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Federal Defendants respectfully submit this Second Notice of Supplemental Authority to bring to the Court's attention the January 5, 2016 decision of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit in *Kelsey v. Pope*, No. 14-1537, slip op. (6th Cir. Jan. 5, 2016) (attached as Exhibit 1). In an opinion that addressed several issues of relevance to the present case, the Sixth Circuit concluded, *inter alia*, that a tribe has inherent authority to exercise extra-territorial criminal jurisdiction over its members.

The tribal-court defendant had argued that the tribe's criminal authority was either greatly diminished or altogether absent because his purported crime took place outside of Indian country. *Id.* at 7. Examining the scope of retained tribal sovereignty, the Sixth Circuit noted that, because of tribes' "dependent relationship with the United States, Congress wields power 'consistently described as plenary and exclusive to legislate [with] respect to Indian tribes.' However, 'unless and until Congress acts, the tribes retain their historic sovereign authority.'" *Id.* at 6 (citing *Michigan v. Bay Mills Indian Cmty.*, 134 S. Ct. 2024, 2030 (2014)). But whereas Congress affirmed in the Indian Child Welfare Act that tribes retain sovereignty over child-custody proceedings, in *Kelsey*, the Sixth Circuit grappled with the more difficult question of whether tribes retain sovereignty over criminal matters. Specifically, the question presented to the Sixth Circuit was whether Congress had "divested [the Tribe] of its inherent sovereign authority to prosecute members when necessary to protect tribal self-government or

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> See 25 U.S.C. § 1911; Miss. Band of Choctaw Indians v. Holyfield, 490 U.S. 30, 58 (1989) (Rehnquist, C.J., Stevens & Kennedy, JJ., dissenting) (highlighting the "jurisdictional provision [] designed primarily to preserve tribal sovereignty over domestic relations").

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control internal relations." *Kelsey*, slip op. at 2.

Drawing on Supreme Court and Ninth Circuit precedent, the Sixth Circuit first recognized that tribal jurisdiction derives from membership and extends off reservation. *Id.* at 7-10 (citing *United States v. Wheeler*, 435 U.S. 313 (1978); *Duro v. Reina*, 495 U.S. 676 (1990); *Native Village of Venetie I.R.A. Council v. Alaska*, 944 F.2d 548 (9th Cir. 1991); and *Settler v. Lameer*, 507 F.2d 231 (9th Cir. 1974)). In particular, the Sixth Circuit was persuaded by the Supreme Court's reasoning in *Duro* "that a tribe's authority to prosecute its members is 'justified by the *voluntary character of tribal membership* and the concomitant right of participation in a tribal government." *Id.* at 12 (quoting *Duro*, 495 U.S. at 677-78) (emphasis in Sixth Circuit opinion). Because the off-reservation offense involved tribal leaders and therefore affected tribal self-government or control of internal relations, the Sixth Circuit further concluded that the tribe had not been divested of such authority.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED this 19th day of January, 2016.

JOHN C. CRUDEN Assistant Attorney General

<u>s/\_\_\_\_\_</u>

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**CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE** 1 2 I hereby certify that on January 19, 2016, I electronically transmitted the attached 3 document to the Clerk's Office using the CM/ECF System for filing and 4 transmittal of a Notice of Electronic Filing to the following CM/ECF registrants: 5 6 Attorneys for Plaintiffs: Aditya Dynar 8 Scharf-Norton Center for Constitutional Litigation at the Goldwater Institute 500 East Coronado Road Phoenix, AZ 85004 10 Michael W. Kirk 11 Brian W. Barnes 12 Harold S. Reeves Cooper & Kirk, PLLC 13 1523 New Hampshire Avenue, NW Washington, D.C. 20036 14 15 Attorneys for Defendant Gregory A. McKay: 16 John S. Johnson 17 Gary N. Lento Joshua R. Zimmerman 18 Dawn R. Williams 19 Melanie G. McBride Office of the Attorney General 20 1275 West Washington Street 21 Phoenix, AZ 85007 22 Attorney for Intervenor Defendant Navajo Nation: 23 Katherine C. Belzowski 24 Navajo Nation Department of Justice 25 P.O. Box 2010 Window Rock, AZ 86515 26 27

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