

WYANDOTTE NATION
TITLE 9
JUVENILE PROCEDURE CODE
(APPROVED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS 8-30-2024)

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**WYANDOTTE NATION
TITLE 9
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INTRODUCTION

Section 1. Citation.

This Title may be cited as the “Juvenile Procedure Act.”

Section 2. Purpose.

The purposes of this Title are to:

(a) Secure for each child subject to this Title such care and guidance, preferably in their own home, as will best serve the child’s welfare and the interests of the Nation and society in general;

(b) Preserve and strengthen the ties between the child and their Tribe whenever possible;

(c) Preserve and strengthen family ties whenever possible, and, to strengthen and improve the home and its environment when necessary;

(d) Remove a child from the custody of their parents and traditional custodians only when the child’s welfare and safety or the protection of the public would otherwise be endangered;

(e) Secure for any child removed from the custody of their parent, the necessary care, guidance and discipline to assist the child in becoming a responsible and productive member of their Tribe and society in general;

In order to carry out these purposes, the provisions of this Title shall be liberally construed.

Section 3. Definitions.

Unless the context otherwise requires, as used in this Title, the term:

(a) “Adjudicatory hearing” means a hearing to determine whether the allegations of a petition alleging a child to be neglected, deprived, in-need-of-supervision, or delinquent filed pursuant to this Title are supported by the evidence.

(b) “Adult” means a person eighteen years of age or older; except any person alleged to have committed a delinquent act before he or she became eighteen years of age shall be considered a child under this Title for the purpose of adjudication and disposition of the delinquent Act.

(c) “Aunt” means a person who, by blood or marriage, is:

(1) A female sibling of a biological parent, or

(2) A female first cousin of a biological parent, or

(3) A female child of a grandparent, or

(4) Any other female person, who, by virtue of an adoption, either of themselves or of a member of their family pursuant to the laws of any Tribe or state would come within the terms of subparagraphs (1), (2), or (3) of this Subsection.

(d) “Board of Directors” shall mean the Board of Directors of the Wyandotte Nation.

(e) “Brother” means:

(1) Any male sibling, or

(2) Any other male person, who, by virtue of an adoption either of themselves or of a member of their family pursuant to the laws of any Tribe or state, would hold the relationship of a sibling with the person in question.

(f) “Brother-in-law” means the husband of a sister by blood or marriage.

(g) “Child” means a person under eighteen years of age.

(h) “Child care center” means an institution or facility designed for the care of children and licensed or approved pursuant to Tribal law, or if outside the Tribal jurisdiction, by the law of the jurisdiction in which such facility is physically located, or both.

(i) “Child in need of supervision” means any child:

(1) Who has repeatedly disobeyed reasonable and lawful commands or directives of their parent, legal guardian, or other custodian; or

(2) Who is willfully and voluntarily absent from his/her home without the consent of their parent, guardian, or legal custodian for a substantial period of time, or without intent to return; or

(3) Who, being subject to compulsory school attendance, is willfully, voluntarily, and habitually absent from school in violation of law.

(j) “Child placement agency” means an agency designed for the care or placement of children licensed or approved pursuant to Tribal law, or if outside the Tribal jurisdiction, by the law of the jurisdiction in which such facility is physically located, or both.

(k) “Child Welfare Worker” shall mean an Indian Child Welfare worker within the Nation’s Indian Child Welfare Program or any social worker specifically designated and trained as a child welfare worker. *See* also Tribal Family Services Department.

(l) “Clerk” shall mean the Clerk of the Court.

(m) “Code” shall mean the statutory laws of the Wyandotte Nation.

(n) “Commit” means to transfer legal custody.

(o) “Common Law” shall mean the traditions and customs of the Nation. In cases where a child is a member of another Indian Tribe, “Common Law” shall include the traditions and customs of that Indian Tribe.

(p) “Constitution” shall mean the Constitution of the Wyandotte Nation unless otherwise indicated.

(q) “Cousin” means the child of an aunt or uncle.

(r) “Custody” means guardianship of the person.

(s) “Delinquent child” means a child who:

(1) Has violated any Federal, Tribal, or State law, or any lawful order of the Court made pursuant to this Title, but not including isolated violations of traffic statutes or ordinances, or hunting or fishing statutes or ordinances; or

(2) Has habitually violated any traffic, hunting, or fishing statutes or ordinances, or lawful orders of the Court made under this Title.

(3) However, any person fifteen (15) years of age or older who is charged with an offense which, if committed by an adult would be punishable by banishment from the jurisdiction of the Wyandotte Nation, shall be considered as an adult. Upon arrest and detention, such person accused shall have all the statutory and constitutional rights and protections of an adult accused of a crime, but shall be detained in a jail cell or ward entirely separate from prisoners who are eighteen (18) years of age or older.

(t) “Department” means the Tribal Family Services Department.

(u) “Deprivation of custody” means the transfer of legal custody by the Court from a parent or a previous legal custodian to another person, agency, or institution.

(v) “Detention” means the temporary care of a child who requires secure custody in physically restricting facilities pending court disposition or a court order for placement or commitment.

(w) “Dispositional hearing” means a hearing, held after an adjudicating hearing has found a child to be deprived, neglected, in need of supervision, or delinquent, in which the Court must determine what treatment should be ordered for the family and the child(ren), and what placement of the child(ren) should be made during the period of treatment.

(x) “District Court” shall mean the lower or general trial Court operating within the jurisdiction of the Nation, created pursuant to the Constitution of the Wyandotte Nation, Article 6, §6.

(y) “Family care home” or “foster home” means a facility for the care of not more than ten (10) children in a family type setting, licensed or approved pursuant to Tribal law, or if outside the Tribal jurisdiction, by the law of the jurisdiction in which such facility is physically located, or both.

(z) “Group care facilities” means places other than family care homes or child care centers providing care for small groups of children.

(aa) “Grandparent” means

(1) A biological grandparent;

(2) The brothers and sisters of a biological grandparent, and their spouses; or

(3) Any other person, who by virtue of an adoption either of themselves or a member of their family pursuant to the laws of any Indian Tribe or state, would come within the terms of subparagraphs (1) or (2) or this Subsection.

(bb) “Guardianship of the person” means legal custody or the duty and authority vested by law to make major decisions affecting a child including, but not limited to:

(1) The authority to consent to marriage, enlistment in the armed forces, and to extraordinary medical and surgical treatment, and

(2) The authority to represent a child in legal actions and to make other decisions of substantial legal significance concerning a child, and

(3) The authority to consent to the adoption of a child when the parent-child relationship has been terminated by:

(i) judicial decree; or

(ii) the death of the parents, and

(4) The rights and responsibilities of the physical and legal care, custody, and control of a child when legal custody has not been vested in another person, agency, or institution; and

(5) The duty to provide food, clothing, shelter, ordinary medical care, education, and discipline for the child. Guardianship of the person of a child, or legal custody of a child, may be taken from its parents only by Court action.

(cc) “Halfway house” means group care facilities for children who have been placed on probation or parole by virtue of being adjudicated delinquent, or in need of supervision under this Title.

(dd) “Indian Tribe” shall mean any Federally recognized tribal government other than the Wyandotte Nation.

(ee) “Jurisdiction” shall mean the Indian Country within the territorial jurisdiction of the Wyandotte Nation. The jurisdiction of the Nation’s Courts is coextensive with that of the Nation itself.

(ff) “Juvenile Court” or “Court” means the Juvenile Division of the District Court of the Wyandotte Nation, or the Juvenile Court or Court of Indian Offenses Court established for other Indian Tribes, or a state Juvenile Court as is appropriate from the context.

(gg) “Nation” and variants thereof, both uppercase and lowercase, shall mean the Wyandotte Nation unless otherwise indicated.

(hh) “Neglected Child” or “Deprived Child” means a child:

(1) Whose parent, guardian, or legal custodian has subjected him to mistreatment or abuse, or whose parent, guardian or legal custodian has suffered or allowed another to mistreat or abuse the child without taking lawful means to stop such mistreatment or abuse and prevent it from recurring; or

(2) Who lacks proper parental care through the actions or omissions of the parent, guardian, or legal custodian; or

(3) Whose environment is injurious to his welfare; or

(4) Whose parent, guardian, or legal custodian fails or refuses to provide necessary subsistence, education, medical care, or any other care necessary for the child’s health, guidance, or well-being, whether because of the fault of the parent, guardian, or legal custodian, or because the parent, guardian or legal custodian does not have the ability or resources to provide for the child; or

(5) Who is homeless, without proper care, or not domiciled with his or her parent, guardian, or legal custodian, due to, or without the fault of his parent, guardian, or legal custodian, or

(6) Whose parent, guardian, or legal custodian has abandoned the child without apparent intent to return, or who has placed the child informally with any other person, and has not contributed to the support of the child or established personal contact with the child for a period in excess of six (6) months.

