

CALIFORNIA TRIBAL COURT–STATE COURT FORUM

Forum E-Update

July 2022

TRIBAL COURT–STATE
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IN THE NEWS

[The Supreme Court's attack on tribal sovereignty, explained](#)

High Country News – July 1, 2022

Four federal Indian law experts digest the Supreme Court's 'shocking' decision to grant state governments the power to prosecute crimes in Indian Country.

[The Supreme Court strikes again — this time at tribal sovereignty](#)

The Washington Post – July 1, 2022

Amid many momentous decisions from the Supreme Court in the final week of its term, the importance of *Oklahoma v. Castro-Huerta* — a [jurisdictional fight](#) involving Indian reservations — may go overlooked. But its effects will reach far beyond Oklahoma and its land disputes.

[Canada sets \\$15B deal over Indigenous child welfare flaws](#)

Associated Press - July 04, 2022

The Canadian government said Monday it has signed a \$20 billion (US\$15.55 billion) agreement to compensate First Nations children and families harmed by chronic underfunding of child welfare. The Assembly of First Nations and plaintiffs in two class action lawsuits agreed to the deal. Indigenous Services Canada, a government agency, said the settlement is the largest in Canadian history. The settlement accounts for half of an overall \$40 billion (US\$31.1 billion) deal that aims to reform Canada's child welfare system, including five-year funding for the First Nations Child and Family Services program. The settlement must still be approved by the Canadian Human Rights Tribunal and the Federal Court.

[Supreme Court will hear Indian Child Welfare Act Cases this Fall – What that means for Indian Country](#)

Native News Online – July 6, 2022

After a precedent-setting summer of rulings, this fall the U.S. Supreme Court will hear four cases that could overturn the federal Indian Child Welfare Act (ICWA), and have bigger implications for tribal sovereignty and Native American communities. In *Brackeen v. Haaland*, the plaintiffs include foster parents, led by Chad and Jennifer Brackeen, who are non-Native, of Texas. They encountered complications when they sought to adopt Native children who had been in their care, because the ICWA prioritizes placing Native children who are up for adoption with Native families.

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CALIFORNIA TRIBAL COURT-STATE COURT FORUM

JUDICIAL COUNCIL

JUDICIAL COUNCIL COURT
OPERATIONS & PROGRAMS
DIVISION

CENTER FOR FAMILIES,
CHILDREN & THE COURTS

455 Golden Gate Avenue
San Francisco, California 94102

[Cycle breaker: State, tribes, families take on multi-faceted plan to end violence](#)

Navajo Times - July 06, 2022

For the last two years, a Native-led task force has been working nonstop through the pandemic to uncover the many layers of suspects, jurisdictions, gaps in service and laws that have resulted in New Mexico leading the nation with the highest number of missing and murdered Native women and their relatives in the country. In Albuquerque alone, there were 287 missing Native women over a five-year period. In Farmington, two thirds of the people reported missing in recent years are Native women. Albuquerque Mayor Tim Keller said, "No community should have to answer this call to action alone. Albuquerque supports the work ahead in the state response plan. Families deserve answers and justice."

Also: [New Mexico's MMIWR Response Plan](#)

[New Feather Alert aims to help indigenous people](#)

Press Democrat – July 7, 2022

The Feather Alert would create an advisory system that would send out a statewide alert when a Native American person goes missing or is endangered. Only 9% of murders of indigenous women in California have ever been solved, according to a report by the Sovereign Bodies Institute.

[C.A. Justices at Odds on Dealing With DCFS's Failure to Probe Possible Indian Heritage](#)

Metropolitan News-Enterprise - July 07, 2022

An agency of the County of Los Angeles is alleged in a burgeoning number of dependency cases to have made an inadequate inquiry into possible Indian ancestry of the child, producing disparate views, with one justice opining in a dissent yesterday that a disposition should be reversed based on workers having neglected to query members of the extended family even though there was nothing triggering a suspicion of Native American heritage. Several placement decisions have been reversed recently based on the failure of the Department of Children and Family Services ("DCFS") to discharge its responsibilities under the federal Indian Child Welfare Act ("ICWA"). An inquiry of extended family members as to whether the subject of a dependency proceeding is an "Indian child" is required by California's Welfare and Institutions Code §224.2(b).

[California Bill Aims to Increase Availability of Tribal Foster Homes](#)

Imprint - July 07, 2022

More than half of Native American children in California who are taken into foster care end up in non-Indigenous households. Assembly Bill 1862, which has so far met unanimous support in both houses of the state legislature, would provide annual funding for tribes to recruit foster parents among their members, and to refurbish and repair homes so they meet standards necessary to safely accommodate children.

Also: [AB-1862 Tribally Approved Homes Compensation Program](#)

[Native American boarding school survivors tell of abuses](#)

Reuters – July 9, 2022

U.S. Interior Secretary Deb Haaland on Saturday met with elderly survivors of Native American boarding schools, her first stop on a year-long tour to hear first-hand accounts of widespread abuses committed at those institutions.

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FORUM LEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS

Visit forum's home page

<http://www.courts.ca.gov/3065.htm>

These programs are supported with funds from the Office on Violence Against Women, U.S. Department of Justice that are administered through the Governor's Office of Emergency Services (CalOES), the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Court Improvement Program, and the California Department of Social Services.

