

**Echadi Nation Republic
Ministry of Justice
Department of Travel**

**Travel Rights Handbook and
Protocols**



2024 Edition

**For Echadi Nation Republic Nationals and Private Membership
Association (PMA) Members
dot.echadinationrepublic.org**

Table of Contents

1. **Introduction to the Echadi Nation Republic**
 2. **Tribal Travel License**
 3. **Vessel Registration**
 4. **Traveling in Dual Jurisdictions**
 5. **Legal Framework**
 6. **Rights of Indigenous Nationals**
 7. **Rules of Interaction with Law Enforcement**
 8. **Contact and Support Information**
 9. **Arrest**
 10. **At the Station**
 11. **Protocols for Travel Documentation**
 12. **Protocols for Private Land Vessel Use and Road Safety**
 13. **Oversight and Enforcement**
 14. **Travel Beyond ENR Jurisdiction**
 15. **Recognition of ENR Travel Documents Internationally**
 16. **Dispute Resolution and Legal Recourse**
 17. **Cultural and Environmental Sensitivity**
 18. **Education and Awareness**
- Definitions**
- FAQ**
- Case Studies and Supportive Legal Arguments for Travel Rights**

Chapter 1: Introduction to the Echadi Nation Republic

Sovereignty and Self-Determination

The **Echadi Nation Republic (ENR)** is an Indigenous sovereign nation/state exercising self-governance over its territory and people, including the management of travel rights, in accordance with international law principles such as the Montevideo Convention on the Rights and Duties of States 1933, the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP). This chapter introduces the core values of ENR's travel protocols, focusing on self-determination, legal frameworks, and travel rights. The Echadi Nation Republic Department of Travel serves as the administrative body for travel licenses and vessel registrations, affirming the rights of members to travel freely within and beyond tribal territories.

Jurisdiction of the Department of Travel

The **Department of Travel** oversees the following:

- Issuance of travel documentation, including tribal travel licenses and vessel registrations.
- Enforcement of travel-related laws.
- Advocacy for the protection of tribal members' mobility.

Chapter 2: Tribal Travel License

Purpose and Benefits

The **Tribal Travelers License** is a fundamental document recognizing the sovereign right of ENR nationals to travel freely within and outside the tribal land. It's an official credential issued to Echadi Nation Republic or PMA member affiliates.

Issued after successful completion of required competency evaluations, allowing legal operation of private land vessels within ENR territory and for international travel.

Key Benefits:

- Asserts your rights to freely travel freely under tribal sovereignty.
- Valid within ENR and for international travel.
- Demonstrates membership in a sovereign Indigenous nation.

Please be advised: ENR Tribal Travelers License, plates(Tags), and registration are only for Active Nationals/Members of Echadi Nation Republic. If you have been expatriate out of the nation, your credentials will be terminated.

Application and Renewal Process

1. Complete the **Tribal Travel License Application**.
2. Submit identification documents (e.g., national ID, PMA membership).
3. Pay the application fee.
4. Take test or submit a 10 year Driver abstract from the foreign jurisdiction
5. Licenses are valid for 4 years and must be renewed.

If you are renewing your Travel documents just submit fee

Chapter 3: Vessel Registration

Registration Requirements

All vehicles and vessels used for travel, including motorized, off-road, and non-motorized modes, must be registered with the Department of Travel.

Required Documents:

- Proof of ownership.
- Completed registration form.
- Applicable registration fees.

Display of Tribal Identification

Registered vessels must display at all times tribal registration decal in the bottom of driver side windshield and plate issued by the Department of Travel must be attached to the front and back plate holders. If there is no front plate holder, then keep the front plate in your vessel.

Chapter 4: Traveling in Dual Jurisdictions

Interactions with State or Federal Authorities

When traveling outside of Echadi Nation Republic Territory, members may be confronted by the foreign venue (city, state or federal law enforcement) unfamiliar with tribal travel documentation.

Recommended Actions:

1. Present your **ENR Tribal Traveler License and/or registration**
2. Carry additional identification and/or Tribal paperwork if needed.
3. Politely state your tribal affiliation and request written documentation of concerns and the stop.
4. Have the law enforcement scan the barcode on your Travelers License, Plates, or registration so they can validate and affirm that your information is valid and accurate.
5. Contact the Consulate, Tribal Marshal or Jurist immediately and document the encounter.

Handling Disputes

If challenged:

1. Remain calm and cooperative.
2. Contact the Department of Travel, Consulate or ENR Jurist immediately.
3. Document the incident for review.

Chapter 5: Legal Framework

Tribal Law

- ENR Constitution Unit 2 Article 9a. freedom of movement through, and of settlement in, all parts of the Aboriginal Republic;
- Sovereign authority of ENR over its members and territories.
- Treaty rights and agreements between the ENR and foreign governments.
- ENR Travel Code, outlining the issuance and use of travel documentation.

U.S. Constitutional Law

- Article VI, Clause 2: Supremacy of Treaties as the Law of the Land.
- Commerce Clause: Recognition of tribes as domestic dependent nations.
- 14th Amendment: Equal protection under the law, including Indigenous individuals.

International Law

- United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP):
 - Article 36: Right to maintain and develop cross-border contacts.

- Article 3: Right to self-determination.
- International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR):
 - Article 1: Right to self-determination.
 - Article 12: Freedom of movement.

Tribal Legal Defense Fund

ENR offers support to nationals facing legal challenges involving travel rights.

Chapter 6: Rights of Indigenous Nationals

Rights of Indigenous Nationals

1. Right to Travel Freely

- Recognized under tribal, federal, and international law.
- Exemption from state-issued licensing requirements when using tribal documents.

2. Right to Self-Identification

- Presenting ENR-issued documentation as proof of identity and nationality.

3. Right to Fair Treatment

- Equal protection under the law during interactions with foreign authorities.

Chapter 7: Rules of Interaction with Law Enforcement

1. Provide your ENR-issued credential card while on foot or the Traveler's License when in your vessel, when asked.
2. State your tribal affiliation if questioned about state documents: "I am an Indigenous American. I have provided my official government-issued Travelers License or credentials. Please scan the QR code for validation.
3. Politely request a superior officer if disagreements arise, remain silent, and stay calm and respectful.
4. Notify ENR Jurist, Minister, Chief Minister, or national immediately. Share details: your location, the time, and the temperament of the situation.
5. Maintain composure and document the encounter; officer name and badge number, and the officer's district (if possible).

Chapter 8: Contact and Support Information

- **Echadi Department of Travel Hotline:** 888-732-4234 ext. 801
- **Email Support:** dot@echadinationrepublic.org

- **Office Hours:** [Monday - Friday 8am -6pm PST]
- **Mailing Address:** PO Box 753575 Las Vegas, Nevada 89136

Chapter 9: Arrest

Arrest

- If officers attempt to arrest you, **DO NOT resist**.
- Request to have handcuffs placed in front of your body rather than behind your back.
- State that being handcuffed behind your back poses a risk to your safety.
- If threats are made, comply under duress.
- Do not leave your land vessel until you have successfully contacted an ENR National or support.

Chapter 10: At the Station

At the Station

- **Processing Forms and Signatures:** Do not fill out or sign any forms unless you explicitly reserve all your rights.
- **Fingerprints:** Do not voluntarily give fingerprints unless required under threat, duress, or coercion.
- **Notify Officers:** Inform officers that your tribal government must be notified.
- **Judicial Process:** When presented before a judge (often via circuit TV), state: "You are an Indigenous American, You are a member of a tribal government, You are an international federal protected man/woman under recognition by the United States Department of State."
- **Rights:** If asked, "Do you understand the charges?" respond: "No, I need legal counsel of my own choosing."

Reporting Incidents

Use the Case Report Form to document and report any incidents to the Department of Travel. Attach all supporting evidence.

Chapter 11: Protocols for Travel Documentation

1. Definitions

- **Private Land Vessels:** Self-propelled or non-self-propelled conveyances, such as cars, trucks, and motorcycles, used for personal or communal travel.
- **Tribal Travelers License:** A legal travel document issued by ENR, enabling nationals to travel within and beyond ENR jurisdiction.
- **Tribal Nationals:** Individuals registered as nationals/citizens of ENR and domiciled on ENR tribal land.
- **Tribal Land:** Land governed by ENR's sovereign jurisdiction.
- **Department of Travel:** The governmental body overseeing travel documentation and road safety enforcement under the Echadi Ministry of Justice.

2. Protocols for Travel Documentation

1. Issuance of Documents

Travel documents include:

- **Tribal Credential Cards:** Issued to nationals for identification.
- **Tribal Travelers License:** Permits the operation of land vessels within ENR and for international travel(Outside of ENR).
- **Private Land Vessel Registration:** A certificate of title issued acknowledging vessel ownership.
- **International Travel Permits:** Issued for travel beyond ENR territory.

2. Eligibility

Applicants must be ENR nationals domiciled on tribal land.

Licenses require completion of training programs, road safety courses, and competency tests.

3. Design and Compliance

Documents meet international standards as outlined in the 1949 Geneva Convention on Road Traffic and the 1968 Vienna Convention on Road Traffic, ensuring their recognition across jurisdictions including features like holographic markers, encrypted data, and secure identifiers.

