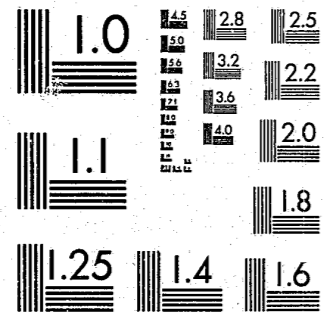


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National Institute of Justice
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Washington, D. C. 20531

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MODEL CODE OF JUDICIAL CONDUCT
FOR
INDIAN COURT JUDGES



NATIONAL AMERICAN INDIAN COURT JUDGES ASSOCIATION
1000 Connecticut Avenue, NW., Suite 401
Washington, D. C. 20036

June 1981

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ACQUISITIONS

P R E F A C E

THIS CODE SETS STANDARDS OF JUDICIAL CONDUCT FOR INDIAN COURT JUDGES. THE PURPOSE OF THE CODE IS TO ENCOURAGE A SPIRIT OF FAIRNESS TOWARD PERSONS BROUGHT BEFORE INDIAN COURTS AND TO ENSURE FUNDAMENTAL FAIRNESS AND DUE PROCESS IN INDIAN COURT PROCEEDINGS.

THIS CODE HAS BEEN DRAFTED AS A "MODEL" CODE FOR CONSIDERATION BY ALL TRIBES. IT WILL ONLY BECOME BINDING ON THE JUDGES OF A PARTICULAR INDIAN COURT WHEN THAT TRIBE ADOPTS IT. DIFFERENT TRIBES MAY WISH TO MODIFY SOME PROVISIONS OF THIS CODE TO REFLECT THE CUSTOMS AND TRADITIONS OF THAT PARTICULAR TRIBE.

THE CODE WAS INITIALLY DRAFTED IN THE SPRING OF 1980, BY PROFESSOR RALPH W. JOHNSON OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON SCHOOL OF LAW. IT WAS THEN DISTRIBUTED TO, AND REVIEWED BY, THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NAICJA. OTHER INDIAN COURT JUDGES ATTENDING VARIOUS TRAINING SESSIONS WERE ALSO INVITED TO COMMENT ON THE DRAFT CODE AND RECOMMEND CHANGES. IN ADDITION THE CODE WAS DISTRIBUTED TO MANY LAWYERS REPRESENTING INDIAN TRIBES FOR THEIR COMMENT. VERBAL AND WRITTEN CRITIQUES FROM THESE SOURCES WERE RECEIVED AND REVIEWED BY PROFESSOR JOHNSON, AND HAVE BEEN INTEGRATED INTO THIS FINAL DRAFT.

RALPH W. JOHNSON
Seattle, Washington
June 1981

SECTION '1 - WHO IS BOUND BY THIS CODE

THIS CODE APPLIES TO THE FOLLOWING PERSONS:

ANYONE, WHETHER OR NOT A LAWYER, WHO IS AN OFFICER OF A TRIBAL JUDICIAL SYSTEM AND IS PERFORMING JUDICIAL FUNCTIONS IS A JUDGE FOR THE PURPOSE OF THIS CODE. ALL JUDGES SHOULD COMPLY WITH THIS CODE EXCEPT AS PROVIDED BELOW.

A. PART-TIME JUDGES. A PART-TIME JUDGE IS A JUDGE WHO SERVES ON A CONTINUING OR PERIODIC BASIS, BUT IS PERMITTED BY TRIBAL LAW OR CUSTOM TO DEVOTE TIME TO SOME OTHER PROFESSION OR OCCUPATION. A PART-TIME JUDGE:

- 1) IS REQUIRED TO COMPLY WITH THIS CODE UNLESS OTHERWISE EXEMPTED;
- 2) SHOULD NOT PRACTICE LAW EITHER AS A LAWYER OR AN ADVOCATE:
 - A) IN THE TRIBAL COURT ON WHICH HE OR SHE SERVES;
 - B) IN ANY COURT SUBJECT TO THE APPELLATE JURISDICTION OF THE TRIBAL COURT OR COUNCIL ON WHICH HE OR SHE SERVES;
- 3) SHOULD NOT ACT AS A LAWYER OR ADVOCATE IN A PROCEEDING IN WHICH HE OR SHE HAS SERVED OR IN ANY RELATED PROCEEDING.

