

1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10  
11  
12  
13  
14  
15  
16  
17  
18  
19  
20  
21  
22  
23  
24  
25  
26  
27  
28  
29  
30  
31  
32  
33  
34  
35

Date: (Filing No. H- )

**JUDICIARY**

Reproduced and distributed under the direction of the Clerk of the House.

**STATE OF MAINE  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
131ST LEGISLATURE  
SECOND REGULAR SESSION**

COMMITTEE AMENDMENT “ ” to H.P. 1287, L.D. 2007, “An Act to Advance Self-determination for Wabanaki Nations”

Amend the bill by striking out the title and substituting the following:

**'An Act Regarding the Criminal Jurisdiction of Tribal Courts and to Extend the Time for the Penobscot Nation to Certify Its Agreement to Public Law 2023, Chapter 369'**

Amend the bill by striking out everything after the enacting clause and inserting the following:

**'PART A**

**Sec. A-1. 30 MRSA §6209-A, sub-§1**, as amended by PL 2023, c. 359, §10 and affected by §13 and amended by c. 369, Pt. B, §2 and affected by §4, is further amended to read:

**1. Exclusive jurisdiction over certain matters.** Except as provided in subsections 3 and 4, the Passamaquoddy Tribe has the right to exercise exclusive jurisdiction, separate and distinct from the State, over:

~~A. Criminal offenses for which the maximum potential term of imprisonment is less than one year and the maximum potential fine does not exceed \$5,000 and that are committed within Passamaquoddy Indian territory by a an adult member of any federally recognized Indian tribe, nation, band or other group, except when committed against a person who is not a member of any federally recognized Indian tribe, nation, band or other group or against the property of a person who is not a member of any federally recognized Indian tribe, nation, band or other group;~~

(1) Class C, D and E crimes in Titles 15, 17, 17-A, 19-A and 29-A that are not committed against a person or the property of a person; and

(2) Class C, D and E crimes committed against a person who is a member of any federally recognized Indian tribe, nation, band or other group or against the property of a person who is a member of any federally recognized Indian tribe, nation, band or other group.

**COMMITTEE AMENDMENT**

1           The Passamaquoddy Tribe may not deny to any criminal defendant prosecuted for a  
2           Class C crime the rights and protections enumerated in 25 United States Code, Section  
3           1302(c);

4           B. Juvenile crimes against a person or property involving conduct that, if committed  
5           by an adult, would fall within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Passamaquoddy Tribe  
6           under paragraph A, and juvenile crimes, as defined in Title 15, section 3103, subsection  
7           1, paragraphs B and C, committed by a juvenile member of the Passamaquoddy Tribe,  
8           the Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians, the Mi'kmaq Nation or the Penobscot Nation  
9           within Passamaquoddy Indian territory;

10          C. Civil actions between members of the Passamaquoddy Tribe, the Houlton Band of  
11          Maliseet Indians, the Mi'kmaq Nation or the Penobscot Nation arising within  
12          Passamaquoddy Indian territory and cognizable as small claims under the laws of the  
13          State and civil actions against a member of the Passamaquoddy Tribe, the Houlton  
14          Band of Maliseet Indians, the Mi'kmaq Nation or the Penobscot Nation under Title 22,  
15          section 2383 involving conduct within Passamaquoddy Indian territory by a member  
16          of the Passamaquoddy Tribe, the Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians, the Mi'kmaq  
17          Nation or the Penobscot Nation;

18          D. Indian child custody proceedings to the extent authorized by applicable state and  
19          federal law;

20          E. Other domestic relations matters, including marriage, divorce and support, between  
21          members of the Passamaquoddy Tribe, the Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians, the  
22          Mi'kmaq Nation or the Penobscot Nation, both of whom reside within the  
23          Passamaquoddy Indian territory; and

24          F. Notwithstanding any other provision of this subsection, civil and criminal actions  
25          regarding the enforcement of ordinances enacted pursuant to section 6207, subsection  
26          10, except that the Passamaquoddy Tribe may not exercise jurisdiction over a nonprofit  
27          public municipal corporation, including, but not limited to, the water district  
28          established by Private and Special Law 1983, chapter 25.

29          The governing body of the Passamaquoddy Tribe shall decide whether to exercise or  
30          terminate the exercise of the exclusive jurisdiction authorized by this subsection. If the  
31          Passamaquoddy Tribe chooses not to exercise, or chooses to terminate its exercise of,  
32          jurisdiction over the criminal, juvenile, civil and domestic matters described in this  
33          subsection, the State has exclusive jurisdiction over those matters. ~~Except as provided in~~  
34          ~~paragraphs A and B, all laws of the State relating to criminal offenses and juvenile crimes~~  
35          ~~apply within Passamaquoddy Indian territory and the State has exclusive jurisdiction over~~  
36          ~~those offenses and crimes~~ In exercising its exclusive jurisdiction under paragraphs A and  
37          B, the Passamaquoddy Tribe is enforcing Passamaquoddy tribal law.

38          **Sec. A-2. 30 MRSA §6209-A, sub-§1-A,** as enacted by PL 2019, c. 621, Pt. D, §2  
39          and affected by §5, is amended to read:

40          **1-A. Concurrent jurisdiction over certain criminal offenses.** The Passamaquoddy  
41          Tribe has the right to exercise jurisdiction, concurrently with the State, over the following  
42          ~~Class D crimes committed by a person on the Passamaquoddy Indian Reservation or on~~  
43          ~~lands taken into trust by the secretary for the benefit of the Passamaquoddy Tribe, now or~~  
44          ~~in the future, for which the potential maximum term of imprisonment does not exceed one~~

1 year and the potential fine does not exceed \$2,000: Title 17-A, sections 207-A, 209-A,  
2 210-B, 210-C and 211-A and Title 19-A, section 4011. The concurrent jurisdiction  
3 authorized by this subsection does not include an offense committed by a juvenile or a  
4 eriminal offense committed by a person who is not a member of any federally recognized  
5 Indian tribe, nation, band or other group against the person or property of a person who is  
6 not a member of any federally recognized Indian tribe, nation, band or other group. criminal  
7 offenses:

8 A. Class C, D and E crimes committed within Passamaquoddy Indian territory by an  
9 adult member of any federally recognized Indian tribe, nation, band or other group  
10 against a person who is not a member of any federally recognized Indian tribe, nation,  
11 band or other group or against the property of a person who is not a member of any  
12 federally recognized Indian tribe, nation, band or other group; and

13 B. Class C, D and E crimes committed within Passamaquoddy Indian territory by a  
14 person who is not a member of any federally recognized Indian tribe, nation, band or  
15 other group as authorized in the federal Violence Against Women Act Reauthorization  
16 Act of 2022, Public Law 117-103, Division W, Title VIII, Subtitle A, Section 804, 25  
17 United States Code, Section 1304. Notwithstanding subsection 2, the Passamaquoddy  
18 Tribe may not deny to any criminal defendant prosecuted pursuant to this paragraph  
19 the rights and protections enumerated in 25 United States Code, Sections 1302(a),  
20 1302(c), 1303 and 1304(d) and all other rights whose protection is necessary under the  
21 United States Constitution in order for Congress or the State to recognize concurrent  
22 jurisdiction under this paragraph.

