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**CHAPTER 5
PART I
DEFINITIONS**

SECTION 1

“Act” has its usual and ordinary meaning and includes any bodily movement, any form of communication, and when relevant, a failure or omission to take action

“Bodily Injury” means physical pain, illness, or any impairment of physical condition, includes mental illness or impairment.

“Consent” means voluntary agreement by a person in the possession and exercise of sufficient mental capacity to make an intelligent choice to do something proposed by another.

“Family Member” means mothers, fathers, former spouse, persons who have a child in common, and other past or present family members. These relationships include those created by adoption, remarriage, stepchildren, stepparents, and in-laws.

“Indian” is a person who is either on enrollment book as a member of a tribe or recognized as Indian in the community.

“Occupied Structure” means any building, vehicle, or other place suitable for human occupancy or night lodging of person or for carrying on business, whether or not a person is actually present.

“Knowingly” a person acts knowingly with respect to conduct or to a circumstance described by a statute defining an offense when the person is aware of the person’s own conduct or that the circumstance exist. A person acts knowingly with respect to the result of conduct described by a statute defining an offense when the person is aware that it is highly probable that the result will be caused by the person’s conduct.

“Peace Officer” any person who by virtue of the person’s office or public employment is vested by law with a duty to maintain public order or to serve papers or to make arrests while acting within the scope of the person’s authority.

“Possession” is a knowing control of anything for a sufficient time to be able to terminate control

“Purposely” a person acts purposely with respect to a result or to conduct described by a statute defining an offense if it the person’s conscious object to engage in that conduct or to cause that result.

“Serious Bodily Injury” means bodily injury that creates a substantial risk of death; causes serious permanent disfigurement or protracted loss or impairment of the function or process of any bodily member or organ; or at the time of injury, can reasonably be expected to result in serious permanent disfigurement or protracted loss or impairment of the function or the process of any bodily member or organ.

“Weapon” means any instrument, article, or substance that, regardless of its primary function is readily capable of being used to produce death or serious bodily injury.

**CHAPTER 5
PART II
OFFENSES AGAINST PERSONS**

SECTION 1. ASSAULT.

(1) Any person commits the offense of assault if he or she knowingly causes one of the following:

- (A) Threatens or attempts to inflict bodily injury upon another
- (B) Inflicts bodily injury upon another; or
- (C) Inflicts serious bodily injury upon another; or
- (D) Inflicts bodily injury upon a peace officer or Judge.

(2) Any person convicted of assault under A or B shall be sentenced to a fine not to exceed one-thousand dollars (1,000.00) or imprisoned for a term not to exceed six (6) months, or both.

(3) Any person convicted of assault under C and D shall be sentenced to a fine not to exceed Five-Thousand dollars (\$5,000.00) and imprisoned for a minimum term of thirty (30) days but not to exceed one (1) year, or both.

History: Enacted 1967, amended 3/25/96, Tribal Resolution (# 139-96)

SECTION 2. ABDUCTION

(1) Any person who shall knowingly or purposely take away or detain another person against his or her will shall be guilty of the offense of abduction.

(2) Any person convicted of the charge of abduction shall be sentenced to a fine not to exceed Five Thousand (\$5,000.00) or imprisoned for a term not to exceed one (1) year, or both.

History enacted 1967, amended 3/25/96 Tribal Resloution (# 139-96)

SECTION 3. BURGLARY.

(1) Any person commits the offense of burglary if he or she knowingly enters or remains unlawfully in an occupied structure with the purpose to commit an offense.

2) Any person convicted of Burglary shall be fined an amount not to exceed Five Thousand (5,000.00), or imprisoned for a term not to exceed one (1) year, or both.

History: Enacted 3/25/96, Tribal Resolution (# 139-96)

SECTION 4. CRIMINAL ENDANGERMENT

(1) Any person who knowingly or purposely engages in conduct that creates a substantial risk of serious bodily injury.

(2) Any person convicted of the offense of Criminal Endangerment shall be sentenced to a fine not to exceed Three Thousand Dollars (\$3,000.00) or imprisoned for a term not to exceed nine (9) months, or both.

History: Enacted 3/25/96, Tribal Resolution (# 139-96)

SECTION 5. DOMESTIC ABUSE

(1) Any person commits the offense of domestic abuse if he or she;

- (A) purposely or knowingly causes bodily injury to a family member or household member; or

(B) purposely or knowingly cause apprehension of bodily injury to a family member or household member.

