

Child and Family Services Policy Manual: Legal Procedure Indian Child Welfare Act

Introduction The Indian Child Welfare Act is a mandatory federal law and shall be implemented accordingly.

The underlying premise of the Act is that Indian tribes have sovereign rights and legal powers with respect to Indian children and, as governments, have a vital legal role to play in determining whether Indian children should be separated from their families and culture. The Act recognizes the authority of tribal and state courts to make decisions regarding the welfare, care, custody and control of Indian children. If the child is living or "domiciled" on an Indian reservation, the state court has no power to act. The case must be dismissed, and the matter transferred to the tribal court.

ICWA has two primary provisions. First, it sets up requirements and standards for child-placing agencies to follow in the placement of Indian children. It requires, among other things, providing remedial, culturally appropriate service for Indian families before a placement occurs; notifying tribe(s) regarding the commencement of a child custody proceeding involving Indian children and, when placement must occur, it requires that children be placed with extended family or in Indian homes. Failure to follow these procedures can result in invalidation of the court's action. Second, the Act provides for Indian tribe(s) to reassume jurisdiction over child welfare matters, including developing and implementing juvenile codes, juvenile courts, tribal standards, and child welfare services.

Today, most Indian tribe(s)--including all tribes in Montana--are in a position to provide at least some services to their own children. Each reservation in Montana has a tribal court and tribal codes which guide the provision of child welfare services. In addition, the tribes have entered into contracts and agreements with the State of Montana to further clarify the role of tribal and state government in child protective services and ICWA compliance for Native American children both on and off the reservation. State Child Protection Specialists should be aware of the provisions of these contracts when working with Native American families.

Definitions **Active Efforts** means affirmative, active, thorough, and timely efforts intended primarily to maintain or reunite an Indian child with his or her family and constitute more than reasonable efforts as required by Title IV-E of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 671(a)(15)). Active efforts must involve assisting the parent or parents or Indian custodian through the steps of a case plan and with accessing or developing the resources necessary to satisfy the case plan. To the

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maximum extent possible, active efforts should be provided in a manner consistent with the prevailing social and cultural conditions and way of life of the Indian child's Tribe and should be conducted in partnership with the Indian child and the Indian child's parents, extended family members, Indian custodians, and Tribe. Active efforts are to be tailored to the facts and circumstances of the case. **For examples, please see page 13 of this policy.**

Child custody proceeding, In Montana State District Court, the term Dependency and Neglect (DN) proceeding is used for Title 41, Chapter 3 cases involving child abuse and/or neglect. DN proceedings are custody proceedings when they include an Indian child, as defined by ICWA, and involve any of the following actions:

- **Foster care placement,** which is any action removing an Indian child from his or her parent or Indian custodian for temporary placement in a foster home or institution or the home of a guardian or conservator where the parent or Indian custodian cannot have the child returned upon demand, although parental rights have not been terminated;
- **Termination of parental rights,** which is any action resulting in the termination of the parent-child relationship;
- **Preadoptive placement,** which is the temporary placement of an Indian child in a foster home or institution after the termination of parental rights, but prior to or in lieu of adoptive placement; or
- **Adoptive placement,** which is the permanent placement of an Indian child for adoption, including any action resulting in a final decree of adoption.

Note: ICWA does not apply to child custody proceedings between parents.

Domicile or Residence means a place where one remains when not called elsewhere for labor or other special or temporary purpose, and to which one returns when not working or attending school. Generally, the residence of the parent with whom the child customarily resides is the residence of the child. (See Mont. Code Ann. § 1-1-215.) Usually, the child's residence will be where he is physically living. However, if the child is physically residing off the reservation with relatives on a temporary basis, the residence may be the residence of the parent or custodian with whom the child customarily resides.

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An **Extended Family Member** is defined by the law or custom of the Indian child's tribe(s) or, in the absence of such law or custom, shall be a person who has reached the age of eighteen and who is the Indian child's grandparent, aunt or uncle, brother or sister, brother-in-law or sister-in-law, niece or nephew, first or second cousin, or stepparent. Extended family members include non-Indian relatives.

An **Indian Child** is an unmarried person under 18 who is either a member of an Indian tribe(s) or eligible for membership in an Indian tribe(s) and the biological child of a member of an Indian tribe(s) **as determined by the tribe(s)**.

An **Indian Child's Tribe(s)** is

- the tribe(s) in which the child is a member or is eligible for membership;
- in the case of an Indian child who is a member of or eligible for membership in more than one tribe, the tribe with which the Indian child has more significant contacts as determined by the court; or
- the tribe which recognizes the child as a tribal member.

An **Indian Custodian** is

- an Indian person who has legal custody of an Indian child under tribal law or custom, or under state law; or
- an Indian person to whom temporary physical care, custody and control has been transferred by the parent of such child.

A **Parent** is any biological parent or parents of an Indian child, or any Indian person who has legally adopted an Indian child, including adoptions under tribal law and custom. "Parent" does not include the unwed father when paternity hasn't been acknowledged or established.

A **Qualified Expert Witness** must be qualified to testify regarding whether the child's continued custody by the parent or Indian custodian is likely to result in serious emotional or physical damage to the child and should be qualified to testify as to the prevailing social and cultural standards of the Indian child's Tribe. A person may be designated by the Indian child's Tribe as being qualified to

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testify to the prevailing social and cultural standards of the Indian child's Tribe.

The court or any party may request the assistance of the Indian child's Tribe or the BIA office serving the Indian child's Tribe in locating persons qualified to serve as expert witnesses.

The social worker regularly assigned to the Indian child may not serve as a qualified expert witness in child-custody proceedings concerning the child.

A list of potential Qualified Expert Witnesses for Montana is available at the Child and Family Services Division webpage <http://www.dphhs.mt.gov/cfsd/icwa>

A Qualified Expert Witness must testify at foster care placement proceedings and termination of parental rights proceedings.

If a petition requests placement of an Indian child in a temporary foster home, the district court cannot grant the petition unless the Qualified Expert Witness requirement is met.

For more information regarding Qualified Expert Witnesses, please see pages 11-12.

- Standard of Proof** of Standard of proof depends on the underlying ICWA proceedings as follows:
- 1) Foster Care placement: "Clear and Convincing evidence"
 - 2) Termination of Parental rights: "Beyond a reasonable doubt"

The proper evidentiary standard for determining "active efforts" under 25 U.S.C. §1912(d) is the same standard applied to the underlying ICWA proceeding.