(ii) “Nephew” means the male child of a brother, sister, brother-in-law, or sister-in-law, whether by blood, marriage, or adoption.

(jj) “Niece” means the female child of a brother, sister, brother-in-law, or sister-in-law, whether by blood, marriage or adoption.

(kk) “Parent” means either a natural parent or a parent by adoption. Parent does not include an unwed father unless he has acknowledged paternity of the child orally to two or more disinterested parties or in writing under oath unless paternity has been established by judicial action.

(ll) “Prosecuting Attorney” shall mean the Attorney General of the Wyandotte Nation or such other legal representative appointed by the Board of Directors to prosecute crimes and/or juvenile matters.

(mm) “Protective supervision” means a legal status created by court order under which the child is permitted to remain in his own home under the supervision of the Juvenile Court through the Family Services Department during the period during which treatment services are being provided to the family by the Family Services Department or other agencies designated by the Court.

(nn) “Residual parental rights and responsibilities” means those rights and responsibilities remaining with the parent after legal custody, or guardianship of the person of said child has been vested in another person, agency, or institution, but where parental rights have not been terminated, including, but not necessarily limited to, the responsibility for support, the right to consent to adoption, the right to inherit from the child, the right to determine the child’s religious affiliation, and the right to reasonable visitation with the child unless restricted by the Court.

(oo) “Shelter” means a facility for the temporary care of a child in physically un-restricting facilities pending court disposition, or execution of a court order for emergency or temporary placement.

(pp) “Sister” means:

(1) Any female sibling; or

(2) Any other female person, who, by virtue of an adoption either of themselves or of a member of their family pursuant to this Title or the laws of any Indian Tribe or state, would have a relationship of a sibling with the person in question.

(qq) “Sister-in-law” means the wife of a brother by blood or marriage.

(rr) “Tribal Family Services Department” means generally the Wyandotte Nation’s Indian Child Welfare Program, Social Services Program, Family Services Department or other appropriate agency of the Nation designated to work with juvenile issues and/or provide related services. For purposes of this Title, “Family Services Department” and “Indian Child Welfare Program” may be used interchangeably, but shall be interpreted to mean the appropriate agency of the Nation designated to work with juvenile issues and/or provide related services.

(ss) “Stepparent” means a person married to a biological parent, but who is not a biological parent of the child.

(tt) “Supreme Court” shall mean the Court of last resort to which appeals may be taken from the District Court. The judicial decisions of the Supreme Court are final and are not subject to further appeal.

(uu) “Termination of parental rights” or “termination of the parent-child legal relationship” means the permanent elimination by Court order of all parental rights and duties, including residual parental rights and duties, but not including the child’s right to inherit from the parents whose rights have been terminated.

(vv) “Traditional custodian” means those relatives of the child other than the parent who, by force of the traditions, customs, and common law of the Nation or other Indian Tribe, have the rights, duties, and responsibilities of assisting the parents in rearing the child and providing for their support.

(ww) “Transfer proceeding” means any proceeding in the District Court to grant, accept, or decline transfer of any children’s case from or to the court of any Indian Tribe or state whenever such transfer is authorized by Tribal, Federal, or State law.

(xx) “Tribal Court” shall mean the courts of another Federally recognized Indian Tribe.

Section 4. Place of Sitting.

The Juvenile Division of the District Court shall maintain offices and sit in the same place as the District Court sits, provided, that the Juvenile Division, in a transfer proceeding or where otherwise necessary and expedient in the interest of justice and economy, with the approval of the Chief Judge, may sit anywhere within the territorial limits of the United States.

CHAPTER ONE GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section 101. Juvenile Court Established.

There is hereby created and established within the District Court, a Juvenile Division whose powers and duties are set forth in this Title. Any Judge of the District Court may be assigned to hear cases in the Juvenile Division of the Court by the Chief Judge.

Section 102. Jurisdiction.

(a) Except as otherwise provided by law, the Juvenile Court shall have exclusive jurisdiction in proceedings:

- (1) Concerning any child in need of supervision;
- (2) Concerning any child who is delinquent, neglected or dependent;
- (3) Concerning any transfer proceeding to or from a court of another sovereign in a children's case;
- (4) To determine the legal custody of any child or to appoint a guardian of the person or legal custodian of any child who comes within the Court's jurisdiction;
- (5) For the issuance of orders of support of minor children;
- (6) To determine the parentage of a child and to make an order of support in connection therewith;
- (7) For the adoption of a person of any age;
- (8) For judicial consent to the marriage, employment or enlistment in military service of a child, when such consent is required by law; and
- (9) For the treatment or commitment of a mentally ill or developmentally disabled child who comes within the Court's jurisdiction.

(b) The Court may issue temporary orders providing for protection, support, or medical or surgical treatment as it deems in the best interest of any child concerning whom a petition has been filed prior to adjudication or disposition of the case.

(c) Nothing in this Section shall deprive the District Court of jurisdiction to appoint a guardian for a child nor of jurisdiction to determine the legal custody of a child upon writ of habeas corpus or when the question of legal custody is incidental to the determination of a cause in the District Court except that:

- (1) If a petition involving the same child is pending in Juvenile Court or if continuous jurisdiction has been previously acquired by the Juvenile Court, the District Court shall certify the question of legal custody to the Juvenile Court; and
- (2) The District Court at any time may request the Juvenile Court to make recommendations pertaining to guardianship or legal custody.

(d) Where a custody award has been made in the District Court in a dissolution of marriage action or another proceeding and the jurisdiction of the District Court may take jurisdiction in a case involving the same child if the child is dependent or neglected or otherwise comes within the jurisdiction as set forth herein.

(e) Where any person fifteen (15) years of age or older but less than eighteen years of age is charged with a criminal offense which is punishable by banishment, such person shall be considered an adult and the Court shall advise the person that they are being prosecuted as an adult. Such person is presumed to be an adult unless a motion for certification as a juvenile is filed with the Court twenty (20) days before trial. Upon the filing of such motion, the complete juvenile record of the accused shall be made available to the Prosecuting Attorney and the accused person and their legal counsel.

(f) The accused may offer evidence to support the motion for certification as a juvenile.

(g) The Court shall rule on the certification motion of the accused person before trial. When ruling on the certification motion of the accused person, the Court shall give consideration to the following guidelines, listed in order of priority:

(1) Whether the alleged offense was committed in an aggressive, violent, premeditated, or willful manner;

(2) Whether the offense was against person or property, greater weight being given for retaining the accused person within the adult criminal system for offenses against persons, especially if personal injury resulted;

(3) The record and past history of the accused person, including previous contacts with law enforcement agencies and juvenile or criminal courts, prior periods of probation and commitments to juvenile institutions;

(4) The prospects for adequate protection of the public if the accused person is processed through the juvenile system;

(5) The Court, in deciding on the certification motion of the accused person, need not detail responses to each of the above considerations, but shall state that the Court has considered each of the guidelines in reaching its decision;

(6) Upon completion of the hearing, if the accused person is certified as a child to the Juvenile Division of the District Court, then all adult court records relative to the accused person and this charge shall be expunged and any mention of the accused person shall be removed from public record; and

(7) An order certifying a person as a child or denying the request for certification as a child shall be a final order, appealable when entered and filed by the Court Clerk.

Section 103. Indian Child Welfare Transfers from State Courts.

(a) Pursuant to any State or Federal law, including but not limited to the Indian Child Welfare Act, 25 U.S.C. 1911(b), any state court may transfer to the Juvenile Court herein any proceeding for the foster care placement of, or termination of parental rights to, any Indian child who is a member of, or eligible for membership in the Nation, provided that the Juvenile Court finds that the transfer would not be detrimental to the best interests of the child.

(b) The Juvenile Court shall determine whether the transfer from the state court would be detrimental to the best interests of the child in a transfer hearing initiated by the Nation after the order or request of transfer is received by the Court Clerk. In making such determination, the Court may consider:

(1) Whether the child or its family will be in need of special services for physical or mental disease or defect which the Nation and its resources are unable to adequately provide, and

(2) If transfer is tendered prior to adjudication, whether the witnesses necessary to adjudicate the case will be available. If the witnesses are unlikely to appear, the Court should decline to accept the transfer until after the adjudication is completed, and

(3) Any other matters which may adversely affect the Nation's ability to provide treatment or necessary services to the family.

