultimately determine what action should be filed in tribal court pursuant to the Nez Perce Tribal Code and shall inform the Nez Perce Tribe Social Service Program of the action taken. The prosecutor's office is to respond within two (2) to fourteen (14) days as to whether or not the case will be prosecuted.
- (c) The Nez Perce Tribal Prosecutor will consider the Nez Perce Tribal Code ' 4-1-89

and any other relevant criminal or civil provisions in determining whether criminal charges for abuse or neglect can or should be filed.

§7-5-10 Special Powers and Duties in Cases of Self -Neglect

(a) If a report issued pursuant to Subsection (d) of ' 7-5-5 contains a finding of self-neglect involving an elder or vulnerable adult, the Nez Perce Tribe Social Services Program shall work with the Tribal prosecutor or other appropriate authority to petition the court for the appointment of a temporary or permanent guardian or conservator as provided for in the Nez Perce Tribal Code or other duly-enacted Tribal law or ordinance.

(b) In an emergency, an elder or vulnerable adult suffering from self-neglect shall be transported to an appropriate medical facility. A presumptive finding of self-neglect may be made at the scene.

§7-5-11 Immunity of Participants: Non-Privileged Communication

(a) Any person making a complaint, furnishing a report, information or records required or authorized by this Act, or participating in a judicial or administrative proceeding or investigation resulting from reports, information or records submitted or obtained pursuant to this Act is immune from any civil, criminal, or licensing sanction liability by reason of such action, unless the person acted with malice, bad faith, gross negligence, conducted perjury or unless such person has been charged with or is suspected of incapacitating, abusing, exploiting or neglecting the vulnerable adult or elder in question.

(b) The physician-patient privilege, therapist-patient, husband-wife privilege or any other privilege, except the attorney-client privilege, provided for by the Nez Perce Tribal Code shall not pertain in any civil or criminal litigation in which a vulnerable adult's or elder's exploitation, abuse or neglect is an issue, nor shall they pertain in any investigation of a vulnerable adult's or elder's exploitation, abuse or neglect.

§7-5-12 Duty to Report Abuse, Neglect, Self-Neglect or Exploitation of Vulnerable Adults or Elder; Confidentiality; Violation

(a) Any professional, including but not limited to physicians, dentists, psychologists, social workers, emergency response personnel, or other person who has responsibility for the care of a vulnerable adult or elder and whose examination or observation of the vulnerable adult or elder yields a reasonable basis to believe that abuse, neglect, self-neglect, or exploitation of the vulnerable adult, elder, or the property of the vulnerable adult or elder has occurred, shall immediately report or cause reports to be made of such to an Officer or the Nez Perce Tribal Social Services Program.

(b) Any guardian or conservator of a vulnerable adult or elder who becomes aware or suspects abuse, neglect, self-neglect, or exploitation of the vulnerable adult, elder, or the property of the vulnerable adult or elder to which they act as guardian or conservator has occurred, shall immediately report or cause reports to be made of such reasonable basis to an Officer or the Nez Perce Tribal Social Services Program.

(c) Any attorney, accountant, trustee, guardian, conservator or other person who has responsibility for preparing the tax or other financial records of a vulnerable adult or elder, or a person who has responsibility for any other action concerning the use or preservation of a

vulnerable adult's or elder's property and who, in the course of fulfilling that responsibility, discovers cause to believe that abuse, neglect, self-neglect or exploitation of the vulnerable adult, elder, or vulnerable adult's or elder's property has occurred, shall immediately report or cause reports to be made of such to an Officer or the Nez Perce Tribal Social Services Program.

(d) Any member of the Nez Perce Tribal Executive Committee who becomes aware or suspects abuse, neglect, self-neglect, or exploitation of a vulnerable adult, elder, or the property of the vulnerable adult or elder shall immediately report or cause reports to be made of such reasonable basis to an Officer or the Nez Perce Tribal Social Services Program.

(e) All of the reports required in subsections (a), (b) or (c) of this section, shall be made immediately in person or by telephone to an Officer or the Nez Perce Tribal Social Services Program.

(f) Reports pursuant to this section should contain:

- (1) The names and addresses of the vulnerable adult or elder and any persons having responsibility, control or custody of the vulnerable adult or elder, if known;
- (2) The vulnerable adult's or elder's age and the nature and extent, if any, of his/her vulnerability;
- (3) The nature and extent of the suspected abuse, neglect, self-neglect or exploitation of the vulnerable adult, elder, or the vulnerable adult's or elder's property;
- (4) The name and contact information, if available, of the person or, persons who is/are alleged to have abused, neglected; or exploited the vulnerable adult or elder;
- (5) The name and contact information of the person reporting the alleged abuse, neglect, self-neglect or exploitation;
- (6) Any other information that the person reporting believes might be helpful in establishing the cause of the suspected abuse, neglect, self-neglect or exploitation of the vulnerable adult, elder, or the vulnerable adult's or elder's property.

(g) Any person, including any caretaker, other than one required to report or cause reports to be made in accordance with this section, who has a reasonable basis to believe that abuse, neglect, self-neglect, or exploitation of a vulnerable adult, elder or the property of a vulnerable adult or elder has occurred, has a duty to report the information to an Officer or the Nez Perce Tribal Social Services Program as soon as possible.

(h) The name of the reporting party who reports any abuse, neglect, self-neglect or exploitation as required by this Act shall remain confidential and shall not be released to any person unless the reporting party consents to such release or such release is ordered by the Nez Perce Tribal Court.

§7-5-13 Mandatory Arrest

(a) Any officer shall arrest and take into custody persons whom the officer has probable cause to believe abused or neglected an elder or vulnerable adult. No warrant is required to make such arrest. This mandatory arrest provision means that the victim need not sign a complaint for an arrest to occur. Further, under this provision an Officer shall arrest under probable cause even though it may be against the express wishes of the victim. An officer shall arrest and take into custody, a person whom the officer has probable cause to believe has violated a court order for protection, restraining the person from contact with the victim or excluding the person from the residence, if the existence of the court order can be verified. Regardless of whether the person violating the court order was invited back into the home, an arrest shall be made.

(b) Arrest of a person exploiting an elder, vulnerable adult or the property of an elder or vulnerable adult is not mandatory but is discretionary. If no arrest is made, the investigating Officer shall file a written report in accordance with subsections (e) of ' 7-5-12.

(c) Any person arrested under this Act shall be held without bail in the custody of the Nez Perce Tribal Police Department for a period of at least twelve (12) hours, as a mandatory "cooling-off" period.

(d) Any Officer taking action to arrest a suspect under authority of this section shall be immune from any civil, criminal, or other liability by reason of such action, unless the Officer acted with malice, bad faith, gross negligence, conducted perjury or unless such Officer has been charged with or is suspected of abusing, exploiting or neglecting the vulnerable adult or elder in question.

§7-5-14 Duty to Make Medical Records Available; Violation

(a) A person having custody or control of medical or financial records of a vulnerable adult or elder, from whom a report is required or authorized under this section, shall make such records, or a copy of such records, available to an Officer or the Nez Perce Tribal Social Services Program investigating the abuse, neglect, self-neglect or exploitation of the vulnerable adult, elder or the property of the vulnerable adult or elder, upon written request for the records signed by the Officer or Nez Perce Tribal Social Services Program. Records disclosed pursuant to this subsection are confidential and may be used only in a judicial or administrative proceeding or investigation required or authorized under this Act.

(b) If records, required or authorized by this section, are received by an Officer, he/she shall notify the designated Nez Perce Tribal Social Services Program as soon as possible and make such information available.

(c) A person required to prepare reports pursuant to this Act may take or cause to be taken photographs of the vulnerable adult or elder and the vicinity involved. Medical examinations, including radiological examinations of the vulnerable adult or elder may also be performed. Accounts, inventories or audits of the exploited vulnerable adult's or elder's property may be performed. The department, agency, or court that initiates such photographs, examinations, accounts, inventories or audits shall pay the associated costs in accordance with existing statutes and rules. If any person is found to be responsible for the abuse, neglect or exploitation of a vulnerable adult or elder in a criminal or civil action, the Nez Perce Tribal Court may order the person to make restitution as the court deems appropriate.

(d) If psychiatric, substance abuse or other mental health records are requested pursuant to this section, the custodian of the records shall notify the attending clinician, who may, before the records are made available, excise the following:

- (1) Personal information about individuals other than the patient; and
- (2) Information regarding specific diagnosis or treatment of a psychiatric condition, if the attending clinician certifies in writing that release of the information would be detrimental to the patient's health or treatment.

(e) If any portion of a psychiatric record is excised pursuant to subsection (d) of this section, the Nez Perce Tribal Court may, upon application of an Officer or Nez Perce Tribal Social Services Program, order that the entire record or any portion of such record containing information relevant to the reported abuse, neglect, self-neglect or exploitation be made available to the Officer or Nez Perce Tribal Social Services Program investigating the abuse, neglect, self-neglect or exploitation.

§7-5-15 Permitting Life or Health of a Vulnerable Adult or Elder to be Imperiled by Abuse Neglect or Exploitation: Legal Remedies: Registry

(a) Any Caretaker, Relative, or other person or institution who has been employed to provide care, or who has assumed a legal duty to provide care, or who has been appointed by a court to provide care to a vulnerable adult or elder and who causes or permits the life of the vulnerable adult or elder to be endangered, his/her health to be injured or to be imperiled by abuse, neglect or exploitation is guilty of a criminal offense, punishable by imprisonment for a period not to exceed 365 days or a fine not to exceed \$5,000.00, or both.

(b) Any Caretaker, Relative, or other person or institution who aids, abets or otherwise assists or condones the acts or omissions of another person who abuses, neglects or exploits a vulnerable adult or elder shall be treated as if such person committed the offenses himself or herself.

(c) A vulnerable adult or elder whose life or health is being or has been endangered, injured or imperiled by neglect, abuse or exploitation may cause to be filed a civil action in tribal court, either by themselves, their guardian, conservator, or any other interested party, against any Caretaker, Relative, or other person or institution that has been employed to provide care, that has assumed a legal duty to provide care or that has been appointed by a court to provide care to such vulnerable adult or elder for having caused or permitted such conduct.

(d) The Tribe, through the Tribal Prosecutors' Office, may file an action pursuant to this Act on behalf of those vulnerable adults or elders who have been abused, neglected or exploited and in such action may seek to prevent, restrain, or remedy the conduct prohibited in this Act.

(e) The Nez Perce Tribal Court has jurisdiction to prevent, restrain and remedy the conduct prohibited in this Act.

(f) Prior to a determination of liability in any civil action authorized by this Act, the Nez Perce Tribal Court may issue orders that include, but are not limited to, the following relief.

- (1) Restraining or protection orders;

- (2) Temporary injunctions;
- (3) Setting satisfactory performance bonds;
- (4) Creating receiverships;
- (5) Appointing qualified receivers; or
- (6) Enforcement of constructive trusts.

(g) After a determination of liability in any civil action authorized by this Act, such court orders may include, but are not limited to:

- (1) Ordering the payment of actual and consequential damages, as well as punitive damages, costs of suit and reasonable attorney fees, to those vulnerable adults or elders injured by the conduct prohibited in this Act; and
- (2) Ordering the payment of all costs and expenses of the prosecution and investigation of the conduct prohibited in this Act incurred by the Tribe, as appropriate; such payment shall be made to the general fund of the Tribe.

(h) A defendant convicted in any criminal proceeding is precluded from subsequently denying the essential allegations of the criminal offense of which he/she was convicted in any civil proceeding. For the purposes of this subsection, a conviction may result from a verdict or plea, including a plea of no contest.

(i) The initiation of civil proceedings pursuant to this Act shall be commenced within three years after actual discovery of the cause of action.

(j) The standard of proof in actions brought pursuant to this Act is the preponderance of the evidence.

(k) The tribal prosecutor may, upon timely application, intervene in any civil action or proceeding brought under this Act if the tribal prosecutor certifies that, in his/her opinion, the action is of special public importance. Upon intervention, the tribal prosecutor may assert any available claim and is entitled to the same relief as if the tribal prosecutor had instituted a separate action.

(l) In addition to the Tribes' right to intervene as a party in any action under this Act, the tribal prosecutor may appear as a friend of the court in any proceeding in which a claim under this Act has been asserted or in which the court is interpreting this Act.

(m) A civil action authorized by this Act is remedial and not punitive and does not limit and is not limited by any other civil remedy or criminal action or any other provision of law; civil remedies provided under this title are supplemental and not mutually exclusive.

(n) The cause of action or the right to bring a cause of action pursuant to this Act shall not be limited or affected by death of the neglected, abused or exploited elder or vulnerable person.

§7-5-16 Severability

If any of the provisions of this Act are ruled, by a court of competent jurisdiction, to be unconstitutional, illegal, or otherwise unenforceable, the remaining provisions of this Act shall remain in full force and effect to the extent that the purpose of this Act shall remain.

TITLE 8
WATER AND SEWER UTILITY AUTHORITY

CHAPTER 8-1

GENERAL PROVISION	1
§8-1-1 Title.....	1
§8-1-2 Purpose	1
§8-1-3 Policy	1
§8-1-4 Validity / Severability.....	1
§8-1-5 Suspension of Title	1
§8-1-6 Definitions	1

CHAPTER 8-2

UTILITY DEPARTMENT AND BOARD ESTABLISHMENT AND AUTHORITY	3
§8-2-1 Utility Established	3
§8-2-2 Board Established	3
§8-2-3 Board Authority.....	3
§8-2-4 Board Powers and Responsibilities	3
§8-2-5 Utility Board Membership.....	4
§8-2-6 Term of Office	4
§8-2-7 Method of Appointment / Vacancies.....	4
§8-2-8 Board Officers	4
§8-2-9 Board Meetings	5
§8-2-10 Quorum and Voting.....	5
§8-2-11 Compensation of Board Members.....	5
§8-2-12 Public Hearings	6

CHAPTER 8-3

MANAGEMENT AND FINANCES	6
§8-3-1 Management Personnel	6
§8-3-2 Annual Budget.....	6
§8-3-3 User Fee Schedule	6
§8-3-4 Records and Accounts	6
§8-3-5 Exclusive Use of Funds	6
§8-3-6 Regulations, Policies, and Code Amendments	7
§8-3-7 Grievances	7
§8-3-8 Sovereign Immunity	7

CHAPTER 8-4

UTILITY DEPARTMENT OPERATIONS.....	7
§8-4-1 Services Provided	7
§8-4-2 Water Services.....	7
§8-4-3 Sewer Services.....	8
§8-4-4 <i>Section number inadvertently omitted when Chapter drafted</i>	
§8-4-5 Maintenance Schedule.....	8
§8-4-6 Emergency Notification.....	8
§8-4-7 Limits of Responsibility	9
§8-4-8 Right of Entry / Inspections.....	9

§8-4-9	Disruption of Service.....	9
§8-4-10	Permits	9
§8-4-11	Water Shortage / Service Preference	10
§8-4-12	Unnecessary Waste of Water.....	10
§8-4-13	Conservation of Water Resources	10
§8-4-14	New Customer Services	11

CHAPTER 8-5

CUSTOMER OBLIGATIONS		11
§8-5-1	Conditions for Payment / Service.....	11
§8-5-2	Maintenance / Repairs / Liability	11
§8-5-3	Customer Termination of Service / Abandonment.....	11
§8-5-4	Water Shortages.....	12
§8-5-5	Inspections	12
§8-5-6	Permits	12
§8-5-7	Cross-Connections.....	12
§8-5-8	Use of Sewer System.....	13

CHAPTER 8-6

FEE SCHEDULES AND BILLING		13
§8-6-1	Fee Schedule Establishment	13
§8-6-2	Public Hearing	13
§8-6-3	Monthly Statement	13
§8-6-4	Delinquent Account.....	14
§8-6-5	Advance Deposits	14

CHAPTER 8-7

ENFORCEMENT; PENALTIES; SANCTIONS.....		14
§8-7-1	Enforcement Responsibilities	14
§8-7-2	Penalty Schedule	14
§8-7-3	Sanctions Authorized.....	15
§8-7-4	Sanctions Guidelines	15

TITLE 8

WATER AND SEWER UTILITY AUTHORITY

CHAPTER 8-1 GENERAL PROVISION (adopted October 8, 2002)

§8-1-1 Title

This Title shall be known as the Water and Sewer Utility Authority.

§8-1-2 Purpose

The purpose of this Title is to define the policies, establish an organization, and identify the necessary rules and regulations for:

(a) the operation, maintenance, and management of the various tribal water and sewer utilities located on the Nez Perce Reservation; and

(b) management for the provision of essential environmental services within the tribal community.

§8-1-3 Policy

It shall be the policy of the Nez Perce Tribe to operate, maintain, and manage water and sewer utilities and essential environmental services on the Nez Perce Reservation so that community residents are provided with a high level of environmental services designed to minimize exposure to adverse conditions which could negatively impact the physical and environmental health of any individual or the community. It shall also be the policy of the Nez Perce Tribe that the operation, maintenance, and management of the public utilities and environmental maintenance services shall be carried out through an efficient program and in a financially responsible cost effective and self-sufficient manner.

§8-1-4 Validity / Severability

The invalidity of any section, clause, sentence, or provision of this Title shall not affect the validity of any part of this Title, which can be given effect without such invalid part or parts.

§8-1-5 Suspension of Title

No employee, officer, contractor, or agent of the Nez Perce Tribe is authorized to suspend or alter any of the provisions of this Title without the formal approval of NPTEC.

§8-1-6 Definitions

Unless the context specifically indicates otherwise, the following definitions shall apply to this Title:

(a) AAppurtenances@ are the real and personal property owned by the Nez Perce Tribe located on, near, or under the roadways and streets, such as fire hydrants and valves.

(b) ACustomer@ means a person, business, agency, or other organization that uses, is entitled to use, or is obligated to pay for the use or receipt of services from the Nez Perce Tribe.

(c) ACustomer lines@ are the potable waterlines located immediately adjacent to, inside of, or under a customer's residence or other building or property, which are either

connected to utility service lines or are maintained by the customer separately from utility service lines.

(d) AGarbage@ shall mean all degradable and non-degradable refuse and solid waste without economic value that is generated through the course of normal living by the residents and organizations in the community.

(e) ADistribution system lines@ are those potable water lines maintained by the Tribe by which water utility services are provided to customers.

(f) AMeter@ is a device, owned by the Tribe, for measuring the amount of water utility services provided to a particular customer.

(g) AManager@ shall mean an individual hired by or appointed by the Tribe to oversee and manage the operation of the Utility Department.

(h) AOperator@ shall mean an individual hired by or appointed by the Tribe or manager to provide direct day to day preventive maintenance and operational service for the public water and sanitary sewer utilities.

(i) AOn-site sewage treatment and disposal systems@ shall mean individual or community septic tanks and subsurface drain fields and associated appurtenances that collect, treat and dispose of liquid waste generated by customers, which are maintained and operated by the Utility Department.

(j) AOff-reservation@ is any area located outside of the exterior boundaries of the Nez Perce Reservation.

(k) ARegulation@ is a rule or regulation adopted by the Tribe pursuant to Chapter 2-5 of the Nez Perce Tribal Code for purposes of implementing the requirements of this Title.

(l) ASeptic System Contractor@ shall mean any individual, firm, contractor, or organization who the Tribe contracts with, to pump out on-site sewage treatment and disposal systems and dispose of the waste material and/or to repair the on-site sewage treatment and disposal systems located on the Nez Perce Reservation.

(m) AService Area@ means the communities and areas served by tribal water and/or sewer services.

(n) ATribal Community,@ for purposes of this Title, shall include, but not necessarily be limited to, enrolled members of the Nez Perce Tribe and all residents of tribally-owned housing.

(o) "Contractor" shall mean any individual firm contractor or organization who contracts with the Tribe to provide environmental services utility repairs, design, inspection, reconstruction, or operation.

(p) "Utility Services" are those basic services necessary for supporting residential and commercial development, including, but not limited to, water and sewer services.

(q) AUtility Board@ is the board responsible for oversight of the Utility Department

and the implementation of this Title.

(r) AUtility Department@ is a governmental department of the Nez Perce Tribe authorized to operate the water and sewer utility services provided by the Tribe.

(s) ADepartment@ shall mean the Utility Department of the Nez Perce Tribe.

(t) AVendor@ is any individual firm, contractor, or organization who regularly supplies parts, equipment, supplies and services to the Utility Department used in the operation maintenance and management of the Tribe=s water and sewer utilities.

(u) ACollection Lines@ are those sanitary sewerage lines maintained by the Utility Department by which sanitary sewer collection and disposal services are provided to customers.

CHAPTER 8-2
UTILITY DEPARTMENT AND BOARD ESTABLISHMENT AND AUTHORITY
(adopted October 8, 2002)

§8-2-1 Utility Established

There is hereby established the Nez Perce Tribe Water and Sewer Utility Department having the responsibility for operating and maintaining the tribal public water and sewer utilities and providing essential community environmental services directly or by contract.

§8-2-2 Board Established

There is hereby established the Nez Perce Tribe Sewer and Water Utility Board to serve as the advisory, administrative, and management oversight authority for the Utility Department.

§8-2-3 Board Authority

The Board shall operate as a subordinate unit of tribal government, independent in its daily operation, but responsible to NPTEC for its actions. The methods of appointment, terms of office, and operating procedures of the Board shall be set forth in this Title and in bylaws adopted by the Board and approved by NPTEC.

§8-2-4 Board Powers and Responsibilities

The Board shall manage the water and sewer utilities of the Tribe, and obtain and disburse funds as required for operation, maintenance and expansion of the water and sewer utilities. To fulfill these responsibilities, the Board shall have the power to:

(a) Levy and collect necessary and reasonable fees required for the operation of utility services;

(b) Provide for the hiring and compensation of appropriate management and maintenance personnel subject to the Nez Perce Tribe Human Resources Manual;

(c) Adopt appropriate rules and regulations to implement the requirements of this Title pursuant to Chapter 2-5 of the Nez Perce Tribal Code;

(d) Authorize disbursement of funds for operation, maintenance and repair of utility

services; and

(e) Contract with vendors and contractors to assure that safe and reliable environmental services are available to and utilized by the tribal community.

§8-2-5 Utility Board Membership

(a) The Utility Board shall be composed of five persons appointed by NPTEC from the general tribal community.

(b) NPTEC shall appoint the five members of the Utility Board from among tribal members living within the reservation boundaries. (amended by NPTEC 6/26/07)

§8-2-6 Term of Office

(a) Except for the initial Board membership, all Board members will serve two-year terms. Initial Board members shall serve terms as follows:

Community Representative (Position 1) - 1 year
Community Representative (Position 2) - 2 years
Community Representative (Position 3) - 1 year
Community Representative (Position 4) - 2 years
Community Representative (Position 5) - 1 year

(b) Terms shall expire upon the swearing in of newly appointed Board members.

§8-2-7 Method of Appointment / Vacancies

(a) NPTEC shall annually appoint persons to fill any Utility Board vacancies. For all Board positions, NPTEC shall choose persons capable and willing to perform the duties of the Board.

(b) If a Board member resigns, dies, becomes incapacitated, or is found guilty of a felony or major crime in any court of law, NPTEC shall declare the Board position vacant. If any Board member misses two consecutive Utility Board meetings without a valid excuse, NPTEC, upon petition of the remaining Board, may declare the position vacant. All vacancies shall be filled as soon as possible in accordance with this Section.

(c) In the event that the number of unfilled Board vacancies prevents gathering of a quorum for purposes of conducting business, NPTEC shall act as the interim Utility Board until such time as the filling of the Board vacancies allows for a quorum.

§8-2-8 Board Officers

(a) Within ten days after the appointment of the initial Board members, there shall be an organizational meeting of the Utility Board to elect a Chair, Vice Chair, and a Secretary-Treasurer from among the Utility Board members. The Officers shall be elected annually thereafter, immediately following the appointment by NPTEC of the new Board members.

(b) Officers of the Utility Board shall assume the following duties:

(1) Chair - Shall preside at all meetings; call and arrange all meetings; be

responsible for all general management of the Utility Board affairs; and perform all duties incidental to the office.

- (2) Vice-Chair - Shall perform all of the Chair's duties in the absence of the Chair and shall assist the Chair as required in handling the Utility Board's affairs.
- (3) Secretary-Treasurer - Shall keep or cause to be kept a complete and accurate record of all meetings and shall maintain all correspondence, notices and records of the Utility Board; shall be responsible for maintaining financial records of the Utility Department; shall report the Department's financial status at each regularly scheduled Utility Board meeting and shall present to the Board members for their action all requests for funds to meet the Department's financial obligations; shall prepare an annual financial statement for submission to NPTEC for General Council.

§8-2-9 Board Meetings

(a) The Utility Board shall meet when business demands and requires attention. Regular and special meetings shall be called by the Chair.

(b) Any two Board members may request the Chair, in writing, to schedule a special meeting of the Utility Board.

- (1) If the Chair fails to schedule a meeting within five days after receipt of a written request, any other two Board members may call such a meeting.

(c) Meetings shall be held in public places, and the Utility Board shall provide at least five (5) days public notice of Board meetings. Emergency meetings may be convened with less than five days' notice, in cases of emergency where loss of life, limb or property is threatened, or where the continued operation or fiscal capability of the Tribal public utilities may be in jeopardy.

(d) Meetings shall be open to members of the tribal community and to users of the Tribal Utilities. Meetings may be closed only to discuss personnel matters.

§8-2-10 Quorum and Voting

(a) A minimum of three Board members is required to establish a quorum and conduct Utility Board business. Any action taken by the Utility Board must be approved by a majority vote of those Board members present at a Utility Board meeting.

(b) Each Board member, except the Chair, shall be entitled to vote on each matter coming properly before the Utility Board. The Chair shall vote only in the event of a tie.

§8-2-11 Compensation of Board Members

(a) Board members shall serve without monetary compensation, except as determined by NPTEC.

(b) NPTEC shall establish prevailing government rates for mileage, per diem, or other costs, consistent with tribal policy, and shall direct the Finance Manager to approve such expenditures; provided that funds are available within the Utility Department budget approved by the Utility Board and ratified by NPTEC.

§8-2-12 Public Hearings

(a) The Utility Board shall convene public hearings to discuss changes in utility rates assessed to users of tribal public utilities.

(b) All users of tribal public utilities shall be afforded seven (7) days written notice of such hearings, and adequate notices shall be posted at appropriate places within the community.

CHAPTER 8-3 MANAGEMENT AND FINANCES

(adopted October 8, 2002)

§8-3-1 Management Personnel

(a) The Utility Board shall oversee the business and operating affairs of the Utility Department.

(b) Consistent with tribal personnel and financial policies, the Utility Board may provide for hiring and contracting personnel for the care and maintenance of the Tribal Utilities and shall establish compensation rates consistent with the Utility Department approved budget.

(c) The Utility Board may delegate only those management duties that are not specifically designated as duties to be performed exclusively by the Utility Board.

§8-3-2 Annual Budget

The Utility Board shall establish an annual budget enumerating the necessary costs of Utilities Department operation, maintenance, administration, personnel, liability and other insurance, replacement, and a reserve for major repairs and replacements.

§8-3-3 User Fee Schedule

(a) The annual budget shall be used to determine a fee schedule to be assessed to the users of Tribal Utilities.

(b) The budget and fee schedule shall be approved by the Utility Board and ratified by NPTEC.

§8-3-4 Records and Accounts

(a) Suitable financial records shall be maintained for all expenditures, receipts from payments for services, investments and returns on investments, and any other financial matters necessary for operation of the Utility Department.

(b) The records of accounts shall be made available to NPTEC.

§8-3-5 Exclusive Use of Funds

(a) The funds accrued by the Utility Board and kept on deposit are for the exclusive use of the Utility Department for the necessary operation, maintenance, and management of the Tribal Utilities.

(b) Utility Board funds, required for the operation, maintenance, and management of the Tribal Utilities or funds otherwise committed by contract or other legal obligation, shall not be transferred or loaned to the Tribal General Fund or any other accounts of the Tribe or other Tribal departments, except to pay for services provided to the Utility Board or Department by other Tribal Departments.

§8-3-6 Regulations, Policies, and Code Amendments

(a) Consistent with Chapter 2-5 of the Nez Perce Tribal Code, the Utility Board shall have the authority to adopt appropriate regulations and policies as needed to implement the provisions contained in this Title.

(b) No regulation duly adopted by the Utility Board may be suspended or altered by any person without prior written authorization of the Utility Board.

(c) The Utility Board shall recommend amendments to this Title that it believes necessary to promote the efficient, cost effective, and self-sufficient operation of the Utility Department and shall present such amendments to NPTEC for approval in a manner consistent with Chapter 1-4 of the Nez Perce Tribal Code.

§8-3-7 Grievances

(a) Any owner, contractor, or any applicant for utility services, who is aggrieved by any action of the Utility Department or the Utility Board, may file a grievance with the Utility Board. (amended 11/10/15)

(b) The Utility Board shall conduct a hearing to hear grievances and shall abide by the regulation set forth in this Title. Grievance hearings shall be conducted in a manner consistent with Chapter 2-5 of the Nez Perce Tribal Code.

(c) All decisions by the Utility Board on matters that have been submitted for grievance under the Department's grievance procedures shall be considered final. Final decisions of the Utility Board may be appealed by an aggrieved party only on the basis that the Department's grievance procedures were not followed, or that due process was denied.

§8-3-8 Sovereign Immunity

The Utility Department and the Utility Board are agencies of the Nez Perce Tribe, and thereby retains all rights of sovereign immunity of the Tribe. By providing services and entering into service agreements, the Board and the Department shall not waive the sovereign immunity of the Nez Perce Tribe or any of its officers, agents, attorneys or employees, or anyone else acting at the direction of and on behalf of the Nez Perce Tribe.

CHAPTER 8-4 UTILITY DEPARTMENT OPERATIONS (adopted October 8, 2002)

§8-4-1 Services Provided

The services provided by the Utility Department shall include domestic water and sewer

services.

§8-4-2 Water Services

- (a) The Utility Board is responsible to provide safe, adequate water for a fee to those houses, businesses, and institutions connected to the mainlines of tribal community water systems.
- (b) Responsibility for maintenance will include water sources, storage tanks, controls, mainlines, valves and hydrants, and service lines to the meter.
- (c) The service line from the meter to the house and the interior house plumbing are the responsibility of the customer.
- (d) The individual household water meters are owned by the Tribe and it is the responsibility of the Department to maintain the meters.
- (e) Tribal community water systems shall be managed such that applicable federal and tribal regulatory requirements are satisfied.

§8-4-3 Sewer Services

- (a) The Utility Board is responsible to provide sanitary disposal of domestic liquid waste for a fee to those houses, businesses, and institutions connected to the mainlines of tribal community sewerage systems.
- (b) The Utility Board is responsible for the maintenance and repair of community sanitary sewage disposal systems and storm sewer systems.
- (c) Responsibility for maintenance includes treatment facilities, pumping stations, mainlines, manholes, and service lines to the individual property lines.
- (d) The service line from the property line to the house or the septic tank inlet to the house and interior house plumbing are the responsibility of the customer.
- (e) Tribal sewage collection, treatment, and disposal systems shall be managed such that applicable tribal and federal regulations are satisfied.
- (f) In the event that the Utility provides sewer services to entities that are not connected to tribal water systems, that entity will be required to sign a contract for sewage services outlining the Utility=s and owner=s responsibilities.

§8-4-4 *This section number was inadvertently omitted when Water and Sewer Utility Authority was drafted*

§8-4-5 Maintenance Schedule

- (a) The Utility Department shall develop and follow a regular schedule of maintenance service for each water and sewer system and components thereof.
- (b) All utilities equipment shall be maintained according to the established maintenance schedule and quickly repaired when necessary so that disruption in service is

minimized.

§8-4-6 Emergency Notification

An emergency notification plan will be developed by the Utility Department and reviewed annually for notifying residents and visitors of:

- (a) Discontinued service for more than eight (8) hours;
- (b) Substandard conditions in water quality.
- (c) Any other conditions which may adversely affect the health of the community residents or visitors.

§8-4-7 Limits of Responsibility

(a) The Department shall not be responsible for, nor shall it maintain or repair, any private or domestic water or sewer system except by specific agreement establishing fair rates of compensation to the Department, and that is approved and signed by the Utility Board and owner of such facilities.

(b) The Department shall not be liable for any loss or damage beyond its control resulting from any defect in, or damage to, a customer's water or sewer lines or fixtures.

§8-4-8 Right of Entry / Inspections

(a) The Department, or its authorized representative, is authorized to make limited, reasonable inspections, at reasonable times, of any grounds, building, or residence served by the Utility Department to the extent necessary to insure that customer utility fixtures, lines, and equipment are not being operated or constructed in a manner that would likely disrupt, interfere with, damage, or degrade utility services. (amended 11/10/15)

(b) Except in cases of emergency where life, limb, or property are threatened, or in cases of immediate water shortages, the Department shall give the customer at least 24 hours' notice prior to requesting permission to enter and inspect.

(c) If permission to enter and inspect is denied or impeded in any way, the Department shall obtain a court order authorizing such entry and inspection.

- (1) Where the permission to enter and inspect is unreasonably withheld, the Department may assess court costs and related expenses and add them to the affected customer's bill.

§8-4-9 Disruption of Service

(a) The Department may shut off water or sewer service, provided that advance notice has been given to affected customers.

(b) In cases of emergencies where loss of life, limb or property is threatened, or in cases of immediate water shortage, service may be disrupted without advance notice.

(c) The Department shall not be responsible for consequent damage as a result of lack of water or sewer during authorized disruptions of service.

§8-4-10 Permits

(a) No connection, re connection with, disconnections from, or other private use of any Department water or sewer system, appurtenance of other utility service, or facility shall be made without a written permit and inspection by the Utility Board. (amended 11/10/15)

(b) No construction of any private water or sewer system is authorized within the service area of the Utility Board without a written permit from and inspection by the Utility Board. (amended 11/10/15)

(c) The Utility Board may require such plans from the permit applicant as it determines are necessary to decide whether or not a permit should be issued.

(d) The Utility Board may engage in any inspections that it deems necessary to decide whether a permit should be issued. (amended 11/10/15)

§8-4-11 Water Shortage / Service Preference

(a) In cases of a water shortage proclaimed by the Utility Board, the Department shall regulate the amount of water any customer may be allocated.

(b) The Utility Board may give preference to the customers and/or amounts of water to be allocated, provided the Utility Board allocates water according to public necessity of convenience, and provides for fair allocations between customers.

(c) Any customer violating a legal allocation may have his water service discontinued. Service shall be resumed only upon payment of the approved reconnection fee and any penalties.

§8-4-12 Unnecessary Waste of Water

(a) The Utility Board reserves the right to terminate customer's service when the customer has repeatedly, unduly wasted water.

(b) Such undue waste is evidenced by the fact that hydrants, taps, hoses and other fixtures are permitted to run continuously when not in productive use.

(c) Where such conditions have been observed, the Utility Board having been notified of the condition may terminate water to the premise if the condition is not corrected within 48 hours after receipt of the notice.

(d) Service shall be resumed only after correction of the condition causing wastage of water and payment by the customer of the approved reconnection fee, penalties and any other accounts in arrears to the Utility Board.

§8-4-13 Conservation of Water Resources

(a) The Department shall conduct operation, maintenance, and repair services in a manner that will maximize the conservation of natural, financial, and property resources.

(b) Customers of the Department shall be encouraged to conserve water resources and to limit water use as necessary to provide a comfortable, healthy, and aesthetically pleasing

life style.

(c) The Department may offer assistance and service to customers for water conservation and other material resources conservation and recovery as determined to be feasible by the Utility Board.

§8-4-14 New Customer Services

(a) Any dwelling within the service area of the Utilities shall be eligible for services, provided all of the following conditions are met:

- (1) Facilities are adequate to meet additional load;
- (2) The new customer agrees to adhere to this Title; and
- (3) Approval by the Utility Board.

(b) New customers shall pay the cost of any required extensions, expansions, or upgrades necessary to make the new connection.

(c) The additional of a new customer shall not increase the monthly operations and maintenance charges to existing customers.

CHAPTER 8-5 CUSTOMER OBLIGATIONS (adopted October 8, 2002)

§8-5-1 Conditions for Payment / Service

As a condition for receiving utility services from the Utility Department, the customer agrees to comply with all provisions of this Title, and any regulations duly adopted by the Utility Board, as well as any other applicable codes or regulations, including being current in the payment of all fees, penalties, costs, damages, or other charges assessed by the Department.

§8-5-2 Maintenance / Repairs / Liability (amended 11/10/15)

(a) The customer shall be responsible for maintaining and repairing water and sewer lines located on or in the customer's grounds, building, or residence in compliance with applicable regulations.

(b) The owner and/or contractor shall obtain a written permit from the Department in advance of major maintenance or repairs planned for water or sewer lines. "Owner" in this statute means owner of the relevant structure, not the owner of the land on which it is situated. (amended 11/10/15)

(c) The owner and/or contractor shall permit the Department to inspect the work for compliance with applicable regulations before and/or after repairs are made. (amended 11/10/15)

(d) The owner and/or contractor shall be liable for any damage to the Department's lines, equipment, or other property caused by the owner's and/or contractor's family, guests, tenants, agents, employees, contractors, licensees, or other persons under the customer's control or authority. The Department shall bill the owner and/or contractor for any damage caused under the owner's and/or contractor's control or authority. (amended 11/10/15)

§8-5-3 Customer Termination of Service / Abandonment

(a) A customer planning to vacate any grounds, building, or residence served by the Department shall notify the Department in writing one week prior to the date the customer plans to either vacate or terminate service, whichever is later.