- Applicability** The Indian Child Welfare Act (ICWA) confers exclusive jurisdiction to tribal courts over any child custody proceeding involving an Indian child who resides or is domiciled on the reservation or is a ward of the tribal court. This means that only the tribal courts have the power to decide child custody matters concerning Indian children living on the reservation or who are wards of the tribal court. If the child who is the subject of a dependency and neglect proceeding is an Indian child living on the reservation or a ward of the tribal court, the state court must transfer the child and the proceedings to the tribal court of the appropriate tribe.

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If it is determined that the Indian child is not domiciled or residing on the reservation and is not a ward of the tribal court, the state court has the power to proceed with the dependency and neglect proceeding within the guidelines established under the ICWA. The appropriate tribal court may request transfer of the proceeding from state district court. The transfer is typically granted unless either birth parent objects to the transfer or it has been determined by the state court that good cause exists not to transfer the proceedings to the tribal court.

Pre-Hearing Determination

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Is the child an Indian child?

The Child Protection Specialist shall first determine if the child is an Indian child as defined by ICWA or this manual. To assist in this determination, the worker must complete the ICWA Checklist (DPHHS-CFS-ICWA-252 pgs 17-20). The checklist must be completed for all children, not only an Indian child, starting from when a client is first generated on CAPS. Often this information is easily obtained from the family or by calling or writing the Indian tribe(s) thought to be the child's tribe(s), or the regional Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) office. For additional assistance the Child Protection Specialist may contact the DPHHS ICWA Program Specialist in Helena.

In order to verify the child's tribal membership, the Child Protection Specialist must also send the Request for Verification of Status (DPHHS-CFS/ICWA-251, page 22, to Designated Tribal Agents for Notice.)

Montana ICWA Designated Agents for Notice: See page 27

For names/addresses of Designated Agents for Notice for out of state tribes please contact the CFSD ICWA Program Specialist in the Program Bureau Office in Helena.

If the identity or location of the child's parents, the child's Indian custodian, or the Tribes in which the Indian child is a member or eligible for membership cannot be ascertained, but there is reason to know the child is an Indian child, notice of the child-custody proceeding must be sent to the appropriate Bureau of Indian Affairs Regional Director (see www.bia.gov). To establish Tribal identity, as much information as is known regarding the child's direct lineal ancestors should be provided. The Bureau of Indian Affairs will not make a determination of Tribal membership but may, in some instances, be able to identify Tribes to contact.

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For involuntary proceedings in Wyoming or Montana (except for notices to the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation, Montana) notices shall be sent to the BIA at the following address: 2021 4th Avenue, Billings, Montana 59101. All notices involving Confederated Salish and Kootenai tribe's children shall be sent to Portland Area Director, 911 NE 11th Avenue, Portland, Oregon, 97232. For information about all other BIA Area offices contact the ICWA Program Specialist at the Program Bureau Office or the following website http://www.dhs.state.or.us/policy/childwelfare/icwa/bia_offices.htm

Circumstances under which a state court has reason to believe a child involved in a child custody proceeding is an Indian include but are not limited to the following:

1. Any party to the case, Indian tribe(s), Indian organization or public or private agency informs the court that he or she is an Indian child.
2. Any public or state-licensed agency involved in child protection services or family support has discovered information, which suggests that the child is an Indian child.
3. The child who is the subject of the proceeding gives the court reason to believe he or she is an Indian child.
4. The residence or the domicile of the child, his or her biological parents, or the Indian custodian is known by the court to be or is shown to be a predominantly Indian community.
5. An officer of the court involved in the proceeding has knowledge that he or she may be an Indian child.

This listing is not intended to be complete, but it does list the most common circumstances giving rise to a reasonable belief that a child may be an Indian.

Tribal Enrollment

Enrollment is not always required in order to be a member of a tribe(s). Some tribes do not have written enrollment records. Others have rolls that list only persons who were members as of a certain date. Enrollment is the common evidentiary means of establishing Indian status, but it is not the only means nor is it necessarily

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determinative. (United States v. Broncheau, 597 F.2d 1260, 1263, 9th Cir. 1979.)

Only a tribe makes the determination of a child's enrollment/membership status. The Child Protection Specialist does not make the determination of an Indian child's tribal membership or eligibility status.

**Determining
Jurisdiction**

Once it has been determined that he or she is an Indian child, the child's domicile or residence or their status as a ward of the tribal court shall be determined.

If the child is a ward of a tribal court, the case must be transferred to the tribal court. Again, a phone call or letter to the child's tribe(s) may provide this information, although it should be verified in writing.

An Indian child living off the reservation may be considered to be legally domiciled on the reservation if his or her parents' or guardian's permanent residence is on the reservation.

If the child is living or "domiciled" on an Indian reservation, the state court has no power to act. The case must be dismissed, and the matter transferred to the tribal court.

If the child is domiciled or residing off the reservation, the state court has the jurisdiction to hear the case, but ICWA will still apply to the proceedings. The proceedings may be transferred to tribal court if requested to do so barring either birth parent objecting or the state court determining good cause exists to prevent the transfer from taking place.

Filing the Petition

Any case that could result in an involuntary foster care placement or termination of parental rights is covered by the ICWA.

The petition should include an allegation that the child is an Indian, a statement of the child's tribal affiliation, if known, and, if unknown, a request that the court seek verification of the child's eligibility for tribal membership and a determination of the child's tribe(s).

Whenever an Indian child is removed from a foster care home or facility for the purpose of further foster care, pre-adoptive or adoptive placement, such placement shall be in accordance with the ICWA provisions, except in the case where an Indian child is being returned to the parent or Indian custodian from whose custody the child was originally removed. The ICWA requirements include

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Right to Notice and Right to Intervention

notification to the tribe(s) of these changes.

The Indian Child Welfare Act requires that notice of all pending involuntary proceedings be sent to: (1) the child's parents; (2) an Indian custodian; or (3) any tribe(s) that may be the child's tribe(s). The Act requires that the notice inform those receiving it of their right to intervene in the proceedings.

Notice of all proceedings shall be sent to the child's tribe(s) regardless of prior interest shown by the tribe(s). The tribe(s) may intervene at any time in the process of involuntary placement proceedings.

A copy of each notice, together with a return receipt or other proof of service, must be filed with the court. The Child Protection Specialist should work with the county attorney to fulfill the notice requirements. Generally, the county attorney sends the notice to all the required parties, but it is the Child Protection Specialist's responsibility to coordinate this with the county attorney, thereby insuring this is done.

