NAY'DINI'AA NA'
(CHICKALOON)
TRADITIONAL
VILLAGE
CONSTITUTION
# NAY’DINI’AA NA’ CONSTITUTION

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CONSTITUTION AND AMENDMENTS

OF

NAY'DINI'AA NA'

(CHICKALOON) TRADITIONAL VILLAGE

PREAMBLE

We, the Peoples of the Nay'dini'aa Na' Traditional Village*, a Sovereign Nation, a part of the Athabascan Nation, in order to organize for the common good, to govern ourselves under our own laws and customs, to maintain and foster our Traditional Culture, to show with dignity and respect, to protect our homeland and to conserve and develop its natural resources, and to insure our inherent traditional rights and customs, do establish and adopt the following Constitution and Amendments for the Government, protection, and common welfare of the Nay'dini'aa Na' Traditional Village and its citizens. Moreover, a further objective of the Nay'dini'aa Na' Traditional Village is to assist every tribal citizen to reach their highest potential.

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In all instances where Nay'dini'aa Na' Traditional Village is used, it shall also mean “Chickaloon Traditional Village”, and the federally recognized names: “Chickaloon Native Village”, “Chickaloon Village”, and/or “Native Village of Chickaloon”.

**ARTICLE 1 – JURISDICTION**

The Nay’dini’aa Na’ Traditional Village Council is the governing body for Nay’dini’aa Na’ Traditional Village. The Governmental powers of the Nay’dini’aa Na’ Traditional Village, a Federally recognized Sovereign Tribe with our inherent traditional rights and customs, shall be consistent with applicable Law extended to all persons and subjects, to all lands, territory, and other property including natural resources, and to all waters and air space within the traditional boundaries of the Nay’dini’aa Na’ Traditional Village including any land, territory, which may hereafter be added to the Nay’dini’aa Na’ Traditional Village shall, consistent with applicable Law, also extend outside the traditional boundaries of the Traditional Village to any persons, subjects, or real property which are, or may hereafter be, included within the Jurisdiction of the Traditional Village.
ARTICLE 2 – TRIBAL CITIZENSHIP

Section 1. Requirements.

Citizenship in the Nay’dini’aa Na’ Traditional Village shall consist of the following peoples:

(A) Those peoples of Alaska Native blood whose names appear on the Base Roll on the day this Constitution is adopted.

(B) Those peoples who are descendants, or legally adopted, of persons in (A) above.

(C) Those individual persons who have become members of, and/or traditionally adopted by the Nay’dini’aa Na’ Traditional Village and whose citizenship has been ratified by Nay’dini’aa Na’ Traditional Village Council. The right of descendancy may be determined upon ratification by the Council. The right to serve in an official office of the Traditional Village or vote on Tribal issues shall not transfer with adopted citizens unless expressly provided in the ratification by the Council.

Section 2. Enrollment Committee.

(A) Enrollment Committee shall be constituted as required by Council.

(B) The Enrollment Committee shall have the authority to maintain a current and accurate official Tribal citizenship roll in accordance with the provisions of this Article. The Enrollment Committee shall have the authority to investigate suspected errors in the roll, and, where it deems appropriate in view of evidence shall recommend changes in the roll to the Nay’dini’aa Na’ Traditional Village Council. See Article 21.

Section 3. Appeal from Denial of Citizenship Application.

Any person whose application for citizenship in the Traditional Village who is denied shall have the right to appeal such adverse decision to the Traditional Judiciary, but only after exhausting all remedies available within the Nay’dini’aa Na’ Traditional Village Council.

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Section 4. **Removal from Citizenship Roll by Nay'dini'aa Na' Traditional Village Council.**

If, upon the report and recommendation of the Enrollment Committee the Nay'dini'aa Na' Traditional Village Council determines that any person lacks a required Citizenship qualification, proceedings shall be instituted against such person from the Tribal Citizenship roll. Only after a final decision is rendered in favor of the Nay'dini'aa Na' Traditional Village Council shall the affected person's name be removed from the Tribal Citizenship roll.

Section 5. **Voluntary Relinquishment of Citizenship.**

Citizens of Nay'dini'aa Na' Traditional Village may relinquish their citizenship upon written notice to the Council with two Tribal citizens' witness signatures. The witnesses must be Nay'dini'aa Na' Tribal citizens eligible to vote under this constitution.

In instances where an individual relinquishes their citizenship, they may only be added back to the Tribal Roll with full rights of citizenship after approval by the 4/5 majority of the Nay'dini'aa Na' Traditional Village Council.

Section 6. **Enforcement.**

The Nay'dini'aa Na' Traditional Village Council shall enforce this Article according to Article 21.
ARTICLE 3 – POWERS OF THE TRADITIONAL GOVERNMENT

Section 1. Executive Powers - Traditional.

The Traditional Tribal Chief shall hold such powers as tradition dictates and such other powers as may be granted by the Council.

Section 2. Powers of the Nay’dini’aa Na’ Traditional Village Council.

The Nay’dini’aa Na’ Traditional Village Council, as established in Article 4 of this Constitution, shall be vested with all executive and legislative powers of the Traditional Village including the power to make and to enforce laws, establish taxes and fees, and including such powers as may in the future be restored or granted to the Traditional Village by Law. The powers of the Nay’dini’aa Na’ Traditional Village Council shall include but not limited to those powers vested in the Traditional Village, namely to employ legal counsel, the choice of counsel and fixing of fees, to prevent the sale, disposition, lease or encumbrance of Tribal lands, interest in lands, or other Tribal assets without the consent of the Council, and to negotiate with International, Federal, State and local governments. This Constitution and Ordinances of the Nay’dini’aa Na’ Traditional Village Council adopted pursuant to this Constitution shall be the Law of Nay’dini’aa Na’ Traditional Village, the Law of Nay’dini’aa Na’ Traditional Village Council and all persons subject to its Jurisdiction. However, the Nay’dini’aa Na’ Traditional Village Council shall exercise its power consistent with the limitations imposed by this Constitution, Supreme Law Article 21.

Section 3. Powers of the Traditional Judiciary.

