

Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation Judicial Branch

Annual Report – FY 2015

GENERAL INFORMATION

Overview and History

FY 2015 marked the 18th anniversary since the creation of the Fort McDowell Tribal Court in 1997. Prior to 1997, all disputes legal disputes were handled by the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community Court. The Fort McDowell Court was created over the span of a weekend out of necessity after the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community Court notified officials of Fort McDowell that it could no longer provide judicial services for Fort McDowell.

Court Authority and Organization

The Court is created as a separate branch of the Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation government by Article IV, Section 1 of the Constitution of the Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation, as adopted by voters of the Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation in 1999 and ratified by the U. S. Department of the Interior. The Court is divided into two separate divisions, the Trial division, which is made up of the Trial and Juvenile Courts, as well as the Supreme Court in the appellate division. The Court is basically a court of general jurisdiction meaning that the court is not limited in the kinds of cases it can hear, but is also a court of limited jurisdiction in that those individuals over whom the court may exercise jurisdiction may be limited based upon the litigants.

Purpose and Responsibility of the Court

The Court uses the authority granted in the Constitution of the Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation (1999) and the legislatively provided powers as specified in the Law and Order Code of the Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation to resolve private and public conflicts in a manner that is consistent while providing individual justice in individual cases. The Court resolves disputes by applying the law to the facts of particular cases independently and impartially. Every party has the absolute right to a judge who is independent of the parties to each case and their advocates. Pro-tem judges are used for conflict cases. The Court's very purpose is to do individual justice in individual cases, to provide a just and fair forum for the resolution of disputes, to protect individuals against the arbitrary use of governmental power, and to make a record of legal status. Individual cases must receive individual attention. The law must be correctly applied to the facts, regardless of economic or other status, and there must be equal access to justice for all.

Additionally, everyone who comes to and before the court must be treated respectfully, fairly, and equally. Case processing and the application of the law to the facts in individual cases must be consistent and predictable.

Chief Judge

The Chief Judge is the administrative head of the Judicial Branch of Government and by virtue of his or her office is directly responsible for the accountability of the Court. The Chief Judge and all associate full-time judges serve for two year terms and at the pleasure of Tribal Council.



Supreme Court

Everyone has an opportunity to appeal their cases and the decisions made in the tribal and juvenile courts to the Nation's Supreme Court. The appeal is based solely on the arguments raised at trial and preserved on the record in the lower court and is not a trial de novo. The Supreme Court hears all cases on appeal, including Writs of Habeas Corpus and Constitutional Issues. Our present Supreme Court Justices have been on the bench for over 15 years. They were recently reinstated by Tribal Council until the year 2019. They serve at the pleasure of Tribal Council on a part-time basis.



Standard of Performance

Although a specific standard by which to judge the operations of the Fort McDowell Court has never been formally adopted by the Tribal Council, the Court, under its current administration, operates using the Core Competencies established by the National Association for Court Management to monitor its own progress and determine its goals and objectives. The National Association for Court Management has developed 9 core competencies that a court should demonstrate. These core competencies may be found at www.nacmnet.org.

In addition, both judges and court staff must act in accordance with the Code of Judicial Conduct and the Code of Employee Conduct, both of which have been specifically approved by Tribal Council and which govern all court employees. Attorneys and Advocates, as officers of the Court, are specifically governed by the Chief Judge by statute and must conform to the standards of the Model Rules of Professional Conduct promulgated by the American Bar Association, as well as Tribal Law and Rules of the Court when practicing law in the Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation Tribal Courts.

Staff

There are 8 full-time staff members of the Fort McDowell Court: one associate Judge, who also acts as Acting Chief Judge, and seven (7) full time staff including two probation officers, two court clerks and two Wellness Court employees and our Bailiff. The Court also has seven (7) part-time employees including a career services intern who comes a day or two each week while going to school and another part-time clerk who is being shared with the Fire Department. Two part time pro-tem judges also assist the Acting Chief Judge in handling conflict cases. There are of course three part-time Supreme Court Justices who hear and decide matters appealed to the Fort McDowell Supreme Court.

There are two full-time judge vacancies, a court administrator vacancy and a full time clerk vacancy. The Chief Judge and Court Administrator positions became vacant in 2008. The full time clerk position has been vacant since 2009. The Associate (Juvenile) Judge position was vacated in 2010. Because of declining caseloads, these positions have not been refilled.

Funding

The Court receives all of its funding from the Nation's general operating budget. The Court, however, in recent years, has been fortunate enough to secure approximately \$1.2 million in grant dollars to off-set the costs of computer and drug testing equipment and to provide a nationally recognized Healing to Wellness Court Program for juveniles and adults.

STRATEGIC GOALS FY 2016.

1. Strengthening the Administration of Justice.

Everyone is entitled to a prompt, fair, and impartial hearing. The pursuit of justice thus requires that cases be heard in a timely manner and processed efficiently. To accomplish this goal the courts require effective case processing and efficient management of information and resources. In this era of dwindling resources the judiciary must review and modernize operations and policies to ensure the public resources are used effectively, efficiently, and accountably.

