

(2) at the expense of the tribal government, provide an indigent defendant the assistance of a defense attorney licensed to practice law by any jurisdiction in the United States that applies appropriate professional licensing standards and effectively ensures the competence and professional responsibility of its licensed attorneys;

(3) require that the judge presiding over the criminal proceeding—

(A) has sufficient legal training to preside over criminal proceedings; and

(B) is licensed to practice law by any jurisdiction in the United States;

(4) prior to charging the defendant, make publicly available the criminal laws (including regulations and interpretative documents), rules of evidence, and rules of criminal procedure (including rules governing the recusal of judges in appropriate circumstances) of the tribal government; and

(5) maintain a record of the criminal proceeding, including an audio or other recording of the trial proceeding.

(d) Sentences

In the case of a defendant sentenced in accordance with subsections (b) and (c), a tribal court may require the defendant—

(1) to serve the sentence—

(A) in a tribal correctional center that has been approved by the Bureau of Indian Affairs for long-term incarceration, in accordance with guidelines to be developed by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (in consultation with Indian tribes) not later than 180 days after July 29, 2010;

(B) in the nearest appropriate Federal facility, at the expense of the United States pursuant to the Bureau of Prisons tribal prisoner pilot program described in section 304(c)¹ of the Tribal Law and Order Act of 2010;

(C) in a State or local government-approved detention or correctional center pursuant to an agreement between the Indian tribe and the State or local government; or

(D) in an alternative rehabilitation center of an Indian tribe; or

(2) to serve another alternative form of punishment, as determined by the tribal court judge pursuant to tribal law.

(e) Definition of offense

In this section, the term “offense” means a violation of a criminal law.

(f) Effect of section

Nothing in this section affects the obligation of the United States, or any State government that has been delegated authority by the United States, to investigate and prosecute any criminal violation in Indian country.

(Pub. L. 90-284, title II, §202, Apr. 11, 1968, 82 Stat. 77; Pub. L. 99-570, title IV, §4217, Oct. 27, 1986, 100 Stat. 3207-146; Pub. L. 111-211, title II, §234(a), July 29, 2010, 124 Stat. 2279.)

¹ See References in Text note below.

Editorial Notes

REFERENCES IN TEXT

Section 304(c) of the Tribal Law and Order Act of 2010, referred to in subsec. (d)(1)(B), probably means section 234(c) of title II of Pub. L. 111-211, which is classified to section 1302a of this title. See par. (13) of H. Con. Res. 304 (111th Congress), which is not classified to the Code.

AMENDMENTS

2010—Pub. L. 111-211, §234(a)(1), designated existing provisions as subsec. (a) and inserted subsec. heading.

Subsec. (a)(6). Pub. L. 111-211, §234(a)(2)(A), inserted “(except as provided in subsection (b))” after “assistance of counsel for his defense”. Amendment was executed to reflect the probable intent of Congress, notwithstanding errors in the directory language in quoting the text to be inserted.

Subsec. (a)(7). Pub. L. 111-211, §234(a)(2)(B), added par. (7) and struck out former par. (7) which read as follows: “require excessive bail, impose excessive fines, inflict cruel and unusual punishments, and in no event impose for conviction of any one offense any penalty or punishment greater than imprisonment for a term of one year and a fine of \$5,000, or both;”.

Subsecs. (b) to (f). Pub. L. 111-211, §234(a)(3), added subsecs. (b) to (f).

1986—Par. (7). Pub. L. 99-570, which directed that “for a term of one year and a fine of \$5,000, or both” be substituted for “for a term of six months and a fine of \$500, or both”, was executed by making the substitution for “for a term of six months or a fine of \$500, or both” as the probable intent of Congress.

Statutory Notes and Related Subsidiaries

BUREAU OF PRISONS TRIBAL PRISONER PILOT PROGRAM

Pub. L. 111-211, title II, §234(c), July 29, 2010, 124 Stat. 2281, which related to establishment of tribal prisoner pilot program, was transferred to section 1302a of this title.

PURPOSE OF 1986 AMENDMENT

Pub. L. 99-570, title IV, §4217, Oct. 27, 1986, 100 Stat. 3207-146, provided in part that amendment of par. (7) of this section was to “enhance the ability of tribal governments to prevent and penalize the traffic of illegal narcotics on Indian reservations”.

§ 1302a. Bureau of Prisons tribal prisoner program

(1) In general

Not later than 120 days after March 15, 2022, the Director of the Bureau of Prisons shall establish a program under which the Bureau of Prisons shall accept offenders convicted in tribal court pursuant to section 1302 of this title (as amended by this section), subject to the conditions described in paragraph (2).

(2) Conditions

(A) In general

As a condition of participation in the program described in paragraph (1), the tribal court shall submit to the Attorney General a request for confinement of the offender, for approval by the Attorney General (or a designee) by not later than 30 days after the date of submission.

