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**IN THE  
HO-CHUNK NATION TRIAL COURT**

**Muriel Whiteagle-Lee,  
Melody Whiteagle-Fintak,**  
Plaintiffs,

v.

Case No.: **CV 09-03**

**Election Board Members,**  
Defendants.

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**ORDER  
(Granting Motion to Dismiss)**

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**INTRODUCTION**

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The Court must determine whether to grant the relief requested by the plaintiffs. On January 14, 2009, the plaintiffs, Muriel Whiteagle-Lee and Melody Whiteagle-Fintak, filed a *Complaint*, stating that the Election Board was acting unlawfully because they were not officially appointed,<sup>1</sup> and subsequently requesting the Court to enjoin the March 19, 2009 General Primary Election due to the fact that the Milwaukee area does not have representation under the 2008 Redistricting Scenario.<sup>2</sup> The Court hereby grants the *Motion to Dismiss* for the reasons articulated within the decision portion of this judgment.

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<sup>1</sup> Although, this statement was alleged in the *Complaint*, the defendants provided documentation in the form of legislative and area minutes indicating that the plaintiffs were properly appointed. See *Defendants' Answer* at 5, Exhibit D. Furthermore, this issue was not raised at the hearing.

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<sup>2</sup>The Court noted that the plaintiffs request a preliminary injunction enjoining an election from occurring. However, the standard the Court applies for issuing a preliminary injunction is as follows: 1) No adequate remedy at law; 2) Does the threatened injury to the one seeking the injunction outweigh the threatened harm of the injunction?; 3) Does the plaintiff have a reasonable likelihood of success on the merits?; and 4) Does the granting of the injunction serve the public interest? See *Tracy Thundercloud v. Ho-Chunk Nation Election Board*, Case No.: CV 95-16 (HCN Tr. Ct., Aug. 28, 1995) at 3. The plaintiffs never addressed the four (4) prong test either in the *Complaint*, any subsequent motion, or orally at the hearing.

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## PROCEDURAL HISTORY

The plaintiffs, Muriel Whiteagle-Lee and Melody Whiteagle-Fintak, initiated the current action by filing the January 14, 2009 *Complaint*. Consequently, the Court issued a *Summons* accompanied by the above-mentioned *Complaint* on January 14, 2009, and served the documents upon the defendant's representative, Ho-Chunk Nation Department of Justice (hereinafter DOJ),<sup>3</sup> by personal service as permitted by *HCN R. Civ. P. 5(C)(1)*. The *Summons* informed the respondent of the right to file an *Answer* within twenty (20) days of the issuance of the *Summons* pursuant to *HCN R. Civ. P. 5(A)(2)*. The defendant, by and through DOJ Attorney Michelle M. Greendeer, filed a timely *Answer* on January 30, 2009, asking the Court to deny the *Complaint* based on the facts presented. *See Defendant's Answer* at 7. The defendant, through DOJ Attorney Michelle Greendeer, submitted defendant's Exhibits A-D concerning the election board proceedings, proper notice of special election and legislative resolution seating the election board. *See generally Defendant's Answer*. Furthermore, the defendant's filed a *Motion for Dismissal* on February 3, 2009, and a supplement to the motion for dismissal on February 9, 2009. The plaintiff's filed a response to the motion to dismiss on February 10, 2009. Both parties requested a hearing before the Court.

In response, the Court mailed *Notice(s) of Hearing* to the identified parties on February 12, 2009, informing them of the date, time and location of the *Hearing*. The Court convened the *Hearing* on February 18, 2009 at 10:00 a.m. CST. The following parties appeared at the *Hearing*: Muriel Whiteagle-Lee, plaintiff; Melody Whiteagle-Fintak, plaintiff; Judith A.

28 <sup>3</sup> The *Ho-Chunk Nation Rules of Civil Procedure* (hereinafter *HCN R. Civ. P.*) permit the Court to serve the *Complaint* upon the DOJ when the plaintiff/petitioner names as a party a unit of government or enterprise. *HCN R. Civ. P. 27(B)*.

1 Whitehorse, defendant's designated representative (by telephone); and DOJ Attorney Michelle  
2 M. Greendeer, defendant's counsel.