The notice must be in clear and understandable language and include the following:

- The child's name, birthdate, and birthplace;
- All names known (including maiden, married, and former names or aliases) of the parents, the parents' birthdates and birthplaces, and Tribal enrollment numbers if known;
- If known, the names, birthdates, birthplaces, and Tribal enrollment
- Geneograms information of other direct lineal ancestors of the child, such as grandparents including, to the extent possible, all names known (maiden, married and former names or aliases); current and former addresses of the child's parents, maternal and paternal grandparents and great grandparents or Indian custodians; birthdates; places of birth and death; tribal affiliation including all known Indian ancestry for individuals listed on the charts, and/or other identifying information
- The name of each Indian Tribe in which the child is a member

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(or may be eligible for membership if a biological parent is a member);

- A copy of the petition, complaint, or other document by which the child custody proceeding was initiated and, if a hearing has been scheduled, information on the date, time, and location of the hearing;
- Statements setting out:
 - The name of the petitioner and the name and address of petitioner's attorney;
 - The right of any parent or Indian custodian of the child, if not already a party to the child-custody proceeding, to intervene in the proceedings.
 - The Indian Tribe's right to intervene at any time in a State-court proceeding for the foster-care placement of or termination of parental rights to an Indian child.
 - That, if the child's parent or Indian custodian is unable to afford counsel based on a determination of indigency by the court, the parent or Indian custodian has the right to court appointed counsel.
 - The right to be granted, upon request, up to 20 additional days to prepare for the child-custody proceedings.
 - The right of the parent or Indian custodian and the Indian child's Tribe to petition the court for transfer of the foster-care-placement or termination-of parental-rights proceeding to Tribal court as provided by 25 U.S.C. 1911 and § 23.115.
 - The mailing addresses and telephone numbers of the court and information related to all parties to the child-custody proceeding and individuals notified under this section.
 - The potential legal consequences of the child-custody proceedings on the future parental and custodial rights of the parent or Indian custodian.
 - That all parties notified must keep confidential the information contained in the notice and the notice should not be handled by anyone not needing the information to exercise rights under ICWA.
- The addresses for the domicile and residence of the child, his or her parents, or the Indian custodian and whether either parent or Indian custodian is domiciled on or a resident of an

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Indian reservation or in a predominantly Indian community.

Note: District Courts will only have jurisdiction of children determined to be domiciled off the reservations.

The more informative the notice, the less likely it will be subject to challenge.

In an ICWA case, the notice of all involuntary proceedings involving an Indian child in state court shall be personally served on the child's parent(s) or Indian custodian in accordance with Mont. Code Ann. § 41-3-422. Proof of service is required. Notice shall also be sent by registered mail, with proof of service required, to any tribe(s) that may be the child's tribe. Such notifications are initiated by the County Attorney's Office in the county where the action takes place or by the attorney representing the Department. Federal regulation allows for notice to be sent certified mail. Sending notice via certified mail is acceptable if agreed upon by the county attorney and the parents' attorney(s).

Montana Tribes ICWA Designated Agents for Notice: See page 27. For names/addresses of Designated Agents for out of state tribes please contact the CFSD ICWA Program Specialist at the Program Bureau Office.

Right to Appointed Counsel

Any indigent parent(s) (Indian or non-Indian) or Indian custodian has the right to court-appointed counsel in any proceeding that could result in foster care placement or termination of parental rights. If the district court does not appoint an attorney for indigent parent(s) of an Indian child, the Secretary of Interior may be asked to pay for legal representation.

Intervention

An ICWA Intervention by an Indian tribe(s) means specifically that the respective tribal court and/or designated tribal entity has legal access to all DPHHS records in a monitoring capacity, as well as the right to make formal recommendations regarding CPS case plans, foster care placements, and family treatment issues.

When Child and Family Services takes custody of an Indian child in an involuntary proceeding, the Child Protection Specialist should contact the Social Services Director (of the tribe(s) where the child may be enrolled) to alert the tribal staff that a notice of proceedings has been (or will be) sent on the child and to discuss the child's situation, including custody status, reason for court action, and all pertinent information regarding the child's need for care. The Child

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Protection Specialist should request assistance for identifying an appropriate placement for the child in accordance with the Indian Child Welfare Act. The Child Protection Specialist should request assistance in identifying a Qualified Expert Witness who can address the appropriateness of, and need for, placement of the child. All Regional and Tribal Social Service Offices will have a list of potential Qualified Expert Witnesses. The worker may also call CFSD ICWA Program Specialist.

Right to
Intervention

Either parent, the Indian custodian and the Indian child's tribe(s) have the right to intervene and participate in the proceeding.

If the tribe requests intervention, the tribe's designated representative shall be allowed to fully participate in staff discussions regarding the child's placement and case plan. All proposed plans developed without the designated representative being personally present shall be shared with the tribe's designated representative prior to implementation by DPHHS staff, unless an emergency placement is required.

Transfer

An ICWA Transfer of Jurisdiction by an Indian tribe means specifically that the respective tribal court assumes all legal authority of the CPS case, as well as the accountability and responsibility for the direct social work case management and record keeping. DPHHS will transfer the entire case file, including all case notes (and electronically transfer the case via CAPS) to tribal authorities upon receipt of a District Court order granting the transfer of jurisdiction. Following transfer to tribal jurisdiction, the case should be closed.

Request for
Transfer to Tribal
Court

Even where the child is domiciled off the reservation and the state court has the jurisdiction to proceed, either parent, the Indian custodian or the Indian child's tribe(s) may request that the state court transfer the proceedings to the tribal court of the child's tribe(s). Unless either parent objects, or the tribal court declines the transfer or the court determines that good cause to the contrary exists for denying transfer, the state court must transfer the proceeding.

**Good Cause:
Transfer**

Good cause to deny transfer may exist; however, only limited circumstances constitute good cause and any party to the child-custody proceeding must have the opportunity to provide the court with views regarding whether good cause to deny transfer exists. The burden of establishing good cause not to transfer a case to Tribal Court is on the party opposing the transfer.

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In determining whether good cause exists, CPS staff may not ask the court to consider:

- Whether the foster-care or termination-of-parental-rights proceeding is at an advanced stage if the Indian child's parent, Indian custodian, or Tribe did not receive notice of the child-custody proceeding until an advanced stage;
- Whether there have been prior proceedings involving the child for which no petition to transfer was filed;
- Whether transfer could affect the placement of the child;
- The Indian child's cultural connections with the Tribe or its reservation; or
- Socioeconomic conditions or any negative perception of Tribal or BIA social services or judicial systems.