B. JUDGE PRO TEMPORE. A JUDGE PRO TEMPORE IS A PERSON WHO IS APPOINTED TO ACT TEMPORARILY AS A JUDGE. A TEMPORARY JUDGE:

1) IS REQUIRED TO COMPLY WITH THIS CODE UNLESS OTHERWISE EXEMPTED.

2) SHOULD NOT APPEAR AS A LAWYER OR ADVOCATE IN A PROCEEDINGS IN WHICH HE OR SHE HAS SERVED AS A JUDGE OR IN ANY RELATED PROCEEDINGS.

C. RETIRED JUDGE. A RETIRED JUDGE WHO RECEIVED THE SAME COMPENSATION AS A FULL-TIME JUDGE ON THE COURT FROM WHICH HE/SHE IS RETIRED AND IS ELIGIBLE FOR RECALL TO JUDICIAL SERVICE SHOULD COMPLY WITH ALL THE PROVISIONS OF THIS CODE EXCEPT CANON VID WHICH PROHIBITS MOST EXTRA-JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS. HOWEVER, SUCH A RETIRED JUDGE SHOULD REFRAIN FROM JUDICIAL SERVICE DURING THE PERIOD OF AN EXTRA-JUDICIAL APPOINTMENT WHICH WOULD OTHERWISE BE PROHIBITED BY CANON VID. ALL OTHER RETIRED JUDGES ELIGIBLE FOR RECALL TO JUDICIAL SERVICE BUT NOT RECEIVING COMPENSATION AS A FULL-TIME JUDGE SHOULD COMPLY WITH THE PROVISIONS OF THIS CODE GOVERNING PART-TIME JUDGES.

SECTION II - HONESTY AND INDEPENDENCE OF INDIAN JUDICIARY

AN INDIAN COURT JUDGE SHOULD UPHOLD THE INTEGRITY AND INDEPENDENCE OF THE INDIAN JUDICIARY

AN INDEPENDENT AND HONORABLE INDIAN JUDICIARY IS ESSENTIAL TO JUSTICE IN THE TRIBAL COMMUNITY. AN INDIAN COURT JUDGE SHOULD HELP CREATE AND MAINTAIN SUCH A JUDICIARY, AND SHOULD OBSERVE HIGH STANDARDS OF CONDUCT TOWARD ACHIEVING THIS GOAL.

A. A JUDGE SHOULD ENCOURAGE A SEPARATION BETWEEN THE JUDICIAL BRANCH AND OTHER BRANCHES OF TRIBAL GOVERNMENT, AND SHOULD AVOID ANY CONTACT OR DUTY THAT VIOLATES SUCH A SEPARATION.

B. A JUDGE SHOULD NOT PARTICIPATE IN LEGISLATIVE OR EXECUTIVE DECISION MAKING EXCEPT WHERE SUCH PARTICIPATION IS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE TRADITION OF THE TRIBE. IF A JUDGE SERVES ON A TRIBAL COUNCIL OR OTHER LEGISLATIVE BODY, SPECIAL CARE SHOULD BE USED TO AVOID CONFLICT OF INTEREST OR THE APPEARANCE OF CONFLICT OF INTEREST.

SECTION III - IMPROPRIETY AND THE APPEARANCE OF IMPROPRIETY

AN INDIAN COURT JUDGE SHOULD AVOID IMPROPRIETY
AND THE APPEARANCE OF IMPROPRIETY
IN ALL HIS/HER ACTIVITIES

- A. AN INDIAN COURT JUDGE SHOULD RESPECT AND COMPLY WITH THE LAW AND TRADITION OF THE TRIBE AND SHOULD AT ALL TIMES ACT IN A MANNER THAT PROMOTES PUBLIC CONFIDENCE IN THE HONESTY AND IMPARTIALITY OF THE INDIAN JUDICIARY.
- B. A JUDGE SHOULD NOT ALLOW FAMILY, SOCIAL OR OTHER PERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS TO INFLUENCE HIS/HER JUDICIAL CONDUCT. HE/SHE SHOULD NOT ATTEMPT TO USE THE PRESTIGE OF HIS/HER OFFICE TO ADVANCE THE PRIVATE INTERESTS OF OTHERS; NOR SHOULD HE/SHE CONVEY THE IMPRESSION THAT ANYONE HAS SPECIAL INFLUENCE ON THE JUDGE.

