

**MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN MAKAH TRIBE AND DSHS
CHILDREN'S ADMINISTRATION FOR SHARING RESPONSIBILITY IN
DELIVERING CHILD WELFARE SERVICES TO CHILDREN OF THE MAKAH
TRIBE**

I. INTRODUCTION

This memorandum of agreement is entered into between the Makah Tribe Social Services Program and the Washington State Department of Social and Health Services Children's Administration (CA), each acting in its representative capacity. This Agreement is based on the fundamental principles of the government-to-government relationship acknowledged in the 1989 Centennial Accord, federal Indian Child Welfare Act, the Washington State Indian Child Welfare Act, and the collaborative relationship developed by the Tribe and CA through contract, practice, and policy, including the DSHS 7.01 Administrative Policy. A compilation of laws stating CA's authority and guiding its child welfare activities is set forth in Attachment B of this agreement.

This Agreement recognizes the sovereignty of the Tribe and of the State of Washington and each respective sovereign's interests.

The Tribe and CA acknowledge that a court of either the Tribe or State of Washington may have jurisdiction over a child welfare proceeding. Each acknowledges that the law of the jurisdiction in which a child welfare judicial proceeding is initiated and maintained is sovereign within that jurisdiction and governs the proceeding.

II. PURPOSE

Washington State law authorizes CA to provide for the care of Indian children who are in the custody of an Indian tribe, pursuant to a tribal court order, subject to the same eligibility standards and rates of support applicable to children in the custody of the CA, pursuant to a state juvenile court order. The purpose and objective of this agreement is to clarify the roles and responsibilities of the Tribe and CA, to clarify the responsibilities of the Tribe and CA when Child Protective Services are provided to tribal children, to enhance coordination and cooperation between the Tribe and CA in providing appropriate child welfare services to Indian children who are under the jurisdiction of the tribal court, and to coordinate with the Tribe when its children are in the custody of CA and under the jurisdiction of a state juvenile court. The overarching purpose of this agreement is the safety and wellbeing of Indian children.

III. AUTHORITY

The Indian Child Welfare Act (ICWA), 25 U.S.C. § 1919, authorizes states and tribes to enter into agreements for the care and custody of Indian children. Under the Tribal-State Agreement, both the Tribe and CA are authorized to enter into this agreement. Additionally, the Tribe is specifically authorized to enter into this agreement by Tribal Resolution #82-14. CA is specifically authorized to enter into this agreement by RCW chapter 39.34, the Interlocal Cooperation Act, which permits an agency to enter into an agreement with an Indian tribe for their mutual advantage and cooperation. CA recognizes that the Tribe's execution of this agreement does not constitute a waiver of its right to sovereign immunity.

IV. DEFINITIONS

"Jurisdiction" as used in this agreement means the legal authority of a state or tribal court to hear a juvenile dependency action or other related juvenile matter. The Tribe and CA acknowledge that either or both of their child welfare programs may be involved in providing services, including Child Protective Services and Child Welfare Services, to Indian or Tribal children regardless of whether a court action has been initiated, or which court has jurisdiction over a child's case.

"Indian child" for purposes of applying the Indian Child Welfare Act means an unmarried and unemancipated Indian person who is under eighteen years of age and is either: (a) A member of an Indian tribe; or (b) eligible for membership in an Indian tribe and is the biological child of a member of an Indian tribe. The Tribe has sole authority to determine whether a child is a member or eligible for membership in the tribe.

["Tribal child"] for purposes of case planning and services means a child who is not a member or the biological child of a member and eligible for membership in the Tribe, but who is considered to be part of the Tribal Community or domiciled within the tribal community.

"Notice" for purposes of compliance with the state and federal Indian Child Welfare Acts means the legal Notice required under RCW 13.38.070 and 25 U.S.C. § 1912 to inform tribes of (1) the initiation of an action to place an Indian child in foster care or to terminate parental rights of an Indian child and (2) the tribe's right to intervene. For purposes of this agreement and collaboration between the tribe and CA, notice means communication by the most expedient means – for example, by telephone, email, letter, personal contact, or fax.

V. CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICES

Introduction

1. In every case in which an allegation of abuse or neglect of a child who resides on the reservation is received by CA, the Tribe will be notified of the allegation. Notification will be in writing, or by phone, fax, or email, within 24 hours for emergent cases and within 72 hours for all other cases, including cases that are not screened in by CA for investigation. The

method and time of notification will be documented by CA. The method preferred by the Tribe is to notify them by phone at 360-645-3257 or FAX to 360-645-2806.

2. If an allegation involves apparent criminal activity, Tribal/State/Local law enforcement in the jurisdiction where the alleged abuse or neglect occurred will be notified in writing to FAX 360-645-2941 and indicate that there is a need for a criminal investigation. This will then route the referral to the appropriate department.
3. The Tribe and CA each agrees to inform the other of the outcome of all CPS investigations involving Indian children.
4. If a child who is the victim of a CPS allegation does not live on the reservation, but is a known member of the Tribe, and if the allegation is founded, or if CA determines the child is in danger in the home of the parent or other caregiver, CA will notify the Tribe of its intent to provide services or to file a dependency petition and give the Tribe an opportunity to file the petition in Tribal Court or to take primary responsibility for providing services. The tribe will follow their own current Tribal Code in regards to Tribal Court involvement.
5. If an Indian child is in protective custody or going into placement and they do not live on the reservation, the CA office will contact the ICW social services for the tribe to locate a placement in tribal licensed home, a relative or other suitable person. Afterhours would contact the tribal afterhours number (360)645-2701. During business hours contact (360)645-3257. If the tribe is not available, CA will make placement in an appropriate placement and make arrangements with the tribe at the soonest possible time to consult.
6. CA is in the process of implementing a two-path response to allegations of child abuse and neglect. Allegations that are screened-in for a response will be assigned by CA to either (1) the traditional investigative pathway or (2) to the new alternative Family Assessment, Response pathway.
7. In CPS FAR and CPS Investigation cases involving Indian children, the Makah ICW must be notified on all updates regarding the case. In the event the case goes to State court the tribe must be invited to attend meetings and provided notice of court hearings as required by law.

CPS Investigations

The Makah Tribe will respond to allegations of child abuse or neglect occurring on Tribal lands, unless the Tribe makes a specific written request that CA respond to the referral.

1. CA's CPS Intake will notify the Tribe within 24 hours if a child abuse or neglect referral has been received by CA, alleging the abuse or neglect occurred on Tribal lands.

2. CA will advise the referent (including mandated reporters) that the Tribe investigates or responds to allegations of abuse or neglect which reportedly occurred on Tribal lands and that the Tribe will be notified of the allegation.
3. At the conclusion of the Tribe's investigation, the Tribe will notify CA regarding founded allegations, providing names, allegations and outcomes so that the information may be included in the state SACWIS system or FamLink.
4. If the Tribe has an alternative response, similar to FAR, or if voluntary services are needed by a family during a Tribal CPS investigation, CA will assist the Tribe in accessing services and supports for the family.
 - a. Children served by the Tribe are eligible for services funded and contracted by CA. Eligibility for these services must be consistent with the eligibility criteria used for children served by CA.
 - b. A description of the services and supports currently available to families and children under the CPS program, including a limited description of the eligibility criteria for those services, is attached to this agreement as Attachment A.
 - c. When the Tribe requests CPS services for children and youth being served Tribal CPS, CA will:
 - i) Assign the case to a specific worker, selected by CA, who will assist the Tribal social worker in accessing services and supports.
 - ii) Maintain a file consisting of the referral information, the Tribal assessment or investigation, voluntary service plan, and payment/resource information.
 - iii) Work with the Tribal social worker to determine what services and supports would best meet the needs of the child and family.
 - d. Information needed by CA to determine eligibility will be provided by the Tribal social worker prior to service approval and will be supplemented by the Tribal social worker when requested. The Tribe is responsible for recommending and overseeing the administration of services.
 - e. CA will provide a point of contact to assist the Tribe in accessing CPS voluntary services. The CA point of contact is the Tribe's contact for requesting services and will work with the tribe to clarify eligibility for services, to expedite services and to verify payment. The CA point of contact will be available to assist, or arrange for another worker to assist the Tribe in preparing the necessary documentation to request adolescent services and will invite the Tribal social worker to attend staffings to approve intensive services, such as Behavior Rehabilitation Services, specialized teen mother programs, and services for sexually aggressive youths.

- f. The Tribe will provide a point of contact to work with CA on service issues.
- g. The CA and tribal contacts are listed in Attachment C.

VI. SERVICES FOR CHILDREN UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE TRIBAL COURT

1. The Tribal court has exclusive jurisdiction over any child custody proceeding involving an Indian child who resides on or is domiciled on the Tribe's reservation.
2. Children served by the Tribe are eligible for services funded and contracted by CA. Eligibility for these services must be consistent with the eligibility criteria used for children served by CA.
3. A description of the services currently available to families and children, including a limited description of the eligibility criteria for those services, is attached to this agreement as Attachment A.
4. When the Tribe requests child welfare services for children and youth being served by the Tribe, CA will:
 - iv) Assign the case to a specific social worker, selected by CA, but who recognizes that the Tribe has custody of and decision making authority over the child, and who is willing to accept the customs and traditions of the Tribe. The CA social worker will not be responsible for case management, but instead will assist the Tribal social worker in accessing services. Contact will be made through the Forks DCFS Office Supervisor at (360)374.3533.
 - v) Maintain a child file consisting of the referral information, the Tribal case plan, Tribal court documents, and payment information.
 - vi) Work with the Tribal social worker to determine what services would best meet the needs of the child and, at the request of the Tribe, pursue intensive services for the child, using established CA procedures. The CA social worker will help make the Tribe aware of appropriate services available through CA, as well as how to access those services.
5. Information regarding eligibility will be provided by the Tribal social worker and supplemented by the Tribal social worker when requested. The Tribal social worker has responsibility for recommending and overseeing the administration of services.

6. CA will provide a point of contact to assist the Tribe in accessing services. The point of contact is the Tribe's contact for requesting services and will work with the tribe to clarify eligibility for services, to expedite services and to verify payment.

The CA point of contact will be available to assist, or arrange for another worker to assist, the Tribe in preparing the necessary documentation to request adolescent services and will invite the Tribal social worker to attend staffings to approve intensive services, such as Behavior Rehabilitation Services, specialized teen mother programs, and services for sexually aggressive youths.

The Tribe will provide a point of contact to work with CA on service issues.

The CA and tribal contacts are listed in Attachment C.

VII. SERVICES FOR TRIBAL CHILDREN UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE STATE COURT

1. If a child who is or may be eligible for membership in the Tribe is the subject of a dependency action filed by CA in the juvenile court of the State of Washington, CA will timely notify the Tribe of its right to intervene in the action. The Tribe has the right to intervene at any point in a State Juvenile Court proceeding involving a child who is a member of or is eligible for membership in the Tribe. CA agrees to assist the Tribe in achieving intervention in such cases.
2. If jurisdiction of the action is not transferred to Tribal court, then the Tribe will designate a specific person or position to work with the CA social worker to assist in locating an appropriate placement and to consult with the CA social worker in developing an appropriate case plan.
3. If CA has placement authority for an Indian child, placement shall be within reasonable proximity to the child's home when possible and appropriate. Placement decisions shall be consistent with the following Tribal preferences:

The tribe has requested that the following be followed in regards to placements, see below.

Foster care or pre-adoptive placements; criteria; preferences

Any child accepted for foster care or pre-adoptive placement shall be placed in the least restrictive setting which most approximates a family and in which his special needs, if any, may be met. The child shall also be placed within reasonable proximity to his or her home, taking into account any special needs of the child. In any foster care or pre-adoptive placement, a preference shall be given, in the absence of good cause to the contrary, to a placement with--

- i. a member of the Indian child's immediate or extended;
- ii. Tribal kinship or other Makah Tribal Family.

- iii. other licensed Native homes; or
- iv. other state licensed/non-native foster care.

4. The Tribe will designate an individual who has authority and responsibility for providing an expert witness for state court dependency and termination proceedings governed by the Indian Child Welfare Act. The Tribe agrees that it will provide an expert witness at the time and place of any trial in which an Indian expert is required.
5. The Tribe and CA will work together to develop a plan for any Indian child who is placed in a non-Tribal foster home to assist the child in developing or maintaining an understanding of the Tribe's customs, traditions and history.

VIII. INFORMATION SHARING AND CONFIDENTIALITY

1. It is the policy of both the Tribe and CA to share with each other full information about a child that will assist the other in protecting the child and in assessing the child's need and eligibility for and receipt of services. CA is required to follow state and federal laws governing confidentiality of children's records. The Tribe agrees that it will follow state and federal law, or tribal law, if the Tribal Code meets or exceeds state and federal law requirements to protect the records of children receiving services from CA.
2. Pursuant to a separate agreement the Tribe has full access to the Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System (SACWIS), known as FamLink.