A. The Court must use Technology Effectively.

Action Plan:

- Modernize court processes and information gathering, tracking, and sharing through implementation of case management systems.
- Develop a court website with uniform forms and instructions by case type for self-represented litigants and to implement electronic public access to Court case information including warrants, fines, payments, court calendars and case histories.
- Purchase of Cite-Pay software program to allow litigants to pay fines and fees via electronic access to the court.
- Implement e-filing capability in all cases and in juvenile, adult and supreme courts with electronic access by judges, staff, and general public.
- Hold hearings through video conferencing between the large courtroom and jail holding cells at 4th Ave. jail in Phoenix to reduce transportation costs for the police and Wassaja Family Services.

B. Simplifying and Enhancing Systems

The Legal system can be intimidating and its complexity can make navigation difficult for victims, witnesses and litigants not represented by counsel. Simplifying the rules for less complex cases and for small estates in probate cases and streamlining case management processes can help make court proceedings understandable and should result in greater public trust and confidence in the system.

Action Plan

- Develop separate simplified rules for civil and domestic cases
- Develop separate simplified rules for probate and estates less than \$50,000.
- Develop new Court rules for processing guardianships.
- Develop new rules for allowing for plea by mail or internet for minor criminal traffic cases, petty offenses, while ensuring victim's rights.
- Apply differential case management procedures to minor misdemeanor cases to expedite case dispositions.
- Place all Rules and Law and Order Code on-line.
- Create a searchable Fort McDowell Supreme Court opinion database for judges and others.
- Establish a Court committee to review the Federal Rules of Evidence and Civil Procedure and to create and conform our own Rules of Civil Procedure and Evidence, if appropriate.
- Establish Court Rules governing the attorney discipline process.

C. Improve Public Access Transparency and Accountability.

Public confidence in the courts is predicated, in part on transparency of processes, access to reliable information, and timely resolution of disputes. In this era of "on demand" information, the public expects instant access to judicial branch information.

Action Plan:

- Prepare informational pamphlets by case type including a Guide to Tribal Court, Jury Service, Drug Court, and Dependency Case Handbooks and other informational pamphlets and brochures and make them available to the public through the Court's website.
- Create a Court Website where individuals can go to find the Law and Order Code, Constitution, Rules of Court, Rules of Evidence, Calendaring and Case History Information, etc.
- Assist self-represented litigants by placing on-line videos explaining the court processes to litigants, and by placing electronic forms on-line and allowing them to be filed electronically, and by implementing an electronic payment module for paying fines on-line.

- Provide access to the child support financial forms on-line and access to the child support calculator to better inform the court and litigants of their obligations.
- Increase the use of social networking tools, video conferencing, webinars, internet meetings, and webcasts.

2. Protect Children, Families, and Communities.

The removal of an abused or neglected child from the parent's home and the termination of parental rights involve significant governmental intrusions into the family and represent a significant use of the court's authority. For such cases, all parties must be assured prompt access to the courts and due process. A guardian ad litem or attorney must always be appointed to represent the best interests of the children and to ensure the well-being of the child or children especially when the interests of parents are diametrically opposed to the best interests of the children.

At present in our Code there is no authorization to appoint Guardians Ad Litem to represent the best interests of children. These interests may be at odds with those of the parents. The Courts have often appointed attorneys to serve as Guardians Ad Litem even though there is no contractual provision to do so in the contracts with attorneys by Legal Services department. The Court has paid funds out of its own budget to ensure that minor children are represented and that their best interests are adequately defended before the Courts.

Simplified guardianship statutes for tribal and non-tribal guardians alike should also be introduced to better protect minor children and Wards of the Court.

Fiduciaries should be held accountable for the services they provide to their vulnerable clients and much remains to be done to protect our seniors and other vulnerable persons.

Holding those convicted of crimes accountable and reducing their likelihood of re-offending are central to protecting our Community here at Fort McDowell. Evidence based sentencing relies on a set of tools designed to offer judicial officials objective, scientific research about criminal behavior to assist them when making probation decisions. Coordinating objective data with the risk level of each probationer allows the judicial officer to tailor a term of probation and supervision that will achieve greater levels of success in rehabilitation and preventing recidivism. In the criminal process, we must also help ensure that victims are afforded the full panoply of rights available to them.

A. Protecting Vulnerable Children and Families.

Action Plan:

- Ensure prompt dependency and severance trials and appeals within 12-18 months.
- Provide and improve legal representation for children in cases involving abuse, neglect, delinquency, and dependency of any child whether they are tribal members or not to ensure their legal rights are protected and decisions that are made are in the best interest of the individual child.
- Ensure that court volunteers and professionals who work with children and who make recommendations to the court are trained in core competencies and determine the feasibility of adopting and implementing dependency attorney standards and training here at Fort McDowell.
- Provide continuing education to the judiciary and court staff on the impact of child abuse and neglect with specific dependency training.
- Provide continuing education to the judiciary and court staff on the impact of domestic violence cases and recommend improvements.
- Develop training manuals for court staff who process dependency and domestic violence cases.