23 ~~The governing body of the Passamaquoddy Tribe shall decide whether to exercise or~~  
24 ~~terminate the exercise of jurisdiction authorized by this subsection. Notwithstanding~~  
25 ~~subsection 2, the Passamaquoddy Tribe may not deny to any criminal defendant prosecuted~~  
26 ~~under this subsection the right to a jury of 12, the right to a unanimous jury verdict, the~~  
27 ~~rights and protections enumerated in 25 United States Code, Sections 1302(a), 1302(e),~~  
28 ~~1303 and 1304(d) and all other rights whose protection is necessary under the United States~~  
29 ~~Constitution in order for the State to authorize concurrent jurisdiction under this subsection.~~  
30 ~~If a criminal defendant prosecuted under this subsection moves to suppress statements on~~  
31 ~~the ground that they were made involuntarily, the prosecution has the burden to prove~~  
32 ~~beyond a reasonable doubt that the statements were made voluntarily.~~

33 The Passamaquoddy Tribe may not deny to any criminal defendant prosecuted for a Class  
34 C crime the rights and protections enumerated in 25 United States Code, Section 1302(c).

35 The governing body of the Passamaquoddy Tribe shall decide whether to exercise or  
36 terminate the exercise of jurisdiction authorized by this subsection. In exercising the  
37 concurrent jurisdiction authorized by this subsection, the Passamaquoddy Tribe is deemed  
38 to be enforcing Passamaquoddy tribal law. The definitions of the criminal offenses and the  
39 punishments applicable to those criminal offenses over which the Passamaquoddy Tribe  
40 has concurrent jurisdiction under this subsection are governed by the laws of the State.  
41 Issuance and execution of criminal process also are governed by the laws of the State.

42 **Sec. A-3. 30 MRSA §6209-A, sub-§1-B** is enacted to read:

43 **1-B. Exclusive jurisdiction of the State.** Except as provided in subsection 1,  
44 paragraphs A and B and subsection 1-A, all laws of the State relating to criminal offenses  
45 and juvenile crimes apply within Passamaquoddy Indian territory and the State has

1 exclusive jurisdiction over those offenses and crimes. Notwithstanding subsections 1 and  
2 1-A, the State has exclusive jurisdiction over:

3 A. All crimes and juvenile crimes committed within Passamaquoddy Indian territory  
4 against the State or against any office, department, agency, authority, commission,  
5 board, institution, hospital or other instrumentality of the State, including the Maine  
6 Turnpike Authority, the Maine Port Authority, the Northern New England Passenger  
7 Rail Authority, the Maine Community College System, the Maine Veterans' Homes,  
8 the Maine Public Employees Retirement System, the Maine Military Authority and all  
9 similar state entities; and

10 B. Class C, D and E crimes defined in provisions of the Maine Revised Statutes outside  
11 of Titles 15, 17, 17-A, 19-A and 29-A committed within Passamaquoddy Indian  
12 territory by an adult member of any federally recognized Indian tribe, nation, band or  
13 other group that are not committed against a person or the property of a person.

14 Nothing in subsection 1 or 1-A affects, alters or preempts the authority of the State to  
15 investigate or prosecute any conduct occurring in the State, including conduct occurring in  
16 Passamaquoddy Indian territory, that is within the State's exclusive or concurrent  
17 jurisdiction.

18 **Sec. A-4. 30 MRSA §6209-A, sub-§2**, as enacted by PL 1995, c. 388, §6 and  
19 affected by §8, is amended to read:

20 **2. Definitions of crimes; tribal procedures.** ~~In exercising its exclusive jurisdiction~~  
21 ~~under subsection 1, paragraphs A and B, the Passamaquoddy Tribe is deemed to be~~  
22 ~~enforcing Passamaquoddy tribal law.~~ The definitions of the criminal offenses and juvenile  
23 crimes and the punishments applicable to those criminal offenses and juvenile crimes over  
24 which the Passamaquoddy Tribe has exclusive jurisdiction under this section are governed  
25 by the laws of the State. Issuance and execution of criminal process are also governed by  
26 the laws of the State. The procedures for the establishment and operation of tribal forums  
27 created to effectuate the purposes of this section are governed by federal statute, including,  
28 without limitation, the provisions of 25 United States Code, Sections 1301 to 1303 and  
29 rules or regulations generally applicable to the exercise of criminal jurisdiction by Indian  
30 tribes on federal Indian reservations.

31 **Sec. A-5. Contingent effective date.** This Part takes effect 150 days after  
32 adjournment of the Second Regular Session of the 131st Legislature only if, within 120  
33 days after adjournment of the Second Regular Session of the 131st Legislature, the  
34 Secretary of State receives written certification from the Chief of the Passamaquoddy Tribe  
35 at Sipayik and the Chief of the Passamaquoddy Tribe at Motahkomikuk, or the designee  
36 under the Maine Revised Statutes, Title 3, section 602, that the Passamaquoddy Tribe has  
37 agreed to the provisions of this Part, copies of which must be submitted by the Secretary  
38 of State to the Secretary of the Senate, the Clerk of the House of Representatives and the  
39 Revisor of Statutes.

## 40 PART B

41 **Sec. B-1. 30 MRSA §6206, sub-§1**, as amended by PL 2021, c. 650, §5 and  
42 affected by §13, is further amended to read:

43 **1. General powers.** Except as otherwise provided in this Act, the Passamaquoddy  
44 Tribe and the Penobscot Nation, within their respective Indian territories, ~~shall~~ have; and

1 may exercise and enjoy all the rights, privileges, powers and immunities, including, but  
2 without limitation, the power to enact ordinances and collect taxes, and ~~shall be~~ are subject  
3 to all the duties, obligations, liabilities and limitations of a municipality of and subject to  
4 the laws of the State, provided, however, that internal tribal matters, including membership  
5 in the respective tribe or nation, the right to reside within the respective Indian territories,  
6 tribal organization, tribal government, tribal elections, the use or disposition of settlement  
7 fund income and the exercise of power by the Passamaquoddy Tribe pursuant to section  
8 6207, subsection 10, section 6207-A and section 6209-A, subsection 1, paragraph F ~~shall~~  
9 and by the Penobscot Nation pursuant to section 6207, subsection 11, section 6207-B and  
10 section 6209-B, subsection 1, paragraph F, respectively, is not be subject to regulation by  
11 the State. The Passamaquoddy Tribe and the Penobscot Nation shall designate such officers  
12 and officials as are necessary to implement and administer those laws of the State  
13 applicable to the respective Indian territories and the residents thereof. Any resident of the  
14 Passamaquoddy Indian territory or the Penobscot Indian territory who is not a member of  
15 the respective tribe or nation nonetheless ~~shall be~~ is equally entitled to receive any  
16 municipal or governmental services provided by the respective tribe or nation or by the  
17 State, except those services ~~which that~~ are provided exclusively to members of the  
18 respective tribe or nation pursuant to state or federal law, and ~~shall be~~ is entitled to vote in  
19 national, state and county elections in the same manner as any tribal member residing  
20 within Indian territory.

21 **Sec. B-2. 30 MRSA §6207, sub-§11** is enacted to read:

22 **11. Regulation of drinking water by Penobscot Nation.** Unless the Penobscot  
23 Nation, in its discretion, enters into an intergovernmental agreement authorizing the State  
24 to exercise concurrent jurisdiction over specific drinking water-related issues within the  
25 Penobscot Indian territory:

26 A. The Penobscot Nation has exclusive authority to enact ordinances regulating  
27 drinking water within Penobscot Indian territory;

28 B. The State may not exercise primary enforcement authority from the United States  
29 Environmental Protection Agency to implement the federal Safe Drinking Water Act  
30 and its implementing regulations, as amended, within the Penobscot Indian territory;  
31 and

32 C. The Penobscot Nation may seek to be treated as a state and to obtain primary  
33 enforcement authority from the United States Environmental Protection Agency to  
34 implement the federal Safe Drinking Water Act and its implementing regulations, as  
35 amended, within Penobscot Indian territory.

36 Notwithstanding any other provision of this subsection, the Penobscot Nation's jurisdiction  
37 does not extend beyond the Penobscot Indian territory.