(b) A customer who fails to give notice is responsible for all charges accrued up to one week after notice is received by the Department, or up until service is terminated, whichever comes first.

§8-5-4 Water Shortages

During water shortages declared by the Utility Board, the customer shall limit his use of water according to allocations established by the Utility Board.

§8-5-5 Inspections (amended 11/10/15)

(a) The customer shall not unreasonably withhold permission for the Department to enter and inspect the Department's and customer fixtures, lines, and equipment when necessary to insure that they are operating or being constructed in a manner that would not likely disrupt or interfere with utility services. (amended 11/10/15)

(b) The customer shall be liable for any costs or related expenses caused by his unreasonable withholding of permission.

(c) The Utility Board shall inspect the site(s) and/or plan(s) for any permit requested for construction or repair under this statute. (amended 11/10/15)

§8-5-6 Permits (amended 11/10/15)

(a) The owner and/or contractor shall obtain a written permit from and inspection by the Utility Board prior to making any connection, re connection with, disconnection from, or other private use of any Department water or sewer system, appurtenance, or other utility service or facility.

(b) The owner and/or contractor shall obtain a written permit from and inspection by the Utility Board prior to constructing any private water or sewer system, or other private utility.

§8-5-7 Cross-Connections

(a) The owner and/or contractor shall not make a cross connection with the Tribal Public Water supply. (amended 11/10/15)

(1) A cross-connection is defined as any physical connection between the Tribal Public Water system and another piping system, either water or waste.

(b) Any individual source must be totally disconnected from the household plumbing prior to connection to the Tribal Public Water Supply.

(c) ADisconnection@ done solely by a valve shall not be allowed.

(d) In the event that an individual does not disconnect the cross-connection, the Utility Department may either take action to disconnect the cross-connection and charge the

individual for any costs associated with the disconnection or may obtain an order from the Nez Perce Tribal Court requiring disconnection of the cross-connection. (amended 11/10/15)

§8-5-8 Use of Sewer System

(a) The customer shall use the sewerage collection, treatment, and disposal system only for the disposal of normal household liquid waste including waste from toilet facilities, shower and bathing facilities, and kitchen facilities.

(b) The customer shall not dispose of any material into the sanitary sewer which may cause the collection lines or subsurface drain field to become blocked or excessively loaded with solids, including but not limited to garbage, disposable diapers, sanitary napkins, paper material other than toilet paper, cigarette waste, and cat litter.

(c) No customer shall dispose of any toxic, radioactive, or otherwise hazardous waste into any Utility Department or private sanitary or storm sewerage system. Toxic and hazardous waste include but are not limited to: oil, pesticides, gasoline, organic solvents, paint, poisons, and other manufactured chemical compounds.

(d) The Department may collect any costs associated with the repair of a water or sewer system, appurtenance, or other utility service or facility due to a violation of this section. In addition, the Department may assess a penalty for any such violation.

CHAPTER 8-6 FEE SCHEDULES AND BILLING (adopted October 8, 2002)

§8-6-1 Fee Schedule Establishment

(a) The schedule of fees for utility services shall be set annually by the Utility Board and approved by the NPTEC.

(b) The fee schedule shall be based on the estimated average annual costs for operation of all utility services. The fee schedule shall include a basic rate for all services, payment of which shall be required of each customer regardless of whether, or the extent to which, the customer uses any of the services and other fees, charges, penalties and assessments which the Utility Board is authorized to levy as provided under various sections of this Title.

(c) The fee schedule may be adjusted as needed to meet utility operating expenses.

§8-6-2 Public Hearing

(a) The Utility Board shall hold a public hearing whenever a new fee schedule is proposed for adoption.

(b) At least five (5) days in advance of the hearing, the proposed fee schedule shall be sent to each customer and shall be posted in appropriate places.

(c) Following the public hearing the Utility Board shall set a fee schedule, taking into consideration comments received at the hearing.

(d) A copy of the fee schedule adopted by the Utility Board shall be sent to each customer at least thirty (30) days prior to the date the established fees take effect.

§8-6-3 Monthly Statement

(a) Each month, the Department shall mail to all utility customers a statement detailing the following information:

- (1) The customer's name and account number;
- (2) The types and levels of service used in the current month;
- (3) The billed cost of the current month's service, plus an accounting of bills or charges past due, if any;
- (4) The date that payment is due; and
- (5) The location to mail or deliver payment.

(b) Payments not received within ten (10) days after the established due date are considered past due. The Department shall issue a notice of payment past due to the customer, detailing the payment owed and the consequences for failure to pay. The notice shall be sent no later than the date the next billing is sent out.

§8-6-4 Delinquent Account

(a) If the payment past due is not paid within ten (10) days after the next regular monthly due date, the account shall be declared delinquent.

(b) The Department shall immediately notify the customer in writing once his account has been declared delinquent and list the sanctions that may be imposed without further notice.

- (1) Notice of delinquency shall be personally served to the residence of the delinquent customer, sent via certified mail, or such other means to provide proof of receipt by the customer.

§8-6-5 Advance Deposits

The Utility Board may require each new customer to pay an advance deposit equal in amount to the basic monthly rate fees for the first month of service prior to receiving services.

CHAPTER 8-7 ENFORCEMENT; PENALTIES; SANCTIONS (adopted October 8, 2002)

§8-7-1 Enforcement Responsibilities

(a) The Utility Board is authorized by NPTEC to collect established fees for service and to impose sanctions and penalties for non-payment.

(b) The Utility Board shall enforce its regulations, fee collections and provisions of this Title by imposing any or all penalties and sanctions as authorized in this Chapter and as approved by majority vote of the Utility Board. (amended by NPTEC 7/12/11)

§8-7-2 Penalty Schedule

- (a) The Utility Board shall develop and adopt a penalty schedule which outlines

specific penalties, fines and assessments for violation and non-compliance with the provisions of this Title.

(b) The penalty schedule shall be reviewed for appropriateness annually by the Utility Board.

§8-7-3 Sanctions Authorized

Any and all of the following sanctions may be imposed by the Utility Board for failure of a customer, owner or contractor to comply with any provisions of this Title or with any duly adopted regulation of the Utility Board: (amended 11/10/15)

- (a) Termination of service(s);
- (b) Assessment of penalties based on a penalty schedule adopted by regulation of the Utility Board;
- (c) Assessment of late charges based on a schedule adopted by regulation of the Utility Board;
- (d) Assessment of damages resulting from the customer's non-compliance;
- (e) Any person or business violating any provisions of this statute shall become liable to the Utility Board for any expense, loss, or damage occasioned by reason of such violation; (amended 11/10/15)
- (f) Filing of a lien against the customer's property after the account is declared delinquent;
- (g) Enforcing a lien by seeking judgment, and satisfaction from the customer's property from a court of competent jurisdiction;
- (h) Filing suit for damages in a court of competent jurisdiction;
- (i) Referring violations that may involve criminal conduct to the tribal police or prosecutor.
- (j) The Utility Board may recover from the owner and/or contractor for costs of bringing a project up to regulations if the owner and/or contractor failed to complete the permitting and inspection procedures required by this statute. (amended 11/10/15)
- (k) The Utility Board has the authority to issue a stop work order against an owner and/or contractor who is not in compliance with this statute. (amended 11/10/15)
- (l) If an owner and/or contractor fails to comply with the permitting and inspection requirements of this statute, the Utility Board may apply for an injunction against the owner and/or contractor from the Nez Perce Tribal Court. (amended 11/10/15)

§8-7-4 Sanctions Guidelines

The Utility Board shall use the following guidelines when considering the appropriate sanctions to be imposed in any given case: (amended 11/10/15)

- (a) Whether the sanction is required by this Title or other applicable law, or whether imposition is discretionary;
- (b) The minimum sanction needed to effect compliance;
- (c) The irreparable harm to the customer and/or family, owner or contractor if the sanction is imposed; (amended 11/10/15)
- (d) The irreparable harm to operation of the Department, and to the Tribe, if the sanction is not imposed;
- (e) The customer, owner or contractor's past record of compliance or non-compliance, or good faith efforts to achieve compliance; (amended 11/10/15)
- (f) The customer, owner or contractor's statements or behavior indicating the likely success of a given sanction securing compliance; (amended 11/10/15)
- (g) The irreparable harm to other persons or property if the sanction is not imposed;
and
- (h) The effectiveness of similar sanctions in securing compliance in other cases.

TITLE 9
INDIAN PREFERENCE IN EMPLOYMENT AND CONTRACTING

CHAPTER 9-1

GENERAL PROVISIONS	1
§9-1-1 Declaration	1
§9-1-2 Purpose	1
§9-1-3 Scope	1
§9-1-4 Rule of Construction.....	1
§9-1-5 Definitions	1
§9-1-6 Tribal Employment Rights Commission	3
§9-1-7 Duties and Powers of the Commission.....	3
§9-1-8 Term of Office	4
§9-1-9 Method of Appointment / Vacancies.....	4
§9-1-10 Commission Officers.....	4
§9-1-11 Commission Meetings	4
§9-1-12 Quorum and Voting	5
§9-1-13 Compensation of Commission Members	5
§9-1-14 Commission Bylaws	5
§9-1-15 Tribal Employment Rights Office and Director	5
§9-1-16 Notification and Responsibility for Compliance	6
§9-1-17 Unions.....	6
§9-1-18 Announcement of Compliance in Bids and Employment Advertisements	6
§9-1-19 Fee and Fee Administration.....	7
§9-1-20 Reports and Inspections.....	7
§9-1-21 Compliance Plans and Agreements	7

CHAPTER 9-2

EMPLOYMENT PREFERENCE PROVISIONS.....	7
§9-2-1 Employment Preference Requirements	7
§9-2-2 Job Qualification Review by the Tribal Employment Rights Office; Burden on Employer to Justify Job Criteria that Serve as Barriers to the Employment of Indians	8
§9-2-3 Hiring Hall.....	8
§9-2-4 Layoffs.....	9
§9-2-5 Promotions.....	9
§9-2-6 Training, Counseling and Support.....	9
§9-2-7 Investigations and Complaint Procedures (Employers Other than Tribal Government and Tribal Enterprises).....	9
§9-2-8 Tribal Preference in Hiring for Tribal Government and Tribal Enterprises	11

CHAPTER 9-3

CONTRACTING PREFERENCE PROVISIONS.....	11
§9-3-1 Preference Requirements for Contracting Entities	11

§9-3-2	Contracting Procedures and Oversight	11
§9-3-3	Investigations and Complaint Procedures	12

CHAPTER 9-4

CERTIFICATION PROCEDURES FOR CERTIFIED INDIAN BUSINESSES		14
§9-4-1	Criteria for Certification	14
§9-4-2	Certification Procedures	16
§9-4-3	Certification Grades.....	16
§9-4-4	Withdrawal of Certification.....	17
§9-4-5	Annual and Other Reports	17

CHAPTER 9-5

TRIBAL OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION (TOSHA)		1
§9-5-1	Purpose and Definitions	1
§9-5-2	Scope	2
§9-5-3	Employers to Provide Safe Workplace.....	2
§9-5-4	Duty to Comply	2
§9-5-5	Jurisdiction of TOSHA Office.....	2
§9-5-6	Federal Standards as Guidance.....	3
§9-5-7	Safety Plans	3
§9-5-8	Citation and Order to Correct Unsafe Conditions	3
§9-5-9	Rulemaking and Enforcement Authority.....	4
§9-5-10	Notice of Violation to Employer, Complaints to TOSHA Officer, Protection of Complaining Employee.....	4
§9-5-11	Inspection of Places of Employment; Denial of Access, Warrants	5
§9-5-12	Citation for Safety or Health Standard Violation; Effect of Failure to Correct	5
§9-5-13	Conciliation; Contesting Violations; Hearing	6

TITLE 9
INDIAN PREFERENCE IN EMPLOYMENT AND CONTRACTING
(adopted by NPTEC 1/24/06)

CHAPTER 9-1 GENERAL PROVISIONS

§9-1-1 Declaration

The members of the Nez Perce Tribe suffer from economic underdevelopment, unemployment, and poverty. Employment and contracting opportunities for members of the Nez Perce Tribe and their business enterprises within the exterior boundaries of the Nez Perce Reservation directly affect the health and welfare of the Tribe because these opportunities provide the means for members of the Tribe to gain employment, skills, and the dignity that comes with employment and economic well-being.

It is the public policy of the Nez Perce Tribe to promote the economic health and welfare of its members and other Native Americans.

§9-1-2 Purpose

The purpose of this Title is to ensure that economic opportunities for employment and for contracting within lands subject to the jurisdiction of the Nez Perce Tribe are provided to members of the Nez Perce Tribe and other Native Americans and to businesses owned by members of the Nez Perce Tribe or other Native Americans.

§9-1-3 Scope

The Nez Perce Tribe has authority to apply this Title to every contractor and employer within its jurisdiction. The TERO Office shall apply this Title to construction and forestry-related contractors, and, with the approval of NPTEC, the Office may apply this Title to other employers and contractors within the jurisdiction of the Tribe, taking into consideration the size of the employer or contract and the resources available to the Office. (amended 6/13/06)

§9-1-4 Rule of Construction

The provisions of this Title shall be construed to further the stated purpose.

§9-1-5 Definitions

(a) Aggrieved person - An individual or entity of any sort, other than the Director or a member of the Commission, who likely will suffer substantial and particularized injury to a personal or property interest.

(b) Bid shopping - Any practice involving the provision of information to a prospective contractor or subcontractor that a competitor has submitted a lower price than that of the prospective contractor or subcontractor and the offer to such contractor or subcontractor of an opportunity to underbid the competitor.

(c) Business days - Working days, not including Saturdays, Sundays, or federal, state, or tribal holidays.

(d) Business necessity - Essential to proper functioning of an employer's business.

(e) Certified Indian business - An Indian-owned firm that is certified according to the

criteria and procedures in Chapter 9-4.

(f) Commission - The Tribal Employment Rights Commission of the Nez Perce Tribe, as described in §9-1-6 and §9-1-7.

(g) Construction - Excavation for, building of, and finishing out of, structures for public works, commercial, or governmental purposes, including the construction of roads and bridges.

(h) Contracting Entity - The entity, including any person, corporation, business, or governmental entity of any sort, offering a prime contract or a subcontract for construction or for forestry-related services within the Reservation. A contractor offering a subcontract is a “contracting entity.”

(i) Contractor - A firm, joint venture or entity of any sort that bids for or obtains a contract from a contracting entity to perform construction or forestry-related services within the Nez Perce Reservation.

(j) Core crew - Owners, officers, and directors of private employers or contracting entities who are listed in such positions on the annual payroll for a minimum of one year continuously. An employee who is hired on a project by project basis is not considered within the core crew.

(k) Director - The Director of the Tribal Employments Rights Office, as described in §9-1-15.

(l) Employer - Any contracting entity, contractor or subcontractor. (amended 6/13/06)

(m) Indian or Native American - An enrolled member of any federally recognized Indian Tribe. Upon request, applicant will be required to provide certification/identification from the Tribe or BIA Agency Superintendent for the Tribe for which enrollment is claimed.

(n) Indian Tribe - A federally recognized Tribe, band, nation or other organized group or community including any Alaska Native village or regional or village corporations as defined in or established according to the Alaska Native Claims Act.

(o) Joint Venture - An association of two or more persons or firms to carry out a single or limited number of business enterprises for profit, for which purpose they combine their property, money, effects, skills and knowledge.

(p) Key employee - An employee who occupies a supervisory position or one who possesses a specialized skill and who performs a critical function, such that an employer would likely risk financial damage or loss if unable to employ that person.

(q) Near reservation - Within reasonable daily commuting distance of the Reservation.

(r) Nez Perce tribal member - An enrolled member of the Nez Perce Tribe. Upon request, applicant will be required to provide identification from the Nez Perce Tribe or Certification of Indian blood from the BIA Agency Superintendent of the Northern Idaho Agency

(s) Non-Indian business - A bidder for a contract or subcontract that is not a certified Indian business.

(t) NPTEC - The Nez Perce Tribal Executive Committee.

(u) Office - The Tribal Employment Rights Office as described in ' 9-1-15 of this Title.

(v) Reasonable Price - Any bid from a Certified Indian Business that is within 10% of the lowest bid is deemed a reasonably priced bid.

(w) Reservation - Land within the exterior boundaries of the Nez Perce Reservation established by the Treaty of June 11, 1863 (14 Stats. 647).

(x) Subcontractor - A firm, joint venture or entity of any sort that bids for or obtains a subcontract from a contractor to perform construction or forestry-related services within the Nez Perce Reservation.

(y) Technically Qualified - A potential contractor or subcontractor that possesses the technical qualifications to perform a contract or a subcontract or a discrete part of a contract or subcontract.

(z) Tribal Court - The Nez Perce Tribal Court.

(aa) Tribal enterprise - Any enterprise wholly owned and managed by the Nez Perce Tribe.

(bb) Tribal government - The governmental departments of the Nez Perce Tribe.

§9-1-6 Tribal Employment Rights Commission

The Tribal Employment Rights Commission of the Nez Perce Tribe is established as an administrative agency of the Nez Perce Tribe and shall consist of five (5) members. In the event that a conflict of interest concerning a sitting Commissioner is brought to the Commission's attention or in the event a sitting Commissioner is unable to participate, the NPTEC liaison shall serve for that Commissioner. Commissioners shall serve for staggered terms of three (3) years. They may be removed for cause by majority vote of the NPTEC.

§9-1-7 Duties and Powers of the Commission

Subject to the provisions of this Title, this code and the Constitution and laws of the Nez Perce Tribe, the following duties and powers shall be exercised by the Commission:

(a) to promulgate regulations necessary to implement this Title consistent with applicable federal law and with Chapter 2-5 of this Code;

(b) to meet periodically with the Director to review the Compliance Program policies, performance, allocation of staff personnel and budget and to recommend needed improvements to the Director and/or NPTEC;

(c) to meet with the Law and Order Subcommittee as necessary as deemed by the Subcommittee or TERC;

(d) to recommend to NPTEC broad policies and long range programs for the advancement of tribal employment contracting and subcontracting goals;

(e) to provide for the assembly and distribution of information to the public relating to tribal employment training and opportunities;

(f) to perform such duties and exercise such powers as from time to time may be conferred by NPTEC;

(g) to hold hearings, consistent with Chapter 2-5, and issue subpoenas for the appearance of witnesses and the production of documents with respect to such hearings; and

(h) to perform such other duties and exercise other powers as set forth in this Title.

§9-1-8 Term of Office

(a) Except for the initial Commission members, all regular Commission members will serve three-year terms. Of the initial Commission members, NPTEC shall appoint one member for a term of one year, two members for a term of two years, and two members for a term of three years.

(b) Terms shall expire upon the swearing in of newly appointed members.

§9-1-9 Method of Appointment / Vacancies

(a) NPTEC shall annually appoint persons to fill any Commission vacancies. For all Commission positions, NPTEC shall choose persons capable and willing to perform the duties of the Commission.

(b) If a Commission member resigns, dies, becomes incapacitated, or is found guilty of a felony or major crime in any court of law, NPTEC shall declare the Commission position vacant. If any Commission member misses two consecutive Commission meetings without a valid excuse, NPTEC, upon petition of the remaining Commissioners, may declare the position vacant. All vacancies shall be filled as soon as possible in accordance with this Section.

(c) In the event that the number of unfilled Commission vacancies prevents gathering of a quorum for purposes of conducting business or the Commission, NPTEC shall act as the interim Commission until such time as the filling of the Commission vacancies allows for a quorum.

§9-1-10 Commission Officers

(a) Within ten days after the appointment of the initial Commission members, there shall be an organizational meeting of the Commission to select a Chair. The Chair shall be elected annually thereafter, immediately following the appointment by NPTEC of the new or reappointed Commission members. The Commission shall assign treasurer and secretary duties amongst its members.

§9-1-11 Commission Meetings

(a) The Commission shall meet when business demands and requires attention. Regular and special meetings shall be called by the Chair.

(b) Any two Commission members may request the Chair, in writing, to schedule a special meeting of the Commission.

(1) If the Chair fails to schedule a meeting within five days after receipt of a written request, any other two Commission members may call such a meeting.

(c) Meetings shall be held in public places and open to the public unless they involve deliberations concerning decisions on alleged violations of this Title or communications with legal counsel.

(d) The Commission shall keep written minutes of its meetings (other than deliberations concerning decisions on alleged violations of this Title) and written or audio transcripts of its hearings.

(e) Public notice of the Commission meetings shall be given three (3) days in advance of the meeting.

§9-1-12 Quorum and Voting

(a) A minimum of three Commission members is required to establish a quorum and conduct Commission business. Any action taken by the Commission must be approved by a majority vote of those Commission members present at a Commission meeting.

(b) Each Commission member shall be entitled to vote on each matter coming properly before the Commission.

§9-1-13 Compensation of Commission Members

(a) Commission members shall serve at the NPTEC established standard wage rates.

(b) NPTEC shall establish prevailing government rates for mileage, per diem, or other costs, consistent with tribal policy, and shall direct the Finance Manager to approve such expenditures; provided that funds are available within the Commissions budget approved by the Commission and ratified by NPTEC.

§9-1-14 Commission Bylaws

The Commission shall adopt bylaws consistent with this Title and subject to the approval of NPTEC.

§9-1-15 Tribal Employment Rights Office and Director

The Tribal Employment Rights Office of the Nez Perce Tribe is established to administer the employment and contracting preferences under this Title and regulations promulgated by the Commission and such programs as the Office may develop in cooperation with the United States Equal Employment Opportunity Commission to promote, education, training, and employment opportunities for Native Americans within businesses on or near the Nez Perce Reservation, consistent with the laws of the Nez Perce Tribe. The Director shall be in charge of the administration of the Office.

§9-1-16 Notification and Responsibility for Compliance

(a) The Tribal Employment Rights Office shall provide a copy of this Title and any regulations promulgated by the Commission to employers, contracting entities, contractors, and subcontractors operating within the Nez Perce Reservation. The Office shall also provide copies of any amendments to this Title or any regulations promulgated by the Commission to employers and contracting entities operating within the Nez Perce Reservation.

(b) Programs, departments, and enterprises of the Nez Perce Tribe that enter into construction contracts within the Nez Perce Reservation shall, in addition to any notification provided by the Office, provide copies of this Title to any contractor or subcontractor.

(c) It is the obligation of every employer, contracting entity, contractor, and subcontractor operating with the Nez Perce Reservation to comply with the provisions of this Title, and any employer, contracting entity, contractor, or subcontractor found to have violated the provisions of this Title shall be subject to sanctions as provided herein.

(d) Prime contractors have an obligation to inform all subcontractors of the requirements of this Title and shall be jointly and severally liable for violations of this Title by their subcontractors.

§9-1-17 Unions

Before any employer subject to a collective bargaining agreement conducts business within the Reservation, it shall obtain a written agreement (in a form substantially similar to a form agreement developed by the Office), stating that the Union will comply with this Title and any regulations promulgated by the Commission. Such agreements shall be registered with the Office. The Office's participation in a written agreement with a union shall not be deemed to constitute official tribal recognition of a union or tribal endorsement of any recruiting activities conducted by a union.

§9-1-18 Announcement of Compliance in Bids and Employment Advertisements

(a) All bid announcements by contracting entities (for prime contracts or for subcontracts) for work within the Reservation shall include a statement that preference will be given to reasonably priced bids from technically qualified certified Indian businesses.

(b) All employment announcements by employers for employment within the Reservation shall include a statement that the employer complies with the tribal employment preference laws of the Nez Perce Tribe and thereby gives hiring preference to members of the Nez Perce Tribe and other Native Americans who meet the minimum qualification for the position.

(c) Every employer within the Reservation shall post a notice in a prominent place that is regularly frequented by employees, stating that the employer complies with the tribal employment preference laws of the Nez Perce Tribe and thereby gives preference with respect to hiring, training, promotions, and reductions in force to members of the Nez Perce Tribe and other Native Americans who meet the minimum qualifications for a job. The notice shall state the name, address and phone number of the Tribal Employment Rights Office for further information.

§9-1-19 Fee and Fee Administration

(a) Entities Required to Pay Fee. Every contractor with a contract of \$15,000 or more shall pay a one-time fee of 3.5% of the total amount of the contract. (amended by NPTEC 11/8/16)

(b) Payment terms; Adjustments for Work Order Changes. Fees under this section shall be paid to the Nez Perce Tribal government and shall be placed in a special account to be used to meet the operating costs of the Office. For contracts totaling \$350,000 or less, full payment of the fee is due from the contractor or subcontractor prior to commencement of work activity or as agreed to in a Compliance Plan entered into with the Office. For contracts totaling more than \$350,000, no less than 1/2 of the fee must be paid prior to the commencement of the work activity. Work order changes that increase or decrease the value of a contract shall be reported to the Office and the Office will adjust the fee.

(c) Handling fees. Fees under this section that are paid by installment (more than one payment) will incur a reasonable handling fee for each such transaction. The handling fee is non-negotiable.

(d) Rebates. At the discretion of the TERO Director, up to a full rebate of the TERO fee may be given to employers who hire 100% Indian crews.

(e) Revolving Fund. All funds received from TERO fee payments shall go into a revolving fund to be used by the TERO Office to pay for the implementation of this Ordinance.

(f) Sanctions for Failure to Comply. An employer or contractor who fails to pay the required fee shall be subject to the sanctions under this Title.

§9-1-20 Reports and Inspections

All employers, contractors, and subcontractors engaged in any business activity on the Reservation shall submit such reports to the Director or other staff of the Office as requested. The Director or Office staff is authorized to make on-site inspections of employers, contractors and subcontractors during regular business hours in order to monitor compliance with this Title, and may interview any employee on-site so long as such interviews do not interfere with the operations of the business and concern compliance with this Title.

§9-1-21 Compliance Plans and Agreements

Contractors and subcontractors shall enter into written compliance plans and agreements with the Office to ensure compliance with the requirements of this Title.

CHAPTER 9-2 EMPLOYMENT PREFERENCE PROVISIONS

§9-2-1 Employment Preference Requirements

(a) General Requirement. It shall be a violation of this Title for an employer to fail to hire a member of the Nez Perce Tribe or other Native American residing within or near the Nez Perce Reservation if such individual meets the minimum qualifications of the job.

(b) Preference. Members of the Nez Perce Tribe, who meet the minimum qualifications for a position, shall be hired in preference to any non-members. If no member of

the Nez Perce Tribe who meets the minimum qualifications for a position applies for the position, other Native Americans who meet the minimum qualifications for the position shall be hired in preference to any non-Indians.

(c) Exemptions. It shall not be a violation of this Title for an employer to hire non-members or non-Indians for positions to be held by key employees or core crew or to hire non-members or non-Indians for positions when the Office has granted the employer a waiver on a form approved by the Office.

§9-2-2 Job Qualification Review by the Tribal Employment Rights Office; Burden on Employer to Justify Job Criteria that Serve as Barriers to the Employment of Indians

Prior to posting, announcing, or advertising to fill a position, every employer shall submit a position description with listed minimum job qualifications to the Office for review and approval. Upon submission, the Office shall complete its review, in consultation with the employer, within five (5) business days of receipt. Should the Office disagree with the employers list of minimum qualifications for the position, the Office and the employer shall endeavor to resolve the disagreement.

Should the employer refuse to change the listed minimum requirements for the position and should a listed criterion for the job serve as a barrier to the employment of a member of the Nez Perce Tribe or other Native American, the employer may be subject to liability and sanctions under this Title if the employer cannot prove, by a preponderance of the evidence, that such a criterion is required by business necessity.

§9-2-3 Hiring Hall

(a) General Requirements.

The Office shall maintain a hiring hall, consisting of a data base of all known members of the Nez Perce Tribe and other Native Americans residing within or near the Reservation, who wish to be considered for employment positions within the Reservation. The Office shall use reasonable means to identify such individuals, their job qualifications, and contact information and shall keep such information up-to-date.

Employers may not hire non-Indians (other than key employees or core crew) for any positions without first exhausting the hiring hall maintained by the Office. To exhaust the hiring hall, the employer shall allow the Office a reasonable time to locate Indians with the minimum qualifications so that they may apply for the position.

For the purposes of this section, a reasonable time means three (3) business days for construction jobs and five (5) business days for other jobs, provided however, that the Office may shorten these times upon finding that they may impose an undue burden upon the employer.

(b) Consequences of Failure to Exhaust Hiring Hall.

The Nez Perce Tribe supports tribal members in taking independent initiative to attain employment without over-dependence upon the Office. The Office, however, shall have the authority to remove any individual from a job if: (1) such individual is not a member of the Nez Perce Tribe and a member of the Nez Perce Tribe with the minimum qualifications for the job is

available for the position through the hiring hall or (2) such individual is not an enrolled member or any Indian tribe and a Nez Perce tribal or other Native American with the minimum qualifications for the job is available for the position through the hiring hall. The Office has authority to require every Native American employed within the reservation to file a skills bank application with the office and to provide proof of enrollment in an Indian tribe.

§9-2-4 Layoffs

In all layoffs or reductions in force, employers shall preserve the employment of members of the Nez Perce Tribe (as first priority) and members of other Indian tribes (as second priority) over the employment of non-Indians so long as the individual Nez Perce tribal member or Indian in question holds the minimum qualifications for the position at issue. Employers shall transfer members of the Nez Perce Tribe (as first priority) and members of other Indian tribes (as second priority) to positions that are not being eliminated in a reduction in force if such positions are held by non-Indians and the individual Nez Perce tribal member or Indian in question holds the minimum qualifications for the position at issue.

§9-2-5 Promotions

Employers shall give members of the Nez Perce Tribe (as first priority) and other Native Americans (as second priority) preferential consideration for all promotion opportunities and shall encourage Indians to seek such opportunities.

§9-2-6 Training, Counseling and Support

All employers, as requested by the Office, shall participate in training programs to assist Indians to become qualified in the various job classifications used by the employer. Employers shall cooperate with the Office in providing or accommodating the use of employment counseling or employment support provided by the Nez Perce Tribal government to assist Indians in attaining and retaining employment so long as such cooperation does not interfere with the employers' reasonable job requirements.

§9-2-7 Investigations and Complaint Procedures (Employers Other than Tribal Government and Tribal Enterprises)

(a) Application. The section applies to employers other than tribal enterprises and tribal government.

(b) Investigations and Informal Resolutions. The Director shall conduct an investigation of an employer if the Director has reason to believe that the employer has failed to comply with any of the requirements of this Title, the Commission's regulations, or any compliance plan negotiated with the TERO Office; or receives a written complaint from an individual alleging that the employer has violated this Title or said regulations. The investigation may include interviewing witnesses or collecting documents in such manner as the Director sees fit.

The Director shall inform the employer of any charge of violations of this Title or the Commission's regulations and seek to resolve the matter by informal resolution.

(c) Formal Complaints to Commission. Should the Director fail to informally resolve a dispute concerning an employer's compliance with this Title or the Commission's regulations,

the Director may file a written complaint with the Commission, setting forth the alleged violations of the employer with sufficient specificity to allow the employer to respond. If the Director has proceeded upon a complaint by an individual and decides not to proceed further, the individual may file a written complaint with the Commission.

(d) Commission Hearings. Upon the filing of a written complaint by the Director or an individual, the Commission shall schedule a hearing with notice to the employer and all interested persons, including any individuals whose jobs may be affected by the outcome of the Commission's proceedings on the Complaint. Unless otherwise provided herein, hearings shall be conducted in compliance with Chapter 2-5. The Commission shall first hear from the Director or the individual proceeding with the Complaint and any witnesses the Director or the individual may choose to present with respect to the Complaint. The Commission shall afford the employer and such interested persons an opportunity to be heard and may ask the parties to submit proposed findings of fact and conclusions of law.

(e) Written Decisions. After hearing, the Commission shall issue to the parties a written decision with findings of fact and conclusions of law with respect to the allegations. The Commission may deny or dismiss the complaint, but upon finding a violation of this Title or of the Commission's regulations, the Commission may impose sanctions upon the employer, including:

- (1) Monetary penalties, not to exceed \$500 per violation;
- (2) Suspension of the employer's continued operation until corrective action is taken or a plan for corrective action is developed;
- (3) Termination of the employer's operation;
- (4) Prohibition of the employer from engaging in any future operations on the Reservation.
- (5) A requirement that the employer remove certain workers and/or hire certain workers;
- (6) An award of back pay, employment, promotion, training and/or other relief to Indians who were harmed by the employer's non-compliance;
- (7) A requirement that the employer make such changes in its procedures or policies as is necessary to comply with this Title and the regulations of the Commission.

(f) Judicial Review. Any aggrieved person, including a complaining individual or the employer, shall have the right to seek judicial review of any decision of the Commission to the Tribal Court. Unless otherwise provided herein, such judicial review shall proceed in accordance with Chapter 2-5. The Tribal Court shall give deference to the Commission's findings of facts. The Tribal Court may affirm the decision, or it may reverse, vacate, or modify the Commission's decision if the Court determines that the decision involved an abuse of discretion, was unsupported by substantial evidence, was beyond the authority of the Commission, or was otherwise not in accordance with the laws of the Nez Perce Tribe.

(g) Unions. Unions may be subject to investigation and complaint procedures under

this section to the same extent as employers covered herein.

§9-2-8 Tribal Preference in Hiring for Tribal Government and Tribal Enterprises
(NPTEC authorized addition of section 6/13/06)

Tribal preference in hiring for tribal government and for tribal enterprises will be applied pursuant to the respective Human Resource Manuals for each entity.

CHAPTER 9-3 CONTRACTING PREFERENCE PROVISIONS

§9-3-1 Preference Requirements for Contracting Entities

(a) General Requirement and Burden Upon Contracting Entity. It shall be a violation of this Title for a contracting entity to award a contract or a subcontract to a non-Indian business unless the contracting entity can demonstrate that for each contract or subcontract it proposes to award to a non-Indian business there is no certified Indian business that is technically qualified and available to perform the work at a reasonable price.

(b) Showing Required for Issuance of Contract or Subcontract to Non-Indian Business. To make such a demonstration, the contracting entity must show, at a minimum that it notified all certified Indian businesses (listed in the register maintained by the Office as performing work of the kind sought to be contracted for by the contracting entity) via certified mail, with sufficient time and sufficient information to make a reasonable bid, and subsequently made reasonable efforts to contact those businesses and that:

- (1) There was no Certified Indian Business performing work of the kind sought by the contracting entity; or
- (2) The Certified Indian Businesses that were available were rejected because they lacked the necessary technical qualifications; or
- (3) Those Certified Indian Businesses that were technically qualified were unreasonable as to price.
- (4) No Certified Indian Businesses were interested in or responded to the solicitation.

(c) Plan Compliance. No contracting entity shall deviate from its written plan in a manner that will diminish the percentage of contracting or subcontracting of certified Indian businesses without obtaining the prior written approval of the Director.

(d) Director Access to Information. Upon demand, any contracting entity shall allow the Director to inspect its records, including pricing and bidding information to allow the Director to confirm that

- (1) the written plan is complied with and
- (2) no contracting entity has engaged in bid shopping.

§9-3-2 Contracting Procedures and Oversight

(a) Contracting entities shall give preference to certified Indian businesses in the award of all contracts and subcontracts.

(b) Contracting entities shall confer with the Office prior to commencing any negotiation of contracts or subcontracts for work within the Reservation and

- (1) Review, in consultation with the Office, the register of certified Indian businesses and
- (2) Issue notifications of contracting or subcontracting opportunities to certified Indian businesses on a form provided by the Office.

(c) A contracting entity may select its contractors in any manner or procedure it chooses, provided that it must consult with the Office and restrict bidding as follows:

- (1) if more than one technically qualified certified Indian business is available to bid, the contracting entity must accept bids from those business, and if a reasonable price cannot be arrived at, the contracting entity may then solicit bids in the ordinary course and
- (2) if there is only one technically qualified certified Indian business available to bid, the contracting entity must, unless otherwise prohibited by federal law, negotiate (in the presence of the Director) with that firm to see if a reasonable bid can be arrived at, and if a reasonable price cannot be arrived at, the contracting entity may solicit bids in the ordinary course.

(d) The contracting entity shall have the sole discretion to determine whether a firm meets the necessary technical qualifications, provided however, that in every instance in which it rejects a certified Indian business as not technically qualified, it must provide the rejected firm with a written explanation for the rejection. The contracting entity shall also have sole discretion to determine what constitutes a reasonable price, provided that it may not reject a certified Indian business on the basis of an unreasonable price and subsequently contract with a non-Indian business at the same or at a higher price.

(e) It shall be unlawful for any contractor or bidder to engage in bid shopping, and any contractor found to have engaged in bid shopping shall be prohibited from engaging in work on the Reservation or, if engaged in work, shall be liable for up to treble damages for any losses suffered by a certified Indian business as a result of the contractors bid shopping practices.

§9-3-3 Investigations and Complaint Procedures

(a) Investigations and Informal Resolutions. The Director shall conduct an investigation of a contracting entity if the Director has reason to believe that it has failed to comply with any of the requirements of this Title or the Commission's regulations or receives a written complaint from a certified Indian business alleging that the contracting entity has violated this Title or said regulations. The investigation may include interviewing witnesses or collecting documents in such manner as the Director sees fit.

The Director shall inform the contracting entity of any charge of violations of this Title or the Commission's regulations and seek to resolve the matter by informal resolution.

(b) Formal Complaints to Commission. Should the Director fail to informally resolve a dispute concerning a contracting entity's compliance with this Title or the Commission's regulations, the Director may file a written complaint with the Commission, setting forth the

alleged violations of the contracting entity with sufficient specificity to allow the employer to respond. If the Director has proceeded upon a complaint by a certified Indian business and decides not to proceed further, the certified Indian business may file a written complaint with the Commission.