B. Protecting Communities.

Action Plan:

- Implement Project SAFE (Swift, Accountable, Fair, Enforcement).
- Employ evidence based practices to:
 - Improve revocation processes
 - Incorporate evidence based practices into juvenile justice field and adult probation operations.
 - Complete a roll-out of evidence based practice codes, and
 - Continue to develop the process to evaluate adult treatment programs
 - Create Risk Management Tool for Risk Assessment of Probationers i.e. FROST/OST.
 - Establish a process to better evaluate adult treatment programs.
 - Establish Release Guidelines for determining release conditions in criminal cases.

3. Improving the Legal Profession

The Chief Judge regulates the practice of law ensuring that attorneys and advocates practicing here meet the highest standards of professionalism and comply with rules designed to protect the public. This year, the Court has received a complaint against an Advocate. It has become abundantly clear that the Court needs to improve the attorney and advocate disciplinary system and its processes. The Court wishes to maintain a fair and impartial discipline system, while decreasing the time and cost to process discipline cases especially those that proceed to formal charges. Although progress has been made, more can be done to reduce processing times without compromising fairness.

The Court's authority to regulate the practice of law also includes establishing qualifications for admission to practice law in Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation. The Court has just appointed Disciplinary Bar Counsel by Administrative Court Order but should also prepare new Court rules governing the disciplinary investigative, charging, and disciplinary process.

A. Holding Lawyers Accountable

Citizens may bring their complaints about lawyer conduct directly to the Chief Judge. The transparency and continued improvement of this system is important to maintain public trust in the legal profession.

Action Plan

- Improve lawyer discipline system to provide a swift, fair and cost-effective process that protects the public and preserves the professionalism of the practice of law while affording due process to those charged.
- Created Office of Disciplinary Counsel to investigate and manage the attorney discipline process by Administrative Court Order.
- Communicate to the public and the legal community the outcome of any process changes.
- Develop Rules governing disciplinary process.

B. Modernize the Admission system.

Action Plan

- Implement admission upon motion.
- Steam-line the character and fitness process.
- Implement an online bar application process

- Explore adoption of a uniform bar examination especially for advocates
- Continue to work with the Scottsdale Community College to establish the Tribal Court Advocacy two year associate degree program as begun earlier this last fiscal year.

4. Increased Security.

Court security remains an obstacle. While security has significantly improved in the new building, there are issues still remaining. To date, we do not have a “security plan” and have not had a security assessment performed since moving into this building in 2008. We cannot develop a security plan until a professional assessment is conducted of the current building to identify areas of improvement. This was requested of the Fort McDowell Police Department.

The building continues to remain open to the general public with no centralized screening for weapons.

The Court handles civil, criminal and domestic disputes. Many times people are dissatisfied with the outcome or do not wish to deal with those with whom they are having difficulties. Yet, they often find themselves in the same courtroom, appearing before the Court in often heated, and extremely emotional controversies. These cases have a high risk for violence. By the very nature of the business that is conducted in the Public Safety Building, there needs to be additional security.

Action Plan

- Conduct a security assessment with assistance from the FMYN Police Department, the FBI, BIA, and Federal Marshal’s Service.
- Establish a Court Security Committee to meet regularly and provide rigorous oversight on all matters relating to security within the court building.
- Establish a command and control center with the necessary tools for court building security including closed circuit televisions and cameras, duress alarms and intrusion alarms.
- Establish policies and procedures to assure a thorough and consistent application of security measures aimed at making a court building reasonably safe utilizing best practices to inform the process of developing a comprehensive and cohesive set of policies and procedures.

5. **Better Community Understanding of the Court system.**

In the past, the Court has tried to host informal discussions about the Court and its functions. It has held several public hearings in the past on a variety of issues including substance abuse, probation, changes in the law, etc., however public attendance was very poor at best. The complaints and the comments about the Court indicate that there continues to be misunderstanding of how the Court operates and its duties and responsibilities and how it interacts with the Tribal Council.

Further, there appears that there is little understanding of the separation of powers and what that means. This assessment is based upon the number of complaints that go to the Tribal Council about the Court and/or decisions and/or its staff. In addition, the Court has in the past submitted several articles to the Yavapai News on basic information about the Court and its operations. It is unknown if they have had any effect. Regardless, the Court will need to continue to make efforts to educate the public about the Court.

6. **Other Areas of Concern re Lack of Resources.**

There continues to be a lack of resources available to the Court when it is trying to appropriately sentence an individual, reunify a family, rehabilitate a juvenile or an adult, or tend to the best interests of a minor child, who has no parent and is a Ward of the Court.