IX. COLLABORATIVE ACTIONS

1. CA, through the Alliance for Child Welfare Excellence will provide Tribal ICW staff with the opportunity to take advantage of relevant trainings that are available to CA staff. A catalog of courses will be sent to the Tribe electronically by the Regional ICW Program Manager on a quarterly basis.
2. The Tribe will provide technical assistance and consultation on Native American cases, as requested by CA.
3. The Tribe will designate at least one candidate from the Tribe for representation on the Local Indian Child Welfare Advisory Committee.

X. CONFLICT RESOLUTION

When a Tribal social worker makes a recommendation on the care, welfare and placement of an Indian child of the Makah Tribe and the state social worker is not in agreement with the

recommendation, then the Tribal ICW worker and state worker will meet with the Tribe's ICW supervisor and the CA supervisor to resolve the differences. If it is not resolved, the Area Administrator will be called in to assist in resolving the issue. If it can't be resolved at that level, an impasse will be called. The CA Area Manager and Regional Administrator will meet with the Tribe's ICW Supervisor and the Director of the Tribe's Social Services Department. If the differences are still not resolved, the CA assistant Secretary/DSHS Secretary and a member of the Tribal Council will work toward resolving the differences. If after that, a satisfactory decision has not been reached, the Tribe may dispute the DSHS decision and appeal it to the Governor.

XI. EFFECT AND MODIFICATION

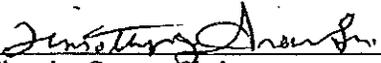
This is a working document to guide the Tribe and CA in supporting Indian children in need of services. Its description of services may be changed as programs are added or eligibility requirements are changed. Contact persons, services and other subjects set forth in the Attachments may be updated at any time at the request of either party.

This agreement will be reviewed during the 7.01 process and will continue in effect until modified or terminated. However, this agreement may be modified at any time by mutual agreement of the Tribe and CA. Any modification may be reflected in an addendum and attached to the agreement

This agreement is subject to state and federal law and Tribal code, as they exist and as amended during the course of this agreement.

For the Makah Tribe:

For the State of Washington



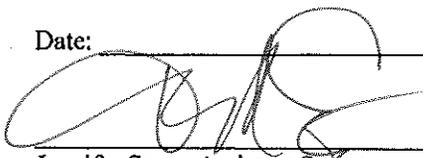
Timothy Greene, Chairman

Kevin W. Quigley, DSHS Secretary

Date: 2/12/15

Date: _____

Business Committee Council Member



Jennifer Strus, Assistant Secretary

Date: _____

Date: 5/15/15

ATTACHMENTS

ATTACHMENT A -- List of Services Available through the State

ATTACHMENT B -- Laws governing child welfare services

ATTACHMENT C -- Tribal and CA contact list

ATTACHMENT D -- Dispute Resolution

ATTACHMENT E -- Tribal juvenile code

ATTACHMENT A

Evidence-based Program	Referral Criteria	Availability in PA, PT and Forks	Provider Agency and contact information	Expected outcomes for families
<p>Incredible Years</p> <p>A positive group based model with a collaborative process involving videos, role modeling, group support, engagement strategies and home assignments. Is developmentally based, culturally sensitive and responsive to socio-economic issues.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Principles address behavioral Skills, cognitions and affect/coping strategies ➤ Families are provided with childcare ➤ Families are provided with a meal ➤ Families are assisted with transportation <p>Duration is 12 to 18 weeks-based on class</p>	<p>Infant Group is Birth to 6 mos. And child usually attends the group with parent(s)</p> <p>Toddler group is Parents of 6 mo to 2 year-olds</p> <p>Preschool BASIC Group is Parents of 2-8 year-olds</p> <p>Parent must be able to attend group weekly</p> <p>Reunification must be the primary plan</p>	<p>Port Angeles, Port Townsend and Forks</p> <p>Classes vary call and request schedule. Classes rotate to the different areas.</p> <p><u>No Infant Group</u> Provider is not trained in the Infant Group.</p>	<p>Peninsula Behavioral Health 118 E 8th St Port Angeles, WA 98362 (360) 457-0431</p> <p><u>Fax the referral to:</u> <u>(360) 457-0493</u></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase appropriate parenting skills; • Increase appropriate parental discipline; • Placement stability; • Improve parent-child relationship; • Decrease child behavior problems; • Prevent delinquency, substance abuse and violence in teen years.
<p>PCIT: Parent Child Interaction Training</p> <p>PCIT uses a one on one format and either in an office setting or in the family home. Parents are first introduced to normal child play activities. Teaching occurs to shape behavior, gain compliance with parental directions and learn methods of successful discipline.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Can provided in home or in clinic (two -way mirror) ➤ Parent Directed and 	<p>Children ages 2-7/8</p> <p>Parent is able to utilize the "bug in the ear" model</p> <p>Identified need to learn appropriate parenting skills, appropriate discipline, or a need to improve the bond between the</p>	<p>Port Angeles</p>	<p>First Step Family Support Center 325 E 6th St Port Angeles, WA 98362 Phone (360) 457-8355</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase appropriate parenting skills; • Increase appropriate parental discipline; • Placement stability, • Improve parent-child relationship; • Decrease in child behavior problems; • Parents are less stressed and more

<p>Child Directed Interaction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Works with children with intellectual challenges <p>Duration is 16 to 20 weeks depending on how the parent masters the competencies</p>	<p>child and caregiver. Prevent placement or prepare for reunification preferably in 30 days</p>			<p>confident</p>
<p>Project SafeCare/SafeCare</p> <p>A three-pronged approach for families with chronic neglect situations, Safe Care targets health, home safety and parent-child interactions. Information is specific, concrete and a variety of handouts and teaching aids are used to help the parents learn. Most often thought of as our "neglect" program</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Provided in the family's home ➤ Designed to address chronic neglect situations ➤ Parents are modeled behaviors, asked to practice, receive feedback, review their own performance and set goals <p>Duration is 16- 20 weeks of home visits</p>	<p>Families with at least one child age birth to 5</p> <p>Children can be in home or in out of home care, preventing out-of home or reunifying to home.</p> <p>Families who are in need of home safety and/or parenting support</p>	<p>Port Angeles</p>	<p>Peninsula Behavioral Health 118 E 8th St Port Angeles, WA 98362 (360) 457-0431</p> <p><u>Fax the referral to:</u> <u>(360) 457-0493</u></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement in parents ability to make good health care decisions for their child, • improved parent-child interaction, • Increased home safety and living environment
<p>Homebuilders/Intensive Family Preservation</p> <p>This is a brief 30-day intensive program with strong research backing. This particular model has become our sole IFPS program for the state.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Therapists on-call 24 a 	<p>Children ages birth to 17 years</p> <p>Imminent risk for out-of-home placement</p> <p>Reunifying with family</p>	<p>Port Angeles and Port Townsend</p>	<p>Institute for Family Development-Bremerton (360) 286-0776 or (888) 431-3240 Contact Bonnie Borcharding</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parents ability to safely care for child is increased • Child can remain safely in the parents care • Reduced cost of services

<p>day, 7 days a week</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Services are provided in the family home ➤ Crisis intervention, counseling and parenting/ life-skills ➤ Services are flexible to meet the family's needs 	<p>after out-of-home placement</p>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Placement stability
<p>FFT: Functional Family Therapy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Provided in the family home with all family present ➤ Appropriate for high-conflict families, youth with delinquency, substance abuse or co-occurring issues ➤ 5 stage program that is respect and relation focused <p>Duration is 12-14 weeks for moderate 15+ weeks for serious</p>	<p>Children ages 11 to 18 years</p> <p>Family available</p> <p>Rennification is the plan</p> <p>No sex offenders, acute psychosis, suicidal or IQ<75</p>	<p>Port Townsend</p>	<p>Craig Isenberg (360) 643-1472 craig@ptfamilytherapy.com</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction in family conflict and improved family communication and functioning • Prevents teens from entering adult systems
<p>FPS Enhanced Triple P: Positive Parenting Program</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Services can be provided in home along with FPS ➤ Service is flexible with primary goal of social competence and emotional regulation 17 –Skills <p>Duration is between 1-15 sessions</p>	<p>Children ages birth to 12 years</p> <p>Children can be in home or in out of home care, works with most cultural groups</p>		<p>West End Outreach-Forks Gayle Weller Linton Petersen</p> <p>Peninsula Behavioral Health-Port Angeles Diana Velasco</p> <p>Catholic Community Services-Port Townsend Ray Anderson</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase appropriate parenting skills; • Increase appropriate parental discipline Better coping and communication

ATTACHMENT B

Significant laws governing the delivery of child welfare services to Indian children in Washington

1. **RCW 74.13.031(14):** The department and supervising agencies shall have authority within funds appropriated for foster care services to purchase care for Indian children who are in the custody of a federally recognized Indian tribe or tribally licensed child-placing agency pursuant to parental consent, tribal court order, or state juvenile court order; and the purchase of such care shall be subject to the same eligibility standards and rates of support applicable to other children for whom the department purchases care.

2. **RCW 26.44:** Washington's Child Abuse Statute establishes who is a mandated reporter of suspected child abuse and neglect. The statute will add Family Assessment Response requirements as the time for implementation nears.

RCW 26.44.050 – Requires the department or law enforcement to investigate and provide child protective services, upon the receipt of a report concerning the possible occurrence of abuse or neglect, and where necessary to refer such report to the court.

RCW 26.44.030(11)(a) –For reports of alleged abuse or neglect that are accepted for investigation by the department, the investigation shall be conducted within time frames established by the department in rule. In no case shall the investigation extend longer than 90 days from the date the report is received, unless the investigation is being conducted under a written protocol . . . and a law enforcement agency or prosecuting attorney has determined that a longer investigation period is necessary. At the completion of the investigation, the department shall make a finding that the report of child abuse or neglect is founded or unfounded.

3. **Indian Child Welfare Act:** The Washington State and federal ICWAs, RCW ch. 13.38 and 25 U.S.C. § 1901, *et seq.*, are substantially the same. However Washington's Act provides some clarity and additional protections that are not included in the federal act. Where state law provides a higher protection to the rights of the parent or child, the state law applies. 25 U.S.C. § 1920. The following provisions are pertinent to this agreement. The complete statute is available at <http://apps.leg.wa.gov/rcw/default.aspx?cite=13.38>. The synopsis below is not word-for-word and has been abbreviated in places where applicable just to this agreement.

RCW 13.38.020 – Application of Chapter This chapter shall apply in all child custody proceedings as that term is defined in this chapter. Whenever there is a conflict between chapter 13.32A, 13.34, 13.36, 26.10, or 26.33 RCW, the provisions of this chapter shall apply.

RCW 13.38.040 – Definitions [selected definitions]

(3) "Child custody proceeding" includes:

- (a) "Foster care placement" which means any action removing an Indian child from his or her parent or Indian custodian for temporary placement in a foster home, institution, or with a relative, guardian, conservator, or suitable other person where the parent or Indian custodian cannot have the child returned upon demand, but where parental rights have not been terminated;
- (b) "Termination of parental rights" which means any action resulting in the termination of the parent-child relationship;
- (c) "Preadoptive placement" which means the temporary placement of an Indian child in a foster home or institution after the termination of parental rights but before or in lieu of adoptive placement; and

(d) "Adoptive placement" which means the permanent placement of an Indian child for adoption, including any action resulting in a final decree of adoption.

(7) "Indian child" means an unmarried and unemancipated Indian person who is under eighteen years of age and is either: (a) A member of an Indian tribe; or (b) eligible for membership in an Indian tribe and is the biological child of a member of an Indian tribe.

(8) "Indian child's family" or "extended family member" means an individual, defined by the law or custom of the child's tribe, as a relative of the child. If the child's tribe does not identify such individuals by law or custom, the term means an adult who is the Indian child's grandparent, aunt, uncle, brother, sister, brother-in-law, sister-in-law, niece, nephew, first or second cousin, or stepparent, even following termination of the marriage.

(9) "Indian child's tribe" means a tribe in which an Indian child is a member or eligible for membership.

(11) "Indian tribe" or "tribe" means any Indian tribe, band, nation, or other organized group or community of Indians recognized as eligible for the services provided to Indians by the secretary of the interior because of their status as Indians, including any Alaska native village as defined in 43 U.S.C. Sec. 1602(c).