(c) If the Juvenile Court accepts a transferred case, the transferring court shall transmit all documents and legal and social records, or certified copies thereof, to the Juvenile Court. The transferred case shall proceed as if originally filed in the Juvenile Court. Transfer cases shall be assigned a Juvenile Court case number as in other cases. Thereafter, all pleadings shall list below the Juvenile Court case number the state court case number and indicate the County from which the case was transferred.

Section 104. Indian Child Welfare Transfers from Tribal Courts.

(a) Any Tribal Court may transfer to the Juvenile Court any case concerning any child who is a member or eligible for membership in the Nation, provided that the Juvenile Court finds that the transfer would not be detrimental to the best interests of the child.

(b) The Juvenile Court shall determine whether the transfer to the Nation's jurisdiction would be detrimental to the best interest of the child in a transfer hearing initiated by the Nation after an order or request of transfer is received by the Court Clerk. In making such determination, the Court may consider:

(1) Whether the child or its family will be in need of special service for physical or mental disease or defect which the Nation and its resources are unable to adequately provide; and

(2) If transfer is tendered prior to adjudication, whether the witnesses necessary to adjudicate the case will be available. If the witnesses are not likely to appear, the Court should decline to accept the transfer until after the adjudication is completed; and

(3) Any other matters which may adversely affect the Nation's ability to provide treatment or necessary services to the family.

(c) If the Juvenile Court accepts a transferred case, the transferring court shall transmit all documents and legal and social records, or certified copies thereof, to the Juvenile Court. The transferred case shall proceed as if originally filed in the Juvenile Court. Transferred cases shall be assigned a Juvenile Court case number as in other cases. Thereafter, all pleadings shall list below the Juvenile Court case number the original Tribal Court case number and indicate the Tribe from which the case was transferred.

Section 105. Child Welfare Transfers to Tribal or State Courts.

(a) The Juvenile Court, in its discretion, is authorized to transfer any children's case arising with the Court's jurisdiction, said child not being a member or eligible for membership in the Nation, to the Court of the child's Indian Tribe, or if the child is a non-Indian, to the Courts of the state where the child is a resident or domiciled, upon the petition of the Prosecuting Attorney, either parent, a custodian or guardian, the child's Indian Tribe or an appropriate official of the child's state.

(b) In making such transfers, the Juvenile Court may consider:

(1) The best interests of the child; and

(2) Any special needs or mental or physical disease or defects of the child and the family and the ability of the Nation and the receiving jurisdiction to meet those needs; and

(3) If transfer is requested prior to adjudication, whether witnesses necessary to the adjudication can attend in the receiving jurisdiction; and

(4) Emotional, cultural, and social ties of the child and its family; and

(5) The likelihood that the same child and family would return to the Nation's jurisdiction within a reasonable time and come before the Juvenile Court again.

(c) Upon finding a transfer is appropriate, the Court may order or request transfer as provided in this Section, the Court shall serve a certified copy of the Order or Request to Accept Transfer, as well as certified copies of: the legal case file, and any social or police reports concerning the child's case to the Court Clerk of the receiving jurisdiction by certified mail, return receipt requested. The Juvenile Court may retain physical custody of the child pending an order of notice of acceptance from the receiving jurisdiction, and upon receiving such order or notice, may close the case file and dismiss the case subject to any necessary order for the protection of the child until completion of the physical transfer to the receiving jurisdiction.

Section 106. Notice of Legal Rights.

(a) At the child's first appearance before the Juvenile Court, the child and their parent(s), guardian or other legal custodian shall be fully advised by the Court of their legal rights, including:

- (1) Their right to a jury trial upon demand where available;
- (2) Their right to be represented by an attorney, at their own expense, at every stage of the proceeding;
- (3) Their right to see, hear, and cross-examine all witnesses against them;
- (4) Their right to call witnesses on their own behalf and to have court process compel the attendance of witnesses for them; and
- (5) In juvenile delinquency proceedings, the right of the child not to be compelled to testify against himself.

(b) If the child or his parents, guardian, or other legal custodian requests an attorney and is found to be without sufficient financial means, counsel shall be appointed by the Court in proceedings wherein the Nation is a party, and termination of the parent-child legal relationship is stated as a possible consequence or outcome of the case.

(c) The Court may appoint counsel without such request if it deems representation by counsel necessary to protect the interests of the child or other parties.

(d) If the child and their parent(s), guardian, or other legal custodian were not represented by counsel, the Court shall inform them at the conclusion of the proceedings that they have the right to file a motion for new trial and that if such motion is denied, they have the right to appeal.

Section 107. Prosecuting Attorney Duties.

The Prosecuting Attorney shall represent the Nation in the interest of the child in all proceedings subject to this Title in which the Nation is a party. In proceedings subject to this Title in which the Nation is not a party, the Prosecuting Attorney, upon request of the Court, shall intervene on behalf of the Nation in the interest of the child.

Section 108. Jury Trials.

(a) A child, his parent or guardian, or any interested party may demand a trial by jury of not more than six individuals, or the Court, on its own motion, may order such a jury to try a case:

- (1) In adjudicatory hearings concerning an alleged delinquent, neglected, or deprived child, or child in need of supervision, where termination is stated as a possible disposition in the petition; or

(2) In determining the parentage of a child under this Title.

(b) Unless a jury trial shall be demanded, it shall be deemed to be waived.

Section 109. Procedure.

(a) The rules of juvenile procedure herein set forth shall apply in all proceedings under this Title. To the extent that any procedure is not specifically set forth herein, the general rules of Civil Procedure of the Wyandotte Nation, found at Title 3, shall apply.

(b) In cases involving an allegation of delinquency by means of commission of an offense, the adjudicatory hearing shall be held in conformity with the rules of criminal procedure, and the child shall be entitled to all the rights, privileges, and immunities of any accused in a criminal case.

(c) The District Court shall have the authority by written Court rule not inconsistent with this Title or the rules of Civil Procedure and filed of record in the Court Clerk's office to provide for any procedure or form necessary for the efficient, orderly, and just resolution of cases under this Title.

Section 110. Hearings.

(a) Hearings shall be held before the Court without a jury, except as provided in this Title, and may be conducted in an informal manner, except in proceedings brought concerning an alleged delinquent juvenile. The general public shall be excluded unless the Court determines that it is in the best interest of the child to allow the general public to attend. The Court shall admit only such individuals who have an interest in the case or the work of the Court, including persons whom the parent(s) or guardian wish to be present unless an order has been entered authorizing the general public to attend. Hearings may be continued by order of the Court when necessary.

(b) A verbatim record shall be taken of all proceedings which might result in the deprivation of custody. A verbatim record shall be made in all other hearings, including any conducted by special referees, unless waived by the parties in the proceeding and so ordered by the Judge or referee.

(c) When more than one child is named in a petition alleging delinquency, need of supervision, or neglect or dependency, the hearings may be consolidated or heard separately at any stage of the proceeding in the Court's discretion.

(d) Children's cases shall be heard separately from adult cases, and the child or their parent(s), guardian, or other custodian may be consolidated or heard separately at any stage of the proceeding upon order of the Court and upon a finding of same being in the best interests of the child and in the interests of justice for all parties.

(e) The name, picture, place of residence, or identity of any child, parent, guardian, other custodian, or person appearing as a witness in children's proceedings under this Title shall not be

published in any newspaper or in any other publication nor given any other publicity unless for good cause it is specifically permitted by order of the Court. Any person who violates the provisions of this Subsection (e) is guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not more than Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00), or by imprisonment in the jail utilized by the Nation for not more than thirty (30) days, or both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 111. Social Study and Other Reports.

(a) Unless waived by the Court, the Family Services Department or other agency designated by the Court shall make a social study and report in writing in all children's cases, except:

(1) If the allegations of a petition filed under Section 102 are denied, the study shall not be made until the Court has entered an order of adjudication; and

(2) The study and investigation in all adoptions shall be made as provided in the provisions related to adoptions.

(b) At any time during the course of the proceedings, the Court may order a court appointed guardian ad litem to submit a report of their findings and recommendations.

(c) For the purpose of determining proper disposition of a child, the general rules of evidence shall not apply, and written reports and other material relating to the child's mental, physical, and social history may be received and considered by the Court along with other evidence. However, the Court, if so requested by the child, their parent(s), guardian, or other interested party, shall require that the person who wrote the report or prepared the material, appear as a witness and be subject to both direct and cross-examination. In the absence of such request, the Court may order the person who prepared the report or other material to appear if it finds that the interest of the child, their parent(s) or guardian, or other party to the proceedings so requires.