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4 **APPLICABLE LAW**

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6 **CONSTITUTION OF THE HO-CHUNK NATION (Reprinted Jan. 25, 2008)**

7 **Art. V - Legislature**

8 **Sec. 1. Composition of the Legislature.**

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10 (b) The Legislature shall be composed of Representatives from the following  
11 Districts, subject to Section 4 of this Article: the Black River Falls District, consisting of Clark,  
12 Eau Claire and Jackson counties, which shall elect three (3) members; the Wisconsin Dells  
13 District, consisting of Wood, Juneau, Adams, Columbia, and Sauk counties, which shall select  
14 three (3) members; and the La Crosse-Tomah District, consisting of La Crosse, Monroe, Vernon,  
and Crawford counties, which shall elect one (1) member; and the Wittenberg District, consisting  
of Marathon and Shawano counties, which shall elect one (1) member; and three (3) members  
which shall be elected at-large from outside the Districts listed above.

15 **Sec. 4. Redistricting or Reapportionment.** The Legislature shall have the power to  
16 redistrict or reapportion including changing, establishing, or discontinuing Districts. The  
17 Legislature shall maintain an accurate census for the purposes of redistricting or  
18 reapportionment. The Legislature shall redistrict and reapportion at least once every five (5)  
19 years beginning in 1995, in pursuit of one-person/one-vote representation. The Legislature shall  
20 exercise this power only by submitting a final proposal to the vote of the people by Special  
Election which shall be binding and which shall not be reversible by the General Council. Any  
redistricting or reapportionment shall be completed at least six (6) months prior to the next  
election, and notice shall be provided to the voters.

21 **Sec. 6. Terms of Office.** Members of the Legislature shall serve four (4) year terms  
22 which shall be staggered. Legislators shall represent their respective Districts until their  
23 successors have been sworn into office except if the Legislator has been successfully removed or  
24 recalled in accordance with this Constitution. Members of the Legislature shall be elected by a  
majority vote of the eligible voters from their respective Districts.

25 **Art. VII - Judiciary**

26 **Sec. 7. Powers of the Supreme Court.**

27 (b) The Supreme Court shall have the power to establish written rules for the  
28 Judiciary, including qualifications to practice before the Ho-Chunk courts, provided such rules  
are consistent with the laws of the Ho-Chunk Nation.

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2 Sec. 10. Election of Supreme Court Justices. Supreme Court Justices shall be elected by a  
3 majority of the eligible voters of the Ho-Chunk Nation, in accordance with the General Election  
4 provisions of Article VIII, Section 1, unless otherwise provided.

4 Art. VIII - Elections

5 Sec. 2. Special Elections. Special Elections shall be held when called for by the General  
6 Council, the Legislature, or by this Constitution or appropriate ordinances. In all Special  
7 Elections, notice shall be provided to the voters.

8 Sec. 4. Election Board. The Legislature shall enact a law creating an Election Board.  
9 The Election Board shall conduct all General and Special Elections. At least sixty (60) days  
10 before the election, the Election Board may adopt rules and regulations governing elections.  
11 Election Board members shall serve for two (2) years. Election Board members may serve more  
12 than one term. The Legislature may remove Election Board members for good cause.

11 Art. XIII - Amendments

12 Sec. 1. Requirements. This Constitution may be amended by a majority vote of the  
13 qualified voters of the Ho-Chunk Nation voting at an election called for that purpose by the  
14 Secretary of the Interior, provided, that at least thirty (30) percent of those entitled to vote shall  
15 vote in such election; but no amendment shall become effective until approved by the Secretary  
16 of the Interior or until deemed approved by the Secretary by operation of law. If the voters adopt  
17 the amendment(s), the Secretary of the Interior shall approve such amendment(s) within forty-  
18 five (45) days after the election unless the amendment(s) are contrary to applicable law.

18 Sec. 2. Requests for a Secretarial Election. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the  
19 Interior to call and hold an election on any proposed amendment to this Constitution at the  
20 request of two-thirds (2/3) of the entire Legislature, at the request of the General Council, or  
21 upon presentation of a petition signed by thirty (30) percent of the eligible voters of the Ho-  
22 Chunk Nation.

21 Legislative History of Redistricting and Reapportionment, Section 1(B), Article V - Legislature,  
22 Constitution of the Ho-Chunk Nation.

23 Article V - Legislature

24 Sec. 1. Composition of the Legislature.

25 January 12, 2002 (New Districts)

26 Sec. 1(b). The Legislature shall be composed of the eleven (11) representatives elected from the  
27 following five (5) Districts established pursuant to the January 12, 2002 Special Election for  
28 Redistricting and Reapportionment and subject to Section 4 of this Article.

