

# CALIFORNIA TRIBAL COURT–STATE COURT FORUM

## FORUM NEWS

## Forum

## E-Update

April 2021

### TRIBAL COURT–STATE COURT FORUM

HON. ABBY ABINANTI  
HON. SUZANNE N. KINGSBURY  
Cochairs

Hon. Erin K. Alexander  
Hon. April E. Attebury  
Hon. Richard C. Blake  
Hon. Thomas Cahraman  
Hon. Hilary A. Chittick  
Hon. Leona Colgrove  
Hon. Gail Dekreon  
Hon. Leonard P. Edwards (Ret.)  
Hon. Gregory J. Elvine-Kreis  
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Hon. Devon Lomayeva  
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Hon. Cindy Smith  
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Hon. Sunshine S. Sykes  
Hon. Robert J. Trentacosta  
Hon. Juan Ulloa  
Hon. Mark Vezzola  
Hon. Christine Williams  
Hon. Joseph J. Wiseman

Forum Cochair, [Judge Abby Abinanti honored by the the Federal Bar Association with the Lawrence R. Baca Lifetime Achievement Award](#). Watch the ceremony at <https://event.on24.com/.../8A74293F30837BBC774D118E058FAC8E>. Yurok attorney Amy Cordalis introduces Judge Abinanti at 19:54 in the video.

Forum Cochair, Judge Abby Abinanti and Forum member, Judge Sunshine Sykes will participate in a [“Pathways to Judicial Diversity” Information session for Native American Lawyers & Law Students](#) on June 29, 2021 from 12:00 to 2:00 pm. More information and registration at: <https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/TD2B88T>

## IN THE NEWS

### [Embracing Disruption and Other Lessons from Canada](#)

The Regulatory Review – March 29, 2021

Alternative land use and governance models highlight the need for tribally led reforms in the United States. The dynamism of property law in Nunavut is also legal. Nunavut Territory is recognized because of a comprehensive land claim [agreement](#) that came into force in 1993 between the Canadian federal government, the government of the Northwest Territories, and the Tungavik Federation of Nunavut—the representative of the Inuit people of what is now Nunavut. This land claim agreement changed not only who owns land and resources in Nunavut but also who [governs](#) the region. These transitions involve ongoing renegotiations of fundamental property understandings in the territory as well.

### [The 'slow-motion genocide' of the Chinook Indian Nation](#)

High Country News - April 01, 2021

Federal laws designed to protect Indigenous rights, including the Indian Child Welfare Act, don't apply to unrecognized tribes. As of 2015, Native children in Washington were put in foster care at a rate nearly four times higher than they are represented in the state's general population, removed for problems that the tribe struggles to address: houselessness, incarceration and poverty. A decade ago, a research group in Washington found that Native children in the state were five times more likely to be removed from their families than white children.

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# CALIFORNIA TRIBAL COURT-STATE COURT FORUM

**JUDICIAL COUNCIL  
JUDICIAL COUNCIL COURT  
OPERATIONS & PROGRAMS  
DIVISION  
CENTER FOR FAMILIES,  
CHILDREN & THE COURTS**

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Tribal/State Programs Link:  
<http://www.courts.ca.gov/programs/tribal.htm>

**FORUM LEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS**

Visit forum's home page

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

**[Cowlitz Indian Tribe donates \\$50K to prevent child abuse and neglect](#)**

Daily News - April 02, 2021

The Cowlitz Indian Tribe donated \$50,000 March 25 to prevent abuse and neglect of American Indian and Alaska Native children. The money will support the National Indian Child Welfare Association, a Portland-based nonprofit created in 1983 due to the need to train child welfare workers in native communities.

**[National Indian Child Welfare Association celebrates April as National Child Abuse Prevention Month](#)**

National Indian Child Welfare Association - April 02, 2021

The National Indian Child Welfare Association (NICWA) recognizes April as National Child Abuse Prevention Month. Since our establishment in 1983, the month of April has been central in our work to build the capacity of American Indian and Alaska Native tribes and communities to prevent child maltreatment.

**[As Deb Haaland creates unit to investigate missing and murdered Native Americans, a look at why it's necessary](#)**

ABC News – April 4, 2021

In an effort to provide more resources to investigate thousands of unsolved cases of missing and murdered Native Americans, a new Bureau of Indian Affairs unit has been launched by Interior Secretary Deb Haaland. Indigenous communities have struggled for years to raise awareness to address the growing crisis of [missing and murdered Native people](#), specifically women, activists who spoke with ABC News said.

**[Federal VAWA reauthorization enhances what Cherokee Nation does to make women and families safer](#)**

Indianz – April 5, 2021

Protecting women and children has always been a core value for the Cherokee people. With the [reauthorization of the Violence Against Women Act](#) (VAWA), we will be able to do even more to ensure families are safe.

VAWA first became the law of the land in 1994 and has been reauthorized multiple times since then, but it was allowed to expire in 2019. Many of the important protections contained in the law remain permanent, but the expiration means that important grant programs to prevent violence and sexual assault and support victims are not being funded. Reauthorization also creates an opportunity to improve the permanent provisions of the law.

The bill to reauthorize VAWA recently passed the U.S. House and will next be heard in the U.S. Senate. As the principal chief of the largest tribal government in America, I hope VAWA gets reauthorized as quickly as possible, because this law provides tribes with essential tools to curb violence on our reservation.

**[Justice Department working with tribes on missing persons](#)**

Indian Country Today – April 5, 2021

In 2018, an Associated Press investigation found that 633 Indigenous women made up 0.7 percent of open missing persons cases despite being 0.4 percent of the U.S. population.