4. Renewal and Updates

Travel documents must be renewed every five years. Any changes to personal status must be reported promptly.

Chapter 12: Protocols for Private Land Vessel Use and Road Safety

1. Licensing and Training

1. Licensing and Training

- **Licensing:** All nationals seeking to operate a private land vessel must first obtain a Tribal Travelers License. This includes completion of a formal training program that covers road safety, environmental protection, and applicable travel laws.
- **Training Course Requirements:** Training will cover the following areas:
 - **Basic Traffic Safety:** Understanding traffic laws, road signs, and safe driving practices.
 - **Cultural and Environmental Sensitivity:** Recognition of the impact of travel on the land and cultural sites.
 - **International Travel Law:** Regulations for travel to and from foreign countries/states under international treaties.

2. Private Land Vessel Registration and Inspection

- **Registration:** All private land vessels owned by nationals and members must be registered with the Department of Travel. Registration is required to confirm the ownership, compliance with safety standards, and eligibility for operation within ENR jurisdiction.
- **Annual Inspections:** Private land vessels will undergo an annual inspection to ensure compliance with safety standards and roadworthiness. Inspections will check for:
 - Emissions compliance (if applicable).
 - Safety equipment (e.g., seat belts, airbags).
 - Functionality of essential components (e.g., brakes, lights).

3. Traffic Codes and Road Safety

- **Tribal Road Codes:** The Department of Travel will enforce tribal road codes based on international best practices for road safety. These codes will be updated regularly to reflect new regulations, technological advancements, and evolving safety standards.
- **Violation Penalties:**
 - **Minor Infractions:** First-time offenses such as improper registration or minor speeding violations will incur warnings or small fines.

- **Major Infractions:** Violations such as driving under the influence (DUI), reckless driving, or failure to comply with safety standards will result in fines, license suspension, or mandatory attendance at re-education programs.
- **Severe Violations:** In cases of repeated offenses or particularly dangerous behaviors (e.g., hit-and-run accidents), the Department of Travel may revoke the offender's license and impose further legal consequences.

Chapter 13: Oversight and Enforcement

1. Department of Travel Oversight

- **Registry Maintenance:** The Department of Travel will maintain an up-to-date registry of all travel documents issued, vehicle registrations, and licensing statuses of nationals. The registry will be audited quarterly for compliance with ENR's travel protocols.
- **Internal Audits:** Regular internal audits will be conducted to ensure that the issuance of documents, enforcement of traffic codes, and compliance with safety standards are in line with ENR's legal framework and international treaties.

2. Enforcement by Tribal Marshals

- **Role of Tribal Marshals:** Tribal Marshals are empowered to enforce road safety laws, investigate violations, and ensure compliance with the Department of Travel's protocols. They will receive training in traffic enforcement, legal rights of travelers, and conflict resolution.
- **Incident Response and Penalty Enforcement:** Marshals will respond to traffic violations and accidents, issuing citations, initiating investigations, and referring cases for judicial review or penalties as necessary.

3. Community Oversight Boards (COBs)

- **Function of COBs:** The COBs will act as advisory bodies, representing the interests of the community in matters of travel

Chapter 14: Travel Beyond ENR Jurisdiction

International Travel Protocols

Nationals may travel beyond ENR borders under international law agreements. They must carry:

- International Travel Permits or Tribal Travelers License.
- Proof of Tribal Travelers License validity by QR code.

Chapter 15: Recognition of ENR Travel Documents Internationally

Basis in International Law

- **UNDRIP**: Reaffirms the rights of Indigenous peoples to self-determined travel.
- **Geneva and Vienna Conventions**: ENR travel documents adhere to international travel standards.

Recognition of Travel Documents

ENR travel documents are recognized as legitimate for international travel, based on international legal precedents and treaties.

Chapter 16: Dispute Resolution and Legal Recourse

Internal Dispute Resolution

Disputes regarding travel documents or vehicle registrations are resolved through the **Department of Travel** or ENR's legal system.

- **Arbitration**: Disputes are mediated through our Jural Society or oversight bodies.

Legal Resources

- **Tribal Legal Counsel**: Nationals can access legal counsel for assistance in disputes.
- **Defense Fund**: Financial aid is available for individuals facing legal challenges related to travel rights.

Chapter 17: Cultural and Environmental Sensitivity

Promoting Responsible Travel

ENR emphasizes responsible travel practices, ensuring that all transportation adheres to cultural preservation principles and environmental protection standards.

Environmental Impact Mitigation

Travelers must respect sacred lands and cultural sites, and follow guidelines to minimize environmental harm.

Chapter 18: Education and Awareness

Travel Rights Education

ENR provides educational programs to teach nationals about their travel rights, responsibilities, and the legal protections in place to support their mobility.

