

**CODE OF JUDICIAL CONDUCT
OF
THE TURTLE MOUNTAIN BAND OF CHIPPEWA INDIANS**

PREAMBLE

Our legal system is based on the principle that an independent, fair and competent judiciary will interpret and apply the laws that govern us. The role of the judiciary is central to concepts of justice and the rule of law. Intrinsic to all sections of this Code are the precepts that judges, elected officials and court personnel, individually and collectively, must respect and honor the judicial office as a public trust and strive to enhance and maintain confidence in our legal system. The judge is an arbiter of facts and law for the resolution of disputes and a highly visible symbol of government under the rule of law.

The Code of Judicial conduct is intended to establish standards for ethical conduct of judges, elected officials and court personnel. It consists of broad statements called Canons, specific rules set forth in Sections under each Canon, a Terminology Section, an Application Section and Commentary. The text of the Canons and the Sections, including the Terminology and Compliance Sections, is authoritative. When the text uses “shall” or “shall not”, it is intended to impose binding obligations the violation of which can result in disciplinary action. When “should” or “should not” is used, the text is intended to be advisory and as a statement of what is or is not appropriate conduct but not as a binding rule under which a judge may be disciplined. When “may” is used, it denotes permissible discretion or, depending on the context, it refers to action that is not covered by specific proscriptions.

The Canons and Sections are rules of reason. The Code is to be construed so as not to impinge on the essential independence of judges in making judicial decisions.

The Code is designed to provide guidance to judges, candidates for judicial office and court personnel to provide a structure for regulating conduct through disciplinary agencies. It is not designed or intended as a basis for civil liability or criminal prosecution. Furthermore, the purpose of the Code would be subverted if the Code were invoked by lawyers, advocates, or litigants for mere tactical advantage in a proceeding.

The text of the Canons and Sections is intended to govern conduct of judges, elected officials and court personnel and to be binding upon them. It is not intended, however, that every transgression will result in disciplinary action. Whether disciplinary action is appropriate, and the degree of discipline to be imposed, should be determined through a reasonable and reasoned application of the text and should depend on such factors as the seriousness of the transgression, whether there is a pattern of improper activity and the effect of the improper activity on others or on the judicial system.

The Code of Judicial Conduct is not intended as an exhaustive guide for the conduct of judges, elected officials and court personnel. They should be governed in their judicial and personal conduct by general ethical standards. The Code is intended, however, to state basic standards which should govern the conduct of all judges, elected officials and court personnel and to provide guidance to assist judges, elected officials and court personnel in establishing and maintaining high standards of judicial and personal conduct.

TERMINOLOGY

The Sections where terms appear are referred to after the explanation of each term below.

“Appropriate authority” denotes the authority with responsibility for initiation of disciplinary process with respect to the violation to be reported.

“Candidate.” A candidate is a person seeking selection for or retention in judicial office by election or appointment. A person becomes a candidate for judicial office as soon as he or she makes a public announcement of candidacy, declares or files as a candidate with the election or appointment authority, or authorizes solicitation or acceptance of contributions or support. The term “candidate” has the same meaning when applied to a judge, clerk of court, or judicial board seeking election or appointment to non-judicial office.

“Court Personnel” does not include the lawyers or advocates in a proceeding before a judge.

“De minimis” denotes an insignificant interest that could not raise reasonable question as to a judge’s impartiality.

“Economic interest” denotes ownership of a more than de minimis legal or equitable interest, or a relationship as officer, director, advisor or other active participant in the affairs of a party, except that:

(i) ownership of an interest in a mutual or common investment fund that holds securities is not an economic interest in such securities unless the judge participates in the management of the fund or a proceeding pending or impending before the judge could substantially affect the value of the interest;

(ii) service by a judge as an officer, director, advisor or other active participant in an educational, religious, charitable, fraternal or civic organization, or service by a judge’s spouse, parent or child as an officer, director advisor or other active participant in any organization does not create an economic interest in securities held by that organization.

(iii) a deposit in a financial institution, the proprietary interest of a policy holder in an insurance company, of a depositor in a lending institution, a member in a credit union, or a similar proprietary interest, is not an economic interest in the organization unless a proceeding pending or impending before the judge could substantially affect the value of the interest;

(iv) ownership of government securities is not an economic interest in the issuer unless a proceeding pending or impending before the judge could substantially affect the value of the securities.