The Traditional Judiciary, as established in Article 5 of this Constitution, shall be vested with all judicial powers of the Nay’dini’aa Na’ Traditional Village including the following powers: to resolve controversies where such controversies arise under this Constitution, Tribal Resolutions, Ordinances, and Motions, Code and Operating Procedures, or the Constitution and Laws of any applicable law, and to decide cases in which a person is accused by the Nay’dini’aa Na’ Traditional Village of committing an offense against the Laws of the Nay’dini’aa Na’ Traditional Village. The powers granted to the Traditional Judiciary by this Section shall include such judicial powers as may in the future be restored or granted to the Traditional Village by any Law. Decisions of the Traditional Judiciary shall be binding upon all persons within the Jurisdiction of the
Nay'dini'aa Na' Traditional Village. The Supreme Court of the Nay'dini'aa Na' Traditional Village shall be the final and Supreme interpreter of this Constitution, and all Tribal Resolutions and Ordinances. However, the Traditional Judiciary shall exercise its powers consistent with the limitations imposed by this Constitution and amendments. The Judiciary shall have the power to serve as judge according to agreements ratified by the respective Traditional Councils and regulations and refer for judgment to the Traditional Council in accordance to intertribal agreements so ratified.

Section 4. **Separation of Powers.**

The Nay'dini'aa Na' Traditional Village Council and the Traditional Judiciary shall be separate and equal branches of the Traditional Government. Neither branch shall exercise the powers of the other, nor shall either branch have authority over the other branch except as may be granted by this Constitution. Citizens may serve on Council and Judiciary simultaneously subject to Article 16 Conflict of Interest.
ARTICLE 4 – THE NAY’DINI’AA NA’ TRADITIONAL VILLAGE COUNCIL

Section 1. Election and Selection.

(A) The Council of Nay’dini’aa Na’ Traditional Village will be elected and selected as defined herein. The Council shall be composed of nine (9) citizens. Persons serving as Council members shall serve until they are recalled according to their rules defined herein, resign of their own volition, or are replaced by election.

(B) The Traditional Chief shall be selected following the traditions of the Tribe and utilizing the process and eligibility as defined in Section 2 (a) and (b), and shall serve on the Council.

(C) Eight of the Council members shall be elected by the voter eligible Citizens of the Tribe. Eligible voters will be decided at the time of Tribal enrollment and ratification of this Constitution. The persons shall meet the eligibility requirements as defined in Section 2 (a).

Section 2. Eligibility.

(A) To be eligible to be a candidate for selection or election to the Nay’dini’aa Na’ Traditional Village Council, a person must be a citizen of the Tribe, at least thirty five (35) years of age as of the date on which the election is held. An exception can be made to the age limitation at the discretion of the current Nay’dini’aa Na’ Traditional Village Council. No person shall be eligible to be a candidate for selection or election to the Nay’dini’aa Na’ Traditional Village Council who has been convicted of a major crime, unless the Nay’dini’aa Na’ Traditional Village Council, in accordance with such rules as it may establish, certifies that the person in question is rehabilitated. Such certificate of rehabilitation shall be based upon the person’s record of behavior since conviction.

(B) Prospective Council members shall attend three consecutive Council meetings immediately preceding the meeting for appointment. The prospective Council member shall prepare a letter of application stating the reasons they are seeking the appointment, their qualifications, and other information that might be required. Additionally, the applicant shall get a minimum of

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three (3) letters of support or oral statements from their clan citizens and/or other citizens of the Tribe.

Section 3. Committees of the Nay'dini'aa Na' Traditional Village Council.

The Nay'dini'aa Na' Traditional Village Council shall establish standing committees, each of which shall be composed of at least three Citizens, one of which will always be a Nay'dini'aa Na' Traditional Village Council member. A council member, who sits on its respective committee, shall also chair that committee. Committees shall be empowered to make recommendations to the Council. Each such standing committee is to maintain constant communication with the community to which it is assigned for the purpose of determining the needs and concerns of that community. It shall also be the duty of each committee to inform the Nay'dini'aa Na' Traditional Village Council, through regular reports to the Nay'dini'aa Na' Traditional Village Council of their activities, and of any needs or concerns of that committee and its community.

Section 4. Administration of Traditional Government.

The Nay'dini'aa Na' Traditional Village Council shall by Resolution or Ordinance establish a plan for the administration for the government of the Traditional Village; provided that this Section shall not be construed to include the administration of the Traditional Judiciary.

Section 5. Powers and Duties.

The powers and duties of the Leadership of the Nay'dini'aa Na' Traditional Village Council are set forth in this Constitution.

Section 6. Removal from Office.

(A) Council Removal:

A person may be recalled from the Nay'dini'aa Na' Traditional Village Council and removed from office for just cause. Just cause shall include, by way of illustration and not limitation: failure to perform their Nay'dini'aa Na' Traditional Village Council responsibilities; failure to regularly attend meetings duly called by the Nay'dini'aa Na' Traditional Village Council; unethical conduct; immoral conduct; misuse of power; or such other causes judged by the majority of the Nay'dini'aa Na' Traditional Village Council to warrant removal by majority Council vote. Once removed, such
person shall be deemed ineligible to serve on the Nay'dini'aa Na' Traditional Village Council for seven (7) years.

(B) Community Removal Petition:

A Nay'dini'aa Na' Traditional Village Council member may be removed from the Nay'dini'aa Na' Traditional Village Council by a majority vote of the members utilizing the process defined in Article 6.

(C) Individual Petition for Removal:

An individual may file a petition with the Elders Council for removal from office of any Nay'dini'aa Na' Traditional Village Council member. Such petition shall specify the cause(s) and facts that support the individual’s request. Once received by the Elders Council, the matter shall be decided by the Elders Council and ratified by the Nay'dini'aa Na' Traditional Village Council.
ARTICLE 5 – THE TRADITIONAL JUDICIARY

Section 1. To Regulate and Settle Criminal and Civil Disputes.

The judiciary shall hear and decide cases regarding territorial matters, determining subject matter, jurisdiction and ruling on both criminal and civil matters to the extent allowed by law; and further reference by Article 3. Section 3 said powers shall be extended to all cases and matters in law and equity arising under this constitution, the laws and ordinances of, or applicable to the Nay'dini'aa Na' Traditional Village and the customs of the Nay'dini'aa Na' Traditional Village.

Section 2. Structure.

(A) The Traditional Judiciary shall consist of four levels of courts. These shall consist of:

(1) The Lower Courts with one (1) judge each, as deemed appropriate to meet the needs of the Nay'dini'aa Na' Traditional Village;

(2) The Appeals Court formed by the Nay'dini'aa Na' Traditional Village Council;

(3) The Supreme Court formed by three (3) Elders, Nay'dini'aa Na' Citizens;

(4) The Supreme Appellate Court will be formed through a treaty with another tribe or tribes.

