

TITLE 26
OFFENSES AND PENALTIES
TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER 26.01	
General Purposes	
26.0101	The general purposes..... 1
CHAPTER 26.02	
Proof and Presumptions	
26.0201	An accused is presumed innocent until proven guilty..... 1
CHAPTER 26.03	
General Definitions	
26.0301	Definitions..... 2
CHAPTER 26.04	
Requirements of Culpability	
26.0401	Purposes of engagement..... 6
CHAPTER 26.05	
Justification, Excuse, Defenses	
26.0501	Ignorance of law..... 7
26.0502	Mistake of law..... 7
26.0503	Insanity or mentally incapacity as a defense..... 7
26.0504	Intoxication..... 7
26.0505	Juvenile prosecution..... 7
26.0506	Self Defense..... 8
26.0507	Defense of others..... 8
26.0508	Justification..... 8
26.0509	Duress..... 8
26.0510	Entrapment..... 8
CHAPTER 26.06	
Sentence and Penalties and Classification of Offenses	
26.0601	Classification of offenses 9
26.0602	Penalty for repeated offenses..... 9
26.0603	Allowance for time served..... 9
26.0604	Restitution and payment of costs of prosecution..... 9
26.0605	Alternative sentences..... 10
26.0606	Reasons for sentence to be explained..... 10
26.0607	Fee assessments for funding crime victim programs..... 10
CHAPTER 26.07	
Parole, Probation, Pardon	
Parole	
26.0701	Eligibility of parole..... 10
26.0702	Granting parole..... 10
26.0703	Violation of parole..... 10
Probation	
26.0704	Conditions of probation..... 11
26.0705	Violations of conditions of probation..... 11
Pardon	
26.0706	Pardon board definitions..... 11
26.0707	Standards for pardon board..... 11

26.0708	Pardon review board policies and procedures.....	11
26.0709	Pardon application form.....	14
CHAPTER 26.08		
Prevention of Crime		
26.0801	Lawful resistance by private persons.....	15
26.0802	Private individuals, justification of actions.....	15
26.0803	Preserving the peace at public gatherings.....	16
CHAPTER 26.09		
Attempt and Accomplice		
26.0901	Attempt.....	16
26.0902	Withdrawal.....	16
26.0903	Penalty for attempt.....	16
26.0904	Accomplices.....	16
CHAPTER 26.10		
Homicide		
26.1001	Murder.....	17
26.1002	Manslaughter.....	17
26.1003	Negligent homicide.....	17
CHAPTER 26.11		
Offenses Against Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians or Any Agency, Organization Thereof		
26.1101	Conspiracy.....	17
26.1102	Contempt of court.....	18
26.1103	Contributing to the delinquency of a juvenile.....	18
26.1104	Cruelty to Animals.....	18
26.1105	Disturbing lawful meeting.....	18
26.1106	Election tampering.....	18
26.1107	Escape.....	18
26.1108	Failure to support dependent persons and abandonment.....	18
26.1109	Failure to send children to school.....	19
26.1110	False arrest.....	19
26.1111	Forgery.....	19
26.1112	Injury to public peace.....	19
26.1113	Killing of animal and leave it lay.....	19
26.1114	Littering.....	19
26.1115	Malicious prosecution.....	19
26.1116	Operating a Dance Hall for public social dances and other activities.....	19
26.1117	Perjury.....	20
26.1118	Protection of Law Enforcement Officials of the Turtle Mountain Jurisdiction.....	20
26.1119	Protection of Tribal officials and employees of the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians.....	20
26.1120	Refusing to aid officer.....	20
26.1121	Resisting lawful arrest.....	20
26.1122	Unlawful assembly.....	20
26.1123	Party line refusal to surrender; Emergency.....	20
26.1124	Zero alcohol tolerance.....	21
26.1125	Regulation on the sale and use of tobacco products by minors.....	21
26.1126	Curfews-Definitions; Restrictions; Exceptions and enforcements	22
26.1127	Noise-definitions, restrictions, exceptions and enforcement.....	24
26.1128	Noise party or gathering prohibited.....	24
26.1129	Order to disperse; Refusal prohibited.....	24

26.1130	Tenant or owner; Cooperation required.....	24
26.1131	Violations; Prima facie evidence.....	24
26.1132	Sentence and Penalties and Classification of Offenses.....	25

CHAPTER 26.12

Sexual Offenses

26.1201	General provision.....	26
26.1202	Definitions.....	26
26.1203	Bigamy.....	33
26.1204	Giving venereal disease to another.....	33
26.1205	Gross sexual imposition.....	33
26.1206	HIV and/or Aids.....	34
26.1207	Incest.....	34
26.1208	Indecent exposure.....	34
26.1208.01	Lewd conduct	34
26.1208.02	Lewd act in public	34
26.1208.03	Sexual harassment	35
26.1208.04	Sexual battery	35
26.1209	Prostitution.....	35
26.1210	Facilitation of sexual favors.....	35
26.1211	Sexual act with an incapacitated person.....	35
26.1212	Prostitution of a child.....	36
26.1213.01	Sexual abuse of a minor.....	36
26.1213.02	Sexual abuse of a ward	36
26.1213.03	Attempt to commit sexual abuse	36
26.1213.04	Sex trafficking of a minor	36
26.1213.05	Use of interstate facilities to transmit information About a minor	37
26.1213.06	Sexting	37
26.1213.07	Sexual abuse	37
26.1213.08	Sexual exploitation of children	37
26.1213.09	Selling or buying of children	38
26.1213.10	Harboring	38
26.1214	Child pornography	38
26.1214.01	On-line pornography	39
26.1214.02	On-line child solicitation	40
26.1214.03	Travel with the intent to engage in illicit conduct	40
26.1214.04	Misleading domain names on the internet	40
26.1214.05	Misleading words or digital images on the internet	40
26.1214.06	Video voyeurism	40
26.1215	Failure to register	40
26.1215.01	Failure to file factual statement about an alien individual	40
26.1215.02	Failure to provide information	41
26.1215.03	Failure to appear at scheduled appointments with the Turtle Mountain Sex Offender Registration and Notification Department	41
26.1215.04	Recapture	41
26.1215.05	Absconding	41
26.1215.06	Misuse of registration information	41
26.1215.07	Persons subject to exclusion and removal	42
26.1215.08	Grounds for exclusion and removal	42
26.1215.09	Exclusion, removal, and other civil penalties	42
26.1216	Reckless Endangerment	43

CHAPTER 26.13

Public Violence

26.1300	Prohibiting Fighting.....	44
---------	---------------------------	----

26.1301	Abduction.....	44
26.1302	Abduction by parent.....	44
26.1303	Kidnapping.....	44
26.1304	Assault.....	44
26.1305	Assault and battery.....	44
26.1306	Assault resulting in serious bodily injury or with a dangerous weapon.....	44
26.1307	Disorderly conduct.....	44
26.1308	Failure to disperse.....	45
26.1309	Reckless Endangerment.....	45
26.1310	Riots.....	45
26.1311	Threat or intimidation.....	45
26.1312	Restraining Order.....	45
26.1313	Reckless Endangerment.....	46
26.1314	Harassment.....	46
26.1315	Menacing.....	46
26.1316	Terrorizing.....	46
26.1317	Stalking.....	47
26.1318	Abandonment of a child.....	47
26.1319	Failure to protect a child.....	47
26.1320	Restraining Order.....	47

CHAPTER 26.14

Profitable Crimes

26.1401	Bribery.....	48
26.1402	Burglary.....	48
26.1403	Disposing of property of an estate.....	49
26.1404	Drawing or uttering instrument on bank without funds or credit.....	49
26.1405	Embezzlement.....	49
26.1406	Extortion.....	49
26.1407	Fraud.....	49
26.1408	Misbranding.....	49
26.1409	Operation of motor vehicle without consent of owner.....	49
26.1410	Robbery.....	49
26.1411	Dealing in Stolen Property.....	50
26.1412	Shoplifting.....	50
26.1413	Theft.....	50
26.1414	Theft of television services.....	50

CHAPTER 26.15

Destruction of Public and Private Property

26.1501	Cutting green timber without a permit.....	50
26.1502	Damage to Public Property.....	50
26.1503	Malicious Mischief.....	50
26.1504	Maintaining a Public Nuisance.....	51

CHAPTER 26.16

Trespassing

26.1601	Forcible entry or detainer of lands, buildings or other possessions.....	51
26.1602	Trespass.....	51
26.1603	Trespass at lakes.....	51

CHAPTER 26.17

Drug and Alcohol Related Crimes

26.1701	Marijuana.....	51
---------	----------------	----

26.1702	Narcotics and dangerous drugs	52
26.1703	Regulating the sale of alcohol beverages	59

CHAPTER 26.18

Unlawful Possession or Use of Weapon

26.1800	General penalty.....	59
26.1801	General definitions.....	59

Possession of Weapons

26.1802	Persons prohibited from possessing firearms.....	60
26.1803	Sale of handgun regulated.....	60
26.1804	Possession or sale of short-barrel rifle or shotgun.....	60
26.1805	Possession of firearm or dangerous weapon in liquor establishment or gambling site.....	60
26.1806	Possession of firearm at a public gathering.....	61
26.1807	Discharge of firearm within five hundred (500) yards of a occupied structure.....	61
26.1808	Use of firearm by certain minors prohibited.....	61
26.1809	Illegal firearm ammunition or explosive materials business.....	61
26.1810	Carrying loaded firearm in vehicle.....	61
26.1811	Possessing explosive prohibited.....	62
26.1812	Forfeiture of dangerous weapon or firearm by person arrested and convicted of crime.....	62
26.1813	Prohibited alterations in weapons.....	62

Handgun

26.1814	Carrying handgun; Restrictions; Exceptions.....	62
26.1815	Copy of federal license submitted to law enforcement officials	63
26.1816	False information prohibited.....	63

Concealed weapons

26.1817	Definition of Concealed.....	63
26.1818	Carrying concealed firearms or dangerous weapons prohibited.....	63
26.1819	License to carry a firearm or dangerous weapon concealed.....	64
26.1820	Producing license on demand.....	64
26.1821	General penalty.....	65

CHAPTER 26.19

Fires, Regulation and Penalties

26.1901	Setting fires.....	65
26.1902	Testifying falsely at Investigation of fire.....	65
26.1903	Misconduct at fires.....	65
26.1904	False alarm.....	65
26.1905	Arson.....	65
26.1906	Endangering by fire or explosion.....	65
26.1907	Failure to control or report a dangerous fire.....	66
26.1908	Negligent act resulting in fire.....	66
26.1909	Fireworks Regulations.....	66
26.1910	Burning permits.....	66
26.1911	Tribal fire wardens	66
26.1912	Financial responsibility	67
26.1913	Burning Permits	67

TITLE 26
OFFENSES AND PENALTIES

CHAPTER 26.01
General Purposes

26.0101 **The general purposes.**

The general purposes of this Title are to establish a system of prohibitions, penalties, and correctional measures to deal with conduct that unjustifiably and inexcusably causes or threatens harm to those individual or public interests for which tribal protection is appropriate. To this end, the provisions of this Title are intended, and shall be construed, to achieve the following objectives:

1. To ensure the public safety through:
 - a. vindication of public norms by the imposition of merited punishment;
 - b. the deterrent influence of the penalties hereinafter provided;
 - c. the rehabilitation of those convicted of violations of this title; and
 - d. such confinement as may be necessary to prevent likely recurrence of serious criminal behavior.
2. By definition and grading of offenses, to define the limits and systematize the exercise of discretion in punishment and to give fair warning of what is prohibited and of the consequences of violation.
3. To prescribe penalties which are proportionate to the seriousness of offenses and which permit recognition of differences in rehabilitation possibilities among individual offenders.
4. To safeguard conduct that is without guilt from condemnation as criminal and to condemn conduct that is with guilt as criminal.
5. To prevent arbitrary or oppressive treatment of persons accused or convicted of offenses.
6. To define the scope of tribal interest in law enforcement against specific offenses and to systematize the exercise of tribal criminal jurisdiction.

CHAPTER 26.02
Proof and Presumptions

26.0201 **An accused is presumed innocent until proven guilty.**

1. No person may be convicted of an offense unless each element of the offense is proved beyond a reasonable doubt. An accused is presumed innocent until proven guilty. The fact that he has been arrested, confined, or charged with the offense gives rise to no inference of guilt at his trial. "Element of an offense" means:
 - a. the forbidden conduct;
 - b. the attendant circumstances specified in the definition and grading of the offense;
 - c. the required culpability;
 - d. any required result; and
 - e. the nonexistence of a defense as to which there is evidence in the case sufficient to give rise to a reasonable doubt on the issue.
2. Subsection 1 does not require negating a defense:
 - a. by allegation in the charging document; or
 - b. by proof, unless the issue is in the case as a result of evidence sufficient to raise a reasonable doubt on the issue.Unless it is otherwise provided or the context plainly requires otherwise, if a statute outside this Title defining an offense, or a related statute, or rule or regulation thereunder, contains a provision constituting an exception from criminal liability for conduct which would otherwise be included within the prohibition of the offense, that the defendant came within such exception is a defense.

3. Subsection 1 does not apply to any defense which is explicitly designated an "affirmative defense." An affirmative defense must be proven by the defendant by a preponderance of evidence.
4. When a statute establishes a presumption, it has the following consequences:
 - a. If there is sufficient evidence of the facts which gave rise to the presumption, the presumed fact is deemed sufficiently proved to warrant submission of the issue to a jury unless the court is satisfied that the evidence as a whole clearly negated the presumed fact.
 - b. In submitting the issue of the existence of the presumed fact to a jury, the court shall charge that, although the evidence as a whole must establish the presumed fact beyond a reasonable doubt, the jury may arrive at that judgment on the basis of the presumption alone, since the law regards the facts giving rise to the presumption as strong evidence or the fact presumed.
5. When a statute declares that given facts constitute a prima facie case, proof of such facts warrants submission of a case to the jury with the usual instructions on burden of proof and without additional instructions attributing any special probative force to the facts proved.

CHAPTER 26.03
General Definitions

26.0301

Definitions.

1. "ACT" or "action" means bodily movement, whether voluntary or involuntary. Act and actions include, where relevant, omitted to act and omissions to act.
2. "AUXILLARY POLICE" shall mean all officers possessing a special commission from the Turtle Mountain Tribal Council or their designee.
3. "BODILY INJURY" means any impairment of physical condition, including bodily pain.
4. "CONTEMPT" means any act done in disrespect of the Court or its process or which obstructs the administration of justice.
5. "CORRUPT" means a wrongful design to acquire or cause some monetary interest or other advantage.
6. "CREDIT" means an arrangement or understanding with another for the payment of a debt.
7. "DANCE HALLS". A "DANCE" or "ACTIVITY HALL" shall mean:
 - a. a business that charges a rental or admission to the public for use and/or entry into a building for dancing and other activities including weddings and receptions, private parties, campaign parties and live music entertainment, etc.;
 - b. fraternal, church and other halls used for dances, weddings and receptions, private parties, campaign parties, etc. shall be included in this definition.
8. "FORCE" means a physical power in motion or in action.
9. "GOVERNMENT" shall mean:
 - a. the governing body of this Tribe or any political subdivision of this Tribe;
 - b. any agency, subdivision, or department of the foregoing, including the executive, legislative, and judicial branches;
 - c. any corporation or other entity established by law to carry on any governmental function;
 - d. any commission, corporation, or agency established by ordinance, compact, or contract between or among governments for the execution of intergovernmental programs.
10. "GOVERNMENTAL FUNCTIONS" means any activity which one or more public servants are legally authorized to undertake on behalf of government.

11. "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 (except minority) to the extent that he lacks sufficient understanding or capacity to make or communicate responsible decisions concerning his person.
12. "INCLUDED OFFENSE" means an offense:
 - a. which is established by proof of the same or less than all the facts required to establish commission of the offense charged;
 - b. which consists of criminal facilitation of or an attempt or solicitation to commit the offense charged; or
 - c. which differed from the offense charged only in that it constitutes a less serious harm or risk of harm to the same person, property, or public interest, or because a lesser degree of culpability suffices to establish its commission.
13. "INCOMPETENT" means a person who is insane, an imbecile, or feebleminded, or is not mentally able to manage his own affairs.
14. "INSANITY" means a condition which renders the affected person unfit to enjoy liberty of action because of the unreliability of his behavior with concomitant danger to himself and others.
15. "INTOXICATION" means a condition where, by reason of drinking intoxicants or from the introduction of foreign substances in the body, an individual does not have the normal use of his physical or mental faculties, thus rendering him incapable of acting in the manner in which an ordinarily prudent and cautious man, in full possession of his faculties, using reasonable care, would act under like conditions.
16. "LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER" also referred to as "PEACE/POLICE OFFICER" means a public servant authorized by law or by a government agency or branch to enforce the law and to conduct or engage in investigations or prosecutions for violations of law.
17. "MALICE" and "MALICIOUSLY" means a condition of mind which prompts a person to do a wrongful act willfully, that is on purpose, to the injury of another, or to do intentionally a wrongful act toward another without justification or excuse.
18. "OATH" means any form of attestation by which a person signifies that he is bound in conscience to perform an act faithfully and truthfully.
19. "OFFENSE" means a conduct for which a term of imprisonment and/or fine is authorized by ordinance or statute after conviction.
20. "OFFICIAL ACTION" means a decision, opinion, recommendation, vote, or other exercise of discretion by any tribal or governmental agency.
21. "OFFICIAL PROCEEDING" means a proceeding heard, or which may be heard before any government agency or branch or public servant authorized to take evidence under oath, including any judge, referee, hearing examiner, commission, notary, or other person taking testimony or a deposition in connection with any such proceeding.
22. "OMISSION" means a failure to act.
23. "Pardon" means an act of grace, proceeding from the power entrusted with the execution of the laws, which exempts the individual on whom it is bestowed from the punishment the law inflicts for a crime he has committed.
24. "PAROLE" means release from jail, prison or other confinement after actually serving part of sentence.
25. "PERSON" means any person over whom the Turtle Mountain Tribal Court may lawfully exercise jurisdiction. This includes a corporation as well as a natural person. When used to designate the party whose property may be the subject of any offense, it includes this tribe, any other government, or country which lawfully ay own any property within this reservation, and

- all public and private corporations or joint associations, as well as individuals.
26. "PROBATION" means a system of permitting a person convicted of a crime to go free with a suspended sentence, subject to the supervision of a probation officer.
 27. "PERSONAL PROPERTY" includes every description of money, goods, chattels, effects, evidences of right in action, and written instruments by which any monetary obligation, right, or title to property, real or personal, is created or acknowledged, transferred, increased, defeated, discharged, or diminished.
 28. "PUBLIC SERVANT" means any officer or employee of government, including law enforcement officers, whether elected or appointed, and any person participating in the performance of a governmental function, but the term does not include witnesses.
 29. "REAL PROPERTY" includes every estate, interest, and right in lands, tenements, and hereditaments.
 30. "REPRIEVE" means a temporary relief from or postponement of execution of criminal punishment or sentence. It does no more than stay the execution of a sentence for a time, and it is ordinarily an act of clemency extended to a prisoner to afford him an opportunity to procure some amelioration of the sentence imposed.
 31. "SELF-DEFENSE" means the protection of ones person or property against some injury attempted by another, and the right of such protection. A person is justified in the use of force against an aggressor when and to the extent it appears to him and he reasonably believes that such conduct is necessary to defend himself or another against such aggressors imminent use of unlawful force.
 32. "SERIOUS BODILY INJURY" means a bodily injury, which creates a substantial risk of death or which causes serious permanent disfigurement, unconsciousness, extreme pain, or permanent loss or impairment of the function of any bodily member or organ.
 33. "SIGNATURE" includes any name, mark, symbol, or sign, written or affixed with the intent to authenticate any instrument or writing.
 34. "THING OF VALUE" means anything of value in the form of money, tangible or intangible property, commercial interests, or anything else the primary significance of which is economic gain to the recipient.
 35. "VENEREAL DISEASE" means a sexually transmitted disease.
 36. "VOID MARRIAGE" means a marriage with no legal force or binding effect.
 37. "WRITING" means handwriting, typewriting, printing, photostating, and every other means of recording upon any tangible thing, any form of communication or representation, including letters, words, pictures, sounds, or symbols, or combinations thereof.
 38. "POSSESSION" means if the person knows of its presence and has physical control or has the power and intention to control it. More than one person can be in possession of something if each knows of its presence and has the power and intention to use it.
 - a. Actual Possession is direct physical control of something on or around his/her person.
 - b. Constructive Possession has both the power and the intention to later take control over something either alone or together with someone else.
 39. "TRANSPORT" or "TRANSPORTING" means the actual constructive or attempted delivery of a controlled substance or a listed chemical.
 40. "CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE" means a drug, substance, or immediate precursor in Schedules I through V of section 26.1702.01.
 41. "COCAINE" means coca leaves and any salt, compound, derivative, or preparation of coca leaves, including cocaine and ecgonine, the salts and isomers of cocaine and ecgonine, and the salts of their isomers and any salt, compound, derivative, or preparation thereof that is

- chemically equivalent or identical with any of those substances, except decocainized coca leaves or extraction of coca leaves, which extractions do not contain cocaine or ecgonine.
42. "PRESCRIPTIONS" means to be dispensed directly to a person by a doctor, no controlled substance may be dispensed without a written prescription by a doctor.
 43. "MANUFACTURE" means in places other than a pharmacy; includes the production, cultivation, quality control, and standardization by mechanical, physical, chemical, or pharmaceutical means, packing, repacking, tableting, encapsulating, labeling, relabeling, filling, or by other process, of controlled substances.
 44. "ADMINISTER" means to deliver by, by a medical practitioner, licensed to prescribe controlled substances II-IV, by injection, inhalation, ingestion or insertion.
 45. "SELL" MEANS TO SELL, GIVE AWAY, BARTER, DELIVER, EXCHANGE, DISTRIBUTE OR Dispose of a person regardless of the amount of remuneration.
 46. "Counterfeit Substance" means to falsely manufacture, create, distribute, deliver, dispense or possess with intent to deceive or defraud in place of a controlled substance for sale or distribution.
 47. "INGESTION" means a person who intentionally ingests or takes into the body a controlled substance.
 48. "INHALANTS" means drugs that are in the form of gas aerosols or solvents that are inhaled as a vapor and include organic solvents, cleaning products, glues, and propellant gases from aerosol cans, contact cement, toluene and acetone, liquid paper, nail polish, nail polish remover, permanent markers, freon, aerosol spray cans, turpentine, gasoline, paint, spray paint and quick-drying adhesives, rubber cement and plastic cement, automotive starting fluid and butane used in home welding kits.
 49. "BREATHALYZER" means a chemical test of a person's breath to estimate blood alcohol content (BAC) and whether a person is under the influence or impaired. The test is administered by a police officer trained and certified in the use of the equipment. The equipment must be calibrated on a regular basis and will be recognized a legal test and proof of a person's BAC.
 50. "DRUG PARAPHERNALIA" means any equipment, product, or material of any kind which is primarily intended or designed for use in manufacturing, compounding, converting, concealing, producing, processing, preparing, injecting, ingesting, inhaling, or otherwise introducing into the human body a controlled substance, as defined unlawful under this code. It includes items primarily intended or designed for use in ingesting, inhaling, or otherwise introducing marijuana, cocaine, hashish, hashish oil, PCP, methamphetamine, or amphetamines into the human body, such as capsules, balloons, envelopes or other containers used and intended to be used or designed for use in packaging small quantities of controlled substances, hypodermic syringes intended for use of ingesting illegal controlled substances, metal, wooden, acrylic, glass, stone, plastic, or ceramic pipes with or without screens, permanent screens, hashish heads, or punctured metal bowls; water pipes; carburetion tubes and devices; smoking and carburetion masks; 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; miniature spoons with level capacities of one-tenth cubic centimeter or less; chamber pipes; carburetor pipes; electric pipes; air-driven pipes; chillums; bongs; ice pipes or chillers; wired cigarette papers; or cocaine freebase kits.
 51. "IMMEDIATE PRECURSOR" means a substance which has been found to be and is designated as the principal compound commonly used or produced for use, and which is an immediate chemical intermediary used or likely to

- be used in the manufacture of a controlled substance, the control of which is necessary to prevent, curtail, or limit such manufacture.
52. A person convicted under 26.1701 or 26.1702 or one of the subdivisions may be referred for civil forfeiture of any property, including, but not limited to home, vehicle(s), money, jewelry, luxury items, clothing, shoes, furniture, firearms, cell phones, computers, scanners, electronic surveillance systems, etc., if proceeds of sale activity were used for the purchase of any property.
 53. "BANISHMENT." A person convicted under section 26.1701 or 26.1702 or one of the subdivisions may be referred for the civil penalty of banishment Title 39 Section 39.0105 from the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians.
 54. "PROBABLE CAUSE." "A law enforcement officer believes the facts and circumstances within the officer's knowledge are sufficient for a prudent person to believe a person has committed, is committing or is about to commit a crime".
 55. "SEIZURE." Probable cause for seizure requires from the facts available that a law enforcement officer could reasonably conclude that certain items may be paraphernalia, contraband, stolen property or evidence of a crime.
 56. "ABUSE" means to make excessive or improper use of a device or to employ it in a manner contrary to the natural or legal rules for its use.
 57. "MISUSE" means to use incorrectly, improperly or misapply in a method contrary from the accepted medical directions; for example, by crushing medication for the purpose of snorting the medication or liquefying a medication for the purpose of injecting with syringes.