38 **Sec. B-3. 30 MRSA §6207-B** is enacted to read:

39 **§6207-B. Jurisdiction of Penobscot Nation over drinking water within the Penobscot**  
40 **Indian territory**

41 Notwithstanding any provision of state law to the contrary, pursuant to the federal  
42 Maine Indian Claims Settlement Act of 1980, Public Law 96-420, Section 6(e)(1), the State  
43 and the Penobscot Nation agree and establish that:

1           **1. Jurisdiction of Penobscot Nation to administer drinking water-related**  
2 **programs.** The Penobscot Nation may seek to be treated as a state pursuant to the federal  
3 Safe Drinking Water Act, 42 United States Code, Section 300j-11, and its implementing  
4 regulations, as amended, within the Penobscot Indian territory and may otherwise benefit  
5 from and exercise jurisdiction under any other federal law enacted after October 10, 1980  
6 that permits a federally recognized Indian tribe to administer drinking water-related  
7 programs; and

8           **2. Administration of drinking water-related programs does not affect or preempt**  
9 **state law.** The application of any provision of the federal Safe Drinking Water Act and its  
10 implementing regulations, as amended, and of any other federal law enacted after October  
11 10, 1980 that permits a federally recognized Indian tribe to administer drinking water-  
12 related programs and the enforcement of such laws and regulations by the Penobscot Nation  
13 under subsection 1 does not affect or preempt the laws of the State.

14           Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, the Penobscot Nation's jurisdiction  
15 does not extend beyond the Penobscot Indian territory.

16           **Sec. B-4. 30 MRSA §6209-B, sub-§1,** as corrected by RR 2009, c. 1, §19, is  
17 amended to read:

18           **1. Exclusive jurisdiction over certain matters.** Except as provided in subsections 3  
19 and 4, the Penobscot Nation has the right to exercise exclusive jurisdiction, separate and  
20 distinct from the State, over:

21           A. ~~Criminal~~ The following criminal offenses for which the maximum potential term  
22 of imprisonment does not exceed one year and the maximum potential fine does not  
23 exceed \$5,000 and that are committed on the Indian reservation of the within Penobscot  
24 Nation Indian territory by a an adult member of any federally recognized Indian tribe,  
25 nation, band or other group, except when committed against a person who is not a  
26 member of any federally recognized Indian tribe, nation, band or other group or against  
27 the property of a person who is not a member of any federally recognized Indian tribe,  
28 nation, band or other group;

29           (1) Class C, D and E crimes in Titles 15, 17, 17-A, 19-A and 29-A that are not  
30 committed against a person or the property of a person; and

31           (2) Class C, D and E crimes committed against a person who is a member of any  
32 federally recognized Indian tribe, nation, band or other group or against the  
33 property of a person who is a member of any federally recognized Indian tribe,  
34 nation, band or other group.

35           The Penobscot Nation may not deny to any criminal defendant prosecuted for a Class  
36 C crime the rights and protections enumerated in 25 United States Code, Section  
37 1302(c);

38           B. Juvenile crimes against a person or property involving conduct that, if committed  
39 by an adult, would fall within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Penobscot Nation under  
40 paragraph A, and juvenile crimes, as defined in Title 15, section 3103, subsection 1,  
41 paragraphs B and C, committed by a juvenile member of either the Passamaquoddy  
42 Tribe, the Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians, the Mi'kmaq Nation or the Penobscot  
43 Nation ~~on the Indian reservation of the within~~ Penobscot Nation Indian territory;

1 C. Civil actions between members of ~~either the Passamaquoddy Tribe, the Houlton~~  
2 ~~Band of Maliseet Indians, the Mi'kmaq Nation or the Penobscot Nation arising on the~~  
3 ~~Indian reservation of the~~ within Penobscot Nation Indian territory and cognizable as  
4 small claims under the laws of the State, and civil actions against a member of ~~either~~  
5 ~~the Passamaquoddy Tribe, the Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians, the Mi'kmaq Nation~~  
6 ~~or the Penobscot Nation under Title 22, section 2383 involving conduct on the Indian~~  
7 ~~reservation of the~~ within Penobscot Nation Indian territory by a member of ~~either the~~  
8 ~~Passamaquoddy Tribe, the Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians, the Mi'kmaq Nation or~~  
9 ~~the Penobscot Nation;~~

10 D. Indian child custody proceedings to the extent authorized by applicable state and  
11 federal law; and

12 E. Other domestic relations matters, including marriage, divorce and support, between  
13 members of ~~either the Passamaquoddy Tribe, the Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians,~~  
14 ~~the Mi'kmaq Nation or the Penobscot Nation, both of whom reside on the Indian~~  
15 ~~reservation of the~~ within Penobscot Nation Indian territory; and

16 F. Notwithstanding any other provision of this subsection, civil and criminal actions  
17 regarding the enforcement of ordinances enacted pursuant to section 6207, subsection  
18 11, except that the Penobscot Nation may not exercise jurisdiction over a nonprofit  
19 public municipal corporation.

20 The governing body of the Penobscot Nation shall decide whether to exercise or terminate  
21 the exercise of the exclusive jurisdiction authorized by this subsection. If the Penobscot  
22 Nation chooses not to exercise, or chooses to terminate its exercise of, jurisdiction over the  
23 criminal, juvenile, civil and domestic matters described in this subsection, the State has  
24 exclusive jurisdiction over those matters. ~~Except as provided in paragraphs A and B, all~~  
25 ~~laws of the State relating to criminal offenses and juvenile crimes apply within the~~  
26 ~~Penobscot Indian reservation and the State has exclusive jurisdiction over those offenses~~  
27 ~~and crimes~~ In exercising its exclusive jurisdiction under paragraphs A and B, the Penobscot  
28 Nation is enforcing Penobscot tribal law.

29 **Sec. B-5. 30 MRSA §6209-B, sub-§1-A**, as enacted by PL 2019, c. 621, Pt. C, §1  
30 and affected by §4, is amended to read:

31 **1-A. Concurrent jurisdiction over certain criminal offenses.** The Penobscot Nation  
32 has the right to exercise jurisdiction, concurrently with the State, over the following ~~Class~~  
33 ~~D crimes committed by a person on the Penobscot Indian Reservation or on lands taken~~  
34 ~~into trust by the secretary for the benefit of the Penobscot Nation now or in the future, for~~  
35 ~~which the potential maximum term of imprisonment does not exceed one year and the~~  
36 ~~potential fine does not exceed \$2,000: Title 17-A, sections 207-A, 209-A, 210-B, 210-C~~  
37 ~~and 211-A and Title 19-A, section 4011. The concurrent jurisdiction authorized by this~~  
38 ~~subsection does not include an offense committed by a juvenile or a criminal offense~~  
39 ~~committed by a person who is not a member of any federally recognized Indian tribe,~~  
40 ~~nation, band or other group against the person or property of a person who is not a member~~  
41 ~~of any federally recognized Indian tribe, nation, band or other group. criminal offenses:~~

42 A. Class C, D and E crimes committed within Penobscot Indian territory by an adult  
43 member of any federally recognized Indian tribe, nation, band or other group against a  
44 person who is not a member of any federally recognized Indian tribe, nation, band or

1 other group or against the property of a person who is not a member of any federally  
2 recognized Indian tribe, nation, band or other group; and

3 B. Class C, D and E crimes committed within Penobscot Indian territory by a person  
4 who is not a member of any federally recognized Indian tribe, nation, band or other  
5 group as authorized in the federal Violence Against Women Act Reauthorization Act  
6 of 2022, Public Law 117-103, Division W, Title VIII, Subtitle A, Section 804, 25  
7 United States Code, Section 1304. Notwithstanding subsection 2, the Penobscot  
8 Nation may not deny to any criminal defendant prosecuted pursuant to this paragraph  
9 the rights and protections enumerated in 25 United States Code, Sections 1302(a),  
10 1302(c), 1303 and 1304(d) and all other rights whose protection is necessary under the  
11 United States Constitution in order for Congress or the State to recognize concurrent  
12 jurisdiction under this paragraph.