These courts are established by this Article, and as such may be regulated by Resolution or Ordinance of the Nay'dini'aa Na' Traditional Village Council as it deems appropriate to meet the needs of the Traditional Village.

(B) The Nay'dini'aa Na' Traditional Village Council shall, promptly after the adoption of the Constitution and Amendments, determine and establish the number of lower trial courts necessary to serve the judicial needs of the Traditional Village. Such trial courts shall have Traditional and Original Jurisdiction over all cases and controversies of a civil or criminal nature. Each trial court shall be presided over by one or more judges. If the Nay'dini'aa Na' Traditional Village Council establishes special kinds of lower

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courts with original Jurisdiction over specified subject matters, the Nay'dini'aa Na' Traditional Village Council shall specify whether such Jurisdiction is exclusive or concurrent with the Jurisdiction of the trial courts established.

(C) The Nay'dini'aa Na' Traditional Village Council shall establish an Appeals Court, which consists of the Nay'dini'aa Na' Traditional Village Council. The power of the Appeals Court shall not be to fact-find or reconsider the facts presented in the lower courts, but to only review the decisions according to the codes, ordinances, constitution, ethics, customs and traditions of the Traditional Village. The Appeals Court shall hear appeals only from decisions of the lower courts. The Appeals Court judges may, if necessary, and if so instructed by the Nay'dini'aa Na' Traditional Village Council, also serve as Judges of the lower courts. However, in such a situation, the Appeals Court judge shall be disqualified from participation in a review of any decision entered by him or her while sitting as a lower court judge on such case.

(D) The Nay'dini'aa Na' Traditional Village Council shall establish a Supreme Court of the Nay'dini'aa Na' Traditional Village that shall have Jurisdiction over appeals from all final decisions of the Appeals Court of the Traditional Village. The power of the Supreme Court shall not be to fact-find or reconsider the facts presented in the Appeals courts, but to only review the decisions according to the codes, ordinances, constitution, ethics, customs and traditions of the Nay'dini'aa Na' Traditional Village. The Supreme Court shall consist of three (3) Elders, Tribal citizens who are Supreme Court Judges.

(E) The Supreme Appellate Court shall have Jurisdiction over appeals from all final decisions of the Supreme Court of the Traditional Village. The decisions of the Supreme Appellate Court are final, and there is no other higher court of appeal.

Section 3. Appointment and Term of Office.

(A) Lower Court Traditional Judges shall be appointed by the vote of four fifths (4/5) of the entire Nay'dini'aa Na' Traditional Village Council.
(B) The Traditional Chief shall get a list of Elders available to serve on the Supreme Court as Judges when needed. The Prosecution and Defense will determine the three judges to impanel.

Section 4. **Compensation.**

Subject to available funding or resources:

(A) Traditional Judges shall receive for their services a reasonable compensation, as fixed from time to time by the Nay'dini'aa Na' Traditional Village Council.

(B) The Nay'dini'aa Na' Traditional Village Council shall not diminish the compensation of a Traditional Judge during his or her term of office.

Section 5. **Qualifications and Disqualifications.**

To be eligible to be appointed to the Office and to hold the Office of Traditional Judge, a person shall demonstrate fitness and competency for the Office of Traditional Judge. Same qualifications referred to Section 2 for Nay'dini'aa Na' Traditional Village Council.

Section 6. **Removal from Office by Nay'dini'aa Na' Traditional Village Council and Automatic Vacancies.**

(A) Lower Court Traditional Judges may be removed from Office by the Nay'dini'aa Na' Traditional Village Council by the affirmative vote of at least four-fifths (4/5) of the entire Council, but only upon grounds of inability to carry out the duties of the Office; failure to carry out the duties of the Office; or lack of a requisite qualification for serving as a Lower Court Traditional Judge. The Nay'dini'aa Na' Traditional Village Council shall notify the Lower Court Traditional Judge in question, and the Supreme Court, in writing not less than twenty (20) days prior to the meeting at which the Lower Court Traditional Judge's removal is to be considered and voted upon. The notice shall specify the charge(s) and shall state the facts in support thereof. The Lower Court Traditional Judge in question shall have full opportunity at the meeting at which his or her removal is to be considered and decided upon to examine all witnesses against him or her and to have his or her own witnesses testify in his or her behalf. The decision of the Nay'dini'aa Na'

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Traditional Village Council shall be final and not appealable to the Traditional Judiciary. The Supreme Court may, upon receipt of notice of the removal charges, suspend the Lower Court Traditional Judge in question from Office, with or without compensation, pending final action of the Nay'dini'aa Na' Traditional Village Council at the meeting.

(B) The Office of any Lower Court Traditional Judge who is convicted of a major crime, who dies, or who resigns shall be deemed to be automatically vacant. Resignation from Office shall be written, or presented in front of the Nay'dini'aa Na' Traditional Village Council and reflected in the Minutes, and shall be deemed to be effective as of the date tendered unless otherwise designated in the resignation document.

Section 7. Rules of Traditional Courts.

The Judicial Committee shall establish written rules of procedure and ethics for all Traditional Courts. Such rules may from time to time be amended as deemed necessary or appropriate by the Appeals Court. The Judicial Committee shall consult with the Judges of the lower courts in establishing rules of procedure for the lower courts.

Section 8. Records and Court Clerk.

The Appeals Court shall implement the system of keeping records of proceedings of the Traditional Judiciary of this Constitution. The Appeals Court shall appoint a court clerk as needed, which shall be responsible for keeping the records of the Judiciary and administering the daily business of the Judiciary.

Section 9. Appropriations.

Subject to available resources the Nay'dini'aa Na' Traditional Village Council shall give priority for appropriations of such funds as may be necessary to enable the Traditional Judiciary to carry out the provisions of this article.

Section 10. Enforcement.

In implementing this Article, the Nay'dini'aa Na' Traditional Village Council shall act by Resolution or Ordinance.
ARTICLE 6 – TRIBAL VOTING

Section 1. Voter Requirements.

Any Citizen of the Nay’dini’aa Na’ Traditional Village who is eighteen (18) years of age or older on the date of the vote in question shall be eligible to vote in such matters, as verified by the Enrollment Committee.

Section 2. Voting.

Except as may be otherwise specified in this Constitution, voting in Tribal affairs shall be by secret ballot cast or by open vote. Proxy voting and cumulative voting shall not be permitted in Tribal matters.