CHAPTER 26.04
Requirements of Culpability

26.0401

Purposes of engagement.

1. For the purposes of this Title, a person engages in conduct:
 - a. "intentionally" if, when he engages in the conduct, it is his purpose to do so.
 - b. "knowingly" if, when he engages in the conduct, he knows or has a firm belief, unaccompanied by substantial doubt, that he is doing so, whether or not it is his purpose to do so.
 - c. "recklessly" if he engages in the conduct in conscious and clearly unjustifiable disregard of a substantial likelihood of the existence of the relevant facts or risks, such disregard involving a gross deviation from acceptable standards of conduct.
 - d. "negligently" if he engages in the conduct in unreasonable disregard of a substantial likelihood of the existence of the relevant facts or risks, such disregard involving a gross deviation from acceptable standards of conduct.
 - e. "willfully" if he engages in the conduct intentionally, knowingly, or recklessly.
2. If a statute or regulation thereunder defining a crime does not specify any culpability and does not provide explicitly that a person may be guilty without culpability, the culpability that is required is willfully.
 - a. Except as otherwise expressly provided, where culpability is required, that kind of culpability is required with respect to every element of the conduct and to those attendant circumstances specified in the definition of the offense, except that where the required culpability is "intentionally", the culpability required as to an attendant circumstance is knowingly."
 - b. Except as otherwise expressly provided, if conduct is an offense if it causes a particular result, the required degree of culpability is required with respect to the result.

- c. Except as otherwise expressly provided, culpability is not required with respect to any fact which is solely a basis for grading.
 - d. Except as otherwise expressly provided, culpability is not required with respect to facts which establish that a defense does not exist, otherwise the least kind of culpability required for the offense is required with respect to such facts.
 - e. A factor as to which it is expressly stated that it must "in fact" exist is a factor for which culpability is not required.
3. Any lesser degree of required culpability is satisfied if the proven degree of culpability is higher.
 4. Culpability is not required as to the fact that conduct is an offense, except as otherwise expressly provided in a provision outside this Title.

CHAPTER 26.05
Justification, Excuse, Defenses

26.0501 **Ignorance of law.**

Ignorance of a law is not an affirmative defense to a violation of the law.

26.0502 **Mistake of law.**

Except as otherwise expressly provided, a person's good faith belief that conduct does not constitute a crime is an affirmative defense if he acted in reasonable reliance upon a statement of the law contained in:

1. A statute or other enactment.
2. A judicial decision, opinion, order, or judgment.
3. An administrative order or grant of permission.
4. An official interpretation of the public servant or body charged by law with responsibility for the interpretation, administration, or enforcement of the law defining the crime.

26.0503 **Insanity or mentally incapacity as a defense.**

1. A criminal act is not punishable when the offender, while committing the crime, was insane or mentally incapacitated.
2. A person is not responsible for criminal conduct if, at the time of such conduct, as a result of mental disease or defect, he lacks substantial capacity either to appreciate the criminality (wrongfulness) of his conduct or to conform his conduct to the requirements of law.

26.0504 **Intoxication.**

Incapability because of self-inflicted intoxication by drinking intoxicants or the introduction of foreign substances in the body is not an exonerating factor. Evidence of intoxication is admissible whenever it is relevant to negate or establish an element of the offense charged.

26.0505 **Juvenile prosecution.**

Persons under the age of eight (8) years are deemed incapable of commission of an offense defined by the constitution or Code of this Tribe. A person between the age of eight (8) and fifteen (15) years shall not be tried as an adult.

26.0506 **Self Defense.**

A person is justified in using force upon another person to defend himself against danger of imminent unlawful bodily injury, sexual assault, or detention by such other person, except that:

1. A person is not justified in using force for the purpose of resisting arrest, execution of process, or other performance of duty by a public servant under color of law, but excessive force may be resisted.
2. A person is not justified in using force if:
 - a. he intentionally provokes unlawful action by another person to cause

- bodily injury or death to such other person; or
- b. he has entered into a mutual combat with another person or is excessive in the circumstances. A person's use of defensive force after he withdraws from an encounter and indicates to the other person that he has done so is justified if the latter nevertheless continues or menaces unlawful action.

26.0507 **Defense of others.**

A person is justified in using force upon another person in order to defend anyone else if:

1. The person defended would be justified in defending himself; and
2. The person coming to the defense has not, by provocation or otherwise, forfeited the right of self-defense.

26.0508 **Justification.**

1. Except as otherwise expressly provided, justification or excuse under this Chapter is a defense.
2. If a person is justified or excused in using force against another, but he recklessly or negligently injures or creates a risk of injury to other persons, the justifications afforded by this Chapter are unavailable in a prosecution for such recklessness or negligence.
3. That conduct may be justified or excused within the meaning of this Chapter does not abolish or impair any remedy by such conduct which is available in any civil action.
4. No person can be punished for an otherwise illegal act when the act is committed in an emergency or protect life, limb or property.
5. Any damage resulting from such emergency act must be reasonable compared to the person need.
6. The person committing the emergency act will be responsible or compensation of any damages a may be charged with an offense for any unreasonable damage.

26.0509 **Duress.**

1. In a prosecution for any offense, it is an affirmative defense that the person engaged in the proscribed conduct because he was compelled to do so by threat of imminent death or serious bodily injury to himself or to another. In a prosecution for an offense which does not constitute a Class 4 offense, it is an affirmative defense that the person engaged in the proscribed conduct because he was compelled to do so by force or threat of force. Compulsion within the meaning of this section exists only if the force, threat, or circumstances are such as would render a person of reasonable firmness incapable of resisting the pressure.
2. The defense defined in this section is not available to a person who, by voluntarily entering into a criminal enterprise, or otherwise, willfully placed himself in a situation in which it was foreseeable that he was negligent in placing himself in such a situation, whenever negligence suffices to establish culpability for the offense charged.

26.0510 **Entrapment.**

1. It is an affirmative defense that the defendant was entrapped into committing the offense.
2. Entrapment occurs when a law enforcement officer induces the commission of an offense, using persuasion or other means likely to cause normally law-abiding persons to commit the offense. Conduct merely affording a person an opportunity to commit an offense does not constitute entrapment.

CHAPTER 26.06
Sentence and Penalties and Classification of Offenses

26.0601 Classification of offenses.

Penalties offenses are divided into four classes which are subject to minimum and maximum penalties, as follows:

1. Class 1 Offense, for which a minimum penalty of fifteen (15) days and a maximum of 120 thirty (30) days imprisonment, a fine one hundred (\$100.00) dollars minimum and a maximum of three hundred (\$300.00) dollars or both imprisonment and fine, may be imposed.
2. Class 2 offense, for which a minimum penalty of thirty (30) days and a maximum penalty of ninety (90) days months imprisonment, a fine of (\$300.00) dollars minimum and a maximum of one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00), or both imprisonment and fine, may be imposed.
3. Class 3 offense, for which a minimum penalty of ninety (90) days and a maximum penalty of one hundred eighty (180) days imprisonment, a fine of a five hundred (\$500.00) minimum and a maximum of two thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500.00), or both imprisonment and fine, may be imposed.
 - a. Any person found guilty of a Class 3 offense under Chapter 26.17 and any of the subdivisions shall be prohibited from possessing or owning firearms and/or ammunitions for a period of ten (10) years. Chapter 26.18 Section 26.1802.
4. Class 4 offense, for which a minimum penalty of one hundred eighty (180) days and a maximum penalty of three hundred sixty five (365) days imprisonment, a fine of a one thousand (\$1000.00) dollars minimum or a maximum of five thousand dollars (\$5,000.00), or both imprisonment and fine, may be imposed.
 - a. Any person found guilty of a Class 4 offense under Chapter 26.17 and any of the subdivisions shall be prohibited from possessing or owning firearms and/or ammunitions for a period of ten (10) years. Chapter 26.18 section 26.1802.
 - b. Any person found guilty of a Class 4 offense under Chapter 26.17 and any of the subdivisions may be subjected to the procedure of civil forfeiture, subdivision 15 and/or banishment [Title 39 Section 39.0105], subdivision 16 from the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Reservation.

26.0602 Penalty for repeated offenses.

1. Unless otherwise stated within the statute, any person who was previously convicted of a crime and commits a second offense of the same or similar offense within two (2) years may be subject to one higher Class of offense.
2. In order to rehabilitate the offender, the judge may, in his discretion order:
 - a. community service;
 - b. counseling; or
 - c. treatment.

These penalties can be imposed in addition to or instead of the penalties provided for a Class 1 or 2 offense and may be imposed in addition to a Class 3 or 4 offense.

26.0603 Allowance for time served.

Allowance, against any sentence for a term of imprisonment, shall be given by the court to a defendant for all time spent in custody as a result of the criminal charge for which the sentence was imposed, or as a result of the conduct on which such charge was based. "Time spent in custody" shall include time spent in custody in a jail or a mental institution for the offense charged, whether that time is spent prior to trial, during trial, pending sentence, or pending appeal.

26.0604 Restitution and payment of costs of prosecution.

Except where otherwise specified in any statute, in combination with the above penalties and those sentencing alternatives permitted in this Chapter, the Tribal Court may impose one or more of the following penalties:

1. Payment of the reasonable costs of the person's prosecution;
2. Fees for damages to person or property resulting from the commission of the offense.

26.0605 Alternative sentences.

Unless otherwise specified in any statute, upon application or upon its own motion, the court may provide either of the following sentences in any case before it:

1. Suspend the execution of all or a part of the sentence imposed. The court shall place the defendant on probation during the term of suspension;
2. Defer imposition of sentence. The court must place the defendant on probation during the period of deferment. In any prosecution for any other offense, the prior conviction for which imposition of sentence was deferred may be pleaded and proved, a has the same effect as if probation had not been granted or the charge dismissed following the probation period imposed under this Subsection.

26.0606 Reasons for Sentence to be explained.

All sentences imposed under this or other chapters within this Title must be accompanied by a written statement by the court setting forth the reasons for imposing a particular sentence, to become a part of the record in the case.

26.0607 Fee assessments for funding crime victim programs.

The Turtle Mountain Tribal Judges shall assess a fee of not less than twenty-five (\$25) dollars and no more than one-hundred dollars (\$100) as part of a sentence imposed on a defendant who pleads guilty to or is convicted of a criminal offense or of violating a tribal ordinance for which the maximum penalty that may be imposed by law for the offense or violation includes imprisonment.

The fee assessed under this section is in addition to any fine, penalty, costs and or administrative fee prescribed by law. The Tribal Judge may assess the fee when sentence is imposed or when sentence is suspended or imposition of sentence is deferred. All fees paid to the court under this section must be deposited monthly in the General Fund for allocation to one or more of the following programs as determined by the governing body:

1. A domestic violence or sexual assault program,
2. A victim advocacy program of which the primary function is to provide direct services of victims of crime.

CHAPTER 26.07

Parole, Probation, Pardon

Parole

26.0701 Eligibility of parole.

Any person confined to jail who shall have served, without misconduct, one-half of the sentence imposed, shall be eligible to be considered for parole, upon written application to the Court.

26.0702 Granting parole.

Parole may be granted by the Tribal Court upon such terms and conditions, as the Tribal Court may prescribe including the requirement of personal reports from the parolee.

26.0703 Violation of parole.

Any paroled person who shall violate any provision of his/her parole, at the

discretion of the Court, shall be apprehended and confined to serve the remainder of the original sentence with diminishment for the time the person was released on parole.

Probation

26.0704 Conditions of probation.

The Court may release on probation a person convicted of a crime on such terms and conditions as are just and appropriate, taking into consideration the prior criminal record of the defendant, his background, character, financial condition, family obligation and any other pertinent circumstances.

26.0705 Violations of conditions of probation.

Any person who violates the terms and conditions of his/her probation or release shall be required to serve the original sentence imposed.

Pardon

26.0706 Pardon board definitions.

1. "COMMUTATION." An exchange or replacement of the punishment to which an individual has been sentenced to a less severe punishment.
2. "CONDITIONAL PARDON." A pardon, commutation, reprieve or remission of a fine, subject to terms and conditions established by the Chairman upon recommendation of the Pardon Advisory Board that does not become effective until the offender fulfills some condition.
3. "DEPARTMENT." shall be defined as the Department of Prisons of any jurisdiction.
4. "PARDON." The removal of punishment or custody imposed upon a person for the commission of an offense. A pardon does not remove that person's conviction or plea or finding of guilt for an offense unless specifically stated in the Certificate of Pardon.
5. "REPRIEVE." The temporary relief from or postponement of the execution of a criminal sentence, analogous to a commutation or a pardon.

For purposes of this code, the terms pardon, expunge, set aside, commutation, etc. shall have the same meaning. These terms shall mean action taken by the Chairman, upon recommendation of the Pardon Board, to ensure that Tribal offenses are set aside and the corresponding criminal records information is expunged with respect to the offense at issue.

26.0707 Standards for pardon board.

1. The Pardon Board will only consider applications from Tribal members with less than 3 total Tribal misdemeanors as covered in Title 26 of the Tribal Code of 1976. The Pardon Board will not consider those with three or more infractions (i.e. habitual offenders).
2. The Pardon Board will not consider any infraction that is less than five years old.
3. The Pardon Board will not consider pardons for any crimes listed in the Indian Major Crimes Act, 18 USC 1153, even if such actions are also crimes under Tribal law.
4. The Pardon Board will not consider pardons for any Misdemeanors related to dealing and/or distributing drugs.
5. The Pardon Board will consider pardons for drug use-related infractions only if they have completed an intensive drug treatment program lasting at least ninety (90) days prior to application for pardon.

26.0708 Pardon review board policies and procedures.

1. Mission Statement: The mission of the Pardon Review Board is to review and consider requests within its jurisdiction and base its recommendations in keeping with the Turtle Mountain Tribal Constitution and Bylaws, Tribal

Code and statutory intent in the best interest of society and tribal members.

2. Authority: Authority for this policy is found in Article IV, Section 2 of the Constitution and Bylaws of the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians North Dakota, which states "The Tribal Council shall have the authority to ... appoint subordinate committees, delegates, and employees not otherwise provided for in the constitution, and to provide tenure and duties; provided that any delegation of authority described in this Constitution shall be granted only by written resolution or ordinance and shall be withdrawn in the same manner. (Amendment XIV, Approved February 3, 1995)"; and Chapter 26.07 inclusive of the Turtle Mountain Tribal Code.
3. Pardon Board:
 - a. The Chairman and Tribal Council may appoint a Pardon Board to consist of five (5) members including one (1) Tribal member from each district and a Pardon Board Chairman from at large-selection by the Tribal Chairman.
 - b. The Chairman, with a quorum of the Tribal Council may dissolve the Pardon Board at any time.
 - c. The Chairman may call meetings of the Pardon Board as necessary to allow the Pardon Board to conduct business in a timely manner. The Pardon Board shall also convene at least quarterly to conduct its business in a timely manner.
 - d. The Pardon Board is not an administrative agency and is not subject to administrative agencies practices. However, any rulemaking by the Pardon Board will be published for 30-day comment prior to consideration for inclusion in the Turtle Mountain Tribal Code.
 - e. Pardon Board Members may not engage in ex parte communications with applicants for pardons or any of their representatives or advocates.
4. Meetings and Rules.
 - a. The Board will schedule at least one quarterly meeting to review applications for pardons from Tribal member offenders.
 - b. A simple majority of the Pardon Board members constitutes a quorum.
 - c. The Board may call executive sessions as allowed by the Turtle Mountain Tribal Code.
 - d. The rules and procedures for reviewing requests for pardon relief are contained within this policy.
5. Duties and responsibilities of the Pardon Board.

The sole function of the Pardon Board shall be to provide information and make recommendations to the Tribal Chairman concerning any matters before the Tribal Chairman under this chapter. Recommendations may include commutation of sentence and grant of a pardon. Recommended terms and conditions placed upon any pardon or commutation of sentence shall be so stated on the Certificate of Pardon/Commutation.
6. Duties and responsibilities of the Pardon Board Clerk shall include the following:
 - a. Maintain a register of all applications filed with the Pardon Board as well as a record of any and all proceedings of the Pardon Board.
 - b. Maintain a record of all actions of the Pardon Board.
 - c. Conduct investigations for and provide information to the Pardon Board. All information to be considered by the Pardon Board must be submitted to the Pardon Board Clerk.
 - d. Direct officers of the Turtle Mountain Tribal Probation/Parole Division to provide testimony or written comments for the Pardon Board's consideration when an individual is on supervision or has recently been on supervision by a Department.
 - e. Provide written notice of an application for Pardon/Commutation to the Turtle Mountain Tribal Court and Tribal Prosecutor regarding any Judgment of Conviction warranted against the applicants. The date of entry and docket number of the criminal judgment, the crime or crimes

- stated in the criminal judgment and the date and place for the meeting on the application.
- f. The Pardon Clerk will ensure that victim rights are protected and that victims have the opportunity to present information to the board in the manner that the board prescribes.
7. Cases eligible for Pardon Board review.
 - a. Offenders in custody or on supervision with the Turtle Mountain Tribal Probation/Parole Division.
 - b. Applicants currently incarcerated. Applicants who have no legal remedy through the Parole Board but may be eligible for review by the Pardon Board providing that review does not conflict with any other provisions of this policy.
 - c. Offenders under the supervision of Probation/Parole.
 - (1) The supervising officer of any applicant on supervision may apply for relief on behalf of the applicant with the Pardon Clerk.
 - d. Person not in the custody of or under the supervision and management of the Probation/Parole Department. The applicant must have encountered a significant problem with the consequences of his or her conviction or sentence (e.g. difficulty entering a school or securing employment).
 - e. In very limited circumstances, the board may consider applications from individuals who present a compelling need for relief as a result of unusual circumstances not otherwise specified by the above criteria.
 8. Application and Review Process.
 - a. Applications for board review must be made with the Pardon Clerk on a form prescribed by the Pardon Clerk.
 - b. The written application must be submitted to the Pardon Clerk at least forty-five (45) days before the Pardon Board convenes.
 - c. The Pardon Clerk will staff each case on the proposed docket with a representative of the Chairman and the Pardon Board.
 - d. The Pardon Clerk will prepare a final docket at least thirty (30) days before the Pardon Board convenes.
 - e. The Pardon Clerk may formulate a recommendation concerning an applicant's request for relief.
 - f. The Pardon Clerk will present a final packet for each application to members of the board at least fifteen (15) days before the board convenes.
 - g. The board may review the application with the applicant or may review the application without a personal appearance. Granting or not granting a personal appearance should not constitute a negative recommendation for relief. The Pardon Clerk will schedule all personal appearances.
 - h. Any request by the Pardon Board Chairman for the personal appearance of an applicant will be honored.
 - i. After appropriate review, the board will make a recommendation to the Chairman regarding each case.
 - j. If the Chairman denies the applicant that requested relief, the applicant may not re-apply for relief for a period of six (6) months from the date the Chairman denied relief, or if the board has set a later date, the date the board has set. The board is not precluded by this section from considering an emergency application for relief at any time.
 - k. Any reapplication will be submitted on a summary form as provided by the Pardon Clerk and must demonstrate specific changes in circumstances since the prior application.
 - l. The Chairman may reconsider the decision to grant an applicant relief at any time. If for any reason the applicant violates any of the terms or conditions of the pardon, the Chairman may revoke the pardon on the same manner provided for violation of any of the terms or conditions in all other cases, the Chairman may reconsider a decision or an

application of the reconsideration is made within thirty (30) days from the date of the initial decision.

26.0709

Pardon application form.

\$50 non-refundable application/processing fee

Notice: This form must be completed by all pardon applicants.

Applications must be typewritten or clearly printed. All questions must be answered if applicable. If not, indicate by N/A (not applicable). If space provided is not sufficient for complete answers, or if you wish to furnish additional information, attach sheets and number answers to correspond with questions. This document must be notarized.

1. Full Name: _____
2. Address: _____
3. Telephone #: _____
4. Social Security #: _____
5. Date of Birth: _____
6. Place of Birth: _____
7. Male/Female: _____
8. Marital Status: _____
9. No. of children: _____ Ages: _____
10. What is the crime, date of conviction and sentence of the crime for which you are requesting a pardon? _____
11. Please describe the circumstances of each offense and conviction for which a pardon is sought (attach a separate sheet if more space is needed):

12. Have you requested a pardon before? _____ If yes, when? _____
13. Why are you requesting this pardon: _____ Employment _____ Entry into service _____ other (explain) _____
14. Please briefly describe the reasons for this pardon request. A lengthier explanation with supporting documentation may be attached _____

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

15. Highest Grade Completed: _____
16. Name of School: _____

MILITARY SERVICE

17. Branch of Service: _____
18. Service No. _____ Type of discharge: _____
19. Dates of active duty: _____ to _____
20. Present place of employment: _____
21. Address and telephone number: _____
22. How long? _____
23. Kind of work _____
24. Previous employment and dates: _____
25. Have you ever been convicted of an offense (include motor vehicle violations) within tribal jurisdiction since the conviction for which you are requesting a pardon? Yes _____ No _____
26. If the answer to question 25 is yes, please provide details (attach a separate sheet if more space is needed).