SECTION IV - DILIGENCE AND IMPARTIALITY

AN INDIAN COURT JUDGE SHOULD PERFORM THE DUTIES
OF THE OFFICE IMPARTIALITY AND DILIGENTLY

THE JUDICIAL DUTIES OF A TRIBAL JUDGE SHOULD TAKE PRECEDENCE OVER ALL OTHER ACTIVITIES. THE JUDICIAL DUTIES OF THE JUDGE INCLUDE ALL THE DUTIES OF THE OFFICE PRESCRIBED BY TRIBAL LAW, CUSTOM OR TRADITION. IN THE PERFORMANCE OF THESE DUTIES, THE FOLLOWING STANDARDS APPLY:

A. ADJUDICATIVE RESPONSIBILITIES

- 1) AN INDIAN COURT JUDGE SHOULD ADHERE TO THE LAWS, CUSTOMS AND TRADITIONS OF THE TRIBE. HE/SHE SHOULD BE UNSWAYED BY PARTISAN INTERESTS, PUBLIC CLAMOR, POLITICAL PRESSURE, OR FEAR OF CRITICISM, AND SHOULD RESIST INFLUENCES ON THE COURT BY OTHER TRIBAL OFFICIALS, GOVERNMENTAL OFFICIALS OR ANY OTHERS ATTEMPTING TO IMPROPERLY INFLUENCE THE COURT.
- 2) A JUDGE SHOULD BE PATIENT, DIGNIFIED AND COURTEOUS TO LITIGANTS, JURORS, WITNESSES, LAWYERS, ADVOCATES AND OTHERS WITH WHOM HE/SHE DEALS IN HIS/HER OFFICIAL CAPACITY AND SHOULD REQUIRE SIMILAR CONDUCT OF OTHER PERSONS IN COURT PROCEEDINGS AND THOSE COURT PERSONNEL WHO ARE SUBJECT TO THE JUDGE'S DIRECTION AND CONTROL.
- 3) A TRIBAL JUDGE SHOULD GIVE TO EVERY PERSON WHO IS LEGALLY INTERESTED IN A PROCEEDING, OR HIS/HER REPRESENTATIVE, A FULL RIGHT TO BE HEARD

ACCORDING TO TRIBAL LAW AND TRADITION. A JUDGE SHOULD AVOID ALL OUT-OF-COURT OR OTHER COMMUNICATIONS WITH TRIBAL OFFICIALS, AGENTS, OR OTHERS CONCERNING A PENDING PROCEEDING UNLESS ALL PARTIES TO THE PROCEEDING ARE PRESENT OR REPRESENTED. A JUDGE MAY HOWEVER, OBTAIN THE ADVICE OF A DISINTERESTED EXPERT ON FEDERAL LAW, OR ON TRIBAL LAW, CUSTOM OR TRADITION OR ON OTHER SOURCES OF LAW APPLICABLE TO A PROCEEDING BEFORE THE COURT IF THE REQUEST FOR ADVICE IS LIMITED TO POINTS OF LAW OR TRADITION AND DOES NOT INVOLVE THE PARTICULAR MERITS OF THE CASE. ORDINARILY THE PARTIES SHOULD BE GIVEN A REASONABLE OPPORTUNITY TO RESPOND TO THE INFORMATION PROVIDED BY THE EXPERT.

4) AN INDIAN COURT JUDGE SHOULD MAINTAIN ORDER IN THE COURT. HE/SHE SHOULD NOT INTERFERE IN THE PROCEEDINGS EXCEPT WHERE NECESSARY TO PROTECT THE RIGHTS OF THE PARTIES. AN INDIAN COURT JUDGE SHOULD NOT TAKE AN ADVOCATE'S ROLE. SIMILARLY, A JUDGE SHOULD RELY ON ONLY THOSE PROCEDURES PRESCRIBED BY THE LAWS AND CUSTOMS OF THE TRIBE.