Section 3. Action by the Traditional Village: Approval - Disapproval and/or Consent – Rejection.

Except as may be otherwise specified in this Constitution, the vote of a majority of the eligible Tribal voters voting in such matters shall constitute action by the Traditional Village, including Tribal approval or disapproval, and/or Tribal consent or rejection.

Section 4. Notice.

Notice of all issues to be voted on by the Peoples of Nay’dini’aa Na’ shall be mailed to them in writing 30 days in advance of the anticipated action(s) to the last known mailing address of each Tribal Citizen. It is the responsibility of each Tribal Citizen to notify the Nay’dini’aa Na’ Traditional Village Council of their current mailing address in writing.

Section 5. Tribal Voting & Certification.

(A) The Traditional Judiciary shall be responsible for enforcing Traditional voting laws.

(B) The Traditional Judiciary shall perform such other duties as may be delegated to the Judiciary by this Constitution.

Section 6. Voting Which Results in Ties.

In any Tribal issue which results in a tie as to the approval or disapproval of an issue, the issue shall be determined defeated.
Section 7.  **Disputed Votes.**

Any eligible Voter or group of eligible Voters of the Nay'dini'aa Na' Traditional Village may challenge the validity of the results of any Tribal vote by filing with Traditional Court within ten (10) days.
ARTICLE 7 – INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM

Section 1. General Authority.

(A) Initiative.

Eligible Voters of the Nay’dini’aa Na’ Traditional Village may propose any Ordinance to the Nay’dini’aa Na’ Traditional Village Council for consideration, in accordance with the procedures set forth in this Article, except Ordinances concerning the budget of the Traditional Government appropriations of funds, levy of taxes, salaries of Tribal Officials, employees or appointees. If the Nay’dini’aa Na’ Traditional Village Council votes not to enact the proposed Ordinance, or if the Nay’dini’aa Na’ Traditional Village Council votes to enact the proposed Ordinance with substantive amendments, the proposed Ordinance in the original form and in the amended form if any, shall be submitted to the eligible Voters of the Traditional Village at a Tribal meeting for their approval or rejection in accordance with Section 5 of this Article.

(B) Referendum.

(1) By Action of Eligible Voters.

Eligible Voters of the Nay’dini’aa Na’ Traditional Village may require the Nay’dini’aa Na’ Traditional Village Council to consider the repeal of any Ordinance in accordance with the procedure set forth in this Article, except Ordinances concerning the budget to the Traditional Government, appropriations of funds, levy of taxes, salaries of Tribal Officials and employees or appointees, or emergency Ordinances. And if the Nay’dini’aa Na’ Traditional Village Council fails to repeal the Ordinance, the Ordinances shall be submitted to the eligible Voters of the Traditional Village at a Tribal meeting for their approval or repeal in accordance with Section 5 of this Article.

(2) By Action of the Nay’dini’aa Na’ Traditional Village Council.

The Nay’dini’aa Na’ Traditional Village Council, on its own motion, may submit at a Tribal meeting any proposed Ordinance or other proposed action of the Council to a vote

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of the eligible Voters of the Traditional Village for their approval or rejection with notice according to Article 6, Section 4.

Section 2. Procedure

(A) Petitioner’s Committee.

25% eligible Voters of the Traditional Village may commence initiative or referendum proceedings by filing with the Nay’dini’aa Na’ Traditional Village Council Secretary an affidavit:

(1) Stating their names, addresses and the address to which all notices regarding the petition are to be sent; and

(2) That they will constitute the petitioners committee and be responsible for circulating the petition and filing it in proper form; and

(3) If an initiative petition is involved setting forth in full the proposed Ordinance to be subject to this initiative proceeding; provided that, referendum proceedings shall be commenced no later than ninety (90) days after the Nay’dini’aa Na’ Traditional Village Council enacts the Ordinance.

(B) Issuance of Petition Forms.

Promptly upon filing the affidavit of the Petitioner’s committee, the Traditional Judiciary shall prepare and issue an appropriate number of certified petition forms to the committee.

(C) Petitions.

(1) Form and Content.

Each petition form issued to the committee shall contain the full text of the Ordinance in question. Every petition form issued shall be numbered and recorded. Every page of each petition form issued shall be attached as one instrument, shall be numbered as part of the whole, i.e. page 1 of 10 pages, and shall be certified as a page of the petition by the
Traditional Judiciary. Every signature on the petition shall be followed by the, physical and mailing, address of the person who signed. The Enrollment Committee shall verify every signature on the petition.

(2) Number of signatures.

Both initiative and referendum petitions must be signed by at least twenty-five percent (25%) of the total number of eligible Tribal Voters.

(3) Affidavit of Circulator.

Each petition shall be circulated by one person and upon filing a completed petition, that person shall attach his or her personal affidavit to the petition station that he or she personally witnessed the signing of each signature and corresponding address contained in the petition, and that he or she believes each signature and corresponding address to be the name and address of the person who signed them, and that each person who signed them, and that each person who signed the petition read or has explained to him or her the full text of the Ordinance in question, and purpose of the petition.

(D) Time for Filing Petitions.

Initiative or referendum petitions must be circulated and filed within ninety (90) days after issuance by the Traditional Judiciary.

(E) Certificate of Sufficiency.

Within fifteen (15) work days after a petition is filed, the Elections Clerk, The Nay'dini'aa Na' Traditional Village Council designee [appointed at the time of initial filing under Section 2 (a)] shall certify as to its sufficiency.

(1) If Certified Insufficient.

If the petition is certified insufficient, the Traditional Judiciary shall state in the certificate with particularity the reasons it is insufficient. A copy of the certificate of insufficiency shall be promptly sent to the Petitioner's

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Finalized 12/10/08
committee by registered mail, or served personally upon the committee. A petition certified insufficient for lack of required number of valid signatures may be supplemented once, and for this purpose an appropriate number of petition forms shall be mailed or given personally to the petitioner’s committee along with the certificate of insufficiency. Such supplemental petition shall comply with the requirements of this section. Petitioner’s committee shall have fifteen (15) days after receipt of the certificate of insufficiency to file a supplemental petition with the Traditional Judiciary. Within fifteen (15) days after the filing of the supplemental petition, the Traditional Judiciary shall certify as to the sufficiency of the petition as supplemented and promptly send a copy of such certificate to the Petitioner’s committee by registered mail, or shall serve a copy personally upon a Member of the committee.

(2) If Certified Sufficient.

