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2 **WAGANAKISING ODAWAK STATUTE ~~2020-~~ 2015-018**
3 **DOMESTIC VIOLENCE**
4

5
6 **SECTION I. SHORT TITLE**
7

8 This statute may be cited as the “Domestic Violence Statute.”
9

10
11 **SECTION II. PURPOSE**
12

13 The Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians (LTBB) Waganakising Odawak Statute,
14 Domestic Violence is construed to promote the following:
15

16 This Statute addresses domestic violence that involves persons of the same household, family
17 members or persons in an intimate or in a dating relationship. It is the expectation that the
18 criminal justice system respond to victims of domestic violence with fairness, respect,
19 compassion, and in a prompt and effective manner. Repeals and replaces any previous Statute
20 including [WOS 2015-018 Domestic Violence Statute](#), WOS 2006-014, Domestic Violence
21 Protection.
22

23
24 **SECTION III. DEFINITIONS**
25

- 26 **A. “Clerk”** means the clerk of the Tribal Court.
27
28 **B. “Family member and Household member”** means any adult or minor child(ren) who
29 reside in the household or who are persons related by blood, adoption or marriage.
30
31 **C. “Indian”** means a person who is a member of a federally recognized Indian Tribe.
32
33 **D. “Indian Tribe”** means any federally recognized Indian Tribe.
34
35 **E. “LTBB or Tribe”** means the Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians.

1
2 **F. “Minor”** means a person less than eighteen (18) years of age, who has not been
3 emancipated.

4
5 **G. “Non-Indian”** means any person who is not a member of a federally recognized Indian
6 Tribe.

7
8 **H. “Perpetrator”** means the person who allegedly committed an act of domestic violence.
9

10 **I. “Protection Order”** means:

11
12 **1.** Any injunction, restraining order, or other order issued by a civil or criminal court
13 for the purpose of preventing violent or threatening acts or harassment against, sexual
14 violence against, contact or communication with, or physical proximity to, another
15 person; including

16
17 **2.** Any temporary or final order issued by a civil or criminal court, whether obtained
18 by filing an independent action or as a pendente lite order in another proceeding, if the
19 civil or criminal order was issued in response to a complaint, petition, or motion filed by
20 or on behalf of a person seeking protection.
21

22 **J. “Spouse, Dating or Intimate Relationship”** means a spouse or former spouse of the
23 victim, a person who shares a child in common with the victim, and a person who cohabitates or
24 has cohabitated as a spouse with the victim or a person who is or has been in a social relationship
25 of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim, as determined by the length of the relationship,
26 the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the
27 relationship.
28

29 **K. Territorial Jurisdiction of the Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians** means “areas
30 referred to in Public Law 103-324, 25 U.S.C. Section 1300k-2(b)(2)(A), as the boundaries of the
31 reservations for the Little Traverse Bay Bands as set out in Article I, paragraphs ‘third and
32 fourth’ of the Treaty of 1855, 11 Stat. 621”’, including all land which is held in trust by the
33 United States government for the benefit of the Tribe or an individual member of the Tribe
34 and/or as otherwise described by applicable federal law or court opinion. ~~Territorial Jurisdiction~~
35 of the Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians” means “areas referred to in Public Law

1 ~~103-324, 25 U.S.C. Section 1300k-2(b)(2)(A) as the boundaries of the reservations for the Little~~
2 ~~Traverse Bay Bands as set out in Article I, paragraphs 'third and fourth' of the Treaty of 1855,~~
3 ~~11 Stat. 621." Little Traverse Bay Bands Constitution, Article V(A)(1)(a).~~
4

5
6
7 **L. "Tribal Citizen"** means a person who is an enrolled member of the Little Traverse Bay
8 Bands of Odawa Indians.

9
10 **M. "Tribal Court"** means the Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians Tribal Court.

11
12 **N. "Tribal Police or Law Enforcement"** means any law enforcement officer of the Little
13 Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians Police Department.

14
15 **O. "Tribal Prosecutor or Prosecutor"** means the prosecutor for the Little Traverse Bay
16 Bands of Odawa Indians, assistance prosecutor(s) and Special Prosecutor.

17
18 **P. "Tribal Judge or Judge"** means a judge for the Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa
19 Indians.