27. Have you ever been arrested by federal authorities or by any other tribal authority other than Turtle Mountain authorities? Yes _____ No _____
28. If answer to question 27 is yes, please list each arrest giving the date and disposition of the case (attach a separate sheet if necessary)

29. Do you have a specific and compelling need for a pardon? Yes _____ No _____
30. What is the need? (be specific)

31. Applicants must demonstrate a substantial period of good citizenship and an exemplary life since conviction. Please indicate examples of constructive conduct and specific achievements if any (attach a separate sheet if more space is needed)

32. How will a pardon substantially aid you in improving your life (attach a separate sheet if more space is needed)

33. How will a pardon benefit society?

REFERENCES:

34. Please provide three (3) letters of reference from persons other than you or members of your family, attesting to your good character and reputation. Please list the names of individuals below:

Name	Address	Phone No.	Relationship
1.	_____	_____	_____
2.	_____	_____	_____
3.	_____	_____	_____

Upon granting of a pardon, it is the recipients responsibility to provide this information to Tribal Court and Law Enforcement for processing of expungement.

By virtue of request for pardon, applicant may be subject to the following: Drug testing and ongoing follow-up or future assessments.

I hereby authorize release of my criminal records to the Chairman or the Chairman's representative.

Pardon applicant

Notice: By submitting this application, you are consenting to public release of your name should a pardon be issued by the Chairman.

Subscribed and Sworn to before me this _____ day of _____, 20____

Notary Public in and for the State of _____

My commission expires: _____

**CHAPTER 26.08
Prevention of Crime**

26.0801 Lawful resistance by private persons.

Any person may lawfully resist the commission at any public offense but the amount of force used in resisting such offense shall not be greater than what is reasonably necessary to prevent the offense.

26.0802 Private individuals; Justification of actions.

When law enforcement officers are by this Code authorized to act in the prevention of public offenses, other persons, who by the law enforcement

officials command, act in their aid, are justified in so doing. Such other persons shall be entitled to employ the same degree of force as provided for in §26.0801 of this Chapter herein and shall not be liable in any civil suit or criminal action for reasonable action taken pursuant to this section.

26.0803 **Preserving the peace at public gatherings.**

The law enforcement officials shall have authority to order a force sufficient to preserve the peace or to attend any public gathering or meeting when such official may reasonably anticipate a breach of the peace.

CHAPTER 26.09
Attempt and Accomplice

26.0901 **Attempt.**

1. A person is guilty of criminal attempt, if, acting with the kind of culpability otherwise required for commission of a crime, he intentionally engages in conduct which, in fact, constitutes a substantial step toward commission of the crime. A "substantial step" is any conduct which is strongly corroborative of the firmness of the actor's intent to complete the commission of the crime. Factual or legal impossibility of committing the crime is not a defense, if the crime could have been committed had the attendant circumstances been as the actor believed them to be.
2. A person who engages in conduct intending to aid another to commit a crime is guilty of criminal attempt if the conduct would establish his complicity under Subsection 26.0904 were the crime committed by the other person, even if the other is not guilty of committing or attempting the crime; for example, because he has a defense of justification or entrapment.

26.0902 **Withdrawal.**

When a person's conduct would otherwise constitute an attempt under Subsection 26.0901 of this section, it is an affirmative defense that he abandoned his effort to commit the crime or otherwise prevented its commission, under circumstances manifesting a complete and voluntary renunciation of his criminal purpose. The establishment of such defense does not, however, affect the liability of an accomplice who did not join in such abandonment or prevention.

Within the meaning of this Title, renunciation of criminal purpose is not voluntary if it is motivated, in whole or in part, by circumstances, not present or apparent at the inception of the actor's course of conduct, which increase the probability of detection or apprehension or which make more difficult the accomplishment of the criminal purpose. Renunciation is not complete if it is motivated by a decision to postpone the criminal conduct until a more advantageous time or to transfer the criminal effort to another but similar objective or victim.

26.0903 **Penalty for attempt.**

A person charged for attempt of an offense of this Title will be punished by the same provision which specifically addresses the offense. The punishment levied for an attempted offense may be a diminishment, by one Class, of the penalty provided for the offense.

26.0904 **Accomplices.**

1. A person may be convicted of an offense based upon the conduct of another person when:
 - a. acting with the kind of culpability required for the offense, he causes the other to engage in such conduct;
 - b. with intent that an offense be committed, he commands, induces, procures, or aids the other to commit it, or, having a statutory duty to prevent its commission, he fails to make proper effort to do so; or

c. he is a co-conspirator and his association with the offense meets the requirements of either of the other subdivisions of this subsection.

A person is not liable under this Subsection for the conduct of another person when he is either expressly or by implication made not accountable for such conduct by the statute defining the offense or related provisions because he is a victim of the offense or otherwise.

2. Unless otherwise provided, in a prosecution in which the liability of the defendant is based upon the conduct of another person, it is no defense that:
 - a. The defendant does not belong to the Class of persons who, because of their official status or other capacity or characteristic, are by definition of the offense the only persons capable of directly committing it; or
 - b. The person for whose conduct the defendant is being held liable has been acquitted, has not been prosecuted or convicted, has been convicted of a different offense, is immune from prosecution, or is otherwise not subject to the jurisdiction of the court.

CHAPTER 26.10

Homicide

26.1001 Murder.

A person is guilty of murder, a Class 4 offense, if, without justification or excuse, he:

1. intentionally or knowingly causes the death of another human being;
2. causes the death of another human being under circumstances manifesting extreme indifference to the value of human life; or
3. acting either alone or with one or more other persons, commits or attempts to commit treason, robbery, burglary, kidnapping, felonious restraint, arson, any sexual offense, or escape and, in the course of and in furtherance of such crime or of immediate flight therefrom, he, or another participant, if there be any, causes the death of any person; except that in any prosecution under this subsection in which the defendant was not the only participant in the underlying crime, it is an affirmative defense that the defendant:
 - a. did not commit the homicidal act or in any way solicit, command, induce, procure, counsel, or aid the commission thereof; and
 - b. was not armed with a firearm, destructive device, dangerous weapon, or other weapon which under the circumstances indicated a readiness to inflict serious bodily injury; and
 - c. reasonably believed that no other participant was armed with such a weapon; and
 - d. reasonably believed that no other participant intended to engage in conduct likely to result in death or serious bodily injury.

26.1002 Manslaughter.

Any person who recklessly causes the death of another human being is guilty of a Class 4 offense.

26.1003 Negligent homicide.

Any person who negligently causes the death of another human being is guilty of a Class 4 offense.

CHAPTER 26.11

Offenses Against Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians or Any Agency, Organization Thereof

26.1101 Conspiracy.

If two (2) or more persons conspire, to commit any offense enumerated in this

Code against either the Tribe or any of its members, or to defraud the Tribe, or any branch thereof in any manner or for any purpose, and one (1) or more of such persons do any act to effect the object of the conspiracy, each shall be guilty of a Class 4 offense.

26.1102 Contempt of court.

Any person who shall willfully disobey any order, subpoena, warrant or command duly issued, made or given by the Turtle Mountain Tribal Court or any officer thereof shall be guilty of a Class 2 offense. When contempt is committed in the immediate view and presence of a judge, it may be punished summarily.

26.1103 Contributing to the delinquency of a juvenile.

Any person who shall willfully contribute to the delinquency of a juvenile shall be guilty of a Class 2 offense.

26.1104 Cruelty to animals.

Any person who shall torture or cruelly mistreat any animal, or fail to take proper care of any domesticated animal, shall be guilty of a Class 1 offense.

26.1105 Disturbing lawful meeting.

Any person who without authority of law, willfully disturbs or breaks up any assembly or meeting, not unlawful in its character, shall be guilty of a Class 1 offense.

26.1106 Election tampering.

Any person who votes more than once at an election, places more than one (1) ballot in the ballot box for the same candidate for office, or issue, or campaigns within one hundred (100) feet of the building containing the polling place, shall be guilty of a Class 1 offense. (See Title 13, Election and Recall)

26.1107 Escape.

1. A person, without lawful authority, who removes or attempts to remove himself from official detention or fails to return to official detention following temporary leave granted for a specified purpose or limited period, is guilty of escape, a class 1 offense.
2. Escape is a class 3 offense if:
 - a. the actor uses a firearm, destructive device, or other dangerous weapon in effecting or attempting to effect his removal from official detention;
 - b. the actor uses any other force or threat of force against another in effecting or attempting to effect his removal from official detention; or
 - c. the person escaping was in official detention by virtue of his arrest for, or on charge of, a felony, or pursuant to his conviction of any offense.
3. Official detention means arrest, custody following surrender in lieu of arrest, detention in any facility for custody of persons under charge or conviction of an offense or alleged or found to be delinquent, detention under a law authorizing civil commitment in lieu of criminal proceedings or authorizing such detention while criminal proceedings are held in abeyance, detention for extradition, or custody for purposes incident to the foregoing, including transportation, medical diagnosis or treatment, court appearances, work, and recreation, but "official detention" does not include supervision on probation or parole or constraint incidental to release.

26.1108 Failure to support dependent persons and abandonment.

Any person who shall, for any reason, refuse or neglect to provide adequate shelter or care, for those dependent upon him or her, including children born out of wedlock, or who shall abandon those dependent upon him or her, shall, be guilty of a Class 2 offense.

26.1109 Failure to send children to school.

Any person who, without good cause, shall neglect or refuse to send any children under his care under the age of sixteen (16) years to school shall be guilty of a Class 1 offense.

26.1110 False arrest.

Any person who shall willfully and knowingly make, or cause to be made, the unlawful arrest, detention or imprisonment of another person, shall be guilty of a Class 2 offense.

26.1111 Forgery.

Any person who, with intent to defraud or injure, falsely makes, completes, executes, authenticates, issues, or transfers any writing so that it purports to be the act of another who did not authorize that act is guilty of a Class 2 offense.

26.1112 Injury to public peace.

Any person who willfully and wrongfully commits an act which grossly disturbs the public peace shall be guilty of a Class 1 offense.

26.1113 Killing of animal and leave it lay.

Any person who, while hunting, kills an animal and leaves it lay is guilty of a Class 1 offense.

26.1114 Littering.

It shall be unlawful for a person to willfully deposit any form of waste products within the Turtle Mountain jurisdiction, except in designated waste collection areas. Any person who shall violate this provision shall be guilty of a Class 1 offense.

26.1115 Malicious prosecution.

Any person who shall knowingly and willfully bring false charges against another person with knowledge at the time of filing that no factual basis for the charge exists shall be guilty of a class 1 offense.

26.1116 Operating a dance hall for public social dances and other activities.

Any person who operates or maintains a public dance hall or activities hall within the Jurisdiction of the

Turtle Mountain Tribal Court shall comply with the following:

1. must possess a valid business license with dance hall permit for each dance activity from the Turtle Mountain Tribal Council;
2. shall not operate between the hours of 1:00 a.m. and 8:00 a.m. of any day of any week;
3. shall not operate said dance hall on Sunday, Memorial Day, Good Friday, Christmas Day, or on any state, tribal, county, or other election day affecting the members of this reservation. Operation shall not be allowed after 6:00 p.m. on Christmas Eve;
4. shall employ someone from an auxiliary police force to be present during operation. A private bouncer will not be acceptable to meet the requirement of security. Licensed bars will not be exempted from this provision;
5. fraternal and church owned halls shall comply with dance hall closing hours;
6. shall display in a conspicuous place a certification from Indian Health

Services that the building is safe for the public (i.e. public safety features, fire exits, plumbing, bathrooms, handicapped access);

7. any person under the age of 18 years unless accompanied by parents will not be allowed past the hours of 10:00 p.m.;

8. non-profit organizations and charitable organizations shall comply with this ordinance;

9. shall present proof or liability insurance.

Any person violating subsection (a), (b), (c), (e), (g), and (h) shall be guilty of a class 2 offense. Persons violating subsection (d), (f) and (i) shall be guilty of a class 3 offense.

26.1117 Perjury.

Any person, who in any official proceeding of the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians, deliberately and falsely swears or affirms or interprets, or shall make a sworn statement or affidavit knowing the same to be untrue, or shall induce to procure another person to do so, shall be guilty of a Class 2 offense.

26.1118 Protection of law enforcement officials of the Turtle Mountain jurisdiction.

Any person who shall assault, resist, impede, intimidate, or interfere with any duly appointed law enforcement official, while engaged in or on account of the performance of his or her duties, shall be guilty of a Class 2 offense.

Any person who shall commit a battery upon any duly appointed law enforcement official, while engaged in or on account of the performance of his or her official duties, shall be guilty of a class 4 offense.

26.1119 Protection of tribal officials and employees of the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians.

Any person who shall assault, resist, impede, intimidate, or interfere with any duly elected or appointed Tribal official, while engaged in or on account of the performance of his or her official duties, shall be guilty of a Class 2 offense.

Any person who shall commit a battery upon any duly appointed tribal official, while engaged in or on account of the performance of his or her official duties, shall be guilty of a class 4 offense.

26.1120 Refusing to aid officer.

Any person who shall willfully neglect or refuse, when called upon by an authorized law enforcement official to assist in the arrest of any person or in securing such offender when apprehended or in conveying such offender to the nearest place. of confinement shall be guilty of a Class 2 offense.

26.1121 Resisting lawful arrest.

Any person who shall willfully and, by force or violence, resist or assist another person to resist a lawful arrest, shall be guilty of a Class 2 offense.

If in the course of such resistance or assistance, a duly appointed law enforcement official incurs any physical injury, the person or persons shall be guilty of a class 4 offense.

26.1122 Unlawful assembly.

Whenever three (3) or more persons assemble with intent or with means and preparation to do an unlawful act, but do not act toward the commission thereof, or whenever such persons assemble without authority of law and in such a manner as is adapted to disturb the public peace or excite public alarm, shall be guilty of a Class 1 offense.

26.1123 Party line refusal to surrender; Emergency.

Any person who willfully refuses to yield or surrender the use of a party line to another person when the party line is needed by another person requesting it for the purpose of permitting the other person to report a fire or summon police, medical or other aid in case of emergency, shall be guilty of a Class 1 offense. It is also a Class 1 offense if any person willfully asks for or requests the use of a party line on the pretext that an emergency exists, knowing that no emergency in fact exists.

1. Party line shall mean a subscribers' line telephone circuit, consisting of two or more main telephone stations connected therewith, each station with a distinctive ring or telephone number.
2. Emergency shall mean a situation in which property or human life is in jeopardy and the prompt summoning of aid is essential.

26.1124

Zero Alcohol Tolerance.

1. It shall be unlawful for any person under the age of twenty-one (21) years to possess or consume any alcohol beverage in the Turtle Mountain jurisdiction. Any person under the age of twenty-one (21) years shall be deemed guilty of a violation of this provision if that person shall have an alcohol concentration above .00 or one percent by weight at the time of performance of a chemical test.
 - a. It shall be a defense to Section 1 above, if the minor's possession or use of alcohol is related to a cultural or religious practice, including, without limitation, the use or possession of alcohol during any religious or cultural ceremony.
2. A person who violates Section 1 above is guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction or adjudication of guilt, shall be punished by a fine not to exceed two hundred dollars (\$200) and not less than twenty (20) hours nor more than forty (40) hours of community service work, or a combination of fine and community service work as determined by the court.
3. A person who commits a second or subsequent violation of Section 1 above shall be subject to the penalties prescribed in Section 2 above and shall be court ordered to undergo an assessment of alcohol and other drug problems.
 - a. The court shall order appropriate supervised treatment or education services in accordance with the clinical alcohol and other drug abuse assessment.
 - b. Failure to complete the court-ordered treatment shall result in doubling of the fines and community service, and may order incarceration for a period of time not to exceed thirty (30) days, or any combination thereof, as determined by the court.

26.1125

Regulation on the sale and use of tobacco products by minors.

1. Any person (including parents and guardians) who shall sell or furnish to a minor under eighteen (18) years of age, cigarette papers, cigars, snuff or tobacco in any form, shall be guilty of an infraction and shall be ordered to pay a fine of not less than one hundred dollars (\$100) and may be ordered to perform not more than forty (40) hours of community service work, or both such fine and community service.
2. A business establishment which knowingly or negligently allows sales of tobacco products as defined in Subsection (1) to minors under eighteen (18) years of age shall be guilty of an infraction and ordered to pay a fine of five hundred dollars (\$500) for conviction of a first violation. Subsequent violations may result in up to a doubling of the fine and may subject the business owner to revocation of business license.
 - a. All business/establishments must keep tobacco products behind the counter to prevent self service access.
 - b. Compliance checks will be conducted to maintain that businesses/establishments are not selling to minors.
3. As used in this subsection "sell" includes dispensing from a vending

machine under the control of an establishment (example: Bowling Alley, Retirement Home, Grocery Stores, Convenient Stores, Restaurants).

4. It shall be a defense to Subsection (1) and (2) if the furnishings of tobacco to a minor was part of a cultural or religious practice, provided: the youth/child who is under the age of eighteen (18) must be supervised by a parent, guardian or elder.
 - a. As used in this subsection an "elder" is defined as grandparent or religious leaders whom are performing the religious or cultural ceremony.

26.1126

Curfews-Definitions; Restrictions; Exceptions and enforcement.

1. In this section, unless the context or subject otherwise requires:
 - a. "CURFEW HOURS" means 10:00 p.m. until 6:00 a.m. Central Standard Time every day of the week.
 - b. "EMERGENCY" means an unforeseen combination of circumstances or the resulting state that calls for immediate action. The term includes, but is not limited to, a fire, a natural disaster, an automobile accident, or any situation requiring immediate action to prevent serious bodily injury or loss of life.
 - c. "ESTABLISHMENT" means any privately or tribally owned place of business operated for a profit or not for profit to which the public is invited including, but not limited to, any place of amusement or entertainment.
 - d. "GUARDIAN" means (a) a person who, under court order, is the guardian of the person of a minor; or (b) a public or private agency with whom a minor has been placed by a court.
 - e. "MINOR" means, for the purposes of this ordinance, any person 17 years of age and under or who has been declared mentally incompetent by a court of competent jurisdiction.
 - f. "NON-INDIAN MINOR" means, for the purposes of this ordinance, any non-Indian person 17 years of age and under or who has been declared mentally incompetent by a court of competent jurisdiction and shall be turned over to the nearest non-Indian police department if in violation of this chapter. It is a general rule that the municipal laws of a country do not extend beyond its limits, and cannot be enforced in another, except on the principle of comity. But when those laws clash and interfere with the rights of citizens, or the laws of the countries where the parties to the contract seek to enforce it, as one or the other must give way, those prevailing where the relief is sought must have the preference. Non- Indian Minors who submit themselves to the jurisdiction of the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians and who violate this chapter shall be subjected to the same penalties as Indian Minors in the form of warnings, citations and arrest if the violations persist. However, if Non-Indian Minors, are cited, are arrested, or are arrested and cited, the Non-Indian Minors must still be turned over to the nearest non-Indian police department after the citation or arrest has occurred. Until the United States Congress says otherwise via federal law, Indian tribes do not have jurisdiction over non-Indians and non-Indian minors; however, it is the hope of this Tribe that under the law of comity, other non-Indian jurisdictions will honor any and all citations given to non-Indian offenders while the non- Indian offenders voluntarily submit themselves to this jurisdiction. This is an attempt to fill a void and a loophole in the law where non-Indian offenders and repeat non-Indian offenders may otherwise go unpunished and continue to molest and harass the people of the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa if not held accountable under the law of comity.
 - g. "OPERATOR" means any individual, firm, association, partnership, or corporation operating, managing, or conducting any establishment. The

term includes the members or partners of an association or partnership and the officers of a corporation.

- h. "PARENT" means a person who is (1) a natural parent, adoptive parent, or step-parent of another person; or (2) at least 18 years of age and authorized by a parent or guardian to have the care and custody of a minor.
 - i. "PUBLIC PLACE" means any place to which the public or a substantial group of the public has access and includes, but is not limited to, streets, highways, lakes, golf courses, and the common areas of schools, hospitals, apartment houses, office buildings, transport FACILITIES, AND SHOPS.
 - j. "REMAIN" means to (a) linger or stay; or (b) fail to leave premises when requested to do so by a police officer or the owner, operator, or other person in control of the premises.
 - k. "SERIOUS BODILY INJURY" means bodily injury that creates a substantial risk of death or that causes death, serious permanent disfigurement, or protracted loss or impairment of the function of any bodily member or organ.
2. Restriction during curfew hours.
- a. It shall be unlawful for any minor to remain in any public place or on the premises of any establishment within the city of Belcourt, North Dakota or any other residential, commercial, or industrial property within the exterior boundaries of the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians during curfew hours.
 - b. It shall be unlawful for any parent or guardian of a minor to knowingly permit, or by insufficient control allow, the minor to remain in any public place or on the premises of any establishment within the city during curfew hours. The term "knowingly" includes knowledge which a parent or guardian should reasonably be expected to have concerning the whereabouts of a minor in the legal custody of that parent or guardian.
 - c. It shall be unlawful for any owner, operator, or any employee of an establishment to knowingly allow a minor to remain upon the premises of the establishment during curfew hours.
3. Exceptions to curfew.
- a. The following shall constitute valid exceptions to the operation of the curfew. That the minor was:
 - (1) accompanied by the minor's parent or guardian;
 - (2) on an errand at the direction of the minor's parent or guardian, without any detour or stop;
 - (3) in a motor vehicle involved in interstate travel;
 - (4) engaged in an employment activity, or going or returning home from an employment activity, without any detour or stop;
 - (5) involved in an emergency;
 - (6) on the sidewalk abutting the minor's residence or abutting the residence of a next-door neighbor if the neighbor did not complain to the police department about the minor's presence;
 - (7) attending an official school, religious, or other recreational activity supervised by adults and sponsored by a civic organization, or another similar entity that takes responsibility for the minor, or going to or returning home from, without any detour or stop, an official school, religious, or other recreational activity supervised by adults and sponsored by a civic organization, or another similar entity that takes responsibility for the minor;
 - (8) exercising First Amendment rights protected by the United States Constitution, such as the free exercise of religion, freedom of speech, and the right of assembly; or,
 - (9) married or had been married.

b. It is a defense to prosecution under section (II.) that the owner, operator or employee of an establishment promptly notified the BIA police department that a minor was present on the premises of the establishment during curfew hours and refused to leave.

4. Enforcement of curfew.

Before taking any enforcement action under this section, a BIA police officer (and any Rolette County Law Enforcement called onto the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indian Reservation to assist with Non-Indian Minors) shall ask the apparent offender's age and reason for being in the public place. The officer(s) shall not issue citations or make arrests under this section unless the officer(s) have probable cause to believe that an offense has occurred and that, based on any response and other circumstances, no defense in section (III) is present.

26.1127 Noise-definitions, restrictions, exceptions and enforcement.

In this section, unless the context or subject otherwise requires:

"Noise" means any unnatural manmade sound caused by engine, specifically revving of the engine on a motor vehicle; engine braking on a commercial motor vehicle; exhaust, specifically loud exhaust pipes above 80 decibels; shouting; horns, specifically motor vehicle horns or public announcement horns; musical instruments; discharge of weapons; barking, meowing, or screeching pets such as dogs, cats, and birds; radios; music played through computer or other electronic equipment; car stereos; conversations above 80 decibels; loud whistling; loud banging; slamming of doors; breaking of glass or other items that cause unnecessary noise; unnecessary continuous alarms, specifically a continuous alarm clock ringing, ringing of bells, car alarms, or any other manmade alarms that are not used for smoke, fire, or carbon monoxide; and any other manmade noise or noises that a Bureau of Indian Affairs police officer would find offensive to a reasonable prudent person during the hours of 10:00 p.m. and 6:00 a.m. Central Standard Time.