“Fiduciary” includes such relationships as personal representative, attorney-in-fact, conservator or guardian.

“Knowingly,” “knowledge,” “known,” or “knows” denotes actual knowledge of the fact in question. A person’s knowledge may be inferred from circumstances.

“Law” denotes court rules as well as statutes, constitutional provisions, administrative and decisional law.

“Member of the candidate’s family” denotes a spouse, child, grandchild, parent, grandparent or other relative or person with whom the candidate maintains a close familial relationship.

“Member of the judge’s family” denotes a spouse, child, grandchild, parent, grandparent, or other relative or person with whom the judge maintains a close familial

relationship.

“Member of the judge’s family residing in the judge’s household” denotes any relative of a judge by blood or marriage, or a person treated by a judge as a member of the judge’s family, who resides in the judge’s household.

“Nonpublic information” denotes information that by law is not available to the public. Non-public information may include but is not limited to: information that is sealed by statute or court order; impounded or communicated in camera; and information offered in grand jury proceedings; pre-sentencing reports; dependency cases or psychiatric reports.

“Political organization” denotes a political party or other group, the principal purpose of which is to further the election or appointment of candidates to political office.

“Public election.” This term includes primary and general elections; it includes partisan elections, non-partisan elections and retention elections.

“Require.” The rules prescribing that a judge “require” certain conduct of others are, like all of the rules in this Code, and rules of reason. The use of the term “require” in the context means a judge is to exercise reasonable direction and control over the conduct of those persons subject to the judge’s direction and control.

“Third degree of relationship.” The following persons are relatives within the third degree of relationship; great-grandparent, grandparent, parent, uncle, aunt, brother, sister, child, grandchild, great-grandchild, nephew or niece.

CANON 1 A JUDGE SHALL UPHOLD THE INTEGRITY AND INDEPENDENCE OF THE JUDICIARY

- A. An independent and honorable judiciary is indispensable to justice in our society. A judge should participate in establishing, maintaining and enforcing high standards of conduct, and shall personally observe those standards so that the integrity and independence of the judiciary will be preserved. The provisions of this Code are to be construed and applied to further that objective

CANON 2 A JUDGE SHALL AVOID IMPROPRIETY AND THE APPEARANCE OF IMPROPRIETY IN ALL OF THE JUDGE’S ACTIVITIES

- A. A judge shall respect and comply with the law and shall act at all times in a manner that promotes public confidence in the integrity and impartiality of the judiciary.
- B. A judge shall not allow family, social, political or other relationships to influence the judge’s judicial conduct or judgment. A judge shall not lend the prestige of the judicial office to advance the private interests of the judge or others; nor shall a judge convey or permit others to convey the impression that they are in a special position to influence the judge. A judge shall not testify voluntarily as a character witness.

CANON 3. A JUDGE SHALL PERFORM THE DUTIES OF JUDICIAL OFFICE IMPARTIALLY AND DILIGENTLY

- A. **JUDICIAL Duties in General.** The judicial duties of a judge take precedence over all the judge's other activities. The judge's judicial duties include all the duties of the judge's office prescribed by law. In the performance of these duties, the following standards apply.
- B. **Adjudicative Responsibilities.**
- (1) A judge shall hear and decide matters assigned to the judge except those in which disqualification is required.
 - (2) A judge shall be faithful to the law and maintain professional competence in it. A judge shall not be swayed by partisan interests, public clamor or fear of criticism.
 - (3) A judge shall require order and decorum in proceedings before the judge.
 - (4) A judge shall be patient, dignified and courteous to litigants, jurors, witnesses, lawyers, advocates, and others with whom the judge deals in an official capacity, and shall require similar conduct of lawyers, advocates, and of staff, court officials and others subject to the judges's direction and control.
 - (5) A judge shall perform judicial duties without bias or prejudice. A judge shall not, in the performance of judicial duties, by words or conduct manifest bias or prejudice, including but not limited to bias or prejudice base upon race, sex, religion, national origin, disability, age, or socioeconomic status, and shall not permit staff, court officials and others subject to the judge's direction and control to do so.
 - (6) A judge shall require lawyers and advocates in proceedings before the judge to refrain from manifesting, by words or conduct, bias or prejudice based upon race, sex, religion, national origin, disability, age, or socioeconomic status, against parties, witness, counsel or others. This does not preclude legitimate advocacy when race, sex, religion, national origin, disability, age socioeconomic status, or other similar factors, are issues in the proceedings.
 - (7) A judge shall accord to every person who has a legal interest in a proceeding, or that person's lawyer or advocate, the right to be heard according to law. "A judge shall not initiate, permit, or consider ex parte communications, or consider other communications made to the judge outside the presence of the parties concerning a pending or impending proceeding except that:
 - (a) Where circumstances require, ex parte communications for scheduling, administrative purposes or emergencies that do not deal with substantive matters or issues on the merits are authorized; provided:
 - (i) the judge reasonably believes that no party will gain a procedural or tactical advantage as a result of the ex parte communication, and
 - (ii) The judge makes provision promptly to notify all other parties