The basis for any State-court decision to deny transfer should be stated orally on the record or in a written order

The Hearing

Proof Requirements

In addition to the proof requirements of the state statutes, in a case involving an Indian child there must be a showing that continued custody by the parent(s) or Indian custodian is likely to result in serious emotional and physical damage to the child.

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**Qualified
Expert
Witness
Requirement**

The requirement of testimony from a Qualified Expert Witness assures that the involuntary placement of an Indian child into foster care or the termination of the parent-child legal relationship does not conflict with the specific cultural values of the child's tribe. 25 U.S.C. §1912 (e) and (f) of the Indian Child Welfare Act requires that the action proposed by the state be supported by the testimony of a qualified expert witness.

Removal of an Indian child from his or her family must be based on competent testimony from one or more experts qualified to speak specifically to the issue of whether, taking into account the cultural norms and childrearing practices of the child's tribe and community, continued custody by the parent(s) is likely to result in serious physical or emotional damage to the child, and if such conduct will likely cause harm, can the parents modify their conduct to insure the child's physical and emotional safety. If the proceeding is related to foster care, the testimony of the Qualified Expert Witness must establish the damage to the child by "clear and convincing evidence." If the proceeding is termination of parental rights, the testimony of the Qualified Expert Witness must establish the damage to the child by evidence "beyond a reasonable doubt". In either case, there must be testimony of a "Qualified Expert Witness" (as defined on pages 3-4), regarding this question.

**Qualified
Expert
Witness
Payment**

ICWA Qualified Expert Witnesses are paid by Child and Family Services Division for the services they provide in ICWA cases. Services include court testimony, preparation for testimony as well as participation in case related conferences and meetings. (See ICWA Qualified Expert Witness Fees billing form and instructions, pages 25-26 for details). Each Qualified Expert Witness that provides services is required to complete and submit the billing document. Assistance in the completion of the form is available from the ICWA Program Specialist.

All Qualified Expert Witnesses are required to sign a confidentiality form, page 24, of this section.

Potential Qualified Expert Witnesses should only be given the information which is necessary for them to testify in court regarding whether return of the children to the parent's custody is likely to result in serious emotional or physical damage to the child. If it is not necessary for the qualified expert witness to read the entire file in order to make this determination, then s/he should not be given access to the entire file. They should only be given the information necessary to provide a basis for the in-court testimony. Interviews

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with parents, children and other involved parties, as requested by the Qualified Expert Witness, should be arranged by the Child Protection Specialist.

All files or documents that the Qualified Expert Witness uses must be returned immediately after each hearing.

All regional offices have a list of potential Qualified Expert Witnesses or the worker can contact the ICWA Program Specialist. A list is also available at the Child and Family Services Division webpage:
<http://www.dphhs.mt.gov/cfsd/icwa>

Failure to use an appropriate expert witness, could subject the adoption, foster care or pre-adoptive placement to being declared invalid because of a failure to follow the provisions of the Indian Child Welfare Act. See In the Matter of the Adoption of H.M.O., 289 Mont. 509, 962 P.2d 1191, 55 St. Rep. 710 (1998). And In the Matter of K.H. and K.L.E., 294 Mont. 446, 981 P.2d 1190 (1999)

Active Efforts

The state must also satisfy the court that active efforts have been made to provide remedial and rehabilitative services designed to prevent the breakup of the Indian family and those efforts have proved unsuccessful. The court must be informed as to what services were provided. This is best accomplished by including a description of the services and programs offered or provided for the family in the affidavit and by testifying about the services at the hearing.

ICWA requires specific evidentiary standards be applied to active efforts. The evidentiary standard to be applied is dependant on the underlying ICWA proceeding. If the proceeding involves foster care placement active efforts must be established by "clear and convincing evidence." In proceedings to termination of parental rights active efforts must be established by "beyond a reasonable doubt."

Active efforts for foster care placement must be made from the time a Child Protection Specialist becomes involved with the family until the Show Cause hearing is held. See In the Matter of G.S., jr., and S.S., 2002 MT 245, 312 Mont. 108, 120, 59 P.3d 1063, 1072 (2002).]

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Examples of Active Efforts

- Conducting a comprehensive assessment of the circumstances of the Indian child's family, with a focus on safe reunification as the most desirable goal;
- Identifying appropriate services and helping the parents to overcome barriers, including actively assisting the parents in obtaining such services;
- Identifying, notifying, and inviting representatives of the Indian child's Tribe to participate in providing support and services to the Indian child's family and in family team meetings, permanency planning, and resolution of placement issues;
- Conducting or causing to be conducted a diligent search for the Indian child's extended family members, and contacting and consulting with extended family members to provide family structure and support for the Indian child and the Indian child's parents;
- Offering and employing all available and culturally appropriate family preservation strategies and facilitating the use of remedial and rehabilitative services provided by the child's Tribe;
- Taking steps to keep siblings together whenever possible;
- Supporting regular visits with parents or Indian custodians in the most natural setting possible as well as trial home visits of the Indian child during any period of removal, consistent with the need to ensure the health, safety, and welfare of the child;
- Identifying community resources including housing, financial, transportation, mental health, substance abuse, and peer support services and actively assisting the Indian child's parents or, when appropriate, the child's family, in utilizing and accessing those resources;
- Monitoring progress and participation in services;

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- Considering alternative ways to address the needs of the Indian child's parents and, where appropriate, the family, if the optimum services do not exist or are not available;
- Providing post-reunification services and monitoring.

Emergency Removal Under ICWA

Indian children subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of the tribal court who are temporarily off the reservation are still subject to the relevant emergency placement provisions of state law. However, ICWA requires that DPHHS terminate the emergency placement as soon as it is no longer necessary to prevent imminent physical damage or harm to the child. The court, at any court hearing during the emergency proceeding, can determine whether the emergency removal or placement is no longer necessary to prevent imminent physical damage or harm to the child.

If it is not safe to return the child to the parents or Indian custodian, the worker should transfer the child to the jurisdiction of the child's tribe(s). If the transfer cannot be arranged within 48 hours, a petition for a TIA or emergency protective services must be filed in state court to provide court sanction of the emergency placement until the transfer can be arranged. The petition for a court order authorizing the emergency removal or continued emergency placement should contain a statement of the risk of imminent physical damage or harm to the Indian child and any evidence that the emergency removal or placement continues to be necessary to prevent such imminent physical damage or harm to the child.