- a. **Detention Center.** Currently, the Court sends its defendants to the Maricopa County Jail. Transportation takes time and money and if we need a defendant brought out, it takes a coordinated effort between the Court and the Police Department due to staffing limitations. The jail is located in downtown, approximately 25+ miles from the Nation, thus for each defendant the Nation can spend about 2 hours in transport, depending upon traffic, coming to and from the courthouse. Detained Juveniles are presently sent to San Carlos Juvenile Detention Facility. This too is a significant distance. Travel to and from this facility is time and labor intensive for the Police Department. Having a detention center or even our own tent city here on the reservation would be ideal.
- b. **Legal Counsel.** There are many individuals who appear before the Court unrepresented. Tribal member defendants and delinquents are eligible to receive court appointed attorneys, if they are facing jail time, however non-tribal

member defendants and tribal and non-tribal children are left without the assistance of counsel in many cases according to Legal Aid policy. Important rights are explained by the Court and many times misunderstood or waived and the Court is uncomfortable with the fact that there is no legal representation available to these individuals especially when facing considerable amount of jail time or when prosecutions may proceed in federal court or under VAWA or TLOA. The new VAWA law and the TLOA, if adopted by Tribal Council, will require the appointment of counsel for anyone looking at the possibility of jail time whether they are Native American or not and whether they are tribal members or not. The Legal Services Department just cut the existing caseloads of three contract defense attorneys for tribal members to \$20,000 per year for 40 cases each (from \$30,000 the year before) and \$500 per case after the initial 40 cases assigned to each. There is presently no provision for VAWA or TLOA cases or funding for children who need legal advice nor is there funding for Guardian Ad Litem use other than paying it out of the Court's own budget, in the existing contract. The Court would like to suggest the creation of a legal services department that would provide public defender assistance for tribal and non-tribal members as well as for children.

INTERDISCIPLINARY PROGRAMS

The Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation Tribal Court was approached by the Maricopa County Superior Court to be part of an Interdisciplinary Program whereby Fort McDowell Tribal Members who are living here and on state probation could be allowed to live here and participate in the Nation's activities upon agreement for courtesy supervision here. Tribal members finding themselves in this situation could receive all of the blessings of living here that go with all tribal members. In addition, the Nation's probationers if found in the state court system would also receive courtesy supervision outside the reservation with programs and services available to them. It was anticipated that it would be a simple agreement between the Chief Presiding Judges. It was also anticipated that it would not cost that much and would be of tremendous benefit and would allow our people to live here on the reservation instead of being foreclosed from the reservation while on state probation. It was also thought that like the Audio-Video Arraignment equipment we have installed in our large courtroom to communicate electronically with defendants who are in Maricopa County Custody our equipment could be used to tie the judges in the two courts together so that our defendants appearing there could be viewed electronically by the Court here in our cases and that their defendants while here could be viewed and cases pending here could be discussed by Judges in session there.

The Fort McDowell Acting Chief Judge has been invited to sit on the Arizona State Supreme Court Forum made up of the Chief Judges of the Federal, State, Appellate, Municipal and Tribal Courts Statewide to discuss and resolve common problems associated with State Court and Tribal Court processes.

DEPARTMENTAL ACCOMPLISHMENTS

This year marked a year of continued accomplishment for the Court.

1. Continued Case Management. The Court upgraded its computer system to Full Court Enterprise to utilize the Full Court Case Management System. The Court is involved in attempting to allow on-line access to the court calendars, case information, and to allow payments of court fines and fees online. Approximately once a year, one or two staff members attend training on the Full Court System. The Prosecutor and Police both have access to Full Court. The police and prosecutor's office enters all the information for each new complaint into Full Case up front. The Court then adds to that information in Full Court. The next phase of this process is to allow on-line access from the general public to electronic court information to allow electronic filing and electronic access to all court documents in an effort to go paperless, to provide electronic access to court information to the public, and to allow on-line payment of court filing fees.
2. Improved Security. The new building structure presents a significant improvement in the overall security for the court and court staff. There are controlled access doors and areas which reduce danger. A comprehensive security plan was requested by the Acting Chief Judge of the FMYN Police Department and should be provided. Active Shooter and Active Killer scenarios should be rehearsed with court staff and the police department. We have made arrangements to keep jurors and judges separated from the general public and to provide secure parking and secured presence while in the court. We have brought the courtrooms up to the fire code but we still do not have panic alarms or emergency lighting in the courtrooms or cameras and door locks for building lockdown.
3. Probation. Probation has become more active in the community. While this has resulted in some complaints, more supervised probation to hold probationers accountable to comply with court orders for the safety of the community is truly a good thing and an accomplishment of the Tribal and Juvenile Courts. There were approximately 100 probationers on the average throughout FY 2014 and FY2015 for both probation officers. The Court is exploring the purchase of additional

probationer tracking and monitoring equipment. Drug testing equipment was purchased through Wellness Court grants for in-house UA testing equipment for both Wellness Court participants and for probationers. Both probation officers have received factory training in UA testing as has wellness court staff and bailiff. Both probation officers have attended gang training and the 4 week Tribal Probation Officers Academy. Probation officers are able to use GPS ankle bracelet monitoring as well as Continuous Alcohol Monitoring ankle bracelets (SCRAM-X).

4. Probate Form. New probate forms were instituted in FY 2014 and FY 2015, and if completed properly, make it easier for the assigned judge to work the case through the process. Probate by Affidavit was instituted to allow those with small estates to complete the process much more quickly and easily. Probate is a complicated and emotional area of law and any assistance that can be provided to those appearing unrepresented makes the judge's job easier and moves the case along faster. The forms have all the necessary information to assist the litigant and the court. These will be placed on line with all of the other court forms upon creation of the Tribal Court Webpage.
5. Bench Book. The Court continues to revise and update its FMYN Judicial Benchbook.
6. Community Education.