1 (1) District 1, consisting of the Wisconsin counties of Barron, Buffalo, Chippewa,  
2 Clark, Dunn, Eau Claire, Jackson, Pepin, Pierce, Polk, Rusk, St. Croix, and Trempealeau, which  
3 shall elect three (3) members;

4 (2) District 2, consisting of the Wisconsin counties of Crawford, Grant, Iowa, La  
5 Crosse, Lafayette, Monroe, Richland, and Vernon, which shall elect one (1) member;

6 (3) District 3, consisting of the Wisconsin counties of Ashland, Bayfield, Brown,  
7 Burnett, Calumet, Door, Douglas, Florence, Fond du Lac, Forest, Iron, Kewaunee, Langlade,  
8 Lincoln, Manitowoc, Marathon, Marinette, Menominee, Oconto, Oneida, Outagamie, Portage,  
9 Price, Sawyer, Shawano, Sheboygan, Taylor, Vilas, Washburn, Waupaca, Waushara, and  
10 Winnebago, which shall elect one (1) member;

11 (4) District 4, consisting of the Wisconsin counties of Adams, Columbia, Dane,  
12 Dodge, Green, Green Lake, Jefferson, Juneau, Kenosha, Marquette, Milwaukee, Ozaukee,  
13 Racine, Rock, Sauk, Walworth, Washington, Waukesha, and Wood, which shall elect three (3)  
14 members; and

15 (5) District 5, consisting of all the area outside the State of Wisconsin, which shall  
16 elect three (3) members.

17 November 1, 1994 (Old Districts)

18 Sec. 1(b). The Legislature shall be composed of Representatives from the following Districts,  
19 subject to Section 4 of this Article: the Black River Falls District, consisting of Clark, Eau  
20 Claire and Jackson counties, which shall elect three (3) members; the Wisconsin Dells District,  
21 consisting of Wood, Juneau, Adams, Columbia, and Sauk counties, which shall select three (3)  
22 members; and the La Crosse-Tomah District, consisting of La Crosse, Monroe, Vernon, and  
23 Crawford counties, which shall elect one (1) member; and the Wittenberg District, consisting of  
24 Marathon and Shawano counties, which shall elect one (1) member; and three (3) members  
25 which shall be elected at-large from outside the Districts listed above.

26 HO-CHUNK NATION JUDICIARY ESTABLISHMENT AND ORGANIZATION ACT, 1  
27 HCC § 1

28 Subsec. 5. Rules and Procedures.

c. The Judiciary shall have exclusive authority and responsibility to employ  
personnel and to establish written rules and procedures governing the use and operation of the  
Courts.

d. All matters shall be tried in accordance with the Ho-Chunk Rules of Procedures  
and the Ho-Chunk Rules of Evidence which shall be written and published by the Supreme Court  
and made available to the public.

ELECTION ORDINANCE, 2 HCC § 6

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2 Subsec. 1. Authority.

3 c. Article V, Section 6 of the Constitution requires that members of the Legislature  
4 shall be elected by a majority vote of the eligible voters from their respective Districts.

5 d. Article VI, Section 5 of the Constitution requires that the President shall be  
6 elected by a majority vote of eligible voters of the Ho-Chunk Nation.

7 e. Article VII, Section 10 of the Constitution requires that Supreme Court Justices  
8 shall be elected by a majority vote of the eligible voters of the Ho-Chunk Nation, in accordance  
9 with General Election provisions in Article VIII, Section 1, unless otherwise provided.

10 Subsec. 3. Elections. The Constitution prescribes two (2) types of elections: General  
11 Elections and Special Elections. When three (3) or more candidates run for a seat in a General or  
12 Special Election, there shall be a Primary Election and, if required, a Runoff Election as  
13 described in paragraph c, below.

14 c. Primary Elections and Runoff Elections.

15 (1) Primary Elections shall be held prior to an Election with three (3) or more  
16 candidates in order to ensure compliance with the majority vote requirement as provided for in  
17 paragraphs 1c through 1e, above.