(c) **Commission Hearings.** Upon the filing of a written complaint by the Director or a certified Indian business, the Commission shall schedule a hearing with notice to the contracting entity and all interested parties, including other contractors or subcontractors that may be affected by the outcome of the Commission's proceedings on the Complaint. Unless otherwise provided herein, hearings shall be conducted in compliance with Chapter 2-5. The Commission shall first hear from the Director or the certified Indian business making the Complaint and any witnesses the Director, or the certified Indian business may choose to present with respect to the Complaint. The Commission shall afford the contracting entity and such interested parties an opportunity to be heard and may ask the parties to submit proposed findings of fact and conclusions of law.

(d) **Written Decisions.** After hearing, the Commission shall issue to the parties a written decision with findings of fact and conclusions of law with respect to the allegations. The Commission may deny or dismiss the complaint, but upon finding a violation of this Title or of the Commission's regulations, the Commission may impose sanctions upon the employer, including:

- (1) A civil monetary sanction not to exceed \$500.00 per violation. Each day a party is found to be out of compliance with this Title may be considered as a separate violation.
- (2) Suspension or termination of a contracting entity's authorization to engage in business activity on the Reservation; Provided that, the contracting entity shall be given a reasonable time to remove its equipment and other property it may have on the Reservation and to arrange with another firm for assumption of any contractual obligation it has.
- (3) Prohibit the contracting entity from engaging in future business activity on the Reservation for a specified period or permanently.
- (4) Provide monetary or other compensatory relief to the Tribe or certified Indian business or other entity which was harmed by the contracting entity's noncompliance with this Title.

(e) **Judicial Review.** The Director, the contracting entity, or other party shall have the right to seek judicial review of any decision of the Commission to the Tribal Court. Unless otherwise provided herein, such judicial review shall proceed in accordance with Chapter 2-5. The Tribal Court shall give deference to the Commission's findings of facts. The Tribal Court may affirm the decision, or it may reverse, vacate, or modify the Commission's decision if the Court determines that the decision involved an abuse of discretion, was unsupported by substantial evidence, was beyond the authority of the Commission, or was otherwise not in accordance with the law of the Nez Perce Tribe.

(f) **Exemption.** The Nez Perce Tribe and tribal enterprises shall be exempt from investigations and complaint procedures under this section.

CHAPTER 9-4 CERTIFICATION PROCEDURES FOR CERTIFIED INDIAN BUSINESSES

§9-4-1 Criteria for Certification

A business may be certified as a certified Indian business by satisfying the criteria set forth in this section.

(a) **Ownership.** The firm must be 51% or more Indian-owned. The applicant must demonstrate the following:

- (1) **Formal Ownership.** That an Indian or Indians own(s) 51% or more of the partnership, corporation, or other arrangement for which the application is being submitted. Such ownership must be embodied in the firm's organic documents, such as its stock ownership or partnership agreement. Ownership includes (i) financial ownership i.e., the Indian(s) own(s) 51% or more of the firm's assets upon dissolution, and will receive 51% or more of the profits; and (ii) control i.e., the Indian(s)' 51% or more ownership provides him or her with a majority of voting rights or other decisional authority and that all decisions of the firm are to be made by a majority vote except where otherwise required by law.
- (2) **Value.** The Indian owner(s) provided real value for his or her 51% or more ownership by providing capital, equipment, real property, or similar assets commensurate with the value of his or her ownership share. It will not be considered "real value" if the Indian(s) purchased his or her ownership share, directly or indirectly, through a promissory note, the ultimate creditor of which is the non-Indian owner of the firm or an immediate relation thereof, of any similar arrangement, unless a convincing showing can be made that the Indian owner(s) brought such special skills, marketing connections, or similar benefits to the firm that there is a good reason to believe the arrangement would have been entered into even if there were not an Indian preference program in existence.

Where the Indian participant can demonstrate that he or she could not pay good value for his or her 51% or more Indian ownership because the normal capital sources were closed to him or her because he or she is an Indian, that person may satisfy this requirement by demonstrating further that he or she expended his or her capital-raising capability as far as possible, such that the Indian participant clearly is at risk in the business in relationship to his or her means.

- (3) **Profit.** The Indian owner(s) will receive 51% or more of all profits. If there is any provision that gives the non-Indian owner a greater share of the profits, in whatever form and under whatever name, such as through management fees, equipment rental fees, or bonuses tied to profits, certification will be denied. Salary scales will be reviewed to ensure the relative salaries being paid Indian and non-Indian owners are consistent with the skills of the parties and are not being used to circumvent the requirement that Indian owners receive 51% or more of the profits.

(b) **Management Control.** The firm must be under significant Indian management

and control. The firm must be able to demonstrate that:

- (1) Unitary firms (Non-joint Ventures). One or more of the Indian owners must be substantially involved, as a senior level official, in the day-to-day management of the firm as his or her primary employment activity. The Indian owner does not have to be Chief Executive Officer. However, he or she must, through prior experience or training, have substantial occupational ties to the area of business in which the firm is engaged such that he or she: (i) is qualified to serve in the senior level position; and (ii) is sufficiently knowledgeable about the firms activities to be accountable to the tribe for the firms activities.

This provision may be waived when (i) the firm is 100% Indian owned and the Chief Executive Officer is the spouse and/or parent of the owner(s) the family lives on or near the Reservation, and the majority of employees are Indian: or (ii) the firm is modeled on a publicly-held corporation such that it is owned, the Chief Executive Officer and the highest salaried employee in the firm is/are Indian and a majority of the employees are Indian.

- (2) Joint Ventures. No joint ventures will be certified. However, an Indian/non-Indian joint venture that otherwise satisfies the requirements of these criteria shall be given preference over wholly non- Indian business when no certified Indian business is available.

(c) Integrity of Structure. There must be good reason to believe that the firm was not established solely or primarily to take advantage of this Title. In evaluating an applicant under this criterion, the Director will consider the factors set out below. The Director shall exercise broad discretion in applying these criteria in order to preserve the integrity of this Title and, in questionable cases, shall deny certification.

- (1) History of the firm. Whether the history of the firm provides reason to believe it was established primarily to take advantage of this Title, and in particular whether the firm, or key factors in the firm originally were associated with a non-Indian business that gained little business value in terms of capital, expertise, equipment, etc., by adding ownership or by merging with a Certified Indian business.
- (2) Employees:
 - (A) Whether key non-Indian employees of the applicant are former employees of a non- Indian business with which the certified Indian business is or has been affiliated, through a joint venture or other arrangement, such that there is reason to believe the non-Indian business is controlling the applicant.
 - (B) Whether Indians are employed in all or most of the positions for which qualified Indians are available. A high percentage of non-Indian employees in such positions will provide reason to believe the firm was established primarily to benefit non-Indians.
 - (C) Relative Experience and Resources

Whether the experience, expertise, resources, etc., of the non-Indian partner(s) that there is little sound business reason for the non-Indian to accept a junior role in the firm or venture other than to be able to take advantage of this Title.

§9-4-2 Certification Procedures (4/8/08)

(a) Application for Certification. A firm seeking certification as a certified Indian business shall submit a completed application to the TERO Office on a form provided by the Office. Office staff shall be available to assist a firm in filling out the application.

(b) Director Assessment and Recommendation. Utilizing the criteria set forth in '9-4-1, the Director shall provide a written analysis and recommendation to the Tribal Employment Rights Commission (TERC). The Director shall provide the analysis and recommendation within 21 days of receiving a complete application and shall have discretion to request additional information from the applicant. The Director's analysis and recommendation shall be made available to the applicant, and TERC, but shall otherwise be kept confidential.

(c) Commission Disposition. The Commission shall review the Director's analysis and recommendation and allow the applicant to submit additional information or explanation with respect to the governing criteria for certification. The Commission may grant or deny the certification or request further information prior to making a disposition.

(d) Commission Re-Hearing of Denial. Any application for certification that is denied by the TERC may be re-heard by TERC at the applicant's request. Upon such request in writing, the TERC shall direct the TERO Director and Applicant to submit any new information and shall conduct a re-hearing.

(e) Judicial Review. The Commission's decision under subsection (d) shall be considered final agency action, and subject to review by the Tribal Court by an aggrieved person pursuant to Chapter 2-5.

§9-4-3 Certification Grades

(a) Probationary Certification. An applicant granted certification shall be issued a one year probationary certificate. During that period the Director shall monitor the firm's activities to ensure that the firm is operating in the manner described in its application. During the probationary period, the firm shall provide the Director information and documents upon request.

(b) Final Certification. At the end of the probationary period the Director shall either:

- (1) Grant full certification
- (2) Continue the probationary period for up to six (6) months;
- (3) Deny certification

§9-4-4 Withdrawal of Certification

(a) Director Decision. The Director may withdraw or suspend the certification of any firm if, upon investigation, the Director has probable cause to believe that the criteria set forth in section §9-1-26 no longer are being met by a firm. The Director shall provide the firm with a written notification of any such withdraw, setting forth the facts and reasons for the withdrawal.

(b) Commission Review. Any firm subject to a withdrawal of certification by the Director may seek review of the Director's decision by the Commission. The Commission shall review the Director's decision and allow the firm to submit additional information or explanation with respect to the governing criteria for certification. The Commission may affirm the decision of the Director, reverse the Director's decision, or vacate the Director's decision and order further investigation, or issue other orders as it may deem appropriate, including suspension of the certificate for up to one year, putting the firm on probation, or ordering that corrective action be taken within a fixed period.

(c) Judicial Review. The Commission's decision under subsection (b) shall be considered final agency action, and subject to review by the Tribal Court by an aggrieved person pursuant to Chapter 2-5.

(d) Consequences of Certification Withdrawal. A firm that has had its certification withdrawn may not reapply for a period of one year.

§9-4-5 Annual and Other Reports

Each certified Indian business shall report to the Office in writing any changes in its ownership or control status within 60 days after such changes have occurred. Each certified Indian business, on the anniversary of its receipt of permanent certification, shall update the information provided to the Office. Failure to provide such information shall constitute ground for withdrawal of certification.

CHAPTER 9-5
TRIBAL OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH
ADMINISTRATION (TOSHA)
(Chapter adopted by NPTEC 4/8/14)

§9-5-1 Purpose and Definitions

(a) The purpose of Chapter 9-5 is to assure as far as possible safe and healthful working conditions for every working person on the Nez Perce Reservation, to preserve human resources and reduce lost production, wage loss, medical expenses and human suffering that is created by occupational injury and disease. To accomplish this purpose the TOSHA was enacted to:

- (1) encourage employers and employees to reduce the number of occupational safety and health hazards;
- (2) authorize the establishment of occupational and safety standards for all employments;
- (3) provide a program under the TOSHA Compliance and Safety Inspection Office to enforce all laws, regulations and standards adopted for the protection of life, safety and health of employees, and in doing so provide for inspections and enforcement actions upon places of employment that the TOSHA Office reasonably believes to be unsafe; and
- (4) establish appropriate reporting procedures, and
- (5) provide for training and education of employers, contractors and employees to assist in preventing occupational injury and disease.

Given the importance of worker safety in the work place, it is the purpose of this part to provide a means for the adequate administration of working conditions, safety and health matters, complaints, investigations, enforcement, settlement reconciliation and appeals.

(b) As used in this part:

- (1) "Owner" means every person having ownership, control or custody of any place of employment or of the construction, repair or maintenance of any place of employment;
- (2) "Place of employment" includes every place, whether fixed or movable or moving, whether indoors or out or underground, and the premises and structures appurtenant thereto, where either temporarily or permanently an employee works or is intended to work; and every place where there is carried on any process, operation or activity related, either directly or indirectly, to an employer's industry, trade, business or occupation, including labor site, wherever located, provided by an employer for employees or by another person engaged in providing living quarters or shelters for employees;
- (3) "Employer" is defined at ' 9-1-5(l).

§9-5-2 Scope

The Nez Perce Tribe has the authority to apply this Part to every contractor and employer (hereinafter collectively referred to as "employer") within its jurisdiction. The TERO office shall apply this Chapter to construction and forestry-related contractors, and, with the permission of NPTEC, TERO may apply this Chapter to other employers and contractors within the jurisdiction of the Nez Perce Tribe. This Part shall not apply to any of the Nez Perce Tribal entities, with the exception of the Nez Perce Construction Management Group and any Tribal or Tribal Enterprise Executive Director when the Executive Director is responsible for the management of a construction or remodeling project costing more than fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000.00).

§9-5-3 Employers to Provide Safe Workplace

(a) Every employer shall furnish employment and a place of employment which are safe and healthful for employees therein, and shall furnish and use such devices and safeguards, and shall adopt and use such practices, means, methods, operations and processes as are reasonably necessary to render such employment and place of employment safe and healthful, and shall do every other thing reasonably necessary to protect the life, safety and health of such employees.

(b) No employer or owner shall construct or cause to be constructed or maintained any place of employment that is unsafe or detrimental to health.

(c) No person shall remove, displace, damage, destroy or carry off any safety device or safeguard furnished, except for repair or replacement, and provide for use in any employment of place of employment, or interfere in any way with the use thereof by any other person, or interfere with the use of any method or process adopted for the protection of any employee in such employment or place of employment.

§9-5-4 Duty to Comply

Every employer, owner, employee and other person conducting work within the jurisdiction of the Nez Perce Tribe Reservation and subject to this Chapter shall obey and comply with every requirement of every order, decision, direction, standard, rule or regulation made or prescribed by the TOSHA Office relating to or affecting safety and health in employment or place of employment, and shall do everything necessary or proper in order to secure compliance with and observance of such order, decision, direction, standard, rule or regulation.

§9-5-5 Jurisdiction of TOSHA Office

(a) The TOSHA Safety Inspection Officer is vested with full power and jurisdiction over, and shall have such supervision of, every employment and place of employment on the Nez Perce Tribe Reservation as provided in this Chapter and as may be necessary to enforce and administer all laws, regulations, rules, standards and order requiring such employment and place of employment to be safe and healthful. The TOSHA shall not apply to those employees and employers exempted in the Nez Perce Tribe Law & Order Code.

(b) The TERO Director, as supervisor of the TOSHA Safety Inspection Officer, may assist and assume the duties of the TOSHA Officer in the event that the position is vacant, the

Officer is absent, or a situation exists that requires assistance from the TERO Director.

§9-5-6 Federal Standards as Guidance

(a) The TOSHA Officer may adopt by reference and use certain federal standards as guidance to assist it in fulfilling the duties and responsibilities and implementing the intent of this Part to protect safety and health in employment.

(b) The following federal standards are adopted by reference for use and guidance by the TOSHA Office as minimum requirements, provided however, that nothing in this Part shall be construed as providing any jurisdiction over these matters by the United States Department of Labor, and the standards are as follows:

- (1) 29 C.F.R. Part 1910;
- (2) 29 C.F.R. Part 1926 Construction Industry;
- (3) 29 C.F.R. Part 1928 Agricultural;
- (4) Federal Safety Plan

§9-5-7 Safety Plans

(a) All employers subject to this Chapter engaged in construction activities shall have a safety plan in place before construction activities begin, are responsible for assuring that its employees comply with its provisions. Supervisors and employees must be aware of their responsibilities under the applicable safety plans. This may be accomplished by distributing the safety plan to supervisors and employees and/or holding safety meetings that address the responsibilities of each supervisor and employee.

(b) The TOSHA Officer shall notify all employers actively engaged in construction activities that they are required to develop Safety Plans for each construction site consistent with the Tribal safety standards.

(c) Safety Plans must be submitted to the TOSHA Officer prior to commencement of construction activities and no later than ten (10) business days of issuance of a work permit. A copy of the Safety Plan will be maintained by the TOSHA Officer.

§9-5-8 Citation and Order to Correct Unsafe Conditions

(a) Under the Nez Perce Tribal Law & Order Code the TOSHA Officer is responsible for ensuring compliance with applicable Tribal and federal laws, codes and regulations and protect the safety of the workplace, and exercise authority necessary to perform the duties assigned in the Nez Perce Tribal Law & Order Code. The Officer shall investigate and issue necessary directives and orders to enforce the Nez Perce Tribal Law & Order Code.

(b) In addition to the complaints and enforcement alternatives in the Nez Perce Tribal Law & Order Code, whenever the TOSHA Officer has reason to believe, after an inspection or investigation, that any employer or place of employment is unsafe or detrimental to health or that the practices, means, methods, operations or processes employed or used in connection therewith are unsafe or detrimental to health, or do not afford adequate protection to life, safety and health of employee, the TOSHA Officer shall issue such citation and order as may be necessary to

render such employment or place of employment safe and protect the life, safety and health of employees therein. The TOSHA Officer may direct that such additions, repairs, improvements or changes be made, and such devices and safeguards be furnished, provided and used, as are reasonably required to render such employment or place of employment safe and healthful, in the manner and within the time specified in the order.

§9-5-9 Rulemaking and Enforcement Authority

The TOSHA Officer may, by general or special orders, or by regulations, rules or otherwise:

(a) Declare and prescribe what devices, safeguards, or other means of protection and what methods, processes, or work practices will be adapted to render every employment and place of employment safe and healthful.

(b) Fix reasonable standards and prescribe and enforce reasonable orders for the adoption, installation, use and maintenance of devices, safeguards and other means of protection, and other methods, processes and work practices, including, but not limited to, work practices qualifications for equipment, materials and activities requiring special competence, to be as nearly uniform as possible, as may be necessary to carry out all laws and regulations relative to the protection of the life, safety and health of employees.

(c) Fix and order reasonable standards for the construction, repair and maintenance of places of employment and equipment that will render them safe and healthful.

(d) Require the performance of any other act that the protection of the life, safety and health of employees in employments and places of employment may demand.

§9-5-10 Notice of Violation to Employer, Complaints to TOSHA Officer, Protection of Complaining Employee

(a) Every employee of an employer subject to this Chapter should notify the employer of any violation of law, regulation or standard relating to safety and health in the place of employment when the violation comes to the attention of the employee.

(b) However, any employee of an employer subject to this Chapter may notice or file a complaint with the TOSHA Office of any violation of law, regulation or standard relating to safety and health in the place of employment, whether or not the employee also notifies the employer.

(c) Upon receiving any employee complaint in writing, the TOSHA Officer shall make inquiries, inspection and investigations that the Officer considers reasonable and appropriate. When an employee has complained in writing of an alleged violation and no resulting citation is issued to the employer by the TOSHA Officer, the Officer shall furnish to the employee a statement of reasons for the decision.

(d) The TOSHA Officer shall provide a copy of the notice or complaint to the employer no later than the time of inspection, provided that the TOSHA Officer shall keep confidential the identity of any employee who requests protection in writing. When a request has been made neither the written complaint from the employee or any memorandum or documents containing the identity of a complainant may be disclosed. The TOSHA Officer shall establish procedures for keeping confidential the identity of the complaining employee.

(e) It is an unlawful employment practice for any person to bar or discharge from employment or otherwise discriminate against any employee or prospective employee because the employee or prospective employee has:

- (1) Opposed any practice forbidden by law, regulations or standards; or
- (2) Made any complaint or instituted any proceeding under the Nez Perce Tribal Law & Order Code, its regulations and standards or any law providing for the safety and health of employees, or has testified or is about to testify in any such proceeding.

§9-5-11 Inspection of Places of Employment; Denial of Access, Warrants

(a) In order to carry out the purposes of the Worker Protection Ordinance, its regulations and standards or other laws enacted for the protection of health and safety of employees, the TOSHA Officer, upon appropriate credentials to the owner, employer or agent in charge, is authorized:

- (1) To enter without delay and at reasonable times any place of employment subject to the provisions of this Chapter; and
- (2) To inspect and investigate during regular working hours and at other reasonable times, and within reasonable limits and in a reasonable manner, any such place or employment and all related conditions, structures, machines, devices, equipment and materials therein, and to question privately the owner, employer, agents or employees.

(b) No person shall give an owner, employer, agent or employee advance notice of any inspection to be conducted under the Nez Perce Tribal Law & Order Code of any place of employment without authority from the TOSHA Officer.

(c) Except in the case of any emergency, or of a place of employment subject to the provisions of this Chapter and open to the public, if the TOSHA Officer is denied access to any place of employment for the purpose of an inspection or investigation, such inspection or investigation shall not be conducted without an inspection warrant or without such other authority as a court may grant in an appropriate civil proceeding.

(d) A representative of the employer and a representative authorized by the employee of the employer shall be given an opportunity to accompany the TOSHA Director during the inspection of any place of employment for the purpose of aiding such inspection. When there is no employee representative, the TOSHA Officer may consult with a reasonable number of employees concerning matters of safety and health in the work place.

§9-5-12 Citation for Safety or Health Standard Violation; Effect of Failure to Correct

(a) If the TOSHA Officer, TERO Director or authorized representative has reason to believe, after inspection or investigation of a place of employment, that an employer subject to the provisions of this Chapter has violated any Tribal or federal occupational safety or health law, regulation, standard or order, the Officer or TERO Director shall with reasonable promptness issue to such employer a citation, and notice of proposed civil penalty, if any, to be assessed under the this Chapter, and fix a reasonable time for correction of the alleged violation.

(b) Each citation and notice required under subsection (a) of this section shall be in writing, shall be mailed to or served upon the employer or registered agent of the employer, and shall contain:

- (1) The date and place of the alleged violations;
- (2) A plain statement of the facts upon which the citation is based;
- (3) A reference to the law, regulation, rule, standard or order relied upon;
- (4) The amount, if any, of the proposed civil penalty;
- (5) The time, if any, fixed for the correction of the alleged violation;
- (6) Notice of the employer's right to contest the citation, the proposed civil penalty and the period of time fixed for correction of the alleged violation;
- (7) Notice of any affected employer's right to contest the period of time for correction of the alleged violation; and
- (8) Notice of any affected employee's right to contest the period of time fixed for correction of the alleged violation.

(c) If the TOSHA Officer has reason to believe that an employer subject to the provisions of this Chapter has failed to correct a violation within the period of time fixed for correction, or within the time fixed in a subsequent order granting an extension of time to correct the violation, the Officer shall consider such failure as a separate and continuing violation and shall issue a citation and notice of proposed civil penalty, if any, to be assessed.

(d) Each citation and notice, or copies thereof, issued under the Nez Perce Tribal Law & Order Code shall be posted by the employer, immediately upon receipt in a conspicuous manner in a sufficient number of locations in the place or places of employment to reasonably inform employees of such citation and notice.

(e) No citation or notice of proposed civil penalty may be issued under this section after the expiration of 180 days following start of the inspection or investigation, but this shall not prevent the issuance, at any time, of an order to correct that violation or the issuance of a citation for a subsequent violation.

§9-5-13 Conciliation; Contesting Violations; Hearing

(a) Upon issuance of a citation, civil penalty or correction order, the employer and TOSHA Officer may attempt to achieve voluntary compliance and remedy the violation by settlement conference or conciliation. Mitigation may include, but is not limited to:

- (1) agreement to change its procedures;
- (2) where possible, reversing the action that is the subject of the complaint;
- (3) recommending disciplinary action against employees responsible for the causing the violation; or

- (4) correct safety or health hazard or violation.

Conciliation conferences shall be considered confidential, and the contents of these discussions shall not be used as evidence in any hearing unless the parties agree. If settlement is reached, the agreement shall be reduced to writing and signed by the parties. Any conciliation agreement may be made public if the parties agree.

(b) If the employer and TOSHA Officer cannot mitigate the violation, the TOSHA Officer shall issue a formal noncompliance order, which shall advise the employer or noncompliant entity of all rights to appeal the order. An employer may contest a citation, a proposed assessment of civil penalty and the period of time fixed for correction of a violation, or any of these, by filing with the TOSHA Office, within twenty (20) days after receipt of the noncompliance order, a written request for a hearing before the TERO Commission. Such a request need not be in any particular form, but shall specify the alleged violation that is contested and the grounds upon which the employer considers the citation or proposed penalty or correction period unjust or unlawful.

(c) An affected employee may contest the time fixed for correction of a violation by filing with the TOSHA Office, within twenty (20) days after the receipt by the employer of the citation, notice or offer which fixes such time for correction, a written request for a hearing before the TERO Commission. Such a request need not be in any particular form, but shall specify the violation in question and the grounds upon which the employee considers the correction period to be unreasonable.

(d) The hearing before the TERO Commission shall be set within ten (10) business days from the date of receipt of the request of a hearing and not later than thirty (30) calendar days after the date for compliance set forth in the citation notice, unless an expedited hearing is deemed necessary by the TERO Commission to avoid irreparable harm.

(e) If a request for hearing is not filed, the citation, penalty assessed and time fixed for correction of the violation shall be a final order of the TOSHA Office and shall not be subject to review by any agency or court, and such order shall be immediately enforceable.

(f) Where an employer contests, in good faith and not solely for delay or avoidance of penalties, the period of time fixed for correction of a non-serious violation, such period of time shall not run between the date the request for the hearing is filed and the date the order of the TOSHA office becomes final by operation of law or on appeal.

(g) Service. Service of any documents under this part shall be sufficient if accomplished by personal delivery or electronic mail with a return receipt to any Tribal entity or the complainant, and by regular mail to any non-Tribal entity or individuals.

TITLE 10
PROBATE ORDINANCE

CHAPTER 10-1

GENERAL PROVISIONS	1
§10-1-1 Legislative Findings	1
§10-1-2 Declaration of Policy	1
§10-1-3 Effective Date	1
§10-1-4 Severability	1
§10-1-5 Reference to Foreign Law	1
§10-1-6 Duties of Land Services Department.....	2
§10-1-7 Definitions and Interpretive Rules.....	2
§10-1-8 Persons and Property Subject to Title - Domicile Presumed	5
§10-1-9 Jurisdiction of Tribal Court	5
§10-1-10 Application to Probate of Trust and Restricted Property by the United States Department of the Interior.....	5
§10-1-11 Custom and Tradition - Distribution of Indian Finery and Indian Artifacts	6
§10-1-12 Restrictions on Testation and Inheritance of Trust or Restricted Property	6

CHAPTER 10-2

INTESTATE SUCCESSION	6
§10-2-1 Succession Rules	6
§10-2-2 Inheritance by Child	7
§10-2-3 Inheritance by Adopted Child	7
§10-2-4 Escheat for Want of Heirs	8

CHAPTER 10-3

WILLS	8
§10-3-1 Who May Make a Will	8
§10-3-2 Requirements of Wills.....	8
§10-3-3 Revocation of Will	8
§10-3-4 Subsequent Divorce of Testator	9
§10-3-5 Revival.....	9
§10-3-6 Death of Related Devisee or Legatee Before Testator	9
§10-3-7 Lapsed Bequest or Devise	9
§10-3-8 Estate for Life - Remainders.....	9
§10-3-9 Will to Operate On After Acquired Property	9
§10-3-10 Contribution Among Devisees and Legatees	9
§10-3-11 Intent of Testator Controlling	10
§10-3-12 Omitted Child Born or Adopted After Execution of Will.....	10
§10-3-13 Omitted Spouse Married After Execution of Will	10
§10-3-14 Omission of Spouse or Child Living at Execution of a Will.....	11

§10-3-15	Duty of Custodian of Will	11
----------	---------------------------------	----

CHAPTER 10-4

PROBATE PROCEEDINGS	11
§10-4-1 Initiation of Probate Proceedings	11
§10-4-2 Qualifications of Personal Representative; Priority	12
§10-4-3 Parties Disqualified - Result of Disqualification After Appointment.....	13
§10-4-4 Powers and Duties of Personal Representative	13
§10-4-5 Hearing; Order Initiating Probate; Appointment of Personal Representative and Letters of Administration	14
§10-4-6 Form of Letters of Administration	15
§10-4-7 Oath of Personal Representative	15
§10-4-8 Notice of Appointment as Personal Representative, Pendency of Probate - Proof by Affidavit	15
§10-4-9 Cancellation of Letters of Administration	15
§10-4-10 Successor Personal Representative.....	15
§10-4-11 Inventory and Appraisement - Filing - Copy Distribution	15
§10-4-12 Summary Probate of Exempt Estates	16
§10-4-13 Interim Reports of Personal Representative	17
§10-4-14 Final Report of the Personal Representative - Petition for Decree of Distribution.....	17
§10-4-15 Time and Place of Hearing on Final Report and Petition for Distribution - Notice.....	18
§10-4-16 Hearing on Final Report and Petition for Distribution - Decree of Distribution	18
§10-4-17 Distributions to Minors	19
§10-4-18 Letters After Final Settlement	19
§10-4-19 Receipts for Expenses from Personal Representative	19

CHAPTER 10-5

CLAIMS AGAINST ESTATE.....	20
§10-5-1 Notice to Creditors	20
§10-5-2 Form of Notice	20
§10-5-3 Claims Barred.....	20
§10-5-4 Claims - Form - Manner of Presentation	21
§10-5-5 Allowance or Rejection of Claims	21
§10-5-6 Allowance of Claims - Notice	21
§10-5-7 Rejection of Claims - Notice - Remedy	22
§10-5-8 Judgment Against Decedent - Execution Barred Upon Decedent's Death - Presentation	22
§10-5-9 Secured Claim - Creditor's Right	22
§10-5-10 Order of Payment of Debts.....	22

CHAPTER 10-6

WILL CONTESTS	23
---------------------	----

§10-6-1	Contest of Probate or Rejection - Limitation of Action - Issues	23
§10-6-2	Notice of Contest	23
§10-6-3	Burden of Proof	23
§10-6-4	Orders Following Hearing on Contest	23
§10-6-5	Costs	23

CHAPTER 10-7

	FAMILY SUPPORT PENDING PROBATE	24
§10-7-1	Support of Surviving Spouse and Children Pending Probate	24
§10-7-2	Award Discretionary	24
§10-7-3	Priority of Award	24
§10-7-4	Immunity of Award from Debts and Claims of Creditors	25
§10-7-5	Exhaustion of Estate - Closure of Estate - Discharge of Personal Representative	25

CHAPTER 10-8

	UNIFORM SIMULTANEOUS DEATH ACT	25
§10-8-1	Devolution of Property in Case of Simultaneous Death of Owners	25
§10-8-2	Procedure when Beneficiaries Die Simultaneously	25
§10-8-3	Joint Tenants - Simultaneous Death	25
§10-8-4	Distribution of Insurance Policy when Insured and Beneficiary Die Simultaneously	25
§10-8-5	Scope of Chapter Limited	26
§10-8-6	Construction of Chapter	26
§10-8-7	Abatement Generally	26

CHAPTER 10-9

	INHERITANCE RIGHTS OF SLAYER	26
§10-9-1	Slayer Defined	26
§10-9-2	Slayer Not to Benefit from Death	26
§10-9-3	Insurance Proceeds	26
§10-9-4	Payment by Insurance Company, Bank, etc. No Additional Liability	27
§10-9-5	Rights of Persons Without Notice Dealing with Slayer	27
§10-9-6	Record of Conviction as Evidence Against Claimant of Property	27
§10-9-7	Chapter to be Construed Broadly	27

TITLE 10
PROBATE ORDINANCE
(effective 5/29/07)

CHAPTER 10-1 GENERAL PROVISIONS

§10-1-1 Legislative Findings

The Nez Perce Tribal Executive Committee (NPTEC), the governing body of the Nez Perce Tribe hereby finds that the loss of lands from Indian ownership, and the increase in fractionated ownership of many lands held by tribal members threatens the long term viability of the Nez Perce Reservation as a homeland for the exclusive use of the Tribe and its members; the NPTEC further finds that authorizing and directing the Nez Perce Tribal Court to hear and determine probate proceedings will simplify the probate process for surviving family members, will encourage tribal members to plan for the transfer of their property upon their deaths, and further strengthen the Tribe's powers of self-governance.

§10-1-2 Declaration of Policy

The Nez Perce Tribal Executive Committee (NPTEC) hereby declares that the policy of the Nez Perce Tribe is to prevent further deterioration of the land base of the Tribe, to prevent as far as possible the further fractionation of ownership of tribal members' property, to encourage tribal members to plan for the transfer of their property upon their deaths by making wills, and to strengthen the Tribe's self-governance by providing a means for probating estates in Nez Perce Tribal Court.

The enactment of the Nez Perce Tribal Probate Code preempts the present usage of the Idaho Uniform Probate Code except as hereinafter specifically provided to the contrary and places jurisdiction of any and all probate matters concerning any person who is a member of, or eligible for enrollment in a federally recognized Indian tribe, or who does not otherwise meet the definition of AIndian@ in the Indian Land Consolidation Act, as amended, and any non-Indians who may elect coverage with the Nez Perce Tribal Court.

§10-1-3 Effective Date

This title shall take effect thirty days after the date of its enactment by NPTEC Resolution subject to applicable federal law. This title shall not affect the validity or terms of wills executed before the effective date, except that the restrictions on transfer of trust and restricted property in ' 10-1-12 shall apply to all persons and property subject to this Title on its effective date.

§10-1-4 Severability

If any section, clause, or provision of this code, or its application to any person or circumstance, is declared invalid for any reason by a court of competent jurisdiction, the remaining provisions of the code or application to any other person or circumstance shall still be valid and in effect.

§10-1-5 Reference to Foreign Law

The tribal court is encouraged to refer to foreign law, including laws of other tribes and states, federal law, common law and uniform or model laws, for assistance in resolving issues of

probate and inheritance law on which this Title is silent.

§10-1-6 Duties of Land Services Department

Land Services Department will perform former federal functions pursuant to an annual compact agreement with the U.S. Department of the Interior and any other duties assigned by the Nez Perce Tribal Executive Committee which are related to management and probate of real and personal property located on the Nez Perce Reservation or owned by an enrolled Nez Perce tribal member.

§10-1-7 Definitions and Interpretive Rules

For the purposes of this Title, words used in the present tense include the future, the singular number include the plural, the masculine form includes the feminine; the word "shall" is mandatory and not permissive; and the term "this Title" shall be deemed to include all amendments hereafter made to this Title. Unless specifically defined below, words or phrases used in this Title shall be interpreted so as to give them the meaning they have in common usage and to give the Title it's most reasonable application.

When used in this Title, unless otherwise required from the context:

(a) "Codicil" shall mean a will that modifies or partially revokes an existing earlier will. A codicil need not refer to or be attached to the earlier will.

(b) "Community property" shall mean all property acquired during a marriage by either husband or wife, including the rents and profits of the separate property of the husband and wife, unless, by the instrument by which any such property is acquired by the spouse, it is provided that the rents and profits thereof shall be applied to his/her sole and separate use. Real property conveyed by one (1) spouse to the other shall be presumed to be the sole and separate estate of the grantee.

(c) ACustom and Tradition@ shall mean:

(1) ACustom@ means a range of practice that by common adoption and long, unvarying habit by the Nez Perce people, has come to have the force of law.

(2) ATradition@ means past Nez Perce customs and usages that influence or govern present acts or practices.

(d) "Decedent" shall mean a deceased person.

(e) ADescendant@ of an individual means all of the individual's descendants of all generations, with relationship of parent and child at each generation, being determined by the definition of child and parent contained in this section.

(f) "Degree of kinship" shall mean the degree of kinship as computed according to the rules of the civil law; that is, by counting upward from the intestate to the nearest common ancestor and then downward to the relative, the degree of kinship being the sum of these two counts.

(g) ADevise@ means a testamentary disposition of real or personal property or means to dispose of real or personal property by will.

(h) ADistribution@ means the judicially-determined apportionment and division after the payments of debt and charges of the assets of an estate, among those legally entitled to share.

(i) AEligible to be enrolled@ means a person who in fact meets the criteria for enrollment in the Nez Perce Tribe, under Tribal law, whether or not such person is an enrolled member.

(j) "Estate" shall mean all of the assets and liabilities of a deceased person.

(k) AExempt property@ means a decedent=s holdings and possessions that, by law, a creditor cannot attach to satisfy a debt.

(l) "Heirs" shall mean those persons, including the surviving spouse, who are entitled under the rules of intestate succession to the real and personal property of a decedent on the decedent's death intestate.

(m) AIndian Finery and Indian Artifacts@ shall mean:

(1) Indian Finery shall mean items of personal adornment, made in the Indian tradition, by human craft.

(2) Indian Artifacts shall mean an object, irrespective of age, made by human craft and in the Indian tradition.

(n) "Intestate" shall mean that a person has died without making a valid will as to some or all of his assets. Such property will pass to other persons under the intestate succession rules of this Title.

(o) AInventory and Appraisalment@ shall mean a detailed list of assets and their just and true value, typically provided by an executor or administrator of a decedent=s estate and submitted to the Probate Court.

(p) "Issue" shall mean all the lineal descendants of the ancestor including all lawfully adopted children. Children who have been cared for or considered adopted by custom shall not be considered issue of the ancestor unless lawfully adopted. Posthumous children are considered as living at the death of their parent.

(q) AMarriage@ means the civil status, condition or relations of a man and woman considered united in law as husband and wife. (See Chapter 3-4, '4-5-1 (o) of NPTC)

(r) "Net community estate" shall mean the real and personal property of a decedent the community exclusive of exempt property, the family allowance and enforceable claims against, and debts of, the decedent or the estate.

(s) ANet separate estate@ shall mean the real and personal property of a decedent exclusive of exempt property, the family allowance and enforceable claims against, and debts of, the decedent or the estate.

(t) "Nonprobate asset" shall mean those rights and interests of a person having beneficial ownership of an asset that pass on the person's death under a written instrument or arrangement other than the person's will. "Nonprobate asset" includes, but is not limited to, a right or interest passing under a joint tenancy with right of survivorship, joint bank account with right of survivorship, payable on death or trust bank account, transfer on death security or security account, deed or conveyance if possession has been postponed until the death of the person, trust of which the person is grantor and that becomes effective or irrevocable only upon the person's death, community property agreement, individual retirement account or bond, or similar document.