If an original petition or a petition as supplemented in accordance with Section 2(e) (1) of this Article is certified as sufficient by the Traditional Judiciary, a copy of the certificate of sufficiency shall promptly be sent by registered mail to or served personally upon the Petitioner’s committee, and the certificate of sufficiency shall promptly be presented to the Nay’dini’aa Na’ Traditional Village Council.

(F) Review of Determination of Sufficiency.

The final determination of the Traditional Judiciary in accordance with the procedure in Section 2(e) (1) of the Article that an initiative or a referendum petition is insufficient shall be reviewable as follows: the petitioner’s committee must file a request for review with the Tribal Administrator within ten (10) days after receipt of the final certificate notifying them of the insufficiency of their petition. Review shall first be made by the Nay’dini’aa Na’ Traditional Village Council at its next meeting following the filing of the request for review. If the Nay’dini’aa Na’ Traditional Village Council affirms the finding of the Traditional Judiciary, that decision may be appealed to the Supreme Court in accordance with the rules of court procedure. Pending a final decision by the Supreme Court, a new petition concerning the same matter may not be commenced.

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(G) Withdrawal of Petitions.

An initiative or referendum petition may be withdrawn at any time prior to the final certification of sufficiency by filing with the Traditional Judiciary a request for withdrawal signed by a majority of the Petitioner's committee. The petition shall have no further force or effect and all proceedings thereon shall be terminated.

Section 3. Referendum Petitions: Suspension of Effect of Ordinance in Question.

When a referendum petition is certified as sufficient by the Traditional Judiciary in accordance with the procedure set forth in Section 2 of this Article, the Ordinance in question shall be suspended, if in effect, or from taking effect, if not in effect. Such suspension shall terminate if the Petitioner's committee withdraws its petition, or if a majority of eligible Voters, on submission of the Ordinance in question to them for vote, vote to retain the Ordinance.

Section 4. Action on Petitions.

(A) Action by Nay'dini'aa Na' Traditional Village Council.

When an initiative or referendum petition has been determined sufficient, the Nay'dini'aa Na' Traditional Village Council shall:

(1) Enact the Ordinance as submitted by an initiative petition; or

(2) Repeal the Ordinance, or part thereof, referred by a referendum petition; or

(3) Decide to submit the proposal in a petition to the eligible Voters of the Traditional Village; provided, however, that the Nay'dini'aa Na' Traditional Village Council may change the detailed language of any proposed initiative Ordinance and may affix the title thereto, so long as the general character of the measure will not be substantially altered.

Appropriate action by the Nay'dini'aa Na' Traditional Village Council shall be taken under this subsection within forty-five (45) days after

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a referendum petition is certified sufficient, and within forty-five (45) days after an initiative petition is certified sufficient.

(B) Submission to Voters.

The vote on an initiated or referred Ordinance shall be held within ninety (90) days after the date of the final Nay'dini'aa Na' Traditional Village Council vote thereon. Copies of the initiated or referred Ordinance shall be made available to eligible Voters not less than thirty (30) days before the vote and also at the polls at the time of the vote.

Section 5. Results of Voting

(A) Initiative.

If a majority of the eligible Tribal Voters voting on a proposed initiated Ordinance vote in its favor, it shall be considered effective upon certification of the election results. If conflicting Ordinances are approved at the same election, the one receiving the greater number of affirmative votes shall prevail.

(B) Referendum.

If a majority of the eligible Tribal Voters voting on a referred Ordinance vote for repeal, it shall be considered repealed upon certification of the election results. If a majority of the eligible Tribal Voters voting on a referred Ordinance vote to approve such Ordinance, it shall be considered approved upon certification of the voting results.

(C) Voting Percentage Requirements.

No initiative or referendum vote shall be effective unless at least fifty-one percent (51%) of the total number of eligible Voters vote on that matter.
Section 6. **Re-enactment, Amendment or Repeal**

An Ordinance initiated and adopted by the Tribal Voters may not be amended or repealed by the Tribal Voters and/or the Nay'dinl'aa Na' Traditional Village Council for a period of eighteen (18) months after the date of the election at which it was repealed.
ARTICLE 8 – RIGHTS OF THE PEOPLES OF NAY’DINI’AA NA’
AND OTHER PERSONS SUBJECT TO
TRADITIONAL JURISDICTIONAL REVIEW

Section 1. Hunting, Fishing, Trapping, Gathering

In addition to such other rights as are guaranteed by this Constitution, Peoples of Nay’dini’aa Na’ Traditional Village shall have the right to hunt, fish, trap, and gather food from plants subject only to those Tribal laws which are necessary to conserve these natural resources of the Traditional Village; provided that this right shall not include the right to engage in commercial uses of such Tribal resources; such right is reserved to the Traditional Village acting through Its Constitution. Traditional knowledge of the preparation, harvest or use of any natural substance shall be held in title by the Tribe as its intellectual property and cannot be patented, sold, traded or bartered by any individual or entity or government.

Non-Tribal peoples shall have no right to hunt, fish, trap and gather foods from plants except as may be permitted by Tribal Ordinance approved by Traditional Village in accordance with Section 3 of Article 6 of this Constitution.

Section 2. Rights of Those Peoples Subject to Traditional Jurisdiction.

The Nay’dini’aa Na’ Traditional Village Council and its Officers and agencies in exercising the powers of self-government over persons subject to Traditional Jurisdiction shall not:

(A) Establish an Official Government religion.

(B) Sanction human experimentation as this is specifically prohibited on any Peoples of Nay’dini’aa Na’ Traditional Village;

(C) Patent, trade, sell, or barter DNA and any other genetic material which is unique to Peoples of Nay’dini’aa Na’ Traditional Village by virtue of their Athabascan heritage. No individual citizen shall ever be required to produce DNA or any genetic or biological material for any purpose without his or her informed consent unless otherwise ordered by Traditional Court as defined in this Constitution.

(D) Make or enforce any law

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(1) Prohibiting the free exercise of religion or the dictates of conscience, or

(2) Abridging the freedom of speech or of the press, or of peaceful assembly or association, or the right to petition for a redress of grievances.

(E) Violate a citizen's right to be safe against unreasonable searches and seizures of person and property;

(F) Permit searches and seizures unless a Traditional Court issues a warrant upon a sworn statement presented to the Traditional Court showing reasonable grounds to believe that an offense against Tribal law has been committed and that the person or place to be searched holds evidence of the offense or that the person to be seized is evidence of the offense, and describing specifically the person or place to be searched or the person or thing to be without a warrant where justified by compelling circumstances as shall be defined by Ordinance.