18 HO-CHUNK NATION RULES OF CIVIL PROCEDURE

19 Rule 1. Scope of Rules.

20 CONSTITUTION OF THE HO-CHUNK NATION, ART. VII, sec. 7(B) requires that the Supreme Court  
21 establish written rules for the Judiciary. These rules, adopted by the Supreme Court, shall  
22 govern the procedure of the Trial Court in all actions and proceedings. The judges of the Trial  
23 Court may look to Ho-Chunk customs and traditions for guidance in applying justice and  
24 promoting fairness to parties and witnesses.

25 Rule 3. Complaints.

26 General. A civil action begins by one of the following procedures:

27 (A) filing a written *Complaint* with the Clerk of Court and paying the appropriate fees. The  
28 *Complaint* shall contain short, plain statements of the grounds upon which the Court's  
jurisdiction depends, the facts and circumstances giving rise to the action, and a demand for any  
and all relief that the party is seeking. Relief should include, but is not limited to, the dollar  
amount that the party is requesting. The *Complaint* must contain the full names, and addresses  
of all parties and counsel, as well as a telephone number at which the complainant may be  
contacted. The *Complaint* shall be signed by the filing party or his/her counsel, if any.

1 Rule 19. Filing and Responding to Motions.

2 (A) Filing. *Motions* may be filed by a party with any pleading or at any time after their first  
3 pleading has been filed. A copy of all written *Motions* shall be delivered or mailed to other  
4 parties at least five (5) calendar days before the time specified for a hearing on the *Motion*.  
5 *Motions for Extension of Time* and *More Definite Statement* may be filed before the initial  
6 pleading.

6 (B) Responses. A *Response* to a written *Motion* must be filed at least one (1) day before the  
7 hearing. If no hearing is scheduled, the *Response* must be filed with the Court and served on the  
8 other parties within ten (10) calendar days of the date the *Motion* was filed. The party filing the  
9 *Motion* must file any *Reply* within three (3) calendar days.

9 Rule 21. Amendments to Pleadings.

10 Parties may amend a *Complaint* or *Answer* one time without leave of the Court prior to the filing  
11 of a responsive pleading, or if no responsive pleading is permitted, at any time within twenty  
12 (20) days of the original filing date. Subsequent amendments to *Complaints* or *Answers* may  
13 only be made upon leave of the Court and a showing of good cause, or with the consent of the  
14 opposing party. All amendments to the *Complaint* or *Answer* must be filed at least thirty (30)  
15 calendar days prior to trial or as otherwise directed by the Court. When an *Amended Complaint*  
16 or *Answer* is filed, the opposing party shall have ten (10) calendar days, or the time remaining in  
17 their original response period, whichever is greater, in which to file an amended responsive  
18 pleading.

16 Rule 54. Default Judgment.

17 (A) General. A *Default Judgment* may be entered against a party who fails to answer if the party  
18 was personally served in accordance with Rule 5(C)(1)(a)(i) . . . or informed through other  
19 means of judicially authorized service such as publication or if a party fails to appear at a  
20 hearing, conference or trial for which he/she was given proper notice. A *Default Judgment* shall  
21 not award relief different in kind from, or exceed the amount stated in the request for relief. A  
22 *Default Judgment* may be set aside by the Court only upon a timely showing of good cause.

21 Rule 74. Application and Purpose; Sanctions; Definitions.

22 (A) Application. These *Special Rules for Election Challenges* shall apply to a proceeding where  
23 a party (or parties) seek(s) to challenge an election. Unless otherwise provided for in the *Special*  
24 *Rules for Election Challenges*, the *Rules of Civil Procedure* and the *Rules of Appellate*  
25 *Procedure* shall apply.

25 Rule 76. Answering an Election Challenge.

26 (A) The defendant shall file an *Answer* to the *Complaint* within five (5) calendar days of the  
27 filing of the *Complaint* in the Court.

28 Rule 80. Appeals.

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2 (A) Appeals. The final judgment of the Trial Court is appealable to the Supreme Court. The  
3 Appellant and/or Appellee may obtain a copy of the trial transcript at their own expense.

4 1. The *Notice of Appeal* shall be filed and served within three (3) calendar days of  
5 entry of judgment.

6 2. The *Notice of Appeal* must state a basis for appeal based upon the laws and/or  
7 CONSTITUTION OF THE HO-CHUNK NATION.

8 3. A *Certificate of Service* and fifty (\$50.00 U.S.) filing fee must accompany the  
9 *Notice of Appeal*.

10 **FINDINGS OF FACT**

11 1. The parties received proper notice of the February 12, 2009 *Motion Hearing*.