(u) "Parent" shall mean the biological or lawful adoptive mother or father of a person. It does not include any person whose parent-child relationship has been terminated by a court of competent jurisdiction.

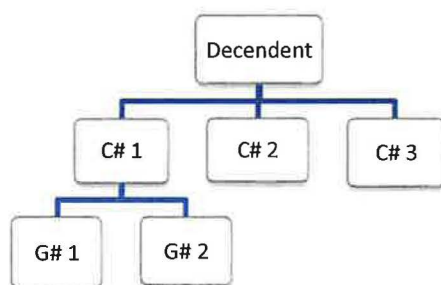
(v) "Personal property" shall mean any property that is not included in the definition of real estate excluding Indian finery and Indian artifacts.

(w) "Personal representative" shall mean that person appointed by the court to carry out the powers and duties conferred by this Title on behalf of the estate.

(x) "Public Administrator" shall mean the employee of the Nez Perce Tribe appointed by the Nez Perce Tribal Executive Committee as personal representative to administer estates where appointment of another personal representative is not sought, or where no other suitable person is willing and available to serve.

(y) "Real estate" shall mean all interests and estates in land, including leasehold interests and improvements to land such as houses or other buildings which have been lawfully affixed to the land. A mobile or modular home which is lawfully located on individual trust property and subject to a security interest, mortgage, promissory note or other financing agreement or which is located on tribal fee or trust property shall be considered personal property for purposes of this title. All other mobile and modular homes shall be considered real estate for purposes of this title.

(z) "Representation" shall mean a method of determining distribution in which the takers are in unequal degrees of kinship with respect to the deceased as follows:



After determining who, of those entitled to share in the estate, are in the nearest degree of kinship, the estate is divided into equal shares, the number of shares being the sum of the number of persons who survive the deceased- who are in the nearest degree of kinship and the number of persons in the same degree of kinship who died before the deceased-but who left issue surviving the deceased (See chart for AC@ = children); each share of a deceased person in the nearest

degree shall be divided among those of the deceased's issue who survive the deceased and have no ancestor then living who is in the line of relationship between them and the deceased, those more remote in degree (See chart for AG@ = grandchildren) taking together the one share which their ancestor would have taken had he or she survived the deceased.

If C#1 died prior to the ADeceased@ the children of C#1 would share equally in the one share the decedent left to their parent. So, the grandchildren each take one-half of C#1's one-third share.

(aa) "Separate property" shall mean all property of either the husband or the wife owned by him/her before marriage, and that acquired afterward either by gift, devise, bequest or descent, or that which either spouse acquires with proceeds of his/her separate property, by way of moneys or other property.

(bb) "Spouse" shall mean a party to a marriage recognized by any jurisdiction, including the Nez Perce Tribe. It shall not include a party to a common law marriage unless the marriage is recognized by the jurisdiction in which the arrangement was entered.

(cc) ATestator@ means a person who has made a will or dies leaving a will.

(dd) "Trust or restricted property" shall mean any property, title to which is held in trust or restricted fee status by the United States for the benefit of a member of a federally recognized Indian tribe or a tribe.

(ee) "Will" shall mean an instrument validly executed as required by this Title that disposes of an individual's estate at death.

§10-1-8 Persons and Property Subject to Title - Domicile Presumed

This Title applies to all enrolled members of a federally recognized Indian tribe and all persons eligible for enrollment in a federally recognized Indian tribe, or who otherwise meet the definition of "Indian" under the American Indian Probate Reform Act of 2004 with regard to all real and personal property of such persons to the extent they are domiciled on the Nez Perce Reservation. For purposes of this title, an enrolled member of the Nez Perce Tribe shall be presumed to be domiciled within the Reservation, regardless of residence elsewhere, in the absence of proof of domicile in another location.

§10-1-9 Jurisdiction of Tribal Court

The Nez Perce Tribe Tribal Court shall have all authority necessary to take evidence on and determine the validity of any will or other document, the qualifications of any person to be a personal representative, the family relationships of the decedent, or any other matter necessary and relevant to determining the proper distribution of a decedent's estate under this Title. The court shall have the broadest possible authority to execute its duties and responsibilities under this Title. It shall have authority to probate all estate interests subject to this Title which do not come within the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States.

§10-1-10 Application to Probate of Trust and Restricted Property by the United States Department of the Interior

United States Department of the Interior Administrative Law Judges or others hearing

probates of trust and restricted property subject to this Title shall apply the provisions of this Title to the maximum extent permitted by law.

§10-1-11 Custom and Tradition - Distribution of Indian Finery and Indian Artifacts

(a) Notwithstanding the provisions of this Title relating to descent and distribution, Indian artifacts and Indian finery belonging to the decedent shall be distributed in accordance with the customs and traditions of the Nez Perce Tribe. To the extent that the family disagrees as to what that custom and tradition is, the tribal court will make a determination based on hearing of evidence in accordance with the Nez Perce Rules of Evidence, Chapter 2-8 of the Nez Perce Tribal Code.

(b) Distribution under this section shall be in accordance with the directions left by the decedent, if any, or if the decedent leaves no directions, personal and other family items will be distributed according to the customs and traditions of the family or the Nez Perce Tribe. To the extent that the family disagrees as to what that custom and tradition is, the tribal court will make a determination based on hearing of evidence in accordance with the Nez Perce Rules of Evidence, Chapter 2-8 of the Nez Perce Tribal Code.

§10-1-12 Restrictions on Testation and Inheritance of Trust or Restricted Property

(a) Trust or Restricted Property Limitations.

After the effective date of this Title, only persons enrolled or eligible for enrollment in a federally recognized Indian tribe or who otherwise meet the definition of "Indian" or "eligible heir" in the Indian Land Consolidation Act, as amended, shall take by intestate succession or by will any interest in the restricted or trust property of a deceased member of the Nez Perce Tribe, or which consists of any interest in the rents, issues, or profits from an allotment or assignment of trust or restricted property within the Nez Perce Reservation, except that a surviving spouse or issue who is not a member of, or eligible for enrollment in a federally recognized Indian tribe, or who does not otherwise meet the definition of "Indian" in the Indian Land Consolidation Act, as amended, may receive by inheritance or devise the use for life of the restricted or trust lands of the deceased. Any testamentary gift or devise purporting to transfer an interest in the decedent's trust or restricted property to a person who is not a member of, or eligible for enrollment in a federally-recognized Indian tribe, or who does not otherwise meet the definition of "Indian" in the Indian Land Consolidation Act, as amended, may receive by inheritance or devise the use for life of the restricted or trust lands of the deceased.

(b) Prohibited Transfers Shall Fail

Any testamentary bequest or devise purporting to transfer an interest in the decedent's trust or restricted property to a person who is not a member of, or eligible for enrollment in a federally-recognized Indian tribe, or who does not otherwise meet the definition of "Indian" in the Indian Land Consolidation Act, as amended, shall fail, except that a gift or devise of such property to such a person who is a surviving spouse or issue of the decedent shall be interpreted as a gift or devise of a life estate without regard to waste in such property. Any failed bequest shall be treated as part of the decedent's residue of the estate.

CHAPTER 10-2 INTESTATE SUCCESSION

§10-2-1 Succession Rules

The net estate of a person dying intestate shall descend subject to the restrictions of ' 10-1-12 of this Title and shall be distributed as follows:

(a) The surviving spouse shall receive the following share:

- (1) all of the decedent's share of the net community estate; and
- (2) one-half (1/2) of the net separate estate if the intestate is survived by issue; or three quarters (3/4) of the net separate estate if there is no surviving issue, but the intestate is survived by one or more of his parents, or by one or more of the issue of one or more of his parents; or all of the net separate estate, if there is no surviving issue nor parent nor issue of the parent.

(b) The share of the net estate not distributed to the surviving spouse, or the entire net estate if there is no surviving spouse, shall descend and be distributed as follows:

- (1) to the issue of the intestate; if they are all in the same degree of kinship to the intestate, they shall take equally, or if of unequal degree, then those of more remote degree shall take by representation.
- (2) If the intestate not be survived by issue, then to the decedent's parent or parents who survive the intestate, in equal shares.
- (3) If the intestate not be survived by issue or by either parent, then to those issue of the parent or parents who survive the intestate; if they are all in the same degree of kinship to the intestate, they shall take equally, or, if of unequal degree, then those of more remote degree shall take by representation.
- (4) If the intestate not be survived by issue or by either parent, or by any issue of the parent or parents who survive the intestate, then to the grandparent or grandparents who survive the intestate; if both maternal and paternal grandparents survive the intestate, the maternal grandparent or grandparents shall take one-half and the paternal grandparents or grandparents shall take one-half.
- (5) If the intestate not be survived by issue or by either parent, or by any issue of the parent or parents or by any grandparent or grandparents, then to those issue of any grandparent or grandparents who survive the intestate; taken as a group, the issue of the maternal grandparent or grandparents shall share equally with the issue of the paternal grandparent or grandparents, also taken as a group; within each such group, all members share equally if they are all in the same degree of kinship to the intestate, or, if some be unequal degree, then those of more remote degree shall take by representation.

§10-2-2 Inheritance by Child

For the purposes of inheritance by, through, and from any child, the effects and treatment of the parent-child relationship shall not depend on whether or not the parents have been married.

§10-2-3 Inheritance by Adopted Child

The lawfully adopted child shall not be considered an heir of his biological parent unless the decree of adoption provides for the continuation of inheritance rights. This provision shall not prevent a biological parent from giving or devising property to his adopted child by will. A child who has been cared for, or considered adopted by custom, but not by law, shall remain an heir of his biological parent.

§10-2-4 Escheat for Want of Heirs

Whenever any person dies, leaving property subject to the jurisdiction of the Nez Perce Tribe, and not being survived by any person entitled to the same under the laws of the Nez Perce Tribe, such property shall be designated as escheat property and shall pass to the Nez Perce Tribe.

CHAPTER 10-3 WILLS

§10-3-1 Who May Make a Will

Any person of sound mind who is eighteen years of age or older, or a minor who is emancipated or the parent of a child, may, by last will, devise all of his estate, both real and personal, subject to the provisions of this title.

§10-3-2 Requirements of Wills

Every will shall be in writing and signed by the testator or some other person under his direction in the presence of the testator. The will shall be attested by two or more competent witnesses, not having an interest in the testator's estate or in the will, signing their names to the will in the presence of the testator by his direction or request: Provided, that a last will and testament, executed outside the Nez Perce Reservation, in the mode prescribed by law, either of the place where executed or of the testator's domicile, shall be deemed to be legally executed, and shall be of the same force and effect as if executed in the mode prescribed by the laws of the Nez Perce Tribe; Provided further, however, that any will purporting to devise an interest in trust or restricted lands shall in addition to the provisions of this section meet all the lawful requirements of the Bureau of Indian Affairs found in Title 25 of the United States Code and Title 25 of the Code of Federal Regulations as presently enacted or hereafter amended.

§10-3-3 Revocation of Will

A will, or any part thereof, can be revoked by:

- (a) a subsequent valid written will; or
- (b) by being burned, torn, canceled, obliterated or destroyed, with the intent and for the purpose of revoking the will, by the testator himself or by another person in his presence and by his direction in the presence of two competent witnesses not having an interest in the outcome. The facts of such injury or destruction, including the direction of the testator where the action is done by another, must be proved by two competent witnesses, not having an interest in the outcome.
- (c) If a will has been revoked, the testator shall notify the Land Services Department of its revocation, using a form designated for that purpose. Failure to notify the Land Services

Department of a will's revocation does not affect the validity of the revocation or any subsequent will.

§10-3-4 Subsequent Divorce of Testator

A divorce, subsequent to the making of a will, shall revoke the will as to the divorced spouse.

§10-3-5 Revival

If, after making any will, the testator shall duly make and execute a second will, the destruction, cancellation or revocation of the second will shall not revive the first will. If the subsequent will is determined invalid, the first will shall not be deemed revoked.

§10-3-6 Death of Related Devisee or Legatee Before Testator

When any estate shall be devised or bequeathed to any child, grandchild, or other relative of the testator, and such devisee or legatee shall die before the testator, having lineal descendants who survive the testator, such descendants shall take the estate, real and personal, as such devisee or legatee would have done in the case he had survived the testator; if such descendants are all in the same degree of kinship to the predeceased devisee or legatee they shall take equally, or, if of unequal degree, then those of more remote degree shall take by representation with respect to such predeceased devisee or legatee. A spouse is not a relative under the provisions of this section.

§10-3-7 Lapsed Bequest or Devise

(a) If a will makes a bequest to a person on the condition that the person survive the testator and the person does not survive the testator, then, unless otherwise provided, the bequest lapses and falls into the residue of the estate to be distributed under the residuary clause of the will, if any, but otherwise according to the laws of descent and distribution.

(b) If the will gives the residue to two or more persons, the share of a person who does not survive the testator passes, unless otherwise provided, to the other person or persons receiving the residue, in proportion to the interest of each in the remaining part of the residue.

(c) If the will makes a bequest or devise which fails the bequest lapses and falls into the residue of the estate to be distributed under the residuary clause of the will, if any, but otherwise according to the laws of descent and distribution.

§10-3-8 Estate for Life – Remainders

If any person, by last will, or by the operation of tribal law, shall devise any real estate to any person for the term of such person's life, such devise vests in the devisee an estate for life, and unless the remainder is specially devised, it shall revert to the heirs at law of the testator.

§10-3-9 Will to Operate On After Acquired Property

Any estate, right, or interest in property acquired by the testator after the making of his will shall pass as if title thereto was vested in him at the time of making the will, unless the language of the will makes clear the testator's intention was otherwise.

§10-3-10 Contribution Among Devisees and Legatees

When any testator in his last will shall give any personal property or real estate to any person and the same shall be taken in execution for the payment of the testator's debts, then all the other legatees, devisees, and heirs shall refund their proportional part of such loss to such person from whom the bequest shall be taken.

§10-3-11 Intent of Testator Controlling

All courts and others concerned in the execution of last wills shall have due regard to the direction of the will, and the true intent and meaning of the testator in all matters brought before them shall control unless prohibited by law.

§10-3-12 Omitted Child Born or Adopted After Execution of Will

(a) If a will fails to name or provide for a child of the decedent who is born or adopted by the decedent after the will's execution and who survives the decedent, referred to in this section as an "omitted child," the child must receive a portion of the decedent's estate as provided in subsection (c) of this section, unless it appears either from the will or from other clear and convincing evidence that the failure was intentional.

(b) In determining whether an omitted child has been named or provided for, the following rules apply:

- (1) A child identified in a will by name is considered named whether identified as a child or in any other manner.
- (2) A reference in a will to a class described as the children, descendants, or issue of the decedent who are born after the execution of the will, or words of similar import, constitutes a naming of a person who falls within the class. A reference to another class, such as a decedent's heirs or family, does not constitute such a naming.
- (3) A nominal interest in an estate does not constitute a provision for a child receiving the interest.

(c) The omitted child must receive an amount equal in value to that which the child would have received if the decedent had died intestate, unless the court determines on the basis of clear and convincing evidence that a smaller share, including no share at all, is more in keeping with the decedent's intent. In making the determination, the court may consider, among other things, the various elements of the decedent's dispositive scheme, provisions for the omitted child outside the decedent's will, provisions for the decedent's other children under the will and otherwise, and provisions for the omitted child's other parent under the will and otherwise.

(d) In satisfying a share provided by this section, the bequests made by the will abate as provided in ' 10-8-7.

§10-3-13 Omitted Spouse Married After Execution of Will

(a) If a will fails to name or provide for a spouse of the decedent whom the decedent

marries after the will's execution and who survives the decedent, referred to in this section as an "omitted spouse," the spouse must receive a portion of the decedent's estate as provided in subsection (c) of this section, unless it appears either from the will or from other clear and convincing evidence that the failure was intentional.

(b) In determining whether an omitted spouse has been named or provided for, the following rules apply:

- (1) A spouse identified in a will by name is considered named whether identified as a spouse or in any other manner.
- (2) A reference in a will to the decedent's future spouse or spouses, or words of similar import, constitutes a naming of a spouse whom the decedent later marries. A reference to another class such as the decedent's heirs or family does not constitute a naming of a spouse who falls within the class.
- (3) A nominal interest in an estate does not constitute a provision for a spouse receiving the interest.

(c) The omitted spouse must receive an amount equal in value to that which the spouse would have received if the decedent had died intestate, unless the court determines on the basis of clear and convincing evidence that a smaller share, including no share at all, is more in keeping with the decedent's intent. In making the determination the court may consider, among other things, the spouse's property interests under applicable community property or quasi-community property laws, the various elements of the decedent's dispositive scheme, and a marriage settlement or other provision and provisions for the omitted spouse outside the decedent's will.

(d) In satisfying a share provided by this section, the bequests made by the will abate as provided in ' 10-8-7.

§10-3-14 Omission of Spouse or Child Living at Execution of a Will

If a will fails to provide for a spouse to whom the decedent was married at the time of the execution of a will, or a child born or adopted and living at the time of the execution of the will, the spouse or child so excluded shall receive that portion of the estate to which he would have been entitled under the rules of intestate succession unless the decedent's will specifically and clearly states the intent to exclude the named spouse or child.

§10-3-15 Duty of Custodian of Will

Any person having made a will shall provide a copy of the will under seal to Land Services Department and shall notify Land Services Department of the location of the original will. Any person having custody or control of a will shall, within 30 days after receiving knowledge of the death of the testator, deliver said will to the Land Services Department. The Land Services Department shall provide the tribal court with a copy of the will, or the original where there is no trust or restricted property to probate, upon receiving knowledge of the death of the testator.

CHAPTER 10-4 PROBATE PROCEEDINGS

§10-4-1 Initiation of Probate Proceedings

(a) Probate proceedings shall be initiated by a Petition For Probate filed with the Nez Perce Tribal Court containing:

- (1) The name of the decedent.
- (2) The decedent's enrollment status with the Nez Perce Tribe. (Enrolled, eligible for enrollment, enrolled in another federally recognized Indian tribe). [versus otherwise meeting the definition under AIRPA]
- (3) The date of death of the decedent.
- (4) The names and addresses of the decedent's surviving family so far as such information is known to the petitioner.
- (5) Whether the decedent left a will, and, if so, the names and addresses of the beneficiaries under the will.
- (6) A general description of the decedent's estate subject to probate in the Nez Perce Tribal Court, and a general description those portions of the decedent's estate, if any, that are not subject to probate in the Nez Perce Tribal Court, including, but not limited to any interests in trust or restricted property.
- (7) A statement of whether any probate proceedings are pending in any other jurisdiction, and, if so, the name and address of the Personal Representative appointed in such proceedings.
- (8) A request for appointment of a Personal Representative and a statement of the qualifications of the proposed Personal Representative.
- (9) A request for approval of the last will and testament of the decedent, or a request that the court find that the decedent died without a valid will, if applicable.
- (10) A verification under oath or penalty of perjury signed by the petitioner that the contents of the petition are true and correct.

(b) The petitioner shall file with the petition, or as soon after filing as such documents can be obtained:

- (1) A certified copy of the decedent's death certificate.
- (2) The original or a true and correct copy of any will found or document alleged to be the last will and testament of the decedent. If no original is available, the petition shall include a description of the efforts made to obtain the original and any facts relating to its absence or insure that a true and correct copy is provided by the Land Services Department.

(c) The Court shall set a date for hearing not less than sixty (60) days following submission of all required documents and mail notice of such hearing and publish notice in local newspaper at the Court's discretion.

§10-4-2 Qualifications of Personal Representative; Priority

Powers and responsibilities for administration of an estate as Personal Representative shall be granted to some one or more of the persons hereinafter mentioned, and they shall be respectively entitled in the following order:

- (a) The person or persons named to serve as Personal Representative in the decedent's last will and testament.
- (b) The surviving spouse or such person as the surviving spouse may request to have appointed.
- (c) The next of kin in the following order 1) Child or children; 2) father or mother; 3) brothers or sisters; 4) grandchildren; 5) nephews or nieces.
- (d) One or more of the beneficiaries or transferees of the decedent's probate or nonprobate assets.
- (e) If the persons so entitled shall fail for more than forty days after the death of the decedent to present a petition for letters of administration, or if it appears to the satisfaction of the court that there is no next of kin, or they waive their right, or if no suitable person is available and willing, then the court may appoint the Public Administrator to administer such estate.

§10-4-3 Parties Disqualified - Result of Disqualification After Appointment

The following persons are not qualified to act as personal representatives: Corporations, minors, persons of unsound mind, or persons who have been convicted of any felony or of a misdemeanor involving moral turpitude, or convicted of any criminal offense of the Nez Perce Tribal Code, which would be equivalent to any felony or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude under state or federal law. When any person to whom Letters of Administration have been issued becomes disqualified to act because of becoming of unsound mind or being convicted of any felony or of a misdemeanor involving moral turpitude or convicted of any criminal offense of the Nez Perce Tribal Code which would be equivalent to any felony or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude under state or federal law, the court shall revoke his or her letters. A nonresident of the Nez Perce Reservation may be appointed to act as personal representative if the nonresident appoints an agent who is a resident of the Reservation or who is an attorney of record of the estate, upon whom service of all papers may be made; such appointment to be made in writing and filed by the clerk with other papers of such estate. No person shall be disqualified from serving as a Personal Representative by virtue of the fact that he may be beneficiary of the estate, but such person shall always be mindful of the fact that he serves the estate in a fiduciary capacity and must put the interests of the estate ahead of his personal interest.

§10-4-4 Powers and Duties of Personal Representative

The Personal Representative shall have the power and duty to:

- (a) Take possession and control of all the decedent's assets subject to the probate jurisdiction of the court, and to preserve such assets for the benefit of the estate;
- (b) Give all notices to family members, heirs, beneficiaries, government agencies or creditors as required or allowed by this Title;

(c) Act in a fiduciary capacity in the name of the estate, subject to applicable orders of the court, to settle any claim against the estate, collect any debts owed to the estate, and initiate or defend any litigation involving the estate;

(d) Administer, in a fiduciary capacity, the affairs of the estate to ensure that the estate is preserved and distributed in accordance with the decedent's directions expressed in his or her last will and testament, or in the absence of such a will, in accordance with the rules of intestate succession set out in this Title;

(e) Exercise any power granted by the decedent's last will and testament or by order of the court; and

(f) Avoid any conflict of interest between his personal interests and the interests of the estate by always placing the interests of the estate ahead of his personal interest.

(g) The personal representative shall serve without bond, unless a bond is required by the court, or by the terms of decedent's will.

§10-4-5 Hearing; Order Initiating Probate; Appointment of Personal Representative and Letters of Administration

(a) Within 30 days of the filing of a petition for probate, the tribal court shall hold a hearing during which the court shall review the sufficiency of the petition and examine the petitioner under oath and determine whether the decedent died having left a valid will or intestate.

The court shall take evidence as to the validity of any will, and as to the qualifications of the petitioner or other person to be the personal representative. In the absence of an original, the court may permit a true and correct copy of a will to be probated.

Upon findings by a preponderance of the evidence that:

- (1) The petitioner or another person is qualified and entitled to be appointed Personal Representative;
- (2) That the decedent died having left a valid will or intestate, and
- (3) The petition and other evidence before the court are sufficient to support the jurisdiction of the court, the court shall enter an order initiating probate of the decedent's estate. Such order shall either establish and initiate probate of decedent's will or shall conclude that the decedent died intestate and identify the decedent's heirs at law. Except in the event of a contest of a will pursuant to Chapter 10-6, such order shall be conclusive.

Absent such findings, the petition shall be dismissed.

(b) Following the conclusion of the hearing and order initiating probate the court shall issue Letters of Administration conferring the powers and duties of the Personal Representative on the petitioner or another person. The term "Letters of Administration" shall apply to the authority granted to a Personal Representative under this Title, regardless of whether decedent died testate or intestate.

§10-4-6 Form of Letters of Administration

Letters of Administration shall be signed by the court under the seal of the court, and shall be substantially in the following form:

Whereas (decendent) late of (address) on or about the __ day of __ A.D., __died leaving at the time of his death, property in this jurisdiction subject to administration: Now, therefore, know all persons by these presents, that this court hereby appoints _____ administrator of said estate, and whereas said administrator has duly qualified, the court hereby authorizes him to administer the estate according to law.

Witness my hand and the seal of said court this __ day of __ 20__.

§10-4-7 Oath of Personal Representative

Before Letters of Administration are issued, the appointed Personal Representative must take and subscribe an oath, before the clerk of the court or some other person authorized to administer oaths, that the duties and responsibilities as Personal Representative will be performed according to law. The oath must be filed with the court.

§10-4-8 Notice of Appointment as Personal Representative, Pendency of Probate - Proof by Affidavit

Within twenty days after appointment, the personal representative of the estate of a decedent shall cause written notice of his appointment and the pendency of said probate proceedings, to be served personally or by mail to each heir, legatee and devisee of the estate and each beneficiary or transferee of a nonprobate asset of the decedent whose names and addresses are known to him, and proof of such mailing or service shall be made by affidavit or declaration under penalty of perjury and filed with the court. Such notice shall include a copy of the court's order determining whether the decedent died testate or intestate.

§10-4-9 Cancellation of Letters of Administration

The court appointing any Personal Representative shall have authority for any cause deemed sufficient, to cancel and annul such letters and appoint other Personal Representatives in the place of those removed. If after letters of administration are granted, a will of the deceased is found and probate thereof be granted, the letters may be revoked or amended.

§10-4-10 Successor Personal Representative

If a personal representative of an estate dies or resigns or the letters are revoked before the settlement of the estate, successor Letters of Administration shall be granted to a person to whom the letters would have been granted if the original letters had not been obtained, and the successor personal representative shall perform like duties and incur like liabilities as the preceding personal representative, unless the decedent provided otherwise in a duly probated will or unless the court orders otherwise.

§10-4-11 Inventory and Appraisement - Filing - Copy Distribution

(a) Within ninety (90) days after appointment, unless a longer time shall be granted by the court, the personal representative shall make and verify by affidavit a true inventory and appraisal of all of the property of the estate passing under the will or by laws of intestacy and which shall have come to the personal representative's possession or knowledge, including a statement of all encumbrances, liens, or other secured charges against any item. The personal representative shall determine the fair net value, as of the date of the decedent's death, of each item contained in the inventory after deducting the encumbrances, liens, and other secured charges on the item. Such property shall be classified as follows:

- (1) Real property, by legal description;
- (2) Stocks and bonds;
- (3) Mortgages, notes, and other written evidences of debt;
- (4) Bank accounts and money;
- (5) Furniture and household goods;
- (6) All other personal property accurately identified, including the decedent's nonprobate assets, and proportionate share in any partnership, but no inventory of the partnership property shall be required of the personal representative.

(b) The inventory and appraisal shall be filed with the tribal court and notice of its filing shall be served on any heir, legatee, devisee, unpaid creditor who has filed a claim, or beneficiary of a nonprobate asset.

(c) The personal representative shall have the duty to amend the inventory and appraisal within 30 days of acquiring knowledge of any additional property of the estate. Notice of the amendment shall be served as notice of the original inventory was served.

(d) Within fifteen (15) days of the end of the period set forth above, one or more of the interested parties may file an objection with the Court and request a hearing. A hearing may be held at the Court's discretion.

§10-4-12 Summary Probate of Exempt Estates

(a) Exempt Estates. An estate having an appraised value which does not exceed \$25,000 and which is to be inherited, through the rules of intestacy or by devise, by a surviving spouse and/or minor children of the deceased shall be exempt from the claims of all general creditors and the probate thereof may be summarily concluded as provided in this section. Reasonable funeral expenses shall not be subject to this exemption.

(b) Notice of Hearing to Determine Whether the Estate is an Exempt Estate. Upon petition of the Personal Representative, the Court shall enter an order stating that it appears, from the inventory and appraisal filed with the Court, that the appraised value of the whole estate does not exceed \$25,000 and that such estate is to be inherited by the surviving spouse and/or minor children of the decedent and shall set a date and hour for hearing objections of any interested persons, if any, why the whole estate should not be declared to be exempt from the claims of all general creditors and distributed to the surviving spouse and/or minor children of the decedent.

Notice of such hearing shall be given by posting a true copy of such order in the offices of the Nez Perce Tribal Executive Committee, and by sending a true copy of such order by certified mail to all persons known to the Personal Representative to be an heir, devisee or legatee of the decedent. Such notice shall be posted or mailed not less than ten days before the time set for such hearing. On or before the time set for such hearing, the Personal Representative shall file his affidavit with the Court indicating compliance with this requirement of giving notice.

(c) Hearing to Determine Whether the Estate is an Exempt Estate. If, upon such hearing, the Court finds that such estate is an exempt estate, the Court shall enter an order directing the Personal Representative to pay any reasonable funeral expenses as determined by the Court, to distribute such estate to the surviving spouse and/or the minor children of the deceased as set forth in the order and provide that no further proceedings are necessary and that, upon distributing the distributive share or shares of such estate to those entitled to them and filing receipts with the court, the estate shall be closed, and the Personal Representative discharged.

§10-4-13 Interim Reports of Personal Representative

(a) The personal representative shall make, verify by his oath, and file with the clerk of the court reports of the affairs of the estate at least annually, and more frequently if necessary or required by the court. Such report shall contain:

- (1) a statement of the claims against the estate filed and allowed and all those rejected;
- (2) a statement whether it is necessary to sell, mortgage, lease or exchange any property for the purpose of paying debts or settling any obligations against the estate or expenses of administration or allowance to the family. Such report shall set out the facts showing such necessity and ask for such sale, mortgage, lease or exchange;
- (3) a statement of the amount of property, real and personal, which has come into his hands, and give a detailed statement of all sums collected by him, and of all sums paid out, and it shall state such other things and matters as may be proper or necessary to give the court full information regarding any transactions by him done or which should be done.

(b) The personal representative will shall provide notice, in person or by mail, to all heirs at law, legatees, devisees, and claimants against the estate of the filing of the report.

(c) Within fifteen (15) days of the end of the period set forth above, one or more of the interested parties may file an objection with the Court and request a hearing. A hearing may be held at the Court's discretion.

§10-4-14 Final Report of the Personal Representative - Petition for Decree of Distribution

(a) Upon the filing of a full and complete inventory, payment of all claims, and upon conclusion of any contested matter, or upon order of the Court, the personal representative shall make, verify and file with the court his final report and petition for distribution. Such final report and petition shall, among other things, show:

- (1) that the estate is ready to be settled and any moneys collected since the previous report; and
- (2) any property which may have come into the hands of the personal representative since his previous report; and
- (3) debts paid; and
- (4) generally, the condition of the estate at that time; and
- (5) the names and addresses, as nearly as may be, of all the legatees and devisees in the event there shall have been a will; and
- (6) the names and addresses, as nearly as may be, of all the heirs who may be entitled to share in such estate; and
- (7) a particular description of all the property of the estate remaining undisposed of.

(b) Other matters as may tend to inform the court of the condition of the estate, and it may ask the court for a settlement of the estate and distribution of property and the discharge of the personal representative.

(c) If the personal representative has been discharged without having legally closed the estate, without having legally obtained an adjudication as to the heirs, or without having legally procured a decree of distribution or final settlement, the court may in its discretion upon petition of any person interested, cause all such steps to be taken in such estate as were omitted or defective.

§10-4-15 Time and Place of Hearing on Final Report and Petition for Distribution – Notice

When such final report and petition for distribution has been filed, the court shall fix a day for hearing it which must be at least thirty (30) days after the report was filed. The personal representative shall, not less than twenty (20) days before the hearing, mail a copy of the notice of the time and place fixed for hearing to each heir, legatee, devisee and distributee whose name and address are known to him, and proof of such mailing shall be made by affidavit and filed at or before the hearing.

§10-4-16 Hearing on Final Report and Petition for Distribution - Decree of Distribution

Any person interested may file objections to the final report and petition for distribution or may appear at the hearing and present his objections thereto. The court may take such testimony it deems proper or necessary to determine whether the estate is ready to be settled, and whether the transactions of the personal representative should be approved, and to determine who are the legatees or heirs or persons entitled to have the property distributed to them. The court shall, if it approves such report, and finds the estate ready to be closed, enter a decree approving such report, find and adjudge the persons entitled to the remainder of the estate, and that all debts have been paid, and by such decree shall distribute the real and personal property to those entitled to it. Upon the production of receipts from the beneficiaries or distributees for

their portions of the estate, the court shall, if satisfied with the correctness thereof, adjudge the estate closed and discharge the personal representative.

The court may, upon such final hearing, partition among the persons entitled thereto, the estate held in common and undivided, and designate and distribute their respective shares; or assign the whole or any part of said estate to one or more of the persons entitled to share therein. The person or persons to whom said estate is assigned shall pay or secure to the other parties interested in said estate their just proportion of the value thereof as determined by the court from the appraisement, or from any other evidence which the court may require.

If it shall appear to the court at or prior to any final hearing that the estate cannot be fairly divided, then the whole or any part of said estate may be sold or mortgaged by the personal representative and the proceeds thereof distributed to the persons entitled thereto as provided in the final decree.

The court shall have the authority to make partition, distribution and settlement of all estates in any manner which to the court seems right and proper, to the end that such estates may be administered and distributed to the persons entitled thereto. No estate shall be partitioned, nor sold where partition is impracticable, except upon a hearing before the court. The court shall fix the values of the several pieces or parcels to be partitioned at the time of making such order of partition or sale, and may order the property sold and the proceeds distributed, or may order partition and distribute the several pieces or parcels, subject to such charges or burdens as shall be proper and equitable.

§10-4-17 Distributions to Minors

When a decree of distribution orders distribution of an estate or interest therein to a person under the age of eighteen years, it shall be required that:

(a) The money be deposited in a bank or trust company or be invested in an account in an insured financial institution for the benefit of the minor subject to withdrawal only upon the order of the court in the original probate proceeding, or upon said minor's attaining the age of eighteen years and furnishing proof thereof satisfactory to the depositary; or

(b) A general guardian shall be appointed, and the money or property be paid or delivered to such guardian prior to the discharge of the personal representative in the original probate proceeding.

§10-4-18 Letters After Final Settlement

A final settlement of the estate shall not prevent a subsequent issuance of letters of administration, should other property of the estate be discovered, or if it should become necessary and proper from any cause that letters should be again issued.

§10-4-19 Receipts for Expenses from Personal Representative

The personal representative shall produce receipts or canceled checks for the expenses and charges which he shall have paid, which receipts shall be filed and remain in court until the probate has been completed and the personal representative has been discharged; however, he may be allowed any item of expenditure, not exceeding fifty (50) dollars, for which no receipt is produced, if such item be supported by his own oath, but such allowances without receipts shall

not exceed the sum of five hundred (500) dollars in any one estate.

CHAPTER 10-5 CLAIMS AGAINST ESTATE

§10-5-1 Notice to Creditors

The personal representative shall give notice to the creditors of the decedent, announcing the personal representative's appointment and requiring that persons having claims against the decedent present their claims within sixty (60) days from the notice or be forever barred as to claims against the decedent's probate and nonprobate assets. The personal representative shall file with the court proof by affidavit of the giving and publication of the notice.

(a) The personal representative shall first file the original of the notice with the court;

(b) The personal representative shall then cause the notice to be published once each week for three successive weeks in a newspaper of general distribution published at least weekly serving the Nez Perce Reservation.

§10-5-2 Form of Notice

Notice under notice to creditors ' 10-5-1 must contain the following elements in substantially the following form:

The personal representative named below has been appointed as personal representative of this estate. Any person having a claim against the decedent must present the claim in the manner as provided in this Chapter by serving on or mailing to the personal representative or the personal representative's attorney at the address stated below a copy of the claim and filing the original of the claim with the court. The claim must be presented within sixty days after the date of first publication of the notice as provided ' 10-5-4. If the claim is not presented within this time frame, the claim is forever barred, except as otherwise provided in ' 10-5-3. This bar is effective as to claims against both the decedent's probate and nonprobate assets.

Date of First Publication:

Personal Representative:

Attorney for the Personal Representative:

Address for Mailing or Service:

§10-5-3 Claims Barred

(a) All claims against the decedent or his estate are barred unless presented within sixty days of the first publication of the notice required by '10-5-1 or receipt of actual notice of decedent's death, whichever is sooner, except that the time limitations for presenting claims under this chapter do not accrue to the benefit of any liability or casualty insurer.

(b) Claims against the decedent or the decedent's marital community that can be fully satisfied by applicable insurance coverage or proceeds need not be presented within sixty days of the date of first publication of the notice to creditors, but the amount of recovery on any claim not so presented cannot exceed the amount of the insurance.

(c) The claims may at any time be presented, subject to the otherwise relevant statutes of limitations, and do not constitute a cloud, lien, or encumbrance upon the title to the decedent's probate or nonprobate assets nor delay or prevent the conclusion of probate

proceedings or the transfer or distribution of assets of the estate.

(d) This section does not serve to extend any otherwise relevant statutes of limitations.

§10-5-4 Claims - Form - Manner of Presentation

(a) The claimant, the claimant's attorney, or the claimant's agent shall sign the claim and include in the claim the following information:

- (1) The name and address of the claimant;
- (2) The name, address, if different from that of the claimant, and nature of authority of an agent signing the claim on behalf of the claimant;
- (3) A statement of the facts or circumstances constituting the basis of the claim, attaching any documents evidencing the claim;
- (4) The amount of the claim; and
- (5) If the claim is secured, unliquidated, contingent, or not yet due, the nature of the security, the nature of the uncertainty, or the date when it will become due.

(b) A claim does not need to be supported by affidavit.