13 ~~The governing body of the Penobscot Nation shall decide whether to exercise or terminate~~  
14 ~~the exercise of jurisdiction authorized by this subsection. Notwithstanding subsection 2,~~  
15 ~~the Penobscot Nation may not deny to any criminal defendant prosecuted under this~~  
16 ~~subsection the right to a jury of 12, the right to a unanimous jury verdict, the rights and~~  
17 ~~protections enumerated in 25 United States Code, Sections 1302(a), 1302(c), 1303 and~~  
18 ~~1304(d) and all other rights whose protection is necessary under the United States~~  
19 ~~Constitution in order for the State to authorize concurrent jurisdiction under this subsection.~~  
20 ~~If a criminal defendant prosecuted under this subsection moves to suppress statements on~~  
21 ~~the ground that they were made involuntarily, the prosecution has the burden to prove~~  
22 ~~beyond a reasonable doubt that the statements were made voluntarily.~~

23 The Penobscot Nation may not deny to any criminal defendant prosecuted for a Class C  
24 crime the rights and protections enumerated in 25 United States Code, Section 1302(c).

25 The governing body of the Penobscot Nation shall decide whether to exercise or terminate  
26 the exercise of jurisdiction authorized by this subsection. In exercising the concurrent  
27 jurisdiction authorized by this subsection, the Penobscot Nation is deemed to be enforcing  
28 Penobscot tribal law. The definitions of the criminal offenses and the punishments  
29 applicable to those criminal offenses over which the Penobscot Nation has concurrent  
30 jurisdiction under this subsection are governed by the laws of the State. Issuance and  
31 execution of criminal process also are governed by the laws of the State.

32 **Sec. B-6. 30 MRSA §6209-B, sub-§1-B** is enacted to read:

33 **1-B. Exclusive jurisdiction of the State.** Except as provided in subsection 1,  
34 paragraphs A and B and subsection 1-A, all laws of the State relating to criminal offenses  
35 and juvenile crimes apply within Penobscot Indian territory and the State has exclusive  
36 jurisdiction over those offenses and crimes. Notwithstanding subsections 1 and 1-A, the  
37 State has exclusive jurisdiction over:

38 A. All crimes and juvenile crimes committed within Penobscot Indian territory against  
39 the State or against any office, department, agency, authority, commission, board,  
40 institution, hospital or other instrumentality of the State, including the Maine Turnpike  
41 Authority, the Maine Port Authority, the Northern New England Passenger Rail  
42 Authority, the Maine Community College System, the Maine Veterans' Homes, the  
43 Maine Public Employees Retirement System, the Maine Military Authority and all  
44 similar state entities; and

1 B. Class C, D and E crimes defined in provisions of the Maine Revised Statutes outside  
2 of Titles 15, 17, 17-A, 19-A and 29-A committed within Penobscot Indian territory by  
3 an adult member of any federally recognized Indian tribe, nation, band or other group  
4 that are not committed against a person or the property of a person.

5 Nothing in subsection 1 or 1-A affects, alters or preempts the authority of the State to  
6 investigate or prosecute any conduct occurring in the State, including conduct occurring in  
7 Penobscot Indian territory, that is within the State's exclusive or concurrent jurisdiction.

8 **Sec. B-7. 30 MRSA §6209-B, sub-§2**, as enacted by PL 1995, c. 388, §6 and  
9 affected by §8, is amended to read:

10 **2. Definitions of crimes; tribal procedures.** ~~In exercising its exclusive jurisdiction~~  
11 ~~under subsection 1, paragraphs A and B, the Penobscot Nation is deemed to be enforcing~~  
12 ~~Penobscot tribal law.~~ The definitions of the criminal offenses and juvenile crimes and the  
13 punishments applicable to those criminal offenses and juvenile crimes over which the  
14 Penobscot Nation has exclusive jurisdiction under this section are governed by the laws of  
15 the State. Issuance and execution of criminal process are also governed by the laws of the  
16 State. The procedures for the establishment and operation of tribal forums created to  
17 effectuate the purposes of this section are governed by federal statute, including, without  
18 limitation, the provisions of 25 United States Code, Sections 1301 to 1303 and rules or  
19 regulations generally applicable to the exercise of criminal jurisdiction by Indian tribes on  
20 federal Indian reservations.

21 **Sec. B-8. 30 MRSA §6209-B, sub-§6** is enacted to read:

22 **6. Full faith and credit.** The State shall give full faith and credit to the judicial  
23 proceedings of the Penobscot Nation. The Penobscot Nation shall give full faith and credit  
24 to the judicial proceedings of the Passamaquoddy Tribe, the Houlton Band of Maliseet  
25 Indians, the Mi'kmaq Nation and the State.

26 **Sec. B-9. Contingent effective date.** This Part takes effect 150 days after  
27 adjournment of the Second Regular Session of the 131st Legislature only if, within 120  
28 days after adjournment of the Second Regular Session of the 131st Legislature, the  
29 Secretary of State receives written certification from the Chief of the Penobscot Nation, or  
30 the designee under the Maine Revised Statutes, Title 3, section 602, that the Penobscot  
31 Nation has agreed to the provisions of this Part, copies of which must be submitted by the  
32 Secretary of State to the Secretary of the Senate, the Clerk of the House of Representatives  
33 and the Revisor of Statutes.

## 34 PART C

35 **Sec. C-1. 30 MRSA §6209-C, sub-§1**, as amended by PL 2023, c. 359, §12 and  
36 affected by §13 and amended by c. 369, Pt. D, §6 and affected by §8, is further amended  
37 to read:

38 **1. Exclusive jurisdiction over certain matters.** Except as provided in subsections 3  
39 and 4, the Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians has the right to exercise exclusive jurisdiction,  
40 separate and distinct from the State, over:

41 A. Criminal ~~The following criminal offenses for which the maximum potential term~~  
42 ~~of imprisonment does not exceed one year and the maximum potential fine does not~~  
43 ~~exceed \$5,000 and that are committed on Houlton Band Jurisdiction Land by a~~ an adult

1 member of any federally recognized Indian tribe, nation, band or other group, ~~except~~  
2 ~~when committed against a person who is not a member of any federally recognized~~  
3 ~~Indian tribe, nation, band or other group or against the property of a person who is not~~  
4 ~~a member of any federally recognized Indian tribe, nation, band or other group;~~

5 (1) Class C, D and E crimes in Titles 15, 17, 17-A, 19-A and 29-A that are not  
6 committed against a person or the property of a person; and

7 (2) Class C, D and E crimes committed against a person who is a member of any  
8 federally recognized Indian tribe, nation, band or other group or against the  
9 property of a person who is a member of any federally recognized Indian tribe,  
10 nation, band or other group.