20
21 **Q. "Victim"** means a person who has suffered actual physical or mental harm, as a result of
22 domestic violence or is the protected party under a Personal Protection Order.
23

24
25 **SECTION IV. JURISDICTION**

26
27 **A. General Criminal Jurisdiction.** In domestic violence cases, the criminal jurisdiction of
28 the Tribe extends to adult LTBB citizens and adult citizens of Federally Recognized Tribes;
29 however, upon motion of the Tribal Prosecutor, the Judge has the discretion to try a minor as an
30 adult, provided the minor has attained the age of sixteen (16).
31

32 **1.** The Indian Civil Rights Act (ICRA), 25 U.S.C. Section 1302, was enacted by
33 Congress in 1968. Under ICRA, the Tribe's jurisdiction is limited to punishments that
34 may impose up to a one-year jail term and a fine up to \$5,000.00.
35

1 2. The Tribal Law and Order Act of 2010 (TLOA), Public Law. 111-211, was
2 amended by Congress in 2013. TLOA shall become effective when Tribal Council adopts
3 TLOA, by resolution, and the Tribe’s jurisdiction shall allow for punishments up to a
4 three-year jail term and a fine up to \$15,000.00.
5

6 **B. Special Domestic Violence Criminal Jurisdiction.** The Violence Against Women
7 Reauthorization Act of 2013 (VAWA), S.47, 113th Congress, 2013-2015, was reauthorized and
8 amended by Congress in 2013 affirming the tribes’ inherent power to exercise “special domestic
9 violence criminal jurisdiction” (SDVCJ) over all persons, regardless of their Indian or non-
10 Indian status. Under VAWA LTBB has limited criminal jurisdiction over non-Indian defendants
11 only for the following crimes: dating violence, domestic violence, violations of protection
12 orders., when committed in the context of a dating or domestic relationship. The limited
13 jurisdiction applies where the victim is Tribal Citizen or a member of another federally
14 recognized Tribe and, the defendant lives or works in the territorial jurisdiction of LTBB, or the
15 defendant’s spouse, intimate partner, or dating partner is a Tribal Citizen or a member of another
16 federally recognized Tribe who resides within the Tribe’s jurisdiction. Such special jurisdiction
17 may only be exercised when the defendant is charged with one of the crimes in this Statute and
18 may be imprisoned up to three years, a fine of up to \$15,000.00, upon adopt of a Resolution
19 allowing for the exercise of The Tribal Law and Order Act of 2010 (TLOA).
20

21 **C. Civil Jurisdiction.** The Tribal Court has full jurisdiction and authority to issue and
22 enforce protection orders against all persons who are Indians or non-Indian regarding matters
23 arising within the territorial jurisdiction of LTBB.
24
25

26 **SECTION V. DUE PROCESS GUARANTEES**

27
28 **A.**Rights of the Accused In all domestic violence criminal prosecutions, the accused shall
29 have the following rights:
30

31 **1.**The right to be secure in their persons houses, papers, and effects against
32 unreasonable search and seizures, or issue warrants, unless based upon probable cause,
33 and supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched
34 and the person or thing to be seized;
35

- 1 2. The right to be free from being put twice in jeopardy for the same offense;
- 2
- 3 3. To not be compelled to be a witness against him/herself;
- 4
- 5 4. To a speedy and public trial;
- 6
- 7 5. To be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation and be confronted with
8 the witnesses against him/her;
- 9
- 10 6. To have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his/her favor;
- 11
- 12 7. To have the assistance of counsel for his/her defense, and to have all these rights
13 explained at the time of their arraignment;
- 14
- 15 8. To be free from excessive bail, excessive fines or the infliction of cruel and
16 unusual punishments;
- 17
- 18 9. To not be denied equal protection of the law or to have their liberty or property
19 removed without due process of law;
- 20
- 21 10. To not be subject to any bill of attainder or ex post facto law;
- 22
- 23 11. The right to have a jury trial of not less than six (6) persons;
- 24
- 25 12. To be notified of the right to file a writ of habeas corpus and to be notified of that
26 right to request a stay of detention in a court of the United States upon an order of
27 detention, and to be notified of that right to request a stay of detention in that court.
- 28
- 29 13. To have the LTBB's criminal laws, rules of evidence and rules of criminal
30 procedure publicly available prior to charging the defendant.
- 31
- 32 14. To have the right of counsel, and court appointed counsel if they cannot afford
33 one. All attorneys appearing before the court must be licensed to practice law by the
34 state or federal bar, and be a member in good standing. By December 1 of each year, the
35 Chief Judge shall submit to Tribal Council an annual report on the average cost of

1 defending offenses under this Statute. The Judiciary may adopt a court rule that modifies
2 the appointment of court-appointed attorneys based on standards for indigent defendants.
3 A court appointed attorney may petition the court to withdraw as attorney of record and
4 the court may grant the petition whenever private counsel has been retained on the
5 defendant's behalf.