5) AN INDIAN COURT JUDGE SHOULD DISPOSE PROMPTLY OF THE BUSINESS OF THE COURT.

6) AN INDIAN COURT JUDGE SHOULD NOT COMMENT PUBLICLY ON ANY PROCEEDING PENDING IN COURT AND

SHOULD ALSO PROHIBIT OTHER COURT PERSONNEL FROM MAKING SUCH PUBLIC COMMENT.

B. ADMINISTRATIVE RESPONSIBILITIES

1) A JUDGE SHOULD DILIGENTLY PERFORM HIS/HER ADMINISTRATIVE RESPONSIBILITIES.

2) A JUDGE SHOULD REQUIRE HIS/HER STAFF AND COURT OFFICIALS TO OBSERVE HIGH STANDARDS OF HONESTY AND DILIGENCE.

3) A JUDGE SHOULD INITIATE APPROPRIATE DISCIPLINARY MEASURES AGAINST A JUDGE OR LAWYER FOR UNPROFESSIONAL CONDUCT OF WHICH THE JUDGE MAY BECOME AWARE.

C. DISQUALIFICATIONS

1) AN INDIAN COURT JUDGE SHOULD DISQUALIFY HIMSELF/HERSELF IN A PROCEEDING IN WHICH HIS/HER IMPARTIALITY MIGHT REASONABLY BE QUESTIONED, INCLUDING INSTANCES WHERE:

- a) THE JUDGE HAS A PERSONAL BIAS OR PREJUDICE CONCERNING A PARTY OR PERSONAL KNOWLEDGE OF DISPUTED EVIDENTIARY FACTS;
- b) THE JUDGE SERVED AS LAWYER, ADVOCATE, OR PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE IN THE MATTER BEFORE THE COURT, OR A PERSON WITH WHOM THE JUDGE HAS BEEN ASSOCIATED IN A PROFESSIONAL CAPACITY SERVED AS A LAWYER, ADVOCATE OR PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE CONCERNING THE MATTER;

c) THE JUDGE KNOWS THAT HE/SHE INDIVIDUALLY (OR ANY MEMBER OF THE JUDGES FAMILY), RESIDING IN HIS/HER HOUSEHOLD HAS A FINANCIAL INTEREST IN THE SUBJECT MATTER IN CONTROVERSY OR IS A PARTY TO THE PROCEEDING, OR HAS ANY OTHER INTEREST THAT COULD BE SUBSTANTIALLY AFFECTED BY THE PROCEEDINGS;

d) THE JUDGE OR HIS/HER SPOUSE, OR A PERSON IN A REASONABLY CLOSE FAMILY 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 AN INTEREST THAT COULD BE SUBSTANTIALLY AFFECTED BY THE OUTCOME OF THE PROCEEDING; OR
- iv) IS TO THE TRIBAL JUDGE'S KNOWLEDGE LIKELY TO BE A MATERIAL WITNESS IN THE PROCEEDING.

D. ALTERNATIVE OF DISQUALIFICATION

A JUDGE DISQUALIFIED BY THE TERMS OF CANNON 3C(1)(c) OR CANON 3C(1)(d) MAY, INSTEAD OF WITHDRAWING FROM THE PROCEEDING, DISCLOSE ON THE RECORD

THE BASIS OF HIS DISQUALIFICATION. IF, BASED ON SUCH DISCLOSURE, THE PARTIES AND LAWYERS, INDEPENDENTLY OF THE JUDGE'S PARTICIPATION, ALL AGREE IN WRITING THAT THE JUDGE'S PARTICIPATION IS NOT PREJUDICIAL OR THAT HIS FINANCIAL INTEREST IS INSUBSTANTIAL, THE JUDGE IS NO LONGER DISQUALIFIED, AND MAY PARTICIPATE IN THE PROCEEDING. THE AGREEMENT, SIGNED BY ALL PARTIES AND LAWYERS, SHALL BE INCORPORATED IN THE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDING.