[Episcopalians to study their role in Native boarding schools](#)

Associated Press - July 11, 2022

A fact-finding commission of the Episcopal Church will research the history of the denomination's role in operating boarding schools for Native American children -- part of a system the church now acknowledges was rooted in white supremacy and caused generations of trauma. The denomination's General Convention, meeting in Baltimore, approved the commission's formation by acclamation in votes Friday and Saturday in its two legislative houses. The votes followed a series of emotionally potent comments from Indigenous and other church members at the convention.

[Waš'ágiya Náji? Grandmothers Group child welfare hearings underway](#) (May require subscription)

West River Eagle - July 20, 2022

The Waš'ágiya Nájiŋ (Standing Strong Grandmothers Group) is in the midst of data-gathering related to child and family welfare on Cheyenne River. The group is holding a series of hearings and asking residents to complete a survey. The outcome is a database of how many grandparents are raising grandchildren on the reservation without support and information on circumstances that led to grandparents becoming parents again. The ultimate goal is the creation of a tribal family restoration entity; an office dedicated to child and family welfare to provide support to families raising children.

[US congregations face their complicity in trauma of Native boarding schools](#)

Global Sisters Report – July 21, 2022

It was easy for the majority of Americans not to know about Native boarding schools until May 11, when the U.S. Department of the Interior released its [initial report](#), showing they were rife with corporal punishment, including solitary confinement, withholding food, and whipping and other physical abuse. More than 500 children died at 19 of the schools, and burial sites have been found at 53 schools over the 150-year period — numbers that are expected to rise.

[This 500-year-old Catholic decree encouraged colonization. Will the pope revoke it?](#)

National Geographic – July 22, 2022

The papal Doctrine of Discovery was used to justify colonization in the name of Christianity—and eventually became embedded in U.S and international law.

[Gaps hinder police response to Indigenous cases](#)

Indian Country Today – July 24, 2022

Oregon police training academy is crafting curriculum to address the gaps, while tribal police chief calls for law enforcement to receive more comprehensive historical education.

[U.S. watching as Pope apologizes for Catholic role in residential schools](#)

National News – July 25, 2022

In Canada, it's estimated that 150,000 First Nation, Inuit and Métis children were separated from their families under the guise of education and forced into nearly 140 institutions spread out across the country. In the U.S., by 1925, there were 369 institutions called Indian Board Schools operating in 29 states according to the [National Native American Boarding School Healing Foundation](#).

[Pope Francis traveled to Canada to apologize to residential school survivors](#)

NPR – July 25, 2022

For many of the Indigenous peoples of Canada, Monday is a day of mixed emotions as the Pope finally makes his apology for the role the Catholic church played in the notorious residential schools.

[Pope apologizes for 'evil committed by so many Christians' in Canada's residential schools](#)

(Includes video)

Washington Post - July 25, 2022

Pope Francis on Monday began a long-sought act of reconciliation in Canada, decrying the country's "catastrophic" residential school system for Indigenous children and asking for forgiveness for the "evil committed by so many Christians." Some survivors said at the time that those words did not go far enough. They hoped Francis would address the complicity of the Catholic Church. But Francis's remarks

Monday hit much the same note as the earlier apology, in that he lamented the actions of individuals in the church - not the church itself.

Also: [Canada's residential schools were a system of 'cultural genocide,' a commission found.](#)

Also: [Opinion: Why the Pope's visit is important to all Canadians](#)

[The pope's apology in Canada was historic, but for some Indigenous people, not enough](#)

NPR - July 25, 2022

Years after a Canadian-government-funded commission issued findings detailing a history of physical and sexual abuse of Indigenous children in the country's Catholic-run residential schools, Pope Francis on Monday issued an apology on Canadian soil. "It's a step in the right direction," says Congress of Aboriginal Peoples National Chief Elmer St. Pierre of the pope's apology on Monday. But "it could have been better," he says.

Also: [The pope's apology to Indigenous people doesn't go far enough, Canada says](#)

Also: [Papal Visit: Pressure mounts for residential school apology](#)

[Mont. Utility Urges Justices To Curb Tribal Court Authority](#)

Law 360 – July 27, 2022

A Montana electric utility has urged the U.S. Supreme Court to overturn a Ninth Circuit decision that the Crow Tribe's court could handle a suit against the company for disconnecting a tribe member's electric service, arguing that the situation didn't meet an exception to tribes' general lack of civil authority over non-Indian entities.

[Trade Secrets Fight Belongs In Tribal Court, Judge Rules](#)

Law 360 – July 27, 2022

A federal judge in Alabama declined to hear allegations that a former employee for a tribal-owned defense contractor stole trade secrets and shared them with her new company, finding that the dispute involving work on a missile-detection system belongs in tribal court.

[In U.S., Indigenous groups echo Canadian complaints that Pope's apology falls short](#)

Toronto Star – July 27, 2022

The "penitential pilgrimage" by Pope Francis to heal the relationship between Indigenous Peoples in Canada and the Catholic Church has been resonating in the United States, a country coming to terms with its own troubled history of residential schools.