(13) "Parent" means a biological parent or parents of an Indian child or a person who has lawfully adopted an Indian child, including adoptions made under tribal law or custom. "Parent" does not include an unwed father whose paternity has not been acknowledged or established under chapter 26.26 RCW or the applicable laws of other states.

(15) "Tribal court" means a court or body vested by an Indian tribe with jurisdiction over child custody proceedings, including but not limited to a federal court of Indian offenses, a court established and operated under the code or custom of an Indian tribe, or an administrative body of an Indian tribe vested with authority over child custody proceedings.

(1) "Active efforts" means the following:

(a) In any foster care placement or termination of parental rights proceeding of an Indian child under chapter 13.34 RCW, the department shall make timely and diligent efforts to provide or procure such services, including engaging the parent or parents or Indian custodian in reasonably available and culturally appropriate preventive, remedial, or rehabilitative services. This shall include those services offered by tribes and Indian organizations whenever possible. At a minimum "active efforts" shall include:

(i) In any dependency proceeding under chapter 13.34 RCW seeking out-of-home placement of an Indian child in which the department or supervising agency provided voluntary services to the parent prior to filing the dependency petition, a showing to the court that the department actively worked with the parents to engage them in remedial services and rehabilitation programs to prevent the breakup of the family beyond simply providing referrals to such services.

(ii) In any dependency proceeding under chapter 13.34 RCW, in which the petitioner is seeking the continued out-of-home placement of an Indian child, the department must show to the court that it has actively worked with the parents in accordance with existing court orders and the individual service plan to engage them in remedial services and rehabilitative programs to prevent the breakup of

the family beyond simply providing referrals to such services.

(iii) In any termination of parental rights proceeding regarding an Indian child under chapter 13.34 RCW in which the provided services to the parents, a showing to the court that the department or supervising agency social workers actively worked with the parents to engage them in remedial services and rehabilitation programs ordered by the court or identified in the department or supervising agency's individual service and safety plan beyond simply providing referrals to such services.

(2) "Best interests of the Indian child" means the use of practices in accordance with the federal Indian child welfare act, this chapter, and other applicable law, that are designed to accomplish the following: (a) Protect the safety, well-being, development, and stability of the Indian child; (b) prevent the unnecessary out-of-home placement of the Indian child; (c) acknowledge the right of Indian tribes to maintain their existence and integrity which will promote the stability and security of their children and families; (d) recognize the value to the Indian child of establishing, developing, or maintaining a political, cultural, social, and spiritual relationship with the Indian child's tribe and tribal community; and (e) in a proceeding under this chapter where out-of-home placement is necessary, to prioritize placement of the Indian child in accordance with the placement preferences of this chapter.

(16) "Tribal customary adoption" means adoption or other process through the tribal custom, traditions, or laws of an Indian child's tribe by which the Indian child is permanently placed with a nonparent and through which the nonparent is vested with the rights, privileges, and obligations of a legal parent. Termination of the parent-child relationship between the Indian child and the biological parent is not required to effect or recognize a tribal customary adoption.

RCW 13.38.060 and RCW 13.38.080 – Jurisdiction/Transfer (1) An Indian tribe shall have exclusive jurisdiction over any child custody proceeding involving an Indian child who resides or is domiciled within the reservation of that tribe, unless the tribe has consented to the state's concurrent jurisdiction, the tribe has expressly declined to exercise its exclusive jurisdiction, or the state is exercising emergency jurisdiction.

(2) If an Indian child is already a ward of a tribal court at the start of the child custody proceeding, the Indian tribe may retain exclusive jurisdiction, notwithstanding the residence or domicile of the child.

Transfer of Jurisdiction - In any child custody proceeding involving an Indian child who is not domiciled or residing within the reservation of the Indian child's tribe, the court shall, in the absence of good cause to the contrary, transfer the proceeding to the jurisdiction of the Indian child's tribe, upon the motion of any of the following persons: (a) Either of the child's parents; (b) The child's Indian custodian; (c) The child's tribe; or (d) The child, if age twelve or older.

The transfer is subject to declination by the tribe. The tribe shall have 75 days to affirmatively respond to a motion or order transferring jurisdiction to the tribal court. A failure of the tribe to respond within the 75 day period shall be construed as a declination to accept transfer of the case.

(3) If either of the Indian child's parents objects to transfer of the proceeding to the Indian child's tribe, the court shall not transfer the proceeding.

(4) Following entry of an order transferring jurisdiction to the Indian child's tribe:

RCW 13.38.070 – Notice (1) In any involuntary child custody proceeding seeking the foster care placement of, or the termination of parental rights to, a child in which the petitioning party or the court knows, or has reason to know, that the child is or may be an Indian child as defined in this chapter, the petitioning party shall notify the parent or Indian custodian and the Indian child's tribe or tribes, by certified mail, return receipt requested, and by use of a mandatory Indian child welfare act notice. . . . No foster care placement or termination of parental rights proceeding shall be held until at least ten days after receipt of notice by the parent or Indian custodian and the tribe. The parent or Indian custodian or the tribe shall, upon request, be granted up to twenty additional days to prepare for the proceeding.

RCW 13.38.140 – Emergency removal or placement (1) The ICWA shall not be construed to prevent the department or law enforcement from the emergency removal of an Indian child who is a resident of or is domiciled on an Indian reservation, but is temporarily located off the reservation or the emergency placement of such child in a foster home to prevent imminent physical damage or harm to the child.

(2) The department or law enforcement agency shall ensure that the emergency removal or placement terminates immediately when such removal or placement is no longer necessary to prevent imminent physical damage or harm to the child and shall expeditiously initiate a child custody proceeding subject to the provisions of the federal Indian child welfare act and this chapter to transfer the child to the jurisdiction of the appropriate Indian tribe or restore the child to the child's parent or Indian custodian, if appropriate.

(3) When the nature of the emergency allows, the department must notify the child's tribe before the removal has occurred. If prior notification is not possible, the department shall notify the child's tribe by the quickest means possible. The notice must contain the basis for the Indian child's removal, the time, date, and place of the initial hearing, and the tribe's right to intervene and participate in the proceeding.

RCW 13.38.090 – Intervention The Indian child's tribe has a right to intervene and participate as a party at any point in the child custody proceeding.

RCW 13.38.120 – Right to examine court documents Each party to a child custody proceeding involving an Indian child has the right to examine all reports or other documents filed with the court.

RCW 13.38.100 – Full faith and credit The state shall give full faith and credit to the public acts, records, judicial proceedings, and judgments of any Indian tribe applicable to Indian child custody proceedings.

RCW 13.38.130 – Qualified Expert Witness No involuntary foster care placement or termination of parental rights may be ordered in a child custody proceeding in the absence of a determination, supported by clear and convincing evidence (foster care) or beyond a reasonable doubt (termination), including testimony of qualified expert witnesses, that the continued custody of the child by the parent or Indian custodian is likely to result in serious emotional or physical damage to the child. For purposes of this subsection, any harm that may result from interfering with the bond or attachment between the foster parent and the child shall not be the sole basis or primary reason for continuing the child in foster care.

... (4)(a) For purposes of this section, "qualified expert witness" means a person who provides testimony in a proceeding under this chapter to assist a court in the determination of whether the continued custody of the child by, or return of the child to, the parent, parents, or Indian custodian, is likely to result in serious emotional or physical damage to the child. In any proceeding in which the child's Indian tribe has intervened pursuant to RCW 13.38.090 or, if the department is the petitioner and the Indian child's tribe has entered into a local agreement with the department for the provision of child welfare services, the petitioner shall contact the tribe and ask the tribe to identify a tribal member or other person of the tribe's choice who is recognized by the tribe as knowledgeable regarding tribal customs as they pertain to family organization or child rearing practices. The petitioner shall notify the child's Indian tribe of the need to provide a "qualified expert witness" at least twenty days prior to any evidentiary hearing in which the testimony of the witness will be required. If the child's Indian tribe does not identify a "qualified expert witness" for the proceeding on a timely basis, the petitioner may proceed to identify such a witness pursuant to (b) of this subsection. [Subsection (b) lists persons who can serve as the expert witness if the tribe does not identify an expert.]

RCW 13.38.180 – Placement Preferences (1) Emergency removals: A good faith effort will be made to place the Indian child in the least restrictive setting which most approximates a family situation, which is in reasonable proximity to the child's home and in which the child's special needs will be met.

(2) In any foster care or pre-adoptive placement, a preference shall be given, in absence of good cause to the contrary, to the child's placement with one of the following:

- (a) A member of the child's extended family;
- (b) A foster home licensed, approved, or specified by the child's tribe;
- (c) An Indian foster home licensed or approved by an authorized non-Indian licensing authority;
- (d) A child foster care agency approved by an Indian tribe or operated by an Indian organization which has a program suitable to meet the Indian child's needs;
- (e) A non-Indian child foster care agency approved by the child's tribe;
- (f) A non-Indian family that is committed to:
 - (i) Promoting and allowing appropriate extended family visitation;
 - (ii) Establishing, maintaining, and strengthening the child's relationship with his or her tribe or tribes; and
 - (iii) Participating in the cultural and ceremonial events of the child's tribe.

(3) In the absence of good cause to the contrary, any adoptive or other permanent placement of an Indian child, preference shall be given to a placement with one of the following, in descending priority order:

- (a) Extended family members;
- (b) An Indian family of the same tribe as the child;
- (c) An Indian family that is of a similar culture to the child's tribe;
- (d) Another Indian family; or
- (e) Any other family which can provide a suitable home for an Indian child, such suitability to be determined in consultation with the Indian child's tribe or, in proceedings under chapter 13.34 RCW where the Indian child is in the custody of the department or a supervising agency and the Indian child's tribe has not intervened or participated, the local Indian child welfare advisory committee.

(4) The tribe can set a different order of placement preference.

(5) Where appropriate, the preference of the child or be considered by the court. Where a consenting

parent evidences a desire for anonymity, the court or agency shall give weight to such desire in applying the preferences.

(6) The standards to be applied in meeting the preference requirements of this section shall be the prevailing social and cultural standards of the Indian community in which the parent or extended family members of an Indian child reside, or with which the parent or extended family members maintain social and cultural ties.

(7) Nothing in this section shall prevent the department or the court from placing the child with a parent to effectuate a permanent plan regardless of the parent's relationship to the child's tribe.

4. **RCW ch. 13.34 – Washington's Dependency and Termination Statute** This statute sets out the requirements for dependency and termination actions. Tribes that intervene in dependency or termination actions have the same rights as all other parties to the proceeding. Some key provisions are the following:

RCW 13.34.136 – (1) Whenever a child is ordered removed from the home, a permanency plan shall be developed no later than 60 days from the time the supervising agency assumes responsibility for providing services, including placing the child, or at the time of the disposition hearing, whichever occurs first. The permanency planning process continues until a permanency planning goal is achieved or dependency is dismissed. The planning process shall include reasonable efforts to return the child to the parent's home.

(3) Permanency planning goals should be achieved at the earliest possible date. If the child has been in out-of-home care for 15 of the most recent 22 months, the court shall require the department to file a petition seeking termination of parental rights.

RCW 13.34.145 – (1) (c) Permanency planning goals should be achieved at the earliest possible date, preferably before the child has been in out-of-home care for 15 months. In cases where parental rights have been terminated, the child is legally free for adoption, and adoption has been identified as the primary permanency planning goal, it shall be a goal to complete the adoption within six months following entry of the termination order.

(3)(b)(vi) At the permanency planning hearing, the court shall order the department to file a petition seeking termination of parental rights if the child has been in out-of-home care for 15 of the last 22 months since the date the dependency petition was filed unless the court makes a good cause exception as to why the filing of a termination of parental rights petition is not appropriate. Any good cause finding shall be reviewed at all subsequent hearings pertaining to the child. For purposes of this section, "good cause exception" includes but is not limited to the following: The child is being cared for by a relative; the department has not provided to the child's family such services as the court and the department have deemed necessary for the child's safe return home; or the department has documented in the case plan a compelling reason for determining that filing a petition to terminate parental rights would not be in the child's best interests.

Federal Interpretation of Compelling Reason (Children's Bureau Child Welfare Policy Manual Part 8.3C.2e Question 6)

Question: May the State or Tribe define compelling reasons for not filing a petition to terminate parental rights (TPR) in State law or Tribal code?

Answer: No. States and Tribes may not develop a standard list of compelling reasons for not filing for TPR that exempts groups of children. Such a practice is contrary to the requirement that determinations regarding compelling reasons be made on a case-by-case basis. States and Tribes may, however, provide case workers examples of such for training purposes.