Wellness Court – The Wellness Court held a one day seminar last year on substance abuse and how best to address it in our Community. The Court brought in nationally recognized court expert Dr. Doug Marlowe, a lawyer and Ph.D. clinical psychologist, from the University of Pennsylvania Medical School and invited tribes throughout Arizona and Fort McDowell tribal members and officials to attend at our Wekopa Convention Center at no charge. During law day this year, the Court provided detailed information to the public about the Healing to Wellness Court and plans to make it an annual event.

7. Training.
 - a. Wellness Court. In 2014, the Court sent the Director of Education, the new Director of Wassaja Family Services, a pro-tem judge, and the Nation's Vice President to the National Association of Drug Court Professionals' 20th Annual Drug Court Conference in Los Angeles to receive specific training to better manage cases involving substance abuse in our Wellness/Therapeutic Courts for Juveniles, Adults, Families, and our Community. In FY2015, the

Court sent a police officer and the new Wellness Court Coordinator and Case Manager. In FY 2016, the Court has received budget approval by Tribal Council to send the entire Wellness Court Team to Training at the 22nd Annual Drug Court Conference in Los Angeles.

b. Court Clerks. Training was provided and the clerks successfully implemented an upgrade to our computer system called Full Court Enterprise.

8. Job Training Interns. In FY 2015, the Court was blessed to receive assistance from two part-time employees; a career services intern and part-time staff shared with our Department with the Fire Department. Both have been trained to handle paperwork, answer questions, receipt money, and provide clerical support in the clerk's office as well as in the courtrooms and essentially provide one FTE employee to assist in the courtroom and in the clerk's office.

9. Bar Disciplinary Counsel.

In FY 2015, the Chief Judge appointed Bar Disciplinary Counsel by Administrative Court Order to investigate and oversee the prosecution of a complaint filed by a litigant regarding her attorney/advocate. A Stipulated Agreement in that case was created in FY2015. The Respondent was ordered to pay back all of the fees charged to his client, to return her case materials and to reimburse the court for \$5000 in court costs. The Court hopes to create Rules of Procedure for Discipline of Attorneys and Advocates in this Court in the near future.

10. Grants.

The Court received Council permission to apply for four individual grants all of which involved substance abuse and ways we can combat substance abuse in our community. The Court also applied for 638 monies to be used to provide more indigent defense money for those non-tribal members and non-Native Americans who commit domestic violence crimes on our reservation under the new VAWA and those Native Americans who may be facing more than one year incarceration under the TLOA guidelines should Tribal Council opt in and adopt these new laws in the future.

11. Sound System and Audio Visual Equipment Installation – Large Courtroom.

With Council's financial support, the Court installed a sound system in the large courtroom and coupled it with an audio-visual presentation system for attorneys to use during trial presentations.

The Court also installed hearing assistance devices in the large courtroom to be used by litigants, jurors, witnesses and for interpretation of languages.

12. Healing to Wellness (Drug) Court.

The Court continues to be a Nationally Recognized Model Court for its Healing to Wellness (Drug) Court. This year the Court hosted the Navajo Nation who came to view our therapeutic court. The Court hired its own nationally recognized expert to assist us in developing a model court program based upon best practices and to assist us in making changes in our program to better address the needs of High Risk/High Need criminal defendants.

The Court supervised approximately 9 adults in its Wellness Court program with several graduating from the Program during FY 2015 – most with over one year of confirmed sobriety and a couple with nearly two years of confirmed sobriety.

In addition, the Wellness Court Program also supported and provided hundreds of hours of volunteer services for many Community activities through the year.

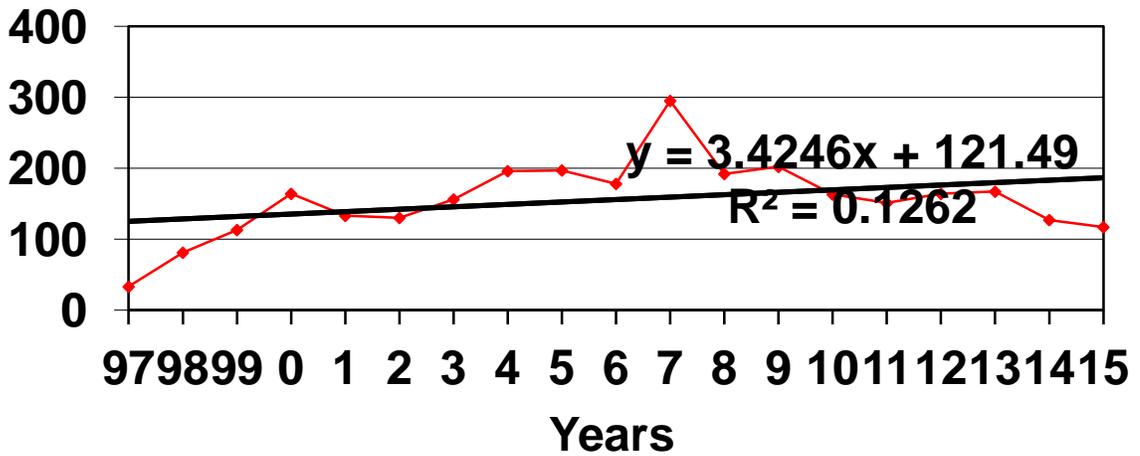
The Court also met with key stake-holders to determine how to reduce treatment costs for in-patient and out-patient treatment and held a two day seminar for the Wellness Court Team and the Vice President of the Nation and General Counsel's Office to review and address Healing to Wellness Court Program Policies and Procedures offered by the Tribal Law and Policy Institute. The Tribal Law and Policy Institute has been invited to return to measure our progress in February 2016.