26.1128 Noisy party or gathering prohibited.

No person shall participate in any party or gathering consisting of two or more people when such party or gathering occurs in residentially, commercially, and industrially zoned or used areas or buildings between the hours of 10:00 p.m. and 6:00a.m. Central Standard Time (subject to the exception set forth hereinafter) and when said party or gathering gives rise to unreasonable noise likely to cause significant discomfort or annoyance to a reasonable person of normal sensitivities present in the area, in consideration of the time and day and the residential, commercial, and industrial character of said area or building. The 10:00 p.m. closing time may be extended by special permit secured from the Tribal Council. Violation of this section shall be an infraction.

26.1129 Order to disperse; Refusal prohibited.

When a Bureau of Indian Affairs (hereinafter BIA) police officer determines that a party or other gathering of people is creating such unreasonable noise, disturbing the peace, or is disturbing the quiet or repose of another person, the officer may order all persons present, other than the owner or tenant of the premises where the disturbance is occurring, to disperse immediately. No person shall refuse to leave the premises after being ordered by a police officer to do so.

26.1130 Tenant or owner; Cooperation required.

Every owner of such premises, or tenant in charge of such premises, who has knowledge of the disturbance shall cooperate with such police officer and shall make reasonable effort to stop the disturbance.

26.1131 Violations; Prima facie evidence.

The following shall be prima facie evidence in any prosecution under this article:

1. As to tenants, and owner if owner resides on the premises, if twice or more on the same day or if on successive days, the BIA police department is called upon to enforce the terms of this ordinance either by citizen complaint or by personal investigation of peace officer.
2. As to the owner if the owner does not reside at the premises, if after owner receives written notice of three violations of this ordinance by his tenants at any premises owned by owner in the city of Belcourt, North Dakota or any other residential, commercial, or industrial property owned by owner within the exterior boundaries of the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians within a six-month period, and after receipt of such written notice, the BIA police department is called upon to enforce this ordinance either by citizen complaint or by personal investigation of a peace officer.
3. Noise of such volume as to be clearly audible at a distance of 50 feet from the structure or building in which the party or gathering is occurring, or in the case of apartment buildings, in the adjacent hallway or apartment, shall be prima facie evidence of unreasonable noise in violation of this chapter.

26.1132

Sentence and penalties and classification of offenses.

Classification of offenses; Penalties. Offenses are divided into four classes which are subject to minimum and maximum penalties, as follows:

1. Class 1 offense, for which a minimum penalty of a written warning shall be issued to the violator(s) and a maximum penalty of two (2) days imprisonment, a fine of fifty (\$50.00) dollars minimum and a maximum of one hundred (\$100.00) dollars or both imprisonment and fine, may be imposed.
2. Class 2 offense, for which a minimum penalty of seven (7) days imprisonment and a maximum penalty of fourteen (14) days imprisonment, a fine of two hundred (\$200.00) dollars minimum and a maximum of three hundred (\$300.00) dollars, or both imprisonment and fine, may be imposed.
3. Class 3 offense, for which a minimum penalty of fourteen (14) days imprisonment and a maximum penalty of thirty (30) days imprisonment, a fine of five hundred (\$500.00) dollars minimum and a maximum of one thousand (\$1,000.00) dollars, or both imprisonment and fine, may be imposed.
 - a. Any person found guilty of a Class 3 offense under Chapter 26.11 and any of the subdivisions shall have their motor vehicle, to include motorcycles, all-terrain vehicles, snow machines, etc., impounded by the BIA police department for a period not to exceed thirty (30) days. The BIA police department shall hand over the impounded property to the guilty party the day following the thirtieth (30th) day provided the guilty party pays the towing, impound and storage fees to the BIA police department in the amount of one thousand (\$1,000.00) dollars. The towing, impound and storage fees are in addition to the minimum and maximum fees assessed under Class 3 offenses. Therefore, a repeat offender who is found guilty of a Class 3 offense can ultimately be sanctioned in the amount of two thousand (\$2,000.00) dollars. If the Class 3 offender is unable to pay the fines and fees as a class 3 offender, the class 3 offender shall perform community service work for the Tribe, at minimum wage, until all fines and fees are paid in full to the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians.
4. Class 4 offense, for which a minimum penalty of thirty (30) days imprisonment, and a maximum penalty of ninety (90) days imprisonment, a fine of one thousand (\$1,000.00) dollars minimum and a maximum of two thousand (\$2,000.00) dollars, or both imprisonment and fine, may be imposed.

a. Any person found guilty of a Class 4 offense under Chapter 26.11 and any of the subdivisions shall have their motor vehicle, to include motorcycles, all-terrain vehicles, snow machines, etc., impounded by the BIA police department for a period not to exceed ninety (90) days. The BIA police department shall hand over the impounded property to the guilty party the day following the ninetieth (90th) day provided the guilty party pays the towing, impound and storage fees to the BIA police department in the amount of two thousand (\$2,000.00) dollars. The towing, impound and storage fees are in addition to the minimum and maximum fees assessed under Class 4 offenses. Therefore, a repeat offender who is found guilty of a Class 4 offense can ultimately be sanctioned in the amount of four thousand (\$4,000.00) dollars. If the Class 4 offender is unable to pay the fines and fees as a class 4 offender, the class 4 offender shall perform community service work for the Tribe, at minimum wage, until all fines and fees are paid in full to the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians.

The Fifth Amendment (Amendment V) to the United States Constitution, which is part of the Bill of Rights, protects against abuse of government authority in a legal procedure. Specifically, No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

CHAPTER 26.12 Sexual Offenses

26.1201 General provision.

When the criminality of conduct depends on a child being below the age of sixteen (16), it is no defense that the actor did not know the child's age, or reasonably believed the child to be older than sixteen (16) years of age.

26.1202 Definitions.

1. "ABDUCTION" means to knowingly take away a person by persuasion, by fraud, or by open force or violence.
2. "ABUSIVE SEXUAL CONTACT" means to knowingly engage in sexual contact with another person without that person's permission or is with an individual who has not attained the age of [14] fourteen years.
3. "ADJUDICATION" means the formal giving or pronouncing of a judgment or decree in a court proceeding; also the judgment or decision given. The entry of a judgment by a court in regard to the parties in a case, and it implies a hearing by a court, after notice, of legal evidence on the factual issue(s) involved. It indicates that the claims of all the parties thereto have been considered and put to rest.
4. "ABSCONDED" means any sex offender who cannot be located after making reasonable attempts.
5. "AGGRAVATED SEXUAL ABUSE" means to knowingly cause another person to engage in a sexual act by using force against that person or by threatening or placing that person in fear that any person will be subjected to death, serious bodily injury or kidnapping or attempts to do so.
6. "AT RISK" means in danger, endangered, in jeopardy, threatened, vulnerable, susceptible, exposed, helpless, and defenseless; any person may be exposed to a risk of being victimized by a sex offender.

7. "ATTEMPT AND CONSPIRACY" means any person who attempts or conspires to commit any offense under this code shall be subject to the same penalties as those prescribed for the offense, the commission of which was the object of the attempt or conspiracy.
8. "BESTIALITY" means a person who performs sex with an animal.
9. "BIGAMY" means when a husband has [2] two or more wives or when a wife has [2] two or more husbands.
10. "BREACH OF AUTHORITY" means an employer, youth leader, coach, teacher, counselor, school administrator, religious leader, doctor, nurse, psychologist, guardian, baby sitter, or a substantially similar position, police officer and/or a probation officer whom abuses their position or authority for sexual relations (of trust).
11. "CAUSING A CHILD TO VIEW OR LISTEN TO SEXUAL ACTIVITY" means to intentionally cause a child to view or listen to sexually explicit conduct if the viewing or listening is for the purpose of sexually arousing or gratifying the actor or of humiliating or degrading the child.
12. "CHILD PORNOGRAPHY" means any visual image including any photograph, film, video, picture, or computer-generated image or picture, whether made or produced by electronic, mechanical, or other means, of sexually explicit conduct. Also knowingly producing, distributing, receiving, or possessing with the intent to distribute, a visual image of any kind, including a drawing, cartoon, sculpture or painting. Sexually explicit acts defined as real or simulated sexual intercourse containing genital-genital, oral-genital, anal-genital, or oral-anal, whether between persons of the same or opposite sex, bestiality, masturbation, sadistic or masochistic abuse, or lascivious exhibition of the genitals or pubic area of any person.
13. "COERCING A MINOR TO ENGAGE IN PROSTITUTION" to engage in any sexual activity for which a person can be charged with a criminal offense.
14. "COERCION" means to exploit fear or anxiety through intimidation, compulsion, domination, or control with the intent to compel conduct or compliance.
15. "CONTROL OR CUSTODY" means temporary supervision over or responsibility for a minor whether legally or illegally obtained.
16. "CONVICTION" means that the sex offender has been subject to penal consequences based upon an order from a criminal or delinquency court. This shall include but not be limited to convictions in any tribal, federal, state and foreign courts. A juvenile offender is "convicted" for purposes of this code when prosecuted as an adult. This includes convictions of juveniles who are prosecuted as adults and those adjudicated delinquent if the offender is 14 years of age or older at the time of the offense and the offense was comparable to or more severe than aggravated sexual abuse (18 USC 2241) or was an attempt or conspiracy to commit such an offense.
17. "DEVIATE SEXUAL ACT" means any form of sexual contact with an animal or dead person.
18. "DISTRIBUTE" means administer or bestow, spread, make available, give to several people or circulate.
19. "DOMAIN NAME" means a name which locates an organization or other entity on the internet.
20. "DRU SJODIN NATIONAL SEX OFFENDER PUBLIC WEBSITE [NSOPW]". The public website maintained by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to [U.S.C. 42 §16920].
21. "EMANCIPATE" means when a minor has achieved independence from his or her parents such as getting married before the minor reaches the age of 18 or by becoming fully self-supporting. A minor who has petitioned a court to free themselves from the control of parents and allow the minor to live on his/her own.
22. "EMPLOYEE" the term "employee" means as used in this code includes, but is not limited to, an individual who is self-employed or works for any other

- entity, regardless of compensation including but not limited to volunteers, interns, externs, and apprentices. Also includes all employees of the federal, state, and tribal government and any tribally owned properties, businesses and organizations included within the definition of employee for registration purposes.
23. "ENGAGING IN ILLICIT CONDUCT IN FOREIGN PLACES" means any U.S. citizen or alien admitted for permanent residence that travels in foreign commerce, and engages in any illicit sexual conduct with another person.
 24. "EXPOSING GENITALS OR PUBIC AREA" means exposing genitals or pubic area if he or she, for purposes of sexual arousal or sexual gratification, causes a child to expose genitals or pubic area or exposes his or her genital or pubic area to a child.
 25. "FALSE IMPRISONMENT" means to intentionally restrain another person without having the legal right to do so. This can literally mean physical restraint, such as locking someone in a car or tying the person to a chair. However, it is not necessary that physical force be used; threats or a show of apparent authority are sufficient.
 26. "FAILURE TO APPEAR" means in the event a sex offender fails to register with the Tribe as required by this Code.
 27. "FAILURE TO FILE FACTUAL STATEMENT ABOUT AN ALIEN INDIVIDUAL" means whoever keeps, maintains, controls, supports, or harbors in any house or place for the purpose of prostitution, or for any other immoral service any individual, knowing or in reckless disregard of the fact that the individual is an alien, shall file with the local law enforcement a statement in writing setting forth the name of such individual, the place at which that individual is kept, and all facts as to the date of that individual's entry into the United States.
 28. "FAILURE TO PROVIDE INFORMATION" means any person who is required to provide information under Title 42, the Sex Offender Registration Code, based on any conviction.
 29. "FAILURE TO REGISTER" means any sex offender who fails to register within 24 hours of entering the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indian Reservation.
 30. "FOREIGN CONVICTIONS" means the conviction is obtained from outside of the United States.
 31. "HARBORING" means to secretly provide shelter, lodging, protection to conceal or who knowingly, attempts, or assists by providing false information, shelter or residence to a person who is trying to elude the law or who is harboring a runaway.
 32. "HIV" means Human Immunodeficiency Virus and/or AIDS means Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome that is transmitted through direct contact of a mucous membrane or the bloodstream with a bodily fluid containing HIV that can involve anal, vaginal, or oral sex, blood transfusions, contaminated hypodermic needles.
 33. "IMMEDIATE" OR "IMMEDIATELY" means within 3 business days of transferring of information to all jurisdictions where the sex offender resides, is an employee, or is a student and each jurisdiction from or to which a change of residence, employment, or student status occurs. This includes notification to any relevant SORNA-registration, jurisdiction, including all 50 States, territories, tribes and the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, the Northern Mariana Islands, the United States Virgin Islands, and all federally recognized Indian tribes.
 34. "IMPRISONMENT" refers to incarceration pursuant to a conviction, regardless of the nature of the institution in which the 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 provision of this code during their period of "house arrest".
35. "INCEST" means a person who intermarries, cohabits, or engages in a sexual act with another person related to him/her within a degree of consanguinity within which marriages are declared incestuous, knowing such other person to be within said degree of relationship.
 36. "INDECENT EXPOSURE" means the display of a person's genitalia to one or more other persons in public view which might be harmless but studies have shown those who commit the crime are at risk of committing more serious crimes.
 37. "INTERNET" means to be used broadly to include any sort of online activity.
 38. "JURISDICTIONS" means all trust and fee simple land within the boundaries of the Turtle Mountain Indian Reservation and extend to all trust land located in the State of North Dakota, such other lands as may be acquired by or on behalf of said Tribe and be added thereto under the laws of the United States, and shall include the following jurisdictions: all 50 States, territories, tribes and the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, the Northern Mariana Islands, the United States Virgin Islands.
 39. "LACK OF CONSENT" means the acts must be committed either by threat, force and intimidation or through the use of the victim's mental or physical incapacities which can include when the victim is physically or mentally incapacitated by alcohol or drugs.
 40. "LEWD CONDUCT" means any person who intentionally performs any lewd act in a public place knowing that such conduct is likely to cause reasonable affront and alarm.
 41. "MINOR" means an individual who has not attained the age of 18 years of age; who is not legally emancipated; a minor has achieved independence from his or her parents such as getting married before reaching the age of 18 or by becoming fully self-supporting.
 42. "MISLEADING DOMAIN NAMES ON THE INTERNET" means to knowingly use a misleading domain name on the internet, embed a source with the intent to deceive a minor into viewing material that is harmful to minors on the internet consisting of nudity, sex, or excretion, that, taken as a whole and predominantly appeals to a prurient interest of minors; is patently offensive to prevailing standards in the adult community as a whole with respect to what is suitable material for a minor and lacks serious literary, artistic, political or scientific value for minors.
 43. "NATIONAL SEX OFFENDER REGISTRY [NSOR]". The national database maintained by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to [42 U.S.C. § 16919].
 44. "OBJECT" means anything used in the commission of a sexual act other than the person of the actor.
 45. "OBSCENE" means an object, item, article, gadget must be prurient in nature, must be completely devoid of scientific, political, educational or social value, and must violate the local community standards.
 46. "OFFENSES INVOLVING CONSENSUAL SEXUAL CONDUCT" means offenses involving sexual conduct are not a sex offense for the purpose of this Code 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 (14) years old and the offender was not more than four (4) years older than the victim.
 47. "ONLINE CHILD PORNOGRAPHY" means by use of the internet whether business, government, personal home computers, or any telecommunication device to send or receive any visual image 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. Also knowingly producing, distributing, receiving, or

possessing with the intent to distribute, a visual image of any kind, including a drawing, cartoon, sculpture or painting. Sexually explicit conduct is defined as real or simulated sexual intercourse containing genital-genital, oral-genital, anal-genital, or oral-anal, whether between persons of the same or opposite sex, bestiality, masturbation, sadistic or masochistic abuse, or lascivious exhibition of the genitals or pubic area of any person.

48. "ORGANIZATION" means a person other than one individual.
49. "PANDERING" means
 - a. The act or crime of recruiting prostitutes or of arranging a situation for another to practice prostitution – pimp
 - b. The act or crime of selling or distributing visual or print media (as magazines) designed to appeal to the recipient's sexual interest
50. "PUBLIC" means any agency, interest, property or activity which is under the authority of the government or which belongs to the people.
51. "PUBLIC DISPLAY" means easily visible from a public road from property of others in any portion of any public facility, park or in any other public place in a manner so obtrusive as to make it difficult for an unwilling person to avoid exposure.
52. "POSSESSION" means to own or able to control.
53. "POSSESSION OF CHILD PORNOGRAPHY" means in the privacy of your home is not a protected activity. Accessing child pornography on the internet through peer-to-peer allows individuals to download the material directly from other people's computers by downloading, emailing, storing and sharing even at a first time status to any person faces charges not only for possession or distribution but also for sexual exploitation of a child.
54. "PROCURING" means to obtain a sexual partner(s) for others.
55. "PRODUCTION" means to make originate or yield, produce, direct, manufacture, issue, publish or advertise.
56. "PRURIENT" means characterized by shameful or inordinate sexual arousal or extraordinary sexual urges.
57. "RECKLESS ENDANGERMENT" means any person who creates a physical circumstance or situation that creates a substantial risk of neglect where sexual abuse occurs, serious bodily injury or death to any other person. Also included under Reckless Endangerment are Child Endangerment, Elderly Endangerment and Disabled/Handicap Endangerment.
58. "RESIDENT"/"RESIDES" means, with respect to an individual, the location of the individual's home or other place where the individual habitually lives or sleeps. This includes sex offenders who visit the reservation for a period of 24 hours or more.
59. "RESIDES" means with respect to an individual, the location of the individual's home or other place where the individual habitually lives or sleeps.
60. "REASONABLE EXPECTATION OF PRIVACY" means the person would not be visible to the public, regardless of whether that person is in a public or private place.
61. "RE-ENTERING" means re-entering the justice system as a result of a new conviction for a sex offense or any other crime.
62. "RECAPTURE" means the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa will recapture sex offenders and those sex offenders who previously have not been required to register, but will now be required to register under the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Sex Offender Registry. To capture *again* a sex offender shall be taken back into custody due to a conviction for any crime a sex offender who is reentering the justice system due to a conviction for any crime.
63. "RETROACTIVE" means the SORNA requirements apply to all sex offenders defined in the Act, including all convictions that predate the enactment of SORNA. Substantial compliance will require registration of offenders who previously have been convicted of a qualifying sex offense.

64. "SADOMASOCHISTIC ABUSE" means the infliction of force, pain or violence upon a person for the purpose of sexual gratification.
65. "SEX" means acts of masturbation, sexual intercourse, or physical contact with a person's genitals, or the condition of human male or female genitals when in a state of sexual stimulation or arousal.
66. "SEX OFFENDER" means any person convicted of a sex offense, and includes but not limited to any person who has pled guilty, been found guilty of, or who has been found not guilty by reason of insanity of any sex offense under any tribal, federal, state, or foreign laws. This includes sexual offenders, or abusers as persons who committed a sex crime.
67. "SEX OFFENSE" means offenses contained in section 111(5) of SORNA, including all tribal, federal, military, and state offenses. "Sex Offense" shall include but not be limited to rape, assault with intent to commit rape, child molestation, sexual assault, sodomy, child abuse resulting from a sexual act, sexual contact, oral copulation and other sex related crimes as set forth in existing tribal, federal, or state law and shall include:
68. "SEX SLAVERY" means the organized coercion of unwilling people into different sexual practices. Sexual slavery may include single-owner sexual slavery, ritual slavery sometimes associated with traditional religious practices, slavery for primarily non-sexual purposes where sex is common or forced prostitution.
69. "SEXTING" means combination of sex and texting; it's the act of sending sexually explicit materials through mobile phones.
70. "Sex Trafficking" means the practice of people being tricked, lured, coerced or otherwise removed from their home and then compelled to work with no or low payment or on terms which are highly exploitative.
71. "SEXUAL ABUSE" means to knowingly cause another person to engage in a sexual act by threatening or placing that person in fear or engages in a sexual act if that person is incapable of appraising the nature of the conduct or physically incapable of declining participation in or communicating unwillingness to engage in that sexual act.
72. "SEXUAL ACT" means sexual contact between human beings consisting of contact between the penis and the vulva, the penis and the anus, the mouth and the penis, the mouth and the vulva, or any other portion of the human body; or the use of an object which comes in contact with the victim's anus, vulva, or penis. Emission is not required.
73. "SEXUAL ABUSE OF A CHILD" means a person is guilty of sexual abuse of a child if he or she willfully
 - a. Engages in any sexual contact with a child; or
 - b. Persuades, entices, counsels, or procures a child to engage in sexual contact, actual or simulated.
74. "SEXUAL BATTERY" means the act of making unwanted and sexually offensive contact with an intimate body part of another person or which causes an immediate apprehension in the other person that such an act will occur. Intimate body parts include sexual organs, the anus, the groin or buttocks of any person and the breasts of a female. Sexual battery includes situations in which the interactions defined are with a person who is incapable of giving consent or resisting due to alcohol or drugs.
75. "SEXUAL CONTACT" means any touching of the sexual or other intimate parts of the person for the purpose of arousing or satisfying sexual or aggressive desires whether or not through the clothing or other covering, of the sexual or other intimate parts of the person, or the penile ejaculation or ejaculate or emission of urine or feces upon any part of the person, for the purpose of arousing or satisfying sexual or aggressive desires, and shall include any sexual touching of or contact with an individual's intimate very private, personal body parts either directly or through the clothing of the individual.

76. "SEXUAL GRATIFICATION" means a behavior or act committed to stimulate the sexual interest or desire of the actor or actors.
77. "SEXUAL HARASSMENT" means any unwanted sexual advances, a request for sexual favors, verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature that alarms or annoys you, interferes with your privacy and creates an intimidating, hostile, or offensive environment. Making unwanted and offensive sexual advances or of sexually offensive remarks or acts, by a person.
78. "SEXUAL INTERCOURSE" means genital stimulation of one person with or by another and includes genital-genital, oral-genital, anal-genital, or oral-anal contact, whether between person of the same or opposite sex.
79. "SEXUAL MISCONDUCT" means sexual contact without consent by an acquaintance or a stranger and includes sexual touching without consent, either of the victim or when the victim is forced to touch, directly or through clothing another person's genitals, breast, groin, thighs or buttocks.
80. "SEXUAL PREDATOR" means the term most often used to describe severe or repeat sex offenders.
81. "SEXUALLY EXPLICIT CONDUCT" includes sexual conduct, bestiality, masturbation, sadomasochistic abuse including but not limited to flagellation, torture or bondage, or lewd exhibition of the genitals or pubic area.
82. "SEXUALLY VIOLENT OFFENSE" means for purposes of classifying a sex offense as a sexually violent offense shall include any nonconsensual sexual assault crimes involving penetration, rape or sodomy or similar acts. These offenses shall also include any sexual act perpetrated by violence, threat of serious violence or by rendering unconscious or involuntarily drugging a victim.
83. "SIMULATED" means any depictions of the genitals or rectal area or actions that give the appearance of sexual conduct or any means of foreplay.
84. "SMART OFFICE" means the Office of Sex Offender Sentencing, Monitoring, Apprehending, Registering, and Tracking, which was established within the United States Department of Justice under the general authority of the United States pursuant to [42 U.S.C. § 16945].
85. "SOLICITATION" means the criminal offense of urging someone to commit an unlawful act and includes any direction, request, enticement, persuasion, or encouragement, of a minor to engage in sexual conduct.
86. "STUDENT" means a person who enrolls in or attends a Private, Federal, Tribal or Public education institution, including a secondary school, trade or professional school, or an institution of higher education.
87. "SORNA" means 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] etc. seq., as amended.
88. "SEX OFFENDER REGISTRY" means the registry of sex offenders, and a notification program, maintained by the Turtle Mountain Sex Offender Registration and Notification department.
89. "TERMINOLOGY" means determining substantial implementation.
90. "TIER OFFENSES" is defined as:
 - a. "Tier 1 Sex Offender" means one that has been convicted of a "tier 1" sex offense as required in section 42.3.01.
 - b. "Tier 2 Sex Offender" means one that has been either convicted of a "tier 2" sex offense as required in section 42.03.02.
 - c. "Tier 3 Sex Offender" means one that has been either convicted of a "tier 3" sex offense as required in section 42.3.03.
91. "TRANSMITTING INFORMATION ABOUT A MINOR TO FURTHER CRIMINAL SEXUAL CONDUCT" means using the mail or any facility of interstate or foreign commerce knowing other individuals, or solicit any person to engage in any sexual activity for which any person can be charged with a criminal offense, or attempts to do so.
92. "TRAVEL WITH THE INTENT TO ENGAGE IN ILLICIT CONDUCT" means a person who

- travels in interstate commerce or travels for the purpose of engaging in any illicit sexual conduct with another person.
93. "VEHICLE" shall mean any vehicle registered or not registered to the individual offender that is used for transportation.
 94. "VIDEO VOYEURISM" means the voyeur has the intent to capture 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.
 95. "VISUAL DEPICTION" includes undeveloped film and videotape, data stored on computer disk or by electronic means which is capable of conversion into a visual image, and data which is capable of conversion into a visual image that has been transmitted by any means, whether stored in a permanent format.