5. RCW 13.36 – Guardianship

Guardianship is a recognized and acceptable permanency option under Washington law. If the child is Title IV-E eligible and is placed with a licensed relative for six months prior to establishing the guardianship, the relative is eligible for a guardianship subsidy through the Relative Guardianship Assistance Program (R-GAP).

6. Title IV-B and IV-E of the Social Security Act (as amended by the Adoption Safe Families Act, Foster Connections, Adam Walsh and other federal enactments). The provisions of the federal law are incorporated into Washington's statutes.

7. Multiethnic Placement Act (MEPA) – is a federal law that (1) prohibits agencies from refusing or delaying foster or adoptive placements because of a child's or foster/adoptive parent's race, color, or national origin; (2) prohibits agencies from considering race, color, or national origin as a basis for denying approval as a foster or adoptive parent; and (3) requires agencies to diligently recruit a diverse base of foster and adoptive parents to better reflect the racial and ethnic makeup of children in out of home care.

MEPA does not apply to placement of Indian children, as defined by ICWA, but does apply

ATTACHMENT C – Points of Contact

CPS:

Notice related to CPS issues will be provided to Tribe by contacting:

Name Timothy Greene, Chairman
Address P. O. Box 115, Neah Bay, WA 98357
Phone (360-645-3230)

Name Social Services Manager, Robin Denney
Address P. O. Box 115, Neah Bay, WA 98357
Phone 360-645-3251 Email robin.denney@makah.com

Notice related to CPS issues will be provided to CA by contacting:

Name: Joel Odimba, PhD., Regional Administrator
Address: 1949 So. State Street, Tacoma, WA 98405
Phone: 253.983.6258 Email: ODIMBJO@dshs.wa.gov

Name: Tom Stokes, Area Manager
Address: 201 West 1st Street Suite 2, Port Angeles, WA 98362
Phone: (360) 565-2270 Email: stoketw@dshs.wa.gov

SERVICES:

The CA tribal liaison for children under 12 years old who are served under this agreement is:

Name Anita Iverson Supervisor
Address 421 5th Avenue, Forks, WA 98331
Phone 360-374-3533 Email Ivan300@dshs.wa.gov

The CA tribal liaison for children older than 12 years of age is

Name Anita Iverson Supervisor
Address 421 5th Avenue, Forks, WA 98331
Phone 360-374-3533 Email Ivan300@dshs.wa.gov

If emergency or after-hours services are needed by a child in Tribal care, the contact is:

Intake Afterhours Intake 1-800-562-5624

The Tribal point of contact is:

Name Social Services Manager Robin Denney
Address P. O. Box 115, Neah Bay, WA 98357
Phone 360-645-3251 Email robin.denney@makah.com

ATTACHMENT D – Dispute resolution

In light of the sovereign government status of Tribes, when consultation alone has not been successful in resolving issues at the regional level, Tribes have the authority to raise the issues to the Assistant Secretary, Secretary, or the Governor.

[From 2007 7.01 Policy]

ATTACHMENT E – Tribal juvenile code

TITLE 6: JUVENILE CODE

CHAPTER 1 Purpose and Construction

§ 6.1.01 Purpose and Construction

It is the purpose of this Juvenile Code to secure for each child coming before the Tribal Juvenile Court such care, guidance, and control, preferably in his own home, as will serve his welfare and the best interests of the Makah Indian Tribe; to preserve and strengthen family ties whenever possible; to preserve and strengthen the child's cultural and ethnic identity wherever possible; to secure for any child removed from his home that care, guidance, and control as nearly equivalent as that which he should have been given by his parents to help him develop into a responsible, well-adjusted adult; to improve any conditions or home environment which may have contributed to his delinquency; and at the same time, to protect the peace and security of the community and its individual residents from juvenile violence or law-breaking. To this end, this Code shall be liberally construed.

CHAPTER 2 Definitions

For the purpose of this Title, the words and phrases shall have the meanings respectively ascribed to them.

§ 6.2.01 "Abandon"

When a parent leaves a child without communication or fails to support a child and there is no indication of the parent(s) willingness to assume his parental role(s) for a period exceeding one (1) year.

§ 6.2.02 "Adult"

A person eighteen (18) years of age or older.

§ 6.2.03 "Juvenile Court"

The Makah Tribal Court when exercising jurisdiction under this Code.

§ 6.2.04 "Juvenile Court Judge"

Any Judge of the Makah Tribal Court when exercising jurisdiction under this Code.

§ 6.2.05 "Custodian"

One who has physical custody of a minor and who is providing food, shelter and supervision to him.

§ 6.2.06 "Delinquent Act"

An act committed by a minor, which, if committed by an adult, is designated a crime under the Makah Tribal Law and Order Code.

§ 6.2.07 "Detention"

The placement of a minor in a physically restrictive facility.

§ 6.2.08 "Guardian"

A person other than the minor's parent who is by law responsible for that minor.

§ 6.2.09 "Juvenile Offender"

A person who commits a delinquent act prior to his eighteenth (18th) birthday.

§ 6.2.10 "Least Restrictive Alternative"

This term in the Code directs the Court to select the least drastic method of achieving its goal; the restrictions placed on the child must be reasonably related to the Court's objectives and must be the least restrictive way of achieving that objective.

§ 6.2.11 "Minor"

- (a) (a) A person under eighteen (18) years of age.
- (b) A person eighteen (18) years of age or older who has been arrested or against whom a complaint has been filed in the Juvenile Court prior to his eighteenth birthday.
- (c) A person eighteen (18) years of age or older who is under the continuing jurisdiction of the Juvenile Court.

§ 6.2.12 "Minor-in-Need-of-Care"

A minor who:

- (a) Has no parent, guardian or custodian available and willing to care for him; or
- (b) Has been subject to injury, sexual abuse, or negligent treatment or maltreatment by a person who is legally responsible for the minor's welfare under circumstances which indicate that the minor's health, welfare and safety are harmed thereby. "Negligent treatment or maltreatment" shall mean an act or omission which evinces a serious disregard or consequences of such magnitude as to constitute a clear and present danger to the minor's health, welfare or safety; or
- (c) Has not been provided with adequate food, clothing, shelter, medical care, education or supervision by his parent, guardian or custodian necessary for his health and well being; or
- (d) Has been committing delinquent acts as a result of parental pressure, guidance or approval.

§ 6.2.13 "Shelter Care"

The temporary care of a minor in a physically unrestrictive facility.

§ 6.2.14 "Time"

In computing any period of time prescribed under this Title, the day of the act or event from which the designated time runs shall not be included. The last day of the period so computed shall be included, unless it is a Saturday, Sunday or a legal holiday, in which event the period runs until the end of the next day which is neither a Saturday, Sunday nor a legal holiday. When the period of time prescribed or allowed is less than seven (7) days, intermediate Saturdays, Sundays and legal holidays shall be excluded in the computation.

§ 6.2.15 Other Terms

Any terms not defined in this Title shall be understood to have the meaning described in the definitions sections of the Indian Child Welfare Act, P.L. 95-608, 25 U.S.C. §§ 1901, *et seq.*

CHAPTER 3

The Court System

§ 6.3.01 Establishment

There is hereby established for the Makah Tribe of the Makah Indian Reservation a Court to be known as the Makah Juvenile Court.

§ 6.3.02 Judge

The Makah Juvenile Court shall consist of one Judge to be appointed by the Chief Judge from among the Associate Judges of the Tribal Court.

§ 6.3.03 Powers and Duties

No adjudication upon the status of any child in the jurisdiction of the Juvenile Court shall be deemed criminal or be deemed a conviction of crime unless the Juvenile Court refers the matter to the adult Tribal Court. Therefore, the disposition of a child or of evidence given shall not be admissible as evidence against the child in any proceedings in another court.

§ 6.3.04 Authority of Court

The Juvenile Court is authorized to cooperate fully with any federal, state, tribal, public or private agency to participate in any diversion, rehabilitation or training programs and to receive grants-in-aid to carry out the purposes of this Code.

§ 6.3.05 Appointment of Probation Officers

The Tribal Council shall appoint such probation officers as may be required to carry out the work of the probation office under this Title. Probation officers of the adult Tribal Court may serve also for the Juvenile Court, or other persons so appointed may be appointed to serve with or without pay. The probation officers shall be supervised by the Chief of Police.

§ 6.3.06 Duties and Powers of Probation Officers

The probation officer shall make preliminary inquiries and social studies, and such other investigations as the Judge may direct, and shall keep written records of such investigations or

studies, and shall make reports to the Judge as provided in this Code or as directed by the Judge. Upon the placing of any person upon probation or under protective supervision, the probation officer shall explain to the child, if old enough, and the parents and other persons concerned, what the meaning and conditions of probation or protective custody are, and shall give them the necessary instructions. The probation officer shall keep informed concerning the conduct and conditions of each person on probation or under protective supervision and shall report thereon to the Judge as he may direct. Probation officers shall use all suitable methods to aid persons on probation or under protective supervision to bring about improvements in their conduct or condition, and shall perform such other duties in connection with the care, custody or transportation of children as the Court may require. Probation officers shall have the powers of police officers for purposes of this Juvenile Code but shall, whenever possible, refrain from exercising such powers except in urgent situations in which a regular police officer is not immediately available.

§ 6.3.07 Tribal Officer

Any tribal police or law enforcement officer may carry out the duties of "officer" under this Title. An officer shall represent the people of the Makah Tribe in all proceedings herein.

§ 6.3.08 Guardian Ad Litem

The Juvenile Court, under any proceeding authorized by this Title shall appoint, for the purposes of that proceeding, a guardian ad litem for a minor where the Court finds that the minor does not have a natural or adoptive parent, guardian or custodian willing and able to exercise effective guardianship.

**CHAPTER 4
Shelter Care and Detention Facilities**

§ 6.4.01 Criteria for Detention in Secure Facility

- (a) A juvenile shall be detained in a secure juvenile detention facility located on the Reservation and approved by the Tribe only if one or more of the following conditions are met:
 - (1) The juvenile is a fugitive from another jurisdiction wanted for an offense that would be a felony if committed by an adult in that jurisdiction; or

Revised
in
Criminal
Code

- (2) The juvenile is charged with murder, sexual assault, or a crime of violence with a deadly weapon or which has resulted in serious bodily injury; or
 - (3) The juvenile is uncontrollable and has committed a serious physical assault on the arresting officer or on other security personnel during arrest or detention pursuant to this charge; or
 - (4) The juvenile is charged with committing one of the following acts which would be an offense if committed by an adult: battery (5.1.02 ML&O), vehicular homicide (5.1.04 ML&O), abduction (5.1.05 ML&O), rape (5.1.07 ML&O), arson (5.1.10 ML&O), burglary (5.1.11 ML&O) or robbery (5.1.12 ML&O).
- (b) A juvenile may be detained in a secure juvenile detention facility located on the Reservation and approved by the Tribe if the juvenile is charged with committing one of the following acts which would be an offense if committed by an adult: criminal mischief (5.2.07 ML&O), resisting lawful arrest (5.2.06 ML&O), indecent liberties (5.1.08 ML&O); obstructing justice (5.1.11 ML&O); and one or more of the following conditions are met:
- (1) The juvenile is already detained or on conditioned release in connection with another delinquency proceeding; or
 - (2) The juvenile has a demonstrable record of willful failures to appear at juvenile court proceedings; or
 - (3) The juvenile has made an escape attempt and there is reasonable cause to believe the minor will run away or otherwise make himself unavailable for further proceedings; or
 - (4) There is reasonable cause to believe the minor will commit a serious act causing injury or damage to person or property.
- (c) Under no circumstances shall a minor be detained under this Code in an adult jail or lockup outside the boundaries of the Makah Indian Reservation.

§ 6.4.02 Criteria for Placement in Shelter Care Facility

- (a) A juvenile may be housed in a juvenile shelter care facility on the Reservation approved by the Tribe if one of the following conditions exists:
 - (1) A condition described in Section 6.4.01(b) above is found to exist; or

- (2) The juvenile is alleged to have committed an act other than one listed in 6.4.01(a)(4) above which would be an offense if committed by an adult; or
 - (3) The juvenile is unwilling to return home or to the home of an extended family member; or
 - (4) The juvenile's parent, guardian, or an extended family member is unavailable, unwilling or unable to permit the juvenile to return to his home; or
 - (5) There is an evident and immediate physical danger to the child in returning home, and all extended family members are unavailable, unwilling, or unable to accept responsibility for temporary care and custody of the juvenile.
- (b) A juvenile may be detained in the secure section of a juvenile shelter care facility on the Reservation approved by the Tribe if:
- (1) A condition described in Section 6.4.01(b) above is found to exist; or
 - (2) The juvenile requests in writing that he be given protection by being confined in the secure confinement area and there is a present and immediate threat of serious physical injury to the juvenile.