(C) Whenever a peace officer arrests an Indian for Domestic Abuse if the victim is present, the officer shall advise the victim of the availability of a shelter or other services in the community and give the victim immediate notice of any legal rights and remedies available.

(D) Whenever a law enforcement officer is called to the scene of a reported incident of domestic violence, but he does not make an arrest, he shall file a written report with his supervisor setting forth the reason or reasons for this decision.

(E) An arrest is the preferred response in domestic abuse cases which involve:

(1) injury to the victim, or

(2) the use or threatened use of a weapon, or

(3) violation of a restraining order, or

(4) imminent danger to the victim;

(2) Any person convicted of a first or second offense of domestic abuse shall be fined an amount not to exceed One Thousand Dollars (1,000.00), or imprisoned for a term not to exceed six (6) months. The defendant is also required to complete a minimum of twenty (20) hours of counseling.

(3) Any person convicted of a third or subsequent offense shall be fined an amount not to exceed Five Thousand (\$5,000.00), or imprisoned for a term not to exceed one year (1), or both. The defendant is also required to complete a minimum of forty (40) hours of counseling.

History: Enacted in 1987, amended in 3/25/96, Tribal Resolution (#139-96)

SECTION 6. NEGLIGENT ENDANGERMENT.

(1) Any person who negligently engages in conduct that creates a substantial risk of death or serious bodily injury.

(2) Any person convicted of negligent endangerment shall be fined an amount not to exceed One Thousand Dollars (1,000.00), or imprisoned for a term not to exceed nine (9) months, or both.

History: Enacted in 1967, amended in 3/25/96, Tribal Resolution (# 139-96)

SECTION 7. NONSUPPORT.

(1) Any person commits the offense of non-support if he or she fails to provide support, within a reasonable amount of time, when able, and they know he or she is legally obliged to provide, for a child under the age of eighteen years. (18)

(2) Any person convicted of non-support shall be fined an amount not to exceed Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00), or imprisoned for a term not to exceed six (6) months, or both.

History: Enacted 3/25/96, Tribal Resolution (# 139-96)

SECTION 8. STALKING.

(1) Any person commits the offense of stalking if he or she purposely or knowingly causes another person substantial emotional distress or reasonable apprehension of bodily injury or death by repeatedly;

(A) following the stalked person; or

(B) harassing, threatening, or intimidating the stalked person, in person or by phone, by mail, or

by other action, device, or method.

(2) This section does not apply to a constitutionally protected activity.

(3) For the first offense, a person convicted of stalking shall be imprisoned in the tribal jail for a term not to exceed six (6) months or fined an amount not to exceed one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00) or both. For a second or subsequent offense or for a first offense against a victim who was under the protection in the Blackfeet Tribal Jail for a term not to exceed one (1) year or fined an amount not to exceed five thousand dollars (\$5,000.00), or both. A person convicted of stalking may be sentenced to pay all medical, counseling, and other costs incurred by or on behalf of the victim as a result of the offense.

(4) Upon reasonable presentation of credible evidence of violation of this Section, an order may be granted restraining a person from engaging in the activity described in subsection (1).

History: Enacted 1993, amended 3/25/96, Tribal Resolution (# 9-94)

SECTION 9. SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITHOUT CONSENT.

(1) Any person who knowingly has sexual intercourse without consent with another person commits the offense of sexual intercourse without consent.

(2) Any person convicted of sexual intercourse without consent shall be sentenced to a fine not to exceed Five Thousand Dollars (\$5,000.00) or imprisoned for a term not to exceed one (1) year, or both

History: Enacted 3/25/96, Tribal Resolution (# 139-96)

SECTION 10. REPEALED SECTIONS.

(A) ADULTERY

History - Enacted in 1967 as Section 20; Repealed 1/10/85 (see Ordinance 71)

(B) ATTEMPTED RAPE

History Enacted in 1967 as Section 34; Repealed on 1/10/85. (see Resolution 139-96)

(C) BASTARDY

History - Enacted in 1967 as Section 39, Repealed on 3/25/1996, 1995. (see Resolution 139-96)

(D) BATTERY

History - Enacted in 1967 Section 2, Repealed 3/25/1996 (see Resolution 139-96)

(E) CONTRIBUTING TO THE DELINQUENCY OF A MINOR

History - Enacted in 1967 as Section 26 Repealed 1/10/1985.

(F) FAILURE TO SUPPORT DEPENDENT PERSONS

History - Enacted in 1967 as Section 24 Repealed 1/10/1985.