12 2. *Compl.*, CV 09-03 (Jan. 14, 2009) at 1.

13 3. The plaintiff, Melody Whiteagle-Fintak, is an enrolled member of the Ho-Chunk Nation,  
14 Tribal ID# 439A002552, and resides at 2144 N. 59<sup>th</sup> St, Milwaukee, WI 53208-1038. *Id.*

15 4. The defendants, Ho-Chunk Nation Election Board members (hereinafter Election Board  
16 members) are duly appointed representatives of the Election Board, a constitutionally established  
17 entity, maintaining an address of 206 Roosevelt Road, Black River Falls, WI 54615.  
18 CONSTITUTION OF THE HO-CHUNK NATION (hereinafter CONSTITUTION), ART. VIII, § 4.  
19

20 5. Daniel Brown represents District IV, and he serves as the Ho-Chunk Nation Vice  
21 President. *Defendant's Exhibit C* at 1.

22 6. Election Board held a meeting on January 10, 2009 in Black River Falls, Wisconsin, and  
23 at that time, the Election Board indicated that District IV did not have an open seat for the  
24 upcoming General Primary Election. *Defendant's Exhibit C* at 3.  
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1 7. On November 18, 2008, through Special Election, voting Ho-Chunk tribal members  
2 chose Scenario 5 as constitutionally accepted for redistricting and reapportionment. *Complaint,*  
3 *Attach. A* at 11.

4  
5 8. Currently, District IV Legislator Daniel Brown represents the Milwaukee area; however  
6 he resides in Dane County. The plaintiffs indicated that they have the representation Daniel  
7 Brown; however they are unhappy with the lack of benefits ascribed with living in the District IV  
8 area, which have been an ongoing struggle for members in the Milwaukee area. *Motion to*  
9 *Dismiss Hearing* (LPER at 18, Feb. 18, 2009, 10:54:46 CDT).

10  
11 9. Under redistricting and reapportionment, Scenario 5 reassigns Dane County from District  
12 IV to District II. *Compl. at 2; Id., Attach. Ex. A.*

13 10. Legislator Brown did not formally take a stance on whether he wished to represent  
14 District IV or District II. He stated,

15  
16 . . . Redistricting results are dictated by the voters; not the Legislature. As such,  
17 having no power over the outcome of such process, I was willing to represent  
18 whatever scenario was voted in. . . . [a]t risk of creating further controversy for  
19 the Election Board, I am declining to make an such decision for myself. I do not  
20 believe this course of action to be appropriate for an elected official. It sets what I  
21 believe to be an unsavory precedent of elected officials unilaterally making  
official decisions for the Ho-Chunk Nation. I find this to be potentially dangerous  
precedence to which I refuse to be a party. In addition, it goes against the  
Resolution passed by the Legislature that requested that the Election Board make  
the decision.

22 *Complaint, Attach. A* at 8, 12.

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25 **DECISION**

26 The plaintiffs contend that the redistricting and reapportionment allowed under the  
27 November 18, 2008 Special Election, Scenario 5 harmed District IV members because it left  
28 such members without lawful representation. *Compl. at 2; LPER at 14, 10:45:03 CST.* The

1 defendants seek to have this matter dismissed. *See Mot. for Dismissal*. In the instant case, the  
2 plaintiffs argue that they are effectively denied representation on the Ho-Chunk Nation  
3 Legislature because the current District IV Legislator, Vice President Daniel Brown resides in  
4 District II. However, they did note that they are receiving representation, but simply prefer  
5 representation of someone who resides within their district. LPER at 18, 10:54:46 CDT.  
6 Nonetheless, the Court finds a nearly identical issue was previously brought to the Court during  
7 the 2002 Redistricting and Reapportionment Plan, and therefore the Court is bound by stare  
8 decisis to defer to its appellate court's prior ruling.  
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10  
11 In *Robert A. Mudd v. Ho-Chunk Nation Legislature et al.*, the plaintiff filed a *Complaint*  
12 challenging the 2002 Redistricting and Reapportionment plan. *Robert A. Mudd v. Ho-Chunk*  
13 *Nation Legislature et al.*, CV 03-01 (HCN Tr. Ct., Feb. 13, 2003); *Robert A. Mudd v. Ho-Chunk*  
14 *Nation Legislature et al.*, SU 03-02 (HCN S. Ct., Apr. 8, 2003) at 1. In that case, redistricting  
15 changed the boundaries of the Districts, and some legislators no longer resided within the  
16 boundaries of their districts. *Id.* at 2. Specifically, the Supreme Court stated,  
17