(B) Limitations

Requests for confinement shall be limited to offenders convicted of a violent crime (comparable to the violent crimes described in section 1153(a) of title 18) for which the sentence

includes a term of imprisonment of 1 or more years.

(C) Custody conditions

The imprisonment by the Bureau of Prisons shall be subject to the conditions described in section 5003 of title 18, regarding the custody of State offenders, except that the offender shall be placed in the nearest available and appropriate Federal facility, and imprisoned at the expense of the United States.

(D) Cap

The Bureau of Prisons shall confine not more than 100 tribal offenders at any time.

(3) Rescinding requests

(A) In general

The applicable tribal government shall retain the authority to rescind the request for confinement of a tribal offender by the Bureau of Prisons under this paragraph at any time during the sentence of the offender.

(B) Return to tribal custody

On rescission of a request under subparagraph (A), a tribal offender shall be returned to tribal custody.

(4) Reassessment

If tribal court demand for participation in this program exceeds 100 tribal offenders, a representative of the Bureau of Prisons shall notify Congress.

(Pub. L. 111-211, title II, § 234(c), July 29, 2010, 124 Stat. 2281; Pub. L. 117-103, div. W, title VIII, § 803, Mar. 15, 2022, 136 Stat. 898.)

Editorial Notes

REFERENCES IN TEXT

Section 1302 of this title (as amended by this section), referred to in par. (1), is section 1302 of this title, as amended by section 234 of Pub. L. 111-211.

CODIFICATION

Section was formerly set out as a note under section 1302 of this title.

Section was enacted as part of the Tribal Law and Order Act of 2010, and not as part of the Indian Civil Rights Act of 1968 which comprises this subchapter.

AMENDMENTS

2022—Pub. L. 117-103, § 803(1), (2), struck out “pilot” before “program” in section catchline and wherever appearing in text.

Par. (1). Pub. L. 117-103, § 803(3), substituted “Not later than 120 days after March 15, 2022” for “Not later than 120 days after July 29, 2010”.

Par. (2)(B). Pub. L. 117-103, § 803(4), substituted “1 or more years” for “2 or more years”.

Pars. (5), (6). Pub. L. 117-103, § 803(5), struck out pars. (5) and (6) which read as follows:

“(5) REPORT.—Not later than 3 years after the date of establishment of the pilot program, the Attorney General shall submit to Congress a report describing the status of the program, including recommendations regarding the future of the program, if any.

“(6) TERMINATION.—Except as otherwise provided by an Act of Congress, the pilot program under this paragraph shall expire on the date that is 4 years after the date on which the program is established.”

Statutory Notes and Related Subsidiaries

DEFINITIONS

For definition of “tribal government” as used in this section, see section 203(a) of Pub. L. 111-211, set out as a note under section 2801 of this title.

§ 1303. Habeas corpus

The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall be available to any person, in a court of the United States, to test the legality of his detention by order of an Indian tribe.

(Pub. L. 90-284, title II, § 203, Apr. 11, 1968, 82 Stat. 78.)

§ 1304. Tribal jurisdiction over covered crimes

(a) Definitions

In this section:

(1) Assault of Tribal justice personnel

The term “assault of Tribal justice personnel” means any violation of the criminal law of the Indian tribe that has jurisdiction over the Indian country where the violation occurs that involves the use, attempted use, or threatened use of physical force against an individual authorized to act for, or on behalf of, that Indian tribe or serving that Indian tribe during, or because of, the performance or duties of that individual in—

(A) preventing, detecting, investigating, making arrests relating to, making apprehensions for, or prosecuting a covered crime;

(B) adjudicating, participating in the adjudication of, or supporting the adjudication of a covered crime;

(C) detaining, providing supervision for, or providing services for persons charged with a covered crime; or

(D) incarcerating, supervising, providing treatment for, providing rehabilitation services for, or providing reentry services for persons convicted of a covered crime.

(2) Child

The term “child” means a person who has not attained the lesser of—

(A) the age of 18; and

(B) except in the case of sexual abuse, the age specified by the criminal law of the Indian tribe that has jurisdiction over the Indian country where the violation occurs.

(3) Child violence

The term “child violence” means the use, threatened use, or attempted use of violence against a child proscribed by the criminal law of the Indian tribe that has jurisdiction over the Indian country where the violation occurs.

(4) Coercion; commercial sex act

The terms “coercion” and “commercial sex act” have the meanings given the terms in section 1591(e) of title 18.

(5) Covered crime

The term “covered crime” means—

(A) assault of Tribal justice personnel;

(B) child violence;

(C) dating violence;

(D) domestic violence;

(E) obstruction of justice;

(F) sexual violence;

(G) sex trafficking;

(H) stalking; and

(I) a violation of a protection order.

(6) Dating violence

The term “dating violence” means any violation of the criminal law of the Indian tribe