A separate independent evaluation of our Healing to Wellness Court was conducted by Glacier Consulting during FY 2014, which gave the Court high marks for efficiency and effectiveness and which was presented to Tribal Council.

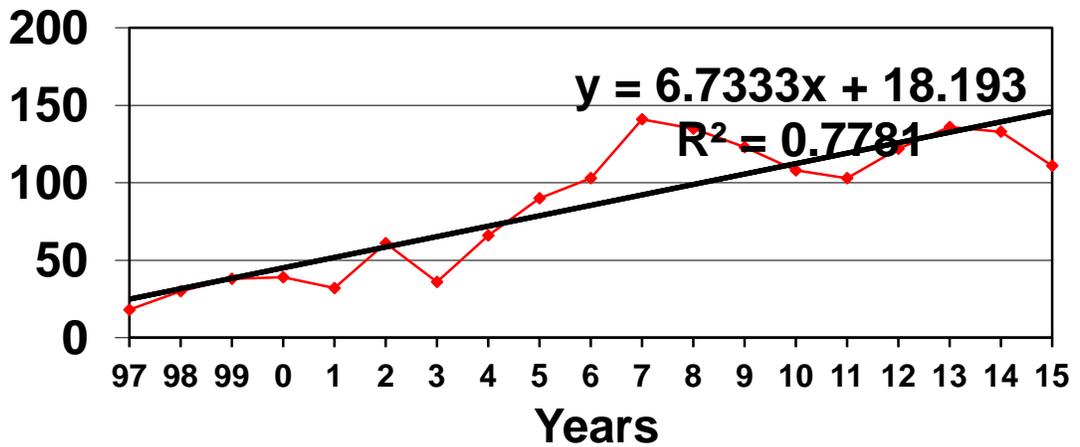
CONCLUSION

The Court continues to seek ways to effectively handle the complexities that its caseload demands of it. Despite these complexities, the Court works to continuously improve its overall operations through communication and professional development and a commitment to serving the judicial needs of the people.