(H) FAILURE TO SEND CHILD TO SCHOOL

History - Enacted in 1967 as Section 25 Repealed 1/10/1985.

(I) ILLICIT CO-HABITATION

History - Enacted in 1967 as Section 21 Repealed 1/10/1985.

(J) LIQUOR AFFECTING MINORS

History - Enacted in 1967 as Section 18, Repealed 3/25/96 (see Resolution 139-96)



(K) PROSTITUTION

History - Enacted in 1967 as Section 21 Repealed in 3/25/96 (see Resolution 139-96)

(L) SLANDER & MALICIOUS GOSSIP

History - Enacted in 1967, Repealed 3/25/96 (see Resolution 139-96)

**CHAPTER 5
PART III.
OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY**

SECTION 1. BAD CHECK.

(1) Any person who, for himself or herself, or as the agent or representative of another, or as an officer of a corporation, willfully, with the intent to defraud, shall make or draw or utter or deliver any check, draft or order for the payment of money upon any bank or depository, or person, or firm, or corporation, when making, drawing, uttering, or delivering that the maker or drawer has no funds or insufficient funds in or credit with such draft, or order in full upon its presentation, although no express representation is made with reference thereto.

(2) Any person convicted of the offense of Bad Check shall be sentenced to a fine not to exceed One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000.00), or imprisoned for a term not to exceed six (6) months, or both.

History: Enacted 3/25/96, Tribal Resolution (# 139-96)

SECTION 2. CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

(1) Any person who shall without justification knowingly or negligently subject an animal to mistreatment shall be deemed guilty of the offense of cruelty to animals.

(2) Any person convicted of cruelty to animals shall be sentenced to a fine not to exceed Five Thousand Dollars (\$5,000.00), or imprisoned for a term not to exceed one (1) year, or both.

History: Enacted 1967, amended 3/25/96, Tribal Resolution (# 139-96)

SECTION 3. DISORDERLY CONDUCT.

(1) Any person who shall within the confines of the Blackfeet Reservation engage in fighting in a public place, disturb or annoy any public or religious assembly, or appear in a public or private place in an intoxicated and disorderly condition, or who shall engage in any other act of public immorality or other disorderly conduct, shall be deemed guilty of an offense.

(2) Any person convicted of Disorderly Conduct shall be fined an amount not to exceed One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000.00) or imprisoned for a term not to exceed six (6) months, or both.

History: Enacted 3/25/96, Tribal Resolution (# 139-96)

SECTION 4. FRAUD.

(1) Any person who shall by purposely or knowingly make a misrepresentation or's by false interpretation, or by the use of false weights or measures, obtain any money or other property, shall be deemed guilty of fraud.

(2) Any person convicted of Fraud shall be fined an amount not to exceed One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000.00) or imprisoned for a term not to exceed six (6) months, or both.

History: Enacted 1967, amended 3/25/96, Tribal Resolution (# 139-96)

SECTION 5. FORGERY.

(1) Any person who shall, defraud, falsely sign, execute, or alter a written instrument, shall be deemed guilty of forgery.

(2) Any person convicted of Forgery shall be fined an amount not to exceed One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000.00), or imprisoned for a term not to exceed six (6) months, or both.

History: Enacted 1967, amended 3/25/96, Tribal Resolution (# 139-96)

SECTION 6. LITTERING, DUMPING, REFUSE DISPOSAL.

(a) Definitions. "Approved Refuse Sites" as used in this section refer to all solid waste or land fill site that meets all applicable regulations of the United States Public Health Service and may be closed under the authority of the Blackfeet Tribe if environmental hazards exist.

"Approved Containers" as used in this section refers to a container that is adequate to hold garbage and refuse and must be emptied regularly and be protected from animal depredations and wind disposition.

(b) Illegal dumping and littering. It shall be unlawful for any person to deposit, dump or dispose of any refuse or garbage in any location on the Blackfeet Reservation, unless approved refuse sites or containers are utilized. Approved refuse sites and containers as defined above in subsection (a) are to assure that all garbage is handled in a proper manner so as not to disturb the health and safety of persons living on or passing through the Blackfeet Reservation.

(c) Regulation of dumping vehicles. Every commercial dumping vehicle or garbage truck shall be fully enclosed so as not to permit garbage, paper or other refuse to fall therefrom while either hauling in the vehicle. Any other vehicle, not commercial, which hauls garbage, paper or other refuse shall be under the regulations as set out in subsection (b) above and the driver thereof shall be responsible to see that any refuse or garbage falling from such vehicle is immediately picked up and dumped in the proper place.