(c) A claim must be presented within sixty days of the date of first publication of the notice required by ' 10-5-1 by:

- (1) Serving on or mailing to, by regular first class mail, the personal representative or the personal representative's attorney a copy of the signed claim; and
- (2) filing the original of the signed claim with the court.
- (3) A claim is deemed presented upon the later of the date of postmark or service on the personal representative, or the personal representative's attorney, and filing with the court.

§10-5-5 Allowance or Rejection of Claims

The personal representative shall allow or reject all claims timely presented. The personal representative may allow or reject a claim in whole or in part. If the personal representative fails to notify the claimant of the allowance or rejection of the claim within thirty days after the personal representative's receipt of the claimant's notice, the claimant may petition the court for a hearing to determine whether the claim should be allowed or rejected, in whole or in part.

§10-5-6 Allowance of Claims – Notice

If the personal representative allows a claim, the personal representative shall notify the claimant of the allowance by personal service or regular first class mail to the address stated on

the claim. Allowed claims must be ranked among the acknowledged debts of the estate to be paid expeditiously in the course of administration.

§10-5-7 Rejection of Claims - Notice – Remedy

(a) If the personal representative rejects a claim, in whole or in part, the claimant must bring a petition for allowance of the claim in the probate action within thirty days after notification of rejection or the claim is forever barred. The personal representative shall notify the claimant of the rejection and file an affidavit with the court showing the notification and the date of the notification. The personal representative shall notify the claimant of the rejection by personal service or certified mail addressed to the claimant or the claimant's agent, if applicable, at the address stated in the claim. The date of service or of the postmark is the date of notification. The notification must advise the claimant that the claimant must bring a petition for allowance of the claim in the probate action within thirty days after notification of rejection or the claim will be forever barred.

(b) The personal representative may, before or after rejection of any claim, compromise the claim, whether due or not, absolute or contingent, liquidated, or unliquidated, if it appears to the personal representative that the compromise is in the best interests of the estate.

§10-5-8 Judgment Against Decedent - Execution Barred Upon Decedent's Death – Presentation

If a judgment was entered against the decedent during the decedent's lifetime, an execution may not issue on the judgment after the death of the decedent. The judgment must be presented as a creditor's claim as provided '10-5-4.

§10-5-9 Secured Claim - Creditor's Right

If a creditor's claim is secured by any property of the decedent, this chapter does not affect the right of a creditor to realize on the creditor's security, whether or not the creditor presented the claim in the manner provided in '10-5-4.

§10-5-10 Order of Payment of Debts

(a) After payment of costs of administration, the debts of the estate shall be paid in the following order:

- (1) Funeral expenses in such amount as the court shall order, including a reasonable amount for the cost of a monument;
- (2) Expenses of the last illness, in such amount as the court shall order;
- (3) Wages due for labor performed within sixty (60) days immediately preceding the death of decedent;
- (4) Debts having preference by the laws of the United States; [citations]
- (5) Taxes, or any debts or fees owing to the Nez Perce Tribe;
- (6) Judgments rendered against the deceased in his lifetime which are liens

upon real estate on which executions might have been issued at the time of his death, and debts secured by mortgages in the order of their priority; and

- (7) All other approved claims against the estate.

CHAPTER 10-6 WILL CONTESTS

§10-6-1 Contest of Probate or Rejection - Limitation of Action - Issues

Any person interested in any will who wishes to contest the validity of or rejecting of the will as per '10-4-5, shall petition the tribal court within thirty (30) days immediately following the notice of approval or rejection of the will. The petition shall contain his objections and exceptions to said will, or to the rejection thereof. Issues respecting the competency of the deceased to make a last will and testament, or respecting the execution by a deceased of the last will and testament under restraint or undue influence or fraudulent representations, or for any other cause affecting the validity of the will or a part of it, shall be tried and determined by the court.

If no person shall appear within the time under this section, the approval for probate or rejection of such will shall be binding and final.

§10-6-2 Notice of Contest

Upon the filing of the petition referred to in '10-6-1, a notice shall be issued to the personal representative of the decedent's estate, and to all heirs at law, legatees named in the will or to their guardians if any of them are minors, or their personal representatives if any of them are dead, requiring them to appear before the court, on a day therein specified, to show cause why the petition should not be granted.

§10-6-3 Burden of Proof

In any such contest proceedings, the previous order of the court probating, or refusing to probate a will, or finding that the decedent dies intestate, shall be sufficient evidence of the findings and conclusions contained in the court's order. The burden of proof shall rest upon the person contesting the court's previous order. The court's previous order shall stand unless the person contesting it provides clear and convincing evidence to the contrary.

§10-6-4 Orders Following Hearing on Contest

If a petitioner proves with clear and convincing evidence that the previous order of the court accepting or rejecting a will, in whole or in part, or a finding that the decedent died intestate was in error, the court shall issue a new order reflecting the evidentiary findings made following the contest proceedings. The new order may accept or reject a will, in whole or in part, may find that the decedent dies intestate, and may amend the letters of appointment of the Personal Representative for the estate.

§10-6-5 Costs

In any contest proceeding, assessment of costs shall be in the discretion of the court. If the contestant is not successful, the court may assess the costs against the contestant, including, unless it appears that the contestant acted with probable cause and in good faith, such reasonable

attorney's fees as the court may deem proper.

CHAPTER 10-7 FAMILY SUPPORT PENDING PROBATE

§10-7-1 Support of Surviving Spouse and Children Pending Probate

During the pendency of a probate proceeding, the surviving spouse of a decedent may petition the court for an award from the property of the decedent to provide basic maintenance and support. If the decedent is survived by minor or dependent children of the decedent who are not also the children of the surviving spouse, on petition of such a minor or dependent child the court may divide the award between the surviving spouse and all or any of such minor or dependent children as it deems appropriate. If there is not a surviving spouse, the minor or dependent children of the decedent may petition for an award.

§10-7-2 Award Discretionary

Any award made and the amount of such award to the surviving spouse and decedent's minor or dependent children is in the court's discretion. The court may consider, in addition to any other relevant factors:

- (a) the claimant's present and reasonably anticipated future needs during the pendency of any probate proceedings in tribal court with respect to basic maintenance and support;
- (b) the resources available to the claimant and the claimant's dependents, and the resources reasonably expected to be available to the claimant and the claimant's dependents during the pendency of the probate, including income related to present or future employment and benefits flowing from the decedent's probate and nonprobate estate;
- (c) the intentions of the decedent, as reflected in the provisions made for the claimant by the decedent under the terms of the decedent's will or otherwise, as well as provisions made for third parties or other entities under the decedent's will or otherwise that would be affected by an award;
- (d) If the claimant is the surviving spouse, the duration and status of the marriage of the decedent to the claimant at the time of the decedent's death;
- (e) The effect of any award on the availability of any other resources or benefits to the claimant;
- (f) The size and nature of the decedent's estate; and
- (g) Oral or written statements made by the decedent that are otherwise admissible as evidence.

§10-7-3 Priority of Award

The award has priority over all other claims made in the estate. In determining which assets must be made available to satisfy the award, the claimant is to be treated as a general creditor of the estate, and unless otherwise ordered by the court the assets shall abate in satisfaction of the award in accordance with the ' 10-8-7.

§10-7-4 Immunity of Award from Debts and Claims of Creditors

(a) If any property awarded under this chapter is being purchased on contract or is subject to any encumbrance, it will continue to be subject to any such contract or encumbrance. All other property awarded, and cash paid under this chapter is immune from all debts, including judgments and judgment liens, of the decedent and of the surviving spouse existing at the time of death.

(b) Both the decedent's and the surviving spouse's interests in any community property awarded to the spouse under this chapter are immune from the claims of creditors.

§10-7-5 Exhaustion of Estate - Closure of Estate - Discharge of Personal Representative

If an award provided by this chapter will exhaust the estate, the court in the order of award or allowance shall order the estate closed, discharge the personal representative, and exonerate the personal representative's bond, if any.

CHAPTER 10-8 UNIFORM SIMULTANEOUS DEATH ACT

§10-8-1 Devolution of Property in Case of Simultaneous Death of Owners

Where the title to property or the devolution thereof depends upon priority of death and there is no sufficient evidence that the persons have died otherwise than simultaneously, the property of each person shall be disposed of as if he had survived, except as provided otherwise in this chapter.

§10-8-2 Procedure when Beneficiaries Die Simultaneously

Where two or more beneficiaries are designated to take successively or alternately by reason of survivorship under another person's disposition of property and there is no sufficient evidence that these beneficiaries have died otherwise than simultaneously the property thus disposed of shall be divided into as many equal portions as there are successive or alternate beneficiaries and the portion allocated to each beneficiary shall be distributed as if he had survived all the other beneficiaries.

§10-8-3 Joint Tenants - Simultaneous Death

Where there is no sufficient evidence that two joint tenants have died otherwise than simultaneously, the property so held shall be distributed one-half as if one had survived, and one-half as if the other had survived. If there are more than two joint tenants and all of them have so died, the property thus distributed shall be in the proportion that one bears to the whole number of joint tenants.

§10-8-4 Distribution of Insurance Policy when Insured and Beneficiary Die Simultaneously

Where the insured and the beneficiary in a policy of life or accident insurance have died and there is no sufficient evidence that they have died otherwise than simultaneously, the proceeds of the policy shall be distributed as if the insured had survived the beneficiary.

§10-8-5 Scope of Chapter Limited

This chapter shall not apply in the case of wills, living trusts, deeds, or contracts of insurance wherein provision has been made for distribution of property different from the provisions of this chapter.

§10-8-6 Construction of Chapter

This chapter shall be so construed and interpreted as to effectuate its general purpose to make uniform the law in those jurisdictions which enact it.

§10-8-7 Abatement Generally

(a) Except as provided in subsection (b) of this section, property of a decedent abates, without preference as between real and personal property, in the following order:

- (1) Intestate property;
- (2) Residuary gifts;
- (3) General gifts;
- (4) Specific gifts.

(b) If the will expresses an order of abatement, or if the testamentary plan or the express or implied purpose of the devise would be defeated by the order of abatement stated in subsection (1) of this section, a gift abates as may be found necessary to give effect to the intention of the testator. The personal representative may petition the court for an order requiring adjustments in, or contributions from, interests in the estate assets as necessary to give effect to the intent of the testator.

CHAPTER 10-9 INHERITANCE RIGHTS OF SLAYER

§10-9-1 Slayer Defined

For purposes of this chapter "slayer" shall mean any person who participates, either as a principal or an accessory before the fact, in the willful and unlawful killing of any other person.

§10-9-2 Slayer Not to Benefit from Death

No slayer shall in any way acquire any property or receive any benefit as the result of the death of the decedent. The slayer shall be deemed to have predeceased the decedent as to property which would have passed from the decedent or his estate to the slayer under the statutes of descent and distribution or have been acquired by statutory right as surviving spouse or under any agreement made with the decedent, or as to any property which would have passed to or for the benefit of the slayer by devise or legacy from the decedent.

§10-9-3 Insurance Proceeds

Insurance proceeds payable to the slayer as the beneficiary or assignee of any policy or certificate of insurance on the life of the decedent, or as the survivor of a joint life policy, shall

be paid instead to the estate of the decedent, unless the policy or certificate designate some person other than the slayer or his estate as secondary beneficiary to him and in which case such proceeds shall be paid to such secondary beneficiary in accordance with the applicable terms of the policy.

§10-9-4 Payment by Insurance Company, Bank, etc. - No Additional Liability

Any insurance company making payment according to the terms of its policy or any bank or other person performing an obligation for the slayer shall not be subjected to additional liability by the terms of this chapter if such payment or performance is made without written notice, at its office or at an individual's home or business address, of the killing by a slayer.

§10-9-5 Rights of Persons Without Notice Dealing with Slayer

The provisions of this chapter shall not affect the rights of any person who, before the interests of the slayer have been adjudicated, purchases or has agreed to purchase, from the slayer for value and without notice property which the slayer would have acquired except for the terms of this chapter, but all proceeds received by the slayer from such sale shall be held by him in trust for the persons entitled to the property under the provisions of this chapter, and the slayer shall also be liable both for any portion of such proceeds which he may have dissipated and for any difference between the actual value of the property and the amount of such proceeds.

§10-9-6 Record of Conviction as Evidence Against Claimant of Property

The record of his conviction of having participated in the willful and unlawful killing of the decedent shall be admissible in evidence against a claimant of property in any civil action arising under this chapter.

§10-9-7 Chapter to be Construed Broadly

This chapter shall be construed broadly to affect the policy of this Tribe that no person shall be allowed to profit by his own wrong

TITLE 11
WORKERS COMPENSATION CODE

CHAPTER 11-1

GENERAL PROVISIONS	1
§11-1-1 Purpose	1
§11-1-2 Limited Waiver Of Sovereign Immunity	1
§11-1-3 Administration.....	1
§11-1-4 Time Calculations	1
§11-1-5 Definitions	1
§11-1-6 Workers' Compensation Insurance Required	6
§11-1-7 Acknowledgment Of Provisions In This Title	6
§11-1-8 Posting Of Notice	7
§11-1-9 Notification To Employer Of Injury By Worker	9
§11-1-10 Time Limit For Reporting Incidents And Filing Claims.....	9
§11-1-11 Burden Of Proof.....	9
§11-1-12 Right To Waive Defenses	9
§11-1-13 Guardian For Minor Or Incompetent	9

CHAPTER 11-2

WORKERS' COMPENSATION ADVISORY COUNCIL.....	10
§11-2-1 Establishment.	10
§11-2-2 Membership.....	10
§11-2-3 Powers Of The Advisory Council	10

CHAPTER 11-3

DUTIES AND POWERS OF THE CLAIM ADMINISTRATOR.....	11
§11-3-1 Custodial Duties	11
§11-3-2 Payment And Distribution Of Benefits	11
§11-3-3 Additional Guidelines	11
§11-3-4 Administrative Powers And Duties.....	11
§11-3-5 Acceptance/Denial Of Claim	12

CHAPTER 11-4

COVERAGE AND COMPENSABILITY	11
§11-4-1 Entitlement To Benefits	12
§11-4-2 Mental Trauma	12
§11-4-3 Going To And Returning From Work.....	12
§11-4-4 Benefits Precluded By Neglect And/Or Refusal Of Worker To Submit To Treatment	13
§11-4-5 Injury Or Death From Consumption And/Or Application Of Drugs And/Or Chemicals.....	13
§11-4-6 Intoxication.....	13
§11-4-7 Penalties For False Statement Or Representation To Obtain Compensation.....	14

§11-4-8 Injuries Resulting From Self-Inflicted Injuries Or Willful Misconduct.....	14
§11-4-9 Recreational, Social Or Athletic Activities	14
§11-4-10 Injuries Caused By Third Parties	14
§11-4-11 Idiopathic Claims	14
§11-4-12 Other Limitations On Benefits	15

CHAPTER 11-5

GENERAL PROVISIONS REGARDING BENEFITS	15
§11-5-1 Right To Compensation And Medical Treatment Benefits.....	15
§11-5-2 Exclusive Remedy	15
§11-5-3 Effect Of Workers' Compensation Paid In Other Jurisdictions	16
§11-5-4 Liability Of Third Parties - Subrogation	16
§11-5-5 Assignability Of Benefits – Attachment Of Liens	16
§11-5-6 Aggravation Of Pre-Existing Disease Or Condition	17
§11-5-7 Presumptions Regarding Occupational Illness And Disease	17
§11-5-8 Termination Of Benefits Upon Death	17

CHAPTER 11-6

BENEFITS	17
§11-6-1 Vocational Rehabilitation.....	17
§11-6-2 Waiting Period.....	17
§11-6-3 Disability Benefits.....	18
§11-6-4 Impairment Benefits	19
§11-6-5 Benefit Issuance Period	19

CHAPTER 11-7

DEATH BENEFITS	20
§11-7-1 Distribution Of Death Benefits	20
§11-7-2 Redistribution Of Death Benefits	21
§11-7-3 Verification Of Eligibility For Death Benefits.....	21
§11-7-4 Burial Benefits.....	21

CHAPTER 11-8

MEDICAL BENEFITS.....	21
§11-8-1 Entitlement To Medical Benefits	21
§11-8-2 Employer's Right To Select Doctor	21
§11-8-3 Release Of Medical-Related Information	22
§11-8-4 Medical Expenses.....	22
§11-8-5 Settlement Of Benefit Amounts	22
§11-8-6 Petition to Reopen Claim	22

CHAPTER 11-9

ADJUDICATION OF DISPUTES	22
§11-9-1 Appeals From Decisions Of The Claim	
Administrator	22
§11-9-2 Appeal Process	23
§11-9-3 Right To Representation.....	24
§11-9-4 Attorney Fees And Other Arbitration Costs.....	24

TITLE 11
WORKERS COMPENSATION CODE
(adopted by NPTEC 2/27/07, amended 1/11/2011)

CHAPTER 11-1 - GENERAL PROVISIONS

§11-1-1 PURPOSE. The purpose of this Title, which shall be known as the Nez Perce Tribe Workers' Compensation Code, is to provide sure and certain relief for employees of the Nez Perce Tribe who are injured in the course and scope of their employment with the Tribe, regardless of questions of fault. The relief provided in this Title is, therefore, to the exclusion of every other remedy, proceeding, or compensation, except those specifically provided in this Title.

§11-1-2 LIMITED WAIVER OF SOVEREIGN IMMUNITY. The Tribe hereby agrees to waive its sovereign immunity for the sole and limited purpose of enforcement of the terms of this Title. This waiver is expressly limited to enforcement of the provisions of this Title, including the dollar amounts set forth herein. This limited waiver is not, and should not be construed as, a blanket waiver of the Tribe's sovereign immunity.

§11-1-3 ADMINISTRATION. This Title shall be administered by the Nez Perce Tribe Workers' Compensation Advisory Council ("Advisory Council") or its successor.

§11-1-4 TIME CALCULATIONS . Unless otherwise stated in specific sections of this Title, all time limits shall be calculated using calendar days.

§11-1-5 DEFINITIONS.

A. The definitions in this section govern the construction and meaning of terms used in this Title. Pronouns of one gender include the other gender, and singular terms include the plural.

1. "Advisory Council" means the entity organized in accordance with Chapter 11-2 of this Title to administer the Nez Perce Tribe Workers' Compensation Benefits System.
2. "Arbitrator" means the person who hears appeals from final decisions of the Claim Administrator in accordance with the provisions contained in Chapter 11-9 of this Title.
3. "Attending Physician" means the physician, or other medical care provider, who is responsible for the planning, provision and oversight of medical treatment to a covered worker who sustains a covered injury.
4. "Average Weekly Wage" means the following:
 - a. For a covered worker hired to a regular full-time or part-time position expected to last at least 13 weeks, the average weekly wage shall be calculated based on the preceding thirteen (13) weeks of the covered worker's actual wage earnings from a

covered employer. In the case of a worker who has not worked for a covered employer within the immediate preceding thirteen (13) weeks, the average weekly wage shall be calculated based on the salary level the worker was hired at or is currently receiving.

- b. For a covered worker hired on a temporary, on-call, emergency, or special-project basis who has continuously worked for a minimum of 13 weeks, the Average Weekly Wage shall be calculated as provided in subparagraph a., above.
 - c. For a covered worker hired on a temporary, emergency, or special-project basis who has not continuously worked for the preceding 13 weeks, the Average Weekly Wage shall be calculated by taking the worker's expected total gross wages and dividing by the expected number of work weeks.
 - d. For purposes of this definition, the work week shall be as defined by the human resource manual or personnel policy applicable to the covered worker at the time of injury.
- 5. "Benefits" means the indemnity and medical payments provided by this Title. "Indemnity benefits" shall mean total disability and partial disability income benefits and impairment payments. "Medical benefits" shall mean medical expenses, mileage, and other expenses associated with medical treatment.
 - 6. "Child" or "Children" means dependent natural legitimate children, dependent stepchildren, and adopted children, but does not include married children unless they are shown to be dependents.
 - 7. "Claim Administrator" or "Workers' Compensation Claim Administrator" means the third-party administrator appointed pursuant to NPTEC resolution and authorized to administer claims under this Title.
 - 8. "Claimant" means the injured covered worker or, in the event of death of the covered worker, dependents of the deceased covered worker.
 - 9. "Consulting Physician" means the physician, other health care provider, or other health care expert that is retained by the Claim Administrator to assist the Claim Administrator in carrying out the Claim Administrator's duties and responsibilities under this Title. Such activities may include but are not limited to: determination of the validity of a claim; review of an attending physician's diagnosis and treatment plans; determination of MMI; and determination of impairment rating. At the discretion and expense of the Claim Administrator, an injured worker may be required to be seen by the Consulting Physician to assist in making any required recommendations to the Claim Administrator.

10. “Course and Scope of Employment” means the Employer’s employment of the covered worker at the time the injury occurred. An injury must arise from the course and scope of the covered worker’s employment in order for a claim to be compensable. An employee is in the course and scope of his/her employment while entering or leaving the employer’s buildings and parking areas within thirty (30) minutes of the employee’s assigned work schedule.
11. “Covered Employer” and “ Employer” shall mean the Tribe, its agencies, and any Tribal enterprises.
12. “Covered Worker” and “ Worker” means any person who has entered into the employment of the employer and who is compensated by the employer, regardless of where they work, unless otherwise excepted by this Title.
 - a. The terms “Covered Worker” and “Worker” shall include Tribal officials whether elected or appointed.
 - b. The terms “Covered Worker” and “Worker” shall not include independent contractors working under contract for the Employer, whether that contract is express or implied.
13. “Death” means any fatality of the covered worker proximately and directly caused by an injury received during the course and scope of employment or by an occupational disease.
14. “Dependents” means any of the following persons, and they shall be deemed to be the only recognizable dependents under the provisions of this Title.
 - a. The widow or widower of a deceased worker, if married to the deceased worker at the time of the deceased worker’s death.
 - b. A child under 18 years of age, an unmarried child under 23 years of age enrolled as a full-time student in an accredited educational institution at the time of the covered worker’s injury, or a child of any age if the child is incapable of self-support and would have been considered a dependent of the deceased worker for income tax purposes.
 - c. Any of the following persons who were wholly dependent on the earnings of the covered worker for support at the time of the covered worker’s injury, if the relation of dependency existed at the time of injury, and the person would have been considered a dependent of the deceased worker for income tax purposes:

- i. a grandchild under 18 years of age, or an unmarried grandchild under 23 years of age enrolled as a full-time student in an accredited educational institution at the time of the covered worker's injury, or a grandchild of any age if the grandchild is incapable of self-support;
 - ii. a parent or grandparent;
 - iii. brother or sister, niece or nephew only if under 18 years of age, or unmarried and under 23 years of age and enrolled as a full-time student in an accredited educational institution at the time of the covered worker's injury or said relatives of any age if incapable of self-support.
- 15. "Disability" means the inability of the covered worker to obtain and/or retain wages equivalent to the worker's pre-injury wages as a result of a direct loss of functional capacity compromising that worker's ability to perform the necessary duties of the job. This functional loss must be directly and materially attributable to a compensable work-related injury and/or occupational disease and must be supported by the worker's attending physician and, if requested by the Claim Administrator, the Consulting Physician. "Partial Disability" refers to the amount by which the covered worker's ability to obtain and/or retain pre-injury wages is reduced as a result of a direct loss of functional capacity compromising that worker's ability to perform the necessary duties of the job.
- 16. "Idiopathic Injury" means an injury which is either peculiar to the individual or arising spontaneously from an obscure or unknown cause. This includes epileptic attacks, diabetic seizures, heart disease, cardiovascular or respiratory conditions, heart attack, the failure or occlusion of any coronary blood vessels, stroke, thrombosis, allergic disorders, auto-immune diseases, etc.
- 17. "Impairment" means any anatomic or functional abnormality or loss existing after Maximum Medical Improvement (MMI) as defined herein that results from a compensable injury and/or occupational disease and is reasonably presumed to be permanent based on reasonable medical probability.
- 18. "Injury" shall mean any physical or mental impairment, including, without limitation, death and/or occupational disease, arising in the course and scope of the covered worker's employment.
 - a. The term "injury" does not include an injury sustained while a covered worker is at home or preparing for work unless the activity was undertaken at the direction of the employer.

- b. The term “injury” does not include an injury resulting primarily from the natural aging process, or normal daily activities, or an injury sustained during voluntary recreational or social activities.
- 19. “Intoxication” means a blood alcohol content in excess of .02 percent or the loss of the normal use of one’s mental and/or physical faculties resulting from the voluntary introduction into the body of: an alcoholic beverage; a controlled substance; a mind-altering drug and/or hallucinogenic substance; glue, aerosol paint, or any other inhalant; a prescribed drug in excess of, or in violation of, the prescribed amount; or any other similar substance. This definition does not apply to Nez Perce Tribal Police officers whose consumption of such substances is consistent with the Nez Perce Tribal Police Department’s policy and procedures for undercover assignments.
- 20. “Maximum Medical Improvement.”
 - a. “Maximum Medical Improvement” (“MMI”) means the earlier of:
 - i. the point after which no further material recovery from an injury, or the last improvement to an injury, can be anticipated based on reasonable medical probability; or
 - ii. the expiration of 36 months from the date disability income benefits begin to accrue.
 - b. MMI can be determined without regard to subjective complaints of pain by the patient. Once the date of MMI has been determined (except cases in which a covered worker is medically unable to continue working) no further determinations of other dates of MMI for that personal injury are permitted. A determination of MMI is not rendered ineffective by the worsening of the covered worker’s medical condition and recovery thereafter.
- 21. “Nez Perce Tribe Workers’ Compensation Benefit System” shall mean this Title, any and all rules and regulations promulgated hereunder, as well as the functions of the Claim Administrator, the Advisory Council, and the arbitrator selected to adjudicate disputes under Chapter 11-9 of this Title.
- 22. “Occupational Disease” means only those diseases which arise out of and in the course and scope of the worker’s employment. To be compensable, such diseases must have a direct causal connection with the worker’s employment and must result from injurious exposure occasioned by the nature of the employment. Such disease must be incidental to the character of the business, occupation, or process in which the worker was employed and not independent of the employment. Such disease need not have been foreseen or expected but after its contraction it must appear to have had its

origin in a risk connected with the employment and to have resulted from that source as an incident and rational consequence. A disease which follows from a hazard to which a worker has or would have been equally exposed outside of said occupation is not compensable as an occupational disease.

23. “Parent or Grandparent” means the natural or adoptive father, mother, grandfather, or grandmother of the covered worker.
24. “Policy” means any workers’ compensation policy of insurance issued to the Tribe, or any other covered employer.
25. “Scheduled Weeks” means 156 weeks and is the maximum number of weeks that a covered worker shall be entitled to disability benefits under this Title.
26. “Settlement” means the date the release of all claims is executed, and the monetary terms of the agreement met.
27. “Spouse” means the person married to the covered worker at the time of the death or injury to the covered worker.
28. “Tribal Court” means the Nez Perce Tribal Court.
29. “Tribe” and " Tribal" mean, or refer to, the Nez Perce Tribe, a federally-recognized American Indian tribe, its agencies, and any Tribal enterprises.
30. “Volunteer” means a person who gives his or her services to the Tribe without any express or implied promise of remuneration including unpaid interns. A volunteer who suffers an Injury, as defined in this Title, that arises from the course and scope of that person’s voluntary service to the Tribe may receive Medical Benefits but will not receive Indemnity Benefits.

§11-1-6 WORKERS’ COMPENSATION INSURANCE REQUIRED. Every Employer must insure for the benefits provided under this Title but are allowed self-insured retention levels in accordance with the rules of the Advisory Council. Any insurance company issuing a policy insuring benefits hereunder shall: (a) require a loss prevention/control program sufficient to enable the Tribe to provide a safe workplace for all tribal workers; and (b) assist the Employer in reducing hazards in the workplace and in the implementation of continued safety policies and procedures.

§11-1-7 ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF PROVISIONS IN THIS TITLE. All covered workers and/or persons asserting a claim under this Title shall be conclusively presumed to have elected to take workers’ compensation benefits in accordance with the provisions of this Title by virtue of their employment by the Tribe or other covered employer. All covered workers and/or persons asserting a claim under this Title acknowledge that the Tribe is a federally-recognized

American Indian tribe and is exercising its inherent sovereign authority in providing workers' compensation benefits under this Title.

§11-1-8 POSTING OF NOTICE. Each covered employer shall post the following notice in a conspicuous location in each of the employer's offices or work areas:

NOTICE TO TRIBAL EMPLOYEES

→All on-the-job injuries must be reported within one (1) business day.

→All claims for Workers' Compensation benefits must be filed within 30 (thirty) calendar days.

As employees of the tribe or its enterprises, you are insured for on-the-job injuries under the Nez Perce Tribe Workers' Compensation Code which is contained in Title 11 of the Nez Perce Tribal Code. If you are injured or sustain an occupational disease while at work, you may be entitled to benefits as provided by the Nez Perce Tribe Workers' Compensation Code.

Notify your employer immediately of any injuries, no matter how slight. If you fail to do so, you may lose your benefits under the Nez Perce Tribe Workers' Compensation Code. In no event shall benefits be paid to a worker who failed to notify their employer within one (1) business day after sustaining such work-related injury, except in cases where an extraordinary reason prevented the worker from reporting the injury or occupational disease to the employer in a timely manner.

It is your responsibility to file a claim for benefits with the Claim Administrator. You are required to file a claim for any injury or occupational disease no more than thirty (30) days after you have knowledge thereof. It is your responsibility to obtain any necessary forms from the Nez Perce Tribe Workers' Compensation Claim Administrator at:

Your exclusive remedy for any work-related injury or disease is through the Nez Perce Tribe Workers' Compensation Code. The Workers' Compensation system of any State cannot accept a claim from you under the Nez Perce Tribe Workers' Compensation Code as you are employed by the Nez Perce Tribe, a sovereign Indian nation employer.

§11-1-9 NOTIFICATION TO EMPLOYER OF INJURY BY WORKER.

A. All covered workers must immediately notify their supervisor, department director, or the human resources office of any and all injuries, and in no event no later than the next business day after the date of occurrence. Failure to timely report an on-the-job injury shall result in a forfeiture of benefits under this Title, unless the claimant can demonstrate an extraordinary reason that prevented the reporting of the injury or occupational disease in a timely manner.

B. When a supervisor or department director receives a report of an on-the-job injury, the supervisor or department director must submit the report to their human resources office no later than the next business day after receiving the report.

C. The human resources office must submit reports of on-the-job injuries to the Claim Administrator no later than two (2) business days after receiving a report.

D. Within the time set by the Claim Administrator, the worker's supervisor or department director shall prepare and submit to the human resources office an incident report on the circumstances surrounding the on-the-job injury, including the identification of people who may have witnessed the incident or accident.

§11-1-10 TIME LIMIT FOR REPORTING INCIDENTS AND FILING CLAIMS.

A. Claims for injury shall be made by the covered worker to the Claim Administrator within thirty (30) days of the date of occurrence. For purposes of this Title, filing a claim for benefits under this Title with the human resources office shall constitute filing a claim with the Claim Administrator.

B. Claims for occupational disease shall be made by the covered worker to the Claim Administrator within thirty (30) days from date of first notice to the worker by a physician.

C. Failure to give notice of injury to the employer, or to file a claim with the Claim Administrator, within the time limits set forth in this chapter shall constitute a forfeiture by the covered worker, or his representatives in case of death, of all benefits available and payable under this Title.

§11-1-11 BURDEN OF PROOF. The burden of proof shall rest upon the claimant to prove that any injury arose in the course and scope of the covered worker's employment.

§11-1-12 RIGHT TO WAIVE DEFENSES. The Claim Administrator and/or the worker's compensation insurer shall have the right and power to waive any and all defenses affecting the compensability of a covered injury under this Title.

§11-1-13 GUARDIAN FOR MINOR OR INCOMPETENT. Any person who is mentally incompetent and/or under the age of 18 and is entitled to receive compensation under this Title, shall be appointed a guardian or other representative by the Tribal Court if a guardian has not been appointed in a prior action.

CHAPTER 11-2 – WORKERS’ COMPENSATION ADVISORY COUNCIL

§11-2-1 ESTABLISHMENT. There is hereby established a Nez Perce Tribe Workers’ Compensation Benefit Advisory Council (“Advisory Council”) whose purpose is to administer the Nez Perce Tribe Workers’ Compensation Benefit System. The Advisory Council will also cooperate in the prevention of injuries and occupational diseases to workers and, in the event of injury or occupational disease, their rehabilitation or restoration to health and vocational opportunity.

§11-2-2 MEMBERSHIP.

A. The Advisory Council shall be comprised of seven (7) members holding the following positions:

1. the Human Resources Manager for the government of the Tribe, or a designee from that department;
2. the Human Resources Manager for Tribal Enterprises, or a designee from that department;
3. the Human Resources Manager for Nimiipuu Health, or a designee from that department;
4. the Human Resources Manager for the Tribal Housing Authority, or a designee from that department;
5. the Tribal Finance Manager, or a designee from that department;
6. the Tribal Executive Director, or a designee from that department; and
7. the Managing Attorney of the Office of Legal Counsel, or a designee from that department.

§11-2-3 POWERS OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL. The Advisory Council shall have the following duties and powers:

- A. to meet on a quarterly basis unless the Advisory Council determines that additional, or more frequent, meetings are necessary to fulfill its duties under this Title;
- B. to recommend rules and regulations to the Nez Perce Tribal Executive Committee for the implementation and administration of this Title;
- C. to review quarterly the benefits provided under this Title and to make recommendations to the Nez Perce Tribal Executive Committee for amendments to benefit levels or any other needed revisions to this Title deemed advisable by the Advisory Council;
- D. to develop programs and to cooperate with the Claim Administrator for the

preparation and presentation of information and educational programs designed to prevent injuries and occupational diseases to covered workers;

E. to take any and all other actions deemed reasonable and necessary for the implementation of this Title including, but not limited to, recommending rates and reserve levels to the Nez Perce Tribal Executive Committee;

F. to make recommendations to the Nez Perce Tribal Executive Committee regarding selection of consultants deemed necessary to carry out the provisions of this Title;

G. to make recommendations to the Nez Perce Tribal Executive Committee regarding appointment of the Claim Administrator; and

H. to make recommendation to the Nez Perce Tribal Executive Committee regarding the selection of the insurance company to provide the workers' compensation benefits that are set forth in this Title.

CHAPTER 11-3 – DUTIES AND POWERS OF THE CLAIM ADMINISTRATOR

§11-3-1 CUSTODIAL DUTIES. The Claim Administrator or its designee shall be the payor of the workers' compensation benefits and all authorized disbursements therefore shall be paid by the Claim Administrator or a representative with its stated authority. The Claim Administrator also shall be the custodian of all claim files and related documents.

§11-3-2 PAYMENT AND DISTRIBUTION OF BENEFITS. The Claim Administrator shall administer this Title in accordance with the terms and conditions described herein, and any rules adopted by the Nez Perce Tribal Executive Committee, shall remit all benefit payments as provided for in this Title, and shall have the authority to determine the distribution of benefit checks.

§11-3-3 ADDITIONAL GUIDELINES. If necessary, and to the extent they are not contrary to any provisions of this Title, the workers' compensation provisions contained in Title 72 of the Idaho Code may be utilized as guidelines by the Claim Administrator.

§11-3-4 ADMINISTRATIVE POWERS AND DUTIES.

A. The Claim Administrator shall be empowered to request medical reports, police reports, autopsy reports, and special investigations, engage the services of adjusters and consultants, and perform other activities as required to process any claim for benefits or to further this Title.

B. In the case of death of a covered worker, the Claim Administrator shall have the right to request the performance of an autopsy on the decedent from an appropriate official licensed to perform autopsies and shall have the right to request any and all reports made from such autopsies. If requested, the legal beneficiaries of the deceased worker are entitled to have a representative present at any autopsy ordered by the Claim Administrator.

C. The Claim Administrator shall have the power to retain a consulting physician for purposes of assisting the Claim Administrator in carrying out its duties and powers under this Title.

D. The Claim Administrator shall have the duty to maintain complete and accurate administrative records and claim files on all activities relating to the claims made under the Policy. The Claim Administrator shall retain and preserve all closed files for not less than six (6) years.

§11-3-5 ACCEPTANCE/DENIAL OF CLAIM. Upon receiving a claim for benefits, the Claim Administrator shall promptly investigate the claim and begin payment of compensation within 21 days of receipt of the claim if the Claim Administrator determines that the claim is valid.

A. If the Claim Administrator cannot complete its investigation within 21 days, the Claim Administrator shall send the claimant written notice that further investigation is needed and the reasons for further investigation. The written notice must be sent within 21 days of receipt of the claim.

B. The Claim Administrator shall complete its investigation within 45 days of receipt of the claim and shall commence the payment of benefits or notify the claimant in writing that the claim is denied.

CHAPTER 11-4 – COVERAGE AND COMPENSABILITY

§11-4-1 ENTITLEMENT TO BENEFITS. Claimants seeking benefits under this Title shall be responsible for filing a timely claim with the Claim Administrator.

§11-4-2 MENTAL TRAUMA.

A. Mental traumas, disorders, and/or conditions, even if manifested in physical symptoms and/or related to stress, are not compensable injuries under this Title, except those that result from accidental injury traceable to a definite time, place, and cause (rather than from repetitive mental trauma), or from an unusual traumatic event as established by a licensed psychiatrist or psychologist, and the mental injury was caused by or occurs subsequent to or simultaneous with such accidental injury or unusual traumatic event.

B. Regardless of section §11-4-2 A, a mental trauma or emotional injury that arises principally from a personnel action is not a compensable injury under this Title. Personnel actions include, but are not necessarily limited to transfers, promotions, demotion, disciplinary actions, work performance evaluations, and terminations.

C. Treatment for mental injury determined compensable under this Title shall be limited to six (6) months after the covered worker's physical injury has healed to maximum medical improvement.