(G) Subject any person for the same offense to be put in jeopardy of loss of liberty more than once.

(H) In any criminal proceeding against any person:

(1) Compel such person to be a witness against the person's own interest including any instance where the person's testimony reasonably might lead to the institution of criminal proceedings against that person.

(2) Deny such person the right to:

a. A speedy and public trial;

b. To be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation;

c. Confront adverse witnesses;

d. Have witnesses in such person's favor compelled to appear to testify; and

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e. Have, at such person's own expense, the assistance of counsel in defending against the accusation;

(3) Deny to any person who is accused of a major offense the right to a trial by jury of not less than six (6) persons, provided that such person affirmatively requests such right and further provided that any person accused of an offense not punishable by imprisonment, shall have such right only at such person's own expense;

(4) Require excessive bail, impose excessive fines, or inflict cruel and unusual punishments.

(I) Deny to any person the equal protection of Traditional laws, provided that this clause shall not be interpreted to grant to non-Tribal peoples those rights and benefits to which the Peoples of Nay'dini'aa Na' are entitled by virtue of their citizenship in the Traditional Village;

(J) Deprive any person of liberty or property:

(1) Without fully complying with procedural processes of Traditional law, or

(2) By application of Traditional laws which have no reasonable relation to the purpose for which they were enacted; and

(K) Enact any law imposing punishment on one person, or enact any law which makes an action a crime which was not a crime when such action was committed, or which increases the punishment for a crime committed before the effective date of the law, or which deprives a person in any accusatory proceeding of any substantial right or immunity to which the person was entitled before the effective date of the law.

(L) As a matter of individual conscience no person shall be compelled to take arms against another by any Article of this Constitution.

Section 3: Due Process

Nay'dini'aa Na' Traditional Village Peoples shall be afforded due process and equal treatment under the law.
ARTICLE 9 – LIMITED POWER OF NAY'DINI'AA NA' TRADITIONAL
VILLAGE COUNCIL,
TO TRANSFER OWNERSHIP OF, OR TO ENCUMBER
TRIBAL LAND OR INTERESTS THEREIN

Section 1. Limited Power to Transfer Tribal Land Out of Tribal Ownership

The Nay'dini'aa Na' Traditional Village Council shall not sell land or interests therein out of Tribal ownership by any means. However, the Nay'dini'aa Na' Traditional Village Council may exchange Tribal land for land of equal value, but any such proposed exchange, prior to becoming effective, shall be approved by a vote of the Traditional Village in accordance with Article 6 of this Constitution.

Section 2. Limited Power to Encumber Tribal Land

(A) Except as permitted in subsection (B) of this Section, the Nay'dini'aa Na' Traditional Village Council shall not pledge, mortgage, lease, grant licenses to use land, whether revocable or irrevocable, or otherwise encumber Tribal land or interests thereon, unless, prior to any such proposed encumbrance taking effect. Such proposed encumbrance shall require four-fifths (4/5) vote of the Nay'dini'aa Na' Traditional Village Council.

(B) The Nay'dini'aa Na' Traditional Village Council may authorize the following encumbrances by an affirmative vote of (four-fifths) 4/5 of the Nay'dini'aa Na' Traditional Village Council:

(1) Grants, leases, agreements, contracts with citizens of the Tribe and to qualified non-citizens, in accordance with Article 10 of this Constitution to use specified portions of Tribal land for residential, agricultural, commercial or industrial purposes, hunting, fishing, gathering and recreational uses;

(2) Grants of rights-of-ways over Tribal land or interests thereon, for the purpose of providing municipal services, such as water, sewage disposal, electricity, telephones and roads, to and for the benefit of Peoples of Nay'dini'aa Na' or their heirs and descendants who hold a land use assignment pursuant to Section 2 of Article, or a lease; and
(3) In acquiring additional real property the Traditional Village may encumber only those properties being acquired. Once acquisitions are paid in full and free of encumbrances, said property shall be restricted under Section 1 of this Article.

Section 3. **Limited Power to Develop Natural Resources**

The Nay'dini'aa Na' Traditional Village Council shall not develop any natural resources of the Traditional Village without the consent of four-fifths (4/5) affirmative vote of the Nay'dini'aa Na' Traditional Village Council, except in the case of non-renewable resources which shall remain commercially undeveloped. Exploration or recreational activities involving nonrenewable resources may be permitted by a majority vote of the Nay'dini'aa Na' Traditional Village Council.

This section may only be amended by the unanimous vote of the Nay'dini'aa Na' Traditional Village Council and subsequent vote of the citizens with at least four-fifths (4/5) of all Peoples of Nay'dini'aa Na' eligible to vote affirming the decision of the Nay'dini'aa Na' Traditional Village Council.

Section 4. **Principle of Construction**

Section 2 of this Article shall not be construed to deny to the Nay'dini'aa Na' Traditional Village Council its Governmental power and authority to regulate activities of Tribal land for the Traditional Village's general welfare, including, but not limited to: zoning, the regulation of commercial ventures; fishing; gathering; hunting; other recreational activities; and regulations for the purpose of promoting health, safety, welfare and conservation. Sacred sites shall be protected and respected.
ARTICLE 10 – USE OF TRIBAL LAND BY THE PEOPLES OF NAY'DINI'AA NA' AND QUALIFIED NON-TRIBAL PEOPLES

Section 1.  Land Use and Natural Resources Conservation Plan.

(A) Land Use and Natural Resources Conservation Plan.

The Nay'dini'aa Na' Traditional Village Council shall, by Ordinance, establish a comprehensive Land Use and Natural Resources Conservation Plan, for land and natural resources subject to Traditional Jurisdiction. Such Conservation Plan shall include rules and procedures by which Peoples of Nay'dini'aa Na', and non-Tribal peoples who qualify under Section 2 of this Article, may obtain permission to use a specified parcel of Tribal land for residential, agricultural, commercial, industrial, fishing, hunting, gathering and recreational purposes. However, such permission shall not include any subsurface rights. Such plan shall include rules and procedures by which the Peoples of Nay'dini'aa Na' may use the natural resources of the Traditional Village consistent with principles of conservation.

(B) Land Use Assignments

Permission to use Tribal land for the purposes specified in subsection (A) of this Section shall be evidenced by a land use assignment or permit issued to persons who qualify under Section 2 of this Article, in accordance with the Land Use and Natural Resource Conservation Plan. Copies of such assignments or permits shall be filed and recorded by the Tribal Administrator or his/her designee.