of the substance of the ex parte communication and allows an opportunity to respond.

(b) A judge may obtain the advice of a disinterested expert on the law applicable to a proceeding before the judge.

(c) A judge may consult with court personnel whose function is to aid the judge in carrying out the judge's adjudicative responsibilities or with other judges.

(d) A judge may, with the consent of the parties, confer separately with the parties, confer separately with the parties and their lawyers or advocates in an effort to mediate or settle matters pending before the judge.

(e) A judge may initiate or consider any ex parte communications when expressly authorized by law to do so.

(h) A judge shall dispose of all judicial matters promptly, efficiently and fairly.

(i) A judge shall not while a proceeding is pending or impending in any court, make any public comment that might reasonably be expected to affect its outcome or impair its fairness or make any nonpublic comment that might substantially interfere with a fair trial or hearing. The judge shall require similar abstention on the part of court personnel subject to the judge's direction and control. This Section does not prohibit judges from making public statements in the course of their official duties or from explaining for public information the procedures of the court. This Action does not apply to proceedings in which the judge is a litigant in a personal capacity.

(j) A judge shall not commend or criticize jurors for their verdict other than in a court order or opinion in a proceeding, but may express appreciation to jurors for their service to the judicial system and the community.

(k) A judge shall not disclose or use, for any purpose unrelated to judicial duties, nonpublic information acquired in a judicial capacity.

(l)

C. Administrative Responsibilities.

(1) A judge shall diligently discharge the judge's administrative responsibilities without bias or prejudice and maintain professional competence in judicial administration, and should cooperate with other judges and court officials in the administration of court business.

(2) A judge shall require staff, court officials, personnel and others subject to the judge's direction and control to observe the standards of fidelity and diligence that apply to the judge and to refrain from manifesting bias or prejudice in the performance of their official duties.

(3) A judge with supervisory authority for the judicial performance of other judges shall take reasonable measures to assure the prompt disposition of matters before them and the proper performance of their other judicial responsibilities.

(4) A judge shall not make unnecessary appointments. A judge shall exercise

the power of appointment impartially and on the basis of merit. A judge shall avoid nepotism and favoritism. A judge shall not approve compensation of appointees beyond the fair value of services rendered.

D. Disciplinary Responsibilities.

- (1) A judge who receives information indicating a substantial likelihood that another judge or court personnel, including the Chief Clerk of Court, has committed a violation of this Code should take appropriate action. A judge having knowledge that another judge, Chief Clerk of Court or court personnel has committed a violation of this Code that raises a substantial question as to the other judge's or Chief Clerk of Courts fitness for office shall inform the proper authority.
- (2) A judge who receives information indicating a substantial likelihood that a lawyer or advocate has committed a violation of the Rules of Professional conduct should take appropriate action. A judge having knowledge that a lawyer or advocate has committed a violation of the Rules of Professional Conduct that raises a substantial question as to the lawyers or advocates honesty, trustworthiness or fitness as a lawyer or advocate in other respects shall inform the proper authority.
- (3) Acts of a judge, in the discharge of disciplinary responsibilities, required or permitted by Sections 3D(1) and 3D(2) are part of a judge's judicial duties and shall be absolutely privileged, and no civil action predicated thereon may be instituted against the judge.