(d) The Court shall inform the child, their parent(s) or legal guardian, or other interested party of the right of cross-examination concerning any written report or other material as specified in Subsection (c) of this Section.

Section 112. Effect of Proceedings.

(a) No adjudication or disposition in proceedings under Section 102 shall impose any civil disability upon a child or disqualify them from any Tribal personnel system or military service application or appointment from holding Tribal office.

(b) No adjudication, disposition, or evidence given in proceedings brought under this Title shall be admissible against a child in any criminal or other action or proceedings, except in subsequent proceedings under this Title concerning the same child.

Section 113. Inspection of Court Records.

(a) Records of court proceedings shall be open to inspection by the parent(s) or guardian, attorneys and other parties in proceedings before the Court, and to any agency to which legal custody of the child has been transferred, except records of court proceedings in formal adoption and formal relinquishment shall be confidential and open to inspection only by Court order.

(b) With consent of the Court, records of court proceedings may be inspected by the child, by persons having legitimate interest in the proceedings, and by persons conducting pertinent research studies, except in formal relinquishment and formal adoption proceedings.

(c) Probation counselor's records and all other reports of social and clinical studies shall not be open to inspection by the general public, except by an order of the Court and for good cause shown.

Section 114. Expungement of Records.

(a) Any person who has been adjudicated delinquent or in need of supervision, who was taken into custody on an allegation of delinquency or need of supervision, or who was the subject of a petition for delinquency or need of supervision later may petition the Court for the expungement of their record and shall be so informed at the time of adjudication, or the Court, on its own motion may initiate expungement proceedings concerning the record of any child who has been under the jurisdiction of the Court. Such petition shall be filed or such court order entered no sooner than two years after the date of termination of the Court's jurisdiction over the person. Only by stipulation of all parties involved may expungement be applied for prior to the expiration of two years from the date of termination of the Court's jurisdiction or termination of the Court's supervision under an informal adjustment.

(b) Upon filing of a petition for expungement or entering of a court order, the Court shall set a date for a hearing and shall notify the Prosecuting Attorney and anyone else whom the Court has reason to believe may have relevant information related to the expungement of the record, including all agencies or officials known to have relevant files relating to the individual.

(c) The Court shall order sealed all records in the petitioner's case in the custody of the Court and any records in the custody of any other agency or official, if at the hearing the Court finds that:

(1) The subject of the hearing has not been convicted of a felony, an offense punishable by banishment or of a misdemeanor involving moral turpitude and has not been adjudicated under this Title since the termination of the Court's jurisdiction.

(2) No proceeding concerning a felony, an offense punishable by banishment, a misdemeanor involving moral turpitude, or a petition under this Title is pending or being instituted against him; and

(3) The rehabilitation of the person has been attained to the satisfaction of the Court.

(d) Upon the entry of an order to seal the records, the proceedings in the case shall be deemed never to have occurred, and all index references shall be deleted, and the person, every agency, and the Court may properly reply that no record exists with respect to such person upon any inquiry in the matter.

(e) Copies of the order shall be sent to each agency or official named therein.

(f) Inspection of the records included in the order may thereafter be permitted by the Court only upon petition by the person who is the subject of such records and only to that person named in such petition.

(g) In any proceeding alleging delinquency or need-of-supervision in which the Court orders the petition dismissed on the merits at adjudication, the Court may order the records expunged. Such order of expungement may be entered without delay upon petition of the child or any party or upon the Court's own motion.

Section 115. Law Enforcement Records.

(a) The records of law enforcement officers concerning all children's cases or children taken into temporary custody or issued a summons under the provisions of this Title shall be maintained separately from the records of arrest and may not be inspected by or disclosed to the public, including the names of children taken into temporary custody or issued a summons, except:

(1) To the victim in each case when the child is found guilty of a delinquent act;

(2) When the child has escaped from an institution to which the child has been committed;

(3) By order of the Court;

(4) When the Court orders the child to be held for criminal proceedings;

(5) When there has been a criminal conviction and a pre-sentence investigation is being made on an application for probation; or

(6) When the disclosure is to a Tribal, Federal, or State officer, employee, or agency in their official capacity who shows a bona fide need for the information requested to assist in apprehension, to conduct a current investigation, or as otherwise provided by the Wyandotte Nation Code of laws.

Section 116. Family Service Department and Other Records.

The records of the Family Service Department or other social or probationary records concerning all children's cases under the provisions of this Title may not be inspected or disclosed to the public, including the names of children taken into temporary custody or issued a summons, except:

- (a) To the victim in each case when the child is found guilty of a delinquent act;
- (b) When the child has escaped an institution to which the child has been committed;
- (c) By order of the Court;
- (d) When the Court orders the child to be held for criminal proceedings;
- (e) When there has been a criminal conviction and a pre-sentence investigation is being made on an application for probation; or
- (f) When the disclosure is to a Tribal, Federal, or State officer, employee, or agency in their official capacity who shows a bona fide need for the information requested to assist in apprehension, to conduct a current investigation, or as otherwise provided by the Wyandotte Nation Code of laws.

Section 117. Identity Confidential.

No fingerprint, photograph, name, address, or other information concerning the identity of a child taken into temporary custody or issued a summons under the provisions of this Title may be transmitted to the Federal Bureau of Investigation or any other person or agency except a local Law Enforcement Agency when necessary to assist in apprehension or to conduct a current investigation, or when the Court orders the child to be held for criminal proceedings.

Section 118. Search Warrants for the Protection of Children.

(a) A search warrant may be issued by the Juvenile Court to search any place for the recovery of any child within the territorial jurisdiction of the Court believed to be a delinquent child, a child in need of supervision, or a neglected or dependent child.

(b) Such warrant shall be issue only on the conditions that the application for the warrant shall:

- (1) Be in writing and supported by affidavit sworn to or affirmed before the Court;
- (2) Name or describe with particularity the child sought;
- (3) State that the child is believed to be a delinquent child, a child in need of supervision, or a neglected or dependent child and the reasons upon which such belief is based;
- (4) State the address or legal description of the place to be searched; and
- (5) State the reasons why it is necessary to proceed with the issuance of a search warrant pursuant to this Section instead of proceeding by issuance of a summons.

Section 119. Issuance and Return of Search Warrant.

(a) If the Court is satisfied that the grounds for the application exist or that there is probable cause to believe that they exist, it shall issue a search warrant identifying by name or describing with particularity the child sought and the place to be searched for the child.

(b) The search warrant shall be directed to any law enforcement officer authorized by law to execute it wherein the place to be searched is located.

(c) The warrant shall state the grounds or probable cause for its issuance and name(s) of the person who support the affidavits. The warrant shall be issued in form substantially similar to other search warrants and shall state the date(s) of its effectiveness.

(d) The warrant shall be served in the daytime unless the application for the warrant alleges that it is necessary to conduct the search at some other time, in which case the Court may so direct.

(e) A copy of the warrant, the application therefore, and the supporting affidavit shall be served upon the person in possession of the place to be searched and where the child is to be sought, or if no one be home, a copy shall be left in plain sight within the place searched.

(f) If the child is found, the child shall be taken into custody, transported to and placed in the detention or shelter facility subject to the conditions of Section 204(c) and (d).

(g) The warrant shall be returned to the issuing court, immediately upon service, and the officer shall subscribe on the warrant his name, the date and time of service, the place where the child was delivered by him and his fees. A copy shall be delivered to the Prosecuting Attorney. If the child was not found, such information should be subscribed on the warrant.

Section 120. Expiration of Search Warrant.

A search warrant for the protection of a child shall be null and void if not served within ten (10) days of the date of issuance and a void warrant should be returned with the reason for non-service subscribed thereon.

Section 121. Exclusion of Certain Statements by Alleged Delinquent.

(a) No statements or admission of a child made as a result of interrogation of the child by a law enforcement official concerning acts alleged to have been committed by the child which would constitute a crime if committed by an adult shall be admissible in evidence against that child unless a parent, guardian, or legal custodian of the child was present at such interrogation and the child and his parent, guardian, or legal custodian were advised of the child's right to remain silent, that any statements made may be used against him in a court of law, the right of the presence of an attorney during such interrogation, and the right to have counsel appointed if so requested at the time of the interrogation if available at no fee except that, if to the extent such counsel is available for appointment, legal counsel representing the child is present at such interrogation, such statements or admissions may be admissible in evidence even though the child's parent(s), guardian or other legal custodian was not present.