SECTION V - IMPROVEMENT OF THE LEGAL SYSTEM

AN INDIAN COURT JUDGE MAY ENGAGE IN ACTIVITIES
TO IMPROVE THE LAW, THE LEGAL SYSTEM
AND THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

A JUDGE, MAY ENGAGE IN THE FOLLOWING ACTIVITIES, IF IN DOING SO, HE/SHE DOES NOT CAST DOUBT ON HIS/HER CAPACITY TO DECIDE IMPARTIALLY ANY ISSUE THAT MAY COME BEFORE THE COURT:

A. THE JUDGE MAY SPEAK, WRITE, LECTURE, TEACH AND PARTICIPATE IN OTHER ACTIVITIES CONCERNING TRIBAL LAW AND CUSTOM, THE LEGAL SYSTEM OF THE TRIBE AND THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

B. THE JUDGE MAY APPEAR AT A PUBLIC HEARING BEFORE A TRIBAL EXECUTIVE OR LEGISLATIVE BODY OR OFFICIAL ON MATTERS CONCERNING THE TRIBAL LEGAL SYSTEM AND THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, AND HE/SHE MAY OTHERWISE CONSULT WITH A TRIBAL EXECUTIVE OR LEGISLATIVE BODY OR OFFICIAL BUT ONLY ON MATTERS CONCERNING THE GENERAL ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

C. THE JUDGE MAY SERVE AS A MEMBER, OFFICER, OR DIRECTOR OF AN ORGANIZATION OR TRIBAL GOVERNMENT AGENCY DEVOTED TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF TRIBAL LAW, ITS LEGAL SYSTEM OR THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE. THE JUDGE MAY ASSIST SUCH AN ORGANIZATION IN RAISING FUNDS AND MAY PARTICIPATE IN THAT MANAGEMENT AND INVESTMENT. HE/SHE MAY MAKE RECOMMENDATIONS TO PUBLIC AND PRIVATE FUND-GRANTING AGENCIES ON PROJECTS

AND PROGRAMS CONCERNING TRIBAL LAW, ITS LEGAL SYSTEM AND THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE. A TRIBAL JUDGE MAY NOT SERVE AS A MEMBER, OFFICER OR DIRECTOR OF ANY OTHER-TRIBAL GOVERNMENTAL ENTITY.

SECTION VI - EXTRA-JUDICIAL ACTIVITIES

A TRIBAL JUDGE SHOULD REGULATE HIS/HER
EXTRA-JUDICIAL ACTIVITIES TO MINIMIZE
THE RISK OF CONFLICT WITH
JUDICIAL DUTIES

A. AVOCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

A TRIBAL JUDGE MAY WRITE, LECTURE, TEACH AND SPEAK ON NON-LEGAL SUBJECTS, AND ENGAGE IN THE ARTS, SPORTS, AND OTHER SOCIAL AND RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES OF THE TRIBE, IF THESE ACTIVITIES DO NOT INTERFERE WITH THE PERFORMANCE OF HIS/HER DUTIES.

B. CIVIL AND CHARITABLE ACTIVITIES

A TRIBAL JUDGE MAY PARTICIPATE IN CIVIC, CHARITABLE, AND OTHER TRIBAL ACTIVITIES THAT DO NOT REFLECT UPON HIS/HER IMPARTIALITY OR INTERFERE WITH THE PERFORMANCE OF HIS/HER JUDICIAL DUTIES. A TRIBAL JUDGE MAY PARTICIPATE IN ANY TRIBAL EDUCATIONAL, RELIGIOUS, CHARITABLE OR SIMILAR ORGANIZATION.

1. A TRIBAL JUDGE SHOULD NOT PARTICIPATE IF IT IS LIKELY THAT THE ORGANIZATION WILL BE INVOLVED IN PROCEEDINGS WHICH WOULD ORDINARILY COME BEFORE HIM/HER OR WILL BE INVOLVED IN ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS IN ANY TRIBAL COURT.

C. FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES

1. A TRIBAL JUDGE SHOULD AVOID FINANCIAL AND BUSINESS DEALINGS THAT TEND TO REFLECT ADVERSELY ON HIS/HER IMPARTIALITY, INTERFERE WITH THE PERFORMANCE OF HIS/HER JUDICIAL DUTIES, EXPLOIT

HIS/HER JUDICIAL POSITION, OR INVOLVE HIM/HER IN FREQUENT TRANSACTIONS WITH LAWYERS OR OTHERS LIKELY TO COME BEFORE THE COURT ON WHICH HE/SHE SERVES.

2. A TRIBAL JUDGE MAY HOLD AND MANAGE INVESTMENTS, AND ENGAGE IN OTHER ACTIVITY FOR COMPENSATION, BUT SHOULD NOT ORDINARILY SERVE AS AN OFFICER, DIRECTOR, MANAGER OR EMPLOYEE OF ANY ON-RESERVATION BUSINESS. HOWEVER IN EXTENUATING CIRCUMSTANCES, AS WHERE THE TRIBE IS UNABLE TO PROVIDE AN ADEQUATE JUDICIAL SALARY BUT IS WILLING TO ALLOW FULL-TIME JUDGES TO SUPPLEMENT THEIR INCOME THROUGH COMMERCIAL ACTIVITIES, THE TRIBAL JUDGE MAY THEN PARTICIPATE IN THE OPERATION OF A BUSINESS.

3. EXCEPT AS ALLOWED BY THE LAWS AND TRADITIONS OF THE TRIBE, NEITHER A JUDGE NOR A MEMBER OF HIS/HER FAMILY RESIDING IN THE HOUSEHOLD SHOULD ACCEPT A GIFT, BEQUEST, FAVOR, OR LOAN FROM ANYONE WHICH WOULD AFFECT OR APPEAR TO AFFECT HIS/HER IMPARTIALITY IN JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS, OR ON THE JUDGE'S APPEARANCE OF FAIRNESS.

D. EXTRA-JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS

UNLESS ALLOWED BY TRIBAL LAW OR TRADITION, AN INDIAN COURT JUDGE SHOULD NOT ACCEPT APPOINTMENT TO ANY TRIBAL GOVERNMENTAL ENTITY OR OTHER POSITION THAT

IS CONCERNED WITH ISSUES OF FACT OR POLICY ON MATTERS OTHER THAN THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE LAW, THE TRIBAL LEGAL SYSTEM, OR THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE. AN INDIAN COURT JUDGE, HOWEVER, MAY REPRESENT THE TRIBE ON CEREMONIAL OCCASIONS OR IN CONNECTION WITH HISTORICAL, EDUCATIONAL, AND CULTURAL ACTIVITIES.

SECTION VII - POLITICAL ACTIVITIES OF INDIAN COURT JUDGES

AN INDIAN COURT JUDGE SHOULD REFRAIN FROM
POLITICAL ACTIVITY INAPPROPRIATE
TO HIS/HER JUDICIAL OFFICE

A. POLITICAL CONDUCT IN GENERAL

UNLESS AUTHORIZED BY TRIBAL LAW OR TRADITION, A TRIBAL JUDGE SHOULD NOT ENGAGE IN ANY TRIBAL POLITICAL ACTIVITY EXCEPT ON BEHALF OF MEASURES TO IMPROVE THE LAW, THE TRIBAL LEGAL SYSTEM, OR THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

B. CAMPAIGN CONDUCT

A CANDIDATE, INCLUDING AN INCUMBENT JUDGE, FOR A TRIBAL JUDICIAL OFFICE THAT IS FILLED BY TRIBAL ELECTION:

1. SHOULD MAINTAIN THE DIGNITY APPROPRIATE TO JUDICIAL OFFICE AND SHOULD REFRAIN FROM ANY POLITICAL ACTIVITY WHICH MIGHT INTERFERE WITH THE PERFORMANCE OF HIS/HER JUDICIAL DUTIES; FURTHERMORE, AN INDIAN COURT JUDGE SHOULD ENCOURAGE MEMBERS OF HIS/HER FAMILY TO ADHERE TO THE SAME STANDARDS OF POLITICAL CONDUCT THAT APPLY TO HIM/HER;
2. SHOULD NOT MAKE PLEDGES OR PROMISES OF CONDUCT IN JUDICIAL OFFICE OTHER THAN THE FAITHFUL AND IMPARTIAL PERFORMANCE OF THE DUTIES OF THE OFFICE, NOR ANNOUNCE HIS/HER VIEWS ON DISPUTED LEGAL OR POLITICAL ISSUES.

END