26.1203

Bigamy.

Any person who willfully and knowingly contracts in a second marriage (or going through the form of second marriage) while the first marriage is still valid and undissolved is guilty of a Class 2 offense. This does not apply or extend to:

1. a person whose spouse has been absent for five (5) successive years and is believed by him or her to be dead;
2. a person whose spouse has voluntarily absented himself and has continually remained within the United States for a time of five (5) successive years.
3. a person whose former marriage has been pronounced void or null by a competent court. The following marriages are incestuous and void:
 - a. Marriage between parent and children including grandparents and grandchildren of every degree.
 - b. Marriage between brothers and sisters of the half as well as whole blood.
 - c. Marriage between uncles and nieces of the half as well as the whole blood.
 - d. Marriage between aunts and nephews of the half as well as the whole blood.
 - e. Marriage between first cousins of the half as well as the whole blood.

This section applies to illegitimate as well as legitimate children and relatives.

26.1204

Giving venereal disease to another.

Any person who knows or has reason to believe he/she is infected with a venereal disease and infects another person with a venereal disease shall be guilty of a Class 2 offense. The Turtle Mountain Tribal Court shall have authority to order and compel the medical examination and treatment of any person found to be afflicted with any communicable Sexually Transmitted Disease.

26.1205

Gross sexual imposition.

1. Any person who engages in a sexual act with or who causes another to engage in a sexual act with any person less than fourteen (14) years old;
 - a. The person compels the victim to submit by force or by threat of imminent death, serious bodily injury, or kidnapping, to be inflicted on any human being;
 - b. The person or someone with his knowledge has substantially impaired the victim's power to appraise or control his or her conduct by administering or employing without his or her knowledge intoxicants or other means with intent to prevent resistance;
 - c. The ability of the other person(s) to resist or consent is substantially impaired due to a mental or physical condition or because

of advanced age.

An offense under this section shall be guilty of a Class 4 offense.

2. Any person who engages in sexual contact with another, or who causes another to engage in sexual contact if:
 - a. The victim is less than fourteen (14) years old; or
 - b. A person compels the victim to submit by force or by threat of imminent death, serious bodily injury, or kidnapping, to be inflicted on any human being.
 - c. In the course of the offense the offender inflicts serious bodily injury upon the victim.
 - d. The victim is not a voluntary companion of the actor and had not previously permitted the person sexual permission. A person need not prove physical resistance to the actor in prosecutions under this section. An offense under this section shall be guilty of a Class 4 offense.

26.1206 HIV and/or AIDS.

Any person who knows he/she is infected with HIV and/or AIDS and willfully exposes another to the disease or virus is guilty of a Class 4 offense.

26.1207 Incest.

Any person who intermarries, or engages in a sexual act with another person related to him within a degree of family in which marriages are declared incestuous and void as defined in §26.1202 knowing such other person to be within said degree of relationship, shall be guilty of a Class 4 offense.

26.1208 Indecent exposure.

Any person who:

1. knowingly exposing one's penis, vulva, or anus in a public place with the intent to annoy or harass or causes fear in another person; and/or
2. masturbates in a public place

Under this section shall be guilty of a Class 3 offense.

26.1208.01 Lewd conduct

Motives are irrelevant; ignorance of nature no defense; unknowing definition of a crime no defense; obscene publication no defense.

Any person who:

1. Makes, prints, publishes, distributes, circulates, or has in his possession for the purpose of publication, distribution or circulation any obscene written matter, picture, model, phonograph record or other thing whatever; or
2. Makes, prints, publishes, distributes, sells or has in his possession for the purposes of publication, distribution or circulation a crime comic.
3. Sells, exposes to public view or has in his possession for such a purpose any obscene written matter, picture, model, phonograph record or other thing whatever;
4. Publicly exhibits a disgusting object or an indecent show;
5. Offers to sell, advertises or publishes an advertisement of, or has for sale or disposal, any means, instruction, medicine, drug or article intended or represented as a method of causing abortion or miscarriage; or
6. Advertises or publishes an advertisement of any means, instruction, medicine, drug or article intended or represented as a method for restoring sexual virility or curing venereal diseases or disease of the generative organs.

Any person who violates this Section shall be guilty of a Class 2 offense.

26.1208.02 Lewd act in public

Any person who engages in the following:

1. Exposure of any portion of the human anus or genitals, including display

- of the male genitals in discernible turgid state, even if completely and opaquely covered; or exposure of the female breast lower than the upper edge of the areola, provided, however that nothing in this section shall prohibit the breastfeeding of an infant or child; or
2. Touching, caressing or fondling of the male or female genitals or female breast, whether clothed or naked; or
 3. Sexual misconduct as defined; or
 4. Simulated acts of human sex including intercourse, oral copulation, sodomy or masturbation of oneself or of one person by another.
 5. Simulated acts of human sex with the use of simulated body parts that include intercourse, oral copulation, sodomy or masturbation of oneself or of one person by another.
 6. Any person who commits a violation of this section within 500 feet of or on private or public elementary, middle, or high school property shall be guilty of a Class 4 offense.

26.1208.03 Sexual harassment

A person who engages with intent to frighten, coerce, or harass another person:

1. By making unwanted sexual advances, requests sexual favors, verbal or physical behavior of a sexual nature that alarms or annoys, interferes with your privacy and creates an intimidating, hostile, or offensive environment; or
2. Makes unwanted and offensive sexual advances or of sexually offensive remarks when agreement to such behavior is a condition of continued employment, promotion, or satisfactory evaluation; or
3. By any unwanted sexual advances, any request for sexual favors, any verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature that alarms or annoys other person, interferes with their privacy and creates an intimidating, hostile, or offensive environment.
4. Making unwanted and offensive sexual advances or of sexually offensive remarks or acts, by another person.

Any person who violates this section shall be guilty of a Class 3 offense.

26.1208.04 Sexual battery

A person who commits the act of making unwanted and sexually offensive contact with an intimate body part of another person or which cause an immediate apprehension in the other person what such an act will occur. Intimate body parts include sexual organs, the anus, the groin or buttocks of any person and the breasts of a female. Sexual Battery includes situations in which the interactions defined are with a person who is incapable of giving consent or resisting due to alcohol or drugs. Any person who violates this section shall be guilty of a Class 3 offense.

26.1209 Prostitution.

1. Any person who engages, or solicits with intention to be hired to engage, in sexual activity as a business or is an inmate of a house of prostitution; or
2. Business in this Subsection shall mean any transaction of sexual activity in exchange of funds or to transfer anything of monetary value.

Any person who violates this Section shall be guilty of a Class 3 offense.

26.1210 Facilitation of sexual favors.

Any person who shall knowingly promote or facilitate prostitution, or causes another to become engaged in sexual activity for the purpose of prostitution as defined in this Chapter, shall be guilty of a Class 3 offense.

26.1211 Sexual act with an incapacitated person.

Any person who:

1. Commits or causes another to commit any act of lewd or indecent sexual conduct with any person who is incapacitated or for any other reason is not able to give express and informed consent, or
2. Commits a sexual act with another who has been rendered unconscious or involuntarily drugged or who is otherwise incapable of appraising the nature of the conduct or declining to participate or consent.

Any person who violates this Section shall be guilty of a Class 4 offense.

26.1212 Prostitution of a child.

Any person who knowingly persuades, induces entices, or coerces any individual who has not attained the age of eighteen (18) years, to engage in prostitution or any sexual activity for which any person can be charged with a criminal offense, or attempts to do so shall be guilty of a Class 4 offense.

Any person who violates this Section shall be guilty of a Class 4 offense.

26.1213.01 Aggravated sexual abuse of a minor.

A person who commits an act of sexual penetration with another person under any of the following circumstance:

1. The victim is less than fourteen (14) years of age.
2. The victim is at least fourteen (14) years old but less than sixteen (16) and the offender is related to the victim by blood or has supervisory or disciplinary authority over the victim or the offender is a foster parent, guardian or holds a parental status in the household.
3. The act is committed during the commission or attempted commission, either alone or with one or more persons of robbery, kidnapping, homicide, aggravated assault or another, burglary, arson or criminal escape.
4. The offender is armed with a weapon or any object fashioned as to lead the victim to reasonably believe it is a weapon and threatens by word or gesture to use the weapon or object.
5. The offender is aided by one or more persons and the offender uses physical force or coercion.
6. The offender uses physical force or coercion and severe personal injury is sustained by the victim.
7. The victim is one whom the offender knew or should have known was physically helpless, mentally defective or mentally incapacitated. [U.S.C. 2241]

Any person who violates this Section shall be guilty of a Class 4 offense.

26.1213.02 Sexual abuse of a ward.

Any person who knowingly engages in a sexual act with another person who is in a detention and/or under the custodial, supervisory, or disciplinary authority of the person engaging in any sexual conduct shall be guilty of a Class 4 offense. [U.S.C. 2243]

26.1213.03 Attempt to commit sexual abuse.

Any person; who had the intent to cause another person to engage in a sexual act by use of force and has taken a substantial step to do so, can be convicted of attempted aggravated sexual abuse. [U.S.C. § 2241]

Any person who violates this Section shall be guilty of a Class 4 offense.

26.1213.04 Sex trafficking of a minor.

1. Any person who tricks, lures, coerces, promotes, recruits, transports, harbors, entices a minor causing the minor to engage in sexual acts or sexual conduct. [U.S.C. 1591]
2. Use a minor to trick, lure, coerce, promote, recruit, transport, harbor or entice another minor for the purpose of causing the minor to engage in sexual acts or sexual conduct.

Any person who violates this Section shall be guilty of a Class 4 offense.

26.1213.05 Use of interstate facilities to transmit information about a minor.

Any person who uses the mail or any facility or means of commerce to knowingly initiate the transmission of the name, address, telephone number, social security number or electronic mail address of another individual who is a minor with the intent to entice, encourage, offer or solicit a minor to engage in any sexual activity shall be guilty of a Class 4 offense. [U.S.C. 2425]

26.1213.06 Sexting.

1. Teenagers texting sexually explicit photographs of themselves, or of their friends or partners, can be charged with distribution of child pornography and those who receive the images can be charged with possession of child pornography.
 - a. the exchange of sexually explicit text messages, including photographs, via cell phone.
2. Adults who text sexually explicit photographs of themselves, or of their friends or partners to any teenager, can be charged with distribution of child pornography and those who receive the images can be charged with possession of child pornography.
 - a. the exchange of sexually explicit text messages, including photographs, via cell phone.

Any person who violates this Section shall be guilty of a Class 4 offense.

26.1213.07 Sexual abuse.

1. Any person who commits abusive sexual contact
 - a. By touching and fondling of the genitals of a child or juvenile or using the mouth for sexual arousal.
 - b. By forcing, threatening, intimidating, entices, or coercing a child or juvenile to touch another person's genital area.
 - c. Forcing, threatening, intimidating, entices or coercing a child or juvenile to engage in oral sex.

Any person who violates this Section shall be guilty of a Class 4 offense.

2. Non-Contact sexual abuse
 - a. To intentionally cause a child by threats, intimidation, enticement, or to coerce a child or juvenile to view sexual acts for the purpose of becoming sexually aroused for gratification of the actor, to humiliate or degrade the child.
 - b. To intentionally cause a child by threats, intimidation, enticement, or to coerce a child or juvenile to listen to sex acts, including audio tapes or obscene phone calls for the purpose of becoming sexually aroused for gratification of the actor, to humiliate or degrade the child.
 - c. To intentionally cause a child by threats, intimidation, enticement or coerce a child or juvenile to view any pornographic material such as videos, DVDs, magazines or photographs through any electronic device for the purpose of becoming sexually aroused for gratification of the actor, to humiliate or degrade the child.

Any person who violates this Section shall be guilty of a Class 3 offense.

26.1213.08 Sexual exploitation of children.

Any person, who uses, employs, persuades, induces, entices, or coerces any minor to engage in, or who has a minor assist in any other minor to engage in or who transports any minor to engage in any sexually explicit conduct:

1. Participation in any act of sexually explicit conduct by or with any minor for the purpose of producing a visual depiction of such conduct, or

2. Participation relating to aggravated sexual abuse, sexual abuse, abusive sexual contact involving a minor or ward or sex trafficking of children, or the production, possession, receipt, mailing sale, distribution, shipment, or transportation of child pornography shall be guilty of a Class 4 offense. [U.S.C. 2251]

26.1213.09 Selling or buying of children.

1. Any parent, legal guardian or any person having custody or control of a minor to sell or transfers custody or control of a minor or offers to sell or offers anything in monetary value to transfer custody or control;
 - a. Who knows as a consequence of the sale or transfer, the minor will be portrayed in a visual depiction engaging or assisting another person to engage in sexually explicit conduct, or
 - b. With the intent to promote either the engaging in of sexually explicit conduct by such minor for the purpose of producing any visual depiction of such conduct or the rendering of assistance by the minor to any person to engage in sexually explicit conduct for the purpose of producing any visual depiction of such conduct.
2. Any person who purchases or otherwise obtains custody or control of a minor, or offers to purchase or offers anything in monetary value otherwise obtain custody or control of a minor;
 - a. With the knowledge that, as a consequence of the purchase or obtaining custody, the minor will be portrayed in a visual depiction engaging or assisting another person to engage in sexually explicit conduct, or
 - b. With the intent to promote either the engaging in sexually explicit conduct by such minor for the purpose of producing any visual depiction of such conduct or the rendering of assistance by the minor to any person to engage in sexually explicit conduct for the purpose of producing any visual depiction of such conduct. [U.S.C. 2251A]

Any person who violates this Section shall be guilty of a Class 4 offense.

26.1213.10 Harboring.

Any person who:

1. Secretly provides shelter, lodging, protection to conceal a minor, who is at risk of being sexually exploited,
2. A resident of a Turtle Mountain Housing Complex who knowing, attempts, or assists to provides shelter or residence to a sex offender,
3. Assists a sex offender in eluding any law enforcement agency by providing false information,
4. Secretly provide shelter, lodging, protection to conceal or who knowingly, attempts, or assists by providing false information, shelter or residence to any person trying to elude the law,
5. Secretly provide shelter, lodging, or who knowingly, attempts, or assists by providing false information, shelter, residence or protection to conceal a minor runaway.

Any person who violates this Section shall be guilty of a Class 4 offense.

26.1214 Child pornography.

Any person who:

1. Possesses a depiction of a child in sexual intercourse, including genital-genital, oral- genital, anal-genital, or oral-anal, whether between persons of the same or opposite sex or lascivious simulated sexual intercourse where the genitals, breast, or pubic area of any person is exhibited: graphic or lascivious simulated, bestiality, masturbation or sadistic or masochistic abuse or graphic or simulated lascivious exhibition of the genitals or pubic area of any person, including
 - a. a photographic, film, video or other visual representation, whether or not it was made by electronic or mechanical means,
 - (1) That shows a person who is or is depicted as being under the age of

eighteen years and is engaged in or is depicted as engaged in explicit sexual activity, or

- (2) The dominant characteristic of which is the depiction, for a sexual purpose, of a sexual organ or the anal region of a person under the age of eighteen years; or
- (3) Any written material or visual representation that advocates or counsels sexual activity with a person under the age of eighteen years. [U.S.C. 2252A]

Any person who violates this Section shall be guilty of a Class 4 offense.

26.1214.01 Online child pornography.

Any person who:

1. Mails or transports or ships in interest or foreign commerce by any means, including by computer, any child pornography; or
2. Receives or distributes;
 - a. Any child pornography that has been mailed or shipped or transported in interstate or foreign commerce by any means, including by computer; or
 - b. Any material that contains child pornography that has been mailed, or shipped or transported in interstate or foreign commerce by any means, including by computer;
 - c. Reproduces any child pornography for distribution through the mail or in interstate or foreign commerce by any means, including by computer; or
 - d. Advertises, promotes, presents, distributes or solicits through the mail or in interstate or foreign commerce by any means, including by computer, any material or purported material in a manner that reflects the belief, or that is intended to cause another to believe, that the material or purported material is or contains
 - (1) An obscene visual depiction of a minor engaging in sexually explicit conduct; or
 - (2) A visual depiction of an actual minor engaging in sexually explicit conduct; or;
3. The jurisdiction of this Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indian Sex Offender Registration Code shall include all trust and fee simple land within the boundaries of the Turtle Mountain Indian Reservation and to all trust land located in the State of North Dakota, such other lands as may be acquired by or on behalf of said Tribe and be added thereto under the laws of the United States knowingly sells or possesses with the intent to sell any child pornography; or
 - a. Sells or possesses with the intent to sell any child pornography that has been mailed or shipped or transported in interstate or foreign commerce by any means, including any computer, or that was produced using material that have been mailed or shipped or transported in interstate or foreign commerce by any means, including by computer;
4. The jurisdiction of this Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indian Sex Offender Registration Code shall include all trust and fee simple land within the boundaries of the Turtle Mountain Indian Reservation and to all trust land located in the State of North Dakota, such other lands as may be acquired by or on behalf of said Tribe and be added thereto under the laws of the United States knowingly possess any book, magazine, periodical, film, videotape, computer disk or any material that contains an image of child pornography; or
 - a. Possesses in any book, magazine, periodical, film, videotape, computer disk or any other material that contains an image of child pornography that has been mailed or shipped or transported in interstate or foreign commerce by any means, including by computer; or
5. Distributes, offers sends, or provides to a minor any visual depiction, including any photograph, film, video, picture, or computer generated image or picture, whether made or produced by electronic, mechanical or

other means where such visual depiction is, or appears to be, of a minor engaging in sexually explicit conduct;\

- a. That has been mailed, shipped or transported in interstate or foreign commerce by any means, including by computer;
- b. That was produced using material that have been mailed, shipped or transported in interstate or foreign commerce by any means, including by computer; or
- c. Which distribution, offer, sending or provision is accomplished using the mail or by transmitted or causing to be transmitted a wire communication in interstate or foreign commerce, including by computer for purposes of inducing or persuading a minor to participate in any activity that is illegal.

Any violation under this section shall be guilty of a Class 4 offense.

26.1214.02 On-line Child Solicitation.

The use of the internet to contact or attempt to contact someone you know to be a minor or should reasonably know is a minor for sexual purposes; or to arrange to meet with someone you believe to be a minor for sexual purposes; if you arrive at the place and time arranged for the meeting of the minor shall be guilty of a Class 4 offense.

26.1214.03 Travel With The Intent To Engage In Illicit Conduct.

A person who travels in interstate commerce or travels for the purpose of engaging in any illicit sexual conduct with another person shall be guilty of a Class 4 offense.

26.1214.04 Misleading domain names on the internet.

Any person who knowingly uses a misleading domain name on the Internet with the intent to deceive a minor into viewing material that is harmful to minors on the Internet.

1. Any communication, consisting of nudity, sex taken as a whole and with reference to its context predominantly appeals to a prurient interest of minors.
2. Is patently offensive to prevailing standards in the adult community with respect to what is suitable material to minors.
3. Lacks serious literary, artistic, political, or scientific value for minors. [U.S.C. 2252B]

Any violation under this section shall be guilty of a Class 3 offense.

26.1214.05 Misleading words or digital images on the internet.

Any person who knowingly embeds a source code, word, or digital images into the source code of a website with the intent to deceive a minor into viewing material harmful to minors on the Internet will be guilty of a Class 3 offense. [U.S.C. 2252C]

26.1214.06 Video voyeurism.

Any person who knowingly intends to capture an image of a private area of a person and does so under circumstances in which the person has a reasonable expectation of privacy shall be guilty of a Class 3 offense.

26.1215 Failure to register.

Failure to comply with the registration requirements or notify law enforcement or the director of Turtle Mountain Sex Registration and Notification Program is a Class 4 offense, for which a penalty of up to (1) one year in jail or a fine of \$5,000, or both may be imposed.

26.1215.01 Failure To file factual statement about an alien individual.

A person or persons who keeps, maintains, controls, supports, or harbors in any house or dwelling for the purpose of prostitution, or for any other

immoral service. Any individual, knowing or in reckless disregard of the fact that the individual is an alien, shall file with the local law enforcement a statement in writing setting forth the name of such individual, the place at which that individual is kept, and all facts as to the date of that individual's entry into the United States is guilty of a Class 4 offense.

26.1215.02 Failure to provide information.

Any person who is required to provide information under Title 42, the Sex Offender Registration Code, based on any conviction and violates that section shall be guilty of a Class 4 offense and subject up to (1) one year in jail and/or a fine of up to \$5,000.00 along with court cost and fees.

26.1215.03 Failure to appear at scheduled appointments with the Turtle Mountain Sex Offender Registration And Notification Department.

In the event a sex offender fails to appear with the Sex Offender Registration Offender Registration and Notification Department as required by the Sex Offender Registration Code, the Turtle Mountain Sex Offender Registration Department shall immediately inform the Turtle Mountain Law Enforcement Center, and the jurisdiction that provided notification that the sex offender was to commence residency, employment or school with the Turtle Mountain Tribe, that the sex offender failed to appear for registration.

1. Any person who is required to appear for a scheduled appointment with the Turtle Mountain Sex Offender Registration and Notification Department, in violation of the Turtle Mountain Sex Offender Registration Code, Title 42 shall be guilty of a Class 4 offense and is subject up to (1) one year in jail and/or a fine up to \$5,000.00 along with court cost and fees.

26.1215.04 Recapture.

The Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa will recapture a sex offender and those sex offenders who previously have not been required to register, but will now be required to register under the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Sex Offender Registry. To be recaptured will be implemented into three categories.

1. A sex offender who is currently incarcerated or under supervision for the sex offense or for some other crime(s).
2. A sex offender who is already required to pre-existing sex offender registration requirement under the Turtle Mountain Tribal Code.
3. A sex offender will be taken back into custody due to a conviction for any crime whether or not the crime is a sex offense.