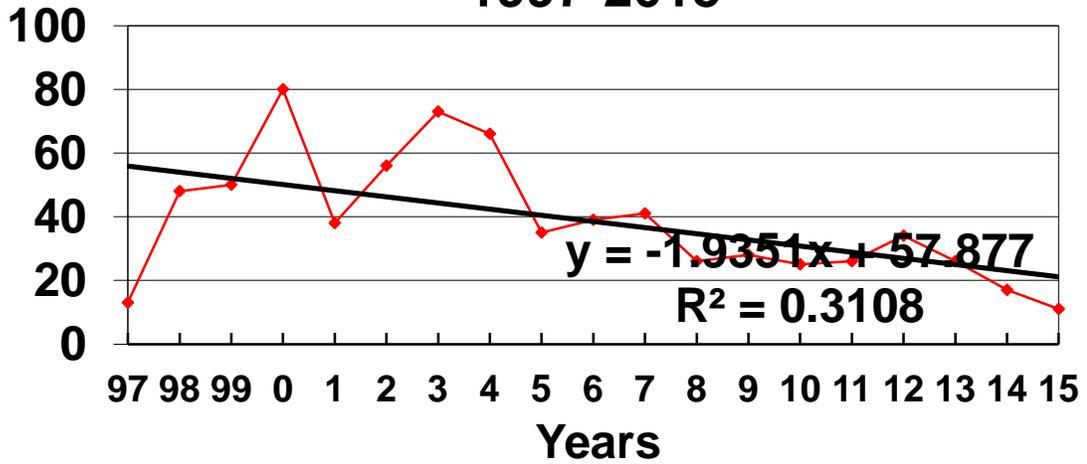
Criminal Case Filings Per Fiscal Year



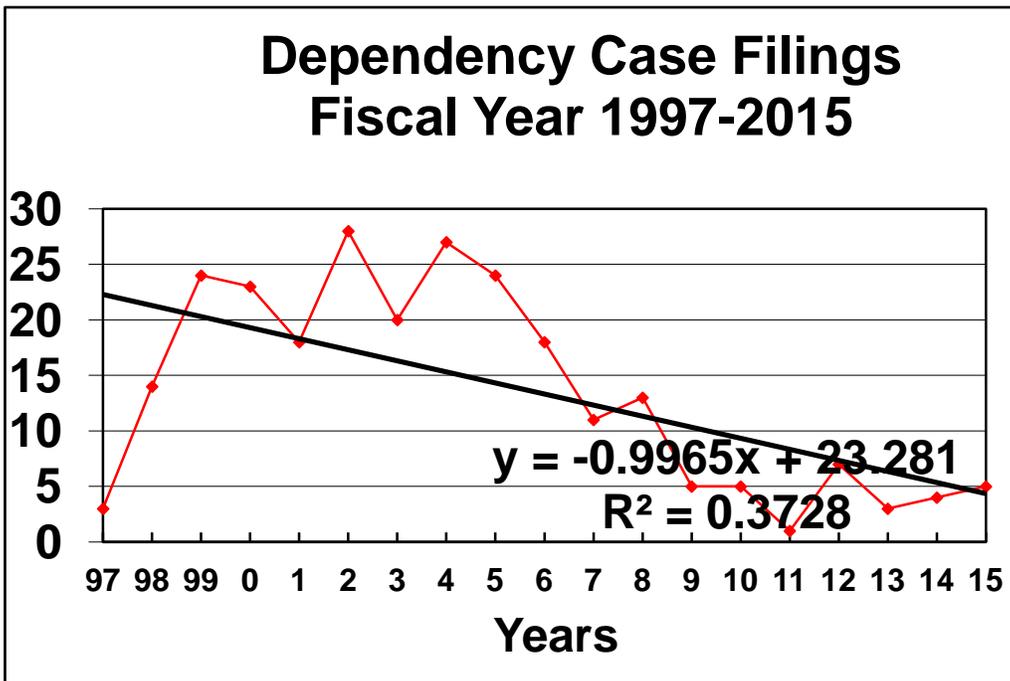
Number of Civil Case Filings Per Fiscal Year



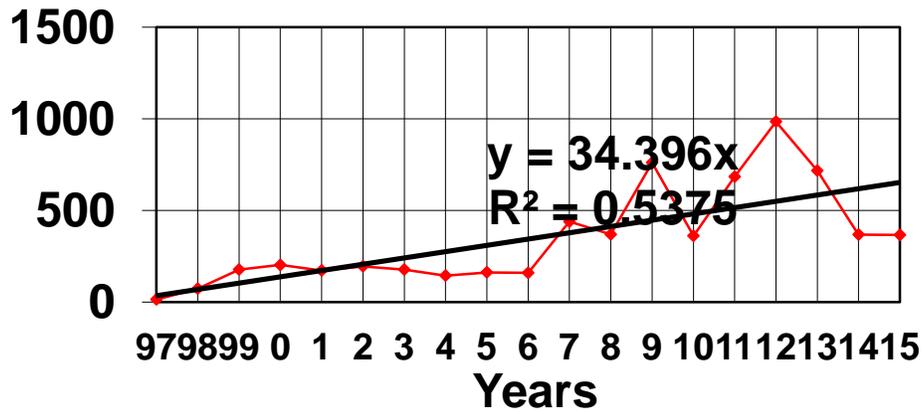
Delinquency Case Filings Per Fiscal Year 1997-2015



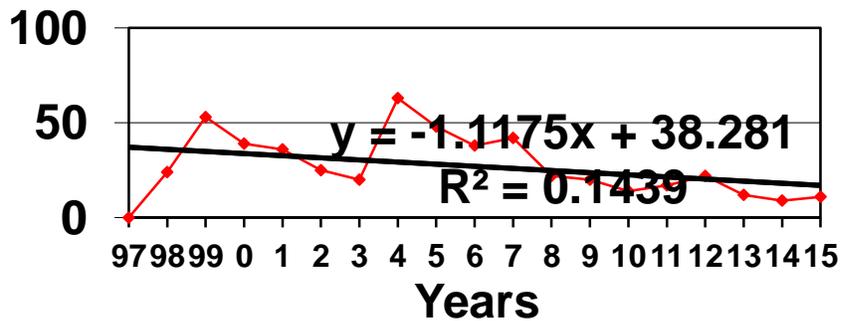
Dependency Case Filings Fiscal Year 1997-2015