(d) Failure to comply with any of the provisions of this section shall subject the violator, upon conviction, to a fine of not less than \$25.00 no more than \$500.00 or a jail sentence of not more than 25 days or both the foregoing.

History: Enacted in 1967, as section 52 amended 3/25/96, Tribal Resolution (# 1349-96)

SECTION 7. MALICIOUS MISCHIEF.

(1) Any person who shall knowingly or purposely damage, injure, or destroy, any property of another, or public property without consent, shall be deemed guilty of malicious mischief.

(2) Any person convicted of Malicious Mischief shall be sentenced to a fine not to exceed Five Thousand Dollars (\$5,000.00), or imprisoned for a term not to exceed one (1) year, or both.

(3) A person convicted of malicious mischief must be ordered to pay restitution in an amount and manner to be set by the court.

History: Enacted 3/25/96, Tribal Resolution (# 139-96)

SECTION 8. MISBRANDING.

(1) Any person who shall knowingly or purposely misbrand or alter any brand or mark on any livestock of another person, shall be deemed guilty of an offense.

(2) Any person convicted of Misbranding shall be sentenced to a fine not to exceed One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000.00), imprisoned for a term not to exceed six (6) months, or both.

History: Enacted 1967, amended 3/25/96, Tribal Resolution (# 139-96)

SECTION 9. OPEN CONTAINER.

(1) No person shall use, drink, or consume beer, wine or other intoxicating liquor, while such person is on a public street, sidewalk, alley, or highway, or in any public park, provided, however, that any beer, wine or intoxicating liquor purchased at any place on the reservation from a person selling the same lawfully, in accordance with a special license therefore, may be consumed at such place.

(2) Any person convicted of open container shall be fined an amount not to exceed five hundred dollars (\$500.00), or imprisoned for a term not to exceed six (6) months, or both.

History: Enacted 3/25/96, Tribal Resolution (# 139-96)

SECTION 10. THEFT.

(1) Any person commits the offense of theft when the person purposely or knowingly obtains or exerts unauthorized control over property of the owner and:

(A) Has the purpose of depriving the owner of the property

(B) Purposely or knowingly uses, conceals, or abandons the property in a manner that deprives the owner of the property; or

(C) Uses, conceals, or abandons the property knowing that the use, concealment, or abandonment probably will deprive the owner of the property.

(2) A person commits the offense of theft when the person purposely or knowingly obtains by threat or deception control over property of the owner;

(3) A person convicted of theft where the value of the property does not exceed five hundred (\$500.00) dollars shall be fined an amount not to exceed five hundred (\$500.00) dollars or six (6) months in jail, or both.

If property value is five hundred (\$500.00) dollars or more, said person shall be fined five thousand (\$5,000.00) dollars or one (1) year in jail, or both.

History: Enacted 3/25/96, Tribal Resolution (# 139-96)

SECTION 11. TRESPASS

(1) Any person who shall go upon or pass over lands or enter a dwelling or enclosed structure without permission to do so, of the rightful owner, and shall refuse to go immediately therefrom on the request of the owner or occupant thereof, or who shall knowingly or purposely allow livestock to occupy or graze on the cultivated or enclosed lands, shall be deemed guilty of an offense.

(2) Any person convicted of Trespass shall be fined an amount not to exceed Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00), or imprisoned for a term not to exceed Six (6) months, or both.

History: Enacted in 1967, amended 3/25/96, Tribal Resolution (# 139-96)

SECTION 12. SLAUGHTERING LIVESTOCK

(1) Any person who shall slaughter livestock for sale of use shall be required upon demand to produce hide to cover said carcass or give satisfactory proof as to where the meat was obtained.

(2) Any person convicted shall be sentenced to a fine not to exceed One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000.00) or to be imprisoned for a term not to exceed six (6) months, or both.

History: Enacted in 1967, amended 3/25/96, Tribal Resolution (# 139-96)

**CHAPTER 5
PART IV
OFFENSES AGAINST ADMINISTRATION AND ORDER**

SECTION 1. ACCOUNTABILITY

(1) Any person is responsible for conduct of another when either before or during the commission of an offense with the purpose to promote or facilitate such commission, he solicits, aids, abets, agrees, or attempts to aid such other person in the planning or commission of the offense.