The Turtle Mountain Law Enforcement or designee shall ensure recapture of the sex offender within the following time frames; for Tier 1 sex offenders, [1] one year; for Tier 2 sex offenders, [6] six months; and for Tier 3 sex offender, [3] three months.

26.1215.05 Absconding.

If the Turtle Mountain Sex Offender Registration and Notification Department receives information that a sex offender cannot be located, the Turtle Mountain Law Enforcement Center shall be notified, a Turtle Mountain Tribal warrant for arrest will be issued, the U.S Marshall Service will be notified and the sex offender's information will be entered into [NCIC] the National Crime Information Center.

26.1215.06 Misuse of registration information.

Any person who:

1. Misuses or alters public record information related to a sex offender or sexual predator, or
2. Sells or exchanges sex offender information for profit.

Any violation under this section shall be guilty of a Class 3 offense.

26.1215.07 Persons subject to exclusion and removal.

Any Tribal member or Non-member may be temporarily or permanently excluded and/or removed from any or all portions of Indian Country under the jurisdiction of the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians on all land on the Turtle Mountain Indian Reservation in the State of North Dakota and to such other lands as may be acquired by or in behalf of said Tribe and be added thereto under the laws of the United States, with the exception of property personally owned in fee by the member or non-member as provided herein.

26.1215.08 Grounds for exclusion and removal.

A person subject to exclusion and removal as provided herein may be excluded or removed from any or all portions of Indian Country on all land on the Turtle Mountain Indian Reservation in the State of North Dakota and to such other lands as may be acquired by or in behalf of said Tribe and be added thereto under the laws of the United States, upon any one or more of the following grounds:

1. Indians and/or non-Indians dealing, transporting (or assisting in the transport of) and/or selling drugs of any kind (and any derivative forms of such drugs), including but not limited to:
 - a. Methamphetamine/Crank
 - b. Cocaine
 - c. Crack Cocaine
 - d. Heroin
 - e. Prescription drugs not prescribed to the person using them
 - f. Marijuana
2. Indian or Non-Indians convicted in any jurisdiction of one or more crimes involving sexual violence (i.e., including but not limited to rape, incest, sexual abuse of a minor, etc.)
3. Non-Indians committing frauds, confidence games, or usury against Indian people residing or lawfully present within any or all portions of Indian Country UPDATED 2006 39-5 under the jurisdiction of the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians on all land on the Turtle Mountain Indian Reservation in the State of North Dakota and to such other lands as may be acquired by or in behalf of said Tribe and be added thereto under the laws of the United States, by inducing them to enter into grossly unconscionable contracts of any kind.
4. Non-Indians doing or threatening to do any act within any or all portions of Indian Country under the jurisdiction of the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians on all land on the Turtle Mountain Indian Reservation in the State of North Dakota and to such other lands as may be acquired by or in behalf of said Tribe and be added thereto under the laws of the United States, that seriously threatens the peace, health, safety, morals or general welfare of the Tribe, its members, or other persons living or lawfully within any or all portions of Indian Country under the jurisdiction of the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians on all land on the Turtle Mountain Indian Reservation in the State of North Dakota and to such other lands as may be acquired by or in behalf of said Tribe and be added thereto under the laws of the United States (i.e., public nuisances).

26.1215.09 Exclusion, removal, and other civil penalties.

A person convicted of one or more of the above offenses shall be subject to civil exclusion and removal as provided herein from Indian Country under the jurisdiction of the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians on all land on the Turtle Mountain Indian Reservation in the State of North Dakota and to such other lands as may be acquired by or in behalf of said Tribe and be

added thereto under the laws of the United States for the following periods of time:

UPDATED 2006 39-6:

1. Indians and/or Non-Indians Dealing, Transporting (or assisting in the transport of) and/or Selling Drugs of Any Kind:
 - a. First Offense (Tribal or Federal) - warning
 - b. Second Offense (Tribal or Federal) - three-year exclusion
 - c. Third or further Offense (Tribal or Federal) - lifetime exclusion
2. Other Non-Drug-Related Grounds for Removal of Non-Indians Only:
 - a. First Offense - Warning
 - b. Second Offense - Second Warning
 - c. Third Offense - Six Month Exclusion
 - d. Fourth Offense - One Year Exclusion
 - e. Fifth or further Offense - Five Year Exclusion for each offense
3. Indians and/or Non-Indians Convicted of Repeated Sex Crimes
 - a. First Offense - Warning
 - b. Second Offense - One Year Exclusion
 - c. Third Offense - Lifetime Exclusion

26.1216

Reckless Endangerment.

A person is guilty of the offense if that person creates a physical circumstance or situation that creates a substantial risk of neglect where sexual abuse occurs, serious bodily injury or death to any other person. The offense is a Class 4 offense if the circumstances created demonstrate an extreme indifference to the value of human life; otherwise it is a Class 3 offense. To satisfy the "creates a physical circumstance or situation" requirement, no actual person need actually be placed in actual jeopardy of receiving serious bodily injury or death but only the potential of such injury had a person been exposed to the circumstance or situation.

1. Child Endangerment

For the purpose of this code any person who has legal care, custody or guardianship of a child/children under the age of eighteen (18), who intentionally or knowingly allows a convicted sex offender to care for said child/children and a sex offense occurs during the time the sex offender was in care of the child/children; that guardian, parent, custody or legal care person shall be charged with: Child Endangerment

Any person who violates this Section shall be guilty of a Class 4 offense.

2. Elderly Endangerment

For the purpose of this code any person who has legal care, custody or guardianship of an Elderly person, who intentionally or knowingly allows a convicted sex offender to care for said elderly person and a sex offense occurs during the time the sex offender was in care of that elderly person; that guardian, parent, custody or legal care person shall be charged with: Elderly Endangerment

Any person who violates this Section shall be guilty of a Class 4 offense.

3. Disabled/Handicap Endangerment

For the purpose of this code any person who has legal care, custody or guardianship of an Handicap/ Disabled person, who intentionally or knowingly allows a convicted sex offender to care for said Handicap/Disabled person and a sex offense occurs during the time the sex offender was in care of that Handicap/Disabled person; that guardian, parent, custody or legal care person shall be charged with: Disabled/Handicap Endangerment

Any person who violates this Section shall be guilty of a Class 4 offense.

CHAPTER 26.13
Public Violence

- 26.1300** **Prohibiting fighting.**
The Tribe Hereby prohibits fighting on the Reservation with the exception of Boxing Matches, and Further that both parties will be charged with the offense of fighting, and the penalties for violation of Fighting Offense will be: a maximum fine of five hundred dollars (\$500), and/or six(6) months imprisonment.
- 26.1301** **Abduction.**
Any person who shall willfully take away or detain another person against his will shall be guilty of a Class 4 offense.
- 26.1302** **Abduction by parent.**
Any parent who willfully takes away or detains their minor child(ren) without the consent of the custodial parent or person having lawful care or charge of said child shall be guilty of a Class 3 offense.
- 26.1303** **Kidnapping.**
1. Any person who abducts another or, having abducted, another, continues to restrain him with intent to do the following:
 a. hold him for ransom or reward;
 b. use him as a shield or hostage;
 c. hold him in a condition of involuntary servitude;
 d. terrorize him or a third person;
 e. commit a felony or attempt to commit a felony; or
 f. interfere with the performance of any governmental or political function, is guilty of kidnapping.
2. Kidnapping is a Class 4 offense unless the actor voluntarily releases the victim alive and in a safe place prior to trial, in which case it is a Class 3 offense.
- 26.1304** **Assault.**
Any person who shall threaten bodily harm to another person through unlawful force or violence shall be guilty of a Class 1 offense, and may be required to furnish a satisfactory peace bond for one (1) year.
- 26.1305** **Assault and battery.**
Any person who shall willfully strike another person or otherwise inflict bodily injury, or who shall by offering violence cause another to harm himself, shall be guilty of a Class 2 offense, and may be required to furnish a satisfactory peace bond for one (1) year.
- 26.1306** **Assault resulting in serious bodily injury or with a dangerous weapon.**
Any person who:
1. willfully causes serious bodily injury to another human being; or
2. negligently causes serious bodily injury to another human being by means of a firearm, destructive device, or other weapon, the use of which against a human being is likely to cause death or serious bodily injury, shall be guilty of a Class 4 offense.
- 26.1307** **Disorderly conduct.**
A person who, with purpose to cause public inconvenience, annoyance or alarm, or recklessly creates a risk by:
1. engaging in fighting or threatening, or in violent or tumultuous behavior;
2. making unreasonable noise or offensively coarse utterance, gesture or display or addresses abusive language to any person present; or
3. creating a hazardous or physically offensive condition by any act, which

serves no legitimate purpose of the actor, shall be guilty of a Class 2 offense.

26.1308 **Failure to disperse.**

Where any numbers of persons, armed or unarmed are unlawfully or riotously assembled, law enforcement shall command such persons by going among them or otherwise to disperse immediately. If such persons do not disperse, they shall be guilty of a Class 1 offense. Failure to disperse will justify use of necessary force to accomplish the dispersal.

26.1309 **Reckless endangerment.**

Any person who recklessly does an act, or fails to do an act, which places or may place another person in danger of death or serious bodily injury, shall be guilty of a Class 3 offense.

26.1310 **Riots.**

Any use of force or violence, or any threat to use force or violence, if accompanied by immediate power of execution, by three (3) or more persons acting together and without authority of law, is a riot. Every person guilty of participating in any riot shall be guilty of a Class 2 offense.

26.1311 **Threat or intimidation.**

Every person who, directly or indirectly, threatens or intimidates any judicial or ministerial officer, juror, referee, arbitrator, umpire, assessor, person authorized to hear or determine any controversy, witness, court interpreter or persons appointed to assist the Court, with intent to induce performance of any act not authorized by law or to omit or delay the performance of any duty imposed upon such person by law is guilty of a Class 2 offense.

26.1312 **Restraining order.**

Any person who conducts himself or herself in violation of Turtle Mountain Tribal Code Chapter 26 provisions 26.1307 disorderly Conduct, 26.1311 Threat or Intimidation or Title 37 Domestic Violence Code shall be subject to a Temporary Restraining Order. Relief may be sought and granted by the Turtle Mountain Tribal Court irrespective of whether or not the person sought to be restrained has been charged and convicted of the previously enumerated offense. A person who is a victim of any of the previously identified conduct or the parent or guardian of a minor who is a victim of any of the aforementioned conduct may seek a Restraining Order from the Turtle Mountain Tribal Court in the manner provided in this section.

1. The petitioner for relief must allege facts sufficient to show the name of the alleged victim, the name of the individual engaging in the threatening intimidating or disorderly conduct, and allegations sufficient to support the claim that the individual engaged in such conduct. An affidavit made under oath stating the specific facts and circumstances supporting the relief sought must accompany the petition. A Temporary Restraining Order may be entered only against the individual named in the petition. The Turtle Mountain Tribal Court may issue the Temporary Restraining Order without giving notice to the respondent. Unless otherwise terminated by the Turtle Mountain Tribal Court, the Temporary Restraining Order shall remain in effect for thirty (30) days or until the Restraining Order is terminated by order of the Turtle Mountain Tribal Court or made permanent upon conclusion of the mandatory hearing.
2. A copy of the Temporary Restraining Order must be served upon the Respondent in the manner provided in this code. A notice of the time, place and date of hearing must accompany the Temporary Restraining Order at the time of service. The Court may grant a restraining order ordering the respondent to cease or avoid the behavior or to have no contact with

the applicant. The Tribal Court must schedule a hearing within thirty (30) calendar days of issuance of the Temporary Restraining Order.

3. A restraining order must contain a conspicuous notice to the respondent providing the penalty for violation of the restraining order. The Penalty for violation of a Restraining Order (Temporary or Permanent) is a Class I offense if the Restraining Order is based on violations of Chapters 26.1307 Disorderly Conduct or Title 37 Domestic Violence Code and is a Class 2 Offense if based on a violation of 26.1311 Threat or Intimidation. For second and subsequent violations of the same restraining order, violation based upon Chapters 26.1307, Disorderly Conduct and Title 37 Domestic Violence, Chapter 3 Criminal and Civil Penalties; other Sanctions is a Class 2 Offense. Second and subsequent violations of a restraining order (Temporary or Permanent) is a Class 3 offense if based upon a violation of 26.1311 Threat or Intimidation.

The Court is authorized to provide other equitable relief available under the Tribal Code as necessary to accomplish the purpose(s) of the Restraining Order.

26.1313 Reckless endangerment.

A person is guilty of the offense if that person creates a physical circumstance or situation that creates a substantial risk of serious bodily injury or death to any other person. The offense is a Class 4 offense if the circumstances created demonstrate an extreme indifference to the value of human life, otherwise it is a Class 3 offense. To satisfy the "creates a physical circumstance or situation" requirement, no actual person need actually be placed in actual jeopardy of receiving serious bodily injury or death but only the potential of such injury had a person been exposed to the circumstance or situation.

26.1314 Harassment.

A person is guilty of the offense of harassment if, with the intent to frighten, cause significant annoyance, causes undue worry or upset to another, the person:

1. Communicates in writing or by telephone a threat to inflict injury to any other person, to any person's reputation, or to any property;
2. Makes a telephone call anonymously or in offensively course language;
3. Makes repeated calls, whether or not a conversation ensues, with no purpose of legitimate communication; or
4. Communicates a falsehood in writing or by telephone and causes another mental anguish.

Harassment is a Class 3 offense for a violation of Subsection (1) otherwise it is a Class 2 offense. The offense of harassment is deemed committed at either the place the phone call or calls are made or received.

26.1315 Menacing.

A person is guilty of menacing if he knowingly places or attempts to place another person in fear by threatening him with imminent serious bodily injury. The offense of menacing is a Class 3 offense.

26.1316 Terrorizing.

A person is guilty of terrorizing if, with intent to place another in fear for that person's or another person's safety or causes the evacuation of a building, place of assembly, or in reckless disregard of the risk of causing such terror, disruption, or inconvenience, the person:

1. Threatens to commit any crime of violence or act dangerous to human life; or
2. Informs another that a situation dangerous to human life or the commission of a crime of violence is about to occur knowing the information to be false; or

3. Attempts to coerce, rule or control another by threat, violence or intimidation.

Terrorizing is a Class 4 offense.

26.1317 Stalking.

Stalking is an intentional course of repeated conduct directed at a specific person that would frighten, intimidate, or harass a person of reasonable sensitivities and serves no legitimate purpose nor is a constitutionally protected activity. Stalking is a Class 4 offense if the person has been previously convicted of violating Section 26.1314, violates a restraining or protection order of the court if the person had notice of the court order or has been previously convicted of violating this Section. Otherwise, a person who violates this Section is guilty of a Class 3 offense.

In any prosecution for violation of this Section, it is a defense that the accused is a licensed private investigator or licensed peace officer acting within the scope of their employment. Should a claim be made that the activity is constitutionally protected, the court shall determine the validity of the claim as a matter of law, and if found valid, shall exclude evidence of the activity.

26.1318 Abandonment of a child.

A person commits the crime of abandonment if being a parent, guardian or other person legally charged with the care or custody of a child less than eighteen (18) years, deserts the child in any place with intent to abandon it. Abandonment is a Class 4 offense.

26.1319 Failure to protect a child.

A person commits the offense of failure to protect if having legal care or custody of a child under the age of eighteen (18), the person intentionally or knowingly allows another person to inflict serious bodily injury on the minor, allows another to commit sexual abuse of a minor, allows another to prostitute the minor or allows a child to be used in the production of pornographic material. Failure to protect is a Class 4 offense.

26.1320 Restraining order.

Any person who conducts himself or herself in violation of Turtle Mountain Tribal Code Chapter 26 provisions 26.1307 Disorderly Conduct, 26.1311 Threat or Intimidation or Title 37 Domestic Violence, Chapter 3 Code shall be subject to a Temporary Restraining Order. Relief may be sought and granted by the Turtle Mountain Tribal Court irrespective of whether or not the person sought to be restrained has been charged and convicted of the previously enumerated offense. A person who is a victim of any of the previously identified crimes or the parent or guardian of a minor who is a victim of any of the aforementioned crimes may seek a Restraining Order from the Turtle Mountain Tribal Court in the manner provided in this section.

1. The petitioner for relief must allege facts sufficient to show the name of the alleged victim, the name of the individual engaging in the criminal conduct, and allegations sufficient to support the claim that the individual engaged in the criminal conduct. An affidavit made under oath stating the specific facts and circumstances supporting the relief sought must accompany the petition. A Temporary Restraining Order may be entered only against the individual named in the petition. The Turtle Mountain Tribal Court may issue the Temporary Restraining Order without giving notice to the respondent. Unless otherwise terminated by the Turtle Mountain Tribal Court, the Temporary Restraining Order shall remain in effect until the Restraining Order is terminated by order of the Turtle Mountain Tribal Court or made permanent upon conclusion of the mandatory hearing.

2. A copy of the Temporary Restraining Order must be served upon the Respondent in the manner provided in this code. A notice of the time, place and date of hearing must accompany the Temporary Restraining Order at the time of service. The Court may grant a restraining order ordering the respondent to cease or avoid the behavior or to have no contact with the applicant. The Tribal Court must schedule a hearing within 21 calendar days of issuance of the Temporary Restraining Order.
3. A restraining order must contain a conspicuous notice to the respondent providing the penalty for violation of the restraining order. The Penalty for violation of a Restraining Order (Temporary or Permanent) is a Class I offense if the Restraining Order is based on violations of Chapters 26.1307 Disorderly Conduct or Title 37 Domestic Violence Code and is a Class 2 Offense if based on a violation of 26.1311 Threat or Intimidation. For second and subsequent violations of the same restraining order, violation based upon Chapters 26.1307, Disorderly Conduct and Title 37 Domestic Violence, Chapter 3 Criminal and Civil Penalties; other sanctions is a Class 2 Offense. Second and subsequent violations of a restraining order (Temporary or Permanent) is a Class 3 offense if based upon a violation of 26.1311 Threat or Intimidation.
4. The Court is authorized to provide other equitable relief as necessary to accomplish the purpose(s) of the Restraining Order including but not limited to the following:
 - a. Evicting the Respondent from the home;
 - b. Transferring the possession of personal property;
 - c. Establishing rules for child visitation;
 - d. Requiring the Respondent to pay fees, expenses, spousal or child support;
 - e. Forbidding the Respondent from possessing a firearm, ammunition, or a deadly weapon; or
 - f. Ordering the Respondent to discontinue prohibited behavior
 To order other equitable relief as the Turtle Mountain Tribal Court may deem appropriate

CHAPTER 26.14
Profitable Crimes

26.1401 Bribery.

Any person who shall give or offer any money, or property or services, or anything else of value to another person with corrupt intent to influence another in the discharge of his public duties or conduct and any person who shall accept, solicit or attempt to solicit any bribe as above defined, shall be guilty of a Class 3 offense. Any Tribal Office held by such person shall be forfeited.

26.1402 Burglary.

1. Any person who willfully enters or conceals himself to remain in a building or occupied structure, or a separately secured or occupied portion thereof, when at the time the premises are not open to the public and the actor is not licensed, invited, or otherwise privileged to enter or remain as the case may be, with intent to commit a crime therein, is guilty of burglary, a class 3 offense.
2. Burglary is a Class 4 offense if:
 - a. the offense is committed at night, and is perpetrated in the dwelling of another; or
 - b. in effecting entry or while in the premises or in immediate flight there from, the actor inflicts or attempts to inflict bodily injury or physical restraint on another, or menaces another with imminent serious bodily injury, or is armed with a firearm, destructive device, or other weapon the possession of which under the circumstances indicates an

intent or readiness to inflict serious bodily injury.

26.1403 Disposing of property of an estate.

Any person who without proper authority, sells, trades or otherwise disposes of any property of an estate before the determination of the heirs shall be guilty of an offense and upon conviction thereof, shall be guilty of a Class 1 offense.

26.1404 Drawing or uttering instrument on bank without funds or credit.

Any person who shall make or draw or utter or deliver any check, draft, or order for the payment of money upon any bank or other depository, knowing at the time that he/she has not sufficient funds in or credit with such bank or other depository for the payment of such check, draft or order in full upon its presentation, shall be guilty of a Class 1 offense.

The making, drawing, uttering or delivering of such check, draft, or order as aforesaid, shall be prima facie evidence as against the maker or drawer of knowledge of insufficient funds in or credit with such bank or other depository.

26.1405 Embezzlement.

Any person who shall willfully take, or convert to ones own use, the money or property of another, of which the wrongdoer acquired possession lawfully by reason of some office or employment or position of trust, shall be guilty of a Class 3 offense.

26.1406 Extortion.

A person who purposely obtains property of another by threatening to:

1. inflict bodily injury on anyone or commit any other criminal offense, or
2. accuse anyone of a criminal offense, or
3. expose any secret tending to subject any person to hatred, contempt or ridicule or to impair his credit or business repute, or
4. take or withhold action as an official or cause an official to take or withhold action, or
5. bring about or continue a strike, boycott or other collective unofficial action, if the property is not demanded or received for the benefit of the group in whose interest the actor purports to act, or
6. testify or provide information or withhold testimony or information with respect to another's legal claim or defense, or
7. inflict any other harm which would not benefit the actor, shall be guilty of a Class 3 offense.

26.1407 Fraud.

Any person who shall by misrepresentation or deceit, or by false interpretation, obtain any money or other property shall be guilty of a Class 3 offense.

26.1408 Misbranding.

Any person who shall knowingly and willfully misbrand or alter any brand or mark on any livestock of another person shall be guilty of a Class 2 offense.

26.1409 Operation of motor vehicle without consent of owner.

Any person who shall drive, or operate a motor vehicle without the permission of the owner or his authorized agent shall be guilty of a Class 2 offense.

26.1410 Robbery.

1. Any person who in the course of committing a theft, inflicts or attempts to inflict bodily injury upon another, or threatens or menaces another with imminent bodily injury, is guilty of robbery.
2. Robbery is a Class 4 offense if the actor fires a firearm or explodes or

hurls a destructive device or directs the force of any other dangerous weapon against another. Robbery is a Class 4 offense if the robber possesses or pretends to possess a firearm, destructive device, or other dangerous weapon, or menaces another with serious bodily injury, or inflicts bodily injury upon another, or is aided by an accomplice actually present. Otherwise robbery is a Class 3 offense.

3. In this section:

- a. An act shall be deemed "in the course of committing a theft" if it occurs in an attempt to commit theft, whether or not the theft is successfully completed, or in immediate flight from the commission of, or an unsuccessful effort to commit, the theft.
- b. Dangerous weapon means a weapon as defined in §26.1801 of this Title or a weapon, the possession of which, under the circumstances indicates an intent or readiness to inflict serious bodily injury.

26.1411 Dealing in stolen property.

Any person who shall receive or conceal or aid in concealing or receiving any property, knowing the same to be stolen, embezzled, or obtained by fraud or false pretense, robbery or burglary, shall be guilty of a Class 2 offense.

26.1412 Shoplifting.

Any person who shall willfully take possession of any goods, wares or merchandise offered for sale by any store or other establishment with the intention of converting the same to his or her use without paying the purchase price thereof, shall be guilty of a Class 1 offense.

26.1413 Theft.

Any person who shall willfully and knowingly take the property of another person with the intent to deprive the owner of its use or possession, shall be guilty of a Class 3 offense.