Prior to making placements, Child Protection Specialists are strongly encouraged to use a Family Group Decision-making process to determine the best placement for the child.

Voluntary Proceedings

If a parent of an Indian child, who meets the ICWA definition of an Indian child, proposes to voluntarily place his or her child in foster care or relinquish his or her parental rights to the child, certain requirements of ICWA must be met.

Foster Care Placement

If the parent is voluntarily placing an Indian child in foster care, the parent must sign Consent to Foster Care Placement agreement form. However, such consent shall not be valid unless executed in writing and recorded before a judge of a court of competent jurisdiction, (State Court or Tribal Court) and accompanied by the

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judge's certificate that the terms and consequences of the consent were fully explained in detail and were fully understood by the parent or Indian custodian.

All Voluntary Parental Agreements are limited to 30 days.

The ICWA placement preferences also apply to voluntary foster care placements. Parents must receive notice of the placement preferences and be made aware of all available ICWA compliant placements.

The necessary forms can be found on the CFSD share point site, under "Shared Documents", "County Attorney Deskbook", "ICWA" at: <http://share.hhs.mt.gov/ESS/CFS/Shared%20Documents/Forms/AllItems.aspx?RootFolder=%2FESS%2FCFS%2FShared%20Documents%2FCounty%20Attorney%20Deskbook%2F08%2DICWA%20Cases&InitialTabId=.Ribbon%2EDocument&VisibilityContext=WSSTabPersistence>).

Relinquishment

The relinquishment must be executed before a judge and accompanied by the judge's certification that the terms and consequences of the relinquishment have been fully explained to the parent and were fully understood by the parent(s).

The necessary forms can be found on the CFSD share point site, under "Shared Documents", "County Attorney Deskbook", "ICWA" at: <http://share.hhs.mt.gov/ESS/CFS/Shared%20Documents/Forms/AllItems.aspx?RootFolder=%2FESS%2FCFS%2FShared%20Documents%2FCounty%20Attorney%20Deskbook%2F08%2DICWA%20Cases&InitialTabId=.Ribbon%2EDocument&VisibilityContext=WSSTabPersistence>).

The relinquishment of an Indian child may not be executed until at least ten days after the birth of the child.

The Child Protection Specialist shall notify the child's tribe(s) of the relinquishment. The parent's desire for confidentiality does not outweigh the worker's responsibility to notify the tribe(s).

When the relinquishment is of a child, who is defined as an Indian child under ICWA, the consent may be withdrawn for any reason prior to the entry of termination of the parent-child legal relationship and the child returned to the parent(s). Once the TPR order has been issued, the relinquishment cannot be withdrawn without proof

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that the consent was obtained by fraud or duress.

After the entry of the final decree of adoption, the parent may withdraw consent upon the grounds that consent was obtained through fraud or duress. If the parent(s) alleges fraud or duress, the parent may petition the court to vacate the decree of adoption within two years of the date of the adoption decree. Upon a finding that the consent was obtained through fraud or duress, the court must vacate the adoption decree and return the child to the parent(s). However, no adoption which has been effective for at least two years may be invalidated by alleging fraud or duress.

**Placement of
Indian
Children:
Foster Care
Placement**

25 U.S.C. §1915 sets forth the following list of people who must be given preference in the following order as a foster care placement for the child, in the absence of good cause to the contrary:

1. a member of the child's extended family, including non-Indian family members;
2. a foster home licensed, approved, or specified by an Indian child's tribe(s);
3. an Indian foster home licensed or approved by an authorized non-Indian licensing authority; or
4. an institution for children approved by the tribe which has a program suitable to meet the Indian child's needs.

Below is the placement preference established by the Confederated Salsih and Kootenai Tribes (CSKT). CSKT has established a placement preference that is slightly different from the placement preference in ICWA. The CSKT placement preference should be used in all cases involving CSKT Indian children.

- 1) Extended family
- 2) Indian family of the same tribe
- 3) Non-Indian family known to the child within the community
- 4) Indian family not known of any tribe
- 5) Any other family that can provide a suitable home for the child

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**Good Cause:
Preference
Order**

An Indian child shall be placed with a person or facility listed above unless there is a good cause not to follow the preference order.

Good cause not to follow the preference order may be established in the following cases:

- if appropriate, the request of the biological parent(s) or the child (if the child is of sufficient age and maturity) shall be considered;
- the extraordinary physical or emotional needs of the child require a specific placement outside of the preference order; or
- the unavailability of suitable families for placement despite a diligent search.
- When necessary to keep siblings placed together in order to maintain attachment and the established relationship between the siblings.

Note: If the Indian child's tribe has established a different order of preference by resolution or tribal code, the Child Protection Specialist making the placement shall follow the tribally established order of preference if the placement is in the least restrictive setting appropriate to the particular needs of the child. Please contact the ICWA Program Specialist or the specific Tribal Social Services Director for more information regarding Montana Tribes.

**Placement of
Indian
Children:
Adoptive
Placement
Process**

25 U.S.C. §1915 sets forth the following list of people who must be given preference in the following order for an adoptive placement for the child, in the absence of good cause to the contrary:

1. a member of the child's extended family;
2. other members of the child's tribe(s); or
3. other Indian families.

NOTE: The Montana Supreme Court, In the Matter of C.H., 57 St. Rep. 300, 2000 Mont. 64, 299 Mont 62, 997 P.2d 776, (2000), stated that the placement preferences under ICWA must be strictly applied and that the ICWA must be liberally construed in favor of a result that is consistent with the preferences.

Failure to follow the placement preferences without good cause,

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could subject the adoption, foster care or pre-adoptive placement to being declared invalid because of a failure to follow the provisions of the Indian Child Welfare Act. Note: When an Indian child is placed adoptively, the Child Protection Specialist must complete the DPHHS-CFS/ICWA-250. (See page 23 of this section)

An adoption of a Confederated Salish and Kootenai Indian child in State District Court is not valid without the consent of CSKT Tribal Court. Pursuant to Public Law 280 and Tribal Ordinance 40A.

Confidentiality

: Disclosure
Exceptions

Child protective services records may be disclosed to an agency of an Indian tribe(s) or the relatives of an Indian child if disclosure of the records is necessary to meet requirements of the federal Indian Child Welfare Act. This allows the Child Protection Specialist to contact relatives of the child for possible placement as an alternative to regular foster care.