[Pope: Canadian Residential Schools Were Cultural 'Genocide'](#)

U.S. News – July 30, 2022

Pope Francis says the attempt to eliminate Indigenous culture in Canada through its residential school system amounted to a cultural "genocide."

PUBLICATIONS

[Our Identities, Ourselves: An Anti-Racist Review on Collecting Accurate Data on Race and Ethnicity.](#)

Jawetz, Ali.; Mishraky-Javier, Lisa.; Hand, Rachel. 2021

Abstract: This report explains much of the data that are currently collected by child protection agencies are missing, flawed, or not specific enough to be used in a way that could meaningfully support children, youth, and families, and that a key first step in developing targeted strategies to reduce disparities and improve well-being for underserved populations, particularly those involved with child protection agencies, is to collect more accurate and more nuanced data on race, ethnicity, and other demographic characteristics such as national origin, language spoken, tribal affiliation, disability, and sexual orientation, gender identity, and expression (SOGIE). It notes measuring race and ethnicity more accurately will allow child protection agency leaders, professionals, researchers, and advocates to better determine the degree to which structural factors create disparate outcomes for families within different racial groups. Following an introduction, the report explains why data collection on race, ethnicity, and other identity markers are important for child protection agencies. Challenges of collecting and analyzing data on racial and ethnic identity in child protection/foster care system are then reviewed. Finally, best practices for collecting and using race and ethnicity data are explored and include: prioritize self-identification and self-report; separate out possibilities within the multiracial category; include both race and ethnicity options within a single question; collect tribal affiliation for American

Indian/Alaskan Native youth and families; create data systems compatible with nuanced categories and subgroups; provide comprehensive training on the importance of asking about race; and use and share data to develop targeted strategies.

[Centering Racial Equity in Homeless System Design](#). Final Report January 2021.

Abstract: This final report explains that between 2017 and 2019, homelessness sharply increased by 43% in Alameda County, California. It notes housing market failures, homeless system challenges, and long-standing discrimination have produced a crisis in affordable housing and homelessness, which has significantly impacted low-income people and communities of color. The surge in homelessness and its disproportionate racial impacts, especially on African Americans and Native Americans, became the impetus for a revamp of the homeless system modeling process to ensure that it is restructured to employ a racial equity lens. The racial equity and homeless response system modeling project was made possible in Alameda County by a federal technical assistance grant from the HUD Office of Special Needs Assistance Programs (SNAPS), and was collaboratively implemented over eight months. At the start of the project, a Leadership Committee was formed to consider the models' implications and viability across sectors and jurisdictions, and a Racial Equity Impact Analysis Team was established to develop and apply a racial equity lens in the system modeling efforts. Information is provided on the Racial Equity Impact Analysis and its findings on homeless population demographics, housing and economic insecurity, and the performance of the homeless response system as a whole and disaggregated by race and ethnicity. In addition, findings from focus groups held with 57 people who shared their lived experiences are shared. System strategies to advance equity are then discussed, including: opportunities to increase racial equity in the Homeless Response System Model, inventory recommendations for households with only adults, and inventory recommendations for households with minor children. The report closes with a discussion of next steps.

[Sustaining Cultural Genocide--A Look at Indigenous Children in Non-Indigenous Placement and the Place of Judicial Decision Making--A Canadian Example](#)

Choate, Peter.;Chief, Roy Bear.;Lindstrom, Desi.;CrazyBull, Brandy. Laws, v. 10, 3, 2021, p. 59-78

Abstract: The Truth and Reconciliation Commission has called upon Canada to engage in a process of reconciliation with the Indigenous peoples of Canada. Child Welfare is a specific focus of their Calls to Action. In this article, we look at the methods in which discontinuing colonization means challenging legal precedents as well as the types of evidence presented. A prime example is the ongoing deference to the Supreme Court of Canada decision in *Racine v Woods* which imposes Euro-centric understandings of attachment theory, which is further entrenched through the neurobiological view of raising children. There are competing forces observed in the Ontario decision on the Sixties Scoop, *Brown v Canada*, which has detailed the harm inflicted when colonial focused assimilation is at the heart of child welfare practice. The carillon of change is also heard in a series of decisions from the Canadian Human Rights Tribunal in response to complaints from the First Nations Child and Family Caring Society of Canada and the Assembly of First Nations regarding systemic bias in child welfare services for First Nations children living on reserves. Canadian federal legislation Bill C-92, "An Act respecting First Nations, Inuit and Métis children, youth and families", brings in other possible avenues of change. We offer thoughts on manners decolonization might be approached while emphasizing that there is no pan-Indigenous solution. This article has implications for other former colonial countries and their child protection systems.

[Chiefs of Ontario Creating a Healthy and Loving Society for our Children Conference Summary Report](#).

Zoom Conference, May 19-20, 2021.