§11-4-3 GOING TO AND RETURNING FROM WORK. An accident and/or incident occurring while a worker is on the way to or from work, including lunch break, is not within the

course and scope of employment except when such travel is directly connected with the worker's employment and in furtherance of the employer's interest. Travel is not directly connected with the worker's employment and in furtherance of the employer's interest: if the worker deviates from a reasonably direct route of travel; or if the worker is not acting in the interests of the employer.

§11-4-4 BENEFITS PRECLUDED BY NEGLIGENCE AND/OR REFUSAL OF WORKER TO SUBMIT TO TREATMENT.

A. No benefits shall be payable for the death and/or disability of a worker if the worker's death is caused by, or the worker's disability aggravated, caused or continued by, an unreasonable refusal and/or neglect to submit to and/or follow reasonable surgical or medical treatment, medical aid, or advice. A worker who has refused and/or neglected to submit to and/or follow medical and/or therapeutic treatment, or to take medications as prescribed, will be presumed to have reached Maximum Medical Improvement. Any disability that could have been treated with a reasonable medical probability of success will be discounted in determining the appropriate impairment rating under this Title.

B. Any covered worker otherwise entitled to benefits under this Title shall be presumed to have reached Maximum Medical Improvement if such worker has refused and/or neglected to seek appropriate medical treatment within six (6) months from: the date the injury or occupational disease occurred; or the date on which the worker last received medical treatment for the injury or occupational disease.

C. If an injured covered worker undertakes activities on or off the job which exceed recommendations of the treating physician, and cause the condition to worsen, the covered worker may not receive benefits for the aggravation. However, the covered worker may receive compensation for the aggravated condition if the employer demanded the covered worker to do things in excess of the treatment recommendations.

§11-4-5 INJURY OR DEATH FROM CONSUMPTION AND/OR APPLICATION OF DRUGS AND/OR CHEMICALS. No benefits of any nature shall be payable for injury and/or death caused or contributed to by any drug, including narcotics and hallucinogens, whether organic or chemical in nature, or any gas, vapors, and/or fumes taken and/or inhaled voluntarily, or by voluntary poisoning, except those drugs prescribed by a physician or other practitioner licensed to prescribe such medication. However, no benefits under this Title shall be payable in the event the worker's injury or death was caused by the intentional abuse of prescribed drugs in excess of the prescribed therapeutic amounts.

§11-4-6 INTOXICATION. No benefits of any nature shall be payable for, or on behalf of, any covered worker who is injured or killed while intoxicated or if the covered worker has any controlled substance in his/her body at the time of the injury or death, regardless of whether the intoxicated condition was the proximate cause of the injury or death. It is only necessary to prove that the covered worker was intoxicated at the time of the incident or accident to deny benefits under this Title. All covered workers agree: to submit to post-incident/post-accident drug and alcohol screening as authorized in the applicable Tribal personnel policies; and to waive any confidentiality or other privilege associated with the results of said tests. This

provision does not apply to Nez Perce Tribal Police officers whose consumption of such substances is consistent with the Nez Perce Tribal Police Department's policy and procedures for undercover assignments.

§11-4-7 PENALTIES FOR FALSE STATEMENT OR REPRESENTATION TO OBTAIN COMPENSATION. If, in order to obtain any benefits under the provisions of this Title, any person willfully makes a false statement or representation, they shall forfeit all rights to compensation, benefits, or payment.

A. The employer is entitled to take any action permitted by law to recover any payment or benefits paid under this Title to a covered worker where the payment or benefit was based upon the fraudulent or false statements or misrepresentation by the covered worker.

B. The employer's recovery of all, or a portion of, benefits paid based upon the fraudulent or false statements or misrepresentation by the covered worker will not preclude prosecution of the covered worker under any applicable criminal statutes.

§11-4-8 INJURIES RESULTING FROM SELF-INFLICTED INJURIES OR WILLFUL MISCONDUCT. No benefits of any nature shall be payable for a worker's injury or death caused by the worker's willful intention to injure himself or another. The willful disregard of an order from the employer to the worker to wear or use a safety device and/or to perform work in a certain manner may cause such person to forfeit all rights to compensation, benefit, or payment upon proof that such disregard or performance was the direct and proximate cause of the injury, death, and/or occupational disease. A worker's willful disabling of safety devices on equipment constitutes a willful intention to injure himself.

§11-4-9 RECREATIONAL, SOCIAL OR ATHLETIC ACTIVITIES.

A. No benefits shall be payable under this Title if the injury, occupational disease, or death occurred as a result of the worker's voluntary participation in an off-duty, recreational, social, or athletic activity not constituting part of the worker's work-related duties, except where such activities are expressly required by the employer.

B. No benefits shall be payable under this Title if the injury, occupational disease, or death arises from participation in voluntary physical fitness activities during the regular work day, regardless of whether the covered worker is compensated for the time in which the physical fitness activities take place.

§11-4-10 INJURIES CAUSED BY THIRD PARTIES. No benefits shall be payable under this Title for any covered worker injured or killed as the result of an act of a third party, including co-workers, who intended to injure the worker because of reasons personal to that worker and not because of reasons related to his/her employment. Payment of benefits by the Claims Administrator when the injuries were caused by a third party shall not constitute a waiver of rights as contained in Section 5.4 of this code. (section amended by NPTEC 6/23/15)

§11-4-11 IDIOPATHIC CLAIMS. Injury or death resulting from a natural cause such as a heart attack, stroke or other natural function failure, which does not arise in the course and scope of employment and while the worker was acting in the furtherance of the employer's interest, is

not compensable.

A. Respiratory, heart, and cardiovascular conditions and related injuries are not compensable unless the work being performed was extraordinary and unusual compared with the covered worker's regular work, and the work being performed is found to be the primary cause of the condition. "Primary cause" means that the work being performed was responsible for more than 50% of the resulting injury or condition.

B. An injury resulting directly from idiopathic causes is not compensable unless the employment places the covered worker in a position of increased danger. This would include falls from unprotected heights (ladders, scaffolds, roofs), falls involving the hazardous attributes of industrial machinery or equipment, or episodes occurring while driving during the course and scope of employment.

C. In the event of a claim that the worker's employment was a contributing cause of the idiopathic injury, the work being performed would have had to have been extraordinary and unusual compared with the covered worker's regular work in order to be considered compensable. In addition, medical evidence must establish that the extraordinary and unusual work was the primary cause of the condition. "Primary cause" means that the work being performed was responsible for more than 50% of the resulting injury or condition.

§11-4-12 OTHER LIMITATIONS ON BENEFITS.

A. No benefits shall be payable under this Title for secondhand smoke claims.

B. Benefits will be paid for a maximum of twelve (12) visits for physical therapy, chiropractic, or any other treatment for any injury caused by repetitive motion or any other condition that does not have a clear physical manifestation including, but not limited to: soft tissue damage; carpal tunnel syndrome; tennis elbow; and lower back pain.

CHAPTER 11-5 – GENERAL PROVISIONS REGARDING BENEFITS

§11-5-1 RIGHT TO COMPENSATION AND MEDICAL TREATMENT

BENEFITS. Every covered worker who is injured, and in the event of a worker's death, the dependents of every covered worker who is killed, in the course and scope of employment and while acting in the furtherance of the employer's interest at the time of the incident and/or accident, unless the injury is otherwise limited or excluded by the terms and conditions of this Title, is entitled to receive, and shall be paid, for loss sustained on account of the injury, death and/or occupational disease, the benefits provided under this Title.

§11-5-2 EXCLUSIVE REMEDY. The rights and remedies provided to workers in this Title are the exclusive and only rights and remedies of such workers, their personal or legal representative(s) or dependent(s), on account of injuries arising out of and in the course and scope of employment. Workers have no other remedies against the employer, the employer's representative, insurer, guarantor or surety, for any matter relating to the occurrence of an injury or payment for any injury covered under this Title, including any other benefits or compensation that a worker may attempt to obtain from a third party that may be able to seek indemnification from the covered employer.

§11-5-3 EFFECT OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION PAID IN OTHER JURISDICTIONS. A covered worker who pursues and recovers compensation under the workers' compensation laws of another jurisdiction, in violation of §11-5-2, is barred from recovering under this Title.

§11-5-4 LIABILITY OF THIRD PARTIES – SUBROGATION.

A. A covered worker may pursue a complaint against a third party for damages resulting from a work-related injury caused by the negligence of the third party or by negligence attributable to the third party, but the employer and/or its insurer, guarantor, or surety shall be subrogated to the common law rights of the worker to pursue such complaint. Therefore, a covered worker may not bring such a suit without first notifying the employer and/or its insurer, guarantor, or surety.

B. In case of a recovery against a third party, the Claim Administrator or arbitrator selected under Chapter 9 of this Title shall distribute of the proceeds such recovery as follows:

1. to the employer, a sum sufficient to repay the employer for the benefits actually paid to the worker under this Title up to that time;
2. to the employer, a sum sufficient to pay the employer the present worth, computed at the current legal interest rate for court judgments and decrees, of the future payments of compensation for which the employer is likely to be liable to the worker, even though that sum is not the final adjudication of the future payments which the worker is entitled to receive, and if the sum received by the employer is in excess of the amount the employer is actually required to pay in compensation to the worker, the excess shall be paid to the worker;
3. the balance, if any, shall be distributed to the worker or, in the case of death, to the worker's dependents, if any; and
4. NPTEC retains the right to make decisions in respect to the Claimant's obligation to repay the benefits paid under this Code. (subsection amended by NPTEC 6/23/15)

C. For subrogation purposes hereunder, any payment made to a covered worker, his guardian, dependent, or legal representative, by or on behalf of any third party, his or its principal or agent liable for, connected with, or involved in causing an injury to such worker shall be considered as having been so paid as damages resulting from and because said injury was under circumstances creating a legal liability against said third party, whether such payment be made under a covenant not to sue, compromise settlement, denial of liability, or otherwise.

§11-5-5 ASSIGNABILITY OF BENEFITS – ATTACHMENT OF LIENS. Benefits received under this Title are not assignable, except that a legal beneficiary may assign the right to death benefits. Benefits are subject only to the following liens or claims, to the extent any income or death benefits are unpaid on the date the Claim Administrator receives written notice of the lien, judgment, or claim in the following order of priority:

- A. court-ordered child support issued or recognized by the Tribal Court;
- B. a subrogation interest established under this Title; and
- C. debts owed to the Tribe.

§11-5-6 AGGRAVATION OF PRE-EXISTING DISEASE OR CONDITION. If a covered worker is suffering from a pre-existing injury or disease at the time of an injury or occupational disease which arises in the course and scope of the worker's employment and while the worker was acting in furtherance of the employer's interest, and the pre-existing injury or disease is aggravated thereby, the aggravation is subject to the provisions of this Title. The amount of the disability award under this Title may be reduced or denied in its entirety by the Claim Administrator in consideration of the following:

- A. a prior settlement from any source for the same impairment;
- B. the difference between the degree of impairment of the worker before the covered injury or occupational disease and the degree of impairment after the covered injury or occupational disease; and
- C. the benefits to be paid for impairments and/or disabilities would be in excess of 100% of the whole person. For purposes of this subsection, benefits include those benefits or payments made under this Title, benefits from the workers' compensation laws of any other jurisdiction, and payments from third parties.

§11-5-7 PRESUMPTIONS REGARDING OCCUPATIONAL ILLNESS AND DISEASE. Full-time firefighters and law enforcement officials, after five (5) years of continuous employment with the Tribe, shall receive the benefit of a rebuttable presumption that the following occupational illnesses or diseases are caused by their employment and are therefore compensable injuries/illnesses pursuant to this Title: heart trouble, pneumonia, hernia, tuberculosis, hepatitis, acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS), and cancer. The presumption is controlling absent any evidence that the illnesses or disease is caused other than by the worker's employment with the Tribe. The Tribe shall require firefighters and law enforcement officers to have an annual physical to be eligible for this presumption. The presumption will be nullified if a firefighter or law enforcement officer uses tobacco products.

§11-5-8 TERMINATION OF BENEFITS UPON DEATH. Where a worker is entitled to compensation under this Title, and death ensues from any cause not resulting from the injury for which the worker was entitled to the compensation, payments of the unpaid balance for such injury shall cease and all liability for such compensation thereafter shall terminate.

CHAPTER 11-6 – VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION, DISABILITY, AND IMPAIRMENT BENEFITS

§11-6-1 WAITING PERIOD. An initial waiting period of seven (7) consecutive calendar days will accrue before the covered worker shall be entitled to benefits under this chapter.

§11-6-2 VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION. Vocational rehabilitation benefits or

training are not mandatory under this Title, but the ordering of such benefits is within the discretion of the Claim Administrator, in accordance with Chapter 3 of this Title, or may be required under rules promulgated by the Nez Perce Tribal Executive Committee.

§11-6-3 DISABILITY BENEFITS.

A. When a worker is disabled from work as determined by the consulting physician, or in the Claim Administrator's discretion, the attending physician, by reason of a compensable injury or occupational disease, disability benefits shall be payable as follows:

1. if the covered worker is 100% disabled, disability benefits are payable at 70% of the worker's pre-injury average weekly wage; or
2. if the covered worker is less than 100% disabled, disability benefits are payable at 70% of the difference between a worker's pre-injury average weekly wage and the wage the covered worker is earning or capable of earning in his/her partially disabled condition.

B. Except as provided in this Title, disability benefits will continue to be paid in accordance with the terms of this Title until the time at which the earliest of the following occurs:

1. the expiration of 156 weeks from the date of the occurrence, or in the case of an occupational disease, 156 weeks from the earlier of either the first manifestation of the symptoms or notification from a physician that the illness is inherent in or related to the worker's occupation;
2. the consulting physician, or in the discretion of the Claim Administrator, the attending physician, declares that the worker has reached Maximum Medical Improvement;
3. the covered worker is incarcerated;
4. the attending physician provides a full, unrestricted release;
5. The attending physician provides a modified or light duty release, and the worker rejects a bona fide job offer of suitable work consistent with the worker's disability;
6. a new or intervening incident is the proximate cause of disability;
7. the worker refuses benefits;
8. a presumption of MMI based on neglect or refusal to submit to medical treatment as set forth in §11-4-5 of this Title;
9. a suspension of benefits by the Claim Administrator for reasons authorized in this Title or by the authority of the arbitrator selected under Chapter 9 of this Title;

10. a reduction of the worker's earning capacity for reasons other than the disability from the work-related injury; or
11. the covered worker dies from any cause not resulting from the injury for which the worker was entitled to compensation under this section, and the worker's estate is not entitled to any further benefits as defined in this Title.

§11-6-4 IMPAIRMENT BENEFITS.

A. At the expiration of 156 weeks from the date of the injury, the worker is presumed to have reached MMI regardless of disability and/or current medical status. At that time, the attending physician is to provide: an impairment rating based on reasonable medical probability and in accordance with the most current edition of the *Guides to the Evaluation of Permanent Impairment* published by the American Medical Association (the "AMA Guidelines"); and a treatment plan for reasonable and necessary future medical needs. The attending physician's impairment rating and treatment plan may be subject to review and revision by the consulting physician at the discretion of the Claim Administrator.

B. Impairment ratings are to be converted to the covered worker as a whole, and impairment ratings assigned to a specific body part are to be converted in accordance with the *AMA Guidelines*.

C. A rating may not be issued prior to the declaration of Maximum Medical Improvement. The Claim Administrator may reserve issuance of payment under the following conditions:

1. contribution for prior impairment ratings;
2. clarification by the Claim Administrator as to the validity of the date for MMI;
3. similar impairment rating issues or MMI issues remain to be resolved by the consulting physician or, if necessary, the arbitrator selected under Chapter 9 of this Title.

D. The rating recognized by the arbitrator selected under Chapter 9 of this Title is binding. The rating will not be retroactively paid for weeks accrued in resolving the rating issue subsequent to the date of Maximum Medical Improvement. Such benefits will become effective the date of the ruling and commence at that time. Benefits will not be withheld beyond a reasonable time period in clarification of the rating and MMI date.

E. Benefits will be payable based on the impairment rating issued to the covered worker multiplied by \$300,000.

F. A lump sum settlement for impairments will be given for those covered workers who receive an impairment rating of 15% or less of the covered worker as a whole.

§11-6-5 BENEFIT ISSUANCE PERIOD. Except as provided herein:

A. Disability and impairment benefits under this Chapter are to be issued bi-weekly and shall not exceed 100% of the worker's pre-injury average weekly wage.

B. Except as otherwise provided in this Title, there shall be no acceleration of disability or impairment benefits.

CHAPTER 11-7 – DEATH BENEFITS

§11-7-1 ENTITLEMENT TO DEATH BENEFITS. When a covered worker dies as a result of a compensable injury, the worker's dependents are entitled to death benefits.

A. Death benefits shall be payable to the worker's dependents based on 70% of the worker's average weekly wage per week for a maximum of \$300,000.00 commencing from the date of death.

1. If there are no children entitled to death benefits, then all to the surviving spouse for the life of the surviving spouse, or until the spouse remarries, whichever occurs first.
2. If there are surviving dependent children and a surviving spouse, the surviving spouse shall be entitled to one-half of death benefits for the life of the surviving spouse, or until the spouse remarries, whichever occurs first, and the other half of the death benefits shall be paid to each dependent child in equal shares.
3. If there is no surviving spouse, then the death benefits shall be paid to the worker's surviving dependent children in equal shares.
4. If there is no surviving spouse or surviving dependent child, death benefits shall be paid to any surviving dependent grandchildren in equal shares until the grandchild is no longer a dependent, or until the grandchild dies, whichever occurs first.
5. If there is no surviving spouse, dependent child, or dependent grandchild, the death benefits shall be paid in equal shares to any other surviving dependent(s).
6. If a deceased worker is not survived by any eligible dependents, the Employer's duty to pay death benefits under this chapter, except burial benefits, shall cease immediately.

B. Where a worker is entitled to compensation under this Title for an injury, and death ensues from any cause not resulting from the injury for which the worker was entitled to the compensation, payments of the unpaid balance for such injury shall cease and all liability of the employer shall terminate.

C. In the event a covered worker's death occurs after a period of disability, any disability benefits paid to the worker shall be deducted from the death benefits to which the

worker's dependents may be entitled.

§11-7-2 REDISTRIBUTION OF DEATH BENEFITS.

A. If an eligible dependent dies or otherwise becomes ineligible for death benefits, those benefits shall be redistributed to the remaining legal beneficiaries in accordance with section §11-7-1A.

B. If all eligible dependents cease to be eligible, any duty to pay the remaining death benefits payable under section §11-7-1A shall cease immediately.

§11-7-3 VERIFICATION OF ELIGIBILITY FOR DEATH BENEFITS. Upon request from the Claim Administrator, all persons claiming to be eligible for death benefits shall furnish all necessary documentation to support their claim of eligibility.

§11-7-4 BURIAL BENEFITS. If death results from a compensable injury, the person and/or entity who incurs liability for the costs of the burial shall be paid \$5,000.00 to cover burial expenses. This burial benefit payment shall not be reduced as a result of any burial benefit paid by any other source.

CHAPTER 11-8 – MEDICAL BENEFITS

§11-8-1 ENTITLEMENT TO MEDICAL BENEFITS. All covered workers are entitled to reasonable health care, supplies, and reasonably necessary transportation incurred for such services. Medical benefits are payable from the date the compensable injury or accident occurred.

§11-8-2 EMPLOYER'S RIGHT TO SELECT DOCTOR.

A. Except in an emergency where the employer or Claim Administrator agent cannot be reached immediately, the employer retains the right to approve and/or recommend all health care treatment. Health care treatment must be offered promptly and be reasonably suited to treat the injury without undue inconvenience to the worker. If the worker has reason to be dissatisfied with the care offered, the worker should communicate the basis of such dissatisfaction to the employer, in writing if requested, following which the employer and the worker may agree to alternate care reasonably suited to treat the injury. If the employer and the worker cannot agree on alternate care, the arbitrator selected under Chapter 9 of this Title may allow and order such alternate care upon application and reasonable proof of the necessity thereof. Any non-authorized treatment of the covered worker is not payable under this section and shall be at the worker's sole expense.

B. Employer retains the right to approve all chiropractic, osteopathic, naturopathic, acupuncture, or other non-traditional forms of treatment and to have such forms of treatment approved by the attending physician. Duration of treatment and/or number of visits to such medical providers shall be subject to the approval of the Claim Administrator, who may rely upon the advice of the consulting or attending physician.

C. After notice and opportunity for a hearing, the arbitrator selected under Chapter 9

of this Title may issue a decision relieving the Claim Administrator of the duty to pay for health care furnished by a health care provider or any other person selected in a manner inconsistent with the requirements of this chapter.

§11-8-3 RELEASE OF MEDICAL-RELATED INFORMATION. Any worker, employer, or insurance carrier or their agents making or defending a claim for benefits agrees to the release of all information to which the worker, employer, insurance carrier, or their agents have access concerning the worker's physical or mental condition relative to the claim and further waives any privilege for the release of such information. The information shall be made available to any party or the party's representative upon request, including any third-party health care providers. Any institution or person releasing such information to a party or the party's representative shall not be liable criminally or for civil damages by reason of the release of the information.

§11-8-4 MEDICAL EXPENSES. Medical expenses shall be limited to the usual and customary amounts charged in the community, or like community, for similar services. Charges believed to be excessive or unnecessary may be denied by the Claim Administrator.

§11-8-5 SETTLEMENT OF BENEFIT AMOUNTS. The covered employer and the claimant may negotiate settlement of future medical expenses, income loss, impairment, death benefit and other benefits under this Title that are owed to the covered worker or to the worker's estate. For purposes of settling future medical expenses, the basis for settlement will be the value of the current and future medical treatment plan but will not exceed \$100,000 unless approved by the Advisory Council.

§11-8-6 PETITION TO REOPEN CLAIM. Once a claim for medical benefits or disability benefits under this Act has been closed, the worker may petition the administrator to re-open the claim for benefits within one (1) year after the date of claim closure based upon an objective material worsening of the underlying condition. The administrator will investigate and accept or deny the petition to re-open in the same manner as new claims submitted. (Added by NPTEC 6/23/15)

CHAPTER 11-9 – ADJUDICATION OF DISPUTES

§11-9-1 APPEALS FROM DECISIONS OF THE CLAIM ADMINISTRATOR.

A. The Claim Administrator shall administer this Title in accordance with its terms and conditions and specifically in accordance with Chapter 11-3. Any appeals from final decisions of the Claim Administrator shall follow the procedures set forth in this Title, Chapter 2-5 of the Tribal Code, and any other applicable rules and regulations adopted by the Nez Perce Tribal Executive Committee. If necessary, and to the extent they are not contrary to any provisions of this Title, the workers' compensation provisions contained in Title 72 of the Idaho Code may be utilized as guidelines by the arbitrator or by the trier of fact in a Tribal Court proceeding.

B. This code shall be interpreted neither in favor of the claimant or the Tribe. This code shall be interpreted neutrally. (Subsection added by NPTEC 6/23/15)

C. Consulting physicians and treating physicians' opinions shall be given equal weight. (Subsection added by NPTEC 6/23/15)

D. During any administration of claims under this code, or during the pendency of any appeal of a claim's decision, the claimant is prohibited from contacting NPTEC regarding the administration of the claim. (Subsection added by NPTEC 6/23/15)

§11-9-2 APPEAL PROCESS.

A. First Level – Binding Arbitration.

1. Any claimant shall appeal a final decision of the Claim Administrator by filing a contested claim within thirty (30) calendar days with the arbitrator or with Human Resources, and, if requested in writing, an administrative hearing shall be held. The Claim Administrator may seek a declaratory decision that the actions of the Claim Administrator are in compliance with this Title and may request a hearing in writing. Any claimant appealing a decision of the Claim Administrator shall bear the burden of proof that the Claim Administrator's decision was not in compliance with, or was in violation of, this Title. The Claims Administrator's decision shall not be disturbed on appeal so long as the decision is supported by substantial evidence. Claimant's burden of proof shall be by a preponderance of the evidence. (Subsection amended by NPTEC 6/23/16)
2. The arbitrator will conduct all hearings and render a written decision in the dispute in accordance with the Administrative Procedures set forth in Chapter 2-5 of the Nez Perce Tribal Code. The decision of the arbitrator shall be final and binding on all parties except for an appeal to the Tribal Court as provided in this section.
3. The arbitrator for appeals from decisions of the Claim Administrator shall be a hearing officer under contract with a Tribal entity for the purpose of hearing employment grievances that arise under the Human Resource Manual, so long as that person is experienced with workers' compensation claims and appeals. If that person does not have experience with workers' compensation claims and appeals, the arbitrator shall be selected in accordance with the rules of the American Arbitration Association, or its successor.

B. Second Level – Tribal Court.

1. Any and all appeals from a decision of the arbitrator shall be submitted to and heard by the Tribal Court in accordance with the Administrative Procedures set forth in Chapter 2-5 of the Nez Perce Tribal Code.
2. The decision of the Tribal Court shall be final, and there shall be no further appeal of the Tribal Court's decision.

§11-9-3 RIGHT TO REPRESENTATION.

A. Claimants and the Claim Administrator shall have the right to be represented by an attorney in all matters presented before an arbitrator and/or the Tribal Court, and to cross-examine all witnesses and to review all evidence of any nature that may be related to the matter under consideration.

B. In the event either party chooses to be represented by an attorney during the arbitration, that party must provide notice of the representation at least five (5) business days before any hearing or other proceeding before the arbitrator. The notice must be given in writing to the involved Human Resources Office, and to the other party's attorney if the other party is known to be represented by an attorney.

C. An arbitrator who hears appeals under this Title shall not be bound by formal rules of evidence or by technical or formal rules of procedure and may conduct investigations in such a manner as, in the arbitrator's judgment, is best calculated to ascertain the substantial rights of the parties and to promote the spirit and intent of the Nez Perce Tribe Workers' Compensation Benefit System. A full and complete record shall be kept of all proceedings before the arbitrator including all of the documentary evidence submitted and a tape recording of the proceedings.

§11-9-4 ATTORNEY FEES AND OTHER ARBITRATION COSTS.

A. If the arbitrator awards benefits to the claimant in excess of the Claim Administrator's original benefit determination (as communicated to the claimant), the claimant's attorney's fees will be approved with a maximum limit of 10% of the total benefit award, or \$5,000.00 (five thousand dollars), whichever is less. An award of attorney's fees to the claimant shall be over and above any benefits paid or provided to the claimant pursuant to this Title. Disputes over attorney fees must be filed with the arbitrator in accordance with Rule 51 of the Tribal Rules of Civil Procedure contained in Chapter 2-2 of the Nez Perce Tribal Code.

B. The claimant and the Claim Administrator may engage the services of physicians or experts for hearing purposes at the respective party's expense. The Claimant's costs for such physicians or experts may be reimbursable, in the discretion of the arbitrator, if the arbitrator awards benefits to the claimant in excess of the Claim Administrator's original benefit determination (as communicated to the claimant). The opinions of such consultants will be considered in a contested case, notwithstanding the provisions of this Title authorizing the employer to approve and/or recommend all health care treatment.

TITLE 12
BUSINESS CODE

CHAPTER 12-1

LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANIES	1
§12-1-1 Short Title	1
§12-1-2 Authority	1
§12-1-3 Purposes	1
§12-1-4 Applicability	1
§12-1-5 Rules of Construction	1
§12-1-6 Definitions	1
§12-1-7 Name	2
§12-1-8 Registered Office and Registered Agent	3
§12-1-9 Tribe as Member	3
§12-1-10 Nature of Business	3
§12-1-11 Documents	5
§12-1-12 Execution by Judicial Act	5
§12-1-13 Interstate Application	6
§12-1-14 Articles of Organization	6
§12-1-15 Agency Power of Members and Managers	7
§12-1-16 Admissions of Members and Managers	7
§12-1-17 Knowledge of or Notice to Member or Manager	8
§12-1-18 Liability of Members to Third Parties	8
§12-1-19 Parties to Action	8
§12-1-20 Authority to Sue	8
§12-1-21 Management	9
§12-1-22 Duties	9
§12-1-23 Limitation of Liability and Indemnification	10
§12-1-24 Voting	10
§12-1-25 Records and Information	11
§12-1-26 Admission of Members	12
§12-1-27 Dissociation	12
§12-1-28 Contributions	13
§12-1-29 Liability for Contribution	13
§12-1-30 Allocation of Profits and Losses	13
§12-1-31 Interim Distributions	13
§12-1-32 Allocation of Distributions	13
§12-1-33 Distribution Upon Partial Redemption	14
§12-1-34 Distribution Upon Dissociation	14
§12-1-35 Distribution in Kind	14
§12-1-36 Right to Distribution	14
§12-1-37 Limitations of Distributions	14
§12-1-38 Liability for Wrongful Distribution	15
§12-1-39 Ownership of LLC Property	15
§12-1-40 Transfer of Property	15
§12-1-41 Nature of Interest	15

§12-1-42	Assignment of LLC Interest	15
§12-1-43	Rights of Judgment Creditor	16
§12-1-44	Right of Assignee to Become a Member.....	16
§12-1-45	Powers of Legal Representative	16
§12-1-46	Dissolution	16
§12-1-47	Judicial Dissolution	17
§12-1-48	Winding Up	17
§12-1-49	Distribution of Assets	18
§12-1-50	Articles of Dissolution.....	18
§12-1-51	Known Claims Against Dissolved LLC	18
§12-1-52	Unknown or Contingent Claims	19
§12-1-53	Merger	19
§12-1-54	Approval of Merger	19
§12-1-55	Plan of Merger	20
§12-1-56	Articles of Merger	20
§12-1-57	Effects of Merger	20
§12-1-58	Right to Object	21

CHAPTER 12-2

NEZ PERCE TRIBE NONPROFIT CORPORATIONS CODE	1
§12-2-1 Title.....	1
§12-2-2 Purpose	1
§12-2-3 Definitions	1
§12-2-4 Purposes of a Nonprofit Corporation	1
§12-2-5 Incorporators.....	2
§12-2-6 Articles of Incorporation	2
§12-2-7 Corporate Name	2
§12-2-8 Corporate Capacity and Powers	2
§12-2-9 Filing of Articles	3
§12-2-10 Amendment of Articles	3
§12-2-11 Organizational Meeting	3
§12-2-12 Disposition of Assets	3
§12-2-13 General Corporate Laws Applicable	4
§12-2-14 Report to Board of Trustees	4
§12-2-15 Revocation.....	4
§12-2-16 Effective Date	4
§12-2-17 Provisions as Cumulative	4
§12-2-18 Severability	4

TITLE 12
BUSINESS CODE
CHAPTER 12-1
LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANIES
(adopted 3/27/07)

§12-1-1 Short Title

This Code shall be known and may be cited as the Nez Perce Tribe Limited Liability Companies Act.

§12-1-2 Authority

(a) Article VIII, Section 2(c) of the Nez Perce Tribe Constitution gives the Nez Perce Tribal Executive Committee the power to make laws, including codes, ordinances, resolutions, and statutes.

§12-1-3 Purposes

Limited Liability Companies may be organized under this Act for any lawful purpose or purposes.

§12-1-4 Applicability

The provisions of this Act shall apply to all limited liability companies (LLC) organized hereunder or which elect to accept the provisions of this Act. Pre-existing LLC=s shall be deemed to be in valid existence and allowed a ninety (90) day grace period from the date of the adoption of this Act to amend or conform their articles of organization in order to comply with the provisions herein.

§12-1-5 Rules of Construction

(a) It is the policy of this Act to give maximum effect to the principle of freedom of contract and to the enforceability of articles of operation and other agreements.

(b) Unless displaced by particular provisions of this Act, the principles of law and equity supplement this Act.

§12-1-6 Definitions

Terms used in this Act have the following meaning:

(a) "Articles of Operation" means an agreement in writing among all of the members as to the conduct of the business of a limited liability company and its relationships with its members.

(b) "Articles of Organization" means the articles filed under §12-1-14 and those articles as amended or restated.

(c) "Corporation" means a "domestic corporation" for profit organized under the laws and ordinances of the Nez Perce Tribe and a foreign corporation formed under the laws of any other jurisdiction.

(d) "Court" means the Nez Perce Tribal Court.

(e) "Distribution" means a direct or indirect transfer by a limited liability company of money or other property to or for the benefit of its members in respect of their interests.

(f) "Entity" includes an individual, a general partnership, limited partnership, a domestic or foreign limited liability company, a trust, an estate, an association, a corporation, or any other legal or commercial entity and the Tribe.

(g) "Foreign" refers to limited liability companies and limited partnerships organized under the laws of a jurisdiction other than the Nez Perce Tribe.

(h) "NPTEC" means the Nez Perce Tribal Executive Committee.

(i) "Limited Liability Company" or "Domestic Limited Liability Company" means an organization formed under this Act, except as provided for in §12-1-53(a).

(j) "Limited Liability Company Interest" or "Interest in the Limited Liability Company" or "Member's Interest" means a member's rights in the limited liability company, including rights to distributions, profits and losses, and to participate in management, as specified in the Articles of Operation.

(k) "LLC" means a limited liability company.

(l) "Majority in Interest" means members contributing more than fifty percent (50%) of the value of total capital contributions to the limited liability company excluding any interest which is not to be counted as voting on a matter as described elsewhere in this Act.

(m) "Manager" or "Managers" means the entity or entities designated to manage the company and this is not necessarily determined by percentage of ownership in the company.

(n) "Member" means a person who has been admitted to membership in a limited liability company and who has not dissociated from the limited liability company.

(o) "Organizer(s)" means the entity(ies) which signs and delivers the articles of organization for filing to the Tribe.

(p) "State" includes a state, territory, or possession of the United States and the District of Columbia.

(q) "Tribe" means the Nez Perce Tribe.

(r) "Trust Land" means land held in trust by the United States for the benefit of the Nez Perce Tribe or its members.

§12-1-7 Name

(a) The name of a limited liability company as set forth in its articles of organization must contain the words "limited liability company" or end with the abbreviation "L.L.C." or "LLC." The name may not contain language stating or implying that the limited liability company is organized for any purpose other than that permitted under §12-1-10, below.

(b) The name of a domestic LLC shall be distinguishable from any LLC or corporation previously organized under the laws of the Tribe.

§12-1-8 Registered Office and Registered Agent

A limited liability company's registered agent is the company's agent for service of process, notice, or demand required or permitted by law to be served on the company under the laws of the Tribe.

(a) Each LLC shall continuously maintain a registered office and a registered agent. The registered office may, but need not, be the same as any of its places of business. The agent may be the same person then serving in a designated office of the Tribe, rather than a specified person, if the Tribe is a Member in the LLC of which the Tribe's officer is the appointed agent.

(b) An LLC may change its registered office or registered agent, or both, by including the name of its registered agent and the street address of its registered office, as changed, in articles of amendment to its articles of organization or in articles of merger.

(c) The registered agent of a LLC may resign as registered agent by delivering to the Tribe for filing a written statement of resignation and the appointment by the LLC of another registered agent.

§12-1-9 Tribe as Member

(a) The Tribe shall form or become a member of a LLC formed under this Act only upon approval of such action by resolution of NPTEC.

(b) In no event shall any manager not a member of a LLC in which the Tribe is a member, bind the Tribe in any manner; provided that the Tribe's interest as a member may be bound by manager or member actions as stated in this Act and the Articles of Operation of the LLC.

(c) Nothing contained in this Act shall be construed as creating any liability or waiving of sovereign immunity of the Tribe in any manner; provided that the assets of the LLC in which the Tribe holds an interest may be subject to liabilities and claims unless otherwise provided herein. In no event shall any action taken by the Tribe concerning the exercise of any right or privilege or discharge of any duty with respect to an interest in a LLC be construed as a waiver of immunity or creation of a liability on the part of the Tribe separate and apart from its interests as a member of the LLC.

(d) If the Tribe is the sole member of a LLC formed under this Act, that LLC shall possess the Tribe's sovereign immunity from suit except to the extent otherwise provided in its Articles of Operation.

§12-1-10 Nature of Business

A limited liability company may be organized under this Act for any lawful purpose. Unless otherwise provided in the articles of operation, a LLC organized and existing under this Act has the same powers as an individual to do all things necessary and convenient to carry out its business, including but not limited to all of the following:

(a) Sue and be sued, complain, and defend in its name, provided that if a LLC is wholly owned by the Tribe, it shall be entitled to and shall enjoy the Tribe's sovereign immunity from suit unless the articles of organization otherwise provide.

(b) Purchase, take, receive, lease, or otherwise acquire and own, hold, improve, use,

and otherwise deal in or with real, or personal property or any legal or equitable interest in real or personal property, wherever situated.

(c) Sell, convey, mortgage, pledge, create a security interest in, lease, exchange, or otherwise dispose of all or any part of its property.

(d) Lend money, property, and services to, and otherwise assist, its members and managers, if any.

(e) Purchase, take, receive, subscribe for, or otherwise acquire and own, hold, vote, use, employ, sell, mortgage, lend, pledge, or otherwise dispose of and deal in and with shares or other interests in, or obligations of, any other enterprise or entity.

(f) Make contracts and guarantees, incur liabilities, borrow money, issue notes, bonds, and other obligations, and secure any of its obligations by mortgage or pledge of all or part of its property, franchises, and income.

(g) Lend money, invest and reinvest its funds, and receive and hold real or personal property as security for repayment.

(h) Conduct its business, locate offices, and exercise the powers granted by this Act inside or outside of the boundaries of the Nez Perce Reservation, including the Tribe's trust lands.

(i) Be a promoter, incorporator, partner, member, associate, or manager of any enterprise or entity.

(j) Elect or appoint managers, agents, and employees, define their duties, and fix their compensation.