CAPS

When entering an Indian client on CAPS, the worker must identify the client as American Indian by entering the code "AI" in the 'ethnicity' field on CLID. This will automatically take the worker to the ICWD screen to enter tribal affiliation information. If the enrollment number is known, enter it in the 'enrollment number' field. If the worker has not yet received the enrollment information from the tribe(s), s/he may temporarily enter "enrolled" in the 'enrollment number' field. However, the worker must return to that screen when they receive the information and enter the enrollment number. If there is no enrollment number for the child because the child is recognized by the tribe(s) as Indian or a descendent of an enrolled member, enter "recognized" or "descendent" in the "enrollment number" field.

CAPS has a DocGen for Request for Verification of Status (D200) and a DocGen for Notification of Judicial Proceedings (D105) to be used for complying with the ICWA requirements. When using these DocGen's, save the completed documents to the mainframe.

**Child and Family Services Policy Manual: Legal Procedure
Indian Child Welfare Act**

- References**
- Indian Child Welfare Act, 25 USC 1901, et seq.
 - Guidelines for State Courts, 44 Fed. Reg. 67584, November 26, 1979.

 - Mont. Code Ann. § 41-3-102
 - Mont. Code Ann. § 41-3-109
 - Mont. Code Ann. § 41-3-205
 - Mont. Code Ann. § 41-3-301
 - Mont. Code Ann. § 41-3-302
 - Mont. Code Ann. § 41-3-422
 - Mont. Code Ann. § 41-3-423
 - Mont. Code Ann. § 41-3-432
 - Mont. Code Ann. § 41-3-427
 - Mont. Code Ann. § 41-3-437
 - Mont. Code Ann. § 41-3-444
 - Mont. Code Ann. § 41-6-609
 - Mont. Code Ann. § 42-2-102
 - Mont. Code Ann. § 42-6-109

ICWA CHECKLIST

To be used in all cases How to determine if the child is American Indian as defined by ICWA

Definition of an Indian Child: An "Indian child" means any unmarried person who is under age eighteen and is either a member of an Indian tribe or is eligible for membership in an Indian tribe and is the biological child of a member of an Indian tribe:

REGARDING: _____ DOB: _____ SSN: _____ Date: _____
(name of youth)

1. To determine if the child is American Indian:
 - a. Ask child is s/he is American Indian? **Yes** **No**
If yes, what tribe _____
 - b. Ask if mother of child is American Indian **Yes** **No**
If yes, what tribe _____
 - c. Ask if father of child is American Indian **Yes** **No**
If yes, what tribe _____
 - d. If known, ask paternal grandparents if American Indian **Yes** **No**
If yes, what tribe _____
 - e. If known, ask maternal grandparents if American Indian **Yes** **No**
If yes, what tribe _____

2. If you determined the child may be an American Indian, identify possible tribal affiliation:
 - a. Which tribe or tribes _____
Note: If tribe unknown, contact BIA @ 247-7943.
 - b. Date ICWA-251 sent to the tribe(s) _____
 - c. Date of response from tribe _____
 - d. If tribe unknown, date of response from BIA _____

Note: If the child might be American Indian, you must fill out the ICWA-251.

Make a courtesy call to social service staff of tribe in question and inform them that you mailed the form to them. If you have questions about where to send documents, call the ICWA Program Manager at the Program Bureau Office, (406) 841-2400.

3. Is the child American Indian as defined by ICWA? **Yes** **No**

Note: Court orders may be invalidated in cases involving an Indian child where there was non-compliance with the major Provisions of the ICWA. Therefore, when in doubt, it is better to consider the child an Indian child until it is established with reasonable certainty that the child is not eligible for membership in a tribe.

REQUIRED

Worker Signature: _____ **Date:** _____
Supervisor Signature: _____ **Date:** _____

If it is determined the child is not American Indian, ICWA is no longer applicable, therefore, you may stop here.

ACTIVE EFFORTS

Any party seeking to effect a foster care placement of, or termination of parental rights to an Indian child under state law shall satisfy the court that active efforts have been made to provide remedial services and rehabilitative programs designed to prevent the breakup of the Indian family and that these efforts have proved unsuccessful. Active efforts are based on the offer of services. Active efforts for foster care placement must be made from the time worker becomes involved with the family until the Show Cause hearing is held. Active Efforts means affirmative, active, thorough, and timely efforts intended primarily to maintain or reunite an Indian child with his or her family and constitute more than reasonable efforts as required by Title IV-E of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 671(a)(15)). Active efforts must involve assisting the parent or parents or Indian custodian through the steps of a case plan and with accessing or developing the resources necessary to satisfy the case plan. To the maximum extent possible, active efforts should be provided in a manner consistent with the prevailing social and cultural conditions and way of life of the Indian child's Tribe and should be conducted in partnership with the Indian child and the Indian child's parents, extended family members, Indian custodians, and Tribe. Active efforts are to be tailored to the facts and circumstances of the case. See In the matter of G.S., jr., and S.S., 2002 MT.245, 312 Mont. 108, 120, 59 P.3d 1063, 1072 (2002).

A cornerstone in the application of active efforts is active and early participation and consultation with the child's tribe in all case planning decisions. Active Efforts applies specifically to those services and activities that affect the reunification plan.

Order of preference in the absence of good cause shall be given to:

- a. A member of the child's extended family, including non-Indian family members.
- b. A foster home licensed, approved, or specified by an Indian child's tribe.
- c. An Indian foster home licensed or approved by an authorized non-Indian licensing authority.
- d. An institution for children approved by the tribe that has a program suitable to meet the Indian child's needs.
- e. If placement is not ICWA compliant, good cause not to follow the preference order must be documented.

[Tribal Resolution can change the preference order. The Department is required to follow the Tribes designated order of preference according to 25 USC §1915(c)]

VOLUNTARY PARENTAL AGREEMENT

(check box after completed)

As of October 1, 2003 all parental agreements have a 30 day limit.

1. The parent signed the parental agreement.
2. The parent signed the agreement before either a state district court judge or tribal court judge.
3. The child is at least 10 days old before mother signed agreement.
4. The judge before whom the parent signed the agreement has certified in writing that the terms and consequences of the agreement were fully explained to the parent in detail, and in a language understood by the parent, and that the parent understood the explanation.
5. Placements preferences do apply to voluntary placements agreements. Parents must be noticed of the placement preferences and made aware of all available ICWA compliant placements.

Any parent or Indian custodian may withdraw consent to a foster care placement under State law at any time and, upon such withdrawal, the child shall be returned to the parent or Indian custodian.