(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of Subsection (a) of this Section, statements or admissions of a child shall not be inadmissible in evidence by reason of the absence of a parent, guardian, or legal custodian if the child is emancipated from the parent(s), guardian, or legal custodian or if the child is a runaway from outside the Court's jurisdiction and is of sufficient age and understanding.

Section 122. Appeals.

(a) An appeal may be taken from any order, decree, or judgment of the Court in the same manner as other civil appeals are taken. Initials shall appear on the record on appeal in place of the name of the child and respondents. Appeals shall be advanced on the calendar of the appellate court and shall be decided at the earliest practical time.

(b) The Nation shall have the same right to appeal questions of law in delinquency cases as exist in criminal cases.

Section 123. Voluntary Foster Care Authorized.

In order to provide better treatment for a family's problems and to better protect children, the Family Services Department is authorized to accept a child for foster care when:

(a) The parent(s), guardian, or other physical or legal custodian has consented to such foster care in writing before a Judge of a court of competent jurisdiction by the Judge's certificate that the terms and conditions, and consequences of such consent were fully explained in detail and fully understood in English, or that it was interpreted into a language which was understood.

(b) Consent to foster care placement may be withdrawn by the person giving same, the parent(s), guardian, or other person having legal custody, or a traditional custodian at any times and the child shall be returned to the authorized person requesting the child's release within forty-eight (48) hours.

CHAPTER TWO EMERGENCY CUSTODY

Section 201. Taking Children into Custody.

(a) A child may be taken into temporary custody by a law enforcement officer without order of the Court when there are reasonable grounds to believe that:

(1) The child has committed an action which would be a major crime, misdemeanor, or Tribal ordinance violation if committed by an adult; except that wildlife, parks, outdoor recreation, and traffic violations shall be handled as otherwise provided by law;

(2) The child is abandoned, lost, or seriously endangered in its surroundings or seriously endangering others and immediate removal appears to be necessary for the child's protection or the protection of others;

(3) The child has run away or escaped from their parent(s), guardian, or legal custodian; or

(4) The child has violated the conditions of probation and is under the continuing jurisdiction of the Juvenile Court.

(b) A child may be detained temporarily without an order of the Court by an adult other than a law enforcement officer if the child has committed or is committing an act in the presence of such adult which would be a violation of any Tribal or Federal law, other than a violation of traffic and wildlife laws or regulations, if committed by an adult. Any person detaining a child shall notify, without necessary delay, a law enforcement officer, who shall assume custody of said child.

(c) A medical doctor, physician, or similar licensed practitioner of medicine may temporarily detain without an order of the Court a child brought before them for treatment who they reasonably suspect to be a victim of child abuse. Any person detaining a child due to possible child abuse shall notify, without unnecessary delay, a law enforcement officer who shall assume custody of the child. The law enforcement officer assuming custody shall have the authority to consent to the admission of the child to a medical facility and to consent to emergency medical treatment necessary to protect the life or health of the child from danger of imminent harm. The opinion of two or more licensed medical doctors that treatment for a condition could not reasonably be delayed for a period long enough to contact a Judge for an emergency medical treatment order shall create a presumption that the law enforcement officer properly gave his consent to treatment of the child.

(d) A traditional custodian may take a child into his custody when under tribal custom or common law they are vested with responsibility for the protection or care of a child and the traditional custodian reasonably believed under the circumstances before them, the child is in need of care, supervision, or protection from harm. Upon taking the child into custody, the traditional custodian shall promptly contact the Court or the Family Services Department concerning their actions.

(e) In all other cases, a child may be taken into custody only upon an order of the Court.

(f) The taking of a child into temporary custody under this Section is not an arrest nor does it constitute a police record.

Section 202. Notification of Parent, Guardian or Other Legal Custodian.

When a child is taken into temporary custody, the officer shall notify a parent, guardian, or other legal custodian without unnecessary delay and inform them that, if the child is placed in detention, all parties have a right to a prompt hearing to determine whether the child is to be detained further.

Such notification may be made to person with whom the child is residing if a parent, guardian, or legal custodian cannot be located. If the officer taking the child into custody is unable to make such notification, it may be made by any other law enforcement officer, probation counselor, detention center counselor, or jailer in whose physical custody the child is placed.

Section 203. Notification of Court Officers.

Whenever an officer or other person takes a child to a detention or shelter facility, or admits a child to a medical facility pursuant to Section 201(c), the officer or other person who took the child to a detention or shelter facility shall notify the Prosecuting Attorney, the Family Services Department, and any agency or person so designated by the Court at the earliest opportunity that the child has been taken into custody and where the child has been taken. He shall also promptly file a brief written report with the Prosecuting Attorney, the Family Services Department, and any agency or person so designated by the Court stating the facts which led to the child being taken into custody and the reason why the child was not released. This report shall be filed within twenty-four (24) hours excluding Saturdays, Sundays and legal holidays.

Section 204. Release of Detained Child.

(a) Except as providing in paragraph (b) of this Section, a child shall not be detained by law enforcement officials any longer than is reasonably necessary to obtain the child's name, age, residence and other necessary information and to contact the child's parent(s), guardian or other legal custodian.

(b) The child shall be released to the care of their parent(s) or other responsible adult unless his immediate welfare or the protection of the community requires that the child be detained. The parent(s) or other person to whom the child is released may be required to sign a written promise, on forms supplied by the Court, to bring the child to the Court at a time set or to be set by the Court.

(c) If the child is not released as provided in Subsection (b) of this Section, the child shall be taken directly to the Court or to the detention facility or shelter approved and designated by the Court without unnecessary delay unless admitted to a facility for medical treatment pursuant to Section 201(c) of this Title.

(d) No child shall be detained pursuant to Subsection (b) for a period exceeding seventy-two (72) hours, exclusive of Saturdays, Sundays and legal holidays, without an order of the Court. If no Court order is issued within such time, the child must be released.

(e) Notwithstanding the provisions of Subsection (d) of this Section, a child who is alleged to be a runaway from another Tribal jurisdiction or a state may be held in a detention facility or shelter up to seven (7) days, during which time, arrangements shall be made for returning the child to their parent, or legal custodian.

Section 205. Special Release Rule for Major Offenses.

(a) No child taken to a detention or shelter facility, without a court order as the result of an allegedly delinquent act, which would constitute a major crime or offense punishable by banishment if committed by an adult, shall be released from such facility if a Law Enforcement Agency has requested, in writing, that a detention hearing be held to determine whether the child's immediate welfare or the protection of the community requires that the child be detained. No such child shall thereafter be released from detention except after a hearing, reasonable advanced notice of which has been given to the Prosecuting Attorney, alleging new circumstances concerning further detention of the child.

(b) When, following a detention hearing as provided for by Subsection (a) of this Section, the Court orders further detention of a child, a petition alleging the child to be delinquent shall be filed with the Court without unnecessary delay if one has not been previously filed, and the child shall be held in detention pending a hearing on the petition.

(c) Nothing herein shall be construed as depriving a child of the right to bail under the same circumstances as an adult.

Section 206. Court Ordered Release.

At any time prior to the filing of a petition and entry of an emergency custody order on that petition, the Court may order the release of any child, except children being held pursuant to Section 201 of this Title, from detention or shelter care without holding a hearing, either without restriction or upon written promise of the parent(s), guardian, or other legal custodian to bring the child to the Court at a time set or to be set by the Court.

Section 207. Extension of Detention Period.

For good cause shown, the Court may extend the time period during which a child may be detained without a petition and court order for a period not exceeding five (5) working days. Such extension shall be in writing or may be made verbally and reduced to writing within twenty-four (24) hours.

Section 208. Detention and Shelter.

(a) A child who must be taken from their home but who does not require physical restriction shall be given temporary care in a juvenile shelter facility approved and designated by the Court and shall not be placed in detention.

(b) No child under the age of fourteen (14) and, except under order of the Court, no child fourteen (14) years of age or older and under sixteen (16) years of age, shall be detained in a jail, lockup, or other place used for confinement of adult offenders or persons charged with a crime. The exception shall be used by the Court only if no other suitable place of confinement is available.

(c) A child fourteen (14) years of age or older shall be detained separately from adult offenders or persons charged with crime, including any child ordered by the Court to be held for criminal proceedings.

(d) The official in charge of a jail or other facility for the detention of adult offenders or persons charged with a crime shall inform the Court and Prosecuting Attorney immediately when a child who is or appears to be under the age of eighteen (18) is received at the facility, except for a child ordered by the Court to be held for criminal proceedings.