E. Disqualification.

- (1) A judge shall disqualify himself or herself in a proceeding in which the judge's impartiality might reasonably be questioned, including but not limited to instances where:
 - (a) the judge has a personal bias or prejudice concerning a party or a party's lawyer or advocate, or personal knowledge of disputed evidentiary facts concerning the proceedings;
 - (b) the judge served as a lawyer or advocate in the matter in controversy, or a lawyer or advocate with whom the judge previously practiced law served during such association as a lawyer or advocate concerning the matter, or the judge has been a material witness concerning it;
 - (c) the judge knows that he or she, individually or as a fiduciary, or the judge's spouse, parent or child wherever residing, or any other member of the judge's family residing in the judge's household, has an economic interest in the subject matter in controversy or is a party to the proceeding or has any other more than de minimis interest that could be substantially affected by the proceeding;
 - (d) the judge or the judge's spouse, or a person within the third degree of relationship to either of them, or the spouse of such a person:
 - (i) is a party to the proceeding, or an officer, director or trustee of a party;
 - (ii) is acting as a lawyer or advocate in the proceeding;

- (iii) is known by the judge to have a more than de minimis interest that could be substantially affected by the proceeding;
 - (iv) is to the judge's knowledge likely to be a material witness in the proceeding.
- (2) A judge shall keep informed about the judge's personal and fiduciary economic interests, and make a reasonable effort to keep informed about the personal economic interests of the judge's spouse and minor children residing in the judge's household.

F. Remittal of Disqualification. A judge disqualified may disclose on the record the basis of the judge's disqualification and may ask the parties and their lawyers or advocates to consider, out of the presence of the judge, whether to waive disqualification's. If following disclosure of any basis for disqualification other than personal bias or prejudice concerning a party, the parties and lawyers or advocates, without participation by the judge, all agree that the judge should not be disqualified, and the judge is then willing to participate, the judge may participate in the proceedings. The agreement shall be incorporated in the record of the proceeding.

CANON 4 A JUDGE SHALL SO CONDUCT THE JUDGE'S EXTRA JUDICIAL ACTIVITIES AS TO MINIMIZE THE RISK OF CONFLICT WITH JUDICIAL OBLIGATIONS.

- A. Extra-judicial Activities in General.** A judge shall conduct all of the judge's extra-judicial activities so that they do not:
 - (1) cast reasonable doubt on the judge's capacity to act impartially as a judge;
 - (2) demean the judicial office; or
 - (3) interfere with the proper performance of judicial duties.
- B. Avocational Activities.** A judge may speak, write, lecture, teach and participate in other extra-judicial activities concerning the law, the legal system, the administration of justice and non-legal subjects, subject to the requirements of this Code.
- C. Governmental, Civil or Charitable Activities.**
 - (1) A judge shall not appear at a public hearing before, or otherwise consult with an executive or legislative body or official except on matters concerning the law, the legal system or the administration of justice or judicial budgets or except when acting pro se in a matter involving the judge or the judge's interests.
 - (2) A judge shall not accept appointment to a governmental committee or commission or other governmental position that is concerned with issues of fact or policy on matters other than the improvement of law, the legal system or the administration of justice. A judge may, however, represent a tribe on ceremonial occasions or in connection with historical, educational or cultural activities.

(3) Quasi-Judicial Activities.

A judge may serve as a member, officer, or director of an organization or governmental agency devoted to the improvement of the law, the legal system, or the administration of justice. A judge may assist such an organization in raising funds and may participate in their management and investment, but should not personally participate in public fund-raising activities. A judge may make recommendations to public and private fund-granting agencies on projects and programs concerning the law, the legal system, and the administration of justice.

(4) Civil and Charitable Activities.

A judge may participate in civic and charitable activities that do not reflect adversely upon the judge's impartiality or interfere with the performance of the judge's judicial duties. A judge may serve as an officer, director, trustee, or non-legal advisor of an educational, religious, charitable, fraternal, or civic organization not conducted for the economic or political advantage of its members, subject to the following limitations:

- (a) A judge should not serve if it is likely that the organization will be engaged in proceedings that would ordinarily come before the judge or will be regularly engaged in adversary proceedings in any court.
- (b) A judge should not solicit funds for any educational, religious, charitable, fraternal, or civic organization, or use or permit the use of the prestige of office for that purpose, but a judge may be listed as an officer, director, or trustee of such an organization, so long as the listing is not used for fund-raising purposes. "A judge should not be a speaker or the guest of honor at an organization's fund-raising events, but may attend such events.
- (c) A judge should not give investment advice to such an organization, but a judge may serve on its board of directors or trustees even though it has "the responsibility for approving investment decisions.