REQUIRED

Worker signature: _____ **Date:** _____

Supervisor signature: _____ **Date:** _____

VOLUNTARY RELINQUISHMENT
(check box after completed)

1. The biological mother signed the relinquishment before either a state district court judge or tribal judge.
The biological father signed the relinquishment before either a state district court judge or tribal judge.
2. The child was at least 10 days old before mother signed relinquishment
3. The child was at least 10 days old before father signed relinquishment.
4. The judge before whom the birth mother signed the relinquishment has certified in writing that the terms and consequences of the relinquishment were fully explained to the birth mother in detail, and in a language understood by the birth mother, and that the birth mother understood the explanation.
5. The judge before whom the birth father signed the relinquishment has certified in writing that the terms and consequences of the relinquishment were fully explained to the birth father in detail, and in a language understood by the birth father, and that the birth father understood the explanation.
6. Child's tribe was sent notice of the relinquishment.

INVOLUNTARY PROCEEDINGS
(check box after completed)

1. The active efforts made to provide remedial services are documented in the case record.
2. Description of active efforts made to provide remedial services are included in the affidavit which was submitted to the court.
3. Contacted all identified family members about possible foster care placement.
4. Qualified expert witness contacted.
5. Legal notice sent to the child's tribe by registered mail with return receipt.
6. Notification sent to parents.
7. Social worker affidavit contained information regarding Tribal membership.

REQUIRED

Worker signature: _____ **Date:** _____

Supervisor signature: _____ **Date:** _____

ADOPTIONS
(check box after completed)

After the entry of a final decree of adoption of an Indian child in any state court, the parent may withdraw consent upon the grounds that consent was obtained through fraud or duress and may petition the court to vacate such decree. Upon a finding that such consent was obtained through fraud or duress, the court shall vacate such decree and return the child to the parent. No adoption which has been effective for at least two years may be invalidated.

- 1. ICWA–250 completed.
- 2. Order of preference for adoptive placement used in the absence of good cause to the contrary.

Preference order:

- a) Member of child’s extended family;
- b) Other members of the child’s tribe; or
- c) Other Indian families.

An Adoption of a Confederated Salish and Kootenai Indian child in State District Court is not valid without the consent of CSKT Tribal Court. Pursuant to Public Law 280 and Tribal Ordinance 40A.

[Tribal Resolution can change the preference order. The Department is required to follow the Tribes designated order of preference according to 25 USC §1915(c)]

Note: failure to follow the placement preferences without good cause could subject the adoption, foster care or pre-adoptive placement to being declared invalid because of a failure to follow the provisions of ICWA.

REQUIRED

Worker signature: _____ **Date:** _____

Supervisor signature: _____ **Date:** _____

STATE OF MONTANA
Department of Public Health and Human Services
REQUEST FOR VERIFICATION OF CHILD'S INDIAN STATUS

Date: _____

Name of Tribe: _____

Address: _____

REGARDING: _____
(name and address of child)

DOB: _____

SS#: _____

DOB: _____

SS#: _____

REGARDING: _____
(name and address of child)

Dear _____:
(Tribal ICWA Designated Agent for Notice)

The Department of Public Health and Human Services has received a report of alleged child abuse or neglect concerning the above named child. We have reason to believe that this child may be of American Indian descent.

The mother is (or believed to be) _____ name and address _____ unknown _____

The father is (or believed to be) _____ (name and address) _____ unknown _____

The maternal grandparents are (or believed to be) _____. Name and address _____

The paternal grandparents are believed to be _____. Name and address _____

Other known relatives include _____ names and addresses _____

The child (children) is/are currently:

_____ In the custody of the parents

_____ In state custody and _____ placed in emergency foster care _____ not placed.

An involuntary Child Custody Proceeding has been initiated yes _____ no _____

_____ Notice of Involuntary Child Custody Proceeding has been attached _____ will follow

Pursuant to the Indian Child Welfare Act, 25 U.S.C. § 1901 et seq., we are hereby requesting a verification of this child's status as either a member or eligible for membership in your Tribe. Please advise whether this child is:

- a.) A member of your Tribe,
- b.) Eligible for membership in your Tribe, and the biological child of a member of a tribe
- c.) Is not a member of your Tribe or not eligible for membership in your Tribe

Since this child's legal status in regard to the Indian Child Welfare Act is uncertain, the Department is not able to properly plan for the child nor provide appropriate services without the requested information. Therefore your immediate attention and response is greatly appreciated. Please return the completed form to the address below.

Sincerely,

Department of Public Health and Human Services

DPHHS office use only. Date returned receipt signed: _____.

Copies to:

- DPHHS case file
- Tribal Social Services Director
- County Attorney's office

INDIAN CHILD WELFARE ACT REPORTING FORM

Please submit this form to the Clerk of Court when filing the decree. The form is to be submitted for every child adopted, even if the answer to question one is NO. The Indian Child Welfare Act requires that the court must provide a copy of the decree and the following information in any Indian child adoption proceeding to the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Date form Completed: ____ / ____ / ____

Name of Child (before adoption): _____

1. Is the child a member of any Indian Tribe? ____ YES ____ NO

2. Is the child eligible for membership in any Indian Tribe and a biological child of a member of any Indian Tribe? ____ YES ____ NO

3. If the answer to a question one is YES, please state:

a) The name and Tribal affiliation of the child: _____

b) The names and addresses of the biological parents: _____

c) The names and addresses of the adoptive parents: _____

d) The agency having files or information related to the adoption: _____

An adoption of a Confederated Salish and Kootenai Indian child in State District court is not valid without the consent of CSKT Tribal Court. Pursuant to public Law 280 and Tribal Ordinance 40A.

4. Name of person completing the form:

Name

Date

STATEMENT OF CONFIDENTIALITY

I, _____, the undersigned, having agreed at the request of the Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services, Child and Family Services Division (the Department) to testify as a Qualified Expert Witness on behalf of the child or children who are the focus of _____ County Cause No. _____, understand the following:

That, in the course of preparing for and providing testimony in the above-referenced matter, I will be provided with, have access to, or become aware of, confidential case file information and information regarding child abuse and neglect which is confidential and is not available to the public; and

That said confidential case file information and information regarding child abuse and neglect is strictly confidential, and the distribution, dissemination, or discussion of said information is limited by Montana law at §41-3-205 of the Montana Code Annotated, the violation of which is punishable as a misdemeanor crime.