Section 209. Emergency Shelter in Child's Home.

(a) Upon application of the Tribal Family Services Department, the Court may find that it is not necessary to remove a child from his home to a temporary shelter facility and may provide temporary shelter in the child's home by authorizing a representative of the Tribal Family Services, which has emergency caretaker services available, to remain in the child's home with the child until a parent, or legal guardian, or relative of the child enters the home and expresses willingness and apparent ability, as determined by the Tribal Family Services Department, to resume charge of the child, but in no event shall such period of time exceed seventy-two (72) hours. In the case of a relative, the relative is to assume charge of the child until a parent or legal guardian enters the home and expresses willingness and has the apparent ability, as determined by the Tribal Family Services Department, to resume charge of the child.

(b) The director of the Tribal Family Services Department shall designate in writing the representative of these departments authorized to perform such duties.

(c) The court order allowing emergency shelter in the child's home may be written or oral, provided, that if consent is given verbally, the Judge shall reduce the consent given to writing within twenty-four (24) hours.

Section 210. Court Ordered Medical Treatment.

(a) At any time after a child is taken into custody with or without a court order and prior to adjudication on the merits:

(1) When the Court finds that emergency medical, surgical, or dental treatment is required for a child in Tribal custody it may authorize such treatment or care if the parent(s), guardian, or other legal custodian are not immediately available to give their consent or to show cause why such treatment should not be ordered. The authority to consent to emergency medical care may be delegated by the Court to the agency or person having physical custody of the child pursuant to this Title or pursuant to court order.

(2) After making a reasonable effort to obtain the consent of the parent(s), guardian, or other legal custodian, and after a hearing on notice, the Court may authorize or consent to non-emergency medical, surgical, or dental treatment or care for a child in Tribal custody.

(b) After a child has been adjudicated a ward of the Court, the Court may consent to any necessary emergency, preventive, or general medical, surgical, or dental treatment or care, or may delegate the authority to consent thereto to the agency or person having custody of the child.

Section 211. Court Ordered Commitment for Observation.

If it appears that any child being held in detention or shelter may be mentally ill, developmentally disabled, or has sustained any trauma which result in a delayed medical danger or injury, the Court shall place the child in a designated facility approved by the Court for seventy-two (72) hour treatment and evaluation. Upon the advice of a physician, the treatment and evaluation period may be extended for a period not exceeding ten (10) days.

CHAPTER THREE ADJUDICATION

Section 301. Court Intake.

(a) Whenever it appears to a law enforcement officer or any other person that a child is or appears to be within the Court's jurisdiction, by reason of delinquency, need of supervision, neglect, or deprivation, the law enforcement officer or other person may refer the matter conferring or appearing to confer jurisdiction to the Family Services Department Child Welfare Worker or the Juvenile Case Worker, whomever shall be most appropriate, who shall determine whether the interests of the child or of the community requires that further action be taken.

(b) If the Child Welfare Worker or the Juvenile Case Worker determines that the interests of the child or of the community require that court action be taken, the officer shall request in writing the Prosecuting Attorney file a petition and deliver a copy of the entire case to the Prosecuting Attorney.

(c) If the Child Welfare Worker or the Juvenile Case Worker determines that the interest of the child or of the Tribe do not require court action, the Family Service Department or Juvenile Case Worker may offer such social services and make such referrals to other agencies as may be feasible to help the family with any problems they may have.

Section 302. Prosecuting Attorney Intake.

(a) Upon receiving a request to file a petition and the accompanying reports and files from the Child Welfare Worker or Juvenile Case Worker, the Prosecuting Attorney shall review the case file, reports, and witness statements to determine if there is sufficient evidence which will be admissible under the Nation's Evidence Code, Title 8, to establish the jurisdiction of the Juvenile Court over the child.

(b) If the Prosecuting Attorney determines that there is not sufficient evidence available to establish the jurisdiction of the Juvenile Court over the child, the Prosecuting Attorney, in writing, may refuse to file the requested petition, or in their discretion, may request the Family Services Department or Law Enforcement Agency to conduct further investigation into the matter.

(c) If the Prosecuting Officer determines that sufficient evidence is available to establish the jurisdiction of the Juvenile Court over the child, the Prosecuting Attorney shall file a petition concerning the child.

Section 303. Diversion by Contract.

(a) Prior to the filing of a Petition, either the Child Welfare Worker or the Prosecuting Attorney, with the consent of the Child Welfare Worker, may divert any children's case, except a case subject to Section 205 or Section 306 of this Title from the court process.

(b) Diversion shall be made by entering into a contract with the child's parent(s), guardian, or other legal custodian whereby the parent(s), guardian, or other legal custodian agrees to undergo specified treatment for the condition noticed, including an agreement to do or refrain from doing certain acts and the Prosecuting Attorney on behalf of the Nation agrees not to file a petition in the case so long as the parent(s), guardian, or other legal custodian complies with the contract.

(c) Each diversion contract shall contain the following:

(1) The specific facts or allegations, including dates, which gave rise to the condition addressed by the contract;

(2) The specific treatment programs the parent(s), guardian, or other legal custodian agree to successfully complete and their duration;

(3) The specific facts which the parent(s), guardian, or custodian agree to do or to refrain from doing;

(4) The specific treatment or other social services to be offered by the Nation, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, or other agencies and accepted by the family;

(5) A fixed, limited time for the contract to run, not exceeding one (1) year;

(6) That the Nation will not file a petition on the subject of the contract for the facts or allegations stated if the parent(s), guardian, or legal custodian comply with the contract terms for the full term of the contract; and

(7) That each party has received a copy of the contract.

(d) No diversion contract may place physical custody in any person or agency other than the parent(s), guardian or other legal custodian unless it bears the approval in writing of a Judge of the Juvenile Court.

Section 304. Diversion Contract Inadmissible.

The diversion contract and any statements or admissions of the parties made in negotiating or fulfilling the terms of the contract are inadmissible as evidence, except, that the parent(s), guardian, or other legal custodian may prove the contract and show their compliance with the terms thereof as a defense to a petition filed concerning the matter of the contract. Upon a showing of compliance with the terms of the contract the Court shall dismiss the petition unless it determines by evidence beyond a reasonable doubt that the child is in imminent danger of severe physical or mental harm.

Proof of the contract shall not be an admission of the parent(s), guardian, or other legal custodian of any of the facts therein.

Section 305. Diversion by Consent Decree.

(a) After filing a petition, the Prosecuting Attorney with the consent of the Child Welfare Worker may divert any children's case, except a case subject to Section 205 or Section 306 of this Title, from the adjudicatory process with the consent of the respondents and the Court by obtaining a Consent decree if:

(1) The Court has informed the child and his parent(s), guardian, or other legal custodian of their rights to:

(i) Deny the allegations of the petition and require the Nation to prove each allegation by admissible evidence;

(ii) Confront and cross-examine the witnesses against them and to call witnesses on their own behalf;

(iii) Refuse to testify against themselves or each other in delinquency cases;

(iv) A trial by jury of six persons at the adjudicatory state, where a trial is available;

(v) Be represented by counsel at their own expense at each stage of the proceedings, and, to have counsel appointed for them if they cannot afford private counsel; and

(vi) The Court believed they understood their rights.

(2) Written consent to the decree is obtained from the parent(s), guardian, or other legal custodian and the child if of sufficient age and understanding. The consent given for a Consent Decree does not constitute an admission for purposes of adjudication.

(3) The Tribal Family Service Department has prepared a treatment plan for the family to be incorporated into the Consent Decree which distinctly states:

(i) The specific treatment programs the parent(s), guardian, or other legal custodian, or child agree to successfully complete and their duration;

(ii) The specific treatment or other social services to be offered by the Nation and accepted by the family;

(iii) The specific acts which the parent(s), guardian, or other legal custodian, or child agree to do or to refrain from doing; and

(iv) The person or agency to be vested with custody of the child if the child cannot remain in their home, the specific provisions of (i), (ii), and (iii) above which must be completed or accomplished for a specific duration before the child is returned to their home; and the period of supervision of the child in their own home.

(b) After all parties have consented, the Court shall review the Treatment Plan and if the Court agrees that the plan is satisfactory, shall order all parties by the Consent Decree to abide by the provisions of the Treatment Plan. The Consent Decree shall be monitored and modified as in other dispositions, provided, that if the family fails to comply with the treatment plan, the Court, on motion of the Prosecuting Attorney shall proceed with adjudication.