26.1414 Theft of television services.

A person who:

1. knowingly obtains or attempts to obtain television service from another by any means, artifices, trick, deception, or device without payment to the television operator of all lawful compensation for each type of service obtained;
2. knowingly assists or instructs any other person in obtaining or attempting to obtain any television service without the payment to the television operator of all lawful compensation for each type of service
3. knowingly tampers, diverts from, or connects to by any means, whether mechanical, electrical, acoustical or other means, any cables, wires or other devices used for the distribution of television without authority from the television operator, shall be guilty of a Class 1 offense.

CHAPTER 26.15

Destruction of Public and Private Property

26.1501 Cutting green timber without a permit.

Any person who, without first securing a proper permit, cuts and or removes any standing green timber from an Indian Trust Allotment (except for the personal use of the allottee) or from tribal land, shall be guilty of a Class 1 offense.

26.1502 Damage to public property.

Any person who shall, without proper authority, use or damage any public, Governmental or Tribal property shall be guilty of a Class 1 offense.

26.1503 Malicious mischief.

Any person who shall maliciously disturb, injure or destroy any livestock or other domestic animal or property of another, shall be guilty of a Class 2 offense.

26.1504 Maintaining a public nuisance.

Any person who shall permit his property to fall into such condition to be offensive to community moral standards or to injure or endanger the safety, health, comfort, or property of his neighbors, shall be guilty of a Class 1 offense, and may be required to remove such nuisance when so ordered by the court.

**CHAPTER 26.16
Trespassing**

26.1601 Forcible entry or detainer of lands, buildings or other possessions.

Any person who uses, or assists another in using, any force or violence to enter upon, or detain any property owned by the Tribe, any person or other organization, except in the cases and manner prescribed by law, shall be guilty of a Class 2 offense. Imposition of sentencing shall include restitution.

26.1602 Trespass.

Any person who shall enter upon the land of another person and shall refuse to go immediately therefrom on the request of the owner or occupant thereof, or who shall willfully and knowingly allow livestock and other domestic animals to occupy or graze on the lands of another, shall be guilty of a Class 1 offense.

26.1603 Trespass at lakes.

1. All lakes and surrounding premises, under Tribal jurisdiction, shall be closed from 11:00 p.m. to 1/2 hour before sunrise, each day through out the year.
2. Any person who is found at the lake during the closed hours shall be guilty of a Class 1 offense.
3. Subsections (1) and (2) do not apply to persons occupying a dwelling or guests of such occupants, or other persons acting under the authority of law.

**CHAPTER 26.17
Drug and Alcohol Related Crimes**

26.1701 Marijuana

Means all parts of the plant of a species of the genus Cannabis, including all agronomic varieties, whether growing or not; the seeds thereof; the resin extracted from any part of such plant; and every compound, manufacture, salt derivative, mixture, or preparation of such plant, its seeds or resin.

Any person who shall manufacture or have in their possession marijuana or any derivative there of shall be charged with a Class 4 Offense under 26.1701.01 or 26.1701.02.

1. Unlawful sale of marijuana.
 - a. Sale Crime. It is unlawful for any person to sell less than one ounce of one or more mixtures containing marijuana or Tetrahydrocannabinols whether sold in bulk or package for sale shall be charged with a Class 2 Offense.
 - b. Sale Crime One Ounce or More. It is unlawful for any person to sell one ounce or more of one or more mixtures containing marijuana or Tetrahydrocannabinols whether sold in bulk or package for sale will be charged with a Class 3 Offense.

- c. Sale Crime One Pound or More. It is unlawful for any person to sell one pound or more of one or more mixtures containing marijuana or Tetrahydrocannabinols whether sold in bulk or package for sale will be charged with a Class 4 Offense.
- 2. Unlawful possession of marijuana.
 - a. Possession Crime. It is unlawful for any person to possess one ounce or less of one or more mixtures containing marijuana or Tetrahydrocannabinols will be charged with a Class 1 Offense.
 - b. Possession Crime One Ounce or More. It is unlawful for any person to possess one ounce or more of one or more mixtures containing marijuana or Tetrahydrocannabinols whether in bulk or packaged for sale will be charged with a Class 3 Offense.
 - c. Possession Crime One Pound or More. It is unlawful for any person to possess one pound or more of one or more mixtures containing marijuana or Tetrahydrocannabinols whether in bulk or packaged for sale will be charged with a Class 4 Offense.
- 3. Unlawful delivery of marijuana.

Delivery Crime. It is unlawful for any person to deliver less than one ounce, one ounce or more, or one pound or more of one or more mixtures containing marijuana or Tetrahydrocannabinols whether in bulk or packaged for sale will be charged with a Class 4 Offense.
- 4. Unlawful Ingestion of Controlled Substances.

Ingestion Crime. It is unlawful for any person, who has been prescribed a controlled substance, to ingest any amount of one or more mixtures from the Controlled Substance List (26.1702) and will be charged with a Class 3 Offense from Schedule V; a Class 4 Offense from Schedule IV, a Class 4 Offense from Schedule III; a Class 4 Offense from Schedule II; a Class 4 Offense from Schedule 1. This is relative to which drug has been illegally ingested. If a law enforcement officer has probable cause to believe a person has illegally ingested a controlled substance, a urinalysis test or blood test can be requested from that person. A refusal to submit to a urinalysis or blood test can be requested from that person. A refusal to submit to a ur8inalysis or blood test may constitute an admission of ingestion.
- 5. Unlawful Inhalation of Volatile Chemicals.

Inhalation Crime. It is unlawful for any person who willfully, knowingly or purposefully inhales the vapors of a volatile chemical in a manner designed to affect the person's central nervous system to create or induce a condition of intoxication will be charged with a Class 2 Offense. A law enforcement officer's observation of one or more of the following conditions of inhalant use will be the determination of an inhalant crime. Conditions could be one or more of the following: if a person appears drunk, dazed, dizzy, has a drowsy appearance, give the impression of anxiousness, excitability, irritability and has a red, runny nose, spots, sores or rash around the mouth or nose, traces of paint on mouth, nose or hands, chemical breath odor, nausea or drooling.

26.1702 Narcotics and dangerous drugs.

- 1. Any person who knowingly possesses, sells, trades, transports, gives away, uses or manufactures:
 - a. any opium, cocaine, coca leaves, morphine, codeine, heroin, or any derivative thereof, or
 - b. any drugs known as hallucinogenic, psychotomimetic, or psychedelics including lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD), mescaline, psilocybin, dimethyltryptamine (DMT), and methydimethoxy methylphenylethylamine (STP), or
 - c. Any drug scheduled as a "controlled substance: under the provision of as amended to the date when the offense was committed; along with amendments to Chapter 26.17 section 26.1702 shall be guilty of a Class

4 offense, and is subject to confiscation and seizure of all property used in furtherance of the offense or purchased with proceeds from any drug tested in this section or section 26.1701

2. Controlled Substance List.

Five schedules. There are established five schedules of controlled substances, to be known as Schedules I, II, III, IV, and V. Such schedules shall initially consist of the substances listed in this section by whatever official name, common or usual name, chemical name, or trade name designated.

a. Schedule I

The following items are listed in Schedule I and classified a Class 4 under Chapter 26.06 Sentence and Penalties and Classification of Offenses:

- (1) Any of the following substances, including their isomers, esters, ethers, salts, and salts of isomers, esters, and ethers, unless specifically excepted, whenever the existence of such isomers, esters, ethers and salts is possible within the specific chemical designation: Acetylmethadol; Allylprodine; Alphacetylmethadol; Alphameprodine; Alphamethadol; Benzethidine; Betacetylmethadol; Betameprodine; Betamethadol; Betaprodine; Clonitazene; Dextromoramide; Dextrorphan; Diampromide; Diethylambutene; Dimenoxadol; buyrate; Dipipanone; Ethylm ethylthiambutene; Etonitazene; Etoxeridine; Furethidine; Hydroxypethidine; Ketobemidone; Levomoramide; Levophenacylmorphin; Morpheridine; Noracymethadol; Norlevorphanol; Normethadone; Norpipanone; Phenadoxone; Phenampromide; Phenomorphan; Phenoperidine; Piritramide; Prohepta zine; Properidine; Racemoramide; Trimerperidine.
- (2) Any of the following opium derivatives, their salts, isomers and salts of isomers, unless specifically excepted, whenever the existence of such salts, isomers and salts of isomers is possible within the specific chemical designation: Acetorphine; Acetyldihydrocodeine; Acetylcodeine; Benzylmorphine; Codeine methylbromide; Codeine-N-Oxide; Cyprenorphine; Desomorphine; Dihydromorphine; Etorphine; Heroin; Hydromorphinol; Methyl-desorphine; Methylhydromorphine; Morphine methylbromide; Morphine methylsulfonate; Morphine-N-Oxide; Myrophine; Nicocodeine; Nicomorphine; Normorphine; Pholcodine; Thebacon.
- (3) Any material, compound, mixture or preparation which contains any quantity of the following hallucinogenic substances, their salts, isomers and salts of isomers, unless specifically excepted, whenever the existence of such salts, isomers, and salts of isomers is possible within the specific chemical designation: 3,4-methylenedioxy amphetamine; 3,4- methylenedioxyamphetamine; 4-bromo-2,5-dimethoxyamphetamine; 2,5- dimethoxyamphetamine; 4-methoxyamphetamine; 5-methoxy-3, 4-methylenedioxy amphetamine; Bufotenine; Diethyltryptamine; Dimethyltryptamine; 3,4,5-trimethoxy amphetamine; 4-methyl-2, imethoxyamphetamine; Ibogaine; Lysergic acid diethylamide; marijuana; Mescaline; N-ethyl-3-piperidyl benzilate; N-methyl-3-piperidyl benzilate; Psilocybin; Psilocyn; Tetrahydrocannabinols; 1-(1-(2-thienyl) cyclohexyl) piperidine; n-ethyl-1- phenyl-cyclohexylamine; 1-(1-phenylcyclohexyl) pyrrolidine.
- (4) Peyote, providing the listing of peyote as a controlled substance in schedule I does not apply to the nondrug use of peyote in bona fide religious ceremonies of the American Indian Church, and members of the American Indian Church are exempt from registration. Any person who manufactures peyote for or distributes peyote to the American Indian Church, however, is required to obtain federal registration annually and to comply with all other requirements of law.

- (5) Unless specifically exempt or unless listed in another schedule, any material compound, mixture, or preparation which contains any quantity of the following substances having a depressant effect on the central nervous system, including its salts, isomers, and salts of isomers whenever the existence of such salts, isomers, and salts of isomers is possible within the specific chemical designation: Mecloqualone; Flunitrazepam.
- (6) Unless specifically exempt or unless listed in another schedule, any material compound, mixture, or preparation which contains any quantity of the following substances having a stimulant effect on the central nervous system, including its salts, isomers, and salts of isomers whenever the existence of such salts, isomers, and salts of isomers is possible within the specific chemical designation: Cathinone; Methcathinone.

b. Schedule II.

The following items are listed in Schedule II and classified a Class 4 under Chapter 26.06 Sentence and Penalties and Classification of Offenses:

- (1) Unless specifically exempt or unless listed in another schedule, any of the following substances whether produced directly or indirectly by extraction from substances of vegetable origin or independently by means of chemical synthesis, or by a combination of extraction and chemical synthesis:
 - (a) Opium and opiate, and any salt, compound, derivative, or preparation of opium or opiate, including the following: raw opium, opium extracts, opium fluid extracts, powdered opium granulated opium, tincture of opium, apomorphine, codeine, ethylmorphine, hydrocodone, hydromorphone, metopon, morphine, oxycodone, oxymorphone, thebaine.
 - (b) Any salt, compound, derivative, or preparation thereof which is chemically equivalent or identical with any of the substances referred to in clause (a), except that these substances shall not include the isoquinoline alkaloids of opium.
 - (c) Opium poppy and poppy straw.
 - (d) Coca leaves and any salt, compound, derivative, or preparation of coca leaves, including cocaine and ecgonine, the salts and isomers of cocaine and ecgonine, and the salts of their isomers.
 - (e) Any salt, compound, derivative, or preparation thereof which is chemically equivalent or identical with any of the substances referred to in clause (d), except that the substances shall not include decocainized coca leaves or extraction of coca leaves, which extractions do not contain cocaine or ecgonine.
- (2) Any of the following opiates, including their isomers, esters, ethers, salts, and salts of isomers, esters and ethers, unless specifically excepted, or unless listed in another schedule, whenever the existence of such isomers, esters, ethers and salts is possible within the specific chemical designation: Alfentanil; Alphaprodine; Anileridine; Bezitramide; Dihydrocodeine; Dihydromorphinone; Diphenoxylate; Fentanyl; Isomethadone; Levomethorphan; Levorphanol; Metazocine; Methadone; Methadone - Intermediate, 4-cyano-2-dimethylamino-4, 4-diphenylbutane; Moramide -Intermediate, 2-methyl-3-morpholino-1, 1diphenylpropane- carboxylic acid; Pethidine; Pethidine -Intermediate- A, 4-cyano-1-methyl-4- phenylpiperidine; Pethidine- Intermediate- B, ethyl-4-phenylpiperidine-4-carboxylate; Pethidine- Intermediate- C,

1-methyl-4-phenylpiperidine-4-carboxylic acid; Phenazocine; Piminodine; Racemethorphan; Racemorphan.

- (3) Unless specifically exempt or unless listed in another schedule, any material, compound, mixture, or preparation which contains any quantity of the following substances having a stimulant effect on the central nervous system:
 - (a) Amphetamine, its salts, optical isomers, and salts of its optical isomers;
 - (b) Methamphetamine, its salts, isomers, and salts of its isomers;
 - (c) Phenmetrazine and its salts;
 - (d) Methylphenidate.
- (4) Unless specifically exempt or unless listed in another schedule, any material, compound, mixture, or preparation which contains any quantity of the following substances having a depressant effect on the central nervous system, including its salts, isomers, and salts of isomers whenever the existence of such salts, isomers, and salts of isomers is possible within the specific chemical designation:
 - (a) Methaqualone
 - (b) Amobarbital
 - (c) Secobarbital
 - (d) Pentobarbital
 - (e) Phencyclidine
 - (f) Phencyclidine immediate precursors:
 - i. 1-phenylcyclohexylamine
 - ii. 1-piperidinocyclohexanecarbonitrile

c. Schedule III.

The following items are listed in Schedule III and classified a Class 4 under Chapter 26.06 Sentence and Penalties and Classification of Offenses:

- (1) Any material, compound, mixture, or preparation which contains any quantity of Amphetamine, its salts, optical isomers, and salts of its optical isomers; Phenmetrazine and its salts; Methamphetamine, its salts, isomers, and salts of isomers; Methylphenidate; and which is required by federal law to be labeled with the symbol prescribed by 21 Code of Federal Regulations Section 1302.03 and in effect on February 1, 1976 designating that the drug is listed as a Schedule III controlled substance under federal law.
- (2) Any material, compound, mixture, or preparation which contains any quantity of the following substances having a potential for abuse associated with a depressant effect on the central nervous system:
 - (a) Any compound, mixture, or preparation containing amobarbital, secobarbital, pentobarbital or any salt thereof and one or more other active medicinal ingredients which are not listed in any schedule.
 - (b) Any suppository dosage form containing amobarbital, secobarbital, pentobarbital, or any salt of any of these drugs and approved by the food and drug administration for marketing only as a suppository.
 - (c) Any substance which contains any quantity of a derivative of barbituric acid, or any salt of a derivative of barbituric acid, except those substances which are specifically listed in other schedules: Chlorhexadol; Glutethimide; lysergic acid; lysergic acid amide; Methyprylon; Sulfondiethylmethane; Sulfonethylmethane; Sulfonmethane.
 - (d) Gamma hydroxybutyrate, any salt, compound, derivative, or preparation of gamma hydroxybutyrate, including any isomers, esters, and ethers and salts of isomers, esters, and ethers of gamma hydroxybutyrate whenever the existence of such

isomers, esters, and salts is possible within the specific chemical designation.

- (3) Any material, compound, mixture, or preparation that contains any quantity of the following substances having a potential for abuse associated with a stimulant effect on the central nervous system:
 - (a) Benzphetamine
 - (b) Chlorphentermin
 - (c) Chlorphentermin
 - (d) Mazindol
 - (e) Phendimetrazine
 - (f) Nalorphine
- (4) Any material, compound, mixture, or preparation containing limited quantities of any of the following narcotic drugs, or any salts thereof:
 - (a) Not more than 1.80 grams of codeine per 100 milliliters or not more than 90 milligrams per dosage unit, with an equal or greater quantity of an isoquinoline alkaloid of opium.
 - (b) Not more than 1.80 grams of codeine per 100 milliliters or not more than 90 milligrams per dosage unit, with one or more active, nonnarcotic ingredients in recognized therapeutic amounts.
 - (c) Not more than 300 milligrams of dihydrocodeinone per 100 milliliters or not more than 15 milligrams per dosage unit, with a fourfold or greater quantity of an isoquinoline alkaloid of opium.
 - (d) Not more than 300 milligrams of dihydrocodeinone per 100 milliliters or not more than 15 milligrams per dosage unit, with one or more active, nonnarcotic ingredients in recognized therapeutic amounts.
 - (e) Not more than 1.80 grams of dihydrocodeine per 100 milliliters or not more than 90 milligrams per dosage unit, with one or more active, nonnarcotic ingredients in recognized therapeutic amounts.
 - (f) Not more than 300 milligrams of ethylmorphine per 100 milliliters or not more than 15 milligrams per dosage unit, with one or more active, nonnarcotic ingredients in recognized therapeutic amounts.
 - (g) Not more than 500 milligrams of opium per 100 milliliters or per 100 grams, or not more than 25 milligrams per dosage unit, with one or more active, nonnarcotic ingredients in recognized therapeutic amounts.
 - (h) Not more than 50 milligrams of morphine per 100 milliliters or per 100 grams with one or more active, nonnarcotic ingredients in recognized therapeutic amounts.

d. Schedule IV.

The following items are listed in Schedule IV and classified a Class 4 under Chapter 26.06 Sentence and Penalties and Classification of Offenses:

- (1) Anabolic substances; Barbital; Butorphanol; Carisoprodol; Chloralbetaine; Chloral hydrate; Chlordiazepoxide; Clonazepam; Clorazepate; Diazepam; Diethylpropion; Ethchlorvynol; Ethinamate; Fenfluramine; Flurazepam; Mebutamate; Methohexital; Meprobamate except when in combination with the following drugs in the following or lower concentrations: conjugated estrogens, 0.4 mg; tridihexethylchloride, 25mg; pentaerythritol tetranitrate, 20 mg; Methylphenobarbital; Oxazepam; Paraldehyde; Pemoline; Petrichloral; Phenobarbital; and Phentermine.
- (2) For purposes of this subdivision, "anabolic substances" means the naturally occurring androgens or derivatives of androstane

(androsterone and testosterone); testosterone and its esters, including, but not limited to, testosterone propionate, and its derivatives, including, but not limited to, methyltestosterone and growth hormones, except that anabolic substances are not included if they are: (1) expressly intended for administration through implants to cattle or other nonhuman species; and (2) approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration for that use.

e. Schedule V.

The following items are listed in Schedule V and classified a Class 3 under Chapter 26.06 Sentence and Penalties and Classification of Offenses:

- (1) Any compound, mixture, or preparation containing any of the following limited quantities of narcotic drugs, which shall include one or more nonnarcotic active medicinal ingredients in sufficient proportion to confer upon the compound, mixture or preparation valuable medicinal qualities other than those possessed by the narcotic drug alone;
 - (a) Not more than 100 milligrams of dihydrocodeine per 100 milliliters or per 100 grams.
 - (b) Not more than 100 milligrams of ethylmorphine per 100 milliliters or per 100 grams.
 - (c) Not more than 2.5 milligrams of diphenoxylate and not less than 25 micrograms of atropine sulfate per dosage unit.
 - (d) Not more than 15 milligrams of anhydrous morphine per 100 milliliters or per 100 grams.

f. Periodic Review of List

The controlled substance schedules I through V may be modified if any substance is designated or rescheduled on the Federal, North Dakota State or Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa lists. Any changes to the list must consider the following: The actual or relative potential for abuse, the scientific evidence of its pharmacological effect, if known, the state of current scientific knowledge regarding the substance, the history and current pattern of abuse, the scope, duration, and significance of abuse, the risk to public health, the potential of the substance to produce psychic or physiological dependence liability, and whether the substance is an immediate precursor of a substance already controlled under this section. This may include any non-narcotic drug authorized by federal law for medicinal use in a schedule only if such drug must, under either federal, state or tribal law or rule, be sold only on prescription.

3. Unlawful sale of controlled substances.

Section 1. Sale Crime It is unlawful to sell, arrange for sale, solicit for sale, barter, give away, lend, exchange, deliver, or distribute any amount of: cocaine; crack, crack, heroin; methamphetamine, phencyclidine, or hallucinogen including a narcotic or non-narcotic controlled substance in Schedules I through V whether in bulk or packaged for individual sale and will be charged with a Class 4 Offense.

4. Unlawful possession of controlled substances.

- a. Possession Crime. It is unlawful to possess any amount of: cocaine; heroin; methamphetamine, phencyclidine, or hallucinogen listed in Schedule's I through V and will be charged with a Class 4 Offense.
- b. Possession Crime. It is unlawful to possess any amount of prescription medication except for the person for whom it was prescribed, listed in Schedule's I through V will be charged with a Class 4 Offense.
- c. Possession Crime. It is unlawful for a person to possess more than one immediate precursor of a controlled substance with the intent to adulterate that substance for the manufacturing of a controlled substance and will be charged with a Class 4 Offense.

5. Unlawful administration of a controlled substance.
Someone who knowingly, willfully or purposefully administers a controlled substance with the intent to stupefy, intoxicate, sedate or restrain another person in order to facilitate sexual contact, penetration or causes bodily physical harm, will be charged with a Class 4 Offense.
6. Unlawful manufacture of controlled substances.
Manufacture. Any person who willfully, attempts or, intends to manufacture or is in the process of manufacturing any amount of methamphetamine or any controlled substance will be charged with a Class 4 Offense.
7. Unlawful transportation of a controlled substance.
Transportation Crime. It is unlawful for a person to transport, carry, deliver any amount of cocaine; crank, crack, heroin; methamphetamine, phencyclidine, or hallucinogen, including any controlled substance in Schedules I through V and will be charged with a Class 4 Offense.
8. Unlawful possession of drug paraphernalia.
It is unlawful for any person to knowingly or intentionally use, possess, trade, give away, sell or offer for sale any drug paraphernalia and will be charged with a Class 2 Offense if the paraphernalia has tested positive for any drug from Schedules I through V.
9. Child endangered by prohibited drug activity.
Any person who knowingly causes or permits a child to be present where a person is using, selling, manufacturing, delivering, transporting, misusing a prescription drug, possessing an immediate precursor or chemical substance with which to manufacture, use or possess a controlled substance is guilty of child endangerment by prohibited drug activity and will be charged with a Class 4 Offense.
10. Endangering an unborn fetus.
 - a. Any pregnant female who has consumed alcohol with a SAC of .02% or higher shall be guilty of a Class 4 offense. If a law enforcement officer has probable cause to believe a pregnant female has consumed any alcohol, a breathalyzer can be requested from that person. A refusal to submit to a breathalyzer test may constitute an admission of guilt.
 - b. Any pregnant female, who has not been prescribed a controlled substance from Schedule I, Schedule II, Schedule III, Schedule IV or Schedule V misuses a prescription drug, uses inhalants and is found through blood or urine testing to be under the influence of an illegal controlled substance or inhalant will be charged with a Class 4 Offense. A refusal to submit to a blood or urine test may constitute an admission of guilt.
11. Counterfeit substance.
It is unlawful for any person to willfully (Chapter 26.04) create, deliver, possess or misrepresent a controlled substance from Schedules I through V and will be charged with a Class Four Offense.
12. Prescription drug.
It is unlawful for a person who is not a licensed practitioner or pharmacist to willfully change, sell, barter, give away, deliver or exchange a prescription drug from Schedule's I to V and will be charged with a Class Four Offense.
13. Misuse of prescription drug.
 - a. Even though a prescription drug has been legally prescribed, it is unlawful for a person to misuse or abuse the prescribed drug and will be charged with a Class Four Offense.
 - b. The willful overmedicating of oneself by not following a licensed practitioner or pharmacist's orders or directions or not following the over the counter drug instructions will be charged with a Class Four Offense.