§ 6.4.03 Standards

The Juvenile Court Judge shall prescribe and enforce rules and regulations governing the operation of detention and shelter care facilities. The Juvenile Court Judge may assign the responsibility to another qualified tribal agency. The rules and regulations shall include, but are not limited to, the following: Cleanliness standards, visitation privileges, occupancy standards, provisions for medical and dental care, and provisions for food, furnishings, clothing and toilet articles.

§ 6.4.04 Care and Treatment in Shelter Care and Detention Facilities

The Juvenile Court Judge shall prescribe and enforce policies and procedures governing the administration of detention and shelter care facilities. Such policies and procedures shall reflect the need to maintain proper educational and religious needs of the minor involved.

CHAPTER 5 Jurisdiction

§ 6.5.01 Original Jurisdiction

The Juvenile Court shall have exclusive, original jurisdiction of the following proceedings:

- (a) Proceedings in which a minor is alleged to be a juvenile offender unless the Juvenile Court transfers jurisdiction to adult Tribal Court pursuant to the Title. Provided, however, the Juvenile Court shall not have jurisdiction over any fishing or hunting proceedings in which it is alleged that a minor has violated any ordinance or regulation relating to on or off Reservation fishing or hunting; and
- (b) Proceedings in which a minor is alleged to be a minor-in-need-of-care; and
- (c) All other proceedings brought under this Title 6.

§ 6.5.02 Transfer to Adult Tribal Court

The presenting officer of the minor may file a petition requesting the Juvenile Court to transfer the minor to adult Tribal Court if the minor is sixteen (16) years of age or older and is alleged to have committed an act that would be considered an offense under this Code if committed by an adult.

§ 6.5.03 Transfer Hearing

The Juvenile Court shall conduct a hearing to determine whether probable cause exists to believe the minor committed the offense alleged and whether jurisdiction of the minor should be transferred to adult Tribal Court. At the transfer hearing, the parties shall have the same rights secured to them under Section 6.6.19 of this Title. The right to summon witnesses shall be available under the procedures of Section 6.6.20 of this Title. The transfer hearing shall be held not more than ten (10) days after the petition is filed. Written notice of the transfer hearing shall be given to the minor and the minor's parent, guardian or custodian at least seventy two (72) hours prior to the hearing.

§ 6.5.04 Factors Considered

The following factors shall be considered when determining whether to transfer jurisdiction of the minor to adult Tribal Court.

- (a) The nature and seriousness of the offense with which the minor is charged.
- (b) The nature and condition of the minor, as evidenced by his age, mental and physical condition, past record of offenses, and response to past Juvenile Court efforts at rehabilitation.

§ 6.5.05 Circumstances for Transfer

The Juvenile Court may transfer jurisdiction of the minor to adult Tribal Court if the Juvenile Court finds by clear and convincing evidence that the following circumstances exist:

- (a) There is probable cause to believe that the minor has committed the offense(s) alleged; and
- (b) There are no reasonable prospects for rehabilitating the minor through resources available to the Juvenile Court; and
- (c) The offense(s) allegedly committed by the minor evidences a pattern of conduct which constitutes a substantial danger to the public.

§ 6.5.06 Transfer Orders

When a minor is transferred to adult Tribal Court, the Juvenile Court shall issue a written transfer order containing reasons for its order. The transfer order constitutes a final order for purposes of appeal.

§ 6.5.07 Transfer from State Court

The Juvenile Court shall have jurisdiction over any matter transferred to it by State Court pursuant to the Indian Child Welfare Act, 25 U.S.C. §§ 1901, *et seq.* It shall not be necessary for a new petition or complaint to be filed with the Tribal Court if the pleadings filed in the State Court action are sufficient to give notice of the matters therein involved.

§ 6.5.08 Indian Child Welfare Act

It is intended that the provisions of this Title be consistent with and carry out the purposes of the Indian Child Welfare Act, 25 U.S.C. §§ 1901, *et seq.* All applicable provisions of that Act shall be deemed to be incorporated by reference in this Title and in the event of conflict between provisions of that Act and this Title, the provisions of the Act shall apply.

**CHAPTER 6
Juvenile Offender Procedure**

§ 6.6.01 Complaint

A juvenile offender proceeding may be initiated by complaint. The complaint may be filed in accordance with Chapter 2.2 of this Code by a person who has knowledge of the facts alleged. The complaint shall be signed by the complainant and shall contain:

- (a) A citation to the Tribal Code provision which the minor is alleged to have violated; and
- (b) Name, age and address of the minor who is the subject of the complaint, if known; and
- (c) A plain and concise statement of the facts upon which the allegations are based, including the date, time, and location at which the alleged facts occurred.

§ 6.6.02 Warrant

The Juvenile Court may issue a warrant in accordance with Chapter 2.2 of this Code directing that a minor be taken into custody if the Juvenile Court finds there is probable cause to believe the minor committed the delinquent act alleged in the complaint.

§ 6.6.03 Custody

A minor may be taken into custody by a Tribal Officer if:

- (a) The officer has reasonable grounds to believe a delinquent act has been committed and that the minor has committed the act; or

- (b) A warrant has been issued for the minor.

§ 6.6.04 Tribal Officer's Duties

A Tribal Officer who takes a minor into custody pursuant to this Code shall proceed as follows:

- (a) The arresting officer shall inform the minor of his rights prior to any questioning in custody;
- (b) The arresting officer shall release the minor to the minor's parent, guardian, custodian and issue verbal counselor warning as may be appropriate, unless shelter care or detention is necessary;
- (c) If the minor is not released, the arresting officer shall make immediate and recurring efforts to notify the minor's parent, guardian, or custodian to inform them that the minor has been taken into custody and inform them of their right to be present with the minor until the need for shelter care or detention is determined.
- (d) If the minor is not released, the minor shall be taken immediately to the Juvenile Court Judge or probation officer by the arresting officer.

§ 6.6.05 Determination of Need for Detention or Shelter Care

The Juvenile Court or the probation officer shall not place a minor in detention unless a complaint is filed in accordance with this Code, or the Court orders that a minor be taken into custody pursuant to this Code. If the minor's parent, guardian or custodian has not been contacted, the Juvenile Court or the probation officer shall make immediate and recurring efforts to inform them that the minor has been taken into custody and the minor shall be released to the parent, guardian or custodian unless detention or shelter care is immediately necessary. If the minor is not released to his parent, guardian or custodian, the Juvenile Court or the probation officer shall place the minor in detention or shelter care pending the custody hearing.

§ 6.6.06 Pre-Adjudication Custody

If a minor is not released to his parent, guardian or custodian, the probation officer shall immediately explore alternative pre-adjudication custody arrangements and prepare recommendations for temporary care and custody for presentation at the custody hearing.

§ 6.6.07 Approved Facilities - Under Sixteen (16) Years or Age

A minor under sixteen (16) alleged to be a juvenile offender may be detained, pending court hearings, in the following places and in the following order of priority:

- (a) The home of an extended family member or a private family home on the Reservation that is approved by the Tribe; or
- (b) A foster care facility on the Reservation that is approved by the Tribe; or
- (c) A juvenile shelter care facility on the Reservation that is approved by the Tribe if one of the criteria established by Section 6.4.02 of this Title is met; or
- (d) A juvenile detention facility on the Reservation that is approved by the Tribe if one of the criteria established by Section 6.4.01 of this Title is met.

§ 6.6.08 Approved Facilities-- Sixteen (16) Years or Older

A minor who is sixteen (16) years of age or older may be detained in a jailor facility used for the detention of adults only if:

- (a) A facility under the previous section is not available or would not assure adequate supervision of the minor; and
- (b) Detention is in a cell separate but not removed from sight and sound of adults whenever possible; and
- (c) Adequate supervision is provided 24 hours a day.

§ 6.6.09 Custody Hearing

If a minor is placed in detention or shelter care pursuant to the above sections, the Juvenile Court shall conduct a custody hearing within 48 hours for the purpose of determining whether continued detention or shelter care is necessary pending further proceedings. If the minor's parent, guardian or custodian has still not been contacted, or is not present at the custody hearing, the Juvenile Court shall determine what efforts have been made to notify and to obtain the presence of the parent, guardian or custodian. If it appears that further efforts are likely to produce the parent, guardian or custodian, the Juvenile Court shall recess for not more than 24 hours and direct the probation officer to make continued efforts to obtain the presence of a parent, guardian or Custodian. Notice of the custody hearing shall be given to the minor and his parent, guardian or Custodian as soon as the time for the hearing has been established.

§ 6.6.10 Procedure at Custody Hearing - Rights of the Minor

- (a) The Juvenile Court shall inform the minor, his parent, guardian or Custodian of their right to retain counsel or a spokesman at their own expense, and the Judge shall continue the proceedings if it appears that additional time is necessary to obtain counsel or a spokesman. The Court Clerk shall provide the minor, his parent, guardian or Custodian with a current list of spokesmen.
- (b) The Juvenile Court shall inform the minor that he need not be a witness against himself or otherwise incriminate himself.
- (c) The minor, his counselor spokesman, and his parent, guardian or Custodian shall have the right to be heard on his and their own behalf.

§ 6.6.11 Continued Custody

The minor shall be released to his parent, guardian or custodian pending his appearance at the hearing on a date to be set by the Court unless:

- (a) One of the criteria for detention or shelter care under Section 6.4.01 and 6.4.02 is found to exist; and
- (b) The Court finds that there is probable cause to believe the minor has committed the act alleged.

The Juvenile Court, before ordering continued custody or release, shall take into consideration the recommendations of the probation officer regarding alternative pre-adjudication custody.

The Juvenile Court may release a minor under this Title to an extended family member or other responsible adult tribal member if the parent, guardian or custodian of the minor consents to the release. If the minor is ten (10) years of age or older, the minor and his parent, guardian or custodian must both consent to such release.

When continued secure detention is necessary, the Court may order that the minor be confined in the nearest state-approved juvenile detention facility.

§ 6.6.12 Investigation by Probation Officer

The probation officer shall make an investigation within three (3) days of the custody hearing or the release of the minor to his parent, guardian or custodian to determine whether the interests of the minor and the public require that further action be taken. Upon the basis of his investigation, the probation office shall:

- (a) Recommend that no further action be taken; or
- (b) Suggest to the minor, his parent, guardian or custodian that they appear for an informal hearing pursuant to this Title; or
- (c) Request the Court to begin transfer to adult Tribal Court proceedings pursuant to this Title; or
- (d) Recommend that the officer file a petition pursuant to this Title in the Juvenile Court to initiate further proceedings. The petition shall be filed within three (3) days if the minor is in detention or shelter care. If the minor has been previously released to his parent, guardian, custodian, relative or responsible adult, the petition shall be filed within ten (10) days.

§ 6.6.13 Informal Hearing

The probation officer may hold an informal conference with the minor and the minor's parent, guardian or custodian to discuss alternatives to the filing of a petition if:

- (a) The admitted facts bring the case within the jurisdiction of the Juvenile Court; and
- (b) An informal adjustment of the matter would be in the best interest of the minor and the Tribe; and
- (c) The minor and his parent, guardian or custodian consent to an informal adjustment with knowledge that the consent is voluntary.

Notice of the informal hearing shall be given to the minor and his parent, guardian or custodian and their counsel as soon as the time for the hearing has been established. This does not authorize the Juvenile Court's probation officer to compel any person to appear at any conference, produce any papers or visit any place.

§ 6.6.14 Informal Hearing - Evidence

No statement made during the informal hearing may be admitted into evidence at an adjudicatory hearing or any other proceeding against the minor under this Code.

§ 6.6.15 Informal Hearing - Disposition

At the informal hearing, the probation officer may:

- (a) Refer the minor and the parent, guardian or custodian to a community agency for needed assistance; or
- (b) Order terms of supervision calculated to assist and benefit the minor which regulate the minor's activities and which are within the ability of the minor to perform; or
- (c) Accept an offer of restitution if voluntarily made by the minor; or
- (d) Recommend that a law enforcement officer file a petition pursuant to this Title.

Any informal adjustment period shall not exceed six (6) months.

§ 6.6.16 Informal Hearing. Post-Disposition

The probation officer shall set forth in writing the conclusions reached at the informal hearing and the disposition agreed to by the parties for remedying the situation. The probation officer shall review the minor's progress every thirty (30) days. If, at any time after the initial thirty (30) day period, the officer concludes that positive results are not being achieved, the officer shall recommend that a petition be filed pursuant to this Title.