C. Financial Activities.

- (1) A judge shall not engage in financial and business dealings that:
 - (a) may reasonably be perceived to exploit the judge's judicial position, or
 - (b) involve the judge in business relationships with those lawyers, advocates or other persons likely to come before the court on which the judge serves.
- (2) A judge may, subject to the requirements of this Code, hold and manage investments of the judge and members of the judge's family.
- (3) A judge shall not serve as an officer, director, manager, general partner, advisor or employee of any business entity except that a judge may, subject to the requirements of this Code, manage and participate in:
 - (a) a business closely held by the judge or members of the judge's family, or
 - (b) a business entity primarily engaged in investment of the financial resources of the judge or members of the judge's family.

- (4) A judge shall manage the judge's investments and other financial interests to minimize the number of cases in which the judge is disqualified. As soon as the judge can so without serious financial detriment, the judge shall divest himself or herself of investments and other financial interests that might require frequent disqualifications.
- (5) A judge shall not accept, and shall urge members of the judge's family residing in the judge's household, not to accept a gift, bequest, favor or loan from anyone except for:
 - (a) a gift incident to a public testimonial, books, tapes and other resource materials supplied by publishers on a complimentary basis for official use, or an invitation to the judge and the judge's spouse or "guest to attend a legal association-related function or an activity devoted to the improvement of the law, the legal system or the administration of justice;
 - (b) a gift, award or benefit incident to the business, profession or other separate activity of a spouse or other family member of a judge residing in the judge's household, including gifts, awards and benefits for the use of both the spouse or other family member and the judge (as spouse or family member), provided the gift, award or benefit could not reasonably be perceived as intended to influence the judge in the performance of judicial duties or relates to a wedding ceremony performed by the judge;
 - (c) ordinary social hospitality;
 - (d) a gift from a relative or friend, for a special occasion, such as a wedding, anniversary or birthday, if the gift is fairly commensurate with the occasion and the relationship;
 - (e) a gift, bequest, favor or loan from a relative or close personal friend whose appearance or interest in a case would in any event require disqualification;
 - (f) a loan from a lending institution in its regular course of business on the same terms generally available to persons who are not judges;
 - (g) a scholarship or fellowship awarded on the same terms and based on the same criteria applied to other applicants; or
 - (h) any other gift, bequest, favor or loan, only if: the donor is not a party or other person who has come or is likely to come or whose interests have come or are likely to come before the judge; and, if its value exceeds \$100.00, the judge reports it to the Judicial Board in writing as soon as possible.

E. Fiduciary Activities.

- (1) A judge shall not serve as personal representative, trustee, guardian, conservator, attorney in fact or other fiduciary, except for the estate, trust or person of a member of the judge's immediate family, and then only if such service will not interfere with the proper performance of judicial duties.

A judge shall not serve as a fiduciary if it is likely that the judge as a fiduciary will be engaged in proceedings that would ordinarily come before the judge, or if the estate, trust or ward becomes involved in adversary proceedings in the court on which the judge serves or one under its appellate jurisdiction.

The same restrictions on financial activities that apply to a judge personally also apply to the judge while acting in a fiduciary capacity.

Practice of Law. A judge shall not practice law for compensation, give legal advice to and draft or review documents for a member of the judge's family.

B Compensation, Reimbursement and Reporting.

(1) Compensation and Reimbursement. A judge may receive compensation and reimbursement of expenses for the extra-judicial activities permitted by the Code, if the source of such payments does not give the appearance of influencing the judge's performance of judicial duties or otherwise give the appearance of impropriety.

(a) Compensation shall not exceed a reasonable amount nor shall it exceed what a person who is not a judge would receive for the same activity.

(b) Expense reimbursement shall be limited to the actual cost of travel, food and lodging reasonably incurred by the judge and, where appropriate to the occasion, by the judge's spouse or guest. Any payment in excess of such an amount is compensation.

Public Reports. A judge shall report to the Judicial Board the date, place and nature of any activity for which the judge received compensation, and the name of the payor and the amount of compensation so received.

Compensation or income of a spouse is not extra-judicial compensation to the judge. The judge's report shall be made at least annually and shall be filed as a public document with the secretary of the Judicial Board and must be retained for a period of not less than ten years.