(c) A Consent Decree shall remain in effect for a period not exceeding one (1) year, provided, that upon notice of hearing the Court may extend the force of the decree for an additional term of one (1) year with the consent of the parties. The adjudication shall be continued during the term of the Consent Decree and thereafter dismissed if the Decree is complied with.

Section 306. Limitation on Diversions.

No child's case shall be handled by informal adjudication where the child referred to the Court by any person has had any sustained petition for delinquency in the preceding twelve (12) months or has been handled by informal adjudication for a delinquent act in the preceding twelve (12) months.

Section 307. Petition Form.

The Prosecuting Attorney shall sign and file all child welfare petitions alleging a child to be delinquent, in-need-of-supervision, deprived, or neglected. Such petitions and all subsequent court documents in such proceedings shall contain a heading and title in substantially the following form:

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
WYANDOTTE NATION

The WYANDOTTE NATION)
In The Interest Of:)
) Case No. JV-_____
_____))
)
An Alleged _____ Child,)
And Concerning:)
)
_____))
_____))
Respondent(s).)

Section 308. Petition Contents.

(a) The petition shall set forth plainly the facts which bring the child within the Court's jurisdiction. If the petition alleges that the child is delinquent, it shall cite the law which the child is alleged to have violated. The petition shall also state the name, age, and residence of the child and the names and residences of the child's parent(s), guardian, or other legal custodian, or of the child's nearest known relative if no parent, guardian, or other legal custodian is known.

(b) All petitions alleging the dependency or neglect of a child may include the following statement: "Termination of the parent - child legal relationship is a possible remedy available if this petition is sustained." Unless such statement is contained in the petition, no termination of parental rights can be obtained unless, upon the occurrence of new facts after the filing of the petition an amended petition is filed based upon the new facts and containing the above required statement.

Section 309. Summons.

Upon filing a petition the Court Clerk shall issue a summons to the respondents and the child as in other civil cases. The summons shall be in substantially the following form:

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
WYANDOTTE NATION

The WYANDOTTE NATION)	
In The Interest Of:)	
_____)	Case No. JV- _____
)	
An Alleged _____ Child,)	
And Concerning:)	
_____)	
_____)	
Respondent(s).)	

SUMMONS

THE WYANDOTTE NATION to:
_____, Respondents.

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED, that a petition has been filed in the Juvenile Court alleging that the above named _____ is a (delinquent) (deprived or neglected) child (in-need-of-

supervision) and that as the (parent(s)) (guardian) (legal custodian) of said child you have been named as the Respondent, all as more fully set out in the attached petition.

YOU ARE THEREFORE ORDERED TO APPEAR at the Courtroom of the District Court in and for the Wyandotte Nation [Address of Court], on the ____ day of _____. 20__, at the hour of ____ o'clock __.m. and to there remain subject to the call of the Court until discharged so that you may be advised of the allegations contained in the petition and may answer that you admit or deny the allegations of the petition.

YOU ARE FURTHER ORDERED, if the above child is in your physical custody or subject to your control, to bring the child to Court with you.

You may seek the advice of an attorney on any matter relating to this action at your own expense.

Court Clerk

[Seal]

IF YOU FAIL TO APPEAR IN RESPONSE TO THIS SUMMONS, A DEFAULT ORDER MAY BE ISSUED AGAINST YOU.

(Return as in other civil cases)

Section 310. When Summons Unnecessary.

A summons need not issue or be served upon any respondent who appears voluntarily, or who waives service in writing before a notary public or Court Clerk, or who has promised to appear at the hearing in writing upon the release of a child from emergency custody or otherwise, but any such person shall be entitled to a copy of the petition and summons upon request.

Section 311. Additional Parties to be Summoned.

The Court on its own motion or on the motion of any party may join as a respondent or require the appearance of any person it deems necessary to the action and authorize the issuance of a summons directed to such person.

Section 312. Service of Summons.

(a) Summons shall be served personally, pursuant to the Wyandotte Nation Civil Procedure Code.

(b) If the parties, guardian, or other legal custodian of the child required to be summoned cannot be found within the Court's jurisdiction, the fact of the child's presence within the Nation's

jurisdiction shall confer jurisdiction on the Court as to any absent parent, guardian, or legal custodian if due notice has been given in the following manner:

(1) When the residence of the person to be served outside of the Nation's jurisdiction is known, a copy of the summons and petition shall be sent by certified mail, with postage prepaid thereon, to such person at his place of residence with a return receipt requested. Service of summons shall be deemed complete upon proof of delivery.

(2) When the person to be served has no residence within the Nation's jurisdiction and place of residence is not known, or when the person cannot be found within the Nation's jurisdiction after due diligence, service may be made by publication.

Section 313. Failure to Appear.

(a) Any person served with a summons who fails to appear without reasonable cause may be proceeded against for contempt of court and a bench warrant may issue or a default order granted.

(b) If after reasonable effort, the summons cannot be served or if the welfare of the child requires that the child be brought immediately into the custody of the court, a bench warrant may be issued for the parent, guardian, or other legal custodian or for the child, or a search warrant may issue for the child as provided by law.

(c) When a parent or other person who signed a written promise to appear and bring the child to court, or who has waived or acknowledged service, fails to appear with the child on the date set by the court, a bench warrant may be issued for the parent or other person, the child, or both.

Section 314. Court Appointed Guardian Ad Litem; Duties.

(a) The Court may appoint a guardian ad litem to protect the interests of child in proceedings filed by Petition pursuant to Section 307 of this Title when:

(1) No parent, guardian, legal custodian, or relative of the child appears at the first or any subsequent hearing in the case; or

(2) The Court finds that there may be a conflict of interest between the child and his parent, guardian, or other legal custodian; or

(3) The Court finds that it is in the child's interest and necessary for his welfare, whether or not a parent, guardian, or other legal custodian is present.

(b) The Court may appoint a guardian ad litem for any parent in proceedings pursuant to Section 307 of this Title who has been determined to be mentally ill by a Court of competent jurisdiction or is developmentally disabled; except that, if a conservator has been appointed, the conservator may serve as the guardian ad litem. If the conservator does not serve as guardian ad litem, the conservator shall be informed that a guardian ad litem has been appointed.

(c) At the time any child initially appears in court, if it is determined that the child has no guardian of his person, the Court may appoint a guardian of the person of the child before proceeding with the matter.

(d) In proceedings brought for the protection of a child suffering from abuse or non-accidental injury, a guardian ad litem may be appointed for said child and the guardian ad litem shall have authority to represent the interests of the child.

(e) All guardian ad litem shall, whenever practical, be required to personally visit the place of residence of the child.

(f) A guardian ad litem may be required by the Court to provide testimony or prepare a written report explaining the current status and welfare of the child, as well as providing recommendations addressing the current and future best interests of the child.

Section 315. Adjudicatory Hearing.

(a) At the adjudicatory hearing, which shall be conducted as provided in the Civil Procedure Code, Title 3, except that the Criminal Procedure Code, Title 6, shall apply in delinquency cases, the Court shall consider whether the allegations of the petition are supported by evidence beyond a reasonable doubt in cases involving delinquent children or child in need of supervision, or by a preponderance of the evidence in cases concerning neglected or dependent children except that jurisdictional matters of the age and residence of the child shall be deemed admitted by or on behalf of the child unless specifically denied prior to the adjudicatory hearing.

(1) If the Court finds the burden of proof is met and the child should be adjudicated as a delinquent or child in need of supervision or as a neglected or dependent child, the Court shall enter an Order of adjudication and set the matter for disposition.

(2) If the Court finds there is a lack of sufficient evidence to support the finding of a delinquent or child in need of supervision or a neglected or dependent child, the Court may dismiss the petition and release the child and/or family from any temporary restrictions imposed.

(b) When it appears that the evidence presented at the hearing discloses an issue not raised in the petition, the Court may proceed immediately to consider the additional or different matters raised by the evidence if the parties consent or may, upon its own motion or that of another party, require the petition to be amended to conform to the evidence.

(c) If the amendment results in a substantial departure from the original allegations in the petition, the Court shall continue the hearing on the motion of any interested party, or the Court may grant a continuance on its own motion if it finds it to be in the best interests of the child or any other party to the proceedings.

Section 316. Mentally Ill and Developmentally Disabled Children.

(a) If it appears from the evidence presented at an adjudicatory hearing or otherwise that the child may be mentally ill or developmentally disabled, as these terms are defined in this Section, the Court shall order the child be examined by a physician, psychiatrist, or psychologist and may place the child in a hospital or other suitable facility for the purpose of examination for a period not to exceed thirty (30) days.