§ 6.6.17 Petition

Proceedings under the Juvenile Code shall be instituted by a petition filed by the presenting officer on behalf of the Tribe and in the interest of the minor. The petition shall state:

- (a) The name, birthdate and residence of the minor;
- (b) The names and residences of the minor's parent, guardian or custodian;

- (c) A citation to the Tribal Code provision which the minor is alleged to have violated; and
- (d) If the minor is in detention or shelter care, the place of detention or shelter care and the time the minor was taken into custody.

§ 6.6.18 Setting of Adjudicatory Hearing

Upon receipt of the petition, the Juvenile Court shall set a date for the hearing which shall be within a reasonable time after the presenting officer files the petition for an adjudicatory hearing, unless the hearing is continued for good cause.

§ 6.6.19 Rights of Parties

The parties shall have all rights secured to them by federal or tribal law including, but not limited to:

- (a) Right to counsel or a spokesman at their own expense;
- (b) Right not to incriminate themselves. The minor and the minor's parent, guardian or custodian shall be entitled to introduce evidence, to be heard on their own behalf, and to summon and examine witnesses.

§ 6.6.20 Summons

At least five (5) days prior to the hearing, the Juvenile Court shall issue summons to:

- (a) The minor; and
- (b) The minor's parent, guardian or custodian; and
- (c) Any person the Juvenile Court believes necessary for the proper adjudication of the hearing; and
- (d) Any person the minor believes necessary for the proper adjudication of the hearing.

The summons shall contain the name of the Court, the title of the proceedings, and the date, time and place of the hearing. A copy of the petition shall be attached to the summons. The summons shall be delivered personally by a tribal law enforcement officer or appointee of the Juvenile Court. If the summons cannot be delivered personally, the Court may deliver the summons by registered mail. If a person who has been issued a summons fails to appear at the hearing, that person shall be held in contempt of court.

§ 6.6.21 Adjudicatory Hearing

The Juvenile Court shall conduct the adjudicatory hearing for the sole purpose of determining the guilt or innocence of the minor. The hearing shall be private and closed.

§ 6.6.22 Admission to Allegations

If the minor admits the allegations of the petition, the Juvenile Court shall proceed to the disposition stage only if the Court finds:

- (a) The minor fully understands his rights under federal and tribal law and fully understands the potential consequences of his admission; and
- (b) The minor voluntarily, intelligently and knowingly admits to all facts necessary to constitute a basis for Juvenile Court action; and
- (c) The minor has not, in his purported admission to the allegations, set forth facts which, if found to be true, constitute a defense to the allegations.

§ 6.6.23 Adjudicatory Hearing - Proof

The Juvenile Court shall hear testimony concerning the circumstances which gave rise to the complaint. If the allegations of the petition are sustained by proof beyond a reasonable doubt, the Juvenile Court shall find the minor to be a juvenile offender and proceed to the dispositional hearing. A finding that a minor is a juvenile offender constitutes a final order for purposes of appeal.

§ 6.6.24 Predispositional Report

The probation officer shall prepare a written report describing all reasonable and appropriate alternative dispositions. The report shall contain a specific plan for the care of and assistance to the minor calculated to resolve the problems presented in the petition. The report shall contain a detailed explanation showing the necessity for the proposed plan of disposition and the benefits to the minor under the proposed plan. Preference shall be given to the dispositional alternatives listed in this Title, and the report shall select that which is the least restrictive of the minor's freedom and is consistent with the interests of the Tribe. The report shall contain specific reasons for not recommending placement of the minor with his parent, guardian or custodian. The probation officer shall present the predispositional report to the Juvenile Court, the person selected by the minor to represent him and the presenting officer, at least one (1) day prior to the dispositional hearing.

§ 6.6.25 Dispositional Hearing

A dispositional hearing shall take place not more than twenty (20) days after the adjudicatory hearing. At the dispositional hearing, the Juvenile Court shall hear evidence on the question of proper disposition.

§ 6.6.26 Notice

Notice of the dispositional hearing shall be given to the minor and his parent, guardian or custodian and their counsel at least forty-eight (48) hours before the hearing.

§ 6.6.27 Rights of Parties

The rights of the parties shall be the same as in an adjudicatory hearing.

§ 6.6.28 Dispositional Finding

At the dispositional hearing, the Juvenile Court shall consider the predispositional report submitted by the probation officer and afford the parents an opportunity to controvert the factual contents and conclusions of the reports. The Juvenile Court shall also consider the alternative predispositional report prepared by the minor and his attorney, if any. The dispositional order constitutes a final order for purposes of appeal.

§ 6.6.29 Dispositional Alternatives

If a minor has been adjudged a juvenile offender, the Juvenile Court may make the following dispositions:

- (a) Place the minor on probation subject to conditions set by the Juvenile Court; or
- (b) Place the minor in an institution or agency designated by the Juvenile Court.

- (c) The dispositional orders are to be in effect for the time limit set by the Juvenile Court but no order shall continue after the minor reaches the age of eighteen (18) years of age.
- (d) The dispositional orders are to be reviewed at the Juvenile Court's discretion, but at least once every six (6) months.

§ 6.6.30 Modification of Dispositional Order

A dispositional order of the Juvenile Court may be modified upon a showing of change of circumstances. The Juvenile Court may modify a dispositional order at any time upon the motion of the following:

- (a) The minor; or
- (b) The minor's parent, guardian or custodian; or
- (c) The probation officer.

If the modification involves a change of custody, the Juvenile Court shall conduct a hearing to review its dispositional order.

§ 6.6.31 Notice; Rights

Notice in writing of a modification hearing shall be given to the minor, the minor's parent, guardian or custodian and their counsel at least forty-eight (48) hours before the hearing. The rights of the parties shall be the same as in a dispositional hearing.

§ 6.6.32 Modification Hearing

The Juvenile Court shall review the performance of the minor, the minor's parent, guardian or custodian and the probation officer and other persons providing assistance to the minor and the minor's family. In determining modification of disposition, the procedures for a dispositional hearing shall apply. If the request for review of disposition is based upon an alleged violation of a court order, the Juvenile Court shall not modify its dispositional order unless it finds clear and convincing evidence of the violation.

§ 6.6.33 Revocation of Probation

A minor who is placed on probation by order of the Juvenile Court pursuant to section 6.6.29(a) above who violates any term or condition of such probation, may be proceeded against in a proceeding to revoke probation as follows:

- (a) A proceeding to revoke probation may be commenced by the filing of a petition entitled "Petition to Revoke Probation." Such petition shall be prepared and filed by the probation officer whenever he has reasonable cause to believe that the minor has violated a term or condition of his probation.
- (b) Probation shall not be revoked except upon a showing by clear and convincing evidence that a term or condition of the minor's probation was violated. In all other respects, a proceeding to revoke probation shall be governed by the procedures, rights and duties applicable to an adjudicatory hearing under this Chapter 6.6.
- (c) If the Juvenile Court finds that a minor has violated a term or condition of his probation pursuant to a hearing to revoke probation under this Section, the Juvenile Court may extend the period of probation or make any other alternative dispositional order available to the court under Section 6.6.29 of this Chapter.
- (d) All applicable procedures prior to, during or after a dispositional hearing under Sections 6.6.24 through 6.6.33 of this Chapter shall be fully applicable to dispositional proceedings for revocation of probation under this Section.

CHAPTER 7 Minor-In-Need-Of-Care

§ 6.7.01 Complaint

A minor-in-need-of-care proceeding may be initiated by complaint.

The complaint may be filed by a person who has knowledge of the facts alleged. The complaint shall be signed by the complainant. The complaint shall contain:

- (a) Name, age and address of the minor who is the subject of the complaint, if known; and
- (b) A plain and concise statement of the facts upon which the allegations are based, including the date, time, and location at which the alleged facts occurred.

§ 6.7.02 Warrant

The Juvenile Court may issue a warrant in accordance with Chapter 2.2 of this Code directing that a minor be taken into custody if the Juvenile Court finds there is probable cause to believe the minor is a minor-in-need of care.

§ 6.7.03 Custody

A minor may be taken into custody by a law enforcement officer if:

- (a) The officer has reasonable grounds to believe that the minor is a minor-in-need-of-care and that the minor is in immediate danger from his surroundings and that his removal is necessary; or
- (b) A warrant has been issued for the minor.

§ 6.7.04 Tribal Officer's Duties

A tribal officer who takes a minor into custody pursuant to this Code shall proceed as follows:

- (a) Release the minor to the minor's parent, guardian or custodian and issue verbal counselor warning as many be appropriate, unless shelter care is necessary;
- (b) If the minor is not released, the minor shall be taken immediately to the Juvenile Court Judge or probation officer by the arresting officer.
- (c) If the minor is not released, an officer shall make immediate and recurring efforts to notify the minor's parent, guardian, or custodian to inform them that the minor has been taken into custody and inform them of their right to be present with the minor until the need for shelter care is determined.

§ 6.7.05 Determination of Need for Detention

The Juvenile Court or the probation officer shall not place a minor in shelter care unless a complaint is filed in accordance with this Code, or the Court orders that a minor be taken into custody pursuant to this Code. If the minor's parent, guardian or custodian has not been contacted, the Juvenile Court or the probation officer shall make immediate and recurring efforts to inform them that the minor has been taken into custody and the minor shall be released to the parent, guardian or custodian unless shelter care is immediately necessary. If the minor is not released to his parent, guardian or custodian, the Juvenile Court or the probation officer shall place the minor in shelter care pending the custody hearing.

§ 6.7.06 Pre-Adjudication Custody

If a minor is not released to his parent, guardian or custodian, the probation officer shall immediately explore alternative pre-adjudication custody arrangements and prepare recommendations for temporary care and custody for presentation at the custody hearing.

§ 6.7.07 Approved Facilities

A minor alleged to be a minor-in-need-of-care may be detained, pending Court hearings, in the following places and in the following order of priority:

- (a) The home of an extended family member on the Reservation that is approved by the Tribe; or
- (b) A private family home on the Reservation that is approved by the Tribe; or
- (c) A foster care facility on the Reservation that is approved by the Tribe; or
- (d) A juvenile shelter care facility on the Reservation that is approved by the Tribe under the criteria established by § 6.4.02 of this Title.

A minor alleged to be a minor-in-need-of-care may not be detained in a jail or facility used for the detention of adults.

If a minor alleged to be a minor-in-need-of-care is detained in a facility used for the detention of juvenile offenders, he must be detained in a room separate from juvenile offenders or minors alleged to be juvenile offenders.

§ 6.7.08 Custody Hearing

If a minor is placed in shelter care pursuant to the above sections, the Juvenile Court shall conduct a custody hearing within forty-eight (48) hours for the purpose of determining whether

continued detention or shelter care is necessary pending further proceedings. If the minor's parent, guardian or custodian has still not been contacted, or is not present at the custody hearing, the Juvenile Court shall determine what efforts have been made to notify and to obtain the presence of the parent, guardian or custodian. If it appears that further efforts are likely to produce the parent, guardian or custodian, the Juvenile Court shall recess for not more than 24 hours and direct the probation officer to make continued efforts to obtain the presence of the parent, guardian or custodian. Notice of the custody hearing shall be given to the minor and his parent, guardian or custodian as soon as the time for the hearing has been established.

§ 6.7.09 Procedure at Custody Hearing .. Rights of the Minor

- (a) The Juvenile Court shall inform the minor, his parent, guardian or custodian of their right to retain counsel or a spokesman at their own expense, and the Judge shall continue the proceedings if it appears that additional time is necessary to obtain counsel.
- (b) The Juvenile Court shall inform the minor that he need not be a witness against himself or otherwise incriminate himself.
- (c) The minor, his counsel and his parent, guardian or custodian shall have the opportunity to be heard on his and their own behalf.

§ 6.7.10 Continued Custody

The minor shall be released to his parent, guardian or custodian and ordered to appear at the hearing on a date to be set by the Court, unless one of the criteria for shelter care under § 6.4.02 is found by the Court to exist.

The Juvenile Court may release a minor under this Title to a relative or other responsible adult tribal member if the parent, an extended family member, guardian or custodian of the minor consents to the release. If the minor is ten (10) years of age or older, the minor and his parent, guardian or custodian must both consent to the release.

The Juvenile Court, before ordering continued custody or release, shall take into consideration the recommendations of the probation officer regarding alternative pre-adjudication custody arrangements.

§ 6.7.11 Investigation by Probation Officer

The probation officer shall make an investigation within three (3) days of the custody hearing or the release of the minor to his parent, guardian or custodian to determine whether the interests of the minor and the public require that further action be taken. Upon the basis of his investigation, the probation officer shall:

- (a) Recommend that no further action be taken; or
- (b) Suggest to the minor, his parent, guardian or custodian that they appear for an informal hearing pursuant to this Title; or
- (c) Recommend that the law enforcement officer file a petition pursuant to this Title in the Juvenile Court to initiate further proceedings. The petition shall be filed within three (3) days if the minor is in shelter care. If the minor has been previously released to his parent, guardian, custodian, relative or responsible adult, the petition shall be filed within ten (10) days.