18 [t]he Trial Court . . . construed the [CONSTITUTION OF THE HO-CHUNK NATION] Art. V,  
19 Sec. 6 to require that legislators, once they are elected, reside in the district they represent.  
20 When the voters of the Ho-Chunk Nation approved the redistricting plan on January 12, 2002,  
21 the old districts ceased to exist pursuant to HCN CONST. ART. V, § 4. . . . earlier the HCN  
22 Legislature attempted to deal with the problems of District meetings and legislators resided  
23 outside of their new districts. There appears to be nothing unconstitutional about the adoption on  
24 November 8, 2002 plan. . . . There appears to be nothing in the Ho-Chunk Nation Constitution,  
25 Ordinances, Resolutions or other law that prohibits a legislator from moving out of his or her  
26 district, if the legislator met the one year residency requirement at the time of the filing of the  
27 Declaration of Candidacy. Once a person has been elected to the HCN legislature that person  
28 has no limits on residency other than prudential ones of preserving his or her ties to their  
constituents. It is not however constitutionally mandated. The HCN Constitution mandates only  
that the legislator will have meetings in his or her district.

*Id.* at 7-8.

1 Similar to *Mudd*, the plaintiffs contend that redistricting and reapportionment leave a  
2 district without lawful representation. Further, the plaintiffs argue that redistricting removed  
3 Legislator Brown from lawful representing District IV because Legislator Brown is a resident of  
4 Dane County. LPER at 14, 10:45:03 CST. Under redistricting and reapportionment, Scenario 5  
5 reassigns Dane County from District IV to District II. *Compl.* at 2; *Id.*, Attach. Ex. A. As the  
6 appellate court previously asserted and the Election Board suggested, the ELECTION ORDINANCE  
7 does not require legislators to maintain the residence of their district. *Robert A. Mudd v. Ho-*  
8 *Chunk Nation Legislature et al.*, SU 03-02 at 7-8; *Def.'s Answer*. The Supreme Court explicitly  
9 stated that residency was not as important as conserving ties to the district. *Mudd* at 8.  
10  
11 Finally, the Court wishes to note that the plaintiffs are not asserting a complete lack of  
12 representation. LPER at 18, 10:54:46 CDT. However, they noted a general dissatisfaction  
13 amongst the Milwaukee area, which often lacks the general benefits compared to other districts.  
14 *Id.* Moreover, Legislator Brown has indicated that as a devoted, public servant, that his desire is  
15 to represent the people, and he will continue to serve the district, which he is required to serve.  
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17 *Complaint*, Attach. A at 8, 12.

18  
19 The Court consequently must deny the plaintiffs' request for relief. The Court grants the  
20 defendant's *Motion to Dismiss*. The parties retain the right to file a timely post judgment motion  
21 with this Court in accordance with *HCN R. Civ. P. 58, Amendment to or Relief from Judgment*  
22 *or Order*. Otherwise, "[a]ny final *Judgment* or *Order* of the Trial Court may be appealed to the  
23 Supreme Court. The *Appeal* must comply with the *Rules of Appellate Procedure* [hereinafter  
24 *HCN R. App. P.*], specifically *Rules of Appellate Procedure*, Rule 7, Right of Appeal." *HCN R.*  
25 *Civ. P. 61*. The appellant "shall within sixty (60) calendar days after the day such judgment or  
26 order was rendered, file with the Supreme Court Clerk, a *Notice of Appeal* from such judgment  
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1 or order, together with a filing fee as stated in the appendix or schedule of fees” *HCN R. App. P.*  
2 7(b)(1). “All subsequent actions of a final *Judgment* or Trial Court *Order* must follow the [*HCN*  
3 *R. App. P.*].” *HCN R. Civ. P.* 61.

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5 **IT IS SO ORDERED** this 17th day of March 2009, by the Ho-Chunk Nation Trial Court  
6 located in Black River Falls, WI within the sovereign lands of the Ho-Chunk Nation.

7  
8  
9 \_\_\_\_\_  
10 Honorable Amanda L. Rockman  
11 Associate Trial Court Judge

Ho-Chunk Nation Court System  
P.O. Box 70  
Black River Falls, WI 54615  
(715) 284-2722 or 800-43-4070

