

WAGANAKISING ODAWAK STATUTE # 2020-_____
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

SECTION I. SHORT TITLE

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

SECTION II. PURPOSE

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

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

SECTION III. DEFINITIONS

- A. **“Clerk”** means the clerk of the Tribal Court.

- B. **“Family member and Household member”** means any adult or minor child(ren) who reside in the household or who are persons related by blood, adoption or marriage.

- C. **“Indian”** means a person who is a member of a federally recognized Indian Tribe.

- D. **“Indian Tribe”** means any federally recognized Indian Tribe.

- E. **“LTBB or Tribe”** means the Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians.

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

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

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

I. “**Protection Order**” means:

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

2. 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.

J. “**Spouse, Dating or Intimate Relationship**” means a spouse or former spouse of the victim, a person who shares a child in common with the victim, and a person who cohabitates or has cohabitated as a spouse with the victim or 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.

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

L. “Tribal Citizen” means a person who is an enrolled member of the Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians.

M. “Tribal Court” means the Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians Tribal Court.

N. “Tribal Police or Law Enforcement” means any law enforcement officer of the Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians Police Department.

O. “Tribal Prosecutor or Prosecutor” means the prosecutor for the Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians, assistance prosecutor(s) and Special Prosecutor.

P. “Tribal Judge or Judge” means a judge for the Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians.

Q. “Victim” means a person who has suffered actual physical or mental harm, as a result of domestic violence or is the protected party under a Personal Protection Order.

SECTION IV. JURISDICTION

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION V. DUE PROCESS GUARANTEES

A. Rights of the Accused In all domestic violence criminal prosecutions, the accused shall have the following rights:

- 1.** The right to be secure in their persons houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable search and seizures, or issue warrants, unless based upon probable cause, and supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the person or thing to be seized;
- 2.** The right to be free from being put twice in jeopardy for the same offense;
- 3.** To not be compelled to be a witness against him/herself;
- 4.** To a speedy and public trial;

5. To be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation and be confronted with the witnesses against him/her;
6. To have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his/her favor;
7. To have the assistance of counsel for his/her defense, and to have all these rights explained at the time of their arraignment;
8. To be free from excessive bail, excessive fines or the infliction of cruel and unusual punishments;
9. To not be denied equal protection of the law or to have their liberty or property removed without due process of law;
10. To not be subject to any bill of attainder or ex post facto law;
11. The right to have a jury trial of not less than six (6) persons;
12. To be notified of the right to file a writ of habeas corpus and to request a stay of detention in federal court upon an order of detention”;
13. To have the LTBB’s criminal laws, rules of evidence and rules of criminal procedure publicly available prior to charging the defendant;
14. To have the right of counsel, and court appointed counsel if they cannot afford one. All attorneys appearing before the court must be licensed to practice law by the state or federal bar, and be a member in good standing. By December 1 of each year, the Chief Judge shall submit to Tribal Council an annual report on the average cost of defending offenses under this Statute. The Judiciary may adopt a court rule that modifies the appointment of court-appointed attorneys based on standards for Indigent defendants. A court appointed attorney may petition the court to withdraw as attorney of record and the court may grant the petition whenever private counsel has been retained on the defendant’s behalf.

B. Courts of Record.

1. Tribal Courts are the Courts of Record and the Clerk must certify under seal as to the accuracy and validity of the files and records of all proceedings before the LTBB Courts.
2. The Clerk shall take, preserve and certify under seal to the accuracy of a verbatim record of the proceedings before the Courts. The record may be created and recorded by a stenographic, electronic, mechanical, or other recording devices approved by the Chief Judge of the Court as a trustworthy means of creating a permanent verbatim record of all proceedings.
3. The Chief Judge shall proscribe the length of time verbatim transcripts must be preserved by the Clerk, unless otherwise addressed by Statute.
4. It is a criminal offense, punishable by penalties and under the laws of LTBB for the Clerk of the Tribal Courts to knowingly make or keep a false file, record or certificate 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.

B. 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, and in cases under Section VII. B (Special Domestic Violence Criminal Jurisdiction, SDVCJ), that includes non-Indians.

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

2. 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.

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

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

1. Prohibits or provides protection against violent or threatening acts or harassment against, sexual violence against, contact or communication with, or physical proximity to, another person;
2. Was issued against the defendant;
3. Is enforceable by the participating tribe; and
4. Is consistent with 18 U.S.C. § 2265(b). Full faith and credit given to protection orders.

SECTION VIII. PENALTIES

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

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

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

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

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

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

F. The Court shall develop sentencing guidelines to be approved and published by the Judiciary that provide a range of minimum to maximum time of imprisonment, along with minimum and maximum range of fines. Additionally, the Court may include in the guidelines appropriate rehabilitative or probationary terms as remedial measures, such as batterer's intervention, inpatient or outpatient drug treatment, participation in a drug treatment court, probation with any probation conditions required or authorized by law, residential probation,

probation with jail, probation with special alternative incarceration, mental health treatment, mental health or substance abuse counseling, jail with work or school release, jail with or without authorization for day parole, participation in a community corrections program, community service, house arrest, or electronic monitoring, provided that it defines what facts and circumstances would allow for the remedial measures to be taken into consideration.

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

H. Forfeiture of Weapons. The Court may order forfeiture of the firearms and ammunition.

SECTION IX. RESPONSIBILITIES OF TRIBAL POLICE

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

1. Taking any necessary action to provide for the safety of the victim and household members;
 2. Confiscating any weapons involved;
 3. Assisting victims in obtaining medical treatment;
 4. Assisting victims in removing essential personal effects;
 5. Transporting the victims and any minor children to a shelter or other safe place;
 6. Giving the victims immediate notice of rights, remedies, and services available;
- and

7. Notifying the appropriate agency or agencies that can provide assistance.

B. To Child(ren) Present. A law enforcement officer who responds to a domestic violence situation where minor child(ren) are present must use all reasonable means to protect the minor child(ren) and prevent further acts of violence in their presence. This includes taking necessary actions to provide for the safety of the child(ren), ensuring the child(ren) have adequate supervision after the perpetrator is removed, and any other necessary actions.

C. Arrests.

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION X. DUTIES OF TRIBAL PROSECUTOR

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

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

- C.** The Prosecutor’s Office must inform the victim of all hearing dates, continuances, and rights of the victim. The Prosecutor’s Office shall make available to the victim all reports received by the Prosecutor at the conclusion of the case.

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

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

SECTION XI. SEVERABILITY

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

SECTION XII. EFFECTIVE DATE

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

SECTION XIII. OTHER RELATED STATUTES

See WOS 2009-009 Sex Offense, Crime and Criminal Code, Victim’s Rights Statute, Personal Protection Orders and No Contact Orders and Violations Of Protective Orders, or as may be amended.

CERTIFICATION

As the Tribal Council Legislative Leader and Tribal Council Secretary, we certify that this Statute was duly adopted by the Tribal Council of the Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians by a phone poll of the Tribal Council held on April 17, 2020 at which a quorum was present, by a vote of ____ in favor, ____ opposed, ____ abstentions, and ____ absent as recorded by this roll call:

	In Favor	Opposed	Abstained	Absent
Fred Harrington Jr.	_____	_____	_____	_____
Fred Kiogima	_____	_____	_____	_____
Tamara Kiogima	_____	_____	_____	_____
Melissa Pamp	_____	_____	_____	_____
Leroy Shomin	_____	_____	_____	_____
Marty Van De Car	_____	_____	_____	_____
Marcella R. Reyes	_____	_____	_____	_____
Julie Shananaquet	_____	_____	_____	_____
Emily Proctor	_____	_____	_____	_____

Date: _____

 Emily Proctor, Legislative Leader

Date: _____

 Julie Shananaquet, Tribal Council Secretary

Received by the Executive Office on _____ by _____

Pursuant to Article VII, Section D, Subsection 1 of the Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians Constitution adopted on February 1, 2005 the Executive concurs in this action of the Tribal Council.

Date: _____

 Regina Gasco Bentley, Tribal Chairperson

Received from the Executive on _____ by _____