§ 6.7.12 Informal Hearing

The probation officer may hold an informal conference with the minor and the minor's parent, guardian or custodian to discuss alternatives to the filing of a petition if:

- (a) The admitted facts bring the case within the jurisdiction of the Juvenile Court; and
- (b) An informal adjustment of the matter would be in the best interest of the minor and the Tribe; and
- (c) The minor and his parent, guardian or custodian consent to an informal adjustment with knowledge that the consent is voluntary.

Notice of the informal hearing shall be given to the minor and his parent, guardian or custodian and their counsel as soon as the time for the hearing has been established. This does not authorize the Juvenile Court's probation officer to compel any person to appear at any conference, produce any papers or visit any place.

§ 6.7.13 Informal Hearing - Evidence

No statement made during the informal hearing may be admitted into evidence at an adjudicatory hearing or any other proceeding under this Code.

§ 6.7.14 Informal Hearing - Disposition

At the informal hearing, the probation officer may:

- (a) Refer the minor and his parent, guardian or custodian to a community agency for needed assistance; or
- (b) Order terms of supervision calculated to assist and benefit the minor which regulate the minor's activities and which are within the ability of the minor to perform; or
- (c) Recommend that a law enforcement officer file a petition pursuant to this Title.

Any informal adjustment period shall not exceed six (6) months.

§ 6.7.15 Informal Hearing - Post-Disposition

The probation officer shall set forth in writing the conclusions reached at the informal hearing and the disposition agreed to by the parties for remedying the situation. The probation officer shall review the minor's progress every thirty (30) days. If, at any time after the initial thirty (30) day period, the officer concludes that positive results are not being achieved, the officer shall recommend that a petition be filed pursuant to this Title.

§ 6.7.16 Petition

Proceedings under this Chapter 6.7 shall be instituted by a petition filed by the presenting officer on behalf of the Tribe and in the interests of the minor. The petition shall state:

- (a) The name, birthdate and residence of the minor;
- (b) The names and residences of the minor's parent, guardian or custodian;
- (c) Allegations as to the facts that would make the minor a minor-in-need-of-care;
- (d) If the minor is in shelter care, the place of shelter care and the time he was taken into custody.

§ 6.7.17 Setting of Adjudicatory Hearing

Upon receipt of the petition, the Juvenile Court shall set a date for the hearing which shall be within a reasonable time after the presenting officer files the petition for an adjudicatory hearing, unless the hearing is continued for good cause.

§ 6.7.18 Rights or Parties

The parties shall have all rights secured to them by federal or tribal law including, but not limited to:

- (a) Right to counselor spokesman at their own expense;
- (b) Right not to incriminate themselves.

The minor and the minor's parent, guardian or custodian shall be entitled to introduce evidence, to be heard on their own behalf, and to summon and examine witnesses.

§ 6.7.19 Summons

At least five (5) days prior to adjudicatory hearing, the Juvenile Court shall issue summons to:

- (a) The minor; and
- (b) The minor's parent, guardian or custodian; and
- (c) Any person the Juvenile Court believes necessary for the proper adjudication of the hearing; and
- (d) Any person the minor believes necessary for the proper adjudication of the hearing.

The summons shall contain the name of the Court, the title of the proceedings, and the date, time and place of the hearing. A copy of the petition shall be attached to the summons. The summons shall be delivered personally by a tribal law enforcement officer or appointee of the Juvenile Court. If the summons cannot be delivered personally, the Court may deliver the summons by registered mail. If a person who has been issued a summons fails to appear at the hearing, that person shall be held in contempt of court.

§ 6.7.20 Adjudicatory Hearing

The Juvenile Court shall conduct an adjudicatory hearing for the sole purpose of determining whether the minor is a minor-in-need-of-care. The hearing shall be private and closed.

§ 6.7.21 Adjudicatory Hearing - Proof

The Juvenile Court shall hear testimony concerning the circumstances which gave rise to the complaint. If the allegations of the petition are sustained by proof beyond a reasonable doubt, the Juvenile Court shall find the minor to be a minor-in-need-of-care and proceed to a dispositional hearing. A finding that a minor is a minor-in-need-of-care constitutes a final order for purposes of appeal.

§ 6.7.22 Predispositional Report

The probation officer shall prepare a written report describing all reasonable and appropriate alternative dispositions. The report shall contain a specific plan for the care of and assistance to the minor calculated to resolve the problems presented in the petition. The report shall contain a detailed explanation showing the necessity for the proposed plan of disposition and the benefits to the minor under the proposed plan. Preference shall be given to the dispositional alternatives listed in this Title, and the report shall select that which is the least restrictive of the minor's freedom and is consistent with the interests of the Tribe. The report shall contain specific reasons for not recommending placement of the minor with this parent, guardian or custodian. The probation officer shall present the pre dispositional report to the Juvenile Court, the person selected by the minor to represent him and the presenting officer, at least one (1) day prior to the dispositional hearing.

§ 6.7.23 Dispositional Hearing

A dispositional hearing shall take place not more than twenty (20) days after the adjudicatory hearing. At the dispositional hearing, the Juvenile Court shall hear evidence on the question of proper disposition.

§ 6.7.24 Notice

Notice of the dispositional hearing shall be given to the minor and his parent, guardian or custodian and their counsel at least forty-eight (48) hours before the hearing.

§ 6.7.25 Rights of Parties

The rights of the parties shall be the same as in an adjudicatory hearing.

§ 6.7.26 Dispositional Hearing

At the dispositional hearing, the Juvenile Court shall consider the predisposition report submitted by the probation officer and afford the parents an opportunity to controvert the factual

contents and conclusions of the reports. The Juvenile Court shall also consider the alternative predisposition report prepared by the minor and his attorney, if any. The dispositional order constitutes a final order for purposes of appeal.

§ 6.7.27 Dispositional Alternatives

If a minor has been adjudged a minor-in-need-of-care, the Juvenile Court may make any of the following dispositions which are listed by priority:

- (a) Permit the minor to remain with this parents, guardian or custodian subject to such limitations and condition as the Court may prescribe; or
- (b) Place the minor with an extended family member within the external boundaries of the Reservation subject to such limitations and conditions as the Court may prescribe; or
- (c) Place the minor in a foster home within the external boundaries of the Reservation which has been approved by the Tribe subject to such limitations and conditions as the Court may prescribe; or
- (d) Place the minor in a shelter care facility designated by the Court that is within the exterior boundaries of the Reservation; or
- (e) Place the minor in the home of an extended family member or a foster home outside the external boundaries of the Reservation subject to such limitations and conditions as the Court may prescribe; or
- (f) Recommend that termination proceedings begin.
- (g) The dispositional orders are to be in effect for the time limit set by the Court but no order shall continue after the minor reaches the age of eighteen (18) years; and
- (h) The dispositional orders are to be reviewed at the Juvenile Court's discretion at least once every six (6) months.

§ 6.7.28 Placement Outside Boundaries of the Reservation

Whenever a minor is placed in a home or facility located outside the boundaries of the Reservation, the Court shall require the party receiving custody of the minor to sign an agreement that the minor shall be returned to the Court upon order of the Court.

The Juvenile Court shall retain jurisdiction over any minor placed by the Court in a home or facility located outside the boundaries of the Reservation.

§ 6.7.29 Modification of Dispositional Order

A dispositional order of the Juvenile Court may be modified upon a showing of change of circumstances. The Juvenile Court may modify a dispositional order at any time upon the motion of the following:

- (a) The minor; or
- (b) The minor's parent, guardian or custodian; or
- (c) The probation officer.

If the modification involves a change of custody, the Juvenile Court shall conduct a hearing to review its dispositional order.

§ 6.7.30 Notice; Rights

Notice in writing of the hearing shall be given to the minor, the minor's parent, guardian or custodian and their counsel at least forty-eight (48) hours before the hearing. The rights of the parties shall be the same as in a dispositional hearing.

§ 6.7.31 Modification Hearing

The Juvenile Court shall review the performance of the minor, the minor's parent, guardian or custodian and the probation officer and other persons providing assistance to the minor and the minor's family. In determining modification of the disposition, the procedures for a dispositional hearing shall apply. If the request for review of disposition is based upon an alleged violation of a court order, the Juvenile Court shall not modify its dispositional order unless it finds clear and convincing evidence of the violation.

CHAPTER 8 Guardianship Procedures

§ 6.8.01 Guardianship for Minors-in-Need-of-Care, Petition

Any party to a minor-in-need-of-care proceeding, including any Tribal Probation officer, may file a petition in the Juvenile Court requesting that guardianship be created as to a minor-in-need-of-care.

§ 6.8.02 Notice- Setting of Hearing

Upon receipt of the guardianship petition, the Juvenile Court shall set a date for hearing which shall be no more than twenty (20) days from date of receipt of the petition unless continued for good cause by the Juvenile Court.

All interested parties shall be entitled to notice of the guardianship proceeding and hearing at least five (5) days prior to the date of the hearing. Interested parties shall include all parties to the minor-in-need-of-care proceeding whether or not such party made an appearance at the proceeding and any other person the petitioning party or the Juvenile Court deems necessary to the proper conduct of the hearing.

§ 6.8.03 Guardianship Hearing Procedures

At the hearing on a guardianship petition, all parties have the right to present evidence and to cross-examine witnesses. In addition, all rights afforded the parties, including the minor child, in proceedings brought under Chapter 6.7 of this Code shall be fully applicable. A guardianship may be established if the Court finds by a preponderance of the evidence that:

- (a) the child has been found to be a minor-in-need-of-care pursuant to Chapter 6.7 of this Code;
- (b) a dispositional order has been entered pursuant to Chapter 6.7 of this Code;
- (c) the child has been removed or will have been, at the time of the hearing, removed from the custody of the parent(s) for a period of at least six (6) months pursuant to a finding of dependency under Chapter 6.7 of this Code;
- (d) any services offered by the Juvenile Court have been offered or provided and all necessary services, reasonably available and capable of correcting parental deficiencies within the foreseeable future have been offered or provided;
- (e) there is little likelihood that conditions will be remedied so that the child can be returned to the parent in the near future; and

- (f) a guardianship rather than termination of the parent child relationship or continuation of the child's current minor-in-need-of-care status would be in the best interest of the family and the child.

§ 6.8.04 Guardianship Order

If the Juvenile Court has made a finding under section 6.8.03, it shall enter an order establishing a guardianship for the child. The order shall:

- (a) appoint a person or agency to serve as guardian;
- (b) specify the guardian's rights and responsibilities concerning the care, custody and control of the child. A guardian shall not have the authority to consent to the child's adoption;
- (c) specify an appropriate frequency of visitation between parent and child; and
- (d) specify the need for any continued involvement of Makah Family Services and the nature of that involvement, if any.

§ 6.8.05 Modification of Order

Any party may, at any time, seek to change, modify or set aside a guardianship order and the Juvenile Court may, after appropriate notice and hearing, change, modify or set aside such order as the Judge may deem just and proper. Modification procedures shall be conducted pursuant to the requirements of sections 6.7.29, 30 and 31 of this Code.

§ 6.8.06 Foster Care Payments

Establishment of a guardianship under this Chapter does not preclude a guardian from receiving foster care payments.

§ 6.8.07 Review Hearing Not Required

A guardianship established under sections 6.8.03 and 6.8.04 is not subject to the review hearing requirements of section 6.7.27(h) of this Code.

§ 6.8.08 Qualification for Guardian

Any person over the age of 21 years who is not otherwise disqualified by this section may be appointed the guardian of a child under section 6.8.03. No person is qualified to serve as guardian who: (a) is of unsound mind; (b) has been convicted of a felony or of a misdemeanor involving moral turpitude; or (c) is a person whom the Court finds unsuitable.

§ 6.8.09 Full Faith and Credit

It is the intention of this Chapter that the court of any state shall give full faith and credit as provided for in the United States Constitution to the public acts, records and judicial proceedings of the Makah Indian Tribe as to any proceeding brought under this Chapter to the same extent that full faith and credit is given to the public acts, records and judicial proceedings of any other state.

§ 6.8.10 Incorporation of Other Laws

In any guardianship proceeding under this Chapter 6.8, any provision of the Makah Law and Order Code, in particular Title 6 of such Code, or any other law, ordinance, rule or regulation of the Makah Tribe, as now or hereafter enacted or amended, shall be applied by the Juvenile Court insofar as such law, ordinance, rule or regulation is deemed applicable.