(C) Land Use Assignments not Transferable.

Permission to use Tribal land shall be a right granted only to the person(s) designated in the land use assignment or permit. Such permission shall not be transferable by the permittee during his/her lifetime, and shall be regulated upon the death of the permittee in accordance with regulations and procedures established by the Nay'dini'aa Na' Traditional Village Council by Ordinance.
Section 2. **Use of Tribal Land by Non-Tribal Peoples**

(A) General Prohibition.

Except as otherwise specified in this section persons who are not Citizens of the Nay'dini'aa Na’ Traditional Village shall not be permitted to use Tribal land for any purpose.

(B) Heir or Descendent Exception.

A non-Citizen who is an heir or descendent of Peoples of the Nay'dini'aa Na’ Traditional Village shall for purposes of determining inheritance of any land use assignment, have the same status as heirs or descendants who are Peoples of the Nay’dini’aa Na’ Traditional Village. Where a non-Citizen inherits the land use assignment issued to the deceased Tribal Citizen, the term of such use assignment or permit shall continue until their death.

(C) Consent to Abide by Traditional Law.

Any non-Citizen who inherits a land use assignment from a Tribal Citizen shall thereby be deemed to have consented to abide by all laws of the Nay'dini’aa Na’ Traditional Village Council which would have been applicable to such land had the land use assignment in question been inherited by a Tribal Citizen, and further, such non-Citizen shall be deemed to have consented to the Jurisdiction of the Traditional Village for purposes of enforcing such laws.
ARTICLE 11 – SUCCESSOR BUSINESSES TO NAY'DIN'AA NA' TRADITIONAL VILLAGE COUNCIL

The Nay'dini'aa Na' Traditional Village Council shall establish such Commercial Codes and Ordinances as necessary to conduct Tribal business, Citizen business, interactions and non-Citizen interactions.
ARTICLE 12 – TRIBAL BUSINESS

Section 1. Interrelationship Between Tribal Businesses and the Nay'dini'aa Na' Traditional Village Council

All business ventures of the Traditional Village shall be conducted by Tribal Businesses established by written charters issued by the Nay'dini'aa Na' Traditional Village Council by Resolution. Such Tribal Businesses shall be established for purposes of management only and no Tribal assets shall be transferred to the ownership of such Business. However, such Business may be authorized to acquire property in its own name. Such Tribal Businesses shall not be authorized to pledge, mortgage, lease, or otherwise encumber Tribal lands or interests therein subject to their management. However, such Tribal Business may, consistent with all applicable federal and international laws, be authorized to pledge, mortgage, lease, and otherwise encumber land or interests therein held in its own name as security for debts, and to acquire, sell, lease, exchange, transfer, or assign personal property or interests therein. Each Tribal Business shall be subject to the authority and control of a Board of Directors, or such other form of management as the Nay'dini'aa Na' Traditional Village Council designates in the charter. The Nay'dini'aa Na' Traditional Village Council shall only interfere with the business decisions of the management of the Business with just cause, just cause will be determined by ordinance and/or the Nay'dini'aa Na' Traditional Village Council; however, the Nay'dini'aa Na' Traditional Village Council shall retain all authority and power to exercise all proper Governmental and Sovereign functions over the Tribal Business and over property managed or owned by the Tribal Business. Profits of such Tribal Businesses shall be shared with the Traditional Village on an equitable basis. Regular reports on the financial status of such Tribal Businesses shall be made to the Nay'dini'aa Na' Traditional Village Council, and to the Peoples of Nay'dini'aa Na' through the Financial Reports of the Nay'dini'aa Na' Traditional Village Council.

Section 2. Duty to Enforce

The Nay'dini'aa Na' Traditional Village Council shall create uniform rules for governing and enforcing this Article by Ordinance, Code, Regulation, and Motions, insofar as practicable under uniform rules governing establishment and reporting of Tribal Businesses.
Section 3. **Forestry Business Exception**

This Article shall not be applicable to the Forestry Business of the Nay'dini'aa Na' Traditional Village, as it is covered by Article 11 of this Constitution.
ARTICLE 13 – AGREEMENTS BETWEEN THE NAY’DINI’AA NA’ AND OTHER GOVERNMENTS

The Nay’dini’aa Na’ Traditional Village Council may enter into Trust and other agreements with other governments, as authorized by Ordinance and/or majority vote of the Nay’dini’aa Na’ Traditional Village Council.
ARTICLE 14 – TRADITIONAL GOVERNMENT CAREER AND MERIT SYSTEM OF EMPLOYMENT

Section 1. Merit Principle.

The Nay'dini'aa Na' Traditional Village Council shall develop Policies and Procedures to address fair treatment to all employees.

Section 2. Duty to Enforce.

The Nay’dini’aa Na’ Traditional Village Council shall enforce this Article by Motion, Resolution or Ordinance.
ARTICLE 15 – AUDIT AND FINANCIAL CONTROLS

Section 1. **Budget and Appropriations.**

All appropriations by the Nay'dini'aa Na' Traditional Village Council of Tribal funds shall be in accordance with an annual budget and/or grants established by Resolution or Ordinance.

Section 2. **Accounting System.**

The Nay'dini'aa Na' Traditional Village Council shall by Motion, Resolution, or Ordinance establish an accounting system, approved by an independent certified public accounting firm, and shall require an audit of the Tribal accounts to be annually.

Section 3. **Annual Audit.**

The firm and/or person who conduct the Annual Audit shall report directly to the Traditional Counsel their findings, and shall be accountable to the Nay'dini'aa Na' Traditional Village Council throughout the audit process in order to acquire staff accountability.

Other Audits may be scheduled from time to time at the discretion of the Nay'dini'aa Na' Traditional Village Council. Those conducting such Audits will report such Audits directly to the Council.

Section 4. **Fiscal Year.**

The Nay'dini'aa Na' Traditional Village Council shall by Motion, Resolution, or Ordinance establish a fiscal year for the Traditional Government.
ARTICLE 16 – CONFLICT OF INTEREST

Section 1. **Conflicting Personal Financial Interest Prohibited.**

In carrying out the duties of Tribal Office, no Tribal official, elected or appointed, shall make or participate in making decisions which involve balancing a substantial personal financial interest, other than interests held in common by all Peoples of Nay'din'aa Na', against the best interests of the Traditional Village.