6
7 **B. Courts of Record.**

8
9 1. Tribal Courts are the Courts of Record and the Clerk must certify under seal as to
10 the accuracy and validity of the files and records of all proceedings before the LTBB
11 Courts.

12
13 2. The Clerk shall take, preserve and certify under seal to the accuracy of a verbatim
14 record of the proceedings before the Courts. The record may be created and recorded by a
15 stenographic, electronic, mechanical, or other recording devices approved by the Chief
16 Judge of the Court as a trustworthy means of creating a permanent verbatim record of all
17 proceedings.

18
19 3. The Chief Judge shall proscribe the length of time verbatim transcripts must be
20 preserved by the Clerk, unless otherwise addressed by Statute.

21
22 4. It is a criminal offense, punishable by penalties and under the laws of LTBB for
23 the Clerk of the Tribal Courts to knowingly make or keep a false file, record or certificate
24 or to alter, amend or destroy any file, record or transcript without lawful authority.

25 ~~A. Rights of the Accused. In all domestic violence criminal prosecutions, the Tribe shall~~
26 ~~NOT:~~

27
28 ~~Violate the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and~~
29 ~~effects against unreasonable search and seizures, or issue warrants, unless based upon~~
30 ~~probable cause, and supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place~~
31 ~~to be searched and the person or thing to be seized;~~

32
33 ~~Subject any person for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy;~~

34
35 ~~Compel any person in any criminal case to be a witness against him/herself;~~

1
2 ~~Take any private property for a public use without just compensation;~~

3
4 ~~Deny to any person in a criminal proceeding the right to a speedy and public trial,~~
5 ~~to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation, to be confronted with the~~
6 ~~witnesses against her/him, to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his/her~~
7 ~~favor, and at his/her own expense to have the assistance of counsel for his/her defense and~~
8 ~~to have these rights explained at the time of arrest;~~

9
10 ~~Require excessive bail, impose excessive fines, or inflict cruel and unusual~~
11 ~~punishments;~~

12
13 ~~Deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of its laws or deprive~~
14 ~~any person of liberty or property without due process of law;~~

15
16 ~~Pass any bill of attainder or ex post facto law; or~~

17
18 ~~Deny to any person accused of an offense punishable by imprisonment the right,~~
19 ~~upon request, to a trial by jury of not less than six (6) persons.~~

20
21 ~~**Rights of the Accused.** In all domestic violence criminal prosecutions, the accused has~~
22 ~~the following rights:~~

23
24 ~~To be notified of the right to file a petition for a writ of *habeas corpus* in a court~~
25 ~~of the United States.~~

26
27 ~~That LTBB's criminal laws, rules of evidence, and rules of criminal procedure are~~
28 ~~publicly available prior to charging the defendant.~~

29
30 ~~**Right to Counsel.** When a defendant is charged with a crime of domestic violence, the~~
31 ~~violence, the defendant has the right to receive a court appointed attorney. Upon order of~~
32 ~~the court, the attorney must defend, advise, and counsel without expense to the defendant,~~
33 ~~any person who is subject to domestic violence criminal jurisdiction.~~

1 ~~———— All court appointed attorneys must be admitted to practice law before any~~
2 ~~State Supreme Court or U.S. District Court and must be in good standing.~~

3
4 ~~———— All court appointed attorneys must keep a record of all services rendered~~
5 ~~by the attorney in that capacity and file the report with the Tribal Council.~~

6
7 ~~———— By December 1 of each year, the Chief Judge shall submit to Tribal~~
8 ~~Council an annual report on the average cost of defending offenses under this~~
9 ~~Statute. The Judiciary may adopt a court rule that modifies the appointment of~~
10 ~~court appointed attorneys based on standards for Indigent defendants.~~