(2) Any person convicted of the offense shall be sentenced to a fine not to exceed Five Thousand Dollars (\$5,000.00) or imprisoned for a term not to exceed one (1) year, or both

History: Enacted 3/25/96, Tribal Resolution (# 139-96)

SECTION 2. BRIBERY.

(1) Any person who shall give or offer to give any money, 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 deemed guilty of an offense.

(2) Any person convicted of the offense of bribery shall be fined an amount not to exceed Five Thousand Dollars (\$5,000.00), or imprisoned for a term not exceed one (1) year, or both.

(3) A member of the Blackfeet Tribal Business Council convicted of bribery shall be subject to expulsion from the Business Council, as in Article V. Section 2, of the Constitution of the Blackfeet Tribe. Any other Tribal officer convicted of bribery shall be deprived of his office by the order of the Court

History: Enacted in 1967, amended 3/25/96, Tribal Resolution (# 139-96)

SECTION 3. CARRYING A CONCEALED WEAPON.

(1) Any person who shall go about in public places armed with a dangerous weapon concealed upon his or her person, unless he shall have a permit approved by the Law and Order Commission, shall be deemed guilty of the offense of carrying a concealed weapon.

(2) Any person convicted of carrying a concealed weapon shall be sentenced to a fine not to exceed One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000.00), or imprisoned for a term not to exceed six (6) months, or both.

History: Enacted in 1967, amended 3/25/96, Tribal Resolution (# 139-96)

SECTION 4. CONTEMPT

(1) A person commits the offense of criminal contempt when he or she knowingly engages in any of the following conduct:

(a) disorderly, contemptuous or insolent behavior committed during the sitting of a court in its immediate view and presence and directly tending to interrupt proceedings and to impair the respect due its authority;

(b) breach of peace, noise or other disturbance directly intending to interrupt a court's proceedings;

(c) purposely disobeying or refusing any lawful process or other mandate of a court;

(d) refusing to answer any legal and proper interrogation;

(e) purposely failing to obey any mandate, process or notice relative to a jury subpoena.

(2) A person convicted of such an offense shall be fined not to exceed Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00) or be imprisoned for a term not to exceed six (6) months, or both.

History: Enacted 3/25/96, Tribal Resolution (# 139-96)

SECTION 5. DISOBEDIENCE TO A LAWFUL ORDER OF THE COURT.

(1) Any person who shall willfully disobey any order, subpoena, warrant, or command duly issued, made or given by the Tribal Court, of the Blackfeet Reservation or any officer thereof, shall be deemed guilty of an offense.

(2) Any person convicted of the offense of Disobedience to a Lawful Order shall be fined an amount not to exceed Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00), or imprisoned for a term not to exceed Six (6) months, or both.

History: Enacted in 1967, amended 3/25/96, Tribal Resolution (# 139-96)

SECTION 6. EMBEZZLEMENT

(1) Any person who shall, having lawful custody of property not his own, appropriate the same to his or her own use with intent to deprive the owner thereof, shall be deemed guilty of embezzlement.

(2) Any person convicted of the offense of Embezzlement shall be fined an amount not to exceed Three Thousand (\$3,000.00) or imprisoned for a term not to exceed nine (9) months, or both.

History: Enacted in 1967, amended 3/25/96, Tribal Resolution (# 139-96)

SECTION 7. ESCAPE.

(1) Any person who being in lawful custody for any offense, shall escape or attempt to escape or who shall permit or assist another person to escape from lawful custody, shall be deemed guilty of an offense.

(2) Any person convicted of the offense of Escape shall be sentenced to a fine not to exceed Three Thousand Dollars (\$3,000.00) or imprisoned for a term not to exceed one (1) year, or both

History: Enacted in 1967, amended 3/25/96, Tribal Resolution (# 139-96)

SECTION 8. EXTORTION.

(1) Any person who shall knowingly or purposely make false charges against another person or by any other means whatsoever, extort or attempt to extort any monies, goods, property, or anything else of any value, shall be deemed guilty of extortion.

(2) Any person convicted of extortion shall be sentenced to a fine not to exceed Five Thousand Dollars (\$5,000.00), or imprisoned for a term not to exceed one (1) year or both.

History: Enacted in 1967, amended 3/25/96, Tribal Resolution (# 139-96)

SECTION 9. MAINTAINING A PUBLIC NUISANCE

(1) Any person commits the offense of maintaining a public nuisance if he knowingly creates, conducts or maintains a public nuisance.

(2) Public nuisance is defined as a condition which endangers safety or health, or is offensive to the senses, or obstructs the free use of property.