(k) Pay pensions and establish pension plans, pension trusts, profit-sharing plans, and benefit or incentive plans for any or all of its current or former members, managers, employees, and agents.

(l) Make donations to and otherwise devote its resources for the public welfare or for charitable, scientific, educational, humanitarian, philanthropic, or religious purposes.

(m) Indemnify a member, manager, employee, officer or agent, or any other person.

(n) Transact any lawful business that the members or the managers find to be in aid of governmental policy.

(o) Make payments or donations, or do any other act not prohibited by law, that furthers the business of the LLC.

(p) Provide benefits or payments to members, managers, employees, and agents of the LLC, and to their estates, families, dependents or beneficiaries in recognition of the past services of the members, managers, employees, and agents of the LLC.

(q) Create, form, partner, or establish subsidiary or other entities, teaming agreements, joint ventures, and other arrangements to further any legally entitled business opportunity or available business development program.

§12-1-11 Documents

(a) Execution of Documents

- (1) Except as otherwise provided in this Act, any document required or permitted by this Act to be delivered for filing to the Tribe shall be executed by any of the following:
 - (A) Any manager, if management of the LLC is vested in a manager or managers, or by a member, if management of the LLC is reserved to the members.
 - (B) All organizers of the LLC if the LLC has not been organized. Name and address of each organizer shall be provided.
 - (C) The name of the drafter of the document.
- (2) The person executing the document shall sign it and state beneath or opposite the signature the person's name and capacity in which the person signs.
- (3) The person executing the document may do so as an attorney-in-fact. Powers of attorney relating to the executing of the document need not be shown to nor filed with the Tribe.

(b) Filing

- (1) Upon receipt of a document for filing under this Act, the Tribe shall ensure it meets the requirements herein and then shall stamp or otherwise endorse the date and time of receipt of the original, the duplicate copy, and, upon request, any additional copy received.
- (2) If the Tribe refuses to file a request, the Tribe shall return it to the person tendering the document for filing within five (5) business days after the date on which the document is received by the Tribe for filing, together with a brief written explanation of the reason for refusal.
- (3) Any document accepted by the Tribe shall be effective at the time of receipt unless a delayed effective date and/or time not more than ninety (90) days after receipt by the Tribe is specified in the document.
- (4) Fees. The Tribe shall impose a \$100.00 filing fee for each document filed and an annual \$100.00 renewal fee during the life of the LLC.

(c) Certificate of Status

Any person may obtain from the Tribe, upon request, a certificate of status for either a domestic or a foreign LLC.

§12-1-12 Execution by Judicial Act

Any person who is adversely affected by the failure or refusal of any person to execute

and file any articles or other document to be filed under this Act may petition the Nez Perce Tribal Court to direct the execution and filing of the articles or other document.

§12-1-13 Interstate Application

A LLC may conduct its business, carry on its operations and have and exercise the powers granted by this Act, in any sovereign Indian Nation, any state, territory, district or possession of the United States, or in any foreign jurisdiction.

§12-1-14 Articles of Organization

(a) One or more persons may organize a limited liability company by signing and delivering articles of organization to the Tribe for filing. The organizer(s) need not be members of the LLC at the time of organization or thereafter.

(b) A limited liability company shall have one or more members.

(c) The articles of organization shall contain all of and only the following information:

- (1) A statement that the LLC is organized under this Act.
- (2) A name for the LLC that satisfies the provisions of this Act.
- (3) The street address of the registered office and the name of the registered agent at that office.
- (4) If management of the LLC is vested in one or more managers, a statement to that effect.
- (5) The name and address of each person organizing the LLC.
- (6) Whether the LLC is wholly or partially owned by the Tribe.
- (7) If owned in whole or in part by the Tribe, whether the LLC is to enjoy the Tribe's sovereign immunity and the scope of any waiver of that immunity.
- (8) If owned in whole or in part by the Tribe, the name of the person(s) duly appointed by the Tribe to exercise authority on behalf of the Tribe for purposes of the LLC.

(d) The Tribe shall assign each article of organization an identification number.

(e) Amendment. An LLC may amend its articles of organization at any time by delivering an amendment, with the fee filing fee, for filing to the Tribe.

(f) Effect of Delivery or Filing

- (1) An LLC is formed when the articles of organization become effective under §12-1-11(b).
- (2) The Tribe's filing of the articles of organization is conclusive proof that

the LLC is organized and formed under this Act.

§12-1-15 Agency Power of Members and Managers

- (a) Except as provided in paragraph (b), below:
 - (1) Each member is an agent of the LLC for the purpose of its business but is not an agent of the other members.
 - (2) The act of any member, including the execution in the name of the LLC of any instrument for apparently carrying on in the ordinary course of business, the business of the LLC, binds the LLC in the particular matter, unless the person with whom the member is dealing has knowledge that the member has no authority to act in this matter.
 - (3) If the Tribe is a Member, the Tribe's authority shall be exercised only by the person(s) duly appointed in the Articles of Organization to exercise such authority on behalf of the Tribe for purposes of the LLC.
- (b) If management of the LLC is vested in one or more managers:
 - (1) No member, solely by being a member, is an agent of the LLC or of the other members.
 - (2) Each manager is an agent of the LLC, but not of the members, for the purpose of its business. The act of any manager, including the execution in the name of the LLC of any instrument for apparently carrying on the ordinary course of business of the LLC, binds the LLC unless the manager has, in fact, no authority to act for the LLC in the particular matter, and the person with whom the manager is dealing has knowledge that the manager has no authority to act in the matter.
- (c) No act of a member or, if management of the LLC is vested in one or more managers, of a manager that is not apparently for the carrying on in the ordinary course of business, the business of the LLC shall bind the LLC unless in fact the act is authorized at the time of the transaction or at any other time.

§12-1-16 Admissions of Members and Managers

- (a) Except as provided in paragraph (b), below, an admission or representation made by any member concerning the business of a LLC within the scope of the member's actual authority as provided in §12-1-15 may be used as evidence against the LLC in any legal proceeding.
- (b) If management of the LLC is vested in one or more managers:
 - (1) An admission or representation made by a manager concerning the business of a LLC within the scope of the manager's authority as provided under §12-1-15 may be used as evidence against the LLC in any legal proceeding.
 - (2) The admission or representation of any member, acting solely in the

member's capacity as a member, is not evidence against the LLC in any legal proceeding.

§12-1-17 Knowledge of or Notice to Member or Manager

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) below, notice to any member of any matter relating to the business of a LLC, and the knowledge of a member acting in the particular matter, acquired while a member or known by the person at the time of becoming a member, and the knowledge of any member who reasonably could and should have communicated it to the acting member, operate as notice to or knowledge of the LLC.

(b) If management of the LLC is vested in one or more managers:

- (1) Notice to any manager of any matter relating to the business of the LLC, and the knowledge of the manager acting in the particular matter acquired while a manager or known by the person at the time of becoming a manager and the knowledge of any other manager who reasonably could and should have communicated it to the acting manager, operate as notice to or knowledge of the LLC.
- (2) Notice to or knowledge of any member while the member is acting solely in the capacity of a member is not notice to or knowledge of the LLC.

§12-1-18 Liability of Members to Third Parties

The debts, obligations, and liabilities of a LLC, whether arising in contract, tort, or otherwise, shall be solely the debts, obligations, and liabilities of the LLC. Except as otherwise specifically provided in this Act, a member or manager of a LLC is not personally liable for any debt, obligation, or liability of a LLC, as defined in the Articles of Operation.

§12-1-19 Parties to Action

A member of a LLC is not a proper party to a proceeding by or against a LLC solely by reason of being a member of the LLC, except if any of the following exist.

(a) The object of the proceeding is to enforce a member's right against or liability to the LLC.

(b) The action is brought by a member under §12-1-20.

§12-1-20 Authority to Sue

Unless otherwise provided in the articles of operation, an action on behalf of a LLC may be brought in the name of the LLC by:

(a) One or more members of the LLC, if authorized by a majority in interest of members, excluding the vote of any member who has an interest in the outcome of the action that is adverse to the interest of the LLC.

(b) One or more managers of a LLC if the management of the LLC is vested in one or more managers, or if the managers are authorized to sue by a majority in interest of members.

§12-1-21 Management

(a) Unless the articles of organization vest management in one or more managers, management of the LLC shall be vested in the members subject to any provision in articles of operation or this Act restricting or enlarging the management rights and duties of any member or group of members.

(b) If the articles of organization vest management in one or more managers, management of the business or affairs of the LLC shall be invested in the manager or managers subject to any provisions in articles of operation or this Act restricting or enlarging the management rights and duties of any manager or group of managers. Unless otherwise provided in articles of operation, the manager or managers:

- (1) Shall be designated, appointed, elected, removed, or replaced by a vote of a majority in interest of the members.
- (2) Need not be members of the LLC nor individuals.
- (3) Unless earlier removed or earlier resigned, shall not hold office until a successor is elected and qualified.

§12-1-22 Duties

Unless otherwise provided in articles of operation:

(a) No member or manager shall act or fail to act in a manner that constitutes any of the following:

- (1) A willful failure to deal fairly with the LLC or its members in connection with a matter in which the member or manager has a material conflict of interest.
- (2) A violation of criminal law, unless the member or manager had reasonable cause to believe that the person's conduct was lawful or no reasonable cause to believe that the conduct was unlawful.
- (3) A transaction from which the member or manager derived an improper personal profit.
- (4) Willful misconduct.

(b) Every member and manager shall account to the LLC and hold as trustee for it any improper personal profit derived by that member or manager without the consent of a majority of the disinterested members or managers, or other persons participating in the management of the LLC, from any of the following:

- (1) A transaction connected with the organization, conduct, or winding up of the LLC.
- (2) A use by a member or manager of the property of a LLC, including confidential or proprietary information or other matters entrusted to the person as a result of the person's status as member or manager.

- (3) Articles of operation may impose duties on its members and managers that are in addition to, but not in abrogation of, those provided in paragraph (a), above.

§12-1-23 Limitation of Liability and Indemnification

In this Section, "expenses" mean expenses of defending a lawsuit, including attorney's fees, and any civil judgment or penalty, or settlement payment in lieu thereof, paid in connection with a lawsuit against a member or manager in such capacity.

(a) A LLC shall indemnify or allow expenses to each member and each manager for all reasonable expenses incurred with respect to a proceeding if that member or manager was a party to the proceeding in the capacity of a member or manager.

(b) Articles of Operation may alter or provide additional rights to indemnification or allowance of expenses to members and managers.

(c) Notwithstanding paragraphs (a) and (b), above, a LLC may not indemnify a member or manager unless it is determined that the member or manager did not breach or fail to perform a duty to the LLC as provided in §12-1-22.

(d) Unless otherwise provided in articles of operation:

- (1) A member or manager shall be conclusively presumed not to have breached or failed to perform a duty to the LLC to the extent that the member or manager has been successful on the merits or otherwise in the defense of the proceeding.
- (2) In situations not described in paragraph (1), above, the determination of whether member or manager has breached or failed to perform a duty to the LLC shall be made by the vote of a majority in interest of the members, excluding any member who is a party to the same or related proceeding unless all members are parties.

§12-1-24 Voting

(a) Unless otherwise provided in articles of operation or this Section, and subject to paragraph (b), below, an affirmative vote, approval, or consent as follows shall be required to decide any matter connected with the business of a LLC.

- (1) If management of a LLC is reserved to the members, an affirmative vote, approval, or consent by majority in interest of members.
- (2) If the management of a LLC is vested in one or more managers, the affirmative, vote, consent, or approval of more than fifty percent (50%) of the managers.

(b) Unless otherwise provided in articles of operation or this Act, the affirmative vote, approval, or consent of all members shall be required to do any of the following:

- (1) Amend the articles of organization.

- (2) Issue an interest in a LLC to any person.
- (3) Adopt, amend, or revoke articles of operation.
- (4) Allow a LLC to accept any additional contribution from a member.
- (5) Allow a partial redemption of an interest in a LLC under §12-1-33.
- (6) Value contributions of members under §12-1-28.
- (7) Authorize a manager, member, or other person to do any act on behalf of the LLC that contravenes the articles of operation.

(c) Unless otherwise provided in articles of operation if any member is precluded from voting with respect to a given matter, the value of the contribution represented by the interest in the LLC with respect to which the member would otherwise have been entitled to vote shall be excluded from the total contributions made to the LLC for purposes of determining the fifty percent (50%) threshold under §12-1-6(j) for that matter.

(d) Unless otherwise provided in articles of operation or this Section, if all or part of an interest in the LLC is assigned under §12-1-42, the assigning member shall be considered the owner of the assigned interest for purposes of determining the 50% threshold under §12-1-6(j) until the assignee of the interest in the LLC becomes a member under §12-1-44.

§12-1-25 Records and Information

(a) A LLC shall keep at its principal place of business all of the following:

- (1) A list, in alphabetical order, of each past and present member and, if applicable, manager.
- (2) A copy of the articles of organization and all amendments to the articles, together with executed copies of any powers of attorney under which any articles were executed.
- (3) A record of all matters referred to in this Act as maintained in such records which are not otherwise specified in the articles of operation.

(b) Upon reasonable request, a member may, at the member's own expense, inspect and copy during ordinary business hours any LLC record unless otherwise provided in articles of operation.

(c) Members or, if the management of the LLC is vested in one or more managers, managers shall provide true and full information of all things affecting the members to any member or to the legal representative of any member upon reasonable request of the member or the legal representative.

(d) Failure of a LLC to keep or maintain any of the records of information required under this Section shall not be grounds for imposing liability on any person for the debts and obligations of the LLC.

§12-1-26 Admission of Members

(a) In connection with the formation of a LLC, a person acquiring LLC interest is admitted as a member upon formation unless the articles of operation otherwise provides.

(b) After the formation of a LLC, a person acquiring a LLC interest is admitted as a member of the LLC as specified in the articles of operation or, if not so specified, by a majority in interest of members.

§12-1-27 Dissociation

(a) A person ceases to be a member of a LLC upon the occurrence of and at the same time of any of the following events:

- (1) The member withdraws by voluntary act.
- (2) The member is removed as a member in accordance with articles of operation or this Act.
- (3) Unless otherwise provided in articles of organization or by the written consent of all members at the time of the event, the member does any of the following:
 - (A) Makes an assignment for the benefit of the creditors.
 - (B) Files a voluntary petition in bankruptcy.
 - (C) Becomes the subject of an order for relief under the federal bankruptcy laws or state or Tribe insolvency laws.
 - (D) Fails to gain dismissal of any federal bankruptcy or state or Tribe insolvency proceeding within 120 days of commencement of an involuntary proceeding.
- (4) Unless provided in articles of operation or by the written consent of all members, if the member is an individual:
 - (A) The member's death.
 - (B) The entry of an order by a court of competent jurisdiction adjudicating the member incompetent to manage the member's person or estate.
- (5) Unless otherwise provided in articles of operation or by written agreement or by the written consent of all members at the time, if the member is a trust, corporation, partnership, or limited liability company upon liquidation, dissolution, or termination.

(b) The members may provide in articles of operation for other events the occurrence of which result in a person ceasing to be a member of the LLC.

(c) Unless articles of operation provide that a member does not have the power to

withdraw by voluntary act from a LLC, the member may do so at any time by giving written notice to the other members or as provided in articles of operation. If the member has the power to withdraw but the withdrawal is a breach of the articles of operation, the LLC may offset the damages against the amount otherwise distributable to the member, in addition to pursuing any remedies provided for in articles of operation or otherwise available under applicable law.

§12-1-28 Contributions

(a) A member's contributions to a LLC may consist of cash, property, or services rendered, or promissory notes or other written obligations to provide cash or property or to perform services.

(b) The value of a member's contribution shall be determined in the manner provided in articles of operation. If the articles of operation do not fix a value to a contribution, the value of a contribution shall be approved by a majority in interest of the members, shall be properly reflected in the records and information kept by the LLC under §12-1-25(a). The value of contributions so determined shall be binding and conclusive on the LLC and its members.

§12-1-29 Liability for Contribution

(a) An obligation of a member to provide cash or property or to perform services as a contribution to a LLC is not enforceable unless specified in a writing signed by the member.

(b) Unless otherwise provided in articles of operation, a member is obligated to a LLC to perform any enforceable promise to provide cash or property or to perform services, even if the member is unable to perform because of death, disability, or any other reason. If a member does not provide cash, property, or services as promised, the member is obligated at the option of the LLC to provide cash equal to that portion of the value of the stated contribution that has not been fulfilled.

(c) Unless otherwise provided in articles of operation, a member's obligation to provide cash or property or perform services as a contribution to the LLC may be compromised only by the written consent of all of the members.

§12-1-30 Allocation of Profits and Losses

The profits and losses of a LLC shall be allocated among the members in the manner provided in the articles of operation. If the members do not enter into articles of operation or the articles of operation do not so provide, profits and losses shall be allocated on the basis of the value of the contributions made by each member.

§12-1-31 Interim Distributions

Except as provided in this Act, a member is entitled to receive distributions from a LLC before the member's dissociation from the LLC and before its dissolution and winding up to the extent and at the times or upon the events specified in articles of organization, or to the extent and at the times determined by the members or managers.

§12-1-32 Allocation of Distributions

Distributions of cash or other assets of a LLC shall be allocated among the members as

provided in articles of operation, or if the articles of operation do not provide, on the basis of the value of the contributions made by each member.

§12-1-33 Distribution Upon Partial Redemption

Except as provided in this Act, upon the distribution in partial liquidation of a member's interest, the redeeming member is entitled to receive the amount to which the member is entitled under articles of operation and, if not otherwise provided in articles of operation, the fair value of the redeemed interest based on the member's right to share in distributions from the LLC.

§12-1-34 Distribution Upon Dissociation

Except as otherwise provided in this Act, upon an event of dissociation under §12-1-27 that does not cause dissolution of the LLC, a dissociating member is entitled to receive any distribution to which a member is entitled under articles of operation and, if not otherwise provided in articles of operation the fair value of the member's interest in the LLC based on the member's rights to share in distributions from the LLC.

§12-1-35 Distribution in Kind

Unless otherwise provided in articles of operation:

(a) A member may not demand and receive any distribution from a LLC in any form other than cash.

(b) A member may not be compelled to accept a distribution of any asset in kind except for a liquidating distribution made proportionately.

§12-1-36 Right to Distribution

At the time that a member becomes entitled to receive a distribution from a LLC, the member has the status of and is entitled to all remedies available to a creditor of the LLC with respect to the distribution.

§12-1-37 Limitations of Distributions

(a) A LLC may not declare or make a distribution to any of its members, if after giving effect to the distribution, any of the following would occur.

- (1) The LLC would be unable to pay its debts as they become due in the usual course of business.
- (2) The fair market value of the LLC's total assets would be less than the sum of its total liabilities plus the amount that would be needed for the preferential rights upon dissolution of members, if any, unless articles of operation provides otherwise.

(b) An LLC may base a determination that a distribution is not prohibited by paragraph (a), above, on any of the following:

- (1) Financial statements and other financial data prepared on the basis of accounting practices and principles that are reasonable under the

circumstances.

- (2) A fair market valuation or other method that is reasonable under the circumstances.

(c) An LLC's indebtedness to a member incurred by reason of a distribution made in accordance with this Section is at parity with the LLC's indebtedness to its general unsecured creditors, except to the extent subordinated by written agreement. This Section does not affect the validity or priority of a security interest in a LLC's property that is created to secure the indebtedness to the member.

§12-1-38 Liability for Wrongful Distribution

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b), below, other than the Tribe, a manager who votes or assents to a distribution in violation of §12-1-37 or of articles of operation is personally liable to the LLC for the amount of the excess distribution, subject to contribution from all other managers or members participating in such action.

(b) A proceeding under this Section is barred unless it is brought within two (2) years after the date on which the effect of the distribution was measured under §12-1-31.

§12-1-39 Ownership of LLC Property

(a) All property originally transferred to or acquired by a LLC is property of the LLC and not the members individually.

(b) Property acquired with LLC funds is presumed to be LLC property.

(c) Property may be acquired, held, and conveyed in the name of the LLC.

§12-1-40 Transfer of Property

The property of a LLC may be transferred by an instrument of transfer executed by any member in the name of the LLC, unless management is vested in managers, in which case the document of transfer shall be executed by a manager, subject to any limitation that may be imposed by the articles of operation.

§12-1-41 Nature of Interest

A LLC interest is personal property.

§12-1-42 Assignment of LLC Interest

(a) Unless otherwise provided in articles of operation:

(1) A LLC interest is assignable in whole or in part.

(2) An assignment of a LLC interest entitles the assignee to receive only the distributions and to share in the allocations of profits and losses to which the assignee would be entitled with respect to the assigned interest.

(3) An assignment or a LLC interest does not dissolve the LLC.

- (4) Unless and until the assignee becomes a member of the LLC under §12-1-44, the assignment of a LLC interest does not entitle the assignee to participate in the management or exercise rights of a member.
- (5) Unless and until the assignee of a LLC interest becomes a member of the LLC under §12-1-44, the assignor continues to be a member.
- (6) The assignor of a LLC interest is not released from any personal liability arising under this Act as a member of the LLC solely as a result of the assignment.

(b) Unless otherwise provided in articles of operation, the granting of a security interest, lien, or other encumbrance in or against any or all of a member's LLC interest is not assignable and shall not cause the member to cease to have the power to exercise any rights or powers of a member.

§12-1-43 Rights of Judgment Creditor

On application to a court of competent jurisdiction, including a court other than the Nez Perce Tribal Court, having valid jurisdiction over the member by any judgment creditor of a member, the court may charge the LLC interest of any member other than the Tribe with payment of the unsatisfied amount of the judgment. To the extent so charged, the judgment creditor has only the rights of an assignee of the member's LLC interest. This Section does not deprive any member of the benefit of any exemption laws applicable to the LLC interest. In no event shall the Tribe's interest be attachable in abrogation of its sovereign immunity.

§12-1-44 Right of Assignee to Become a Member

(a) Unless otherwise provided in articles of operation, an assignee of a LLC interest may become a member only if the other members unanimously consent.

(b) An assignee of a LLC interest who becomes a member has, to the extent assigned, the rights and powers and is subject to the restrictions and liabilities of the assignor under articles of operation and this Act.

(c) Unless otherwise provided in articles of operation, an assignor of a LLC interest is not released from any liability to the LLC without the written consent of all the members, whether or not the assignee becomes a member.

§12-1-45 Powers of Legal Representative

If a member who is an individual dies or a court of competent jurisdiction adjudges the member to be incompetent to manage his or her person or property, the member's personal representative, administrator, guardian, conservator, trustee, or other legal representative shall have all the rights of an assignee of the member's interest. If a member is a corporation, trust, partnership, limited liability company, or other entity and is dissolved or terminated, the powers of that member may be exercised by its legal representative or successor.

§12-1-46 Dissolution

A limited liability company is dissolved, and its affairs shall be wound up upon the

happening of the first of the following:

- (a) The occurrence of events specified in articles of operation.
- (b) The written consent of all members.
- (c) An event of dissociation of a member, unless otherwise provided in articles of operation or continuation is consented to by all remaining members.
- (d) Entry of a decree of judicial dissolution under §12-1-47.

§12-1-47 Judicial Dissolution

In a proceeding by or for a member, the Court may order dissolution of a LLC if any of the following is established.

- (a) That it is not reasonably practicable to carry on the business of the LLC.
- (b) That the LLC is not acting in conformity with articles of operation.
- (c) That one or more managers are acting or will act in a manner that is illegal, oppressive, or fraudulent.
- (d) That one or more members in control of the LLC are acting or will act in a manner that is illegal, oppressive, or fraudulent.
- (e) That LLC assets are being misapplied or wasted.

§12-1-48 Winding Up

A dissolved LLC continues its legal existence but may not carry on any business except that which is appropriate to wind up and liquidate its business.

- (a) Unless otherwise provided in articles of operation:
 - (1) The business of the LLC may be wound up by any of the following:
 - (A) The members or managers who have authority to manage the LLC before dissolution.
 - (B) In a judicial dissolution, the person(s) designated by the Court.
 - (2) The persons winding up the business of the LLC may do all of the following in the name of and on behalf of the LLC:
 - (A) Collect its assets.
 - (B) Prosecute and defend suits.
 - (C) Take any action necessary to settle and close the business of the LLC.
 - (D) Dispose of and transfer the property of the LLC.

- (E) Discharge or make provision for discharging the liabilities of the LLC.
 - (F) Distribute to the members any remaining assets of the LLC.
- (b) Dissolution of a LLC does not do any of the following:
 - (1) Transfer title to the LLC's property.
 - (2) Prevent transfer of all or part of a member's interest.
 - (3) Prevent commencement of a civil, criminal, executive, or investigatory proceeding by or against the LLC.
 - (4) Abate or suspend a civil, criminal, executive, or investigatory proceeding pending by or against the LLC at the time of dissolution.
 - (5) Terminate the authority of the registered agent of the LLC.
 - (6) Alter the limited liability of a member.

§12-1-49 Distribution of Assets

Upon the winding up a LLC, the assets shall be distributed in the following order:

- (a) To creditors, including to the extent permitted by law, members, and former members in satisfaction of liabilities of the LLC.
- (b) Unless otherwise provided in articles of operation, to members and former members in satisfaction of liabilities for distributions under §§ 12-1-31, 12-1-33, and 12-1-34.
- (c) Unless otherwise provided in articles of operation, to members and former members first for the return of their contributions in proportion to their respective values and, thereafter, in proportion to their respective rights to share in distributions from the LLC before dissolution.

§12-1-50 Articles of Dissolution

After the dissolution of a LLC under §12-1-46, the LLC may file articles of dissolution with the Tribe that includes the following:

- (a) The name of the LLC.
- (b) The date of filing of its articles of organization.
- (c) The statutory grounds under Section 12-1-46 for dissolution.
- (d) The delayed effective date of the articles of dissolution under §12-1-11(b), if applicable.

§12-1-51 Known Claims Against Dissolved LLC

- (a) A dissolved LLC may notify its known claimants in writing of the dissolution and

specify a procedure for making claims.

- (b) A claim against the LLC is barred if:
 - (1) A claimant who was given written notice under paragraph (a), above, does not deliver the claim, in writing, to the LLC by the deadline specified in the notice.
 - (2) A claimant whose claim is rejected by the LLC does not commence a proceeding to enforce the claim within ninety (90) days after receipt of the rejection notice.

§12-1-52 Unknown or Contingent Claims

A claim not barred under §12-1-51 may be enforced:

- (a) Against the dissolved LLC, to the extent of its undistributed assets.
- (b) If the dissolved LLC's assets have been distributed in liquidation, against a member of the LLC, other than the Tribe, to the extent of the member's proportionate share of the claim or of the assets of the LLC distributed to the member in liquidation, whichever is less, but a member's total liability for all claims under this Section may not exceed the total value of assets at the time distributed to the member.

§12-1-53 Merger

- (a) Unless the context required otherwise, in this Act, LLC includes a domestic LLC and a foreign LLC.
- (b) Unless otherwise provided in articles of operation one or more LLC's may merge with or into one or more LLC's or one or more other foreign LLC's provided in the plan of merger.
- (c) Interests in a LLC that is a party to a merger may be exchanged for or converted into cash, property, obligations, or interest in the surviving LLC.

§12-1-54 Approval of Merger

- (a) Unless otherwise provided in articles of operation a LLC that is a party to a proposed merger shall approve the plan of merger by an affirmative vote of a majority in interest of members.
- (b) Unless otherwise provided in articles of operation the manager or managers of a LLC may not approve a merger without also obtaining the approval of the LLC's members under paragraph (a), above.
- (c) Each foreign LLC that is a party to a proposed merger shall approve the merger in the manner and by the vote required by the laws applicable to the foreign LLC.
- (d) Each LLC that is a party to the merger shall have any rights to abandon the merger that are provided for in the plan of merger or in the laws applicable to the LLC.

(e) Upon approval of a merger, the LLC shall notify each member of the approval and of the effective date of the merger.

§12-1-55 Plan of Merger

Each LLC that is a party to a proposed merger shall enter into a written plan of merger to be approved under §12-1-54.

§12-1-56 Articles of Merger

(a) The surviving LLC shall deliver to the Tribe articles of merger, executed by each party to the plan of merger, that include all of the following:

- (1) The name and state or jurisdiction of organization for each LLC that is to merge.
- (2) The plan of merger.
- (3) The name of the surviving or resulting LLC.
- (4) A statement as to whether the management of the surviving LLC will be reserved to its members or vested in one or more managers.
- (5) The delayed effective date of the merger under §12-1-11(b), if applicable.
- (6) A statement whether the Tribe is the sole member.
- (7) If the Tribe is sole member, a statement as to whether the LLC enjoys the Tribe's sovereign immunity.
- (8) A statement that the plan of merger was approved under §12-1-54.

(b) A merger takes effect upon the effective date of the articles of merger.

§12-1-57 Effects of Merger

A merger has the following effects:

(a) The LLC's that are parties to the plan of merger become a single entity, which shall be the entity designated in the plan of merger as the surviving LLC.

(b) Each party to the plan of merger, except the surviving LLC, ceases to exist.

(c) The surviving LLC possesses all of the rights, privileges, immunities, and powers of each merged LLC and is subject to all of the restrictions, disabilities, and duties of each merged LLC.

(d) All property and all debts, including contributions, and each interest belonging to or owed to each of the parties to the merger are vested in the surviving LLC without further act.

(e) Title to all real estate and any interest in real estate, vested in any party to the merger, does not revert and is not in any way impaired because of the merger.

(f) The surviving LLC has all the liabilities and obligations of each of the parties to the plan of merger and any claim existing or action or proceedings pending by or against any merged LLC may be prosecuted as if the merger had not taken place, or the surviving LLC may be substituted in the action.

(g) The rights of creditors and any liens on the property of any party to the plan of merger survive the merger.

(h) The interests in a LLC that are to be converted or exchanged into interest, cash, obligations, or other property under the terms of the plan of merger are converted and the former interest holders are entitled only to the rights provided in the plan of merger of the rights otherwise provided by law.

(i) The articles of organization of the surviving LLC are amended to the extent provided in the articles of merger.

§12-1-58 Right to Object

Unless otherwise provided in the articles of operation, upon receipt of the notice required by §12-1-54(e), a member who did not vote in favor of the merger may, within twenty (20) days after the date of the notice, voluntarily disassociate from the LLC under §12-1-27(c) and receive fair value for such member=s LLC interest under §12-1-34.

CHAPTER 12-2
NEZ PERCE TRIBE NONPROFIT
CORPORATIONS CODE
(adopted 5/26/09)

§12-2-1 Title

This Code shall be known as the Nez Perce Tribe Nonprofit Corporations Code.

§12-2-2 Purpose

The purpose of this Code is to enable the Nez Perce Tribe to form a nonprofit corporation and/or nonprofit corporations for the purpose of performing certain exclusive functions for the benefit of Nez Perce Tribal members, and other residents of the Nez Perce Reservation, and enabling such nonprofit corporations to achieve tax-exempt status pursuant to the Internal Revenue Code, 26 U.S.C. ' 501(c)(3).

§12-2-3 Definitions

For the purpose of this Code, unless the context otherwise requires, the terms defined in this section of this Code shall have the meanings ascribed to them as follows:

(a) "Articles" means the original Articles of Incorporation as amended, articles of merger, or articles of consolidation and incorporation, as the case may be.

(b) "Bylaws" means the rules adopted for the regulations or management of the internal affairs of the Nonprofit Corporation, regardless of how designated.

(c) "Directors" means the persons vested with the general management of the affairs of the Nonprofit Corporation, regardless of how they are designated.

(d) "Member" means an entity, either corporate or natural, having any membership shareholder rights in a Nonprofit Corporation in accordance with its articles, bylaws, or both.

(e) "Nez Perce Tribe Nonprofit Corporation" or "Nonprofit Corporation" means a nonprofit corporation formed by those elected officials of the Nez Perce Tribe Executive Committee specified in Section 12-2-5 herein for a tribal purpose not involving pecuniary gain to its shareholders or members, paying no dividends or other pecuniary remuneration directly or indirectly, to its shareholders or members as such, and having no capital stock.

(f) ANPTEC@ means the Nez Perce Tribal Executive Committee, the governing body of the Nez Perce Tribe.

(g) "Secretary" means the Secretary of the NTPEC.

§12-2-4 Purposes of a Nonprofit Corporation

A Nonprofit Corporation may be formed under this Code for exclusive operations for one or more of the following purposes: charitable, educational, scientific, literary, or any other purpose allowed for organizations subject to federal income tax exemptions under Section 501(c)(3) of Title 26 of the United States Code.

§12-2-5 Incorporators

The Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Treasurer of the NPTEC shall serve as the three incorporators of each Nez Perce Tribe Nonprofit Corporation established under this Code.

§12-2-6 Articles of Incorporation

(a) Execution and Approval. Each Nonprofit Corporation authorized under this Code shall be established by Articles of Incorporation signed and acknowledged by each of the incorporators and shall be approved by resolution of the NPTEC.

(b) Contents. The articles of the Nonprofit Corporation organized under this Code shall state:

- (1) The name of the Nonprofit Corporation;
- (2) The purpose of the Nonprofit Corporation;
- (3) That the Nonprofit Corporation does not afford pecuniary gain, incidentally or otherwise, to its members;
- (4) The period of the duration of corporate existence, which may be perpetual;
- (5) The location, by city, town, or other community, of the Nonprofit Corporation's principal office, which shall be located within the Nez Perce Reservation, and its registered office(s);
- (6) The name and address of its registered agent;
- (7) The name and address of each incorporator;
- (8) The number of directors constituting the first board of directors, the name and address of each such director, and the tenure in office of the first directors, in accordance with Section 12-2-11 of this Code, and setting forth the authority of the NPTEC to appoint and remove such directors and to fill director vacancies.
- (9) Any other provision, consistent with the Nez Perce Tribal Code for regulating the business of the Nonprofit Corporation or the conduct of the corporate affairs.

§12-2-7 Corporate Name

A Nonprofit Corporation organized pursuant to this Code may use any corporate name authorized by the NPTEC, provided, that it shall not be necessary for a Nonprofit Corporation to use the word "corporation", "company", "incorporated," or "limited" or an abbreviation of one of those words in its corporate name.

§12-2-8 Corporate Capacity and Powers

A Nonprofit Corporation incorporated under this Code shall have general corporate capacity and shall have and possess all of the general powers of a domestic corporation.

§12-2-9 Filing of Articles

The Articles of Incorporation shall be filed in the Office of the NPTEC Secretary, with a copy to the Nez Perce Tribe Office of Legal Counsel. If the articles conform to law, the Office of the Secretary shall record the Articles and issue and record a certificate of incorporation. The certificate shall state the name of the Nonprofit Corporation and the fact and date of incorporation. Corporate existence shall begin upon the issuance by the Secretary of the certificate of incorporation.

§12-2-10 Amendment of Articles

(a) Every Nonprofit Corporation wishing to change its name or otherwise amend its Articles of Incorporation shall make such change or Amendment subject to the approval of the NPTEC which approval shall be granted so long as the amendment conforms to the requirements of this Code and is consistent with the purpose for which the Nonprofit Corporation was established.

(b) The Articles of Incorporation shall be deemed effective upon issuance of the certificate of incorporation and shall be deemed amended upon issuance of the certificate of amendment by the NPTEC Secretary.

§12-2-11 Organizational Meeting

After commencement of corporate existence, the first meeting of the board of directors shall be held at the call of the incorporators or the directors, after notice, for the purpose of adopting the initial bylaws, electing officers, performing other acts in the internal organization of the Nonprofit Corporation, and for such other purposes as shall be stated in the notice of the meeting. Such meeting shall be held within thirty (30) days after the issuance of a certificate of incorporation by the Secretary. The initial bylaws adopted by the board of directors shall remain effective until legally amended or repealed at a board of directors meeting duly called for the specific purpose of amending or repealing the bylaws.

§12-2-12 Disposition of Assets

Notwithstanding any other provision of the Nez Perce Tribal Code, or the Articles of Incorporation of a Nonprofit Corporation established pursuant to this Code, the Articles of Incorporation of each Nonprofit Corporation which is an exempt charitable, literary, educational, or scientific organization as described in Section 501(c)(3) of the Federal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended, shall be conclusively deemed to contain the following provision: Upon the dissolution of the Nonprofit Corporation, the board of directors shall, after paying or making provision for the payment of all of the liabilities of the Nonprofit Corporation, dispose of all of the assets of the Nonprofit Corporation exclusively for the purposes of the Nonprofit Corporation in such manner, or to such organization or organizations organized and operated exclusively for charitable, educational, literary or scientific purposes as shall at the time qualify as an exempt organization or organizations under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended, or the corresponding provision of any future United States Internal Revenue Law, as the board of directors shall determine. Any such assets not so disposed of shall be disposed of by the courts of the Nez Perce Tribe, exclusively for such purposes or to such organization or organizations, as said court shall determine, which are organized and operated exclusively for such purposes.

§12-2-13 General Corporate Laws Applicable

The provisions of the Nez Perce Tribal Code law to corporations shall generally apply to Nonprofit Corporations organized pursuant to this Code except where a different rule is provided in this Code. Absent such applicable law, the general corporate law of the state of Idaho may be used as a guideline. Provided, that Nonprofit Corporations formed exclusively for charitable, literary, educational, or scientific purposes which qualify as a Nonprofit Corporation exempt from federal taxation pursuant to Section 501(c)(3) of Title 26 of the United States Code, as amended, or any successor provision to this section, shall be exempt from payment of any filing fees, franchise fees or license fees.