11
12 ~~———— A court appointed attorney may petition the court to withdraw as attorney~~
13 ~~of record and the court may grant that petition whenever private counsel is~~
14 ~~employed either by the defendant or by any other person to represent that~~
15 ~~defendant accepts the counsel.~~

16
17
18 **~~C. — Courts of Record.~~**

19
20 ~~———— 1. — Tribal Courts are the Courts of Record and the Clerk must certify under seal as to~~
21 ~~the accuracy and validity of the files and records of all proceedings before the LTBB~~
22 ~~Courts.~~

23
24 ~~———— 2. — The Clerk shall take, preserve and certify under seal to the accuracy of a verbatim~~
25 ~~record of the proceedings before the Courts. The record may be created and recorded by a~~
26 ~~stenographic, electronic, mechanical, or other recording devices approved by the Chief~~
27 ~~Judge of the Court as a trustworthy means of creating a permanent verbatim record of all~~
28 ~~proceedings.~~

29
30 ~~———— 3. — The Chief Judge shall proscribe the length of time verbatim transcripts must be~~
31 ~~preserved by the Clerk, unless otherwise addressed by Statute.~~

32
33 ~~———— 4. — It is a criminal offense, punishable by penalties and under the laws of LTBB for~~
34 ~~the Clerk of the Tribal Courts to knowingly make or keep a false file, record or certificate~~
35 ~~or to alter, amend or destroy any file, record or transcript without lawful authority.~~

SECTION VI. JUDGE AND JURY REQUIREMENTS

A. Tribal Court Judges. All judges presiding over cases in which domestic violence criminal jurisdiction is asserted, must be admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States, or any United States Circuit Court of Appeals, or the Supreme Court of any state; and have sufficient legal training to preside over criminal trials.

Formation of Jury. Where the defendant is charged with a crime under this statute, the defendant defendant has a right to be tried by a jury selected from a jury pool that represents a fair cross-section of the community, and in cases under 9-704 Section VII, B (Special Domestic Violence Criminal Jurisdiction, (SDVCJ)), that includes non-Indians. Formation of Jury. Where the defendant is charged with a crime under this Statute, the defendant has a right to be tried by a jury selected from a jury pool that represents a fair cross-section of the community.

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B.

1. Juror Qualifications. The basic qualifications of a juror are any person:

- a. Who is at least 18 years of age;
b. Who is not under any legal disability;
c. Who has not been convicted of a felony in any jurisdiction in the last ten years or convicted of a crime of domestic violence; and;

dd. Who is a LTBB Citizen or a citizen of another federally recognized Tribe living within the territorial jurisdiction of LTBB; and;

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e.

e. In SDVCJ cases, who is a LTBB citizen or a citizen of another federally recognized tribe living within the territorial jurisdiction of LTBB, employed by LTBB or any of its entities, or who lives in tribal housing.

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Who is a LTBB Citizen and lives within the territorial jurisdiction of LTBB; is a family member of a LTBB Citizen and lives within the territorial jurisdiction of LTBB; or is person employed by LTBB or any of its entities.

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2. ~~Revised 9.706B2-~~ Jury Selection Process. In SDVCJ cases, LTBB ensures that jury pools represent a fair cross-section of the community, and include non-Indians that live on trust land, are employed by LTBB, or any of its entities.

~~Jury Selection Process. LTBB ensures that jury pools represent a fair cross-section of the community and do not systematically exclude any distinctive group in the community, including non-Indians.~~

C. Civil Jurisdiction. The Tribal Court has full jurisdiction and authority for the purposes of carrying out the Jury Selection Process to exercise civil jurisdiction over any person(s) who lives or works within the territorial jurisdiction of LTBB.

D. Imprisonment. Any defendant sentenced to greater than ~~one year~~ one-year imprisonment, must serve the sentence in a federal or state facility; or a tribal facility that is approved by the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

SECTION VII. CRIMES OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

A. Dating Violence. This crime occurs when violence is 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.

B. Domestic Violence. This crime occurs when violence is committed by a current or former spouse, or intimate partner, of the victim; by a person with whom the intimate partner of 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 violence laws of LTBB when the violence occurs within the territorial jurisdiction of LTBB.