(3) Any person convicted of the offense of Maintaining a Public Nuisance shall be sentenced to a fine not to exceed One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000.00), or imprisoned for a term not to exceed six (6) months, or both

History: Enacted in 1967, amended 3/25/96, Tribal Resolution (# 139-96)

SECTION 10. PERJURY

(1) Any person commits the offense of perjury if upon oath he or she knowingly or purposely makes a false statement, when the statement is material and he or she does not believe it to be true.

(2) Any person convicted of Perjury shall be sentenced to a fine not to exceed Five Hundred (\$500.00) dollars or imprisoned for a term not to exceed ninety (90) days, or both.

History: Enacted in 1967, amended 3/25/96, Tribal Resolution (# 139-96)

SECTION 11. REFUSING TO AID AN OFFICER.

(1) Any person who shall fail to cooperate where it is reasonable for the police officer to enlist the cooperation, to assist in the arrest of any person charged with or convicted of any offense or in securing such offender when apprehended, or in conveying such offender to the nearest place of confinement shall be deemed guilty of an offense.

(2) Any person convicted of Refusing to Aid an Officer shall be fined an amount not to exceed Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00), or imprisoned for a term not to exceed six (6) months, or both

History: Enacted in 1967, amended 3/25/96, Tribal Resolution (#139-96)

SECTION 12. OBSTRUCTING JUSTICE

(1) Any person commits the offense of obstructing if, knowing a person is an offender, he or she purposely:

(A) harbors or conceals an offender;

(B) warns an offender of impending discovery or apprehension;

(C) provides an offender with money, transportation, weapon, disguise, or other means of avoiding discovery or apprehension;

~~(D) prevents or obstructs by means of force, deception, or intimidation anyone from performing an act that might aid in the discovery or apprehension of an offender;~~

(E) suppresses by act of concealment, alteration, or destruction any physical evidence that might aid in the discovery or apprehension of an offender;

(2) Any person convicted of the offense of Obstructing Justice shall be fined an amount not to exceed One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000.00), or imprisoned for a term not to exceed nine (9) months, or both.

History: Enacted 3/25/96, Tribal Resolution (# 139-96)

SECTION 13. RESISTING ARREST.

(1) Any person commits the offense of resisting arrest if he or she knowingly prevents or attempts to prevent a peace officer from effecting an arrest by:

(A) Using or threatening to use physical force or violence against the peace officer or another;

(B) Using any other means which creates a risk of causing physical injury to the peace officer or another.

(2) It is no defense to a prosecution under this section that the arrest was unlawful, provided the peace officer was acting under color of his official authority.

(3) Any person convicted of the offense of Resisting Arrest shall be fined not to exceed Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00) or be imprisoned for a term not to exceed six (6) months, or both.

History: Enacted in 1967 amended 3/25/96, Tribal Resolution (# 139-96)

SECTION 14. THREATENING A PUBLIC OFFICIAL.

(1) Any person commits the offense of obstructing a peace officer or public servant if he knowingly obstructs, impairs, or hinders the enforcement of the criminal law, the preservation of the peace, or the performance of a governmental function.

(2) It is no defense to a prosecution under this section that the peace officer was acting in an illegal manner, provided he was acting under color of his official authority.

(3) Any person convicted of the offense of threatening a peace officer or other public servant shall be fined not to exceed One Thousand Dollars (\$1000.00) or be imprisoned for a term not to exceed nine (9) months, or both.

History: Enacted in 1967, amended 3/25/96, Tribal Resolution (# 139-96)

SECTION 15. REPEALED SECTIONS

(A) AIDING AND ABETTING CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR

History - Enacted 1/15/86, Repealed 3/25/1996

(B) DEFAULT

History - Enacted in 1967, Repealed 3/25/1996

(C) DISTURBING THE PEACE

History - Enacted in 1967, Repealed 3/25/1996

(D) FALSE ARREST

History - Enacted in 1967, Repealed 3/25/1996

(E) INDECENT EXPOSURE

History - Enacted in 1967, Repealed 3/25/1996

(F) PUBLIC INTOXICATION

History - Enacted 1/15/86, Repealed 3/25/1996

(G) CRIMINAL CONTEMPT

History - Enacted in as Chapter 5, Section 40, Repealed 5/16/85.

(H) RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY

History - Enacted in 1967, Repealed 3/25/1996

(I) VIOLATION OF AN APPROVED ORDINANCE

History - Enacted in 1967, Repealed 3/25/1996