Abstract: This report summarizes a conference that was convened by the Chiefs of Ontario and held from May 19-20, 2021 via Zoom to examine and discuss how to maximize benefits from C-92, An Act Respecting First Nations, Inuit and Metis Children, Youth, and Families. Co-developed with Indigenous, provincial and territorial partners, C-92 affirms the rights of First Nations, Inuit and Métis peoples to exercise jurisdiction over child and family services; establishes national principles such as the best interests of the child, cultural continuity and substantive equality; and provides an opportunity for Indigenous peoples to choose their own solutions for their children and families. There were over 150 conference participants from First Nation communities, and additional participants from law firms and agencies and federal and provincial governments. Conference highlights are summarized, including opening remarks and the keynote address, and discussions on a Toolkit for youth that was developed by youth on C-92 legislation, urban experiences with C-92, indigenous laws and traditions for child welfare, the C-92 approach taken in Ontario, notice provisions and confidential agreements, coordination agreements, breakout sessions, Indigenous nation to nation protocols, the Ontario Indigenous Children and Youth Strategy and Child Welfare Redesign, culturally based equity, liability considerations for First Nations governments relating to child and family services laws, the Measuring to Thrive framework, and funding transitions to First Nations jurisdictions. Perspectives of youth and of elders are also shared.

[At a Crossroads: The Roadmap From Fiscal Discrimination to Equity in Indigenous Child Welfare \[British Columbia\]](#). British Columbia Representative for Children and Youth. 2022

[Involuntary Sterilization of Native American Women in the United States: A Legal Approach](#)

Genesis M. Agosta, Nebraska Law Review V.100, Issue 4, Article 8 (2022)

Abstract: United States law permitted involuntary sterilization of Native American women through federal policies and regulations during the 1970s. Although the federal laws regarding sterilization were facially neutral, the administrative acts implemented by the government had disparate impacts on minority and socially disadvantaged communities, particularly Indigenous women. A close analysis of these laws and administrative funding reveals that the government ultimately enabled involuntary sterilization of Indigenous women. As a result, Native American victims and their respective tribes should be entitled to some form of legal remedy by the federal government

[Reimagining the Violence Against Women Act for tribes in 2022.](#)

Lussenden, Ashleigh, [27 Berkeley J. Crim. L. 141](#) (2022)

Abstract: The failure to protect Native women from violence is not a new phenomenon in this country. Instead, this violence has been used as a tool of conquest, a staple of the American colonial project from first contact. It is through this violence that the ongoing genocide of Native people has been so successful.

[The Rule Against Hearsay, Indigenous Claims and Story-Telling as Testimony in Canadian Courts](#)

Zia Akhtar, American Indian Law Journal v.10, Issue 2, Article 2

Abstract: The claims for the restitution of legal estate by the First Nations in Canada are often without the benefit of a written agreement, and they have to prove a spatial and temporal connection with ancestral lands in their narratives. The witness is a storyteller who, in the absence of documentary evidence, has to convince the court of the probative value of his evidence before the oral testimony is admissible as an exception to the rule against hearsay. This paper argues that there is a need for a framework that contextualises the terminologies of Native witnesses and submissions by understanding the epistemology of storytelling that is inherent in Indigenous cultures and the authenticity of expression where there is no written evidence to substantiate a claim.

[Case Law on American Indians](#)

Thomas P. Schlosser, American Indian Law Journal, v.10, Issue 2, Article 1

Abstract: Summarizes significant cases in Indian law in 2021 and 2022.

[Adverse Childhood Experiences and Resilience in Native American Families and Communities \(Article in North Carolina Medical Journal\)](#). Freeman, Miranda. Ammerman, Alice. 2021 *North Carolina Medical Journal* 82(6)p. 208-413

[Tribal Crime Data Collection Activities, 2022](#)

Steven W. Perry, U.S. Department of Justice

Abstract: This report is the 12th in a series that began in 2011. It fulfills the requirement of the Tribal Law and Order Act of 2010 to report annually on BJS's activities to establish and enhance a tribal crime data collection system. The report highlights data collections that covered tribal populations, including the National Survey of Victim Service Providers, the Survey of Jails in Indian Country, the Census of Tribal Law Enforcement Agencies, the Census of Tribal Court Systems, and the Federal Justice Statistics Program. It summarizes statistical findings on tribal justice agencies and the American Indian and Alaska Native population, and it provides information on funding to tribes to enhance tribal participation in national records and information systems.

[In History's Shadow: Child Welfare Discourses Regarding Indigenous Communities in the Canadian Social Work Journal \(Article in International Journal of Child, Youth and Family Studies\)](#). Schmid, Jeanette. Morgenshtern, Marina. 2022 *International Journal of Child, Youth and Family Studies* 13(1)p. 145-168

[Indigenous legal responses to hate incidents: A Coast Salish case study](#)

Sarah Morales - B.C. Human Rights Commission June 2022

Indigenous peoples have unique histories and experiences of harms and injustices that many others in Canada have not encountered. Countless commissions, studies and reports provide overwhelming evidence of racial discrimination and harms effected against Indigenous peoples

living all across the country. These findings illustrate that oppression, racism and discrimination are unrelenting, pervasive and present in today's society, especially for its Indigenous citizens.