The situation is especially alarming in states such as Montana, which have large Native American populations. Native Americans make up less than 7 percent of Montana's population but account for 25 percent of reported missing person cases.

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.

## [Equity and Justice Should Begin at Home](#)

The Regulatory Review – April 5, 2021

A citizen of the Laguna Pueblo, [Deb Haaland](#) is the first Native American woman to serve as Secretary of the [U.S. Department of the Interior](#).

Haaland will oversee the federal agencies that [manage](#) nearly 480 million acres of federal public lands, while the head of the [U.S. Forest Service](#) in the [U.S. Department of Agriculture](#) (USDA) [manages](#) the remaining 190 million acres.

## [Court strikes key provision of Indian child welfare law](#)

Indian Country Today - April 06, 2021

Legal experts are deeply concerned about an "incredibly divisive" ruling from a federal appeals court that struck down parts of a law giving Native American families preference in the adoption of Native American children. The ruling by a sharply divided U.S. 5th Circuit Court of Appeals is seen as a defeat for tribal leaders who said the 1978 Indian Child Welfare Act was important to protecting their families and culture.

Also: [Court Ruling Appeal from the United States District Court for the Northern District of Texas USDC No. 4:17-CV-868](#)

Also: [Decision strikes key parts of Native American adoptions law](#) (Includes audio)

## [Disproportionate representation of Native Americans in foster care across United States](#)

Citizen Potawatomi Nation - April 06, 2021

While the Indian Child Welfare Act has existed since 1978 and provides added protections, numerous factors continue to impact the unequal rate of Native American representation within the foster care system.

## [Promoting Indian Child Welfare Through Inquiry and Data](#)

The Regulatory Review – April 7, 2021

More than four decades after the U.S. Congress passed the [Indian Child Welfare Act](#) (ICWA), state courts still do not reliably fulfill their obligations under the statute. As a result, Native American children, families, and communities are too often denied the very protections the ICWA sought to establish.

## [Cherokee Nation AG: Congress must allow state-tribe compacts](#)

Public Radio Tulsa – April 7, 2021

The U.S. Congress must take action to allow American Indian tribes to compact with state governments to prosecute crimes in Indian Country, Cherokee Nation Attorney General Sara Hill said Tuesday.

The tribe has filed charges in 440 criminal cases since the U.S. Supreme Court ruled last July in what is known as the [McGirt decision](#) that Oklahoma prosecutors lack jurisdiction for crimes on tribal reservations in which the defendants or victims are tribal citizens, Hill said during a news conference.

## [Child welfare law is battered by court. Still standing](#)

Indian Country Today - April 07, 2021

Along with her new title, Deb Haaland, secretary of the Interior inherited top billing as the lead defendant in the latest decision in an ongoing case challenging the constitutionality of the Indian Child Welfare Act. Previously the case in the U.S. Court of Appeals for the 5th Circuit was entitled Brackeen v. Bernhardt naming Haaland's predecessor David Bernhardt as lead defendant. The baton has passed; the case is now entitled Brackeen v. Haaland. On April 6, the 5th Circuit issued a decision in this unusually long and complicated case in a rarely used legal procedure called en banc in which all judges from a U.S. Court of Appeals rehear a case that was decided by a three-judge panel.

Also: [Nothing is easy about the Indian child welfare appeals case](#)

Also: [5th Circuit Deems Indian Child Welfare Act Unconstitutional In Part \(Audio\)](#)

## [Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals issues en banc decision in Brackeen v. Haaland — formerly Brackeen v. Bernhardt](#)

Indian Country Today – April 7, 2021

Court recognized that the Indian Child Welfare Act is generally within Congress's authority.

## [Federal Court Ruling on Indian Child Welfare Act Goes in Several Directions](#)

The Imprint Youth & Family News – April 8, 2021

In a complex ruling that seems destined for the highest court in the land, the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals went in several directions on the fate of the Indian Child Welfare Act (ICWA), which was passed in the 1970s at a time when between a quarter and a third of all Native children were being removed from their families.

## [Challenging the constitutionality of the ICWA](#)

Lakota Times – April 8, 2021

On April 6, 2021, the Native American Rights Fund (media@narf.org) published a statement on the Fifth Circuit court of Appeals Issuance of an En Banc Decision in *Brackeen v. Haaland* (formerly *Brackeen v. Bernhardt*). In law, an en banc session (French for “in bench”) is a session in which a complex or important case is heard before all the judges of a court (before the entire bench) and not just one judge or panel of judges selected from them. An En banc review happens when the court feels there is a significant issue at stake.

## ['Is This the Best System?': Cherokee Nation Urges Compacting In Criminal Jurisdiction](#)

NPR KOSU Tulsa – April 8, 2021

Over the last few months, the Seminole Nation, Chickasaw Nation and the Choctaw Nation have all had their reservation boundaries affirmed. Several post-conviction relief cases involving felony defendants challenged the state's right to try their cases after last summer's landmark *McGirt v. Oklahoma* decision ruled that the Muscogee (Creek) Nation's reservation was never disestablished.

## [Is The Indian Child Welfare Act Headed Back to the Supreme Court?](#)

The Imprint – April 11, 2021

On this week's podcast we discuss a portal to federal aid for former foster youth; a big juvenile probation reform proposal in California; and new leadership at a pioneer group for elevating parent voice in child welfare.

## [Native America Calling](#)

Indianz - April 12, 2021

A federal appeals court struck down some provisions of the Indian Child Welfare Act while upholding others in a complex and sometimes divided 325 page ruling. ICWA advocates express concern about far-reaching implications of the decision by the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals. At the same time, they find some things to cheer. Those working against ICWA are calling it a partial victory. At issue is the long-standing ability of tribes to keep Native foster children in Native families. Native America Calling will learn more about the most recent decision and what it means for the future of ICWA.

## [Indian Child Welfare Act controversial case](#)

KOTA - April 14, 2021

In 1978, a federal law was passed called the Indian Child Welfare Act. The law was created to establish standards for placing Native American children in foster and adoptive homes, trying to maintain their connection with their history. Now, a new federal appeals court ruling is challenging some of those standards.

## [What Does The ICWA Ruling Mean For The Mountain West? For Now, Not Much](#) (Commentary)

Mountain West News Bureau - April 20, 2021

Initially filed in 2017, the lawsuit - *Brackeen v. Bernhardt* then, *Brackeen v. Haaland* now - took aim at ICWA's constitutionality, arguing that its preference for placing Indigenous children in Indigenous adoptive and foster homes violated the equal protection clause. Thirty tribal governments in the Mountain West and the states of Colorado, Utah, Montana and Idaho urged the court to reject that argument. Ultimately, the Fifth Circuit's en banc ruling did just that. "After this decision, and even if this decision stands, most of ICWA is constitutional," said Dan Lewerenz, an attorney with the Native American Rights fund.

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## [Trio Of Bills Addressing Missing, Murdered Indigenous People Crisis Signed Into Law](#)

NPR – April 23, 2021

The bills brought by Democratic Rep. Sharon Stewart Peregoy and Republican Sen. Jason Small extend and make funding available for Montana’s Missing Indigenous Persons Task Force and create a missing persons review commission at the Montana Department of Justice to review missing Indigenous persons cold cases and analyze law enforcement to improve response.

## [Oregon House Passes Legislation to Expand Protections for Native Children](#) (Press release)

Oregon House Democrats - April 28, 2021

Yesterday during an evening floor session, the Oregon House voted to codify provisions from the federal Indian Child Welfare Act (ICWA) into Oregon law. The bill requires Oregon’s judicial system to recognize tribal customary adoptions, which ensure that Native children who are surrendered or placed for adoption can remain connected to their tribe.

Also: [Enrolled House Bill 4214](#)

## [Federal ICWA lawsuit remains a case to watch despite split decision in 5th Circuit Court of Appeals](#)

KNBA - April 29, 2021

A lawsuit challenging the Indian Child Welfare Act received a split decision in federal appeals court on April 6, 2021. The law, the lawsuit and the split resulted in a 300-plus-page decision that confounded experts and lay people alike. The decision won’t impact Alaska directly. But legal experts say Alaska should still keep an eye on the case.

## PUBLICATIONS

### [Indian Child Welfare Act \(ICWA\) Courts: A Tool for Improving Outcomes for American Indian Children and Families](#)

National Council of Family and Juvenile Court Judges (2021)

**Abstract:** The St. Louis County Indian Child Welfare Act (ICWA) Court in Duluth, Minnesota, currently led by Judge Sally Tarnowski, is a dedicated docket of child welfare hearings involving Indian children as confirmed or presumed by the definitions outlined in the ICWA and the Minnesota Indian Family Preservation Act (MIFPA). The cases come to Judge Tarnowski either as identified by the county child welfare agency or transferred by another judge following an initial hearing, with the ICWA Court having the majority of cases involving Indian children. The docket is held in a specific courtroom and at a consistent time and day. The environment and characteristics of the hearing process are informed by regular Tribal State Partnership Team (TSPT) meetings as well as meetings of an ICWA Collaborative. Meetings by both of these groups have been an important part of the development (discussed below) of the ICWA Court, and its ongoing implementation.

In this publication, the ICWA best practice implementation experiences of the St. Louis County ICWA Court are featured, along with highlights from research evaluating its implementation, with the goal of providing guidance to other jurisdictions hoping to enhance their own ICWA implementation efforts and achieve positive outcomes for children and families. This technical assistance bulletin joins other publications developed by the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges (NCJFCJ) regarding ICWA for use by judges, court staff, attorneys, child welfare professionals, and other stakeholders involved in child welfare cases, to provide guidance on practices that can be adopted to enhance ICWA implementation. While not every court may be in a position to implement an ICWA Court, they can start to implement the best practices discussed when working with tribal families and tribal communities.

### [Capacity Building Center for Tribes Releases Title IV-E Guide for Tribal Governments and Leaders](#)

The Capacity Building Center for Tribes released a new guide intended for tribal governments and leaders interested in obtaining title IV-E funding that shares considerations and lessons learned from tribes already experienced with title IV-E. The guide, [Title IV-E Guide for Tribal Governments and Leaders: Considerations and Lessons Learned](#), explores various funding pathways to accessing title IV-E funds, such as through tribal-state title IV-E agreements or contracts, and discusses several considerations and lessons learned that tribal leaders should know as they seek out direct title IV-E funding.

Tribal governments and leaders should consider the following when exploring direct title IV-E funding pathways:

- Infrastructure. It requires a significant amount of infrastructure to meet title IV-E program requirements and may require a substantial allocation of resources to accomplish.

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- Planning. To apply for direct funding, tribes are required to submit a comprehensive title IV-E plan to the Children's Bureau for approval. The plan should include how the program will operate and meet requirements.
- Tribal Title IV-E Plan Development Grant. Tribes seeking funding should apply for this grant, which provides a one-time award of up to \$300,000 to assist in the development of the title IV-E plan.
- Partnerships. Tribes entering into a tribal-state title IV-E partnerships should explore their current relationships to see how they can cultivate and grow effective partnerships.
- Funding. To receive title IV-E funding, tribes must be operating a title IV-B, subpart 1, program.

The guide also provides avenues for additional support, such as information about grant writing, contact information for tribal regional program managers, and a listing of additional resources.