26.1703 Regulating the sale of alcohol beverages.

Any person who shall sell, trade, transport or manufacture any article whatsoever which produces alcoholic intoxication, without first complying with the laws of the Tribe, State of North Dakota and applicable Federal regulations, shall be guilty of a Class 3 offense.

**CHAPTER 26.18
Unlawful Possession or Use of Weapon**

26.1800 General penalty.

Any person who violates any provision of this Chapter, for which another penalty is not specifically provided, is guilty of a Class 1 offense.

26.1801 General definitions.

1. "DANGEROUS WEAPON" includes any switchblade or gravity knife, machete, scimitar, stiletto, sword, or dagger; any throwing star, nunchaku, or other martial arts weapon, any billy club, blackjack, sap, bludgeon, cudgel, metal knuckles, or sand club; any slingshot; any bow and arrow, crossbow, or spear; any stun gun; and any projector of a bomb or any object containing or capable of producing and emitting any noxious liquid, gas, or substance.
2. "DIRECT SUPERVISION OF AN ADULT" means that an adult is present in such close proximity so as to be capable of observing and directing the actions of the individual supervised.
3. "FIREARM" or "WEAPON" means any device which will expel, or is readily capable of expelling, a projectile by the action of an explosive and includes any such device, loaded or unloaded, commonly referred to as a pistol, revolver, rifle, gun, machine gun, shotgun, bazooka or cannon.
4. "GAMING SITE" means any room or premises licensed by the attorney general and by the tribal governing body to conduct legal gaming operations.
5. "HANDGUN" means any firearm having a barrel less than sixteen (16) inches (40.64 centimeters) long that is not designed to be fired from the shoulder.
6. "PLAIN VIEW" means the handgun is placed in such a location or carried in such a position as to be easily discernible by the ordinary observation of a passerby. In a motor vehicle, this includes being placed on the seat, dashboard, or in a gunrack as long as the handgun is not covered or is in any other way concealed from view.
7. "RIFLE" means any firearm designed or redesigned, made or remade, and intended to be fired from the shoulder and using the energy of the explosive in a fixed metallic cartridge to fire only a single projectile through a rifled bore for each pull of the trigger.
8. "SECURED" means the firearm is closed into the trunk or non passenger part of the vehicle; placed into a closed and secure carrying device; rendered inoperative by the use of a trigger, hammer, cylinder, slide, or barrel-locking device that renders the firearm incapable of firing until the device is unlocked and removed; or so disassembled or disabled as to be rendered incapable of firing until the device is unlocked and removed; or so disassembled or disabled as to be rendered incapable of firing.
9. "SHORT-BARRELED RIFLE" means a rifle having one or more barrels less than sixteen (16) inches (40.64 centimeters) in length and any firearm made from a shotgun, whether by alteration, modification, or otherwise, if the firearm, as modified, has an overall length of less than twenty-six (26) inches (66.04 centimeters).
10. "SHORT-BARRELED SHOTGUN" means a shotgun having one or more barrels less than eighteen (18) inches (45.72 centimeters) in length and any firearm made from a shotgun, whether by alteration, modification, or otherwise, if the firearm, as modified, has an overall length of less than twenty-six (26) inches (66.04 centimeters).

11. "SHOTGUN" means a firearm designed or redesigned, made or remade, and intended to be fired from the shoulder and using the energy of the explosive in a fixed shotgun shell to fire through a smooth bore either a number of ball shot or a single projectile for each single pull of the trigger.
12. "SILENCER" means any device for or attached to any firearm which will silence or deaden the sound or natural report of the firearm when it is discharged.
13. "UNLOADED" means the chamber of the firearm does not contain a loaded shell. If the firearm is a revolver, then none of the chambers in the cylinder may contain a loaded shell. Handguns with a removable magazine or clip must have the magazine or clip removed from the firearm if the magazine or clip contains any loaded shells.

Possession of Weapons

26.1802 Persons prohibited from possessing firearms.

1. A person who has been convicted of a federal crime, state felony or a Class 3 or 4 Tribal offense is prohibited from owning a firearm or having one in possession or under control from the date of conviction and continuing for a period of ten years after the date of conviction or release from incarceration or probation, whichever is the latter. Violation of this subsection shall be a Class 3 offense.
2. A person who is or has been diagnosed and confined or committed to a hospital or other institution in North Dakota or elsewhere by a court of competent jurisdiction as an insane or incompetent person as defined in §26.0101 of this Title is prohibited from purchasing a firearm or having one in their possession or under their control. This limitation does not apply to a person who has not suffered from the disability in the preceding three years.
Violation of this subsection shall be a Class 1 offense.
3. A person under the age of eighteen years may not possess a handgun except that such a person may, while under the direct supervision of an adult, possess a handgun for the purposes of firearm safety training, target shooting, or hunting.
Violation of this subsection shall be a Class 1 offense.

26.1803 Sale of handgun regulated.

No person may transfer a handgun to any person who the transferor knows or has reasonable cause to believe is a person prohibited by §26.1802 of this Title from possessing a firearm. Any person who violates this section is guilty of a Class 1 offense.

26.1804 Possession or sale of short-barrel rifle or shotgun.

A person, who possesses, obtains, receives, sells, or uses a short-barreled rifle or a short-barreled shotgun is guilty of a Class 4 offense. This section does not apply to a law enforcement officer who possesses, obtains, receives, sells, or uses a shortbarreled rifle or a short-barreled shotgun in the course of, or in connection with the officers official duties, to a member of the armed forces of the United States or national guard, organized reserves, state defense forces, or state guard organizations who possesses or uses a short-barreled rifle or shortbarreled shotgun issued to the member by that organization and while on official duty, or to any person who complies with the National Firearms Act (I.U.S.C. 5801-5872).

26.1805 Possession of firearm or dangerous weapon in liquor establishment or gambling site.

A person who possesses a firearm or dangerous weapon in an establishment engaged in the retail sale of alcoholic beverages or used as a gambling site

is guilty of a Class 2 offense. This section does not apply to:

1. a law enforcement officer;
2. the proprietor;
3. the proprietors employee;
4. a designee of the proprietor when the designee is displaying an unloaded firearm or dangerous weapon as a prize or sale item in a raffle or auction.

26.1806 Possession of firearm at a public gathering.

A person, without special permission, who possesses a firearm at a public gathering, is guilty of a Class 2 offense. For the purpose of this section, "public gathering" includes athletic or sporting events, schools or school functions, churches or church functions, political rallies or functions, musical concerts, and individuals in publicly owned parks where hunting is not allowed by proclamation and publicly owned or operated buildings.

26.1807 Discharge of firearm within five hundred (500) yards of an occupied structure.

A person who discharges a firearm within five hundred (500) yards of an occupied structure is guilty of a Class 1 offense. This section does not apply to the lawful discharge of firearms by law enforcement officers, by citizens in defense of person or property, or by participants in lawful activities in which discharge of firearms is a recognized part of the activity including but not limited to shooting galleries and ranges.

26.1808 Use of firearm by certain minors prohibited.

Any parent, guardian, or other person having charge or custody of any minor under fifteen (15) years of age who permits that minor to carry or use in public any firearm of any description loaded with powder and projectile, except when the minor is under the direct supervision of the parent, guardian, or other person authorized by the parent or guardian, is guilty of a Class 1 offense.

26.1809 Illegal firearm ammunition, or explosive materials business.

1. A person is guilty of a class 1 offense if the person supplies a firearm, ammunition, or explosive material to, or procures or receives a firearm, ammunition, or explosive material for, a person prohibited by this Title from receiving it if the transferor knows or has reasonable cause to believe that such person is prohibited by §26.1802 of this Title from receiving or possessing it.
2. The case is a Class 4 offense if the actor:
 - a. was not licensed or otherwise authorized by law to handle, transfer, or engage in transactions with respect to the firearm, destructive device, or explosive material; or
 - b. engaged in the forbidden transaction under circumstances manifesting the actors readiness to supply or procure on other occasions in disregard of lawful restrictions.

26.1810 Carrying loaded firearm in vehicle.

No person may keep or carry a loaded firearm in or on any motor vehicle within the Turtle Mountain Jurisdiction. Any person violating this section is guilty of a Class 1 offense. This prohibition does not apply to:

1. a member of the armed forces of the United States or national guard, organized reserves, state defense forces, or state guard organization while possessing the firearm issued to the member by the organization and while on official duty;
2. a law enforcement officer, except while the officer is engaged in hunting or trapping activities with a rifle or shotgun;
3. a security guard or private investigator licensed to carry firearms by the

- attorney general, or the Turtle Mountain Tribe;
4. any person possessing a valid special permit issued by the Chief of Police or any person authorized by him.

26.1811 Possessing explosive prohibited.

No person may have in custody, possession, or control, any nitroglycerin, dynamite, or any other dangerous or violent explosive unless the explosive is carried in the prosecution of or to effect a lawful and legitimate purpose. Any person violating this section is guilty of a Class 3 offense.

26.1812 Forfeiture of dangerous weapon or firearm by person arrested and convicted of crime.

Any firearm or dangerous weapon used or possessed while in the commission of a crime involving violence or intimidation must be seized and, upon conviction and by motion, forfeited to the jurisdiction in which the arrest was made or the jurisdiction in which the charge arose. The forfeited firearm or dangerous weapon may be, pursuant to court order sold or traded to other law enforcement agencies, retained for law enforcement use, or destroyed.

26.1813 Prohibited alterations in weapons.

No person may change, alter, remove, or obliterate any mark of identification on any weapon, such as the name of the maker, model, or manufacturer's number or knowingly possess a weapon on which such alterations have been made. Possession of any handgun upon which any such identification mark has been changed, altered, removed, or obliterated creates a rebuttable presumption that the possessor made the alterations.

Handgun

26.1814 Carrying handgun; Restrictions; Exceptions.

1. A handgun may be carried by a person not prohibited from possessing one by §26.1802 of this Title or any other Tribal statute, in a manner not prohibited by section §26.1810 of this Title if:
 - a. between the hours of one hour before sunrise and one hour after sunset, the handgun is carried unloaded and either in plain view or secured.
 - b. between the hours of one hour after sunset and one hour before sunrise, the handgun is carried unloaded and secured.
2. The restrictions provided in subdivisions (a) and (b) of subsection 1 do not apply to:
 - a. any person possessing a valid Turtle Mountain or North Dakota concealed weapons license;
 - b. any person on that persons land, or in that persons permanent or temporary residence, or fixed place of business;
 - c. any person while lawfully engaged in target shooting;
 - d. any person while in the field engaging in the lawful pursuit of hunting or trapping. However, nothing in this exception authorizes the carrying of a loaded handgun in a motor vehicle;
 - e. any person permitted by law to possess a handgun while carrying the handgun unloaded and in a secure wrapper from the place of purchase to that persons home or place of business, or to a place of repair or back from those locations;
 - f. any Turtle Mountain law enforcement officer;
 - g. any law enforcement officer of any state or political subdivision thereof if on official duty within this jurisdiction;
 - h. any armed security guard or investigator as authorized by the attorney general when on duty or going to or from duty;
 - i. any member of the armed forces of the United States when on duty or going to or from duty and when carrying the handgun issued to the member;

- j. any member of the national guard, organized reserves, state defense forces or state guard organizations, when on duty or going to or from duty and when carrying the handgun issued to the member by the organization;
- k. any officer or employee of the United States duly authorized to carry a handgun;
- l. any person engaged in manufacturing, repairing, or dealing in handguns or the agent or representative of such person possessing, using, or carrying a handgun in the usual or ordinary course of such business;
- m. any common carrier, but only when carrying the handgun as part of the cargo in the usual cargo carrying portion of the vehicle.

26.1815 Copy of federal license submitted to law enforcement officials.

A retail dealer licensed to sell handguns by the federal government shall send a copy of the license, within seven (7) days after receiving it, to the chief of police and the sheriff of the county in which the dealer is licensed to sell handguns.

26.1816 False information prohibited.

No person, in purchasing or otherwise securing delivery of a handgun or in applying for a license to carry the handgun concealed, may give false information or other false evidence of the person's identity.

Concealed weapons

26.1817 Definition of concealed.

A firearm or dangerous weapon is concealed if it is carried in such a manner as to not be discernible by the ordinary observation of a passerby. There is no requirement that there be absolute invisibility of the firearm or dangerous weapon merely that it not be ordinarily discernible. A firearm or dangerous weapon is considered concealed if it is not secured and is worn under clothing or carried in a bundle that is held or carried by the individual, or transported in a vehicle under the individual's control or direction and available to the individual, including beneath the seat or in a glove compartment. A firearm or dangerous weapon is not considered concealed if it is:

1. carried in a belt holster which is wholly or substantially visible or carried in a case designed for carrying a firearm or dangerous weapon and which is wholly or substantially visible;
2. in a closed trunk or luggage compartment of a Motor vehicle;
3. carried in the field while lawfully engaged in hunting, trapping, or target shooting, whether visible or not;
4. carried by any person permitted by law to possess a handgun unloaded and in a secure wrapper from the place of purchase to that persons home or place of business, or to a place of repair, or back from those locations; or
5. a bow and arrow, an unloaded rifle or shotgun, or an unloaded weapon that will expel, or is readily capable of expelling, a projectile by the action of a spring, compressed air, or compressed gas including any such weapon commonly referred to as a BB gun, air rifle, or CO₂U gun, while carried in a motor vehicle.

26.1818 Carrying concealed firearms or dangerous weapons prohibited.

No person, other than a law enforcement officer, may carry any firearm or dangerous weapon concealed unless the person is licensed to do so or exempted pursuant to this Chapter.

For purposes of this Chapter, dangerous weapon does not mean a spray or aerosol containing CS (ortho-chlorobenzamalotrile), CN (alpha-chloroacetophenone) or other irritating agent intended for use in the defense

of a person.

26.1819

License to carry a firearm or dangerous weapon concealed.

1. The chief of the bureau of criminal investigation shall issue a license to carry a firearm or dangerous weapon concealed upon review of an application submitted to the chief if the following criteria are met:
 - a. the applicant has a valid reason for carrying the firearm or dangerous weapon concealed, including self-protection, protection of others or work related needs;
 - b. the applicant is not a person specified in §26.1802 of this Title;
 - c. the applicant has the written approval for the issuance of such a license from the Chief of Police and the Senior Criminal Investigator of the Tribe. The approval by the Chief of Police and the Senior Criminal Investigator may not be given unless applicant has successfully completed a background investigation and has attended a testing procedure conducted pursuant to rules established by the Criminal Investigator. The testing procedure for approval of a concealed weapons license must include an open book test to be given from a manual that sets forth weapon safety rules and the deadly force law of North Dakota, including judicial decisions and attorney general opinions, and a proficiency test consisting of a course of fire to be designated by the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center. The purpose of the proficiency test is only to ensure a minimal level of competency in the loading and unloading of the firearm or dangerous weapon, use of safety devices and basic firearm or dangerous weapon functioning, and minimal accuracy. The agency conducting the testing may assess a charge of up to fifty dollars (\$50) for conducting this testing. The testing procedure is not required for a renewal of a concealed weapons license.
 - d. the applicant satisfactorily completes the Bureau of Criminal Investigation application form and has successfully passed a background investigation or criminal records check conducted by that agency.
2. The Chief of Criminal Investigation is required to process the application within thirty (30) days after the completion of the testing portion unless the application is for renewal of a license and in such case, the application must be processed within thirty (30) days after its receipt by the Chief of Criminal Investigation.
3. The Chief of the Bureau of Criminal Investigation shall prescribe the form of the application and license, which must include the name, address, description, a photograph, and the signature of the individual. The application form must require sufficient information to properly conduct a background investigation and be accompanied by two sets of classifiable fingerprints. The two sets of classifiable fingerprints are not required for a renewal of a concealed weapons license. The license is valid for three years. The individual shall notify the Chief of the Bureau of Criminal Investigation of any change of address or any other material fact which would affect the restrictions on or the need for the license.
4. The Chief of the Bureau of Criminal Investigation may deny an application or revoke or cancel such a license after it has been granted for any material mis-statement by an applicant in an application for the license or any violation of this Title.
5. The applicant may appeal a denial or revocation of this license to the court.

26.1820

Producing license on demand.

Every person while carrying a concealed firearm or dangerous weapon for which a license to carry concealed is required, shall have on ones person the license and shall give it to any law enforcement officer for an inspection upon demand by the officer. The failure of any person to give the license to the officer is prima fade evidence that the person is illegally carrying a

firearm or dangerous weapon concealed.

26.1821 General penalty.

Any person who violates any provision of this Chapter, for which another penalty is not specifically provided, is guilty of a Class 1 offense.

**CHAPTER 26.19
Fires, Regulation and Penalties**

26.1901 Setting fires.

Any person who:

1. Willfully and without authority sets on fire any timber, underbrush, or grass or other inflammable material upon any trust land within the regulatory jurisdiction of the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians, shall be guilty of a Class IV offense under Title 26 of the Turtle Mountain Tribal Code. Such person shall be responsible for restitution covering any and all damages, property loss and/or loss of life incurred during such fire. Each person shall also be responsible for reimbursing the appropriate fire authorities for any and all costs associated with fighting such fire, or
2. Negligently makes a campfire or other fire or causes the same to be made, leaves such fire without having thoroughly extinguished the same and the fire spreads and burns any wood, marsh, or prairie, shall be guilty of a Class 1 offense and shall cover costs of damages which have occurred as a result of the fire.

26.1902 Testifying falsely at investigation of fire.

Any witness involved with at an investigation of a fire conducted by the State Fire Marshal or Deputy Fire Marshal and Bureau of Indian Affairs Law Enforcement Services under the provisions of this Chapter, who gives false testimony at such hearing is guilty of ~~perjury~~ a class III offense, and shall be sentenced therefore under Title 26 of the Turtle Mountain Tribal Code.

26.1903 Misconduct at fires.

Every person who, at any burning, interferes with the lawful efforts of any fireman or company of firemen to extinguish the fire, or conducts himself in a manner calculated to prevent the fire from being extinguished or forbids, prevents or dissuades others from assisting to extinguish the fire, shall be guilty of a Class 1 offense.

26.1904 False alarm.

Any person activating a fire alarm under false pretenses shall be guilty of a Class 1 offense.

26.1905 Arson.

Any person who starts or maintains a fire or causes an explosion with intent to destroy an entire or any part of a building or inhabited structure of another or a vital public facility, or starts or maintains a fire or causes an explosion with intent to destroy or damage his own real or personal property for the purpose of collecting insurance for the loss, shall be guilty of a Class 4 offense.

26.1906 Endangering by fire or explosion.

1. Any person who starts or maintains a fire or causes an explosion and thereby recklessly:
 - a. places another person in danger of death or bodily injury;
 - b. places an entire or any part of a building or inhabited structure of another or a vital public facility in danger of destruction; or

- c. causes damage to property of another constituting pecuniary loss in excess of two thousand dollars (\$2,000), is guilty of a Class 4 offense if the actor places another person in danger of death under circumstances manifesting an extreme indifference to the value of human life, otherwise it is a Class 3 offense.

26.1907 **Failure to control or report a dangerous fire.**

Any person who knows that a fire which was started or maintained, albeit lawfully, by him or with his assent is endangering life or a substantial amount of property of another is guilty of a Class 2 offense if he willfully fails either to take reasonable measures to put out or control the fire when he can do so without substantial risk to himself, or to give a prompt fire alarm.

26.1908 **Negligent act resulting in fire.**

1. Any person who negligently causes a fire to be started in any part of any hotel, motel, rooming house, lodging house, or other place of public abode so as to endanger life or property in any way or to any extent shall be guilty of a Class 2 offense.
2. The Fire Chief shall print and distribute copies of this section and such copies shall be conspicuously displayed in each room of every hotel, motel, rooming house, lodging house, and other place of public abode upon any land under the regulatory jurisdiction of the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians.

26.1909 **Fireworks regulations.**

1. Fireworks may be sold from June 1st to July 5th,
2. No one under the age of thirteen (13) years old will be allowed to purchase fireworks,
3. Vendors must be inspected by the Fire Department prior to beginning sales,
4. Vendors must have a charged #10 ABC fire extinguisher at their place of business,
5. Vendors must have a "NO SMOKING WITHING 50 FEET" sign posted,
6. Vendors must provide safety brochures to customers with all sales,
7. There shall be no sale or use of fireworks within 50' of a gas station or any other bulk flammable storage.
8. All professional firework displays intended for the public must have the Fire Department present;
9. All vendors must obtain a permanent or temporary business permit from the Tribal Employment Rights Office (TERO).
10. Vendors must be closed by 10:00 p.m., and
11. Penalty for violation is loss of permit and twenty-five dollar \$25.00 fine.

26.1910 **Burning permits**

1. Burning permit required. Any person who starts any fire on or adjacent to any forest, grass or brush-covered land without first obtaining a burning permit from the BIA, Turtle Mountain Agency Forestry and Fire Control Department, whether that fire escapes from control or not, is guilty of a Class 2 offense and shall be punished under Title 26 of the Turtle Mountain Tribal Code.
2. Violations of Terms and Conditions of burning Permits. Any person who starts a fire on, or adjacent to; any forest, grass, or brush-covered land in violation of the terms and conditions of a burning permit issued by the BIA, Turtle Mountain Agency Forestry and Fire Control or not, is guilty of a Class II offense and shall be punished under Title 26 of the Turtle Mountain Tribal Code.

26.1911 **Tribal fire wardens**

1. Appointment. Tribal Fire wardens shall be appointed by the Turtle Mountain Tribal Council and shall have the responsibility to investigate the origin and cause of any wild land fire taking place at a location under the regulatory jurisdiction of the Turtle Mountain band of Chippewa Indians.
2. Eligibility. Only those people trained and certified as at least a Type 3 Wild land Fire Investigator as defined by the National Wildfire Coordination Group, may be appointed as a Tribal Fire Warden. Nothing in this ordinance shall prevent a qualified individual from serving as a Fire Warden volunteer basis.

26.1912 Financial responsibility

1. Any person found to have started a forest, grass or brush fire in violation of any section of the Turtle Mountain Tribal Code shall also, in addition to investigating the fire, and any damages to buildings, improvements, fences, timber, marsh, cattle range, hay or grass upon any range or any other real or personal property.
2. The parent or guardian of any minor child found to have started a forest, grass, or brush fire in violation of any section of the Turtle Mountain Tribal Code, shall also, in addition to any penalty imposed above, be subject to a civil penalty to cover the cost extinguishing and investigating the fire, and any damages to building, improvements, fences, timber, marsh, cattle range, hay or grass upon any range or any other real or personal property damaged by the actions of their child(ren).

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