C. Definition of Violence. Violence is defined as the act of causing actual physical or mental harm, or causing the fear of imminent physical or mental harm, or engaging in a course of

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1 conduct that causes a reasonable person to feel terrorized, frightened, intimidated, threatened,
2 harassed or controlled.

3
4 **D. Violation of Protection Order.** This crime occurs when the defendant acts within the
5 territorial jurisdiction of LTBB and violates the portion of a protection order that:

- 6
7 **1.** Prohibits or provides protection against violent or threatening acts or harassment
8 against, sexual violence against, contact or communication with, or physical proximity to,
9 another person;
- 10
11 **2.** Was issued against the defendant;
- 12
13 **3.** Is enforceable by the participating tribe; and
- 14
15 **4.** Is consistent with 18 U.S.C. § 2265(b). Full faith and credit given to protection
16 orders.

17
18
19 **SECTION VIII. PENALTIES**

20
21 **A. First Offense.** A perpetrator who is found guilty of a crime under this Statute is subject
22 to imprisonment of up to one year, a fine of up to \$5,000.00, and any appropriate rehabilitative
23 or probationary terms.

24
25 **B. Second Offense.** A perpetrator who is found guilty of a crime under this Statute, and the
26 crime is the perpetrator's second offense, is subject to imprisonment of up to two years, a fine of
27 up to \$10,000.00, and any appropriate rehabilitative or probationary terms, if the Tribe adopts a
28 Resolution allowing for the exercise of The Tribal Law and Order Act of 2010 (TLOA).

29
30 **C. Third or Subsequent Offense.** A perpetrator who is found guilty of a crime under this
31 Statute, and the crime is the perpetrator's third offense, is subject to imprisonment of up to three
32 years, a fine of up to \$15,000.00, and any appropriate rehabilitative or probationary terms, if the
33 Tribe adopts a Resolution allowing for the exercise of The Tribal Law and Order Act of 2010
34 (TLOA).

1 **D. Aggravating Circumstances.** Where there are aggravating circumstances, the Judge may
2 increase a sentence above the proscribed range. Aggravating circumstances include, but are not
3 limited to, the following:

- 4
5 1. Where the victim suffers serious bodily injury from the attack;
- 6
7 2. Where the perpetrator is a repeat offender;
- 8
9 3. Where the perpetrator used a dangerous weapon or used an object as a dangerous
10 weapon during the attack;
- 11
12 4. Where the perpetrator was under the influence of drugs or alcohol;
- 13
14 5. Where the attack took place in the presence of minor children;
- 15
16 6. Where the perpetrator knew or should have known that the victim was particularly
17 vulnerable or incapable of resistance; or
- 18
19 7. Where the victim was pregnant and the perpetrator knew of the pregnancy.

20
21 **E.** The Court shall order the perpetrator to pay restitution based on the needs of the victim
22 and the ability to pay by the perpetrator and any other relevant factors.

23
24 **F.** The Court shall develop sentencing guidelines to be approved and published by the
25 Judiciary that provide a range of minimum to maximum time of imprisonment, along with
26 minimum and maximum range of fines. Additionally, the Court may include in the guidelines
27 appropriate rehabilitative or probationary terms as remedial measures, such as batterer's
28 intervention, inpatient or outpatient drug treatment, participation in a drug treatment court,
29 probation with any probation conditions required or authorized by law, residential probation,
30 probation with jail, probation with special alternative incarceration, mental health treatment,
31 mental health or substance abuse counseling, jail with work or school release, jail with or
32 without authorization for day parole, participation in a community corrections program,
33 community service, house arrest, or electronic monitoring, provided that it defines what facts and
34 circumstances would allow for the remedial measures to be taken into consideration.

1 **G.** When making sentencing determinations, the Court shall follow the sentencing guidelines
2 and consider the type and seriousness of the crime, including any aggravating circumstances, as
3 well as the potential helpfulness of rehabilitative services. Deviation from the sentencing
4 guidelines would only occur if the Court has a substantial and compelling reason for that
5 departure and states on the record the reasons for departure from the guidelines.
6

7 **H. Forfeiture of Weapons.** The Court may order forfeiture of the firearms and
8 ammunition.
9
10

11 **SECTION IX. RESPONSIBILITIES OF TRIBAL POLICE**
12

13 **A. To Victims.** A law enforcement officer responding to a domestic violence situation must
14 use all reasonable means to protect the victim and minor children to prevent further violence.
15 This may include, but is not limited to, the following:
16