[Hinton and Giles on Native Reflections on Dawnland](#)

Maine Law Review, Volume 74, Number 2, Article 4

Date: June 2022

Abstract: Multiple nations within the Wabanaki Confederacy, including the Maliseet Nation, Mi'kmaq Nation, Passamaquoddy Tribe, and Penobscot Nation, were signatories to the July 19, 1776, Treaty of Watertown, which was the first ever treaty entered into by the United States of America following the Declaration of Independence.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

[Justice Department Opens Application Period for Program to Enhance Tribal Access to National Crime Information Databases](#)

Press Release June 30, 2022

The Department of Justice is pleased to announce the opening of the application period for federally recognized Tribes and intertribal consortia to participate in the Tribal Access Program (TAP) for National Crime Information, which provides federally recognized Tribes the ability to access and exchange data with national crime information databases for authorized criminal justice and non-criminal justice purposes. The department will accept TAP applications from July 1 – Aug. 31. Tribes selected to participate will be notified in September.

[World Day Against Trafficking in Persons](#)

July 30 is World Day Against Trafficking in Persons. In recognition of this day, OVC highlights resources and services that can help survivors of human trafficking. During this annual event we recognize the need to “work towards an enhanced comprehensive and coordinated approach to prevent and combat trafficking and to protect and assist victims of trafficking in persons...”

Announcing Listening Sessions on Homelessness in our Tribal communities

August 3, 2022; 11:00am-12:00pm

Indian Health Council

50100 Golsh Rd

Valley Center, CA 92082

If you have any questions, please contact Susan Bower at the Regional Task Force on Homelessness: susan.bower@rtfhdsd.org

ONLINE RESOURCES

[Violence Against Women Act Round Table Discussion](#)

The Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013's special domestic violence criminal jurisdiction provisions is one of many Inter-Agency and Intra-Bureau collaborative efforts of the BIA OJS TJS to support tribal justice systems. The 2022 reauthorization of VAWA strengthens this landmark law.

[Engaging American Indian Children and Families](#)

Child Information Gateway – Children's Bureau

To effectively engage Native American clients and communities, child welfare professionals must be aware of their recent history, which includes violence, displacement, and forced assimilation. The formal role the government played in some of these events occurred recently enough that many living relatives of the families we work with experienced them directly. Understandably, this has led to intergenerational trauma and distrust of State and Federal Governments. In this section, find resources to help child welfare professionals build an understanding of key topics related to Tribal child welfare, including the history of policies and practices that harmed and led to historical and intergenerational trauma for Native families in this country, Tribal sovereignty, and how States can work in partnership with Tribes on various child welfare issues.

[Part 1 featuring Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma and Pascua Yaqui Tribe](#)

Part 1 Recordings

[Considerations for Implementing VAWA/TLOA Constitutional Issues, Code Development, Code Changes Challenges in Initial Implementation - Charging and Evidentiary Issues Litigating VAWA '13](#)

[Tribal Crime, Justice, and Safety \(Part One\)](#)

Justice Today Podcast, June 21, 2022

Research indicates that Native American persons experience crime victimization at higher rates than non-Native people. Furthermore, the unique position of American Indian and Alaska Native tribes as both sovereign nations and domestic dependents of the U.S. creates jurisdictional complexities in responding to crime, justice, and safety. Senior social and behavioral scientist Christine (Tina) Crossland discusses NIJ's research on these topics, especially on the prevention of violence towards American Indians and Alaska Natives. Communications Assistant Stacy Lee Reynolds hosts.

[Tribal Crime, Justice, and Safety \(Part Two\)](#)

Justice Today Podcast, July 11, 2022

Stacy Lee Reynolds and Christine (Tina) Crossland continue their discussion of tribal crime, justice, and safety, including how Native American persons experience crime victimization at higher rates than non-Native people and the jurisdictional complexities in responding to tribal crime, justice, and safety.

[Support the Health, Well-being, and Cultural Connections of Native Youth as They Journey into Adulthood](#)

How can tribal child welfare programs best support Native youth who are transitioning to adulthood? Learn more about the [Chafee Program](#), highly flexible funds that can be used to meet the immediate needs of young people currently or formerly in foster care as they achieve self-sufficiency. [Supporting Native Youth into Adulthood](#) provides resources highlighting the Native youth perspective as well as examples from tribal communities for keeping youth connected to their culture.

[Engaging and Supporting Native Fathers](#)

Positive involvement with their fathers helps children's development and supports healthy tribal communities.

[Program Profile: Resilience, Opportunity, Safety, Education, Strength \(ROSES\)](#)

This is a community-based, trauma-informed, gender-responsive advocacy intervention for girls 11 to 17 years old who are at risk for or already involved in the juvenile justice system. The program is rated Promising. Intervention group girls were less likely to engage in physical fights and minor status offending behavior (i.e., missing fewer days of school), compared with control group girls. These differences were statistically significant.

[Learn more about the options for tribes to access Title IV-E](#)

This e-learning tool – [What is IV-E?](#) – introduces the user to Direct Title IV-E Agreements, Tribal-State Agreements, and State Contracts. An overview of infrastructure requirements, printable checklists, and links to a variety of IV-E resources are also provided.

UPCOMING CONFERENCES, WEBINARS AND TRAININGS

[4th Annual Noojimo'iwewin: The Violence Against Women Act and Indian Child Welfare Act Training \(Hybrid\)](#)

August 3-5, 2022

On-Line Format-Whova or

In-person Format-Bay Mills Resort & Casinos

Brimley, MI

Each unit focuses on a topic related to violence and provides tools to support community healing. Engaging, expert faculty facilitate each unit which has been designed to help advocates, providers, and legal professionals implement effective service strategies.