11 The Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians may not deny to any criminal defendant  
12 prosecuted for a Class C crime the rights and protections enumerated in 25 United  
13 States Code, Section 1302(c);

14 B. Juvenile crimes against a person or property involving conduct that, if committed  
15 by an adult, would fall within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Houlton Band of  
16 Maliseet Indians under paragraph A and juvenile crimes, as defined in Title 15, section  
17 3103, subsection 1, paragraphs B and C, committed by a juvenile member of the  
18 Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians, the Passamaquoddy Tribe, the Penobscot Nation or  
19 the Mi'kmaq Nation within Houlton Band Jurisdiction Land;

20 C. Civil actions between members of the Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians, the  
21 Passamaquoddy Tribe, the Penobscot Nation or the Mi'kmaq Nation arising on Houlton  
22 Band Jurisdiction Land and cognizable as small claims under the laws of the State and  
23 civil actions against a member of the Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians, the  
24 Passamaquoddy Tribe, the Penobscot Nation or the Mi'kmaq Nation under Title 22,  
25 section 2383 involving conduct within Houlton Band Jurisdiction Land by a member  
26 of the Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians, the Passamaquoddy Tribe, the Penobscot  
27 Nation or the Mi'kmaq Nation;

28 D. Indian child custody proceedings to the extent authorized by applicable state and  
29 federal law;

30 E. Other domestic relations matters, including marriage, divorce and support, between  
31 members of the Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians, the Passamaquoddy Tribe, the  
32 Penobscot Nation or the Mi'kmaq Nation, both of whom reside within the Houlton  
33 Band Jurisdiction Land; and

34 F. Notwithstanding any other provision of this subsection, civil and criminal actions  
35 regarding the enforcement of ordinances enacted pursuant to section 6207-C,  
36 subsection 10, except that the Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians may not exercise  
37 jurisdiction over a nonprofit public municipal corporation.

38 The governing body of the Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians shall decide whether to  
39 exercise or terminate the exercise of the exclusive jurisdiction authorized by this  
40 subsection. The decision to exercise, to terminate the exercise of or to reassert the exercise  
41 of jurisdiction under each of the subject areas described by paragraphs A to E may be made  
42 separately. Until the Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians notifies the Attorney General that  
43 the band has decided to exercise exclusive jurisdiction set forth in any or all of the  
44 paragraphs in this subsection, the State has exclusive jurisdiction over those matters. If the

1 Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians chooses not to exercise or chooses to terminate its  
2 exercise of exclusive jurisdiction set forth in any or all of the paragraphs in this subsection,  
3 the State has exclusive jurisdiction over those matters until the Houlton Band of Maliseet  
4 Indians chooses to exercise its exclusive jurisdiction. When the Houlton Band of Maliseet  
5 Indians chooses to reassert the exercise of exclusive jurisdiction over any or all of the areas  
6 of the exclusive jurisdiction authorized by this subsection it must first provide 30 days'  
7 notice to the Attorney General. ~~Except as provided in paragraphs A and B, all laws of the~~  
8 ~~State relating to criminal offenses and juvenile crimes apply within the Houlton Band Trust~~  
9 ~~Land and the State has exclusive jurisdiction over those offenses and crimes~~ In exercising  
10 its exclusive jurisdiction under paragraphs A and B, the Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians  
11 is enforcing the tribal law of the Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians.

12 **Sec. C-2. 30 MRSA §6209-C, sub-§1-C** is enacted to read:

13 **1-C. Concurrent jurisdiction over certain criminal offenses.** The Houlton Band of  
14 Maliseet Indians has the right to exercise jurisdiction, concurrently with the State, over the  
15 following criminal offenses:

16 A. Class C, D and E crimes committed on Houlton Band Jurisdiction Land by an adult  
17 member of any federally recognized Indian tribe, nation, band or other group against a  
18 person who is not a member of any federally recognized Indian tribe, nation, band or  
19 other group or against the property of a person who is not a member of any federally  
20 recognized Indian tribe, nation, band or other group; and

21 B. Class C, D and E crimes committed on Houlton Band Jurisdiction Land by a person  
22 who is not a member of any federally recognized Indian tribe, nation, band or other  
23 group as authorized in the federal Violence Against Women Act Reauthorization Act  
24 of 2022, Public Law 117-103, Division W, Title VIII, Subtitle A, Section 804, 25  
25 United States Code, Section 1304. Notwithstanding subsection 2, the Houlton Band of  
26 Maliseet Indians may not deny to any criminal defendant prosecuted pursuant to this  
27 paragraph the rights and protections enumerated in 25 United States Code, Sections  
28 1302(a), 1302(c), 1303 and 1304(d) and all other rights whose protection is necessary  
29 under the United States Constitution in order for Congress or the State to recognize  
30 concurrent jurisdiction under this paragraph.

31 The Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians may not deny to any criminal defendant prosecuted  
32 for a Class C crime the rights and protections enumerated in 25 United States Code, Section  
33 1302(c).

34 The governing body of the Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians shall decide whether to  
35 exercise or terminate the exercise of jurisdiction authorized by this subsection. In  
36 exercising the concurrent jurisdiction authorized by this subsection, the Houlton Band of  
37 Maliseet Indians is enforcing the tribal law of the Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians. The  
38 definitions of the criminal offenses and the punishments applicable to those criminal  
39 offenses over which the Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians has concurrent jurisdiction  
40 under this subsection are governed by the laws of the State. Issuance and execution of  
41 criminal process also are governed by the laws of the State.

42 **Sec. C-3. 30 MRSA §6209-C, sub-§1-D** is enacted to read:

43 **1-D. Exclusive jurisdiction of the State.** Except as provided in subsection 1,  
44 paragraphs A and B and subsection 1-C, all laws of the State relating to criminal offenses

1 and juvenile crimes apply within Houlton Band Trust Land and the State has exclusive  
2 jurisdiction over those offenses and crimes. Notwithstanding subsections 1 and 1-C, the  
3 State has exclusive jurisdiction over:

4 A. All crimes and juvenile crimes committed on Houlton Band Jurisdiction Land  
5 against the State or against any office, department, agency, authority, commission,  
6 board, institution, hospital or other instrumentality of the State, including the Maine  
7 Turnpike Authority, the Maine Port Authority, the Northern New England Passenger  
8 Rail Authority, the Maine Community College System, the Maine Veterans' Homes,  
9 the Maine Public Employees Retirement System, the Maine Military Authority and all  
10 similar state entities; and

11 B. Class C, D and E crimes defined in provisions of the Maine Revised Statutes outside  
12 of Titles 15, 17, 17-A, 19-A and 29-A committed on Houlton Band Jurisdiction Land  
13 by an adult member of any federally recognized Indian tribe, nation, band or other  
14 group that are not committed against a person or the property of a person.

15 Nothing in subsection 1 or 1-C affects, alters or preempts the authority of the State to  
16 investigate or prosecute any conduct occurring in the State, including conduct occurring on  
17 Houlton Band Trust Land, that is within the State's exclusive or concurrent jurisdiction.

18 **Sec. C-4. 30 MRSA §6209-C, sub-§2**, as enacted by PL 2009, c. 384, Pt. B, §1  
19 and affected by §2, is amended to read:

20 **2. Definitions of crimes; tribal procedures.** ~~In exercising its exclusive jurisdiction~~  
21 ~~under subsection 1, paragraphs A and B, the Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians is deemed~~  
22 ~~to be enforcing tribal law of the Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians.~~ The definitions of the  
23 criminal offenses and juvenile crimes and the punishments applicable to those criminal  
24 offenses and juvenile crimes over which the Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians has  
25 exclusive jurisdiction under this section are governed by the laws of the State. Issuance and  
26 execution of criminal process are also governed by the laws of the State. The procedures  
27 for the establishment and operation of tribal forums created to effectuate the purposes of  
28 this section are governed by federal statute, including, without limitation, the provisions of  
29 25 United States Code, Sections 1301 to 1303 and rules and regulations generally  
30 applicable to the exercise of criminal jurisdiction by Indian tribes on federal Indian  
31 reservations.

32 **Sec. C-5. Contingent effective date.** This Part takes effect 150 days after  
33 adjournment of the Second Regular Session of the 131st Legislature only if, within 120  
34 days after adjournment of the Second Regular Session of the 131st Legislature, the  
35 Secretary of State receives written certification from the Chief of the Houlton Band of  
36 Maliseet Indians, or the designee under the Maine Revised Statutes, Title 3, section 602,  
37 that the Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians has agreed to the provisions of this Part, copies  
38 of which must be submitted by the Secretary of State to the Secretary of the Senate, the  
39 Clerk of the House of Representatives and the Revisor of Statutes. Upon such written  
40 certification by the Houlton Band Council of the Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians, each  
41 section of this Part regarding or affecting the Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians and its  
42 tribal members and lands constitutes a jurisdictional agreement for purposes of the federal  
43 Maine Indian Claims Settlement Act of 1980, Public Law 96-420, Section 6(e)(2). Such  
44 written certification by the Houlton Band Council of the Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians

1 does not constitute an agreement that the contingencies in Public Law 1981, chapter 675  
2 were met or that the provisions of Public Law 1981, chapter 675 ever took effect.