CANON 5 A JUDGE, COURT PERSONNEL OR JUDICIAL CANDIDATE SHALL REFRAIN FROM INAPPROPRIATE POLITICAL ACTIVITY

A. Regarding all Judges, Court Personnel and Judicial Candidates:

- (1) A judge or judicial candidate shall resign from judicial office upon becoming a candidate for a non-judicial office either in a primary or in a general election, except that they may continue to hold judicial office while being a candidate for election to or serving as a delegate in a constitutional convention.
- (2) A candidate for judicial office:
 - (a) shall maintain the dignity appropriate to judicial office and act in a manner consistent with the integrity and independence of the judiciary, and shall encourage members of the candidate's family to

adhere to the same standards of political conduct in support of the candidate as applied to the candidate;

- (b) shall prohibit officials who serve at the pleasure of the candidate, and shall discourage employees and other officials subject to the candidate's direction and control from doing on the candidate's behalf what the candidate is prohibited from doing under this Canon;
- (c) except as otherwise permitted, shall not authorize or knowingly permit any other person to do for the candidate what the candidate is prohibited from doing under this Canon;
- (d) judges, elected officials and employee's shall not:
 - (i) make pledges or promises of conduct in office other than the faithful and impartial performance of duties of the office;
 - (ii) make statements that commit or appear to commit the candidate with respect to cases, controversies or issues that are likely to come before the court; or
 - (iii) knowingly misrepresent the identity, qualifications, present position or other fact concerning the candidate or an opponent;
- (e) judge's and elected officials may respond to personal attacks or attacks on the candidate's record.

B. Candidates Seeking appointment to Judicial or Other Governmental Office:

- (1) A candidate for appointment to judicial office or a judge seeking non-judicial governmental office shall not solicit or accept funds, personally or through a committee or otherwise, to support his or her candidacy.

C. Judges and Candidates Subject to Public Election.

- (1) A judge or a candidate subject to public election may, except as prohibited by law:
 - (a) at any time, publicly speak on behalf of his or her own candidacy or on behalf of measures to improve the law, the legal system, or the administration of justice, whether or not at a gathering sponsored by a political organization;
 - (b) when a candidate for election
 - (i) appear in newspaper, television and other media advertisements supporting his or her candidacy;
 - (ii) distribute pamphlets and other promotional campaign literature supporting his or her candidacy; or
 - (iii) publicly endorse or publicly oppose other candidates for the same judicial office in a public election in which the judge or judicial candidate is running.
- (2) A candidate shall not personally solicit or accept campaign contributions or personally solicit publicly stated support. A candidate may, however, establish committees of responsible persons to conduct campaign for the candidate through media advertisements, brochures, mailing, candidate

forums and other means not prohibited by law. Such committees may solicit and accept reasonable campaign contributions, manage the expenditure of funds for the candidate's campaign and obtain public statements of support for his or her candidacy. Such committees are not prohibited from soliciting and accepting reasonable campaign contributions and public support from lawyers. A candidate's committees may solicit contributions and public support for the candidate's campaign no earlier than one year before an election and no later than 90 days after the last election in which the candidate participates during the election year. A candidate shall not use or permit the use of campaign contributions for the private benefit of the candidate or others. Written reports verified by the campaign committee chair shall be filed with the secretary of the Judicial Board no later than 120 days after the election.

D. Incumbent Judges. A judge shall not engage in any political activity except (i) as authorized under any other Section of this Code, (ii) on behalf of measures to improve the law, the legal system or the administration of justice, or (iii) as expressly authorized by law.

E. Applicability. Canon 5 generally applies to all incumbent judges and judicial candidates. A successful candidate, whether or not an incumbent, is subject to judicial discipline for the candidate's campaign conduct; an unsuccessful candidate who is a lawyer or advocate is subject to lawyer or advocate discipline for the candidate's campaign conduct.

This Code of Judicial Conduct makes everyone who is a judge, appointed or elected, tribal court personnel, all elected judicial officials, and anyone who practices in Turtle Mountain Tribal Court accountable to this Code. Original approved on July 8, 1998 by the Judicial Board. Amendments approved on the 29th day of May, 2003.

May 29, 2003

Barbara Poitra, Chairwoman

Terry Jerome, Vice Chair, Dist. 1

Lou Ann Allery, District 2

Dana LaFountain, District 3

Joyce Fandricks, District 4

Les LaFountain, Tribal Council Representative