§12-2-14 Report to Board of Trustees

Each Nonprofit Corporation shall file an annual report with the Secretary of the NPTEC, with a copy to the Treasurer of the NPTEC, within 90 days following the end of each calendar year, which shall be subject to review of the NPTEC. Such report shall incorporate information that meets or exceeds the reporting requirements imposed by the Internal Revenue Service on nonprofit corporations exempt from federal taxation pursuant to Section 501(c)(3) of Title 26 of the United States Code, as amended or any success or provision to this section. The annual report shall be made available to the public upon request.

§12-2-15 Revocation

The NPTEC retains the authority to revoke any Articles of Incorporation issued pursuant to this Code. Revocation shall only be for cause, which shall require a finding by the NPTEC that the Nonprofit Corporation has engaged in conduct, operations or activities that violate this Nonprofit Corporations Code, the Articles of Incorporation of the Nonprofit Corporation, the law or regulations relevant to the 501 (c)(3) status of such Nonprofit Corporation, or that involve financial impropriety by or on behalf of the Nonprofit Corporation. Revocation of the Articles of Incorporation of a Nonprofit Corporation by the Board of Trustees shall be by resolution approved by at least six (6) members of the NPTEC.

§12-2-16 Effective Date

This Code shall be in full force and effect according to its terms from and after the date of enactment by the NPTEC.

§12-2-17 Provisions as Cumulative

The provisions of this Code shall be cumulative to existing law.

§12-2-18 Severability

The provisions of this Code are severable and if any part or provision hereof shall be held void the decision of the court so holding shall not affect or impair any of the remaining parts or provisions of this Code.

TITLE 13
NEZ PERCE TRIBE SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT CODE

CHAPTER 13-1

AUTHORITY, PURPOSE, TITLE AND SCOPE	1
§13-1-1 Authority and Purpose	1
§13-1-2 Short Title	1
§13-1-3 Scope of Code.....	1
§13-1-4 Solid Waste Policies	1
§13-1-5 Sovereign Immunity	2

CHAPTER 13-2

DEFINITIONS	2
§13-2-1 Definitions	2

CHAPTER 13-3

SOLID WASTE CONTAINER SITES.....	6
§13-3-1 Container Sites.....	6
§13-3-2 Container Site Requirements	6
§13-3-3 Maintenance of Containers	6
§13-3-4 Container System Collection Schedule	6
§13-3-5 Limitation of Use of Container Sites.....	6

CHAPTER 13-4

SOLID WASTE COLLECTION SYSTEM.....	7
§13-4-1 Collection of Solid Waste.....	7
§13-4-2 Placement of Containers for Driveway to Driveway And/or Alley Collection Services.....	7

CHAPTER 13-5

LANDFILLS AND OTHER SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL FACILITIES/OPTIONS	8
§13-5-1 Designated Landfills, Inert and Municipal	8
§13-5-2 Land Spreading Disposal and Storage Pile	8
§13-5-3 Junkyard/Auto Wrecking/Salvage Yard	8
§13-5-4 Burning	9
§13-5-5 Other Facilities	9

CHAPTER 13-6

ACCUMULATION OF SOLID WASTE AND OTHER ISSUES.....	9
§13-6-1 Unlawful Accumulation of Solid Waste.....	9
§13-6-2 Accumulation of Garbage (Putrescible Waste)	9
§13-6-3 Accumulation of Other Solid Waste.....	10
§13-6-4 Hazardous Materials	10
§13-6-5 Recycling, Composting, and Waste Reduction	10
§13-6-6 Animal and Game Waste.....	11

§13-6-7	Junk Cars And/or Abandoned Vehicles	11
§13-6-8	Street Sanitation (Cleaning)	11
§13-6-9	Waste Tire Disposal	11
§13-6-10	Enforcement	12
§13-6-11	Illegal Tire Piles	12

CHAPTER 13-7

FUNDING OF MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION		12
§13-7-1	Solid Waste Accounts	12
§13-7-2	Qualifications for Circuit Breaker Program	14
§13-7-3	Sliding Scale for Circuit Breaker Program.....	15
§13-7-4	Billing Procedure	15

CHAPTER 13-8

CONTRACTS, MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENTS, SEVERABILITY, ENFORCEMENT, AND EFFECTIVE DATE		15
§13-8-1	Contract Authorization	15
§13-8-2	Severability	16
§13-8-3	Violation of Ordinance	16

TITLE 13
NEZ PERCE TRIBE SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT CODE
(adopted by NPTEC 2/26/08)

CHAPTER 13-1 AUTHORITY, PURPOSE, TITLE AND SCOPE

§13-1-1 Authority and Purpose

The purpose of this code is to establish an affordable, economical and environmentally safe solid waste disposal system for Nez Perce Tribal lands, people, home sites, businesses, churches and government facilities with proper and affordable disposal as a main goal.

§13-1-2 Short Title

This ordinance shall be known as and may be cited as "The Nez Perce Tribe Solid Waste Management Code" (herein "the code"). Definitions of words used herein are provided in Chapter 13-2.

§13-1-3 Scope of Code

(a) This ordinance shall apply to all tribally owned lands, structures, home sites, businesses, persons and facilities within the boundaries of the reservation area.

(b) This Code is enacted pursuant to the sovereign tribal powers expressly delegated to the Nez Perce Tribal Executive Committee (NPTEC) in Article III of the Tribe's Constitution, which authorizes the NPTEC to manage and otherwise deal with Tribal lands, natural resources and property; to promulgate and enforce ordinances providing for the health, safety, and welfare of the Tribe and its members and to protect the environment.

§13-1-4 Solid Waste Policies

(a) The Tribe desires to manage and regulate collection, storage, transportation, and disposal of its solid waste on the Reservation in order to protect the tribal environment and the health and welfare of tribal members living on or visiting the reservation.

(b) The Tribe and certain Federal agencies may be required by Federal law to comply with the disposal of solid wastes on the Reservation under the Federal Solid Waste Disposal Act (herein "the SWDA"), as amended by the Resource Conservation and Recovery act (herein "RCRA"), 42 U.S.C.A Sects. 6901-6992; and more specifically, subchapter IV, "State or Regional Solid Waste Plans", 42 U.S.C.A. Sects. 6941-6949(a) or SEDA Sects. 4001-4010.

(c) These Federal laws also include the various solid waste regulations promulgated there under by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (herein "EPA"), including the comprehensive final rules and regulations contained inn 40 CFR Part 285, (herein "the part 258 Criteria"), for the location, design, operation, closure, post-closure, and financial assurance requirements for municipal solid waste landfills.

(d) The Tribe intends by the adoption of this Code, to comply with the SWDA, and the Part 258 Criteria. Once the Tribe's Solid Waste Management Plan is adopted by the NPTEC, the Tribe shall apply to EPA for its approval of the Tribe's solid waste program as required under this Code, pursuant to the requirements of 40 CFR Part 258 Criteria. The Code prohibits the disposal of any solid waste except in MSWLFs which comply with the Part 258 Criteria. Disposal of solid waste at "open dumps" is prohibited under this Code.

§13-1-5 Sovereign Immunity

Neither the Code, nor any action or agreement of the Tribe regarding this Code shall be construed as, or is intended to be a, waiver or modification of any sovereign immunity now enjoyed by the Tribe, or a consent by the Tribe to jurisdiction or suit against it.

CHAPTER 13-2 DEFINITIONS

§13-2-1 Definitions

The following definitions apply generally to the provisions of this Code.

(a) Ashes: The residue from the burning of wood, coal, coke or other combustible materials;

(b) Bulky Waste: Items weighing over sixty pounds and any materials over four feet in length, including but not limited to, stoves, refrigerators, water tanks, washing machines, furniture, appliances, bedsprings and mattresses, motor vehicle bodies, dirt, wood, wire, tires, rock, loose branches and large dead animals (over ten pounds).

(c) Bundle: Small trees, shrub and brush trimmings or newspapers and magazines securely tied together forming an easily handled package not exceeding four feet in length or thirty-five pounds in weight.

(d) Business: An individual, partnership, association, corporation, company, trust, firm, estate, joint venture, unit, agent, public agency, industry, or other legal entity operating as a self-contained independent enterprise, such as a beauty shop, retail shop, professional office, etc.

(e) CFC Appliance: Appliance that contains chlorofluorocarbons.

(f) Claimant: Person who has filed a claim under tribal solid waste code '13-7-1 (i) for an exemption to fees.

(g) Collection Unit: A tribal resident and/or agent who generates waste and requires collection and disposal of that waste from a place of residence or place of business located within the reservation boundaries.

(1) Residential Unit: A dwelling within the reservation boundaries occupied by a person or group of persons. A residential unit shall be deemed occupied when either occupied or producing solid waste. Each unit within an apartment, condominium or mobile home park dwelling shall be treated as an individual residential unit.

(2) Business Unit: Each space occupied by an individual business. A business shall be deemed occupied when either occupied or producing solid waste.

(h) *inadvertently missed in original*

(i) Collection Vehicle: A mobile collection vehicle having the capacity sufficient to receive and dispose of all household waste deposited at rural container sites or at individual collection units for disposal at a disposal site.

(j) Collector: The person holding a license, franchise or contract with the Tribe,

and/or employed by the Tribe and thereby authorized or designated by the Tribe to collect, handle, transport and dispose of solid waste.

(k) Composting: The biological decomposition of organic waste under controlled conditions.

(l) Containers:

(1) Bags: Plastic sacks designed to store solid waste with sufficient wall strength to maintain physical integrity when lifted by the top. Total weight of bag and its contents shall not exceed thirty-five pounds for collection services.

(2) Manual Container (Garbage Can): A receptacle with a capacity of greater than twenty gallons, but not more than thirty-six gallons tapered so that it is larger at the top than at the bottom, made of metal, plastic, or fiberglass having a tight fitting lid which completely covers the top to the container, rodent proof and not exceeding sixty pounds of gross loaded weight and having handles of adequate strength for lifting.

(3) Mechanical Container: A receptacle designed for loose solid waste to be lifted by mechanical means so that its contents can be emptied.

(4) Compactor Container: A receptacle designed to compact solid waste and to be moved by mechanical means so that its contents can be emptied.

(m) Disposal: Disposing of solid waste in a disposal site; disposal of solid waste for resource recovery or transportation to another site or facility.

(n) Disposal Site: A waste facility of site where solid waste is disposed of, reduced or recovered, such as sanitary landfills, transfer stations, incinerators and resource recovery facilities which are licensed or approved to receive for processing or final disposal of solid waste by all governmental bodies and agencies having jurisdiction.

(o) Generator: Any person, business or other entity, which produces solid waste within the collection area.

(p) Hazardous Waste: Any chemical, compound, mixture, substance, or article which is designated by the United States Environmental Protection Agency or other appropriate agency of the federal government or State of Idaho, to be "hazardous" as that term is defined by or pursuant to law.

(q) Hazardous Waste, Conditionally Exempt: Small quantities of hazardous waste generated in the household waste stream, acceptable by EPA standards for disposal in MSW landfills because of its quantity, concentration and characteristics.

(r) Hazardous Waste Generator: Any resident of a residential or business unit in the Nez Perce Reservation collection area.

(s) Heavy Waste: Heavy waste and materials resulting from excavations, construction, remodeling, repair or demolition operations, including, but not limited to, rocks,

tree trunks, logs, cement, concrete and sod.

(t) Household Hazardous Waste Day: A periodically designated day for households, conditionally exempt small business generators, farmers, etc., for the proper disposal of hazardous waste.

(u) Household Waste: That waste produced by an ordinary residential unit fitting into a bag, manual container or bundle less than four feet in length. Does not include bulky, infectious or hazardous waste.

(v) Infectious Waste: Any material, chemical, compound, mixture, substance or article known to be infectious by the producer or which is designated by the United States Environmental Protection Agency or other appropriate agency of the federal government to be "infectious" as that term is commonly defined or defined by or pursuant to law.

(w) Landfill: An area of land or excavation in which solid wastes are placed for permanent disposal and that is not a land application unit, surface impoundment, injection well or waste pile.

(x) Landlord: A person or organization that owns and leases apartments, houses, mobile homes, buildings and land to others.

(y) Liquid Waste: Any waste material that is determined to contain free liquids as described in Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Wastes, Physical/Chemical Methods, Method 9095 (EPA Pub. No. SW-846).

(z) Loose Yardage (Overflow): Any solid waste placed beside, in the area of or over the top of a container.

(aa) Mobile Home Park: Two or more mobile homes or trailers located in a confined area and permitted as a mobile home park.

(bb) MSW Waste: Means all putrescible and non-putrescible solid and semisolid wastes, including, but not limited to garbage, rubbish, ashes, industrial wastes, swill, demolition and construction wastes, abandoned vehicles or parts thereof and discarded commodities.

(cc) Non-MSW Waste: Means solid waste, largely inert waste, resulting from the demolition or razing of buildings, roads and other man-made structures.

(dd) Parcel: A distinct, contiguous tract of land.

(ee) Premises: Land and all buildings and structures thereon, but not excluding by terms of enumeration, single or multiple family dwellings, rooming houses, apartment houses, hospitals, convalescent and nursing homes, hotels and motels, restaurants, drive-in establishments, schools (kindergartens, academic, trade, or industrial), mobile home parks, and any other place of habitation, office, shop or establishment or place of conducting a business, trade or occupation.

(ff) Producer: Residential unit or business unit as defined herein.

(gg) Putrescible Waste: Solid waste which has the capacity to become rotten or foul.

(hh) Recycling: The reclamation of solid waste and its subsequent introduction into and industrial process by which the material is transformed into a new product in such a manner that the original identity as a product is lost.

(ii) Reservation: Nez Perce Reservation located in what is now North Central Idaho.

(jj) Resident: Every person in possession, charge, custody or control of any premises where solid waste is created or accumulated, whether the property owner or lessee.

(kk) Resource Recovery: The process, including recycling, of obtaining useful material or energy resources from solid waste.

(ll) Roadway: That portion of right-of-way or private property adjacent to the traveled portion of the county road or State highway right-of-way used for the placement of all solid waste containers on collection days.

(mm) Rubbish: Any material thrown away as worthless: trash.

(nn) Collection System:

(1) Individual Collection Services: The collection of household solid waste and/or bulky waste, which has been delivered by the generator to a rural container site.

(2) Container Service: The collection of household solid waste and/or bulky waste, which has been delivered by the generator to a container site.

(3) Special Collection Services: The collection of solid waste services at collection units, which are not located on individual collection routes.

(oo) Sludge: Semisolid material such as the type precipitated by sewage treatment.

(pp) Solid Waste: Any garbage or refuse, sludge from a waste water treatment plant, water supply treatment plant, or air pollution control facility and other discarded material including solid, liquid, semisolid, or contained gaseous material resulting from industrial, commercial, mining, and agricultural operations and from household, business or community activities, but does not include solid or dissolved materials in domestic sewage, or solid or dissolved materials in irrigation return flows or industrial discharges that are point sources subject to permit under federal law, or source, special nuclear, or by-product material as defined in the atomic energy act of 1954, as amended.

(qq) Transfer Station: A facility or building or location where solid waste is transferred from one container to another for hauling to another location.

(rr) Tribe: Nez Perce Tribal government.

(ss) Tribal persons: Person of Native American ancestry.

(tt) Tribal Solid Waste Fund: Financial fund designated specifically for payment of solid waste collection services on the reservation.

(uu) Waste Reduction: The diversion of any portion of the waste stream for recycling,

energy recovery, composting, or any other lawful process for the purpose of reducing the volume of the waste stream.

CHAPTER 13-3 SOLID WASTE CONTAINER SITES

§13-3-1 Container Sites

The Tribe shall designate places for the location of mechanical containers for the purpose of the dumping and depositing of its solid waste. Any such place shall be known as a solid waste disposal site.

§13-3-2 Container Site Requirements

At each site designated by the Tribe, there shall be located and maintained mechanical containers, which shall be sufficient in size or number to receive and contain the accumulation of solid waste deposited therein between collection dates.

§13-3-3 Maintenance of Containers

(a) Each disposal site shall be maintained in a clean and sanitary manner by the collector serving said site.

(b) Each tribal person depositing solid waste at such sites shall deposit all such waste in the containers provided therefor and shall be responsible for cleaning up any spillage and/or any loose yardage (overflow) of waste caused by such person at such sites.

§13-3-4 Container System Collection Schedule

The Tribe and the service contractor(s) shall establish regular container collection schedules for the collection, transportation and disposal of solid waste accumulated therein. Such schedules shall be sufficiently frequent to prevent the unlawful accumulation of solid waste.

§13-3-5 Limitation of Use of Container Sites

(a) No tribal persons shall deposit industrial waste, hazardous material or any waste materials that are not from their own sources on the reservation at the container sites, except that such wastes that may be disposed of at the container sites which have been specifically designated for that purpose. Failure to follow the guidelines of this section could result in the loss of solid waste container site privileges.

(b) No tribal persons owning or occupying premises on and/or off the Reservation shall deposit any solid waste from such premises at a container sites unless they have an active and current solid waste account that financially supports the solid waste management system that the container site they are using is part of.

(c) Tribal employees may not use tribal government solid waste containers for the disposal of waste materials generated from non-governmental sources such as their home or business.

CHAPTER 13-4 SOLID WASTE COLLECTION SYSTEM

§13-4-1 Collection of Solid Waste

(a) There is hereby established a system for the collection of solid waste from Tribal interests.

(b) The Tribe and the service contractor(s) may establish regular collection schedules for the collection, transportation and disposal of solid waste from all Tribal premises on the Reservation, provided that the owners/occupiers of such premises comply with the provisions of this Ordinance and all rules and regulations adopted by the Tribe.

(c) It shall be the duty of the persons served by the collector at all times to keep, or cause to be kept, containers, as defined herein, and to deposit or cause to be deposited therein all solid waste, except as otherwise herein provided.

(d) All containers shall be (1) equipped with close-fitting covers, or (2) securely tied, or (3) otherwise closed to prevent the contents from being blown by the wind, scattered by animals, or otherwise littered.

(e) Solid waste or recyclable materials shall not be compacted in a container to the extent of obstructing free and easy removal from the container.

(f) All tribal persons shall restrain their animals from spreading solid waste or recyclable materials left for collection or from interfering with pick-up personnel during collection. Owners of animals shall be held responsible for any clean-up required from the actions of their animals. For more information please see Nez Perce Tribe Dog Ordinance, Nez Perce Tribal Codes, Chapter 6-8.

(g) All solid waste, before being placed or deposited in sanitary containers for collection, shall have been drained from it all free liquids and may be wrapped and placed in paper or plastic bags.

(h) Tree trimmings, hedge clippings and similar materials shall be cut to a length not to exceed four feet or thirty -five pounds in weight before being deposited for collection where applicable.

(i) Grass Clippings, leaves, and garden debris, except sod, soil, and rocks, may not be placed in plastic bags, cardboard boxes or any other container when deposited in a designated yard waste bin at a container site.

(j) At premises wherein large accumulations of solid waste occur, the resident or owner of such premises may place bags in mechanical containers, provided either by such person or the collector. All such containers shall be watertight, cleaned on a regular basis, closed at all times and so constructed as to have lids or covers easily managed and operated.

§13-4-2 Placement of Containers for Driveway to Driveway And/or Alley Collection Services

(a) All containers shall be placed for collection outside of all buildings and shall be placed as close as reasonably possible to public street curb or alley travel way without obstructing traffic, parking areas or pedestrian travel. When construction work is being

performed in the right-of-way, containers, bags or bundles shall be placed as close as possible to an access point for the collection vehicle.

(b) All containers shall be replaced, upright where found, with lids on them. Containers and lids shall not be placed or thrown on streets, alleys, highways, or on adjoining property. The collector shall not permit receptacles to be thrown from the truck to the pavement or parkway nor in any other way permit damage to occur by rough or improper handling thereof. Private property, public streets, alleys, or ways about the containers and the collection truck shall be the responsibility of the collector to keep clean, and the collector shall be responsible for the removal of such spillage, but shall not be responsible for cleaning up conditions created by the residents around such containers.

(c) If containers are stored in unlocked, fenced yards, such containers will be collected only if the containers are clearly visible to the collector and not in excess of ten feet from the side of the street or alley from which collection is made. The producer may contract with the collector for carry out collection services for other locations upon payment of additional fees as determined by mutual agreement with the collector.

(d) If there is an animal which appears to be unfriendly within a fenced area, the collector shall not be required to enter the area, and the resident or owner shall place the container outside the fence, clearly visible to the collector and not in excess of ten feet from the side of the street or alley from which collection is made.

(e) At other than commercial and alley pickup, all containers shall be removed from public ways within

CHAPTER 13-5 LANDFILLS AND OTHER SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL FACILITIES/OPTIONS

§13-5-1 Designated Landfills, Inert and Municipal

(a) For the protection and preservation of the safety, health and general welfare of the tribal inhabitants of the reservation, all waste materials from tribal sources shall be sent to designated landfills.

(b) Designated landfills must be maintained and operated in accordance with applicable Federal landfill sighting criteria, state code and local laws.

§13-5-2 Land Spreading Disposal and Storage Pile

Seasonal or temporary storage of agricultural or other solid wastes in piles can be an acceptable practice provided that the pile is adequately protected from surface run off, appropriate measures are taken to prevent odors, control vermin, illegal access and insects, and other measures are taken as may be specified by the Tribe.

§13-5-3 Junkyard/Auto Wrecking/Salvage Yard

(a) Any open area, lot, land, or parcel where waste and scrap material are bought, sold, exchanged, stored, baled, packed, disassembled, handled, stripped, or dumped, and also including more than two (2) motor vehicles not currently licensed and/or in running condition or parts thereof for every 90' x 100' (9,000 square feet) of property area up to a maximum of five (5) inoperable vehicles or parts thereof is considered a junkyard/auto wrecking/salvage yard.

(b) A permit for the siting of a new and/or operation of an existing junkyard/auto wrecking/salvage yard must be obtained by the landowner(s) from the Tribe. Permit approval or denial shall be at the sole discretion of the Nez Perce Tribal Executive Committee.

(c) Consideration for a new and/or operation of an existing junkyard/auto wrecking/salvage yard permit may be obtained by making a written request directly to the Nez Perce Tribal Executive Committee.

§13-5-4 Burning

The burning of natural material is the only burning allowed on the reservation. A permit must be obtained from the appropriate Forest Protection District and the Tribal Air Quality program (FARR). It is unlawful for any person to burn the following materials in the open: garbage, wastes at mills, demolition debris, oil, grease or asphalt, railroad ties, plastics, junk motor vehicles, telephone poles, asphalt materials, commercial or industrial waste, and rubber materials. For more information on open burning on the Nez Perce Reservation please contact the Nez Perce Tribe Air Quality Department at 208-843-9381.

§13-5-5 Other Facilities

Other solid waste facilities, including transfer stations, container sites, incinerators, commercial or community composting facilities, recycling, processing or other designated treatment facilities for tribal wastes must meet applicable regulations promulgated by the federal government, state, North Central Health District, and the County.

CHAPTER 13-6 ACCUMULATION OF SOLID WASTE AND OTHER ISSUES

§13-6-1 Unlawful Accumulation of Solid Waste

It shall be unlawful for any tribal person to accumulate or to permit or to cause the accumulation in or about any premises or upon any road, street, alley, or public way adjacent to such premises owned or occupied by such tribal person, any solid waste in any amount or that will contribute to or result in danger to public health, or the creation or existence of a nuisance or safety hazard, or the pollution of water or air or excessive land abuse. Please see the public nuisance section (4-3-51, 4-3-9 and 4-2-76) of the Nez Perce Tribal Code for more information on the tribe's policy and practices on "Nuisance Abatement".

§13-6-2 Accumulation of Garbage (Putrescible Waste)

(a) All garbage shall at all times be kept in a watertight sanitary container which is not easily corrodible and is rodent and fly proof. Sanitary containers may include any of the following:

- (1) Metal, plastic or fiberglass receptacles.
- (2) Disposable bags with gauge of not less than one and five-tenths mills.

(b) It shall be the duty of the tribal person or owner of any premises at all times to keep, or cause to be kept, containers, as defined above, and to deposit or cause to be deposited therein all garbage.

(c) All containers shall be (1) equipped with close fitting covers, or (2) securely tied, or (3) otherwise closed to prevent the contents from being blown by the wind, scattered by

animals or otherwise littered.

(d) All containers shall be kept in a reasonably clean condition with the inside and outside thereof washed at such times as to keep the same free and clean of accumulating grease and decomposing material.

§13-6-3 Accumulation of Other Solid Waste

(a) All household waste shall at all times be kept in sanitary containers or other containers.

(b) Such containers shall have lids and shall be maintained in a clean and sanitary condition.

(c) Household Waste consisting only of cardboard, or wooden boxes, brush, leaves, weeds, and cuttings from trees, lawns, shrubs, and gardens, may be kept separately, provided that the same shall not be subject to being blown by the wind or otherwise littered and provided further that the same shall not cause or create an offensive odor, or a rodent harborage, or a public nuisance.

§13-6-4 Hazardous Materials

The collector shall not collect or transport hazardous or infectious materials, as defined herein, to the disposal site, except as provided herein. All requests for collection of such materials shall be referred directly to a collector, who shall obtain such permits and licenses for such transportation, collection and disposal as may be required by law. Certain hazardous wastes may be disposed of during a Household Hazardous Waste Collection day(s), when such day(s) are announced by the Tribe.

§13-6-5 Recycling, Composting, and Waste Reduction

(a) The Tribe reserves the right to, and may at its option, provide for a voluntary collection system for recyclables, which may include the separation of recyclables from other solid waste and require the deposit thereof in separate containers. The Tribe may also issue further regulations for the placement and disposal of recyclables materials.

(b) The hauling of recyclables in or out of the Nez Perce Reservation is permissible provided that the same shall not be subject to being blown by the wind or otherwise littered and provided further that the same shall not cause an offensive odor, a rodent harborage or a nuisance.

(c) Green waste materials collected at the Nez Perce Tribe/City of Lapwai solid waste container site shall be composted by the Tribe or a designated contractor.

(d) Composted green waste materials from the Lapwai container site may be mixed with sewer sludge, animal manure, sawdust or other materials, as necessary.

(e) Private, or individual, household composting is acceptable and encouraged on private property provided that the same shall not cause an offensive odor, a rodent harborage or a public nuisance.

(f) Waste reduction: Maximum reduction of the volume of the waste stream is encouraged by the Tribe provided that the portion of the waste stream being diverted shall not be subject to being blown by the wind or otherwise littered and provided further that the same shall not cause an offensive odor, a rodent harborage or a public nuisance.

§13-6-6 Animal and Game Waste

Animal and game waste from tribal sources on the reservation is not classified as MSW waste by the Tribe. Unused animal parts should be returned to nature in a location that does not bother (sight or smell) others.

§13-6-7 Junk Cars And/or Abandoned Vehicles

(a) No more than two (2) junk cars are allowed per every 90' x 100' (9,000 square feet) lot area up to a maximum of ten (10).

(b) Unused vehicles interiors and trunks must be inaccessible to unauthorized persons at all times. Vehicles whose interiors and trunks that cannot be made inaccessible must be removed immediately.

(c) Vehicles must not be allowed to become dilapidated looking or storage sites for other waste items.

(d) Vehicles may not be left or abandon in the public right-of -way or on tribal and/or private property.

(e) Vehicles found to be abandoned or in violation of these ordinances may be removed by tribal government or the land owner.

§13-6-8 Street Sanitation (Cleaning)

(a) Streets and roads under the responsibility of the Tribe shall be kept clean and free of mud, dirt, gravel, weeds, grass, volunteer vegetation, dead animals, grain, sawdust, hay, litter, wood, bags of garbage, tire parts, excessive snow build up, ice or any other items that would inhibit/impact the collection of solid waste.

(b) Tribal vehicles and tires with extensive accumulations of mud and dirt will be washed as soon as practically possible after such accumulations.

(c) Equipment necessary for proper street cleaning and maintenance should be obtained and maintained by the Tribe.

§13-6-9 Waste Tire Disposal

(a) The Tribe finds that the accumulation of large amounts of waste tires constitutes a hazard to property, the environment and the health of the citizens of the reservation area. The open incineration of waste tires is prohibited except as permitted by law (FARR). No person shall store or dispose of waste tires except at a solid waste transfer station or authorized solid waste disposal site or by another approved method as follows:

(1) Retreading.

- (2) Construction of Collision barriers.
- (3) Soil Erosion Control.
- (4) Chopping or shredding prior to reuse.
- (5) Grinding for use in asphalt or as a raw material for other products.
- (6) Using as playground equipment.
- (7) Incinerating for use as fuel, if permitted by law.
- (8) Hauling to lawful out-of-state collection or processing sites.

(b) The Tribe may authorize other methods of management and/or disposal and end-uses of waste tires.

§13-6-10 Enforcement

(a) Enforcement of the provisions of this Article pertaining to waste tire facilities shall be provided by the Tribe.

(b) Enforcement of all other provisions of this ordinance shall be the responsibility of the Tribe.

§13-6-11 Illegal Tire Piles

(a) Owners of property on which unapproved or unauthorized tire piles are located shall dispose of the waste tires by an approved method upon notification by the Tribe. This requirement shall apply to all illegal tire piles which exist as of the date of passage of this ordinance or which may thereafter come into existence. The clean-up of said sites shall be accomplished at the property owner's expense within the time frame established by the Tribe.

(b) Temporary registration of all tire piles containing from 1,000 to 5,000 tires with the Tribe is required. Any tribal person or business owning a tire pile within these limits must register and state the long-term plans for the pile.

(c) In order to obtain temporary registered status, the owner must provide a statement of the property owner's long-term plans for the tire pile and end-use of the waste tires. The property owner must comply with the current edition of the Uniform Fire Code and conditions supporting the increase in numbers and attraction of potential vectors of disease shall not be permitted.

(d) Owners of property where registered tire piles are located shall limit access to these tire piles to prevent further disposal of tires or other wastes.

CHAPTER 13-7 FUNDING OF MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION

§13-7-1 Solid Waste Accounts

- (a) All tribally owned/controlled facilities, parcels, home sites, churches, and

businesses within the reservation boundaries are required to have and maintain in good standings a solid waste disposal account.

(b) Accounts must be for the full annual funding of proper solid waste disposal collection, transportation, temporary storage and final disposal of all annually produced solid waste materials.

(c) Account may be with a local service provider, county government, city government, tribal government or any combination thereof.

(d) Proof of account and good standing must be provided upon request from the Tribe.

(e) All fees collected by the Tribe in the name of solid waste disposal must be used for the maintenance and operation of the solid waste collection system that services the entity or individual that the fee was collected from.

(f) The amount of the fees shall be determined by the Tribe. Fees will be directly related to the actual cost of services and fee collection. Payment of said fees may be made annually, quarterly or monthly by arrangement with the Tribe.

(g) All fees collected shall be placed in a special fund to be known as the Tribal Solid Waste Fund. Solid waste expenses will be paid there from so long as funds are available therein. Any funds from fees collected for solid waste service remaining therein at the end of each fiscal year shall be retained in the Solid Waste Fund.

(h) Tribal members/businesses whose solid waste account is more than two (2) months in arrears may be required to complete a consumer credit counseling course.

(i) The Tribe shall have authority to grant exemptions to persons who apply therefor, exempting such persons from payment of all or a part of the fees imposed to fund the maintenance and operation of the system(s), upon satisfactory proof that, because of unusual circumstances (hardship) which affect their ability to pay. Such persons may be relieved from paying such fees in order to avoid undue hardship, which undue hardship must be determined by the Tribe. Such exemption shall be for the current fee month/year only and premises exempt hereunder shall be billed and assessed for the ensuing fee months/years as other premises. Claimants seeking exemption under this provision must apply each month/year directly to the Tribe. The Tribe shall have authority to grant exemptions permits to persons who apply therefor, exempting such persons from payment of all or a part of the fees imposed to fund the maintenance and operation of the system upon satisfactory proof that because of unusual circumstances, such persons do not create or accumulate solid waste upon the premises. Such exemption shall be for the current fee month/year only and premises exempt hereunder shall be billed and assessed for the ensuing fee months/years as other premises. Claimants seeking exemption under this provision must apply each month/year. The criteria for such exemptions shall be established by resolution of the Tribe. Exemptions are for accounts held with tribal government only.

The following are the criteria for solid waste fee exemptions and adjustments:

- (1) Hardship: Limited applications are available for hardship exemptions. These will be granted at the sole discretion of the Tribe.

- (2) Circuit Breaker: A sliding scale will be used for adjustment of fees for persons qualifying for the Circuit Breaker Property Tax Exemption comparable to that as set forth by the Tribe. Said scale will be established by the Tribe in SECTION 7.3 of this Code.
- (3) Non-livable: Home may have no sewer, water and/or electricity and must be vacant for at least the current solid waste fee period. Verification by the Tribe will be required. No building permit requested in the last six months.
- (4) Vacant but Livable: Requests must be made in writing and a solid waste exemption form must be completed. The Tribe may or may not grant the exemption and if it is denied you may appeal the exemption with the Nez Perce Tribal Executive Committee. The home must be vacant for at least three months.
- (5) Gone from Property: Home has been moved, burned or destroyed. Verification by the Tribe will be required.
- (6) As General Policy: No Refunds Will Be Granted. Any exceptions to this policy will be at the sole discretion of the Tribe. Operations and maintenance annual funding reductions from granted fee exemptions for financial hardship or circuit breaker will be reallocated through the Tribe.

§13-7-2 Qualifications for Circuit Breaker Program

- (a) Over the age of sixty-five (65) years old at the time of application; or
- (b) A child under the age of eighteen (18) years who is fatherless or motherless or who has been abandon by any surviving parent or parents; or
- (c) A widow or widower; or
- (d) A disabled person who is recognized as disabled by the social security administration pursuant to title 42 of the United States Code, or by the railroad retirement board pursuant to title 45 of the United States Code, or by the office of management and budget pursuant to title 5 of the United States Code; or
- (e) A disabled veteran of any war engaged in by the United States, whose disability is recognized as a service-connected disability of a degree of ten percent (10%) or more, or who has a pension for nonservice-connected disabilities, in accordance with laws and regulations administer by the United States department of Veterans Affairs; or
- (f) A person, as specified in 42 U.S.C. 1701, who was or is entitled to receive benefits because they are known to have been taken by a hostile force as a prisoner, hostage or otherwise; or
- (g) Blind.

§13-7-3 Sliding Scale for Circuit Breaker Program

Lower Income Amount	Higher Income Amount	Percent Reduction
\$0	\$11,270	50%
\$11,271	\$15,080	25%

§13-7-4 Billing Procedures

(a) All tribal persons of the Nez Perce Reservation are required to pay solid waste fees, except those granted exemption therefrom pursuant to the criteria set forth in the preceding section. Failure to timely pay such fees may result in discontinuance of collection services until such fees are paid, at the discretion of the Tribe.

(b) Tribal members who do not have an active and current account with a local service provider will be billed by the Tribe and the funds distributed to the affected parties local service provider.

(c) A service fee may be added to each billing that is based upon the actual cost to the Tribe for billing activities.

(d) Late fees may be added to billings each month if delinquent 30 days or longer. Delinquent fees shall include all associated costs such as certified mailing costs.

(e) Tribal members whose solid waste accounts are more than two (2) months in arrears may be required to complete a consumer credit counseling course.

CHAPTER 13-8 CONTRACTS, MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENTS, SEVERABILITY, ENFORCEMENT, AND EFFECTIVE DATE

§13-8-1 Contract Authorization

(a) The Tribe may contract for the collection, removal and disposal of solid waste and recyclable materials, the operations and maintenance of Tribal container sites, designated landfill sites or any combination thereof. No contract shall exceed ten years' duration.

(b) The Tribe may contract with cities on the reservation for the purpose of establishing a solid waste collection and/or disposal system hereby established or any combination of the same.

(c) An MOA exists between the Tribe and Clearwater County that addresses the billing of Tribal members and facilities in Clearwater County. The MOA outlines Tribal role in Clearwater County in ensuring that Tribal facilities have an active and current solid waste account and that the Tribe will help to educate Tribal persons who live in Clearwater County that the billings for solid waste from the County are a fee for service and not a property tax.

(d) An MOA exists between the Tribe and the City of Lapwai for the joint operations of the Lapwai Valley solid waste container site. Contractual costs associated with this MOA are allocated to each participating party based upon the current estimated number of residential units each entity is responsible for and what percent of each residents weekly solid waste is disposed of through the container site facility. At this time the percentage allocation is 60% Tribe and 40% City. This percentage allocation is based upon there being approximately 506 residential units in the Lapwai valley area utilizing the container sites services and the Tribe being

responsible for 198 (98 who use the site on a part-time basis and 100 on a full-time basis) and the City of Lapwai being responsible for 308 residential units who use the site on a part-time basis only. Percentage may be adjusted up or down depending upon changes in the number of residential units each entity is responsible for and/or percentage weekly use of the container site.

§13-8-2 Severability

Should any section, subsection, paragraph, sentence, or clause of this Ordinance be held, for any reason, by a court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid, the remainder of this Ordinance shall be deemed severable and valid, notwithstanding such partial invalidity.

§13-8-3 Violation of Ordinance

Violation of any provision of this Ordinance shall be a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not more than \$300.00 or imprisonment in jail for not more than six months, or both such fine and imprisonment, in addition to restitution for the costs of recovery and proper disposal of any wastes unlawfully disposed of. Community Service shall be the preferred alternative punishment, in lieu of incarceration, for first offenders. Repeat offenders may be prohibited from using the solid waste collection site(s). A continuing violation of any such provision is hereby declared to be a public nuisance. Tribe reserves the right to bring an action in Tribal court enjoin any acts or practices prohibited by this ordinance and to enforce compliance with this ordinance, pursuant to Tribal Code or its successor.