3 **PART D**

4 **Sec. D-1. 30 MRSA §7203, sub-§7**, as enacted by PL 1989, c. 148, §§3 and 4 and  
5 affected by PL 2023, c. 369, Pt. A, §§2 and 5, is repealed.

6 **Sec. D-2. 30 MRSA §7208, sub-§1**, as enacted by PL 1989, c. 148, §§3 and 4 and  
7 affected by PL 2023, c. 369, Pt. A, §§2 and 5, is amended to read:

8 **1. Exclusive jurisdiction over certain matters.** Except as provided in subsections 5  
9 and 6, the Mi'kmaq Nation has the right to exercise exclusive jurisdiction, separate and  
10 distinct from the State, over:

11 A. ~~Criminal~~ The following criminal offenses for which the maximum potential term  
12 of imprisonment is less than one year and the maximum potential fine does not exceed  
13 \$5,000 and that are committed on Mi'kmaq Nation Jurisdiction Land by a an adult  
14 member of any federally recognized Indian tribe, nation, band or other group, except  
15 when committed against a person who is not a member of any federally recognized  
16 Indian tribe, nation, band or other group or against the property of a person who is not  
17 a member of any federally recognized Indian tribe, nation, band or other group;

18 (1) Class C, D and E crimes in Titles 15, 17, 17-A, 19-A and 29-A that are not  
19 committed against a person or the property of a person; and

20 (2) Class C, D and E crimes committed against a person who is a member of any  
21 federally recognized Indian tribe, nation, band or other group or against the  
22 property of a person who is a member of any federally recognized Indian tribe,  
23 nation, band or other group.

24 The Mi'kmaq Nation may not deny to any criminal defendant prosecuted for a Class C  
25 crime the rights and protections enumerated in 25 United States Code, Section 1302(c);

26 B. Juvenile crimes against a person or property involving conduct that, if committed  
27 by an adult, would fall within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Mi'kmaq Nation under  
28 paragraph A, and juvenile crimes, as defined in Title 15, section 3103, subsection 1,  
29 paragraphs B and C, committed by a juvenile member of the Mi'kmaq Nation, the  
30 Passamaquoddy Tribe, the Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians or the Penobscot Nation  
31 within Mi'kmaq Nation Jurisdiction Land;

32 C. Civil actions between members of the Mi'kmaq Nation, the Passamaquoddy Tribe,  
33 the Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians or the Penobscot Nation arising on Mi'kmaq  
34 Nation Jurisdiction Land and cognizable as small claims under the laws of the State  
35 and civil actions against a member of the Mi'kmaq Nation, the Passamaquoddy Tribe,  
36 the Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians or the Penobscot Nation under Title 22, section  
37 2383 involving conduct within Mi'kmaq Nation Jurisdiction Land by a member of the  
38 Mi'kmaq Nation, the Passamaquoddy Tribe, the Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians or  
39 the Penobscot Nation;

40 D. Indian child custody proceedings to the extent authorized by applicable state and  
41 federal law;

42 E. Other domestic relations matters, including marriage, divorce and support, between  
43 members of the Mi'kmaq Nation, the Passamaquoddy Tribe, the Houlton Band of

1 Maliseet Indians or the Penobscot Nation, both of whom reside within Mi'kmaq Nation  
2 Jurisdiction Land; and

3 F. Notwithstanding any other provision of this subsection, civil and criminal actions  
4 regarding the enforcement of ordinances enacted pursuant to section 7206, subsection  
5 8, except that the Mi'kmaq Nation may not exercise jurisdiction over a nonprofit public  
6 municipal corporation.

7 The governing body of the Mi'kmaq Nation shall decide whether to exercise or terminate  
8 the exercise of the exclusive jurisdiction authorized by this subsection. The decision to  
9 exercise, to terminate the exercise of or to reassert the exercise of jurisdiction under each  
10 of the subject areas described by paragraphs A to F may be made separately. Until the  
11 Mi'kmaq Nation notifies the Attorney General that the nation has decided to exercise  
12 exclusive jurisdiction set forth in any or all of the paragraphs in this subsection, the State  
13 has exclusive jurisdiction over those matters. If the Mi'kmaq Nation chooses not to  
14 exercise, or chooses to terminate its exercise of, jurisdiction over the criminal, juvenile,  
15 civil and domestic matters described in this subsection, the State has exclusive jurisdiction  
16 over those matters. When the Mi'kmaq Nation chooses to reassert the exercise of exclusive  
17 jurisdiction over any or all of the areas under paragraphs A to F, the nation must first  
18 provide 30 days' notice to the Attorney General. ~~Except as provided in paragraphs A and~~  
19 ~~B, all laws of the State relating to criminal offenses and juvenile crimes apply within~~  
20 ~~Mi'kmaq Nation Jurisdiction Land and the State has exclusive jurisdiction over those~~  
21 ~~offenses and crimes~~ In exercising its exclusive jurisdiction under paragraphs A and B, the  
22 Mi'kmaq Nation is enforcing Mi'kmaq tribal law.

23 **Sec. D-3. 30 MRSA §7208, sub-§2**, as enacted by PL 1989, c. 148, §§3 and 4 and  
24 affected by PL 2023, c. 369, Pt. A, §§2 and 5, is amended to read:

25 **2. Concurrent jurisdiction over certain criminal offenses.** The Mi'kmaq Nation  
26 has the right to exercise jurisdiction, concurrently with the State, over the following ~~Class~~  
27 ~~D crimes committed by a person within Mi'kmaq Nation Jurisdiction Land or on lands~~  
28 ~~taken into trust by the secretary for the benefit of the Mi'kmaq Nation, now or in the future,~~  
29 ~~for which the potential maximum term of imprisonment does not exceed one year and the~~  
30 ~~potential fine does not exceed \$2,000: Title 17-A, sections 207-A, 209-A, 210-B, 210-C~~  
31 ~~and 211-A and Title 19-A, section 4011. The concurrent jurisdiction authorized by this~~  
32 ~~subsection does not include an offense committed by a juvenile or a criminal offense~~  
33 ~~committed by a person who is not a member of any federally recognized Indian tribe,~~  
34 ~~nation, band or other group against the person or property of a person who is not a member~~  
35 ~~of any federally recognized Indian tribe, nation, band or other group.~~ criminal offenses:

36 A. Class C, D and E crimes committed on Mi'kmaq Nation Jurisdiction Land by an  
37 adult member of any federally recognized Indian tribe, nation, band or other group  
38 against a person who is not a member of any federally recognized Indian tribe, nation,  
39 band or other group or against the property of a person who is not a member of any  
40 federally recognized Indian tribe, nation, band or other group; and

41 B. Class C, D and E crimes committed on Mi'kmaq Nation Jurisdiction Land by a  
42 person who is not a member of any federally recognized Indian tribe, nation, band or  
43 other group as authorized in the federal Violence Against Women Act Reauthorization  
44 Act of 2022, Public Law 117-103, Division W, Title VIII, Subtitle A, Section 804, 25  
45 United States Code, Section 1304. Notwithstanding subsection 3, the Mi'kmaq Nation

1 may not deny to any criminal defendant prosecuted pursuant to this paragraph the rights  
2 and protections enumerated in 25 United States Code, Sections 1302(a), 1302(c), 1303  
3 and 1304(d) and all other rights whose protection is necessary under the United States  
4 Constitution in order for Congress or the State to recognize concurrent jurisdiction  
5 under this paragraph.

6 ~~The governing body of the Mi'kmaq Nation shall decide whether to exercise or terminate~~  
7 ~~the exercise of jurisdiction authorized by this subsection. Notwithstanding subsection 3,~~  
8 ~~the Mi'kmaq Nation may not deny to any criminal defendant prosecuted under this~~  
9 ~~subsection the right to a jury of 12, the right to a unanimous jury verdict, the rights and~~  
10 ~~protections enumerated in 25 United States Code, Sections 1302(a), 1302(c), 1303 and~~  
11 ~~1304(d) and all other rights whose protection is necessary under the United States~~  
12 ~~Constitution in order for the State to authorize concurrent jurisdiction under this subsection.~~  
13 ~~If a criminal defendant prosecuted under this subsection moves to suppress statements on~~  
14 ~~the ground that they were made involuntarily, the prosecution has the burden to prove~~  
15 ~~beyond a reasonable doubt that the statements were made voluntarily.~~

16 The Mi'kmaq Nation may not deny to any criminal defendant prosecuted for a Class C  
17 crime the rights and protections enumerated in 25 United States Code, Section 1302(c).

18 The governing body of the Mi'kmaq Nation shall decide whether to exercise or terminate  
19 the exercise of jurisdiction authorized by this subsection. In exercising the concurrent  
20 jurisdiction authorized by this subsection, the Mi'kmaq Nation is ~~deemed to be~~ enforcing  
21 Mi'kmaq tribal law. The definitions of the criminal offenses and the punishments applicable  
22 to those criminal offenses over which the Mi'kmaq Nation has concurrent jurisdiction under  
23 this subsection are governed by the laws of the State. Issuance and execution of criminal  
24 process also are governed by the laws of the State.

25 **Sec. D-4. 30 MRSA §7208, sub-§2-A** is enacted to read:

26 **2-A. Exclusive jurisdiction of the State.** Except as provided in subsection 1,  
27 paragraphs A and B and subsection 2, all laws of the State relating to criminal offenses and  
28 juvenile crimes apply within Mi'kmaq Nation Trust Land and the State has exclusive  
29 jurisdiction over those offenses and crimes. Notwithstanding subsections 1 and 2, the State  
30 has exclusive jurisdiction over:

31 A. All crimes and juvenile crimes committed on Mi'kmaq Nation Jurisdiction Land  
32 against the State or against any office, department, agency, authority, commission,  
33 board, institution, hospital or other instrumentality of the State, including the Maine  
34 Turnpike Authority, the Maine Port Authority, the Northern New England Passenger  
35 Rail Authority, the Maine Community College System, the Maine Veterans' Homes,  
36 the Maine Public Employees Retirement System, the Maine Military Authority and all  
37 similar state entities; and

38 B. Class C, D and E crimes defined in provisions of the Maine Revised Statutes outside  
39 of Titles 15, 17, 17-A, 19-A and 29-A committed on Mi'kmaq Nation Jurisdiction Land  
40 by an adult member of any federally recognized Indian tribe, nation, band or other  
41 group that are not committed against a person or the property of a person.

42 Nothing in subsection 1 or 2 affects, alters or preempts the authority of the State to  
43 investigate or prosecute any conduct occurring in the State, including conduct occurring on  
44 Mi'kmaq Nation Trust Land, that is within the State's exclusive or concurrent jurisdiction.



1           A. Within their respective Indian territories, ordinances adopted under section 6206  
2           and section 6207, subsections 1, 10 and 11;

3           B. On their respective Indian reservations, the criminal, juvenile, civil and domestic  
4           relations laws over which the Passamaquoddy Tribe or the Penobscot Nation have  
5           jurisdiction under section 6209-A, subsection 1 and section 6209-B, subsection 1,  
6           respectively; and

7           C. Within their respective Indian territories, the civil and domestic relations laws over  
8           which the Passamaquoddy Tribe or the Penobscot Nation have jurisdiction under  
9           section 6209-A, subsection 1, paragraphs C to F and section 6209-B, subsection 1,  
10           paragraphs C to F, respectively.

11           **Sec. E-3. 30 MRSA §6210, sub-§2**, as amended by PL 1995, c. 388, §7 and  
12           affected by §8, is repealed and the following enacted in its place:

13           **2. Joint authority of tribal and state law enforcement officers.** Law enforcement  
14           officers appointed by the Passamaquoddy Tribe and the Penobscot Nation have the  
15           authority within their respective Indian territories and state and county law enforcement  
16           officers have the authority within both Indian territories to enforce:

17           A. Rules or regulations adopted by the commission under section 6207, subsection 3;  
18           and

19           B. All laws of the State other than those over which law enforcement officers  
20           appointed by the Passamaquoddy Tribe or the Penobscot Nation have exclusive  
21           jurisdiction under subsection 1.

22           **Sec. E-4. 30 MRSA §6210, sub-§3**, as amended by PL 1995, c. 388, §7 and  
23           affected by §8, is further amended to read:

24           **3. Agreements for cooperation and mutual aid.** ~~This section does not prevent~~  
25           impact existing agreements for cooperation and mutual aid between the Passamaquoddy  
26           Tribe or the Penobscot Nation and any state, county or local law enforcement agency or  
27           prevent the Passamaquoddy Tribe or the Penobscot Nation and any state, county or local  
28           law enforcement agency from entering into future agreements for cooperation and mutual  
29           aid.

30           **Sec. E-5. Contingent effective date.** This Part takes effect 150 days after  
31           adjournment of the Second Regular Session of the 131st Legislature only if, within 120  
32           days after adjournment of the Second Regular Session of the 131st Legislature, the  
33           Secretary of State receives written certification from the Chief of the Penobscot Nation, or  
34           the designee under the Maine Revised Statutes, Title 3, section 602, that the nation has  
35           agreed to the provisions of this Part and from the Chief of the Passamaquoddy Tribe at  
36           Sipayik and the Chief of the Passamaquoddy Tribe at Motahkomikuk, or the designee under  
37           Title 3, section 602, that the Passamaquoddy Tribe has agreed to the provisions of this Part,  
38           copies of which must be submitted by the Secretary of State to the Secretary of the Senate,  
39           the Clerk of the House of Representatives and the Revisor of Statutes.'

40           Amend the bill by relettering or renumbering any nonconsecutive Part letter or section  
41           number to read consecutively.

**SUMMARY**

This amendment, which is the majority report of the committee, replaces the bill, which is a concept draft, and changes the title. Parts A, B, C and D of the amendment amend the provisions of An Act to Implement the Maine Indian Claims Settlement, commonly known as "the Maine Implementing Act," and the provisions of the Mi'kmaq Nation Restoration Act to adopt most of federal Indian law related to the criminal jurisdiction of tribal courts, including the Indian Civil Rights Act of 1968, the Tribal Law and Order Act of 2010 and the tribal provisions of the Violence Against Women Act Reauthorization Act of 2022. The amendment affects the jurisdiction of the Passamaquoddy Tribal Court, the Penobscot Nation Tribal Court and the Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians Tribal Court as well as the potential criminal jurisdiction of the Mi'kmaq Nation Tribal Court, collectively referred to in this summary as "the tribal courts of the Wabanaki Nations." More specifically, Parts A, B, C and D of the amendment:

1. Recognize the exclusive jurisdiction of the tribal courts of the Wabanaki Nations over Class C, D and E crimes committed within the relevant Wabanaki Nation's respective Indian territory or jurisdiction land by an adult member of a federally recognized Indian tribe if those crimes:

A. Are defined in the Maine Revised Statutes, Title 15, 17, 17-A, 19-A or 29-A and are not committed against a person or the property of a person; or

B. Are defined in any Title of the Maine Revised Statutes and are committed against a person or the property of a person who is a member of any federally recognized Indian tribe;

2. Recognize the concurrent jurisdiction of the State and of the tribal courts of the Wabanaki Nations over Class C, D and E crimes committed within the relevant Wabanaki Nation's respective Indian territory or jurisdiction land:

A. By an adult member of a federally recognized Indian tribe against a person or the property of a person who is not a member of any federally recognized Indian tribe; or

B. By a person who is not a member of any federally recognized Indian tribe against a member of any federally recognized Indian tribe as authorized in the federal Violence Against Women Act Reauthorization Act of 2022. When exercising this concurrent criminal jurisdiction, the tribal courts of the Wabanaki Nations may not deny to a defendant the protections enumerated in 25 United States Code, Sections 1302(a), 1302(c), 1303 and 1304(d) and all other rights whose protection is necessary under the United States Constitution in order for Congress or the State to recognize the tribal court's concurrent jurisdiction;

3. Provide that the tribal courts of the Wabanaki Nations may not deny to any criminal defendant prosecuted for a Class C crime the rights and protections enumerated in 25 United States Code, Section 1302(c), including the requirement that the judge presiding over the criminal proceeding is licensed to practice law and has sufficient legal training; the right to the effective assistance of counsel; the right to the appointment of licensed counsel at the expense of the tribal government if the defendant is indigent; the right to advance notice of all criminal laws and applicable court rules of the tribal government; and the right to have the criminal proceeding recorded;

1           4. Retain the provisions of current law directing that, when the tribal courts of the  
2 Wabanaki Nations exercise exclusive or concurrent criminal jurisdiction, the definitions of  
3 the crimes and the punishments applicable to those crimes are governed by state law but  
4 clarify that, in doing so, the tribal courts of the Wabanaki Nations are nevertheless  
5 enforcing their respective tribal law. It also retains the provisions of current law directing  
6 that the provisions of 25 United States Code, Sections 1301 to 1303 and rules or regulations  
7 generally applicable to the exercise of criminal jurisdiction by Indian tribes apply when the  
8 tribal courts of the Wabanaki Nations exercise exclusive or concurrent criminal  
9 jurisdiction;

10           5. Recognize the exclusive jurisdiction of the State over all crimes and juvenile crimes  
11 not within the exclusive or concurrent jurisdiction of the tribal courts of the Wabanaki  
12 Nations that are committed on Indian territory or jurisdiction land, including:

13           A. Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, all crimes and juvenile crimes  
14 against the State or any office, department, agency, authority, commission, board,  
15 institution, hospital or other instrumentality of the State; and

16           B. All Class C, D and E crimes defined in provisions of the Maine Revised Statutes  
17 outside of Titles 15, 17, 17-A, 19-A and 29-A committed by an adult member of any  
18 federally recognized Indian tribe that are not committed against a person or the property  
19 of a person; and

20           6. Clarify that nothing within the Maine Implementing Act or the Mi'kmaq Nation  
21 Restoration Act affects, alters or preempts the authority of the State to investigate or  
22 prosecute any conduct occurring on Indian territory or trust land that is within the State's  
23 exclusive or concurrent jurisdiction.

24           Part B of the amendment also amends the provisions of the Maine Implementing Act  
25 governing the jurisdictional relationship between the State and the Penobscot Nation that  
26 were included within Part C of Public Law 2023, chapter 369, but that were not approved  
27 by the Penobscot Nation within the time frame established in Part C, section 6 of that law.  
28 These provisions of Part B of the amendment:

29           1. Recognize the exclusive authority of the Penobscot Nation in Penobscot Indian  
30 territory to enact ordinances regulating drinking water unless the nation exercises its  
31 discretion to enter into an intergovernmental agreement authorizing the State to exercise  
32 concurrent jurisdiction over specific drinking water-related issues. It also prohibits the  
33 State from exercising primary enforcement authority to implement the federal Safe  
34 Drinking Water Act within Penobscot Indian territory and recognizes the authority of the  
35 Penobscot Nation to seek to be treated as a state and to obtain primary enforcement  
36 authority to implement the federal Safe Drinking Water Act within Penobscot Indian  
37 territory;

38           2. Provide that the exclusive jurisdiction of the Penobscot Nation Tribal Court over  
39 certain criminal offenses, juvenile crimes, small claims and civil drug possession actions  
40 arising within the Penobscot Indian reservation under current law extends to those same  
41 types of criminal offenses, juvenile crimes, small claims and civil drug possession actions  
42 arising within all of Penobscot Indian territory. To the extent that the Penobscot Nation  
43 Tribal Court has exclusive jurisdiction over members of the Passamaquoddy Tribe or the  
44 Penobscot Nation under these provisions, it extends that exclusive jurisdiction to members  
45 of any of the Wabanaki Nations. It also provides that the exclusive jurisdiction of the

1 Penobscot Nation Tribal Court over domestic relations matters between members of the  
2 Passamaquoddy Tribe and the Penobscot Nation, both of whom reside on the Penobscot  
3 Indian reservation, extends to the same types of domestic relations matters arising between  
4 members of any of the Wabanaki Nations, both of whom reside within Passamaquoddy  
5 Indian territory. The amendment further recognizes the exclusive authority of the  
6 Penobscot Nation Tribal Court to enforce any drinking water ordinances adopted by the  
7 nation for Penobscot Indian territory, except that the nation may not exercise jurisdiction  
8 over a nonprofit public municipal corporation; and

9 3. Clarify within the Maine Implementing Act that the State must give full faith and  
10 credit to the judicial proceedings of the Penobscot Nation and that the Penobscot Nation  
11 must give full faith and credit to the judicial proceedings of the Passamaquoddy Tribe, the  
12 Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians, the Mi'kmaq Nation and the State.

13 Part E of the amendment also amends the provisions of the Maine Implementing Act  
14 governing the jurisdictional relationship between the State and both the Passamaquoddy  
15 Tribe and the Penobscot Nation that were included within Part E of Public Law 2023,  
16 chapter 369, but that were not approved by the Penobscot Nation within the time frame  
17 established in Part E, section 5 of that law. These provisions of Part E of the amendment:

18 1. Provide that the Passamaquoddy Tribe and the Penobscot Nation each have  
19 exclusive jurisdiction within their respective Indian territory over violations of their  
20 respective tribal ordinances by members of any federally recognized Indian tribe, but that  
21 the State has exclusive jurisdiction within Passamaquoddy Indian territory and Penobscot  
22 Indian territory over violations of applicable tribal ordinances by persons who are not  
23 members of any federally recognized Indian tribe; and

24 2. Provide that law enforcement officers appointed by the Passamaquoddy Tribe and  
25 the Penobscot Nation have exclusive authority to enforce, within their respective Indian  
26 territories, civil and domestic relations laws over which the Passamaquoddy Tribal Court  
27 and the Penobscot Nation Tribal Court have exclusive jurisdiction, respectively. Law  
28 enforcement officers appointed by the Passamaquoddy Tribe and the Penobscot Nation also  
29 have exclusive authority to enforce, on their respective Indian reservations, the criminal  
30 and juvenile offenses over which the Passamaquoddy Tribal Court and the Penobscot  
31 Nation Tribal Court have exclusive jurisdiction, respectively. State and county law  
32 enforcement officers have concurrent authority with law enforcement officers appointed  
33 by the Passamaquoddy Tribe and the Penobscot Nation to enforce all other laws of the State  
34 within both Indian territories and concurrent authority to enforce fishing rules or  
35 regulations adopted by the Maine Indian Tribal-State Commission.

36 **FISCAL NOTE REQUIRED**

37 **(See attached)**