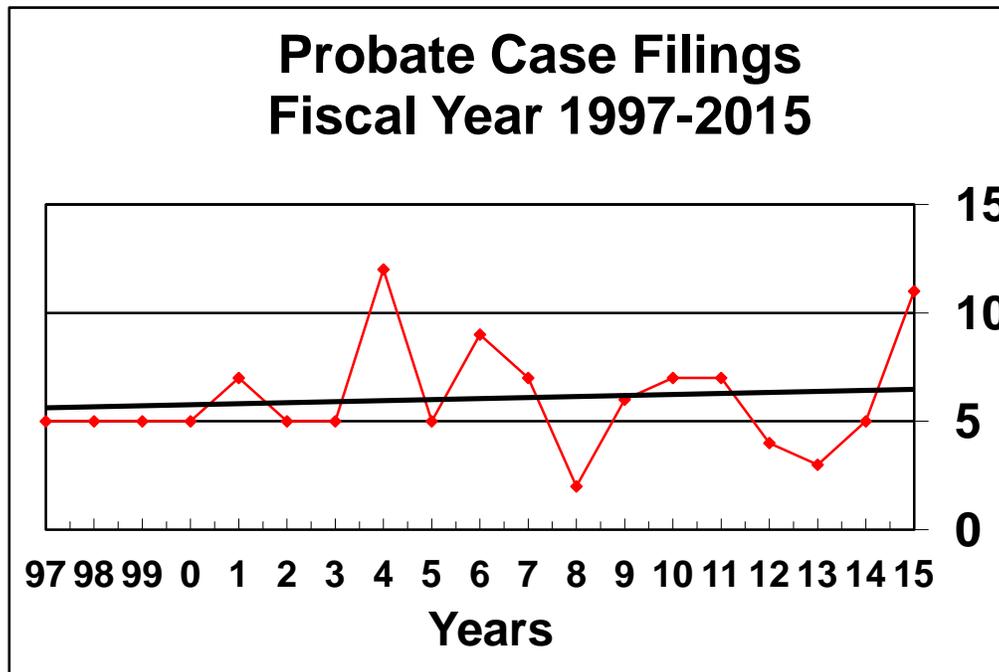
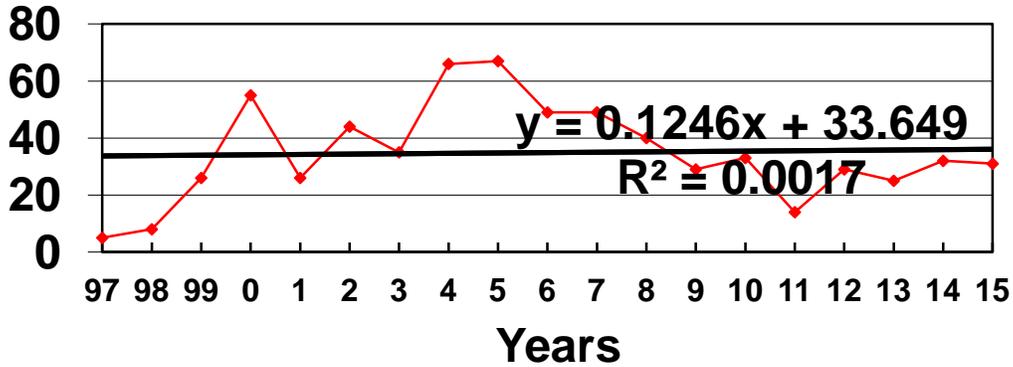
Traffic Case Filings Per Fiscal Year 1997-2015



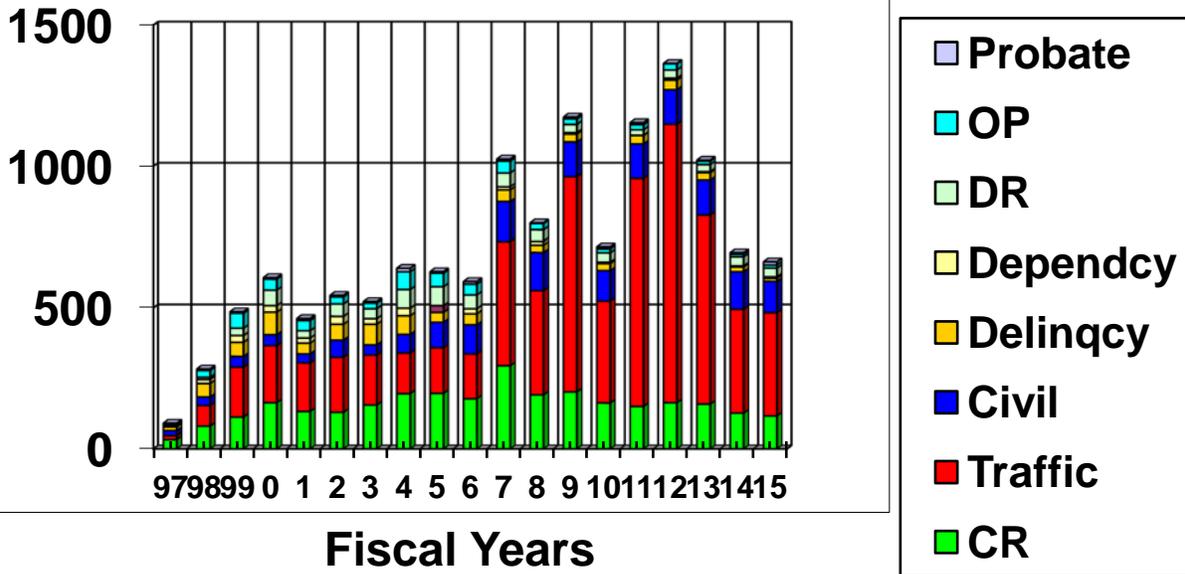
Protective Order Petitions Filed FY1997-2015



Number of Domestic Relations Case Filings Per Fiscal Year 1997-2015



Cases by Casetype FY1997-2015



Tribal Court Assigned Cases, Dispositions and Pending Cases by Judge FY 2015