Public Awareness Campaigns

Ongoing efforts to educate the public, both within and outside ENR, on the recognition and respect for tribal travel documentation.

Definitions

Private Land Vessels: Any self-propelled or non-self-propelled conveyances used for transportation on land, including but not limited to automobiles, trucks, motorcycles, and similar equipment for personal or communal travel within the jurisdiction of the Echadi Nation Republic.

- **Tribal Travelers License:** A travel document issued to nationals and members of the Echadi Nation Republic, granting legal permission to operate a private land vessel within the territory of the Republic or travel beyond its jurisdiction in accordance with applicable international treaties and agreements.
- **Tribal Nationals:** Members of the Echadi Nation Republic who are registered under the Republic's laws and domiciled on ENR tribal land, recognized as citizens of the nation.
- **Tribal Land:** The land under the sovereign jurisdiction of the Echadi Nation Republic, including any lands owned, controlled, or governed by the Republic, on which its nationals reside.
- **Department of Travel:** The governmental body within the Echadi Nation Republic Jural Society responsible for overseeing the issuance and regulation of travel-related documents and the enforcement of road safety protocols for ENR nationals.

FAQs

Q: How do I apply for a Tribal Travelers License?

A: You must submit an application form with identification and proof of membership in ENR. Upon approval, you must complete a competency test and a road safety course.

Q: Are ENR travel documents valid outside the territory?

A: Yes, ENR documents are recognized under international law, particularly the **Geneva and Vienna Conventions on Road Traffic**.

Q: How can I dispute a fine or ticket issued by a Tribal Marshal?

A: Disputes are handled through internal arbitration or tribal courts, where you can present evidence and seek resolution.

Case Studies and Supportive Legal Arguments for Travel Rights

Case Study 1: Recognition of Tribal Travel Documents in State Jurisdictions

In a case where a tribal member was stopped in a neighboring state while traveling, their ENR-issued Tribal Travelers License was initially questioned. After invoking the **Geneva Convention on Road Traffic**, the license was accepted by state authorities, recognizing ENR's right to issue travel documentation.

Case Study 2: Tribal Sovereignty and Road Safety Violations

A national was fined for a road safety violation on ENR land. Upon review, the Department of Travel found that the fine was justified under ENR its law.

Case Study 3: Cherokee Nation v. Georgia (1831)

- Tribal sovereignty and self-governance.

Case Study 4: McClanahan v. Arizona State Tax Commission (1973)

- Tribal immunity from state laws on reservation lands.

Case Study 5: International Precedents

- UNDRIP application in protecting cross-border Indigenous travel.

Supportive Legal Arguments for Travel Rights

1.1 Basis in International Law

1. UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP):
 - Articles 3 and 4 of UNDRIP affirm that Indigenous peoples have the right to self-determination, including the ability to freely determine their political status and

freely pursue their economic, social, and cultural development. This extends to the creation of travel laws that protect their mobility and governance.

- Legal Citation: United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, Article 3, 4, 36 (UN General Assembly, 2007).

2. Geneva and Vienna Conventions on Road Traffic:

- The 1949 Geneva Convention on Road Traffic and 1968 Vienna Convention on Road Traffic provide a framework for the mutual recognition of driving documents and international travel regulations. By adhering to these international standards, ENR can assert the legitimacy and recognition of its travel documents beyond ENR's borders.

- Legal Citation: Convention on Road Traffic, Geneva, 1949 (UN Economic and Social Council, 1949), Vienna Convention on Road Traffic, 1968 (United Nations, 1968).

- Legal Argument: ENR-issued documents can be treated as equivalent to state-issued documents for purposes of international travel, as both are consistent with the core principles of these conventions.

1.2 Sovereignty and Tribal Law

1. Tribal Sovereignty:

- The Echadi Nation Republic has the inherent right to govern its internal affairs, including regulating travel and transportation on its lands. This is supported by U.S. Supreme Court rulings, such as *Worcester v. Georgia* (1832), which affirmed that tribal sovereignty is not subject to state law.

- Legal Citation: *Worcester v. Georgia*, 31 U.S. 515 (1832).

- Legal Argument: ENR's travel protocols are a legitimate exercise of the Republic's sovereign powers, and its nationals have the right to issue and recognize travel documents in accordance with ENR's legal framework.

1.3 Legal Precedents and Enforcement

1. Comity and Reciprocity:

- Legal doctrines such as comity and reciprocity support the recognition of ENR-issued travel documents in the same way that foreign governments recognize documents from other non-state actors.

- Legal Citation: *Schwab v. State of New York*, 492 U.S. 919 (1989).

- Legal Argument: States and nations may recognize ENR-issued travel documents due to the principles of comity,