### [Successful Tribal Community Policing Initiatives, volume 2: A Resource for Communities Developing Public Safety Programs and Strategies](#)

National Criminal Justice Training Center – 4/1/2021

**Abstract:** The COPS Office awarded the Fox Valley Technical College's National Criminal Justice Training Center (NCJTC) a cooperative agreement in FY 2011 to provide training and technical assistance to the tribes and law enforcement agencies awarded Tribal Resources Grant Program funds that year. NCJTC helped these tribes and agencies enhance community policing by providing training and technical assistance in community policing and other public safety issues. *Successful Tribal Community Policing Initiatives Volume 2: A Resource for Communities Developing Public Safety Programs and Strategies* describes various tribes' experiences in developing community policing initiatives. Their contributions provide a comprehensive resource for other tribes working to implement community policing programs to improve public safety in their communities.

### [A Seat at the Table: Tribal Legal Representation in Out-of-State Indian Child Welfare Act Cases](#)

April Olson; *The Federal Lawyer* March/April 2021 pg. 38

They made me stand. The small courtroom was packed with the usual parties in an Indian Child Welfare Act (ICWA) case: attorneys and social workers and a few observers who took up all the remaining seats. I stood against a wall while we waited for the judge to begin oral argument on my motion. After the judge called on me, I expected someone would offer me a seat or at least a small patch of table for my files, but no one did. Instead, I balanced my notebook and other materials on the edge of a low wall while I argued the tribe's motion. As an ICWA attorney, I am used to not having a seat at the table (literally) or sitting off to the side in a courtroom. Juvenile courtrooms are small, and tribes are often the odd man out. Ironically, I was in the courtroom precisely because my client, an out-of-state tribe, was denied a seat in this court proceeding. The tribe's attorney, an attorney with over 20 years of experience, had filed a motion to intervene and transfer jurisdiction to the tribal court, and the court refused to consider the motion because she was not an Arizona-licensed attorney. This begs the question, what is a right without the means to enforce it?

### [Living The Sacred: Indigenous Peoples and Religious Freedom](#)

Book Review by Kristen A Carpenter – *Harvard Law Review*, April 12, 2021 (134 Harv. L. Rev. 2103)

In recent years, the Supreme Court has shown solicitude for religious freedom claims arising under the First Amendment and federal statutes. Cases expanding the scope of free exercise and narrowing limitations on government establishment have favored religious belief and practice, even when arguably pitted against core concerns about public health and antidiscrimination. Despite the current mood, however, the Court's precedents still deny religious freedom to American Indians, a point that Professor Michael McNally underscores in his new book *Defend the Sacred: Native American Religious Freedom Beyond the First Amendment*.

### [Trusting Tribal Courts: More Lawyers is Not Always the Answer](#)

Judith M. Stinson, Tara Mospan, Marnie Hodehkwen – Forthcoming, 13, L.J. for Soc Just. At Ariz. St. Univ.

**Abstract:** Many outsiders distrust tribal courts because they assume they will be treated unfairly. This distrust creates a number of problems, including decreasing the effectiveness of tribal judicial systems, inhibiting tribal economic development, and ultimately undermining tribal sovereignty. Critics of tribal courts assert three main justifications for their structural skepticism: first, that tribal courts are "different" from other court systems in the United States; second, that tribal laws and traditions seem foreign and may be difficult to access; and third, that because the qualifications for judges and practitioners in tribal courts sometimes differ from those in other courts, tribal judges and advocates are inferior. Drawing on

other scholarship, this article briefly responds to the first two criticisms. This paper then argues that non-lawyer judges and lay advocates can be as effective as law-trained judges and advocates in other court systems. Although it is impossible to eliminate all outsider bias, refuting the claimed justifications should demonstrate that tribal courts are as fair and as competent as non-tribal courts. Therefore, greater confidence in tribal courts is warranted.

## [An 'Unfulfilled, Hollow Promise': Lyng, Navajo Nation, and the Substantial Burden on Native American Religious Practice](#)

Joel West Williams, Emily deLisle, Ecology Law Quarterly, Forthcoming

**Abstract:** Many Native American religious practices are linked to sacred sites – places in the natural world that have been used for ceremonies and rites since time immemorial. Often, particular ceremonies and rituals can only be performed at these locations. Many such sacred sites are located on what is, today, public land owned by federal government. The government has at times desecrated, destroyed, or barred access to sacred sites, rendering Native religious exercise extremely difficult or impossible.

## **Department of Justice Journal of Federal Law and Practice:** [Missing or Murdered Indigenous Persons: Legal, Prosecution, Advocacy, & Healthcare](#). Volume 69, Number 2, March 2021

This Issue includes:

- [Working Together: Building and Sustaining a Multijurisdictional Response to Missing or Murdered Indigenous Children and Adolescents](#)
- [Victim Services for Native Families with Missing Loved Ones](#)
- [Criminal Jurisdiction in Indian Country](#)
- [Violent Crime in Indian Country and the Federal Response](#)
- [American Indian and Alaska Native Knowledge and Public Health for the Primary Prevention of Missing or Murdered Indigenous Persons](#)
- [Trauma-Informed, Culturally Relevant Psychological Responses in Cases of Missing or Murdered Indigenous Peoples](#)

## [Blood Quantum and the White Gatekeeping of Native American Identity](#)

Maya Harmon – California Law Review Blog April 2021

**Abstract:** From the time that European colonists set foot on American shores and made contact with Native peoples, they have sought to control the land and resources that first belonged to the tribes. One means of control was defining what it meant to be an “Indian.” The dominant White society in the United States has changed and manipulated legal and sociological constructions of race to further its goals: to acquire more land, preserve the institution of slavery, prevent certain groups of people from becoming citizens, maintain the White race, and more.