Based upon the foregoing, I hereby agree as follows:

1. That I will not discuss the above-referenced case outside of the courtroom with any person other than an employee or official of the Department or the County Attorney or Deputy County Attorney who is representing the Department in this case, without prior permission from the Department or the County Attorney's Office;
2. That I will not provide to any person, organization, or entity, access to or copies of any documents, papers, files, or records provided to me by the Department or by the County Attorney's office in connection with this case, without prior permission from the Department or the County Attorney's Office;
3. That, at the conclusion of my testimony in this case, I will return to the Department or the County Attorney's office any documents, papers, files, or records provided to me by the Department or the County Attorney's office in connection with this case; and
4. That I will keep in the strictest confidence any information I receive or become aware of as a result of my participation in this case, regardless of the source of said information, and regardless of whether the case continues to be pending, or whether the case has concluded.

My signature on this document indicates that I have read this document in its entirety, that I fully understand everything stated in this document, and that I specifically understand that my failure to uphold my promises stated in this document may constitute a violation of Montana law, and may subject me to criminal prosecution.

Signature

Date: _____

ICWA Qualified Expert Witness Fees

(Revised 7/09)

I, _____, at the request of the Department of Public Health and Human Services, Child and Family Services Division provided services as an ICWA Qualified Expert Witness in _____ County.

I provided services on behalf of the following child(ren):

Name(s)	Date(s)
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Professional Services Provided:

Preparation (See instructions for billing details)

_____ Hours @ \$25.00 per hour = _____

Court Testimony

_____ Hours @ \$25.00 per hour = _____

Case conferences

_____ Hours @ \$25.00 per hour = _____

Travel time

_____ Hours @ \$25.00 per hour = _____

Other (See instructions for billing details)

_____ Hours @ \$25.00 per hour = _____

Total

_____ Hours @ \$25.00 per hour = _____

(maximum reimbursement- \$500)

Other Expenses

Destination _____ **Miles** _____ @ **\$.55 per mile** = _____

Lodging (attach receipt) _____ @ state rates = _____

Meals (see instructions) _____ max \$23 per day = _____

Total- _____

Total Reimbursement (professional services, mileage, lodging, meals) = _____

DATE: _____

NAME: _____

SIGNATURE: _____

ADDRESS: _____

_____ **City/State**

_____ **Zip Code**

Federal Tax ID Number is: (SSN/TIN) _____

Child and Family Services Supervisor Approval- _____ **Date** _____

ICWA Qualified Expert Witness Fees Instructions

The Indian Child Welfare Act (ICWA) requires the testimony of a Qualified Expert Witness to insure that the involuntary placement of an Indian child into foster care or the termination of the parent-child legal relationship does not conflict with the specific cultural values of a child's tribe. ICWA Qualified Expert Witnesses are paid by the Child and Family Services Division for the services they provide in ICWA cases.

1. Professional Services- \$25.00 per hour for the following services:

1. Preparation for court -includes case file review, discussions with the Child Protection Specialist, other Child and Family Services staff and attorneys; interviews with child, parents or other involved parties. Initial hearing preparation time is limited to 3 hours billing time; **additional preparation time limited to 1 hour unless approved in advance by Child and Family Services Division Supervisor**
2. Court Testimony
3. Case Conferences (including attendance at FGDM meetings, Foster Care Review meetings or other treatment/case planning meetings that the Qualified Expert Witness is required to attend)
4. Travel time
5. Other- Courthouse time- waiting to testify, courthouse conversations with social workers/county attorney etc. **Billing time limited to 1 hour without supervisor approval.**

2. Other Expenses

Transportation- mileage for personal car use is paid at the current state rate \$.55/mile. Rate is subject to change. Enter destination(s) and the total miles on the QEW billing form. Multiply by the mileage rate.

Lodging reimbursement is at state rates only. State Identification cards will be required to receive state rates for lodging. State Identification cards are available through the ICWA Program Specialist in Helena.

Meal reimbursement rates- \$5.00- breakfast; \$6.00- lunch; \$12.00- dinner.

You receive breakfast if your stay is overnight or you leave for your destination before 7:00 am. You receive lunch if you are out of town for more than 3 hours between 10:00 am and 3:00 pm. You receive dinner if you stay overnight or if you arrive home after 6:00 pm. Long distance phone calls are not reimbursed.

The maximum reimbursement is \$500, plus state per Diem (meals and lodging) and mileage reimbursement. Payments for these services are arranged through the appropriate Child and Family Services Division Regional Administrator or their designate.

Please submit a separate billing form for each family. Submit completed billing form to the office that arranged for your services. The Child and Family Services Supervisor will sign all invoices and enter into the CAPS system for approval

After this invoice is entered into CAPS and approved, an invoice will be issued. Please verify the dates, dollar amount, and sign the invoice. Mail the signed invoice to:
Montana Child & Family Services Division, P.O. Box 8005, Helena, MT 59604.

If you have questions concerning this matter, please call the ICWA Program Specialist or the Program Bureau Chief.

(9/07)

Montana Tribes ICWA Designated Agents for Notice:

Assiniboine and Gros Ventre Tribes: Fort Belknap Reservation	Blackfeet Tribe Blackfeet Reservation
ICWA Case Manager	Inquiry Technician
Fort Belknap Social Services	Blackfeet Tribe ICWA Program
656 Agency Main Street	PO Box 588
Harlem, MT 59526	Browning, MT 59417
(406)353-8346	(406)338-7806
Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes of the Fort Peck Reservation	Chippewa-Cree Tribe: Rocky Boy's Reservation
ICWA Case Manager	ICWA Social Worker Chippewa-Cree Tribe of the
PO Box 1027	Rocky Boy's Reservation
Poplar, MT 59255	31 Agency Square
(406)768-2402	Box Elder, MT 59521
	(406) 395-5705 x246
Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes: Flathead Reservation	Crow Tribe: Crow Reservation
ICWA Specialist	ICWA Coordinator
CSKT/DHRD	Crow Tribe
Box 278	PO Box 1060
Pablo, MT 59855	Crow Agency, MT 59022
(406)675-2700 ext. 1120	(406)679-3070
Northern Cheyenne Tribe: Northern Cheyenne Reservation	Little Shell Tribe of Chippewa Indians of Montana
ICWA Director, Northern Cheyenne Human Services	Tribal Chair, Little Shell Tribe
Box 128	625 Central Ave W Ste 100
Lame Deer, MT 59043	Great Falls, MT 59404
(406)477-8321	(406)315-2400