

RULES OF COURT AND CIVIL PROCEDURE



ADOPTED BY THE TRIBAL COURT OF THE
KARUK TRIBE

ON APRIL 15, 2010

(Adopted 04/08/04, Revised 02/28/07, 9/23/2008, 04/15/10)

GOVERNING PRINCIPLES

These Rules govern actions in the Karuk Tribal Court. They are intended to provide for a fair determination in proceedings, to secure simplicity in procedure, fairness in administration and to eliminate unnecessary expense or delay.

The Karuk Tribal Court will be conducted as a Court that is reflective of certain non-Karuk principles adopted or accepted by the Karuk Tribal government but will also adhere to Karuk cultural principles whenever such adherence is reflective of the best practices for resolution of the issues before the Court.

In establishing these Rules, the Karuk Tribal Court is aware that many times people will come before the Court without formal representation or with representatives/spokespersons who may not be law trained. These Rules are not meant to create an environment that favors law trained represented persons, and will not be enforced in such a manner as to create such an outcome. Rather the Rules are meant to guide the parties to a fair and just resolution by providing a framework for resolution of issues.

The Karuk Tribal Court is committed to the establishment of a Karuk judicial system that is uniquely Karuk and provides a culturally appropriate forum for resolution of conflicts arising within or affecting the Tribe. Both the form and substance of the laws of this Tribe are meant to create justice within a culturally responsive system, to that end form will not be favored over substance, and the Court will seek results that promote the good stewardship necessary for Karuk country, and the whole land to stay in balance.

RULE 1: AUTHORIZATION, PURPOSE AND SCOPE

These Rules of Court and Civil Procedure ("Rules") are promulgated pursuant to the authority delegated to the Chief Judge of the Tribal Court in the Tribal Court Ordinance, Section 10.3.03, Powers of the Tribal Court and are intended to be effective on signature by the Chief Judge. They are intended to apply to all actions in the Karuk Tribal Court. They are not intended as rules of law that govern conduct outside the Court.

RULE 2: CONSTRUCTION / PRECEDENT / OTHER LAWS AND RULES

These Rules shall be liberally construed in order that justice might be served and cases resolved as promptly as reasonably possible. Great weight will be given to relevant prior decision of the Karuk Tribal Court; where such decisions do not exist the Court will look first to the notions of fairness inherent in the Karuk culture, then to principles of

fairness inherent in Karuk common law and then may consider other Tribal court decisions, Federal decisions, and/or decisions of State courts so long as they do not conflict with Karuk cultural prerogatives. In the event these Rules are silent as to specific timelines and other procedural matters, the Tribal Court has the discretion to rely on Federal Rules of Civil Procedure or relevant state procedural rules for guidance. *Parties and advocates appearing in the Tribal Court are advised to familiarize themselves with the Tribe's substantive laws for additional procedural requirements (such as the specific timeline requirements for certain child welfare cases) not found in these Rules.*

RULE 3: AMENDMENTS TO THE RULES

These Rules may be amended by the Tribal Court from time to time, with or without notice. However, changes in the Rules shall not be applied so as to prejudice the rights of any party.

RULE 4: COURT LOCATION AND SCHEDULING

- A. Proceedings before the Court shall be at the Tribal Court, located at 1836 Apsuun, Yreka, California 96097, unless another location is specified by the Tribal Council or the Court. Court staff may travel to other Karuk communities to hold court proceedings at the convenience of parties and agreement of the Court. The Court's mailing address is P.O. Box 629, Yreka, California 96097, the phone number is (530) 842-9228, and the fax number is (530) 842-9227.
- B. The clerk shall be responsible for coordinating Court proceedings and shall be responsible for all arrangements for courtroom and other facilities for the Court's business.

RULE 5: COURT RECORDS

- A. The clerk shall keep a book known as a "docket" in such form and style as the clerk shall determine and shall enter therein each action to which these rules are made applicable. Actions shall be assigned consecutive file numbers, which shall be noted on the folio of the docket whereon the first entry of the action is made. All papers filed with the clerk, all process issued and returns and returns entered chronologically in the docket on the folio assigned to the action shall be marked with its file number. The entries shall be brief but shall show the nature of each paper issued and the substance of each order or judgment of the Court and of the returns showing execution

for process. The entry of an order or judgment shall show the date the entry is made. The clerk shall also keep, in such form and manner as the clerk shall determine, a correct copy of every order, and judgment, whether appealable or not, issued or entered by the Court. The clerk shall also keep such other books and records as may be required by the Court or as the clerk shall determine is necessary for the orderly operation of the Court.

- B. Records of all proceedings before the Court shall be kept at the Tribal offices under the supervision and control of the Clerk of the Court. Juvenile records are strictly confidential, maintained in a locked file cabinet and open to inspection only by Order of the Karuk Tribal Court.
- C. In determining whether to authorize inspection or release of Court records, in whole or in part, the Court shall balance the interests of the parties to the Court's proceedings, the interests of the petitioner, and the interests of the public. The Court shall permit disclosure of, discovery of, or access to Court records or proceedings only insofar as is necessary, and only if there is a reasonable likelihood that the records in question will disclose information or evidence of substantial relevance to the pending litigation, investigation, or prosecution. The Court may issue protective orders to accompany authorized disclosure, discovery, or access.
- D. With the exception of those persons permitted to inspect Court records without Court authorization, every person or agency seeking to inspect or obtain Court records must petition the Court for authorization. The specific records sought shall be identified based on knowledge, information, and belief that such records exist and are relevant to the purpose for which they are being sought. The petition must be served on all parties.
- E. The Court shall review the petition and grant or deny it, or set a hearing. The clerk shall notice all parties of the hearing. If the Court determines that there may be information or documents in the records sought to which petitioner may be entitled, review of records shall be "in camera" (in the judge's chambers, not recorded) and the judge shall assume that all legal claims of privilege are asserted. If, after in-camera review, the Court determines that some or all of the records may be disclosed, it shall make appropriate orders, specifying the information to be disclosed and the procedure for providing access to it.

- F. All hearings or other proceedings before a judge shall be recorded.
- G. If directed by the judge or if requested by a party, a Court-authorized transcriber shall prepare a transcript of the proceedings within such reasonable time after the hearing as the judge shall designate and shall certify that the proceedings have been correctly reported and transcribed. If directed by the judge, the authorized transcriber shall file the transcript with the Clerk of the Court. The transcription costs shall be paid by the requesting party.

RULE 6: BRINGING A CASE INTO COURT / PARTIES

- A. Original Action - When a case starts in the Karuk Tribal Court, it is begun by the filing of the first papers with the Clerk of the Court and payment of a filing fee, if required, by the party bringing the case.
 - 1. Petition - The first paper filed in a case is called a petition. In some cases, the requirements for the contents of the petition will be as set forth in the relevant law. (See, for example, Karuk Tribe Children and Family Code, Section 14.) Otherwise, petitions must generally include a brief but complete statement of the facts of the case, a statement of the way in which the rights of the person bringing the petition were violated, and a statement of the relief the party is seeking (what the party starting the case wants the Court to do). The person bringing the case is called the "Petitioner."
 - 2. Transfer Cases - In some cases, a case in the Tribal Court may begin with the transfer of a case from another jurisdiction. (See, for example, the Children and Family Code, Section 3 for specific case transfer procedures and timelines.)
 - 3. Interventions - In some cases, a person or entity may petition the Tribal Court to intervene in a case to become a party. If the Court grants the petition, the person becomes a party to the case and is called an "Intervenor."

B. Summons to Appear

The Court may issue a Summons and Notice of Hearing directing a party to appear at a hearing. The Summons shall be personally served at least two (2) court calendar days before the time stated for the

appearance. Service by certified mail or publication may be made as necessary.

C. Fax Filing

The Court allows filing of documents by fax, provided the filing party contacts the Clerk of the Court to obtain the proper form, procedure and consent for such fax filings.

RULE 7: SERVICE OF PAPERS

A. Petition

The petition, being the first paper in an action, must be served on the other party or parties to the action by personal service. This means that the papers must be delivered personally to the person being served by an individual who is over the age of 18 and not a party to the case, who then files a sworn statement as to the more specific time and place of the service, the name of the person served, and the title of all papers served, with the Court. This document is called a "Proof of Service." The Tribal Court may maintain a list of local process servers.

B. Subsequent Papers

After the first paper is served on all parties, other papers may be served by first class mail, together with a proof of service.

C. Substituted Service

Where personal service cannot be made, the party bringing the action may apply in writing for an Order of the Court for substituted service by some other means, such as by leaving the documents with another adult in the household or by publication in a newspaper. The application should state the good faith attempt of the party to make personal service. If the Court orders substituted service, it shall specifically state the process and timelines for such substituted service consistent with due process.

RULE 8: RESPONSES, AMENDMENTS AND FORMS

A. Responses

Persons served with a petition are called "Respondents." Respondents may, but are not required to, file a written Response within thirty (30) days of service. The Response should clearly and concisely respond to the facts and claims in the Petition. If an Response is not filed within thirty (30) days, then the Court will deem all of the allegations of the Petition to be denied..

B. A party may without permission of the Court amend its pleadings once at any time before being served by a response or answer. Otherwise, a party may amend his/her pleadings only by permission of the Court or by written consent of the adverse party.

C. Use of Forms

The Court may from time to time approve forms to be used, so that users of the Court do not have to create their own pleadings. As forms are approved, they shall be added to and become part of these Rules.

RULE 9: MOTIONS / EX PARTE APPLICATIONS

A. "Motions" are requests to the Court to enter a specific order. Motions should be made in writing. Like other papers, Motions must be filed with the Court and served on all of the parties in the case, with written proof of service attached. Oral (spoken) motions may be made during a Court hearing or trial, where the circumstances would not allow for the motion to have been made in writing.

B. A party may file a motion to change, modify, or set aside an order made by the Court may at any time upon a showing of changed circumstances or new material evidence. If the petition fails to state a change of circumstance or new evidence that might require a change of order or termination of jurisdiction, the Court may deny the application without a hearing.

C. An application for an order, allowed by the Court to be submitted *ex parte* or by consent, need not be noticed for hearing as described above, but shall be accompanied by a proposed order. Every such application shall be submitted to the judge through the clerk.

- D. An application for a temporary restraining order or preliminary injunction shall be made in a document separate from the underlying petition. An application for a temporary restraining order shall be accompanied by a certificate of the applicant's attorney/advocate, or by an affidavit, or by other proof satisfactory to the Court, stating: (1) that actual notice of the time of making the application, and copies of all pleadings and other papers filed in the action to date, or to be presented to the Court at the hearing, have been furnished to the responding party or his/her attorney/advocate, if known, or (2) the efforts made by the applicant to give such notice and furnish such copies. Except in an emergency, the Court will not consider an *ex parte* application for a temporary restraining order or preliminary injunction.

RULE 10: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR PAPERS

- A. All papers filed with the Court are to be typed, printed, or neatly and legibly handwritten, on 8-1/2" x 11" paper. Where handwritten, permanent ink, black or blue, and not pencil, must be used. The Court or Court Clerk in its discretion may reject any papers that do not comply with these requirements.
- B. Except with permission of the judge, no legal brief shall exceed twenty (20) pages in length, exclusive of pages containing a table of authorities or a table of contents, and no reply brief shall exceed one (15) pages. Any brief exceeding twelve (12) pages shall contain: (1) a table of contents with page references and (2) a table of cases (arranged alphabetically), statutes and other authorities cited, with references to the pages of the brief where they are cited. Cases cited shall be attached in full to the citing brief.
- C. All papers presented for filing must be in triplicate (original plus two copies).
- D. Written motions should, whenever possible, be filed and served at least ten (10) calendar days before the next hearing in the case. Where no hearing has been scheduled, the party making the written motion may ask the Court to grant the motion without a hearing, or may ask the Court to set a hearing.
- E. Written responses to written motions should, whenever possible, be filed and served in seven (7) calendar days of receipt of the motion,

and not later than twenty-four (24) hours before any scheduled hearing.

- F. The Court will enforce the above time limits on motions unless there is good cause as to why an exception should be made.

RULE 11: DISCOVERY

- A. Definition of and Right to Discovery

"Discovery" means the obtaining of information by a party to a legal action from another party, other person, or organization. All parties have the right to have information produced by other parties, and witnesses, unless the information is privileged by law. All parties have the duty to reasonably cooperate with other parties in providing discovery.

- B. Information Subject to Discovery

Any information not privileged by law may be subject to discovery including the identity of witnesses, papers and documents, audio, visual, or computer generated information, etc.

- D. Court Order for Discovery

If a party has made reasonable efforts to get relevant information, that is, information that bears on the case, and a party or witness will not cooperate, the party seeking discovery may apply to the Court in writing for an Order requiring discovery. The application shall clearly state the information sought, the reason or reasons why it is relevant to the case and needed, and the efforts that have been made to obtain the information. In exceptional cases where a party reasonably fears the destruction or disappearance of information, that party may apply to the Court for a discovery order without first having tried to obtain it by other means.

RULE 12: COURT PROCEEDINGS

- A. Motion Hearings

A motion hearing is a proceeding that is not the trial in a matter which takes place when a party has asked the Court to order that something be done in connection with a pending case. Hearings on

motions are not automatic. Motions may be filed to add or eliminate parties, to amend pleadings, to request a continuance, to modify a Court order based on changed circumstances, to compel witnesses or discovery, to dismiss or transfer a case to another jurisdiction or to otherwise prepare or simplify a case for trial.

B. Conference Hearings

Conference hearings may be scheduled on request of one or more parties, or on the Court's own initiative. The purpose of the conference hearing is to simplify the resolution of the case, to discourage wasteful pretrial activities, and to improve the quality of the trial through preparation by discussing such things as settlement prospects, facts and issues not in dispute, evidence to be presented, and appropriate witnesses. *To encourage honest discussion, nothing said at a conference hearing shall be admitted into evidence.* Except as to applications normally considered and acted upon *ex parte*, before any attorney/advocate or party shall confer, or arrange to confer, with a judge of this Court in chambers relative to a matter then pending, he/ she shall first give notice of the date and hour of the proposed conference to opposing counsel/advocate; or, if counsel/advocate is unknown, to the opposing party. The requesting party will provide proof to the judge that this has been done.

C. Trial

A trial is the hearing of the case on its merits, and is held after the parties have had a reasonable time to prepare their cases. Generally, trials will be set on a written request from one or more parties, or at a conference hearing. Trials shall be set for hearing as soon as reasonably possible after receipt of a request for trial, consistent with the rights of all parties to have time to prepare their cases.

D. Proceedings in Open Court and Exceptions

Proceedings involving minors and the welfare of minors shall be closed to all persons, except the parties, their representatives, including spokespersons and Court Appointed Special Advocates ("CASAs"), if any, and such witnesses as may be allowed by the Court. For good cause shown, the Court may direct that other proceedings also be closed to persons other than parties,

representatives, and witnesses. The Court shall advise the parties and any witnesses of their due process rights when appropriate and necessary.

E. Witnesses

All witnesses prior to their testimony may be administered an oath by the Clerk of the Court or Judge as follows: *"You do now solemnly swear (or affirm) the testimony you are to give in the matter now pending before this court to be the truth and nothing but the truth."* If a person is called as a witness and it appears to the Court that the testimony or other evidence being sought may tend to incriminate the witness, the Court shall advise the witness of the privilege against self-incrimination, the possible consequences of testifying, and the right to retain their own legal counsel in such cases.

F. Subpoenas

Any party shall have the right to compel witnesses to appear in court to testify on his/ her behalf. A subpoena compelling the testimony of a witness or a subpoena duces tecum for production of books, records, documents or any other physical evidence relevant to the determination of the case shall be issued by the Court upon request by an advocate or attorney representing a client in a pending matter, or by a person representing who is self represented. In the event the Court issues a subpoena compelling a witness to testify, or ordering the production of books, records, documents, or any other physical evidence relevant to the determination of the case, the subpoena shall be delivered by law enforcement personnel. Service shall be done in accordance with these Rules. Upon service, a proof of service shall be filed with the court specifying the date, place and manner of service. The Court may schedule a conference hearing to arrange scheduling and exchange of witness information in preparation for trial.

G. Subpoena Duces Tecum - Non Party

When a subpoena duces tecum is served upon the custodian of records or other qualified witness from a business, hospital or other health care facility in an action in which the business, hospital or facility is not a party; and the subpoena requires the production of all or any part of the records of the business, hospital or facility, sufficient compliance will be accorded by the Court if the custodian

or other officer of the business, hospital or facility delivers by registered mail or by hand a true and correct copy of all records described in the subpoena to the clerk of court. The records must be accompanied by the affidavit of the custodian or other qualified witness, stating in substance each of the following:

1. That the affiant is the duly authorized custodian of the records and has authority to certify the records.
2. That the copy is a true copy of all records described in the subpoena.
3. That the records were prepared by the personnel of the business, hospital or facility, staff physicians, or persons acting under the control of either in the ordinary course of the business of the business, hospital or facility at or near the time of the act, condition, or event.

If the business, hospital or facility has none of the records described, or only part thereof, the custodian shall so state in the affidavit.

H. Telephone or Other Appearances

The Court will allow, with prior approval, telephonic or other electronic appearances in special circumstances to accommodate parties and/or spokespersons.

I. Continuances of Hearings and Trials

Continuances of hearings and trials are disfavored and will be granted only on a showing of good cause, and on a request, preferably in writing, made in as far in advance of the hearing as reasonably possible. Copies of any such requests shall be served on all other parties. In determining whether or not there is good cause to grant a request for a continuance, the Court may consider, among other things, the reason claimed, the timing of the request, the relative importance of having the hearing or trial at the scheduled time, and whether or not the requesting party has requested previous continuances. This list is not exclusive.

F. Failure to Appear at Hearing or Trial; Sanctions / Contempt of Court

If a party or parties fail(s) to appear at a properly scheduled and noticed hearing or trial, the Court may impose sanctions provided it has issued an Order to Show Cause and given the party the opportunity to be heard regarding why such sanctions should not be imposed. In addition to such other penalties as may be prescribed by law, sanctions may, depending on the circumstances, include entering a ruling in favor of the appearing party or parties, holding a party in contempt of court, or a continuance of the hearing or trial with sanctions, such as a fine, being imposed. Law enforcement may enforce this Rule.

RULE 13: EVIDENCE AND TRIBAL CUSTOM

A. Evidence

The Court shall not be bound by common law rules of evidence, but shall use its own discretion as to what evidence it deems necessary, reliable and relevant to the action. The Tribal Court has the discretion to rely on Federal Rules of Evidence or relevant state evidentiary or procedural rules for guidance. Informal disclosures shall be favored, subject to the right of a party to show privilege or other good cause not to disclose specific material or information. Parties shall disclose any evidence or information within their possession or control favorable to the other parties.

B. Tribal Custom

Where any doubt arises as to the customs of the Tribe, the Court may request the advice of elders or other credible individuals familiar with those customs.

RULE 14: COURTROOM CONDUCT

A. Respect

The Tribal Court and all persons appearing in the Tribal Court shall treat each other respectfully. Respect is appropriate because the Court is an expression of the sovereignty of the Karuk Tribe. Respect is also necessary, so that the business of the Court can be conducted in an orderly fashion. Parties should address the Court, rather than talking to each other.

B. Dress and Other Conduct

All persons appearing before the Karuk Tribal Court shall dress appropriately. Suits and ties are not required, but very informal clothing is inappropriate. Hats should be removed on entering the courtroom. Parties shall conduct themselves in a manner consistent with doing the business of the Court. Chewing gum, profanity, arguing with the Court after a ruling, insults or threats, are all examples of inappropriate behavior.

C. Sanctions

Any person violating these standards of respect shall be found in contempt of court and may be punished by the immediate imposition of a fine up to \$100.00 if the conduct continues after a warning. If there are further violations, such person may be excluded from the courtroom, in addition to other possible sanctions as set forth herein.

RULE 15: JUDGMENTS

A. Judgments – Generally

In all civil cases, judgment shall consist of an order of the Court awarding money damages to be paid to the injured person, or directing the surrender of certain property to the injured person, or the performance or prohibition of some other act.

B. Judgments – Compensation

The judgment shall fairly compensate the injured person for the loss he has suffered or shall follow any rules of compensation set out in any ordinance or section of the Karuk Tribal Code pursuant to which the action is brought.

C. Costs in Civil Actions

The judge may assess the accruing costs of the case against the person against whom judgment is given. Such costs shall include the expenses of voluntary witnesses for which either party may be responsible under this Code, and the fees of jurors in jury cases, and any further incidental expenses or fees connected with the procedure required by this Code as the judge may direct.

D. Judgments - Duration and Interest

A judgment of the Tribal Court shall be valid until satisfied in full, including interest upon the judgment. Judgments shall expire if not satisfied or renewed in ten (10) years from entry of judgment.

E. Interest on judgments shall accrue as follows:

- 1 Judgments founded on written contracts, providing for the payment of interest until paid at a specified rate, shall bear interest at the rate specified in the contracts: Provided, that said interest rate is set forth in the judgment.
- 2 Except as provided under subsection (1) of this section, judgments shall bear interest from the date of entry at the maximum rate of ten percent (10%) per annum on the date of entry thereof: Provided, that in any case where a judgment entered on verdict is wholly or partly affirmed on review, interest on the judgment or on that portion of the judgment affirmed shall date back to and shall accrue from the date the verdict was rendered.

F. Judgments of Other Jurisdictions - Application

Any person may apply to the Court by written application for an order accepting a civil judgment from another tribal court or a state or federal court as a judgment of the Court. Child support orders shall proceed per the Tribe's agreements, if any, with local jurisdictions, and wage garnishment orders shall be filed with the Tribal Court for review and enforcement.

G. Review by Court

The judge shall review the application within thirty (30) days of its filing. The judge shall then decide whether to enter the judgment of the other court as a Tribal Court judgment. Unless otherwise provided by the Tribal Council, the judge shall have full and total discretion regarding this matter and shall be guided by the best interests of the Tribe and the parties.

H. Payment of Judgment

Upon the entry of the order declaring the other court's judgment to be a judgment of the Tribal Court, all provisions of these Rules regarding judgments shall be applicable. The Court shall issue a satisfaction of judgment once the judgment has been paid in full.

RULE 16: PROCEEDINGS INVOLVING CHILDREN

- A. Unless there is a contested issue of fact or law, the proceedings shall be conducted in a nonadversarial atmosphere.
- B. A child may testify in chambers and outside the presence of the child's parent, guardian, custodian or other adult relative if the parent, guardian, custodian or other adult relative is represented by counsel who is present, and the Court determines that any of the following circumstances exist:
1. Testimony in chambers is necessary to ensure truthful testimony;
 2. The child is likely to be intimidated by a formal Courtroom setting; or
 3. The child is afraid to testify in front of the parent, guardian, custodian or other adult relative. In determining whether there is a basis for the child's in-chambers testimony, the Court may consider the petitioner's report or other offers of proof. The parent, guardian, custodian or other adult relative may elect to have the Court play back the child's testimony.
- C. After completion of the petitioner's case, and the presentation of evidence by the child, the Court may, on motion of any party or on the Court's own motion, order whatever action the law requires if the Court, based on all the evidence then before it, finds that the burden of proof is not met. If the motion is denied, the child, the parent, guardian, custodian or other adult relative may offer evidence.
- D. Upon a sufficient showing the Court may recognize the child's present or previous custodians as de facto parents and grant standing to participate as parties in initial hearings and any hearing thereafter at which the status of the child is at issue. The de facto parent may:

1. Be present at the hearing;
2. Be represented by retained counsel or, at the discretion of the Court, by appointed counsel; and
3. Present evidence.

RULE 17: PRACTITIONERS IN TRIBAL COURT

Practitioner

A. Attorneys/Advocates/Spokespersons

To practice as an advocate or attorney in the Karuk Tribal Court, a person must be a member in good standing of the Karuk Bar Association. Other spokespersons may be specially admitted for the purposes of limited appearances or for any other reason deemed sufficient by the Chief Judge.

RULE 18: BUILDING SECURITY

The Tribal Court or Tribal Council may adopt and implement policies to address courtroom security.

RULE 19: APPELLATE PROCEDURES


- A. Any party to a Tribal Court proceeding may appeal a final Court order by filing a written notice of appeal with the Court no later than twenty (20) days after notice of the final order has been given.
- B. Upon receipt of a Notice of Appeal to the Tribal Court, an Appellate Panel, consisting of three (3) appointed judges from the Northern California Tribal Court Coalition ("NCTCC") Appellate Panel, will convene to hear the appeal within a reasonable time pursuant to the NCTCC Appellate guidelines.
- C. For purposes of appeal, a record of proceedings shall be made available to the parties and others upon court order. The appealing party shall pay costs of obtaining this record.
- D. Upon good cause and request by a party or the Court's own motion, a court order may be stayed by such appeal.
- E. Conduct of Proceedings. All appeals shall be conducted in accordance with the Tribe's Rules of Court as long as those provisions are not in conflict with other provisions of Tribal law.

- F. Administrative Appeals. Grievances and appeals from Karuk Tribal administrative decisions shall be referred to the Peacemaker Mediation Forum for resolution pursuant to that program's guidelines.

CERTIFICATION

The undersigned Chief Judge of the Karuk Tribal Court hereby certifies that the foregoing Rules of Court and Civil Procedure is a true and correct copy of the Rules of Court and Civil Procedure for the Karuk Tribal Court that was duly adopted by the Karuk Tribal Court on April __, 2010.

These Rules of Court and Civil Procedure replace the Rules of Court originally adopted April 8, 2004 and most recently amended September 23, 2008, and have not been rescinded or amended in any way.



Charles Henry
Chief Judge

Date: 4/20/10

Attest:



April Attebury
Karuk Tribal Court Administrator

Date: 04/20/2010

TRIBAL COURT FEE SCHEDULE

Filings paid with checks that are returned without payment will be automatically void if not paid with cash or money order within 7 days of notice of insufficient funds. A \$20.00 fee will be assessed for returned checks. It is the preference of the that filing fees be paid by check of money order.

Child & Family Law “Self-Help” Fees

Initial Processing Fee for Application for Services <i>Not legal advice</i>	\$10.00
Initial Processing Fee for Application for Services - Elders <i>Not legal advice</i>	\$5.00

Peacemaker Mediation Forum (PMF) Processing Fees

Initial Request For Mediation Processing Fee <i>includes pre and post mediation services</i>	\$25.00
Addition Mediation Fee to be charged in addition to the \$25.00 <i>for mediations over 4 hours in duration</i>	\$20.00/ hour for each hour after 2 hours.
State Court Family Law Division Ordered or Referred Mediation Processing Fee <i>including the pre, post and the entire mediation process - to be paid by both parties or as agreed upon by both parties at the mediation</i>	\$35.00 per hour
Court Ordered Mediation (State ICWA or Tribal Court Child Welfare)	TBD

General Fees:*

Petition	\$75.00
Response to Petition	\$10.00 (Elders - \$5.00)
Motions	\$25.00
Complex Case Designation <i>if the Court determines that a case is complex and will require extraordinary time of the Tribal Court a complex case fee will be required of both Petitioner and Respondent per party.</i>	\$350.00 per party

Name Change Petition	\$40.00
Adoption Step-Parent with consent	\$40.00
Domestic Violence Protection Order	No Fee
Transfer of ICWA Case to Tribal Court	No Fee
Marriage License	\$35.00

Copying and Certification Fees:

Copy Per Page	20 cents per page
Certified Copy of any Filed Paper	\$6.00
Notary Services (if available)	\$10.00

Miscellaneous Fees:

Search Records or Files	\$25.00 minimum
Transcripts (Costs to be determined, as reasonable)	\$25.00 minimum
All Papers for which Charge is not Stated Elsewhere	\$2.00
Spokesperson / Attorney / Advocate Tribal Bar Application	\$50.00

**Filing fees for Elders for all cases shall be \$8.00*

Additional Fee Schedules and Fee Waiver Policies may be created as necessary.