## [Protecting the children of Indian Country: A call to expand tribal court jurisdiction and devote more funding to Indian child safety.](#)

Adam Crepelle - [27 Cardozo J. Equal Rts. & Soc. Just. 225](#) (2021)

Violence against Indian women has been an insidious problem for generations. During Columbus’s first voyage to the Americas, his crew boasted of raping the indigenous women of the Caribbean. Exploitation of Indian women continued with Manifest Destiny, and violence against Indian women was the catalyst for many of the so-called Indian uprisings. The Supreme Court gave non-Indian rapists and abusers a free pass to inflict violence upon Indian women in 1978 by declaring non-Indians immune from tribal prosecutions. As a result, Indian women experience sexual violence at the highest rate in the United States, and the violence is almost always perpetrated by a non-Indian.

## [Without Doors: Native Nations and the Convention](#)

Mary Sarah Bilder – [Fordham Law Review](#) 89, no.5 (2021: 1707-1759)

**Abstract:** The Constitution’s apparent textual near silence with respect to Native Nations is misleading. As this Article reveals, four representatives of Native Nations visited Philadelphia in the summer of 1787. Their visit ensured that the Constitution secured the general government’s treaty authority with Native Nations and decisively barred state claims of authority. But, the visits also threatened to disrupt Congress’s passage of the Northwest Ordinance and the vision of nationally sanctioned white settlement. In the process of successfully preventing the representatives from reaching Congress, Secretary at War Henry Knox developed the central tenets of what would become the George Washington administration’s early Indian policy: an acceptance of Native Nation sovereignty, disapproval of unauthorized white encroachment, and an attempt to discourage Native Nations from sending additional representatives. In

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addition to emphasizing the strong national federal government role and Native Nation sovereignty, this history provides evidence that the Framers’ generation without doors—outside the Convention—critically affected the creation of the Constitution as an instrument and a system of government. Recovering the visits of the deputies to Philadelphia in 1787 and the promises they received, including Washington’s handshake, suggests that the United States today should reaffirm the right and the importance of Native Nations sending deputies to Congress.

### [ICWA’s Irony](#)

Marcia Zug – 45 Am Indian L. Rev. 1 (2021)

**Abstract:** The Indian Child Welfare Act (ICWA or the Act) is a federal statute that protects Indian children by keeping them connected to their families and culture. The Act’s provisions include support for family reunification, kinship care preferences, cultural competency considerations and community involvement. These provisions parallel national child welfare policies. Nevertheless, the Act is relentlessly attacked as a law that singles out Indian children for unique and harmful treatment. This is untrue but, ironically, it will be true if challenges to the ICWA are successful. To prevent this from occurring, the defense of the Act needs to change. For too long, this defense has focused on justifying the Act’s alleged different treatment of Indian children. Now, it is time to refute this charge and demonstrate this difference is illusory.

### [Coeur D’alene Tribe v. Hawks: Why Federal Courts Have the Power to Recognize and Enforce Tribal Court Judgments Against Nonmembers “Because of the Federal Government’s Unique Relationship with Indian Tribes”](#)

Heath Albert – 45 Am Indian L. Rev. 167 (2021)

At issue in *Coeur d’Alene Tribe v. Hawks* was an encroachment on the St. Joe River placed by a husband and wife, the Hawkesses, who are not members of the Coeur d’Alene Tribe. Since the Hawkesses did not follow tribal ordinances when installing a boat garage on the lake, the Tribe sued the couple in Coeur d’Alene Tribal Court. The tribal court entered a default judgment against the Hawkesses because they failed to appear to defend against the Tribe’s claims. To ensure the removal of the violating encroachment, the Tribe filed a complaint in federal court seeking recognition and enforcement of the tribal court judgment.

### [Second DOJ Journal Issue on Missing and Murdered American Indians and Alaska Natives is Published](#)

Offices of the United States Attorneys

As part of the ongoing collaborative efforts between the Department of Justice’s MMIP Initiative and the Presidential Task Force on Missing and Murdered American Indians and Alaska Natives (Operation Lady Justice), the Department published the second of two issues of the DOJ Journal dedicated to the topics of missing or murdered American Indians and Alaska Natives. There are many excellent articles in this edition, which is focused on topics related to law, prosecution, advocacy, and health care related issues.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS

### [Meeting on Addressing Bias in Court Proceedings- May 4, 2021 12:00 to 2:00 pm.](#)

Chief Justice’s work group addressing bias in court proceedings will provide information on the work group’s charge and work to date, presentations from local court bias committees, and information on existing complaint procedures.

### [The CalHOPE RedLine](#)

CalHope Red Line is a phone, chat, and video chat service providing National, State, and County resources, referrals, and trauma-informed support for Urban Indian and Tribal populations. These include resources related to COVID-19, social services, financial resources, and more.

Available Mon-Fri, 8am-7pm PST:

**Call: 1-888-368-4090**

**Text: 916-252-5002**

### [New Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion Resource Page-NCJFCJ](#)

The mission of the DEI Collaborative is to identify, design, and implement coordinated actions between its member organizations. These actions seek to build a diverse, inclusive, and culturally competent bench, legal profession, court management and staff, dispute resolution and mental health professionals, and all contributors to court operations, to improve and deliver new, effective, and culturally relevant court outcomes for the communities that we serve.



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## [Child Removal Survey](#)

The National Native American Boarding School Healing Coalition, First Nations Repatriation Institute, and the University of Minnesota are conducting an anonymous survey to learn more about American Indian and Alaskan Native experiences and impacts of child removal related to the United States' federal Indian boarding school policy. If you are a boarding school survivor, have boarding school history in your family, or have you ever been adopted or placed in foster care, we need your help! You can take the survey now at: [z.umn.edu/child-removal-study](http://z.umn.edu/child-removal-study)

## ONLINE RESOURCES

### **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](mailto:cfcc@jud.ca.gov).

### **California Dependency Online Guide (CalDOG)**

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](#).

## UPCOMING CONFERENCES, WEBINARS AND TRAININGS

### [Abby Abinanti Chief Judge, Yurok Tribe of Northern California “Judicial Practices Derived from Traditional Values”](#)

**May 5, 2021 noon to 1:00 PM**

The Tribal Justice Seminar Series strives to unite law students, graduate students, faculty, and practitioners with leaders and scholars who specialize in the area of tribal courts. Over the course of the Spring 2021 semester, the series will explore some of the current challenges facing tribal courts and the creative, groundbreaking ways that thought leaders and practitioners are addressing them. For more information, contact [tribaljusticeseminar@law.ucdavis.edu](mailto:tribaljusticeseminar@law.ucdavis.edu) or (530) 400-2754

### [Creating & Maintaining Successful Healing to Wellness Courts](#)

American Bar Association

**May 5, 2021- 10:00 am (PDT)**

Tribal Healing to Wellness Courts are innovative implementations of the drug court model, which have been used in native communities across the United States. The drug court movement began in the 1980s and is a criminal justice reform movement meant to better serve those struggling with substance abuse through a court setting. Different native communities modified the drug court model to address severe alcoholism and related crimes in Indian Country through a restorative and non-adversarial approach.

This webinar will focus on introducing Healing to Wellness Courts, their history, their efficacy. It will provide contemporary examples of successful courts in two different communities, the Fort Peck Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes and the Penobscot Nation. There will also be a portion of the session dedicated to discussing pre-eminent issues in establishing and maintaining a Healing to Wellness Court. The session will conclude with a question and answer session with all presenters.

### [Sites of Memory, Spaces of Dispute: Missions and Monuments in the United States – Virtual](#)

**May 13, 2021 – 12:00–1:30 p.m. (PDT)**

The Research Center for the Americas is proud to host a conversation with Dr. Catherine Ramírez (Professor, Latin American and Latino Studies) and Dr. Kate Jones (Associate Professor, History) that explores how markers or symbols of memory are imagined and disputed. Listen to presentations on the San Gabriel mission in Tovaangar (known as Los Angeles today) by Dr. Ramírez and Confederate monuments in Virginia by Dr. Jones, as they weave the personal with the scholarly to explore this contested terrain of memory in the United States.

# CALIFORNIA TRIBAL COURT-STATE COURT FORUM

## 2021 Women Are Sacred Conference

**June 8-10, 2021 - Virtual Event**

The National Indigenous Women's Resource Center is pleased to announce registration for the 2021 Women Are Sacred (WAS) Conference is now open! A [draft of the conference agenda](#) is available now. The theme for this year's conference is "*Carrying Our Medicine and Strengthening Our Vision to End the Violence.*"

## Tribal Healing to Wellness Court Virtual Enhancement Training

**June 21 – 25, 2021**

The [Tribal Healing to Wellness Court Virtual Enhancement Training](#) is a tribal-specific national training for tribal problem-solving courts. The Virtual Enhancement Training features Wellness Court best practices and innovative strategies.

TLPI is pleased to offer four separate tracks in this year's curriculum: Adult Wellness Courts, Juvenile Wellness Courts; Family Wellness Courts; and Veteran's Courts. Sessions addressing Law Enforcement's Role, and Case Management will also be included.

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

The Enhancement Training is free to all participants. A digital copy of all training materials, including publications, handouts and session PowerPoint presentations, will be available on the virtual training space and available to all attendees at [EnhancementTraining.org](#) after the event. You can view 2012-2020 presentation materials at our [Prior Materials](#) page.

## 2021 California Statewide I.C.W.A. Conference will take place June 24th and 25th

Join the California Tribal Families Coalition and other hosts for the first hybrid California I.C.W.A. Conference! Enterprise Rancheria will be offering an in-person & a virtual option!

## 18<sup>th</sup> Annual Indigenous Law Conference

November 4-5, 2021

Michigan State University College of Law

SAVE THE DATE – REGISTRATION AND MORE INFORMATION FORTHCOMING

## COVID-19 SPECIFIC GRANT OPPORTUNITIES

### Community Health Workers for COVID Response and Resilient Communities (CCR)

Department of Health and Human Services

Centers for Disease Control - NCCDPHP

CDC-RFA-DP21-2109

**Deadline: May 24, 2021**

The Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act of 2020 allocated funds to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) to states, localities, territories, tribes, tribal organizations, urban Indian health organizations, or health service providers to tribes. CDC announces the availability of funds to achieve the goal of the CARES Act in protecting the American people from the public health impacts of COVID-19. This Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO) supports this work through training and deployment of community health workers (CHWs) and by building and strengthening community resilience to fight COVID-19 through addressing existing health disparities in the population.

### Community Health Workers for COVID Response and Resilient Communities (CCR)- Evaluation and Technical Assistance (ETA); CCR-ETA

Department of Health and Human Services

Centers for Disease Control - NCCDPHP

CDC-RFA-DP21-2110

**Deadline: May 24, 2021**

The Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act of 2020 allocated funds to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) for states, localities, territories, tribes, tribal organizations, urban Indian health organizations, or health service providers to tribes. CDC announces the availability of funds to achieve the goal of the CARES Act in protecting the American people from the public health impacts of COVID-19.

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

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

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

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

### **Please Contact:**

Eric West Office of Grants & Acquisitions Management  
240-453-8822  
[Office of Grants & Acquisitions Management](#)

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

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

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

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

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

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

## [GOLDEN STATE GRANT PROGRAM](#)

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

## [FEMA COVID-19 FUNERAL ASSISTANCE](#)

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

## [Emergency Broadband Benefit](#)

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

## NEW GRANT OPPORTUNITIES

### [Invited to Apply Tribal Victim Services Set-Aside Formula Grant Program](#)

Department of Justice  
Office for Victims of Crime  
O-OVC-2021-90001  
Deadline: May 12, 2021

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This solicitation supports the provision of services to crime victims in American Indian/Alaska Native communities through an administrative formula program funded through a set-aside designated by law from the Crime Victims Fund.

## Training and Technical Assistance Initiative Solicitation

**Department of Justice  
Office on Violence Against Women  
O-OVW-2021-74002**

**Deadline: May 27, 2021**

The primary purpose of the OVW Training and Technical Assistance Initiative (TA Initiative) is to provide direct training and technical assistance to existing and potential OVW recipients and subrecipients to enhance their efforts to successfully implement projects supported by OVW grant funds. OVW's TA Initiative is designed to strengthen and build the capacity of civil and criminal justice system professionals and victim service providers across the nation to respond effectively to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking and foster partnerships among organizations that have not traditionally worked together to address these crimes.

## Research and Development in Forensic Science for Criminal Justice Purposes, Fiscal Year 2021

**U.S. Department of Justice  
Office of Justice Programs  
National Institute of Justice  
O-NIJ-2021-95001**

**Grants.gov Deadline: June 03, 2021, 11:59 PM**

**Application JustGrants Deadline: June 10, 2021, 11:59 PM**

An NIJ forensic science research and development grant supports a discrete, specified, circumscribed project that will:

1. Increase the body of knowledge to guide and inform forensic science policy and practice; or
2. Lead to the production of useful material(s), device(s), system(s), or method(s) that have the potential for forensic application.

## Forensic Technology Center of Excellence, Fiscal Year 2021

**U.S. Department of Justice  
Office of Justice Programs  
National Institute of Justice  
O-NIJ-2021-97001**

**Grants.gov Deadline: June 03, 2021 11:59 PM**

**Application JustGrants Deadline: June 10, 2021 11:59 PM**

NIJ plans to seek proposals from qualified applicants to establish and operate a Forensic Technology Center of Excellence (FTCOE) to support NIJ's research, development, testing, and evaluation (RDT&E) process and technology transition activities in all areas of forensic science.

## Local Jail Reporting Program (LJRP) Pilot Test

**Department of Justice  
Bureau of Justice Statistics  
O-BJS-2021-60012**

**Deadline: June 14, 2021**

The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) is seeking applications for funding to conduct a pilot test of the Local Jails Reporting Program (LJRP), a new jail-data collection of individual-level jail inmate administrative records. The LJRP will capture jail bookings with timestamps and information on the circumstances of admission and release. It will also collect data on a one-day snapshot of the jail population, including demographic and criminal justice characteristics of inmates, such as offense or charge, bail and temporary release, court disposition, and sentence.

## Basic Center Program

**Department of Health and Human Services  
Administration for Children & Families - ACYF/FYSB  
HHS-2021-ACF-ACYF-CY-1923**

**Deadline: June 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 Basic Center Program

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(BCP). The purpose of BCP is to provide emergency shelter and counseling services to youth who have left home without permission of their parents or guardians, have been forced to leave home, or other homeless youth who might otherwise end up in the law enforcement or in the child welfare, mental health, or juvenile justice systems.

### [Native American Elder Justice Initiative](#)

**Department of Health and Human Services**

**Administration for Community Living**

**HHS-2021-ACL-AOA-IERC-0034**

**Deadline: June 21, 2021**

Under the new funding opportunity the Native American Elder Justice Initiative (NAEJI) will address the need for more culturally appropriate information and community education materials on elder abuse, neglect, and exploitation in Indian Country.

### [Street Outreach Program](#)

**Department of Health and Human Services**

**Administration for Children & Families - ACYF/FYSB**

**HHS-2021-ACF-ACYF-YO-1926**

**Deadline: June 21, 2021**

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.

### [Transitional Living Program](#)

**Department of Health and Human Services**

**Administration for Children & Families - ACYF/FYSB**

**HHS-2021-ACF-ACYF-CX-1905**

**Deadline: June 28, 2021**

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.

### [Systems-Level Risk Detection and Interventions to Reduce Suicide, Ideation, and Behaviors in Youth from Underserved Populations](#)

**Department of Health and Human Services**

**National Institutes of Health**

**RFA-MH-21-188**

**Deadline: June 29, 2021**

The ultimate goal of this FOA is to develop and test the effectiveness of evidence-based strategies for detecting and preventing suicide and suicidal behavior among at-risk youth. It focuses on systems interventions to improve outcomes for youth and is not intended to support the development of new screening tools or assessment instruments.

## PREVIOUSLY REPORTED GRANT OPPORTUNITIES

### [2021 NCAI Fund Victim Services Micro-Grant Program Request for Proposals](#)

**National Congress of American Indians**

**U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ), Office for Victims of Crime**

**Deadline: The NCAI Fund will review applications on a rolling basis, beginning April 1, 2021, until funds are expended.**

Funding can be used to support a wide range of program activities and services to crime victims, including conducting a needs assessment or developing a strategic plan, purchasing equipment or supplies, or other support for new or existing victim services programs.

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## [Drug-Free Communities \(DFC\) Support Program](#)

Department of Health and Human Services

Centers for Disease Control - NCIPC

CDC-RFA-CE21-2102

Deadline: May 10, 2021

1) Establish and strengthen collaboration among communities, public and private non-profit agencies, as well as federal, state, local, and tribal governments to support the efforts of community coalitions working to prevent and reduce substance abuse among youth (individuals 18 years of age and younger). 2) Reduce substance abuse among youth and, over time, reduce substance abuse among adults by addressing the factors in a community that increase the risk of substance abuse and promoting the factors that minimize the risk of substance abuse.

## [Research and Evaluation Initiative Solicitation](#)

Department of Justice

Office on Violence Against Women

O-OVW-2021-45006

Deadline: May 10, 2021

The purpose of the Research and Evaluation (R&E) Initiative is to research and evaluate approaches to combatting domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking (hereafter referred to as "VAWA crimes").

## [Native American Library Services Enhancement Grant](#)

Institute of Museum and Library Services

NAG-ENHANCEMENT-FY21

Deadline: May 11, 2021

The goals for the program are to: • Improve digital services to support needs for education, workforce development, economic and business development, health information, critical thinking skills, and digital literacy skills. • Improve educational programs related to specific topics and content areas of interest to library patrons and community-based users. • Enhance the preservation and revitalization of Native American cultures and languages.

## [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

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.

## [Family Support through Primary Prevention \(FSP\) 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

Fund integrated, cross-sector approaches in developing child and family well-being systems.

## [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

To support community-based efforts in tribal and migrant communities that prevent child maltreatment and to strengthen and support families.

## [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

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## **Deadline: May 13, 2021**

To award in 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.

### **[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**

To develop, implement, and evaluate methods of successful engagement of youth in finding their own permanency.

### **[Tribal Homeland Security Grant Program \(THSGP\)](#)**

**Department of Homeland Security**

**Department of Homeland Security – FEMA**

**DHS-21-GPD-067-00-01**

**Deadline: May 14, 2021**

These grant programs are part of a comprehensive set of measures authorized by Congress and implemented by DHS to help strengthen the nation's communities against potential terrorist attacks. The THSGP supports the goals of Building a Culture of Preparedness and of Readyng the Nation for Catastrophic Disasters.

### **[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.

### **[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).

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

**Department of Health and Human Services**

**Administration for Children and Families - OPRE**

**HHS-2021-ACF-OPRE-PE-1944**

**Deadline: May 20, 2021**

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.

### **[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**

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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.

### [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**

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.

### [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 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.

### [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 purpose of the PREIS program is to fund projects to implement and conduct a rigorous evaluation of innovative adolescent pregnancy prevention strategies.

### [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 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).

### [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 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.

### [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**

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



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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.

### [Targeted Violence and Terrorism Prevention \(TVTP\)](#)

**Department of Homeland Security**  
**Department of Homeland Security - FEMA**  
**DHS-21-TTP-132-00-01**  
**Deadline: May 25, 2021**

The FY21 TVTP Grant Program seeks to provide funding to implement local prevention frameworks and explore innovative approaches to preventing targeted violence and terrorism.

### [Drug-Free Communities \(DFC\) Support Program – Competing Continuation](#)

**Department of Health and Human Services**  
**Centers for Disease Control - NCIPC**  
**CDC-RFA-CE20-2004CC21**  
**Deadline: May 26, 2021**

1) Establish and strengthen collaboration among communities, public and private non-profit agencies, as well as federal, state, local, and tribal governments to support the efforts of community coalitions working to prevent and reduce substance abuse among youth (individuals 18 years of age and younger). 2) Reduce substance abuse among youth and, over time, reduce substance abuse among adults by addressing the factors in a community that increase the risk of substance abuse and promoting the factors that minimize the risk of substance abuse.

### [NHPRC-Mellon Start-Up Grants for Collaborative Digital Editions in African American, Asian American, Hispanic American, and Native American History](#)

**National Archives and Records Administration**  
**DIGITALEDITIONS-202106**  
**Deadline: June 9, 2021**

The National Historical Publications and Records Commission (NHPRC), with funding provided by the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, seeks proposals for its new program for Collaborative Digital Editions in African American, Asian American, Hispanic American, and Native American History.

### [Notice of Intent to Publish a Funding Opportunity Announcement for Systems-Level Risk Detection and Interventions to Reduce Suicide Ideation and Behaviors in Youth from Underserved Populations](#)

**Department of Health and Human Services**  
**National Institutes of Health**  
**NOT-MH-21-187**  
**Deadline: June 29, 2021**

Research to test the effectiveness of combined interventions to both detect and intervene to reduce the risk of suicide, suicide ideation and behavior (SIB), and non-suicide self-injury (NSSI) among youth from populations that are often underserved by the mental health system.

### [Veterans Cemetery Grants](#)

**Department of Veterans Affairs**  
**VA National Cemetery Administration**  
**VA-GRANTS-NCA-FY2021-1**  
**Deadline: July 1, 2021**

Grants may be used only for the purpose of establishing, expanding or improving Veterans cemeteries that are owned and operated by a state, federally recognized tribal government, or U.S. territory.

### [Family Violence Prevention and Services - Lesbian Gay Bisexual Transgender and Questioning Institute on Intimate Partner Violence](#)

**Department of Health and Human Services**  
**Administration for Children & Families - ACYF/FYSB**  
**HHS-2021-ACF-ACYF-EV-1966**

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**Deadline: July 6, 2021**

To award one cooperative agreement under the Family Violence Prevention and Services Discretionary Grants program to support a Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, and Questioning (LGBTQ) Institute on Intimate Partner Violence (Institute) to expand and enhance the capacity of both domestic violence and LGBTQ-specific organizations to more effectively identify and respond to the unique needs of LGBTQ intimate partner violence victims.

**[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.