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[Enhancing Access to Native American Indigenous Survivors of Gender-Based Violence with Limited English Proficiency \(Virtual\)](#)

August 5, 2022, 12:00-1:30PM

This webinar series will engage participants on the challenges indigenous survivors who speak Chuukese, Dine, and Mixteco encounter when accessing services due to limited culturally and linguistically responsive court systems and the importance of collaboration with culturally specific community-based organizations.

[DOI and HHS Indian Child Welfare Act \(ICWA\) Virtual Briefing \(Virtual\)](#)

Department of the Interior (DOI) & Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)

August 8, 2022, 10:00AM-12:00PM

the Bureau of Indian Affairs will provide an update on social service programs, grants, and other actions in support of ICWA. The Administration for Children and Families will share information on funding, training, and technical assistance resources that it provides to Tribes, state child welfare agencies, and courts to strengthen practice in support of the wellbeing of Tribal children.

[Inspiring Change: Planning for Domestic Violence Awareness Month in Indian Country \(Virtual\)](#)

National Indigenous Women's Resource Center

August 10, 2022, 12:00-1:30PM

Domestic Violence Awareness Month (DVAM) is nationally recognized annually in October. Preparation for DVAM often includes domestic violence programs and communities hosting intentional, motivational events and activities to inspire change to end violence against, and uplift women and other survivors of domestic violence. In preparation for DVAM 2022, NIWRC is creating space to have an initial discussion about the history of DVAM, centering on grassroots advocacy and indigenous women's and other survivors' voices and expertise, followed by key planning steps and strategies, ideas, and resources to help programs and communities plan for their own DVAM events and campaigns.

[Cultural Responsiveness and Intergenerational Programs \(Virtual\)](#)

Generations United, the Center on Black Aging, and NICWA

August 16, 2022, 11:00AM

The virtual event will include examples of organizations bringing younger and older people together in diverse communities and provide practical recommendations for designing programs and activities that reflect different cultural norms and values.

[The Indian Child Welfare Act- Understanding Intersectionality to Provide Better Advocacy for Crime Victims \(Virtual\)](#)

VAST Power Hour with Casey Ross

August 18, 2022, 10:00AM-11:15AM

Join Victim Assistance to Support Tribes (VAST) for the second in a three part webinar series featuring subject matter expert Casey Ross. What is the Indian Child Welfare Act (ICWA)? Dive into the nuts and bolts of ICWA, a 1978 federal law that aims to address the crisis of American Indian/Alaskan Native (AI/AN) children being forcibly removed from their homes and placed with non-Native families. This webinar will also provide an overview of the federal statutory and regulatory framework of ICWA and examine the impact of ICWA.

[Fairness and Equity Symposium \(Virtual\)](#)

Virtual event hosted by CalSWEC

September 15, 2022 | 9:00AM–Noon

September 16, 2022 | 9:00AM–Noon

Advancing Equity Through Prevention: As California prepares for a statewide prevention focus, generating collaboration across systems, the intention of this symposium is to contribute to this conversation through the lens of equity. Please contact the following email for any questions: rta_calswec@berkeley.edu

[Understanding ICWA \(In-Person\)](#)

National Indian Child Welfare Association

September 20-22, 2022

Niagara Falls, New York

This three-day training provides participants with information about the basic legal requirements of the Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978 (ICWA) and the practice issues involved with ICWA's implementation. A brief history of U.S. Indian policy as it relates to Indian children and families sets the stage for an examination of the specific provisions of ICWA and practice tips for both tribal and state social workers. Participants will also learn how to

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successfully integrate other federal and state policies with ICWA—such as the Adoption and Safe Families Act—and support developing tribal and state agreements and other systems changes. This training includes information about the recent Bureau of Indian Affairs ICWA regulations and guidelines.

[2022 Tribal Healing to Wellness Court Enhancement Training: *Innovations in Healing to Wellness Courts: Creating a Path Forward* \(In-Person\)](#)

September 26-28, 2022

Albuquerque, NM

The 2022 Tribal Healing to Wellness Court Enhancement Training (Enhancement Training) will be oriented around the Tribal Ten Key Components and the National Association of Drug Court Professionals (NADCP) National Drug Court Standards. The Enhancement Training focuses upon tribal issues, including jurisdictional and legal issues unique to Indian country; the incorporation of custom and tradition into the phases, case management, treatment curriculums, and tangential services; and the peer-to-peer sharing of successful Healing to Wellness Courts models in operations. Training topics will cover the adult criminal, juvenile delinquency, family dependency, DWI/DUI, and veterans' models. The Enhancement Training is free to all participants.

[2022 Virtual Shifting the Lens 7th Annual Conference *Shifting the Lens: Survivors and Families Coming into Focus* \(Virtual\)](#)

California Partnership to End Domestic Violence

November 7-9, 2022

In November 2022, we will continue to broaden the focus and engage a larger community to find answers to pressing questions that impact survivors, families and communities. What happens when we shift the lens and look at domestic violence with a broader view that includes discussions with opposing and unified viewpoints? Conference registration, will open July 1, 2022.

[17th National Indian Nations Conference \(In-Person\)](#)

The Office for Victims of Crime

December 6-9, 2022

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians Reservation in California

This conference will focus on the unique needs of American Indian and Alaska Native crime victims and provide training for victim service providers; law enforcement officials; prosecutors; judges; medical and mental health professionals; social workers; and victim advocates at the tribal, federal, state, and local levels. If you have questions, please email IndianNations2022@saxmanone.com.

[2022 National Tribal Youth Conference \(In-Person\)](#)

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) & Tribal Youth Resource Center

December 14-15, 2022

San Diego, California

This meeting is a national gathering of OJJDP Tribal Youth Program and Tribal Juvenile Healing to Wellness Court grantees as well as other interested federally recognized Tribes, tribal service providers, and state entities that serve tribal communities. Training topics at this event will support participants working in Tribal-and-State Collaboration, Tribal Juvenile Reentry, Tribal Youth Prevention, Intervention and Diversion, Court-Based Services, Tribal Juvenile Healing to Wellness Courts, and other programs that support Tribal Youth. [Call for proposals.](#)

COVID-19 SPECIFIC GRANT OPPORTUNITIES

[American Rescue Plan Act Indigenous Communities Notice of Funding Opportunity](#)

Department of Commerce

Economic Development Administration

EDA-2021-ARPAINDIGENOUS

Deadline: September 30, 2022

EDA's American Rescue Plan Indigenous Communities NOFO is designed to support indigenous communities as they respond to, and recover from, the economic impacts of the coronavirus pandemic, including long-term recovery and resilience to future economic disasters. For additional information: <http://www.eda.gov/>

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[SARS-CoV-2 \(COVID-19\) Program Activities](#)

**Department of Health and Human Services
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health
OS-PAW-20-001**

Deadline: To be determined based on public health emergency needs.

The Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health (OASH) has established the Laboratory and Diagnostics Working Group (LDWG) seeking submissions to a Broad Agency Announcement (BAA) “to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus, domestically or internationally, for necessary expenses to research, develop, validate, manufacture, purchase, administer, and expand capacity for COVID-19 tests to effectively monitor and suppress COVID-19...” (Paycheck Protection Program and Healthcare Enhancement Act (P.L. 116-139)). The primary areas of focus should specifically include (1) Scaling and Networking of Technologies, and (2) Testing Demonstrations & Technical Assistance. Specifically, OASH is interested in submissions that will substantially increase our testing capacity and quality in the near term, and do not fall within the scope of other HHS programs.

Please Contact:

Eric West Office of Grants & Acquisitions Management
240-453-8822

[Office of Grants & Acquisitions Management](#)

[NCAI Financial Relief for Tribal Nations Affected by COVID-19](#)

With the continued spread of the novel coronavirus (COVID-19), NCAI is committed to supporting Indian Country and lifting up our communities as we continue to combat this global pandemic. Keeping in mind the needs of our tribal nations, NCAI is awarding \$5,000 to various tribal nations that have been affected by this pandemic through NCAI’s [COVID-19 Response Fund](#) for Indian Country.

Applications guidelines are located [here](#). NCAI Contact: Christian Weaver, Vice President of Development, cweaver@ncai.org

Coronavirus (COVID-19): FEMA Assistance for Tribal Nations

On March 13, 2020, the President announced a nationwide emergency declaration in response to coronavirus (COVID-19). As a result, tribal nations have two options to receive funding under the Presidential declaration.

- FEMA assistance for tribal nations related to COVID-19, click [here](#).
- What expenses qualify as Eligible Emergency Protective Measures, click [here](#).
- An example of a Tribal Public Assistance Administrative plan, click [here](#).
- FEMA regional tribal liaison and FEMA headquarters contact information, click [here](#).
- FEMA resources located on NCAI’s COVID-19 microsite, click [here](#).

[GOLDEN STATE GRANT PROGRAM](#)

Attention CalWORKs families with an approved case status as of March 27 will receive a one-time Golden State Grant payment of \$600. The payment is to help families who may have been impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. This payment is not a CalWORKs grant payment and not subject to hearing rights.

[FEMA COVID-19 FUNERAL ASSISTANCE](#)

If you’ve have lost someone to COVID-19, FEMA may be able to help with funeral expenses starting in April 2021.

[Emergency Broadband Benefit](#)

The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) has authorized a new [Emergency Broadband Benefit](#). This benefit will provide a discount of \$50 per month for eligible low-income households or \$75 per month for households on Tribal lands to cover internet bills, as well as provide discounts on some devices. This program can also be combined with Lifeline benefits. The FCC has developed a [consumer FAQ](#), which provides information about eligibility and program details.

NEW GRANT OPPORTUNITIES

[Grants to Tribal Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Coalitions](#)

**U.S. Department of Justice
Office on Violence Against Women
O-OVW-2022-171402**

**Grants.gov Deadline: August 29, 2022
JustGrants Deadline: August 30, 2022**

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The Tribal Coalitions Program supports the development and operation of nonprofit, nongovernmental tribal domestic violence and sexual assault coalitions, with each recognized coalition receiving an equal amount of base funding, sexual assault and dual coalitions receiving an additional amount for sexual assault-focused activities.

[Youth Violence Prevention Program](#)

**U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Justice Programs
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention**

O-OJJDP-2022-171400

Grants.gov Deadline: August 29, 2022

JustGrants Deadline: September 12, 2022

For the purposes of this solicitation, prevention strategies should be targeted to middle and high school age youth (ages 11–17). While it is possible to direct services to younger youth (especially those transitioning to middle school or identified as having multiple risk factors), the priority is youth ages 11–17. In addition, for purpose of this solicitation, the term “violence” can include but is not limited to: community violence, school violence, bullying and harassment by peers, and physical assault with or without weapons.

[Tribal Self-Governance Negotiation Cooperative Agreement Program](#)

**Department of Health and Human Services
Indian Health Service**

HHS-2022-IHS-TSGN-0002

Deadline: August 31, 2022

The purpose of this Negotiation Cooperative Agreement is to provide Tribes with resources to help defray the costs associated with preparing for and engaging in Tribal Self-Governance Program (TSGP) negotiations.

[Youth Regional Treatment Center Aftercare Program](#)

**Department of Health and Human Services
Indian Health Service**

HHS-2023-IHS-YRTC-0001

Deadline: September 19, 2022

The goal of the Youth Aftercare cooperative agreement is to help AI/AN youth pursue and sustain safety, sobriety, and employability after release from a Youth Regional Treatment Center (YRTC). While aftercare support services may not exist in a youth’s home community, the YRTC can lead the development of effective aftercare methods. The YRTC Aftercare cooperative agreement awardee (“awardee”) will pursue the above stated goal in each American Indian/Alaska Native (AI/AN) client who separates from their respective YRTCs. In addition to the stated goal, a focus of this funding opportunity is to understand and overcome aftercare management and performance barriers that affect the capacity of YRTCs and the IHS to develop effective and responsive solutions within the scope of the AI/AN Youth Continuum of Care (CoC), given AI/AN youth’s behavioral health treatment requirements.

[Community Development Block Grant Program for Indian Tribes and Alaska Native Villages](#)

**Department of Housing and Urban Development
FR-6600-N-23**

Deadline: October 24, 2022

The primary objective of the Indian Community Development Block Grant (ICDBG) program is the development of viable Indian and Alaska Native communities, including the creation of decent housing, suitable living environments, and economic opportunities primarily for persons of low-and moderate-incomes.

[Indian Housing Block Grant \(IHBG\) Competitive Grant Program](#)

**Department of Housing and Urban Development
FR-6600-N-48**

Deadline: November 17, 2022

Under the program, eligible Indian tribes and tribally designated housing entities (TDHEs) receive grants to carry out a range of affordable housing activities. Grant funds may be used to develop, maintain, and

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operate affordable housing in safe and healthy environments on Indian reservations and in other Indian areas and carry out other affordable housing activities.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED GRANT OPPORTUNITIES

[Supporting Vulnerable At-Risk Youth and Youth Transitioning Out of Foster Care](#)

**U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Justice Programs
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention**

O-OJJDP-2022-171387

Grants.gov Deadline: August 15, 2022

JustGrants Deadline: August 29, 2022

The OJJDP FY 2022 Supporting Vulnerable At-Risk Youth and Youth Transitioning Out of Foster Care solicitation supports the establishment of a pilot demonstration program to develop, implement, and build replicable treatment models for residential-based innovative care, treatment, and services.

[Disaster Assistance for State Units on Aging \(SUAs\) and Tribal Organizations in Major Disasters Declared by the President](#)

Department of Health and Human Services

Administration for Community Living

HHS-2022-ACL-AOA-DASG-0068

Deadline: September 6, 2022

Grants awarded under this announcement are to provide disaster reimbursement and assistance funds to those State Units on Aging (SUAs), and federally recognized Tribal Organizations who are currently receiving a grant under Title VI of the Older Americans Act (OAA), as amended. These funds only become available when the President declares a Major Disaster under the Robert T. Relief and Emergency Assistance Act and may only be used in those areas designated in the Disaster Declaration issued by the President of the United States under the Robert T. Stafford Relief and Emergency Assistance Act.

[Integrated Substance Use Disorder Treatment Program](#)

Department of Health and Human Services

Health Resources and Services Administration

HRSA-23-090

Deadline: December 21, 2022

The purpose of the program is to expand the number of nurse practitioners, physician assistants, health service psychologists, and social workers trained to provide mental and substance use disorder services in underserved community-based settings that integrate primary care and mental and substance use disorder services.

[Risk and Protective Factors of Family Health and Family Level Interventions](#)

Department of Health and Human Services

National Institutes of Health

PAR-21-358

Deadline: May 7, 2025

The purpose of this initiative is to advance the science of minority health and health disparities by supporting research on family health and well-being and resilience. The NIMHD Research Framework recognizes family health, family well-being, and family resilience as critically important areas of research.

[EDA Disaster Supplemental](#)

Department of Commerce

Economic Development Administration

EDA-2019-DISASTER

Deadline: None

EDA announces general policies and application procedures for the Disaster Supplemental NOFO.