- 17 1. Taking any necessary action to provide for the safety of the victim and household
18 members;
- 19
- 20 2. Confiscating any weapons involved;
- 21
- 22 3. Assisting victims in obtaining medical treatment;
- 23
- 24 4. Assisting victims in removing essential personal effects;
- 25
- 26 5. Transporting the victims and any minor children to a shelter or other safe place;
- 27
- 28 6. Giving the victims immediate notice of rights, remedies, and services available;
29 and
- 30
- 31 7. Notifying the appropriate agency or agencies that can provide assistance.
32

33 **B. To Child(ren) Present.** A law enforcement officer who responds to a domestic violence
34 situation where minor child(ren) are present must use all reasonable means to protect the minor
35 child(ren) and prevent further acts of violence in their presence. This includes taking necessary

1 actions to provide for the safety of the child(ren), ensuring the child(ren) have adequate
2 supervision after the perpetrator is removed, and any other necessary actions.

3
4 **C. Arrests.**

5
6 **1. Crimes of Domestic Violence.** Where a law enforcement officer has probable
7 cause to believe that a person has committed a crime of domestic violence, the officer
8 may, without or with a warrant, arrest and charge the perpetrator with the appropriate
9 crime.

10 **2. Violations of Protection Orders.** Where a law enforcement officer has probable
11 cause to believe that the perpetrator violated a Protection Order, the officer may arrest the
12 perpetrator.

13
14 **D. Seizing Weapons.** Law enforcement officers have the authority to seize weapons
15 incident to arrest and in the course of securing a crime scene. The law enforcement officer shall:

16
17 **1.** Seize all weapons alleged to have been involved or threatened to be used in the
18 commission of a crime or any weapon in the immediate vicinity of the alleged
19 commission of the offense; and

20
21 **2.** Seize a weapon that is in plain view or that is located during a search authorized
22 by a person entitled to consent to the search. All such weapons including those the officer
23 concludes were used in the commission of a crime must be confiscated regardless of
24 ownership.

25
26
27 **SECTION X. DUTIES OF TRIBAL PROSECUTOR**

28
29 **A.** In every case in which a person is arrested for or charged with a criminal offense under
30 this Statute, the Prosecutor's Office must maintain contact with the victim throughout the
31 criminal proceedings.

32
33 **B.** The Prosecutor's Office must confer with the victim regarding the need for any civil
34 protection orders, bonds and other restraints to assure the safety of the victim and the victim's
35 family or household members.

1
2 **C.** The Prosecutor's Office must inform the victim of all hearing dates, continuances, and
3 rights of the victim. The Prosecutor's Office shall make available to the victim all reports
4 received by the Prosecutor at the conclusion of the case.
5

6 **D.** The Prosecutor's Office must inform the victim of major prosecutorial decisions;
7 including decisions not file charges under this Statute when the victim has reported the offense
8 or the perpetrator has been arrested for a criminal offense under this Statute, or decisions to enter
9 into a plea agreement relating to a charge under this Statute.
10

11 **E.** The Prosecutor's Office must obtain information from the victim regarding costs and
12 losses sustained as a result of the perpetrator's act of domestic violence and must seek restitution
13 for the victim and provide opportunity to complete a victim's impact statement that will be
14 presented to the court.
15

16
17 **SECTION XI. SEVERABILITY**
18

19 If any section, subsection, paragraph, sentence, phrase or portion of this Statute is, for any
20 reason, held invalid or unconstitutional by any court of competent jurisdiction, such portion shall
21 be deemed a separate, distinct and independent provision and such holding shall not affect the
22 validity of the remaining portions thereof.
23

24
25 **SECTION XII. EFFECTIVE DATE**
26

27 Effective upon signature of the Executive or 30 days from Tribal Council approval
28 whichever comes first or if the Executive vetoes the legislation, then upon Tribal Council override
29 of the veto.
30

31
32 **SECTION XIII. OTHER RELATED STATUTES**
33

34 See WOS 2009-009 Sex Offense, Crime and Criminal Code, Victim's Rights Statute,
35 Personal Protection Orders and No Contact Orders and Violations Of Protective Orders, or as

- 1 may be amended.
- 2
- 3

CERTIFICATION