CHAPTER 9 Juvenile Curfew

§ 6.9.01 Curfew Established

It shall be unlawful for any minor, without good cause, to be in or on any street, road, highway, alley or other public place on the Makah Indian Reservation between the hours of 9:00 o'clock p.m. and 5:00 o'clock a.m. Sunday through Thursday throughout the school year and 10:00 o'clock p.m. and 5:00 o'clock a.m. on any other night without the permission of the minor's parent, guardian or employer, or unless accompanied by the parent, guardian or any adult twenty-one(21) years of age or older, who has been given permission by the parent, guardian or employer to accompany the minor. For purposes of this section, the term "school year" shall mean the period between the official opening of K-12 school in the autumn and the official closing of K-12 for summer vacation on the Makah Indian Reservation. It shall be unlawful for any minor, without good cause, to be in or on any street, road, highway, alley or other public place on the Makah Indian Reservation between the hours of 11:00 o'clock p.m. and 5:00 o'clock a.m. on any night during the period of non-school year as defined above, without the permission of the minor's parent, guardian or employer, or unless accompanied by the parent, guardian or an adult twenty-one (21) years of age or older, who has been given permission by the parent, guardian or employer to accompany the minor.

§ 6.9.02 Penalty – Minor

Any minor who shall be in violation of the above § 6.9.01 shall be taken into custody by a tribal officer and returned to the home of the parent or guardian and delivered into the custody of the parent or guardian. If such minor has been found to have been in violation of this Chapter during the previous one (1) year period, then the tribal officer shall take the minor into custody and deliver the minor to the Tribal Court either under the juvenile offender or minor-in-need-of-care chapters of this Code.

§ 6.9.03 Penalty – Parent, Guardian or Employer

Any parent, guardian or employer of such minor child, who shall knowingly allow or permit such child to be in violation of any of the provisions of this Chapter, shall be deemed to be guilty of a Class C offense and subject to the penalties under Chapter 5.8 of this Code.

§ 6.9.04 Repealer

Makah Tribal Ordinance No. 1, enacted February 16, 1939, and amended by Tribal Resolution No. 79-70 dated June 22, 1970, is hereby repealed in its entirety.

§ 6.9.05 Loitering of Minors

It shall be unlawful for any person under the age of 21 years to congregate, loiter, wander, stroll, stand or play upon the following areas:

- Paved Parking area of Washburn's Store, or
- Picnic area adjoining Washburn's Store, or
- Village Market area, or
- Vacant area west of the Village Market area, or
- Makah Marina, or
- Paved parking area of the Makah Marina, or
- Ramps or piers of the Makah Marina

Congregation, loitering, wandering, strolling, standing or playing by a person under the age of 21 is prohibited, whether on foot or in or upon any conveyance being driven, rode, or parked thereon, unless accompanied by a parent, guardian or other adult person having his or her care, custody or control, or unless performing an errand or duty as directed by his parent or guardian,

or of urgent necessity, or unless pursuing the duties of his employment in an expeditious and orderly manner, or unless going directly home from places of business, school or private homes.

§ 6.9.06 Responsibility of Parents

It shall be unlawful for any parent, guardian or other adult person having the care and custody of a person under the age of 18 years to permit or by inefficient control to allow such person to congregate, loiter, wander, stroll, stand or play upon the following areas:

- Paved parking area of Washburn's Store, or
- Picnic area adjoining Washburn's Store, or
- Village Market area, or
- Vacant area west of the Village Market area, or
- Makah Marina, or
- Paved parking area of the Makah Marina, or
- Ramps or piers of the Makah Marina

Congregation, loitering, wandering, strolling, standing or playing by a person under the age of 21 prohibited unless the said person under the age of 18 years is lawfully going about his or her business or has previously obtained a permit from the Makah Tribe's Operations Department according to the conditions of section (1) above; provided that any parent, guardian or other person who shall have made a missing person notification or runaway notification to the Police Department shall not be considered to have permitted any person to be in violation of this code provision.

§ 6.9.07 Civil Penalty

Any person violating either section 6.9.05 or 6.9.06 above shall be subject to a civil penalty not to exceed \$200.00 for each such violation. Failure to pay any civil penalty resulting from violation may subject the person responsible to criminal sanction under Makah Law and Order Code section 5.4.15.

CHAPTER 10
Termination of Parental Rights

Makah Indian Tribe
Law & Order Code
Enacted 2/27/80, Resolution No. 52-89
Amended 4/28/03, Resolution No. 55-03
Amended 8/2/04, Resolution No. 94-04
Amended 1/18/05, Resolution No. 07-05

§ 6.10.01 Purpose

Parental rights to a child may be terminated by the Juvenile Court according to the procedures in this Chapter.

§ 6.10.02 Petition

Proceedings to terminate parental rights shall be instituted by a petition filed by a tribal officer on behalf of the Tribe or by parents or guardian of the child. The petition shall state:

- (a) The name, birthdate, and residence of the minor;
- (b) The names and residences of the minor's parent, guardian or custodian;
- (c) If the child is in detention or shelter care, the place of detention or shelter care and the time he was taken into custody.

§ 6.10.03 Setting of Hearing

Upon receipt of the petition, the Juvenile Court shall set a date for the termination hearing which shall be not more than twenty (20) days after the Juvenile Court receives the petition from the officer. The hearing may be continued upon motion of the minor's parent, guardian or custodian, or upon motion of the officer by reason of the unavailability of material evidence or witnesses and if the Juvenile Court finds the officer has exercised due diligence to obtain the material evidence and reasonable grounds exist to believe that the material evidence will become available.

§ 6.10.04 Pre-Termination Report

Upon the filing of the petition, the probation officer shall begin the preparation of a pre-termination report. The probation officer shall consult with the minor's parent and all social services, health, education and other personnel who have had prior professional contact with the minor and his/her parent, guardian or custodian to determine whether termination of parental rights is consistent with the best interests of the child. The probation officer may also review any of the minor's previous Juvenile Court records. The probation officer shall prepare a written report containing professional opinions of all personnel with whom he has consulted. The report shall be presented to the Juvenile Court at least two (2) days before the termination hearing.

§ 6.10.05 Summons

At least five (5) days prior to the termination hearing, the Juvenile Court shall issue summons to:

- (a) The minor; and
- (b) The minor's parent, guardian or custodian; and
- (c) Any person the Juvenile Court believes necessary for the proper adjudication of the hearing; and
- (d) Any person the minor believes necessary for the proper adjudication of the hearing.

The summons shall contain the name of the Court, the title of the proceedings, and the date, time and place of the hearing. A copy of the petition shall be attached to the summons. The summons shall be delivered personally by a tribal law enforcement officer or appointee of the Juvenile Court. If the summons cannot be delivered personally, the Court may deliver the summons by registered mail. If a person who has been issued a summons fails to appear at the hearing, that person shall be held in contempt of court. Upon a showing to the court that diligent efforts were made to serve the summons/petition on the minor's parents, and that for sufficient reasons service could not be made, the judge may allow service to be made by publication under the provisions of § 3.3.02 of this Code. In such case, the date of the hearing shall not be less than thirty (30) days from the date of the first publication.

§ 6.10.06 Termination Hearing

The Juvenile Court shall conduct the termination hearing for the sole purpose of determining whether parental rights shall be terminated.

§ 6.10.07 Rights of Parties

The parties shall have all rights secured to them by federal or tribal law including, but not limited to:

- (a) Right to counselor spokesman at their own expense;
- (b) Right not to incriminate themselves or be witnesses against themselves.

The parties shall be entitled to introduce evidence, to be heard on their own behalf, and to summon and examine witnesses.

§ 6.10.08 Termination Hearing - Proof

The Juvenile Court shall hear testimony concerning the circumstances that gave rise to the petition and the need for termination of parental rights. The Juvenile Court may terminate the parental rights of the parent(s) to his child if it finds beyond a reasonable doubt that:

- (a) The child has been removed from the custody of the parent for a period of at least six (6) months pursuant to a finding that the child is a minor-in-need-of-care; and
- (b) The conditions which led to the removal still persist; and
- (c) There is little likelihood that those conditions will be remedied so that the child can be returned to the parent in the near future; and
- (d) Continuation of the parent and child relationship clearly diminishes the child's prospects for early integration into a stable and permanent home.

If a finding that the child is a minor-in-need-of-care has been made pursuant to § 6.2.12(b), (c), or (d), the Juvenile Court shall determine, beyond a reasonable doubt, if necessary services have been provided or offered to the parent to facilitate a reunion and the parent has substantially failed to accept such services.

If the parent is subject to an order of disposition pursuant to a finding that the child is a minor-in-need-of-care, the Juvenile Court shall determine, beyond a reasonable doubt, if the parent has substantially failed to comply with such order.

§ 6.10.09 Voluntary Termination - Written Consent

The Juvenile Court may terminate the parental rights of the parents if the voluntary, written consent of both parents has been acknowledged before the Court, and if the Court finds, after full hearing, that such termination is in the best interest of the minor. The Juvenile Court Judge shall certify that the terms and consequences of the consent were fully explained in detail, and were fully understood by the parents. Any consent given prior to or within ten (10) days after birth of the child shall not be valid.

§ 6.10.10 Dispositional Alternatives

If parental rights to a child are terminated, the Juvenile Court shall place the minor in a foster care or shelter care facility which has been approved by the Tribe, and take whatever action is necessary to begin adoption proceedings in the appropriate form.

§ 6.10.11 Other Dispositions

If parental rights to a child are not terminated, the Juvenile Court may make a disposition in accordance with the provisions in this Title regarding a minor adjudged to be a minor-in-need-of-care.

§ 6.10.12 Enrollment Status Unaffected

No adjudication of a termination of parental rights shall affect the minor's enrollment status as a member of any tribe or the minor's degree of blood quantum of any tribe.

**CHAPTER 11
General Provisions**

§ 6.11.01 Court Records

A record of all hearings under this Title shall be made and preserved. All Juvenile Court records shall be confidential and shall not be open to inspection to any but the following:

- (a) The minor; or
- (b) The minor's parent, guardian, custodian or counsel; or
- (c) The probation officer; or
- (d) The presenting officer.

§ 6.11.02 Law Enforcement Records

Law enforcement records and files concerning a minor shall be kept separate from the records and files of adults. All law enforcement records and files shall be confidential and shall not be open to inspection to any but the following:

- (a) The minor; or

- (b) The minor's parent, guardian, custodian or counsel; or
- (c) The probation officer; or
- (d) The presenting officer.

§ 6.11.03 Expungement

When a minor who has been the subject of any proceeding before the Juvenile Court attains his eighteenth (18th) birthday, the Chief Judge of the Tribal Court shall order the Clerk of the Court to destroy both the court records and the law enforcement records.

§ 6.11.04 Appeal

For purposes of appeal, a record of the proceedings shall be made available to the minor, his parent, guardian, custodian or counsel. Costs of obtaining this record shall be paid by the party seeking the appeal. Any party to a Juvenile Court hearing may appeal a final order or disposition of the case by filing a written notice of appeal with the Juvenile Court within ten (10) days of the final order or disposition. No decree or disposition of a hearing shall be stayed by such appeal. All appeals shall be conducted in accordance with the general appeal provisions of this Code.

§ 6.11.05 Contempt of Court

Any willful disobedience or interference with any order of the Juvenile Court constitutes contempt of court. The Juvenile Court may punish an adult for contempt of court in accordance with this Code.

§ 6.11.06 Report of Child Abuse

Any medical personnel, school personnel, mental health personnel, social worker, or crisis intervention counselor who has reasonable cause to believe that a minor has been abused, neglected or lacks proper supervision under the standards established in § 6.2.12 of this Title shall report such incident to the Makah Department of Health, Education and Welfare or to the Makah Tribal Police.

§ 6.11.07 Support of Minors

When temporary custody of a minor is vested by the Court in an individual or agency other than his parents or juvenile detention facility, the Court may in the same or any subsequent proceeding inquire into the ability of the parents or any other person who may be obligated, to support the minor and to pay any other expenses of the minor, including the expense of any medical, psychiatric, or psychological examination or treatment provided under order of the

Court. The Court may, after due notice and a hearing on the matter, require the parents or other person to pay the whole or part of such support and expenses, depending on their financial resources and other demands on their funds.

§ 6.11.08 Prior Inconsistent Codes and Ordinances Repealed

Any and all ordinances of the Makah Tribal Council which conflict in any way with the provisions of this Title 6 are hereby repealed to the extent that they are inconsistent, or in conflict with, or are contrary to the spirit and/or purpose of this Title.

§ 6.11.09 Separability

If any provision of this Title, or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of this Title, or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected.