

CALIFORNIA TRIBAL COURT–STATE COURT FORUM

FORUM NEWS

Forum E-Update

November 2020

TRIBAL COURT–STATE COURT FORUM

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[Judicial Profile: Tribal Court Judge Patricia Lenzi](#)

(Subscription required)

While some of the particulars can be different in tribal courts, a few things are typically the same. Tribal judges spend much of their time figuring out federal, state and tribal jurisdictional issues. Sometimes, Lenzi said, she deals with situations that have the complexity of a made-up law school exam question.

[Toolkit for State Courts on Indian Child Welfare Act:](#) The council reviewed a [new toolkit](#) of best practices to help state courts comply with the requirements of the Indian Child Welfare Act (ICWA) in cases governed by the act. The toolkit includes potential solutions identified by tribes and tribal advocates, such as ways to improve collaboration and communication among the tribal and state courts. The recommendations also include examples of promising local practices and procedures implemented by courts that improve outcomes for Indian children, families, and tribes. [Watch](#)

IN THE NEWS

[COVID-19 Restrictions Put Tribal Sovereignty To The Test](#)

Montana Public Radio – October 30, 2020

The Blackfeet Nation in the northwest corner of Montana shut its borders in an effort to stave off the coronavirus. Mary Auld reports on central South Dakota, where the Cheyenne River Sioux are enacting their own preventative measures as a sovereign government. Since April 1, every person entering the Cheyenne River Reservation in South Dakota has to stop at a checkpoint to be screened for COVID-19.

[Family, Interrupted. They Had Big Dreams. Now, 'We're Just trying to Stay Alive.'](#)

New York Times – November 3, 2020

The coronavirus pandemic has upended the lives of many American families. Follow this weekly feature called "Family, Interrupted" to find out how. What has the pandemic meant for the Begay family of Kayenta, Ariz.? Job loss, curfews, a break-in and dreams deferred. Acadianna Begay, 19, lives with her extended family in the Navajo Nation. She delayed plans to start a family of her own and has been caring for her nephew, Antwan, 11, and nieces Anaya, 8, and Yukiah, 7, who are grappling with the adjustment to distance learning. Her father Ray, 58, a carpenter and tour guide in Monument Valley, saw his work dry up completely. He now cares for his parents, Dan, 88, and Rose, 80, who herd sheep in the shadow of sandstone buttes.

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FORUM LEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS

Visit forum's home page

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

[Arizona Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls Committee releases final report](#) (Press release)

Arizona Legislature Indigenous Peoples Caucus - November 03, 2020
Arizona's Study Committee on Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls has posted its final report, including dozens of specific legislative, law enforcement and other policy recommendations to address the ongoing crisis. After nearly a year of in-depth research, which was slowed by COVID-19 and some enforcement agencies choosing not to participate, Arizona got its clearest picture to date of the increasing crisis of missing and murdered Indigenous women and girls.

Also: [Study Committee on Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls: Final Report, November 2020](#)

[Navajo president highlights adoption needs on reservation](#) (Press release)

Office of Navajo Nation President and Vice President - November 03, 2020
On Nov. 1, Navajo Nation President Jonathan Nez and Vice President Myron Lizer signed a proclamation to recognize the month of November as the "Navajo Nation Adoption Awareness Month" to raise awareness about adoption. According to the president's office, there are hundreds of Navajo children who receive foster care services while waiting to be adopted by a loving family.

[ICWA and MIFPA: A Primer and Current Legal Challenge](#) (Commentary)

American Indian Law Advisory - November 03, 2020
Because ICWA was not consistently implemented across the State, the Michigan legislature enacted the Michigan Indian Family Preservation Act (MIFPA) in 2012. MIFPA was not intended to replace ICWA in Michigan. Instead, MIFPA is intended to codify ICWA into Michigan law and provide clarification of certain ICWA provisions to ensure consistent state-wide implementation of the ICWA/MIFPA provisions, and to provide a direct link to state child welfare professionals. Both statutes apply to Indian children in Michigan.

[Reflecting on the Maine-Wabanaki Child Welfare TRC Commission Five Years Later](#)

Native News Online – November 5, 2020
Yet twenty years after ICWA passed, it had become clear that the state of Maine had never bothered to implement it at all. What happened next would lead to the formation of the Maine-Wabanaki Child Welfare Truth and Reconciliation Commission. And in turn, that Commission, and its 2015 report, would not only shift Maine's child welfare system's relationship with tribes and Native children, but it would have a transformational impact on the people—both white and Native. This is a story of the transformational power of telling and listening to the truth, for all people.

[DCFS at Work – American Indian Unit-Los Angeles County](#)

Volume 1, Edition 22 – November 3, 2020
As a child, Jackie Robles remembers living in a constant state of upheaval. She entered foster care at the age of five, re-entering again at 16 after living with a relative for 10 years. Bouncing between group homes and relative placements, she was finally able to get her life on track with the guidance of social workers in the Department of Children and Family Services' (DCFS) American Indian Unit (AIU).

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.

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[Maine's Truth and Reconciliation Effort: A New Path Forward](#) (Commentary)

Non Profit Quarterly - November 05, 2020

For real change, we may have to reconcile with those from whom we have grown separate and develop a shared understanding of our different life experiences. That's the lesson we can learn from the state of Maine's approach to meeting the child welfare needs of its Native American community.

[The U.S. Elected a Record Number of Indigenous Women to Congress](#)

Vice – November 5, 2020

A record-breaking number of Indigenous women—three—have been elected to the House of Representatives: two Democrats and one Republican.

The first two Native American women to ever sit in the House, Democrat Deb Haaland, a Laguna Pueblo member representing New Mexico, and Democrat Sharice Davids, a Ho-Chunk Nation member representing Kansas, were reelected. They're now joined by Cherokee Yvette Herrell, a Republican representing New Mexico.

[Study Explores Role of Traditional Parenting Class in Strengthening Native American Families](#)

Imprint - November 08, 2020

As a Navajo and Hopi mother who connects new moms to home-visiting services, Daili Lister knows firsthand the vital importance of drawing on Native American child-rearing practices. When she had her first child in Flagstaff, Arizona, she was just a short drive from the small town where she grew up. Relatives passed down a cradleboard and taught her the special blessings and practices that have helped mothers and babies bond for centuries. But for many other Native American families--particularly those living in urban centers like Mesa, Arizona, where Lister now works--there are fewer ways for new parents to learn about traditional tribal practices.

[Chuck Hoskin Jr.: The tribes and the state can solve any problems created by the Supreme Court's McGirt rulings ... but only if we work together](#) (Opinion)

Tulsa World - November 08, 2020

Following this summer's U.S. Supreme Court decision in *McGirt v. Oklahoma*, tribes across the United States celebrated the long overdue recognition that our land remains our land, and that Congress never disestablished our reservations. As principal chief of the Cherokee Nation, I also recognize that the ruling has created important challenges for us to address - many criminal cases once prosecuted by Oklahoma no longer fall under its jurisdiction, and tribes are working swiftly to expand our legal systems' capacity to ensure justice continues smoothly for our citizens and for everyone in Oklahoma.

[WA's first Native Supreme Court justice works so she won't be the last](#)

Crosscut – November 10, 2020

Raquel Montoya-Lewis didn't meet a lawyer until law school. Now she wants others from underrepresented communities to picture themselves in the legal system.

[New Mexico State Indian Child Welfare Act bill to be introduced in the 2021 Legislative Session](#) (Press release)

Bold Futures New Mexico - November 11, 2020

As Native American Heritage month is underway, advocates and child welfare experts are collaborating to introduce a bill to the 2021 New Mexico Legislative Session to codify the Indian Child Welfare Act (ICWA) into state law.

[Nationwide epidemic of missing and murdered Indigenous women and girls](#) (Includes video)

KGUN - November 12, 2020

There's a nationwide epidemic of missing and murdered Indigenous women and girls. Arizona, with 22 federally recognized tribes, is at the epicenter. According to a study funded by the National Institute of Justice in some U.S. counties, Native women are 10 times more likely to be murdered than the national average.

[Tribal members encouraged to serve as Potawatomi foster and adoptive parents](#) (Press release)

Citizen Potawatomi Nation Public Information Office - November 13, 2020

November is National Adoption Month, and many Potawatomi and Native American children within the foster care system need a safe, stable home. While oftentimes the goal is to work with parents and guardians to reunite with their children, there are cases where finding a permanent, loving family becomes necessary. Across Oklahoma, there are almost 7,500 children in foster care, and more than 3,500 of them are Native American.

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[Tribal leaders call for truth, healing](#)

Indian Country Today – November 14, 2020

Truth and reconciliation. This was not only the theme of the National Congress of American Indians' 77th Annual Convention & Marketplace, but in the words of organization president Fawn Sharp, Quinault, a call for “a new era, a new chapter” of Indian Country’s advancement and growth. “There has never been a truth in this country. A truth about our experience as Native American people,” Sharp said in her opening address this week.

[NCAI Passes Historic Tribal Citizenship Protection Measure](#) (Commentary)

Galanda Broadman, PLLC - November 16, 2020

NCAI Resolution #PDX-20-001 affirms the inherent Tribal sovereign right of each Native Nation to decide who belongs as a citizen, and recognizes the Indigenous right to belong as a citizen free from discrimination. During NCAI (National Indian Congress) committee deliberations, delegates cited the U.S. Supreme Court’s Baby Veronica decision as well as current litigation before the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals, where the Indian Child Welfare Act has been undermined by attacks on Tribal citizenship blood quantum criteria.

[Native history is WA history, and tribes are helping schools teach it](#)

Crosscut – November 16, 2020

At Lacey’s River Ridge High School, Nisqually leaders and school faculty are giving students a chance to understand history through a Native lens.

[Governor Gavin Newsom Declares November Native American Heritage Month](#) (Press Release)

Office of Governor Gavin Newsom – November 19, 2020

Governor Gavin Newsom today issued a proclamation declaring November 2020 as “Native American Heritage Month” in the State of California. The text of the proclamation can be found [here](#)

[Native American LGBTQ+ Youth Face Higher Suicide Risk, Report Finds](#)

Them - November 19, 2020

The Trevor Project has released a new study highlighting suicide risks among Native American LGBTQ+ youth, who live at the intersections of racism, colonialism and anti-LGBTQ+ oppression. The national LGBTQ+ suicide prevention nonprofit released a research brief Monday that captures the experiences of Indigenous American and Alaskan Native youth, who are often not included in large enough sample sizes during broader surveys of American young people.

Also: [Research Brief: American Indian/Alaskan Native Youth Suicide Risk](#)

[ICWA and MIFPA: A Primer and Current Legal Challenge](#) (Commentary)

National Law Review - November 22, 2020

Because ICWA was not consistently implemented across the State, the Michigan legislature enacted the Michigan Indian Family Preservation Act (MIFPA) in 2012. MIFPA was not intended to replace ICWA in Michigan. Instead, MIFPA is intended to codify ICWA into Michigan law and provide clarification of certain ICWA provisions to ensure consistent state-wide implementation of the ICWA/MIFPA provisions, and to provide a direct link to state child welfare professionals. Both statutes apply to Indian children in Michigan.

[This Land is Our Land? Two changes Native people would appreciate](#)

The National Judicial College: Reflections from the Bench – November 23, 2020

Tribal people traditionally did not have a concept of land ownership or ownership of property affixed to land like square houses. We actually did not believe an individual could own land or take it with them. But we did believe in traditional use of land and its resources. We knew the land we occupied as a tribal people and protected our traditional territory. We do not have a tribal word for wilderness in our language unless you count Washington, D.C. Since the late 19th century, the land on Indian reservations has been considered “trust” land. That is, the land is held in trust by the federal government and administered by its Bureau of Indian Affairs for the benefit of individual Indians and Indian tribes situated on it.

[Agency Information Collection Activities; Indian Child Welfare Quarterly and Annual Report](#) (Press release)

US Bureau of Indian Affairs - November 24, 2020

The BIA is seeking to renew the information collection conducted under 25 CFR 23, related to the Indian Child Welfare Act (ICWA). The BIA collects information using a consolidated caseload form, which Tribal ICWA program directors complete. This form must be completed by federally recognized Tribes that operate child protection programs.

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[How state courts use disability to remove Native children from their homes](#) (Includes audio)

Berkeley News - November 24, 2020

Ella Callow, the director of the Office of Disability Access and Compliance at UC Berkeley and who spent more than a decade as a lawyer before coming to Berkeley fighting for the rights of parents with disabilities, says that Native communities are still forced to exist in societal systems that use disability to justify taking Native children away from their families, and to ultimately control, and make money from, their lives.

[Salmon People: A tribe's decades-long fight to take down the Lower Snake River dams and restore a way of life](#)

Seattle Times – November 29, 2020

The Nez Perce are at the center of a decades-long battle to remove this dam, and three others on the Lower Snake River. In many tribal members' lifetimes, dams have transformed the Columbia and Snake from wild rivers to a hydropower behemoth and shipping channel — despite fishing rights reserved by their ancestors guaranteed in the treaty of 1855.

[The Struggle for Tribal Recognition and the Case of the Mashpee Wampanoag](#)

A Hard Look by the Administrative Law Review – November 30, 2020

Sarah Knarzer and Professor Matthew Fletcher discuss the tribal recognition process and the barriers it poses to tribes across the United States, and in particular the Mashpee Wampanoag tribe.

PUBLICATIONS

[Toolkit for State Courts on Indian Child Welfare Act](#)

Judicial Council of California, Center for Families Children and the Courts, November 2020

Abstract: This [new toolkit](#) of best practices to help state courts comply with the requirements of the Indian Child Welfare Act (ICWA) in cases governed by the act, The toolkit includes potential solutions identified by tribes and tribal advocates, such as ways to improve collaboration and communication among the tribal and state courts. The recommendations also include examples of promising local practices and procedures implemented by courts that improve outcomes for Indian children, families, and tribes.

[American Indian and Alaska Native Grandfamilies: Helping Children Thrive Through Connection to Family and Cultural Identity. Toolkit.](#)

Generations United, 2020

Abstract: This toolkit is designed to give resources and tips to child welfare agencies, other government agencies and nonprofit organizations, so they can better serve all American Indian and Alaska Native grandfamilies regardless of child welfare involvement. It will explore some unique strengths and challenges of these grandfamilies, which agencies and organizations need to recognize in order to provide culturally appropriate supportive services.

[Recommendations for Completing a Virtual Home Visit.](#)

Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, Center for American Indian Health, 2020

Abstract: This brief explains how home visitors can complete Family Spirit home visits virtually and provide participants with incentives for their participation when it is not possible to complete Family Spirit home visits in-person. The importance of maintaining confidentiality and protecting personal health information is explained and the following recommendations are made: complete a phone or video chat lesson with the client; mail self-report assessments to the participants; complete a phone or video chat interview assessment with the participant; record data by entering the data into the data management system; and send the participant their incentive only after confirming the participant has completed the assessment.

[City & County of San Francisco Human Services Agency Indian Child Welfare Act Social Worker Manual.](#)

San Francisco Department of Human Services, 2020

Abstract: Intended for San Francisco social workers, this manual reviews regulations in the Indian Child Welfare Act (ICWA). It begins with information on the history of San Francisco and California Native Americans, tribal sovereignty and cultural awareness, and the rights of tribes. Five key elements of cultural competence that social workers should address are identified, and myths about Native Americans and Alaskan Natives are debunked. Additional information is provided on regional and cultural differences, cultural customs, spirituality, communication styles, the historic distrust of Native Americans

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and Alaskan Natives, cultural identity, the role of veterans and elders, strengths in American Indian and Alaskan Native communities, health and wellness challenges, and self-awareness and etiquette. Provisions of the ICWA are then reviewed and regulations are discussed relating to: the inquiry and identification of Native American children; proper and timely ICWA notice; requirements for active efforts for providing remedial services and rehabilitative programs designed to prevent the break-up of the Native American family; placement preferences; qualified expert witnesses requirements; court processes; California's ongoing duties under ICWA; and San Francisco specific resources and services related to ICWA. The manual closes with an ICWA checklist and necessary forms and information sheets.

[Journey Through the River of Data.](#)

Child Welfare Capacity Building Collaborative

Abstract: Using a river as a metaphor, this interactive online learning tool is designed to help tribal child welfare professionals consider how to use data to inform service delivery to children and families and help their communities thrive. It includes documents that provide information and explore issues to consider when developing, managing, and using child welfare data systems. The documents include briefs that address: types of issues data can address and questions that should be considered when collecting program data; planning for a program's child welfare data system and questions to consider as a data system is developed or enhanced; suggestions on how to stay on course when planning and implementing a data system; creating Excel spreadsheets; the benefits of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and ways tribes can use this technology to keep children connected with the community and culture; using GIS for decision-making in tribal child welfare; research and evaluation in Native communities; and questions to ask a data system vendor. Links are provided to a webinar on using GIS in Indian child welfare and videos on the power of using GIS in Native communities.

[Sense and Census Building: Capturing Tribal Realities in the U.S. Census](#)

Elizabeth Hope Fink, 62 Wash. U. J.L. & Pol'y 201

Abstract: In the politically charged space between America's 2018 midterm elections and the 2020 general elections, the upcoming decennial Census looms. A seemingly unassuming bureaucratic process, it has enormous implications for the country's social, economic, and political realities for years to come. Citizens of American Indian and Alaska Native (AI/AN) tribes burst into the national spotlight as key voting populations in several close midterm races and have been mobilizing with unprecedented unity around issues of disenfranchisement, environmental protection, and Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women (MMIW). The 2020 Census comes at a historic moment when the stakes are high for AI/AN communities, but its failure to adequately capture the realities of Indian Country has already begun, even before the first survey response has been recorded. Historically, AI/AN people have been one of the most undercounted groups in the Census: the U.S. Census Bureau estimates that the 2010 Census undercounted at least 4.9% of people living on tribal lands. Each uncounted tribal citizen cost their tribal government up to \$3,000 in federal support for services annually and skewed the apportionment of representation in their state.

[Protecting Native American Culture, Children, and Your Practice](#)

Johnathan R. Baldauf, 63-JUL Advocate (Idaho) 26

Abstract: The Indian Child Welfare Act ("ICWA") is a federal law enacted in 1978 that sets standards designed to "protect[...] the best interests of Indian children and to promote the stability of Indian tribes and families." The ICWA generally applies to Indian children who may be removed from the custody of their parents. The law protects children who are eligible for membership in federally-recognized tribes and ensures that tribes have priority in placement and is "addressed to the concern that 'an alarmingly high percentage of such children are placed in non-Indian foster and adoptive homes and institutions.'" The heightened requirements of the ICWA are designed to maintain the culture of the tribe. Because the ICWA does not apply to custody disputes between parents or family members, many family law practitioners are not familiar with the law. However, any practitioner dealing with adoption, guardianships, or the termination of parental rights should ensure that they have reviewed their case to determine if the ICWA might apply. While the ICWA only applies to involuntary proceedings, ensuring its requirements are met in voluntary proceedings can make a clear record and can address the concerns the ICWA was designed to address. This article will help practitioners understand the ICWA, when it applies, and provide some practical advice on how to navigate it.

[Toward tribal regulatory sovereignty in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic.](#)

Florey, Katherine, 63 Ariz. L. Rev. 2 (2021)

Abstract: The media has often highlighted the devastating toll COVID-19 has taken in many parts of Indian country – and that, to be sure, is part of the story. But there are other aspects of the picture as well. On the one hand, tribes have taken resourceful and creative measures to combat COVID-19. On the other, a troublesome doctrinal landscape has complicated their efforts to do so. The judicially crafted Montana framework severely restricts tribal civil regulatory power over nonmembers – a particular problem during the COVID-19 pandemic, when nonmembers have defied tribal curfews, camped in prohibited areas, and opened businesses on reservations despite closure orders. While Montana nominally contains a “health and welfare” exception allowing tribes to exercise power over nonmembers in emergencies, its contours are too ambiguous and fact-specific to allow tribes to act with the certainty and speed they require. The pandemic thus provides a vivid illustration of the way in which Montana hinders effective tribal governance. Further, the pandemic has occurred at a moment when the Court may be more receptive than it has been in the past to arguments favoring tribal sovereignty – and at a time when many of the concerns about tribal regulation that motivated the Court four decades ago in Montana seem increasingly distant both from current doctrine and contemporary tribal realities. As a result, it is time, at a minimum, for the Court to expand Montana’s “health and welfare” exception to resemble something closer to the powers states possess to safeguard public health.

[Tribal remedies, exhaustion, and state courts.](#)

Heidepriem, Pete, 44 Am. Indian L. Rev. 241 (2020)

Abstract: A bedrock feature of sovereignty is a court exercising jurisdiction.¹ For Native nations, this is at risk. Through its judicial institution, a sovereign nation supports the force and effect of its laws, promotes respect for authority, and maintains culture.² A rule in federal law, which this Article calls the “tribal remedies doctrine,” provides vital support to tribal judiciaries: it requires litigants to exhaust tribal court remedies before pursuing claims in a nontribal court. While the doctrine is mandatory in federal court, state courts across the country have shown different perspectives on whether it applies to them

[Disparate Defense in Tribal Courts: The Unequal Right to Counsel as a Barrier to Expansion of Tribal Court Criminal Jurisdiction](#)

Samuel Macomber, *Forthcoming in 106 Cornell Law Review (November 2020)*

Abstract: This Note addresses two issues in tribal court: expansion of criminal jurisdiction over non-Indians and the right to counsel for Indian defendants. Regarding criminal jurisdiction, tribal courts have very limited jurisdiction over non-Indians who commit crimes on tribal land. Jurisdiction should be expanded to increase tribal autonomy and more effectively address crimes on tribal land. Regarding right to counsel, tribal courts must appoint an attorney for indigent non-Indian defendants but are not required to appoint an attorney for similarly situated Indian criminal defendants. This inequality is a legally sanctioned compromise between the constitutional protections guaranteed to non-Indian defendants and respect for tribal sovereignty. The goal of this Note is to encourage Congress to increase tribal court criminal jurisdiction over non-Indians by addressing the potential discrepancy in representation between Indians and non-Indians in tribal court. This Note argues that all indigent tribal court defendants who face imprisonment should be provided sufficient representation; however, sufficient representation does not necessarily require barred attorneys trained in the Anglo-American legal tradition. Instead, Congress should create and fund a Tribal Licensed Legal Technician program that offers training for tribal defense counsel.

[The Canadian Indian Free Passage Right: An Anomaly in U.S. Immigration Law](#)

Paul Spruhan, *The Federal Lawyer (May/June 2020)*

Abstract: The article discusses the Free Passage Right of Canadian Indians to cross the border of Canada into the United States, if the person has 50% or more Indian blood. It is an update to a prior article published in the North Dakota Law Review in 2009 on the origins and constitutionality of the 1928 statute recognizing free passage.

[Tribes, Nations, States: Our Three Commerce Powers](#)

Christopher R. Green, Mississippi School of Law

Abstract: This Article argues that one aspect of the power to regulate “Commerce with foreign Nations ... and with the Indian Tribes” is broader than the power over “Commerce ... among the several States.” If “Tribes” and “Nations” consist of people, but “States” of territory, then “Commerce ... among the several States” must cross state lines, even though small, local transactions between Americans and non-citizens are commerce “with foreign Nations” or “with the Indian tribes.”

[Indiana’s Indian Laws: Indigenous Erasure and Racism in the Land of the Indians](#)

Aila Hoss, University of Tulsa College of Law

Abstract: In response to a request for funding on Tribal and Indian law research, a director level position from Indiana University stated that the author needed to “clear why a team from the middle of Indiana is positioned to conduct this research” and that it is her job “to point out the obvious.” In the author’s teaching evaluations for her first year property law class, students indicated that they wished the author spent less time on Indian law. These statements are just two examples of the active disdain for the research and study of Indian law within a major university in Indiana, “land of the Indians.” But it is also a symptom of a larger disinterest and hostility to the inclusion of Tribal and Indigenous issues, pervasive across communities and institutions in the state.

[Tribal Justice](#) (Special Feature)

U.S. Department of Justice: Office of Justice Programs

November, 2020

Abstract: American Indians and Alaska Natives [suffer from one of the highest rates of victimization](#) in the country. Cultural differences, remote locations, and challenging jurisdictional issues create a complex landscape that can make it difficult to serve victims in tribal communities. Additionally, [services for crime victims](#) often vary widely from one tribal community to another as many are located within different tribal organizations.

[McGirt v. Oklahoma.](#)

134 Harv. L. Rev. 600 (2020)

Abstract: “On the far end of the Trail of Tears [were] promise[s].” Much of federal Indian law jurisprudence is about whether promises to Indian tribes have been broken or kept. In the past, those promises were often broken by Congress or sometimes by judges on federal common law grounds. But last Term, in *McGirt v. Oklahoma*, the Supreme Court held that one such promise had been kept. Relying on a textualist methodology, the Court rejected extratextual sources in aid of interpreting statutes and reaffirmed that Congress is the only entity that can break the promise of a reservation.

[The equal-protection challenge to federal Indian law.](#)

Doran, Michael, 6 U. Penn. Journal of Law & Pub. Affairs (2020)

Abstract: This article addresses a significant challenge to federal Indian law currently emerging in the federal courts. In 2013, the Supreme Court suggested that the Indian Child Welfare Act may be unconstitutional, and litigation on that question is now pending in the Fifth Circuit. The theory underlying the attack is that the statute distinguishes between Indians and non-Indians and thus uses the suspect classification of race, triggering strict scrutiny under the equal-protection component of the Due Process Clause. If the challenge to the Indian Child Welfare Act succeeds, the entirety of federal Indian law, which makes hundreds or even thousands of distinctions based on Indian descent, may be unconstitutional. This article defends the constitutionality of federal Indian law with a novel argument grounded in existing Supreme Court case law. Specifically, this article shows that the congressional plenary power over Indians and Indian tribes, which the Supreme Court has recognized for nearly a century and a half and which inevitably requires Congress to make classifications involving Indians and Indian tribes, compels the application of a rational-basis standard of review to federal Indian law.

[Reflection on McGirt v. Oklahoma](#)

Jonodev Chaudhuri: 134 Harvard Law Review Forum 82 (November 2020)

Abstract: More than thirty years before the Supreme Court reminded Oklahoma that the Muscogee (Creek) Nation (MCN) still has a Reservation, my mom repeatedly took us to it. We would pile into the car and drive the thousand miles from our family home in Arizona to our Nation’s Reservation in what is today also known as the State of Oklahoma. When funds were short, we would take the bus. And when we would complain about the length of the drive (a trauma that is considerably less than what our ancestors endured on the Trail of Tears, but nonetheless difficult for a nine-year-old to endure), Mom would tell Creek stories. Her stories were timeless and seemed to transport us, not just to an understanding of our past, but ultimately to our destination.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

[Human Trafficking Leadership Academy Class 5 Recommendations](#)

This document was developed by fellows of the 2019–2020 Human Trafficking Leadership Academy (HTLA) Class 5 organized through the National Human Trafficking Training and Technical Assistance

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Center (NHTTAC), Center for Native American Youth (CNAY), and Coro Northern California. Fellows were recruited nationally (exclusive to those with an Indigenous background) with diverse professional backgrounds, cultures, traditions, and expertise, including survivor leaders, and worked together to develop recommendations on how culture could serve as a protective factor in preventing trafficking among Native youth. The fellowship is funded by the Office on Trafficking in Persons (OTIP) and the Administration for Native Americans (ANA) at the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). The recommendations and content of this document are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the views of OTIP, ANA, or HHS

[NOW AVAILABLE: EXPLORE THE NOVEMBER ISSUE OF RESTORATION](#)

NIWRC's *Restoration of Native Sovereignty and Safety for Native Women* magazine is dedicated to informing tribal leadership, grassroots advocates, and communities of emerging issues impacting the safety of American Indian and Alaska Native women.

[Just Launched: Human Trafficking Capacity Building Center Website](#)

As part of our commemoration of the 20th anniversary of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act, the Office for Victims of Crime announces the launch of the [Human Trafficking Capacity Building Center website](#). Operated by the Office for Victims of Crime, the Center seeks to strengthen human trafficking victim services in the United States by delivering free coaching, mentoring, and a resource library for organizations and federally recognized tribes looking to start, sustain, or grow their anti-trafficking work. The Center offers help in a number of areas, including financial management, community partnerships, delivery of victim services, and more. Watch the [Human Trafficking Capacity Building Center video](#), and visit the [Center's new website](#) to learn more.

[Truth and Healing Commission on Indian Boarding School Policy in the U.S. Act Legislation](#)

introduced by Congresswoman Deb Haaland (NM-01) & U.S. Senator Elizabeth Warren (Mass.)

The problem.:The full effects of the Indian Boarding School Policy have never been appropriately addressed, resulting in longstanding historical and intergenerational trauma, cycles of violence and abuse, disappearance, premature deaths, and additional undocumented psychological trauma. Additionally, the residual impact of the Indian Boarding School Policy remains evident in a lack of culturally inclusive and affirming school curricula and historically inaccurate representation of American Indian and Alaska Native people, history, and contributions. The solution: The Truth and Healing Commission on Indian Boarding School Policy in the United States Act will establish the first formal commission in United States history to investigate, document, and acknowledge past injustices of the federal government's cultural genocide and assimilation practices. The commission is intended to develop recommendations for Congress to aid in healing of the historical and intergenerational trauma passed down in Native American families and communities and provide a forum for victims to speak about these human rights violations for the first time.

[Announcing the Launch of the Indian Child Welfare Act \(ICWA\) Desk Reference for the Social Work Practitioner](#)

California Department of Social Services, Office of Tribal Affairs

The Office of Tribal Affairs is excited to announce the launch of the of ICWA Desk Reference. Mary Risling, Former CDSS Tribal Consultant is the principal author of the Indian Child Welfare Act (ICWA) Desk Reference Guide, which is a compilation of valuable ICWA-related resources. The ICWA Desk Reference is intended to provide the social work practitioner with quick access to important background information on the act, links to federal and state authority, and valuable practice tips to make their jobs easier and improve the uniform application of the law.

How to use the ICWA Desk Reference training: [Link to pdf](#)

Digital ICWA Desk Reference Guide: [Link to pdf](#)

[Violent Victimization by Race or Ethnicity, 2005-2019](#)

U.S. Department of Justice Office of Justice Programs

October 2020 NCJ255578

This report provides the rate and number of violent victimizations from 2005 to 2019 by victim race or ethnicity. Findings are based on data from BJS's National Crime Victimization Survey.

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ONLINE RESOURCES

[California Social Work Education Center \(CaSWEC\) Title IV-E ICWA Modules](#)

The California Social Work Education Center (CaSWEC) Title IV-E ICWA Modules have been developed to provide a foundation for all BASW and MSW students in the Title IV-E Program about California Indian History, Tribal Sovereignty and the Indian Child Welfare Act (ICWA). These modules are meant to provide a cultural, historical and political context to working with tribal communities and applying the Indian Child Welfare Act, the golden standard in social work practice. In providing this foundation, we hope students arrive at a deeper understanding of the history of Native American communities and how this history has shaped their experience with governmental agencies, laws, policies and practices, including child welfare agencies and workers. With this new acquired understanding, our intention is that graduates of the Title IV-E Program will engage Native American families, children, and Tribal partners in a way that is culturally responsive and respectful. Finally, the ultimate goal of these modules is to increase ICWA application and compliance, and improve outcomes for Native American children and families.

Newslinks

This is a service that the Judicial Council Public Affairs Office puts together every day. If you would like to receive this service, please visit this [webpage](#).

Judicial Resources Network (JRN) and Center for Judicial Education and Research (CJER) Online

This website contains information relevant to all levels of judicial branch personnel and includes resources designed to meet education, facilities, financial, human resources, legal, special court projects, technology, and other informational needs. For more information, please contact the Judicial Council of California Tribal/State Programs Unit at 415-865-7739 or cfcc@jud.ca.gov.

California Dependency Online Guide (CaIDOG)

This website contains dependency-related case law, legal materials, articles and other resources relevant to California attorneys, judicial officers, social workers, tribal representatives, Court Appointed Special Advocates, and other child welfare professionals. Subscriptions are free and available to professionals working in the field of juvenile dependency. [Log in or subscribe here](#).

WEBINARS & PODCASTS

Live Events

California Tribal Families Coalition ICWA Appellate Webinar Series: [California ICWA Caselaw Update 2019-2020: Emerging Issues](#)

December 3, 2020 12:00-2:00 pm

Presenter: Kate Fort, Indian Law Clinic Director, Michigan State University College of Law

This webinar will provide an update on recent California ICWA caselaw and discuss emerging trends and issues. Presenters will discuss how these trends affect tribes and families in California and how appellate attorneys and policy makers can best respond. Organizers are applying for 2 MCLE credits by the State Bar of California.

SAVE THE DATE: ICWA Inquiry in California: legal update for 2021

This webinar features an expert panel of judicial officers and a deputy county counsel discussing what California judges, and practitioners need to know about recent changes to federal and California law governing inquiry and notice under the Indian Child Welfare Act. The webinar is December 4, 2020 12:00-2:00 pm. Program details and registration [here](#).

SAVE THE DATE: The Impact of Implicit Bias in the Juvenile Justice System

December 9, 2020 12:00 to 1:00 pm. To register, click [here](#)

The [Tribal Law and Policy Institute](#) (TLPI) in coordination with [Minnesota Indian Women's Sexual Assault Coalition](#) (MIWSAC) will be hosting a six part webinar series presenting Sex Trafficking in Indian Country: Advocacy Curriculum.

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Webinar Wednesday Series

All webinars will begin at 10:00 AM AKT/11:00 AM PT/12:00 PM MT/1:00 PM CT/2:00 PM ET
2nd and 4th Wednesday, October-December 2020

- Wednesday, December 9: Unit 4 - Legal Advocacy, Part I
- Wednesday, December 23: Unit 4 - Legal Advocacy, Part II

Register Here: https://zoom.us/webinar/register/WN_ft9LyHz3QuCYAhQ5xkDNFQ

You may register for all or some of the webinar series with the same registration link. Previous webinars are not a prerequisite for the series.

The Sex Trafficking in Indian Country: Advocacy Curriculum (Curriculum) is designed to introduce information on sex trafficking of Native people, covering topics such as the definition of sex trafficking, red flags, trafficker tactics, screening for sex trafficking, and advocacy roles and responsibilities. The Curriculum consists of three components:

[Instructor Guide](#), [Participant Workbook](#), and [PowerPoints](#). (2020)

For more information and to download the curriculum, visit www.TribalTrafficking.org. This website provides comprehensive information on sex trafficking as it impacts Native people and Native nations; including publication resources, victim service directories, and training calendars. Be sure to visit our blog, [Sex Trafficking in Indian Country Update](#), which contains the latest media, news articles, and policy updates on sex trafficking in Indian Country.

Examining the Relationship between Adverse Childhood Experiences and Substance Use among Tribal Populations

National Criminal Justice Training Center of Fox Valley Technical College

January 6, 2021 – 1:00 PM – 2:30 PM CST

Examine the relationship between adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) and substance use, with an emphasis on research specific to tribal communities and youth. Discuss the confounding effects of social economic factors and ethnicity-based differences in prevalence rates. Review culturally-enhanced treatment options for ACEs.

Explore specific strategies for caregivers, prevention specialists, treatment providers, criminal justice professionals and community members.

Pre-Recorded Webinars & Podcasts:

Lessons In The Hard Work Of Healing

Life Kit

America is divided. How can we move forward together? Michel Martin, host of NPR's Weekend All Things Considered, speaks with leaders in mediation and conflict resolution to hear their insights about navigating conflict and finding understanding. It includes a discussion of the Maine Truth and Reconciliation Commission.

UPCOMING CONFERENCES AND TRAININGS

2021 CalSWEC Title IV-E Summit: Anti-Racism Series

NEW DATES-3 Part Series: January 27, 2021, February 26, 2021 & March 24, 2021

Virtual Summit

This child welfare conference is distinctly structured to bring together a diverse array of social work practitioners, educators, and CalSWEC Title IV-E students around relevant child welfare-related themes and goals.

In lieu of an in-person 2021 IV-E Summit, and in response to the ongoing call for sustained, anti-racist action, the Title IV-E team and student planning committee will be hosting the 2021 CalSWEC Title IV-E Summit as a three-part Anti-Racism Virtual Series.

Registration link will be available soon. Email calswec_events@berkeley.edu if you have questions about event logistics. Email Rose Chahla, Title IV-E Assistant Director, at rose.chahla@berkeley if you have questions about the Summit content or eligibility.

3rd Annual BAA Trauma Conference

April 7, 8, 14 & 15

Virtual Conference

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****BAA is [requesting proposals](#) for workshops and/or other interactive learning or self-care activities related to the conference objectives and guidelines. Deadline for proposal submissions is January 22, 2021, 11:59 pm PST.**

This conference will present innovations in resilience-building and understanding of the cultural impact of trauma and an examination of the Child Welfare System to promote improved outcomes. Professionals from public child welfare, behavioral health, probation, as well as partners such as parents/youth advocates and resource parents will benefit from participating in this conference.

[39th Annual Protecting our Children Conference](#)

April 11–14, 2021

Virtual Conference

National Indian Child Welfare Association:

Join us as we gather for the Annual Protecting Our Children Conference, the premier national event addressing tribal child welfare. Each year, NICWA hosts the largest national gathering on American Indian and Alaska Native (AI/AN) child advocacy issues. With over 1,400 attendees—and growing every year—this four-day conference has become the premiere national event addressing tribal child welfare and well-being. Keynote speakers range from federal officials at the highest level of government to youth with lived experience in child welfare systems. [Conference agenda](#)

COVID-19 SPECIFIC GRANT OPPORTUNITIES

[NIA Multi-site COVID-19 Related Clinical Trial Implementation Grant on Aging-Related Topics in at-risk Older Adult Populations](#)

Department of Health and Human Services

National Institutes of Health

PAR-20-234

Deadline: February 1, 2021

This Funding Opportunity Announcement (FOA) invites applications for implementation of investigator-initiated multi-site clinical trials (all phases or stages) of interventions focused on specific aging-related issues to reducing transmission, risk, morbidity, mortality, severity, or complications of Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19).

[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)). OASH/LDWG seeks proposals for projects that will further enable the coordination and development of testing and associated products that meet the current and future needs, and the effective transition of technology into broad use without impediments. 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.

When posted, the funding opportunity announcement (FOA) will provide guidance for applicants on the submission of short white papers, which after review, may be followed by full proposal submissions for consideration for funding. Applicants will have the option of forgoing the white paper submission for direct submission of a full proposals. Applications will be accepted and reviewed on a rolling basis to address immediate public needs. Applicants must submit white papers and applications through Grants.gov according to the instructions in the FOA. Applicants must have an active SAM registration at the time of submission and maintain an active registration throughout the review process and during any award that may result.

BACKGROUND: On January 31, 2020, HHS Secretary Alex M. Azar II declared a public health emergency in response to the 2019 novel coronavirus, now known as SARS-CoV-2, or COVID-19. Testing is vital to prevent and contain outbreaks that may occur as economic and social activities expand across the country. Accordingly,

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the Paycheck Protection Program and Healthcare Enhancement Act (P.L. 116-139) provides funding to HHS to “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...” As part of the response to this requirement, and in order to administer agency actions to mitigate the pandemic, the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health (OASH) Laboratory and Diagnostics Working Group (LDWG) complements existing efforts within the Department. To meet current and future challenges with the least possible risk, the nation needs more testing - with increasingly diverse, accurate, and affordable platforms – that are tailored to specific use cases.

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](#).