Section 2. **Executive Staff.**

Executive Staff will be non-Council members. If the situation occurs where a Council member is being considered for an Executive Staff position, the Council member must resign the Council position upon acceptance of an Executive Position. (The Minutes of 11-18-03.)

Section 3. **Other Conflicts of interest**

The Nay'din'aa Na' Traditional Village Council may by Motion, Resolution, or Ordinance prohibit other kinds of conflicts of interest.
ARTICLE 17 – SOVEREIGN IMMUNITY

Section 1. Traditional Prohibition.

The Nay’dini’aa Na’ Traditional Village Council shall not waive or limit the right of the Nay’dini’aa Na’ Nation to be immune from suit, except as authorized by this Article and by Article 11 of this Constitution.

Section 2. Suits Against the Nay’dini’aa Na’ Traditional Village in Traditional Courts by Persons Subject to Traditional Jurisdiction

The Nay’dini’aa Na’ Traditional Village Council shall be subject to Traditional Jurisdiction for the purpose of enforcing rights and duties established by this Constitution, by the Motions, Resolutions, or Ordinances of the Traditional Village. The Traditional Village does not, however, waive or limit any rights that the Traditional Village may have to be immune from suit in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Section 3. Suits Against the Nay’dini’aa Na’ Traditional Village in the Courts of the United States.

In seeking redress of grievances against the Traditional Village, persons subject to Traditional Jurisdiction shall exhaust all remedies available to them under this Constitution by Motion, Resolution, or Ordinances of the Tribe and such rulings shall be final.
ARTICLE 18 – AMENDMENTS TO THIS CONSTITUTION

Clerical errors, if discovered after ratification, shall be corrected without Amendment provided that the correction(s) do not change the meaning of the words, but shall be reported to the Peoples of Nay'dini'aa Na' at the next meeting.
ARTICLE 19 – TRADITIONAL VILLAGE CONSENT

This Constitution, and all Motions, Resolutions, and Ordinances, according to the provisions of this Constitution may be changed at any time by a majority consent of the entire Nay'dini'aa Na' Traditional Village Council, and two-thirds (2/3) of the Nay'dini'aa Na' Peoples attending a meeting called for that specific purpose unless otherwise restricted in this document.
ARTICLE 20 – ADOPTION OF CONSTITUTION AND AMENDMENTS

Adoption of this Constitution shall serve to rescind, replace, and supersede the earlier constitution of the Traditional Village. Agreements with others promulgated under the previous constitution shall remain in full force and effect until those agreements expire. Tribal ordinances, resolutions, motions or other actions taken by the Council shall remain in full force and effect until rescinded, replaced or superseded by actions taken after the adoption of this Constitution.
ARTICLE 21. TRADITIONAL AND CUSTOMARY LAWS OF NAY'DINI'AA NA'

Section 1. Intellectual and Cultural and Traditional Property Rights.

Cultural materials, stories, history, use of natural and created substances, objects of cultural significance, or other personal or intellectual property held in common by the nation may only be commercialized under the authority of the Nay'dini’aa Na' Traditional Village Council. No individual may use common intellectual or personal property for personal gain unless so authorized by the Nay'dini’aa Na' Traditional Village Council.

Section 2. Supreme Customary and Traditional Laws.

In the event of conflict between Traditional Law and any provisions of this Constitution, as amended; Traditional Law supercedes any written law, code, ordinance, regulation, or motion promulgated thereunder. Tribal Tradition and Customs govern and shall rule supreme:

Tse tgge’ koht’aene xu’k’a keni’aa dze’
ARTICLE 22 – OATH OF OFFICE

Every Tribal Official shall, prior to assuming the duties of the Office, take the following Oath of Office:

I, __________, do hereby solemnly swear that I will support and defend Nay’dini’aa Na’ Traditional Village, that I will carry out faithfully and impartially the duties of my Office to the best of my ability; and that I will promote and protect the best interest of the People of Nay’dini’aa Na’.
ARTICLE 23 – DEFINITIONS

As used in this Constitution and Ordinances except as otherwise specifically provided or indicated by the context:

(A) "Nay'dini'aa Na'" means Chickaloon.

(B) "Major Crime" means any crime defined as major by the Judiciary.

(C) "Convicted of a major crime" means conviction of a crime.

(D) "Nay'dini'aa Na' Traditional Village Council" means Chickaloon Village Traditional Council.

(E) "Tribal Official" means any person who is elected or appointed to Office, including the Nay'dini'aa Na' Traditional Village Council, Tribal Law Enforcement Officials, and those employees that report directly to the Nay'dini'aa Na' Traditional Village Council.

(F) "Tribal Funds" means all funds of the Nay'dini'aa Na' Traditional Village, except funds derived from appropriations of the United States or the State of Alaska.

(G) "Traditional Law" means an Ordinance or Ordinances adopted by the Nay'dini'aa Na' Traditional Village Council.

(H) "Tribal Employees" means all persons regularly employed by the Traditional Government who receive monetary compensation for their services.

(I) "Resident" means physically residing within the traditional boundaries of the Nay'dini'aa Na' Traditional Village.

(J) "Shall" in the context of provisions establishing the duties of the Traditional Government, means that compliance with the provision in question is mandatory, and may be compelled by order of the Traditional Court, after all administrative remedies have been exhausted.

(K) "May" in the context of provisions establishing the duties of the Traditional Government, means that compliance with the provision in question is left to the discretion of the Traditional Government.
or its agents and may not be compelled by the Order of the Traditional Court, unless there is an abuse of discretion.

"Executive Session" means a session of the Council which first convenes as a meeting, and then on a motion specifying the purpose of the executive session as clearly and specifically as possible without defeating the purpose thereof passed by an affirmative vote of a majority of the Council, goes into an executive session excluding members of the public during which the body considers, but takes no action on, except to give direction to an attorney or administrator regarding a specific legal matter or pending labor issue, only on the following subjects:

1. Personnel Matters; and
2. Subjects that tend to prejudice the reputation and character of any person, provided the person may request a public discussion.

DULLY CONSIDERED AND APPROVED THIS 31st DAY OF March, 2005.


FINALIZED THIS 10th DAY OF December, 2008.

Traditional Chief, Gary Harrison
Vice-Chairman, Rick Harrison
Council Member, Albert Harrison
Council Member, Larry Wade

Chairman, Douglas Wade
Secretary, Penny Westing
Council Member, Jess Lannan
Council Member, Burt Shaginoff

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