GRANT OPPORTUNITIES

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

Department of Housing and Urban Development

FR-6400-N-48

Deadline: December 10, 2020

The IHBG program is authorized under Title I of the Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act of 1996, as amended, (25 U.S.C. 4101 et seq.) (NAHASDA). 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 operate affordable housing in safe and healthy environments on Indian reservations and in other Indian areas and carry out other affordable housing activities. Grant funds must be used to primarily benefit low-income Indian families.

[Street Outreach Program](#)

Department of Health and Human Services

Administration for Children & Families - ACYF/FYSB

HHS-2021-ACF-ACYF-YO-1926

Deadline: December 13, 2020

The Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families' Family and Youth Services Bureau (FYSB) announces the availability of funds under the Street Outreach Program. The purpose of the Street Outreach Program (SOP) is to provide street-based services to runaway, homeless, and street youth who have been subjected to or are at risk of being subjected to sexual abuse, prostitution, sexual exploitation, and severe forms of human trafficking in persons. These services, targeted in areas where street youth congregate, are designed to assist such youth in making healthy choices and providing them access to shelter as well as basic needs, including food, hygiene packages and information on a range of available services.

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Community Opioid Intervention Pilot Projects

Department of Health and Human Services

Indian Health Service

HHS-2021-IHS-COIPP-0001

Deadline: December 15, 2020

The purpose of this Indian Health Service (IHS) grant is to address the opioid crisis in American Indian / Alaska Native (AI/AN) communities by developing and expanding community education and awareness of prevention, treatment and/or recovery activities for opioid misuse and opioid use disorder. The intent is to increase knowledge and use of culturally appropriate interventions and to encourage an increased use of medication-assisted treatment (MAT). This program will support Tribal and Urban Indian communities in their effort to provide prevention, treatment, and recovery services to address the impact of the opioid crisis within their communities. Each application for the Community Opioid Intervention Pilot Projects (COIPP) will be required to address the following objectives:

1. Increase public awareness and education about culturally-appropriate and family-centered opioid prevention, treatment, and recovery practices and programs in AI/AN communities.
2. Create comprehensive support teams to strengthen and empower AI/AN families in addressing the opioid crisis in Tribal or Urban Indian communities.
3. Reduce unmet treatment needs and opioid overdose related deaths through the use of MAT.

In alignment with the IHS 2019-2023 Strategic Plan Goal 1: To ensure that comprehensive, culturally appropriate personal and public health services are available and accessible to American Indian and Alaska Native people, the COIPP is designed to provide Tribes with the ability to develop unique and innovative community interventions that will address the opioid crisis at a local level. The IHS supports Tribal and Urban Indian efforts that include addressing substance use prevention, treatment, and aftercare from a community-driven context. The IHS encourages applicants to develop and submit a plan that emphasizes cross-system collaboration, the inclusion of family, youth, and community resources, and culturally appropriate approaches.

Charting a Course for Economic Mobility and Responsible Parenting - Cohort II

Department of Health and Human Services

Administration for Children and Families - OCSE

HHS-2021-ACF-OCSE-FD-1858

Deadline: December 20, 2020

The Office of Child Support Enforcement (OCSE) forecasts inviting eligible applicants to submit applications developing interventions to educate teens and young adults about the financial, legal, and emotional responsibilities of parenthood. The primary goal of the grant projects is to leverage the child support program's expertise on the legal and financial responsibilities of parenting to educate and motivate teens and young adults to postpone parenthood until after they have completed their education, started a career, and entered a committed relationship. The target populations for these three-year grant projects are teens and young adults ages 13-25, including unmarried parents and those who have not yet started families. The grant project design should identify existing public and private entities serving similar populations and establish and/or leverage partnerships to connect educational and motivational programs to additional supportive services promoting economic stability and healthy family formation. Grant project designs will build on, adapt, and enhance existing responsible parenting, paternity, and child support awareness models as well as develop new educational materials and tools. Grantees are expected to collaborate with state or tribal universities to evaluate their projects and to share project materials and resources, intervention lessons, and promising practices for outreach developed as part of the grant project with other state and tribal IV-D agencies. The first cohort of this program will be awarded in FY 2020 (see HHS-2020-ACF-OCSE-FD-1832), and this forecast is for a second cohort of this program to be awarded in FY 2021. The second cohort will be required to participate in peer learning opportunities with the first cohort. OCSE is interested in proposals for projects targeting different priority sub-populations or substantially different approaches or geographic areas as FY2020 Course for Economic Mobility and Responsible Parenting Cohort I recipients.

Community Connect Grant Program

Department of Agriculture

Utilities Programs

RDRUS-CC-2021

Deadline: December 23, 2020

The Community Connect Grant Program provides financial assistance to eligible applicants that will provide service at or above the Broadband Grant Speed to all premises in rural, economically-challenged

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communities where broadband service does not exist. The deployment of broadband services on a “community-oriented connectivity” basis stimulates economic development and provides enhanced educational and health care opportunities in rural areas. RUS will give priority to rural areas that demonstrate the greatest need for broadband services, based on the criteria contained herein.

[Head Start/Early Head Start Grantee -- Communities in the state of California](#)

**Department of Health and Human Services
Administration for Children and Families - OHS
HHS-2021-ACF-OHS-CH-R09-1860**

Deadline: January 5, 2021

The Administration for Children and Families, Office of Head Start will solicit applications from public or private non-profit organizations, including community-based and faith-based organizations, or for-profit organizations that wish to compete for funds to provide Head Start and/or Early Head Start services to eligible children and families. Funding may be available in two individually defined service areas within the state of California. These service areas are subject to change until a funding opportunity announcement is published. Applicants may email the OHS Operations Center at OHSTech@reviewops.org for additional information.

[FY 2021 AmeriCorps State and National Grants](#)

**Corporation for National and Community Service
CNCS-09-11-20**

Deadline: January 6, 2021

AmeriCorps grants are awarded to eligible organizations proposing to engage AmeriCorps members in evidence-based or evidence-informed interventions to strengthen communities. An AmeriCorps member is an individual who engages in community service through an approved national service position. Members may receive a living allowance and other benefits while serving. Upon successful completion of their service, members earn a Segal AmeriCorps Education Award from the National Service Trust that members can use to pay for higher education expenses or apply to qualified student loans.

[Media Projects](#)

**National Endowment for the Humanities
20200812-TD-TR**

Deadline: January 6, 2021

The National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) Division of Public Programs is accepting applications for the Media Projects program. The purpose of this program is to support collaboration between media producers and scholars to develop humanities content and to prepare documentary film, television, radio, and podcast projects that engage public audiences with humanities ideas in creative and appealing ways. All projects must be grounded in humanities scholarship. Media Projects makes awards at two levels: Development and Production.

[Detecting and Preventing Suicide Behavior, Ideation and Self-Harm in Youth in Contact with the Juvenile Justice System](#)

**Department of Health and Human Services
National Institutes of Health
PAR-18-479**

Deadline: January 7, 2021

This initiative supports research to test the effectiveness of combined strategies to both detect and intervene to reduce the risk of suicide behavior, suicide ideation, and non-suicidal self-harm (NSSI) by youth in contact with the juvenile justice system. Opportunities for detection and prevention start at early points of contact (e.g., police interaction, the intake interview) and continue through many juvenile justice settings (e.g., pre-trial detention, juvenile or family court activities, court disposition, placement and on-going care in either residential or multiple community settings.) This FOA invites intervention strategies that are designed to be delivered in typical service settings using typically available personnel and resources, to enhance the implementation of interventions that prove effective, enhance their future uptake in diverse settings, and thereby reduce risk of suicide and self-harm in this population. This FOA is published in parallel to a companion R34 FOA (PAR-xx-xxx) supporting pilot studies in preparation for the larger-scale studies described here.

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[Sustaining Cultural Heritage Collections](#)

National Endowment for the Humanities

20210114-PF

Deadline: January 14, 2021

The National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) Division of Preservation and Access is accepting applications for the Sustaining Cultural Heritage Collections program. The purpose of this program is to help cultural institutions meet the complex challenge of preserving large and diverse holdings of humanities materials for future generations by supporting sustainable conservation measures that mitigate deterioration, prolong the useful life of collections, and strengthen institutional resilience (i.e., the ability to anticipate and respond to disasters resulting from natural or human activity.)

[OVW Fiscal Year 2021 Justice for Families Program Solicitation](#)

Department of Justice

Office on Violence Against Women

O-OVW-2021-30001

Deadline: January 22, 2021

This program is authorized by 34 U.S.C. § 12464. The Grants to Support Families in the Justice System program (referred to as the Justice for Families Program) (CFDA # 16.021) was authorized in the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 (VAWA 2013) to improve the response of the civil and criminal justice system to families with a history of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking, or in cases involving allegations of child sexual abuse. The program supports the following activities for improving the capacity of courts and communities to respond to families affected by the targeted crimes: court-based and court-related programs; supervised visitation and safe exchange by and between parents; training for people who work with families in the court system; civil legal services; and the provision of resources in juvenile court matters.

[Notice of Intent to Publish a Funding Opportunity Announcement for Service-Ready Tools for Identification, Prevention, and Treatment of Individuals at Risk for Suicide RPG](#)

Department of Health and Human Services

National Institutes of Health

NOT-MH-20-068

Deadline: February 14, 2021

The NIMH, intends to promote a new initiative by publishing a Funding Opportunity Announcement (FOA) to solicit applications for research on service-ready tools and technologies that can be used to advance training, quality monitoring, and quality improvement efforts and ultimately improve the availability of evidence-based suicide prevention services.

[Research Grants for Preventing Violence and Violence Related Injury](#)

Department of Health and Human Services

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention - ERA

RFA-CE-21-004

Deadline: March 5, 2021

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's National Center for Injury Prevention and Control (NCIPC) is soliciting investigator-initiated research that will help expand and advance our understanding about what works to prevent violence that impacts children and youth, collectively referred to as Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs), including child abuse and neglect, teen dating violence, sexual violence, youth violence, and exposure to adult intimate partner violence. This initiative is intended to support the evaluation of primary prevention programs, practices or policies that target universal or selected high-risk populations (i.e., populations that have one or more risk factors that place them at heightened risk for violence). Funds are available to conduct such studies focused on preventing child abuse and neglect and at least one other form of violence affecting children and youth, including teen dating violence, sexual violence, youth violence, and exposure to adult intimate partner violence.

[Rigorous Evaluation of Policies for their Impacts on the Primary Prevention of Multiple Forms of Violence](#)

Department of Health and Human Services

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention - ERA

RFA-CE-21-001

Deadline: March 5, 2021

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The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) National Center for Injury Prevention and Control (NCIPC) is soliciting research proposals to expand the evidence base for policy approaches for the primary prevention of multiple forms of violence experienced by children, youth, and adults. Policies that promote the social and economic well-being of populations and address community characteristics associated with violence have the potential to reduce rates of multiple forms of violence, including the four forms that are the focus of this announcement: child abuse and neglect, youth violence, intimate partner violence, and sexual violence. To advance NCIPC's commitment to increasing health equity, the intent is to support applications that investigate policies that address structural determinants of health to reduce the disproportionate burden of violence experienced by some groups and communities (e.g., racial /ethnic minorities, people with disabilities, tribal populations, and sexual and gender minorities).

[Notice of Intent to Publish a Funding Opportunity Announcement for HEAL Initiative: Optimizing Multi-Component Service Delivery Interventions for People with Opioid Use Disorder, Co-Occurring Conditions, and/or Suicide Risk](#)

Department of Health and Human Services

National Institutes of Health

NOT-MH-21-005

Deadline: March 15, 2021

In April 2018, the National Institutes of Health (NIH) launched the Helping to End Addiction Long-termSM Initiative or HEAL InitiativeSM, an aggressive, trans-agency effort to speed scientific solutions to stem the national opioid public health crisis. In response to this initiative, the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH), in partnership with other NIH Institutes, Centers, and Offices, intends to invite research that will optimize multi-component service delivery interventions for people with opioid use disorder (OUD) and co-occurring conditions, to include suicide risk. The purpose of the initiative is to support studies that will test (1) overall effectiveness of multi-component interventions for OUD and co-occurring conditions and (2) examine the relative contribution of constituent components to overall effectiveness. This research will streamline service packages so they only include components that drive clinical improvements for complex conditions. This Notice is being provided to allow potential applicants sufficient time to develop meaningful collaborations and responsive projects.

[Evidence-Based Telehealth Network Program](#)

Department of Health and Human Services

Health Resources and Services Administration

HRSA-21-082

Deadline: March 22, 2021

The two-fold purpose of Evidence Based Telehealth Network Program is to (1) demonstrate how health care systems can increase access to health care services utilizing Direct-to-Patient Telehealth technologies and (2) to conduct evaluations of those efforts to establish an evidence base for assessing the effectiveness of Direct-To-Patient Telehealth care for patients, providers, and payers.

[The CDC National Centers of Excellence in Youth Violence Prevention \(YVPCs\): Rigorous Evaluation of Prevention Strategies to Prevent and Reduce Community Rates of Youth Violence](#)

Department of Health and Human Services

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention - ERA

RFA-CE-21-005

Deadline: April 5, 2021

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) National Center for Injury Prevention and Control (NCIPC or Injury Center) is soliciting research proposals to expand the evidence base for the primary prevention of youth violence. The purpose of this announcement is to fund the National Centers of Excellence in Youth Violence Prevention (Youth Violence Prevention Centers or YVPCs) to continue to build the evidence-base for violence prevention strategies and approaches that reduce community rates of youth violence within one or more geographically defined, high-burden communities. YVPCs supported under this announcement must include 4 core features: (1) an administrative infrastructure to support implementation, evaluation, and dissemination activities; to foster necessary local collaborations to achieve the YVPC's goals; and to work with other funded YVPCs as part of the YVPC Network; (2) rigorous evaluation of at least two distinct prevention strategies related to at least two of the four research areas outlined in this NOFO that are designed to reduce community rates of youth violence in a high-burden community or set of communities; (3) integrated training activities for junior and future researchers in youth violence prevention to complement the implementation, rigorous evaluation, and scholarship

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activities of the YVPC; and (4) a youth advisory council to provide input on the selection, implementation, and evaluation of youth violence prevention strategies.

[Native American Language Preservation and Maintenance](#)

Department of Health and Human Services
Administration for Children and Families - ANA
HHS-2021-ACF-ANA-NL-1924
Deadline: April 23, 2021

The Administration for Children and Families (ACF), Administration for Native Americans (ANA) announces that it will be soliciting applications for the Native American Language Preservation and Maintenance program. This program provides funding for projects to support assessments of the status of the native languages in an established community, as well as the planning, designing, restoration, and implementing of native language curriculum and education projects to support a community's language preservation goals. Native American communities include American Indian tribes (federally-recognized and non-federally recognized), Native Hawaiians, Alaskan Natives, and Native American Pacific Islanders.

[Native American Language Preservation and Maintenance-Esther Martinez Immersion](#)

Department of Health and Human Services
Administration for Children and Families - ANA
HHS-2021-ACF-ANA-NB-1958
Deadline: April 23, 2021

The Administration for Children and Families, Administration for Native Americans announces that it will be soliciting applications for the Native American Language Preservation and Maintenance - Esther Martinez Immersion program (EMI). The program provides funding for community-based projects that ensure continuing vitality of Native languages through immersion-based instruction. Programs funded under the EMI funding opportunity announcement must meet the requirements for either a Native American Language Nest, or a Native American Survival School. As defined by Esther Martinez Native American Languages Preservation Act (42 U.S.C. 2991b-3(b)(7)), Language Nests are "site-based educational programs that- (i) provide instruction and child care through the use of a Native American language for at least 5 children under the age of 7 for an average of at least 500 hours per year per student," and Native American Survival Schools are "site-based educational programs for school-age students that- (i) provide an average of at least 500 hours of instruction through the use of 1 or more Native American languages for at least 10 students for whom a Native American language survival school is their principal place of instruction."

[Family Connection Grants: Building the Evidence for Kinship Navigator Programs](#)

Department of Health and Human Services
Administration for Children and Families - ACYF/CB
HHS-2021-ACF-ACYF-CF-1903
Deadline: May 13, 2021

The purpose of this funding opportunity announcement (FOA) is to solicit proposals for a 36-month project that will build evidence of effectiveness of Kinship Navigator (KN) programs, conduct and evaluate a KN program that effectively assists kinship caregivers in learning about, finding, and using programs and services to meet the needs of the children and youth they are raising and their own needs. Grantees will be selected based on readiness to implement a rigorous local evaluation designed to demonstrate significant findings on the effectiveness of the KN program on one of the select target outcomes of child safety, child permanency, child or adult well-being, access to services, referral to services, and/or satisfaction with services. Title IV-E KN programs must meet grant requirements in section 427(a)(1) of the Social Security Act (the Act) and must be operated in accordance with promising, supported, or well-supported practice standards, as determined by title IV-E Prevention Services Clearinghouse. Children's Bureau Program Instruction 18-11 provides guidance on the requirements for participating in the title IV-E KN Program. Additionally, the authorizing legislation specifies the following matching requirements: federal share of the total project cost will decline and non-federal share match levels will increase in the third year of the 3-year grant period, as required by section 427(d) of the Act. Grantees must provide at least 25 percent of the total approved cost of the project for the first 2 years of the project period and 50 percent of the total approved cost of the project in the third year of the project period. No more than 50 percent of the non-federal share may be in kind, as required by section 427(e) of the Act.

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[Family Support through Primary Prevention \(FSPP\) Demonstration Sites](#)

Department of Health and Human Services

Administration for Children and Families - ACYF/CB

HHS-2021-ACF-ACYF-CT-1914

Deadline: May 13, 2021

This funding opportunity announcement will fund 4-8 Family Support through Primary Prevention (FSPP) sites for five-year intensive projects of national significance to demonstrate integrated, cross-sector approaches that engage communities in developing child and family well-being systems. Projects will be informed by public health models and approaches and work to improve overall child and family well-being by strengthening the whole family and reducing the likelihood of child maltreatment and unnecessary contact with the formal child welfare system. FSPP sites will develop approaches to work directly with families, communities, and a broad array of stakeholders across the public, private, faith-based, and philanthropic sectors to design and implement highly coordinated and comprehensive family support systems that will mitigate the causes of family vulnerability by enhancing community protective factors and parental protective capacities in racially and culturally appropriate ways. Projects should be informed by ACYF-CB-IM-18-05 and encouraged by ACYF-CB-IM-19-03. FSPP sites will be required to conduct individual qualitative and quantitative evaluations and participate in a nationally significant cross site evaluation.

[Grants to Tribes, Tribal Organizations and Migrant Programs for Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention Programs](#)

Department of Health and Human Services

Administration for Children and Families - ACYF/CB

HHS-2021-ACF-ACYF-CA-1913

Deadline: May 13, 2021

Title II of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act authorizes the Secretary to reserve one percent of the amount appropriated for the fiscal year to make allotments to Indian tribes and tribal organizations and migrant programs for community and faith-based child abuse prevention activities. The primary purpose of this funding opportunity announcement (FOA) is to award grants to support community-based efforts in tribal and migrant communities that prevent child maltreatment and to strengthen and support families. Funded projects will develop new or enhance existing initiatives, programs, and activities to reduce the likelihood of child abuse and neglect and to enhance the well-being of migrant and/or Native American children and their families, including those in rural areas. While not an exhaustive list, some examples of programs that may be funded include voluntary home visiting, respite care, parenting education, family resource centers, and finance the start-up, maintenance, expansion, or redesign of mental health services, substance abuse service programs, and other family support services. It is anticipated that three grants will be funded under this announcement. The funding period will be for 5 years.

[Improving Child Welfare Through Kinship Supports and Foster Care as a Service to Families](#)

Department of Health and Human Services

Administration for Children and Families - ACYF/CB

HHS-2021-ACF-ACYF-CW-1921

Deadline: May 13, 2021

The purpose of this forecasted funding opportunity announcement (FOA) is to award 6 cooperative agreements to recipients to implement demonstration projects designed to achieve the complementary goals of the following 2 focus areas: reducing the need for stranger care by providing an array of supports to kinship care providers; and improving the experiences of children, parents, and foster parents when children cannot be placed with relatives. Working closely with current and former kinship care providers, projects will: determine the greatest barriers and most helpful supports to encourage and sustain kinship placement; and design approaches to create conditions that are more hospitable and supportive of kinship care providers. Concurrent with efforts to support kinship caregivers, demonstration sites will also work to develop and implement approaches to foster care that require resource parents to work closely with parents of children placed in foster care. Such approaches will be designed to build relationships of trust between parents and resource parents, and promote co-parenting to ensure parents remain actively involved in normal childrearing activities in partnership with resource parents. The project period will be for 5 years.

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[Quality Improvement Center: Engaging Youth in Finding Permanency](#)

Department of Health and Human Services

Administration for Children and Families - ACYF/CB

HHS-2021-ACF-ACYF-CO-1911

Deadline: May 13, 2021

This forecasted funding opportunity announcement is for a 5-year project to provide for one Quality Improvement Center (QIC) that will pilot efforts in 6-8 jurisdictions across the nation to develop, implement, and evaluate methods of successful engagement of youth in finding their own permanency. Identifying the barriers and developing effective, comprehensive, and consistent strategies across the nation while engaging youth in the process is the focus for this funding opportunity. The QIC will also develop efforts to build the capacity of the child welfare workforce in the engagement of youth to not only find their own permanency, but also to identify the barriers. The development of strategies to achieve permanency for every youth without undo delays and without any youth leaving care without a stable, loving family will also be the focus of the QIC. It is critical that the child welfare systems across the nation are able to attack the barriers that exist to achieving timely, stable, and permanent placement of all children/youth in care.

[U.S. Repatriation Program](#)

Department of Health and Human Services

Administration for Children and Families

HHS-2021-ACF-OHSEPR-RR-1960

Deadline: May 18, 2021

The U.S. Repatriation Program was established to provide temporary assistance to private U.S. citizens and their dependents identified by the Department of State (DOS) as having returned from a foreign country to the U.S. because of (1) destitution, illness, war, threat of war, or a similar crisis, and are without available resources or (2) mental illness. The Program provides temporary assistance for up to 90 days to eligible repatriates. Temporary assistance is defined by legislation as money payments, medical care, temporary billeting (e.g. public shelter), transportation, and other goods and services necessary for the health or welfare of individuals (including guidance, counseling, and other welfare services). This temporary assistance is provided in the form of a loan and must be repaid to the U.S. Government.

[Family Violence Prevention and Services Discretionary Grants: National Resource Center on Domestic Violence \(NRCDV\)](#)

Department of Health and Human Services

Administration for Children & Families - ACYF/FYSB

HHS-2021-ACF-ACYF-EV-1930

Deadline: May 20, 2021

The Administration for Children and Families (ACF), Family and Youth Services Bureau (FYSB), Family Violence Prevention and Services (FVPSA) Program seeks to award one grant authorized under the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act to support a National Resource Center on Domestic Violence (NRCDV). All awards will be cooperative agreements. A cooperative agreement is an award instrument used when substantial involvement is anticipated between the awarding office and the recipient during performance of the contemplated project. FYSB will collaborate substantially with the NRCDV grantee throughout the project period. The NRCDV shall offer a comprehensive array of technical assistance and training resources to Federal, State, and local governmental agencies, domestic violence service providers, community-based organizations, and other professionals and interested parties related to domestic violence service programs and research, including programs and research related to victims and their children who are exposed to violence. The NRCDV shall maintain a central online clearinghouse and resource library in order to collect, prepare, analyze, and disseminate information and statistics related to: the incidence, intervention, and prevention of domestic violence and dating violence; and the provision of shelter, supportive services, and prevention services to adult and youth victims of domestic violence, including services to prevent repeated incidents of violence. The NRCDV is part of a network of National, Special Issue, Culturally Specific, and Capacity Building Resource Centers providing leadership, training, technical assistance, resources, and support to programs and systems serving victims of domestic violence and their children.

[Family Self-Sufficiency Demonstration Development Grants](#)

Department of Health and Human Services

Administration for Children and Families - OPRE

HHS-2021-ACF-OPRE-PE-1944

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Deadline: May 20, 2021

OPRE forecasts a funding opportunity announcement (FOA) for cooperative agreements for Family Self-Sufficiency Demonstration Development Projects. Through this FOA, OPRE is seeking eligible entities that serve low-income families with children to implement a coordinated, client-centered approach to improving employment and other outcomes for participants in order to build the capacity and reduce dependency of individuals who participate in safety net programs. OPRE seeks applicants who can develop innovative approaches that rely on coordination among multiple programs, agencies, and funding sources in order to find ways to overcome the limitations of our current safety net programs and to improve family outcomes with respect to education, employment, health, food security, financial security, and social capital. Recipients will work with a federally funded, third-party evaluation technical assistance provider to develop a logic model and a plan to participate in an evaluation of their demonstration projects. These 24-month cooperative agreements, with two 12-month budget periods, will fund a planning phase and, if appropriate, pilot studies to assess readiness for evaluating the demonstrations. It is expected that work conducted under this grant could lead to future opportunities for large-scale evaluations of TANF-focused and workforce development demonstration projects.

[Family Violence Prevention and Services Discretionary Grants: Capacity Building Center on Safe and Supportive Housing for Domestic Violence Survivors in Tribal Communities](#) (Tribal Safe Housing Center)

Department of Health and Human Services

Administration for Children & Families - ACYF/FYSB

HHS-2021-ACF-ACYF-EV-1945

Deadline: May 20, 2021

The Administration for Children and Families (ACF), Family and Youth Services Bureau (FYSB), Family Violence Prevention and Services (FVPSA) Program seeks to award one grant under the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act to one Capacity Building Center for Safe and Supportive Housing for Domestic Violence Survivors in Tribal Communities (Tribal Safe Housing Center) focused on developing and delivering comprehensive training and technical assistance to enhance safe and supportive housing for survivors of domestic violence living in tribal communities. The primary purpose of the Tribal Safe Housing Center is to provide training and technical assistance, in a culturally sensitive and relevant manner, on meeting the housing needs of American Indian/Alaska Native (AI/AN) survivors living in tribal communities. The Tribal Safe Housing Center will conduct research and needs assessments on the safe housing needs for survivors of domestic violence in tribal communities, including homeless youth survivors, and support the development of collaboration between service organizations, technical assistance providers, and tribal, federal, state and local governmental organizations to address these identified needs. The Tribal Safe Housing Center will be part of a network of National, Special Issue, Culturally Specific, and Capacity Building Resource Centers providing leadership, training, technical assistance, resources, and support to programs and systems serving victims of domestic violence and their children.

[Improve Capacity for Administrative Data Sharing and Analysis: Child and Caregiver Outcomes Using Linked Data, Expanded \(CCOULD X\)](#)

Department of Health and Human Services

Administration for Children and Families - OPRE

HHS-2021-ACF-OPRE-PD-1935

Deadline: May 20, 2021

In order to support the development of state-level linked child welfare and Medicaid data, the Office of Planning, Research, and Evaluation (OPRE) forecasts awarding \$375,000 each in cooperative agreements for two years for the Improve Capacity for Administrative Data Sharing and Analysis: Child and Caregiver Outcomes Using Linked Data, Expanded (CCOULD X) project. Recipients would receive support to link child welfare and Medicaid data for children and their parents with child welfare system involvement, and enrolled in Medicaid. This would allow Medicaid and title IV-E agencies to exchange medical, eligibility, administrative, and other programmatic data for common clients and beneficiaries served by both agencies. These activities would build on the Child and Caregiver Outcomes Using Linked Data (CCOULD) project, which was funded by the Patient Centered Outcomes Research Trust Fund (PCORTF) and led by OPRE and Assistant Secretary of Planning and Evaluation (ASPE). Details on that project can be found at <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/opre/research/project/state-medicare-and-child-welfare-data-linkages-for-outcomes-research>. Recipients would contribute data to the research data file begun under CCOULD, which is available for research purposes. OPRE would provide technical assistance to support any phase of the project. Some of the major activities of these projects would include data

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sharing, data linkage methodology development and review, data quality review, disclosure review and de-identification, analysis of outcomes of interest, archival of data for secondary data use, and documentation of lessons learned.

[Personal Responsibility Education Program \(PREP\) Competitive Grants](#)

Department of Health and Human Services

Administration for Children & Families - ACYF/FYSB

HHS-2021-ACF-ACYF-AK-1929

Deadline: May 20, 2021

The Administration for Children and Families (ACF), Administration on Children, Youth and Families' (ACYF) Family and Youth Services Bureau (FYSB) will be accepting applications from local organizations and entities, including faith-based organizations or consortia, for the development and implementation of the Personal Responsibility Education Program (PREP) in states that do not accept FY2021 allocations for State PREP. The purpose of this program is to support projects that educate youth, between the ages of 10 and 19 years, and pregnant and parenting youth under age 21, on abstinence and contraception for the prevention of pregnancy, sexually transmitted infections, and HIV/AIDS. Projects are also required to implement at least three of six adulthood preparation subjects.

[Personal Responsibility Education Program Innovative Strategies \(PREIS\)](#)

Department of Health and Human Services

Administration for Children & Families - ACYF/FYSB

HHS-2021-ACF-ACYF-AP-1928

Deadline: May 20, 2021

The Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families', Family and Youth Services Bureau announces the availability of funds to be awarded as cooperative agreements under the Personal Responsibility Education Program Innovative Strategies (PREIS) program. In cooperative agreement awards, the Federal Government is seen as a partner of the grantee and has substantial involvement in the project. ACYF/FYSB will provide substantial involvement beyond the usual communication, such as conference calls and site visits. The purpose of the PREIS program is to fund projects to implement and conduct a rigorous evaluation of innovative adolescent pregnancy prevention strategies. The services are targeted to high-risk, vulnerable, and culturally under-represented youth populations, which includes but is not limited to youth in foster care, homeless youth, youth with HIV/AIDS, victims of human trafficking, pregnant women who are under 21 years of age and their partners, mothers who are under 21 years of age and their partners, and youth residing in areas with high birth rates for adolescents. PREP programs are required to a) educate adolescents on both abstinence and contraception for the prevention of pregnancy and sexually transmitted infections, including HIV/AIDS, and b) implement at least three out of six adulthood preparation subjects: healthy relationships, adolescent development, financial literacy, parent-child communication, educational and career success, and healthy life skills. Successful applicants are expected to implement rigorous impact evaluations conducted by third-party, independent evaluators. Acceptable evaluation designs include randomized controlled trials and quasi-experimental studies, which require assignment to either a treatment group or a control/comparison group.

[Transitional Living Program](#)

Department of Health and Human Services

Administration for Children & Families - ACYF/FYSB

HHS-2021-ACF-ACYF-CX-1905

Deadline: May 20, 2021

The Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families' Family and Youth Services Bureau (FYSB) announces the availability of funds under the Transitional Living Program (TLP). The Purpose of FYSB's TLP grant program is to implement, enhance, and/or support effective strategies for successful transition to sustainable living for runaway and homeless youth ages 16 to under 22 and/or pregnant and parenting youth ages 16 to under 22 and their dependent child(ren). Projects must provide safe, stable, and appropriate shelter for up to 18 months and, under extenuating circumstances, can be extended to 21 months and provide comprehensive services that support the transition of homeless youth to self-sufficiency and stable, independent living. Through the provision of shelter and an array of comprehensive services, TLP youth will realize improvements in four core outcome areas (i.e., safe and stable housing, education/employment, permanent connections, and social and emotional well-being).

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Maternity Group Home Program

Department of Health and Human Services

Administration for Children & Families - ACYF/FYSB

HHS-2021-ACF-ACYF-YZ-1904

Deadline: May 21, 2021

The Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families' Family and Youth Services Bureau (FYSB) announces the availability of funds under the Transitional Living Program's Maternity Group Home (MGH) grant program (hereafter referred to as the MGH program). The purpose of FYSB's MGH program is to provide safe, stable, and appropriate shelter only for pregnant and/or parenting youth ages 16 to under 22 and their dependent child(ren) for 18 months and, under extenuating circumstances, up to 21 months. Service providers must accommodate for the needs and safety of the dependent children to include facility safety standards for infants and children on the premises. MGH services include, but are not limited to, parenting skills, child development, family budgeting, and health and nutrition education, in addition to the required services provided under the Transitional Living Program to help MGH youth realize improvements in four core outcome areas. The MGH combination of shelter and services is designed to promote long-term, economic independence to ensure the well-being of the youth and their child(ren).

Trafficking Victim Assistance Program (TVAP)

Department of Health and Human Services

Administration for Children and Families-IOAS-OTIP

HHS-2021-ACF-IOAS-OTIP-ZV-1948

Deadline: May 21, 2021

The Office on Trafficking in Persons (OTIP) within the Administration for Children and Families is announcing funds for the Trafficking Victim Assistance Program (TVAP). Previously in Fiscal Year (FY) 18, TVAP was managed through three separate cooperative agreements, but the FY 21 version of TVAP will be managed through one single cooperative agreement. The goal of TVAP is to build nation-wide capacity to support foreign national victims of human trafficking seeking United States (U.S.) Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) certification in areas that lack an established referral and response system. A person that is not a U.S. person. Foreign nationals include individuals who are not U.S. citizens, lawful permanent residents, parolees, refugees, or asylees. Under TVAP, the following activities are required: 1) provision of comprehensive case management on a per capita basis to adult and minor foreign national victims of both labor and sex trafficking identified in areas without an established anti-trafficking response system; 2) establishment of a permanent comprehensive TVAP subrecipient network, which will entail the development of a resource database of available TVAP subrecipients in localities without an established anti-trafficking response system; and 3) training and technical assistance to service providers enrolled in, or seeking enrollment into, the TVAP subrecipient network.

Victims of Human Trafficking - Services and Outreach (VHT-SO) Program - ACF Region 9

Department of Health and Human Services

Administration for Children and Families-IOAS-OTIP

HHS-2021-ACF-IOAS-OTIP-ZV-1956

Deadline: May 21, 2021

The Office on Trafficking in Persons (OTIP) within the Administration for Children and Families (ACF) is announcing funds for the newly developed Victims of Human Trafficking – Services and Outreach (VHT-SO) Program - ACF Region 9. Under the VHT-SO Program, the following activities are required: 1) deliver comprehensive case management, and direct financial assistance, to support foreign national victims of both labor and sex trafficking with out-of-pocket expenses while they seek U.S. Department of Health and Human Services certification; 2) conduct outreach to increase identification of foreign national victims of both labor and sex trafficking; and 3) deliver training to service providers and community partners on effective intervention on behalf of victims, and strategies to identify, respond, and serve victims of human trafficking in a person-centered, trauma-informed, culturally- and linguistically-responsive manner to support victims' efforts to achieve independence and self-sufficiency.

Veterans Cemetery Grants

Department of Veterans Affairs

VA National Cemetery Administration

VA-GRANTS-NCA-FY2021-1

Deadline: July 1, 2021

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Cemetery Grants are only available to states, territories and federally recognized tribal governments. This program operates in accordance to 38 CFR Part 39.

[Notice of Intent to Publish a HEAL Funding Opportunity Announcement for Research on Related DSM-5 Diagnoses \(R2D2\) Coordination and Dissemination Center](#)

Department of Health and Human Services

National Institutes of Health

NOT-DA-20-077

Deadline: August 1, 2021

The National Institute on Health (NIH) intends to publish two Funding Opportunity Announcements (FOA) to solicit applications to build a network of researchers to develop sustainable evidence-based interventions to effectively treat chronic pain (CP) and opioid use disorder (OUD). This network will be part of the of the NIH's Helping to End Addiction Long-term (HEAL) Initiative to speed the development and implementation of scientific solutions to the national opioid public health crisis. The NIH HEAL Initiative will bolster research across NIH to (1) improve treatment and prevention of opioid misuse and opioid use disorder and (2) enhance pain management.

[NICHD Research Education Programs](#)

Department of Health and Human Services

National Institutes of Health

PAR-20-250

Deadline: May 25, 2022

This FOA will support creative educational activities that focus primarily on research skills development. Although activities focused primarily on mentoring activities or professional skills development are not within the scope of this funding announcement, the informal mentoring activities and professional skills development that are usually associated with courses for research skills development are permitted.

[Device-Based Treatments for Substance Use Disorders \(UG3/UH3, Clinical Trial Optional\)](#)

Department of Health and Human Services

National Institutes of Health

PAR-20-279

Deadline: August 10, 2023

The purpose of this Funding Opportunity Announcement (FOA) is to accelerate the development of devices to treat Substance Use Disorders (SUDs). The continuing advances in technologies offer unprecedented opportunities to develop neuromodulatory or neurophysiological devices that are safe and effective SUD treatments. The objective is to move devices to their next step in the FDA approval process, with the ultimate goal of generating new, FDA approved device-based treatments for SUDs.

[FY 2019 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. Subject to the availability of funds, this investment assistance will help communities and regions devise and implement long-term economic recovery strategies through a variety of non-construction and construction projects, as appropriate, to address economic challenges in areas where a Presidential declaration of a major disaster was issued under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. § 5121 et seq.) (Stafford Act) "as a result of Hurricanes Florence, Michael, and Lane, Typhoons Yutu and Mangkhut, and of wildfires, volcanic eruptions, earthquakes and other natural disasters occurring in calendar year 2018, and tornadoes and floods occurring in calendar year 2019...". To be competitive, applications must clearly incorporate principles for enhancing the resilience (as defined under Section A.4, below) of the relevant community/region or demonstrate the integration of resilience principles into the investment project itself. Resilience is an essential component of any strategy for mitigating the potential for future disaster-related losses and adverse economic impacts for communities. Therefore, inclusion of resilience principles in the project is a necessary step to improve the capacity of the region to recover more quickly from future disaster events. Applicants must include a narrative attachment as a part of their application materials, describing in detail the nexus between their proposed project scope of work and disaster recovery and resilience efforts. The strength of the nexus to

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the disaster is drawn from the consequences of the relevant disaster(s) and the intended project outcomes that fulfill the community's specific post-disaster needs.

[Guidance for Invited Applications for Antiterrorism and Emergency Assistance Program for Crime Victim Compensation and/or Assistance](#)

**U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Justice Programs
Office for Victims of Crime**

Deadline: Open

The Office for Victims of Crime (OVC) supports victims of mass violence and terrorism through the Antiterrorism and Emergency Assistance Program (AEAP). This program is designed to supplement the resources and services of entities responding to these acts when a jurisdiction has been overwhelmed after such an incident. Funding for this program comes from the Antiterrorism Emergency Reserve (the Emergency Reserve).

This is a restricted invitation because the program is intended to respond to specific cases of terrorism and mass violence. Only after OVC has consulted with an eligible organization can an application be submitted. Further program guidance is set out in the AEAP Guidelines (available from OVC, or at in the Federal Register at 67 Fed. Reg. 4822 (Jan. 31, 2002) and 79 Fed. Reg. 59298 (Oct. 1, 2014)). (See <https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR2002-01-31/pdf/02-2299.pdf> for details.)

[Incorporating cost effectiveness & societal outcomes into FDA opioids model \(U01\)](#)

Department of Health and Human Services

Food and Drug Administration

FOR-FD-20-008

Deadline: Not Listed

The purpose of this funding opportunity is to incorporate social outcomes (quality of life, untreated pain, etc.) and cost effectiveness into FDA's existing model and policy analysis tool. Work resulting from this funding opportunity should provide more holistic insight into the opioid crisis and enhance decision makers' ability to propose and consider policy options. Such work will require the integration of new structural components, new data, and new analyses into the model. Given the paucity of data surrounding opioids interventions, this effort will also require studies to collect information about the costs, social outcomes, and other details associated with potential policies.