(b) A suitable facility for the purpose of examination shall be a facility designated by the Court for treatment and evaluation, but neither a Tribal, city or county jail nor a detention facility shall be considered a suitable facility under any circumstances.

(c) If the report of the examination made pursuant to Subsection (a) of this Section states that the child is mentally ill to the extent that hospitalization or institutional confinement and treatment is required, the Court may order such hospitalization, institutional confinement, or treatment prior to adjudication.

(d) The Court may dismiss the original petition when a child who has been ordered to receive treatment is no longer receiving treatment.

(e) The Court shall set a time for resuming the hearing on the original petition when:

(1) The report of the examination made pursuant to Subsection (a) of this Section states that the child is not mentally ill to the extent that hospitalization or institutional confinement and treatment are required;

(2) The child is found not to be mentally ill; or

(3) The report of the examination made pursuant to Subsection (a) of this Section states that the child is developmentally disabled but not mentally ill.

(f) "Mentally ill person" means a person who is of such mental condition that he is in need of supervision, treatment, care, or restraint.

(g) "Developmental disability" means a disability attributable to mental disability, cerebral palsy, epilepsy, autism, or a neurological impairment, which may have originated the first eighteen years of life and which can be expected to continue indefinitely, which constitutes a handicap.

(h) "Person with Intellectual disability" means a person whose intellectual functions have been deficient since birth or whose intellectual development has been arrested or impaired by disease or physical injury to such an extent that the individual lacks sufficient control, judgment, and discretion to manage their property or affairs, or who, by reason of this deficiency and for their own welfare or the welfare and safety of others, requires protection, supervision, guidance, training, control, or care.

Section 317. Consent Decree.

At any time during the adjudicatory process, but prior to the entry of an order sustaining the petition as provided in Section 319 of this Title, a consent decree may be entered as provided in Section 305 of this Title.

Section 318. Dismissal of Petition.

When the Court finds that the allegations of the petition are not supported by evidence beyond a reasonable doubt in cases concerning delinquent children or child in need of supervision or by a preponderance of the evidence in cases concerning neglected or dependent children, the Court shall order the petition dismissed and the child discharged from any detention or restriction previously ordered. The child's parents, guardian, or other legal custodian shall also be discharged from any restriction or other previous temporary order.

Section 319. Sustaining Petition.

When the Court finds that the allegations of the petition are supported by evidence beyond a reasonable doubt in cases concerning delinquent children or children in need of supervision or by a preponderance of the evidence in cases concerning neglected or dependent children, the Court shall sustain the petition and make an order of adjudication setting forth whether the child is delinquent, in need of supervision, or neglected or dependent and making the child a ward of the Court. In cases concerning a neglected or dependent child, evidence that child abuse or non-accidental injury has occurred shall constitute prima facie evidence that such child is neglected or dependent and such evidence shall be sufficient to support adjudication under this Section.

Section 320. Temporary Orders.

Upon sustaining a petition, the Court shall make such dispositional orders as may be necessary to protect the child prior to the dispositional hearing which shall be held without undue delay.

**CHAPTER FOUR
DISPOSITION**

Section 401. Dispositional Hearing.

After making an order of adjudication, finding the child to be a ward of the Court, the Court shall hear evidence on the question of the proper disposition best serving the interests of the child and the Nation at a hearing scheduled for that purpose.

Section 402. Social Studies and Reports.

(a) After the adjudication and prior to disposition, the Court may order any agency within its jurisdiction, or request any other agency, to prepare and submit to the Court a social study, home study, family or medical history or other reports which may be helpful in determining proper treatment and disposition for the child and family.

(b) Such report(s) shall be filed with the Court and a copy delivered to the parties or their attorney at least five (5) days prior to the dispositional hearing.

Section 403. Treatment Plan.

(a) In every case the Court shall order the Family Services Department and/or the Bureau of Indian Affairs Social Services Department, the Juvenile Case Worker, or any other appropriate agency to prepare a detailed treatment plan for the treatment and disposition of the problems identified in the adjudication.

(b) The Treatment plan shall contain at a minimum:

- (1) A brief social and family history;
- (2) A brief statement of what caused the Court to exercise its jurisdiction;
- (3) The specific treatment programs the family should be required to complete, their duration, and what is expected to be accomplished;
- (4) The specific actions the parents, guardian, legal custodian or child should be ordered to do or to refrain from doing and the reasons therefore;
- (5) The specific treatment or services offered by the Nation or other agencies which the family should be required to engage; and
- (6) The person or agency to be vested with custody of the child if the child cannot remain in their own home, and a detailed plan describing how and when the child will be returned to its home and under what conditions.
- (7) If the child cannot remain in their home, the treatment plan shall address any recommended visitation with the parents, guardian or other person having legal custody and with any siblings or extended family.

(c) The treatment plan shall be filed with the Court and a copy delivered to the parties or their attorney at least five (5) days prior to the dispositional hearing.

Section 404. Medical Examination.

The Court may have the child examined by a physician, psychiatrist, or psychologist, and the Court may place the child in a hospital or other suitable facility if same is found to be necessary. The Court may also authorize any medical treatment or procedure reasonably necessary for the child's wellbeing.

Section 405. Hearing Purpose.

The purpose of the dispositional hearing is for the Court to determine the treatment which should be ordered to attempt to correct the problems which led to the adjudication, and to provide for the health, welfare, and safety of the child during the treatment period or, if treatment cannot or does not correct the problems after actual attempts have been made to do so, to provide for the long term health, welfare, and safety of the child.

Section 406. Hearing Informal.

The dispositional hearing shall be informal and the general rules of procedure and evidence shall not apply in order that all pertinent information may be considered in determining treatment and disposition. However, when feasible, the Court shall order the writer of any report or study to appear and testify regarding the contents and recommendations of the report.

Section 407. Continuance.

(a) The Court shall continue the dispositional hearing, either on its own motion or on the motion of any interested party for good cause shown, for a reasonable period to receive reports or other evidence.

(b) If the hearing is continued, the Court shall make an appropriate order for detention of the child or for their release in the custody of the child's parent, guardian or other responsible person or agency and under such conditions as the Court believes necessary and in the best interest of the child during the continuance.

(c) In scheduling investigations and hearings, the Court shall give priority to proceedings concerning a child who is in detention or who has otherwise been removed from their home before an order of disposition has been made.

Section 408. Order of Protection.

(a) The Court may make an order of protection in assistance of, or as a condition of, any decree of disposition authorized by this Chapter. The order of protection may set forth reasonable conditions of behavior to be observed for a specified period by the parent, guardian or other any other person who is a party to the proceeding.

(b) The order of protection may require any such person:

- (1) to stay away from the child or their residence;
- (2) To permit a parent to visit a child at stated periods;
- (3) To abstain from offensive conduct against a child, his parent, guardian, or any other person to whom legal custody of a child has been given.
- (4) To give proper attention to the care of the home;

(5) To cooperate in good faith with an agency;

(i) Which has been given legal custody of a child;

(ii) Which is providing protective supervision of a child by court order; or

(iii) Which the child has been referred by the Court.

(6) To refrain from acts of commission or mission that tend to make a home an improper place for a child; or

(7) To perform any legal obligation of support.

(c) When such an order of protection is made applicable to a parent or guardian, it may specifically require active participation in the rehabilitation by the parent, guardian or other legal custodian and/or by the child.

(d) After notice and opportunity for hearing is given to a person subject to an order of protection, the order may be terminated, modified, or extended for a specified period of time if the Court finds that the best interests of the child and the Nation will be served thereby.

(e) A person failing to comply with an order of protection without good cause may be found in contempt of court.

Section 409. Placement Preferences.

(a) In making a placement of or committing legal custody of a child to some person in the dispositional process, whether for foster care or adoption, the Court shall place the child in the following descending order of preference:

(1) A member of the child's immediate or extended family;

(2) A Wyandotte Nation foster home licenses, approved or specified by the Wyandotte Nation;

(3) A Native or non-Native foster home licensed or approved by the Wyandotte Nation;

(4) With approval of the Wyandotte Nation, a foster home licensed or approved another Tribe or Tribal Nation;

(5) A Native foster home approved by another agency;

(6) A non-public (private) institution for children approved by the Wyandotte Nation or operated by a Native organization which has programs suitable to meet the needs of the child; or

(7) A non-Native foster home licensed by another agency and approved by the Wyandotte Nation if no other appropriate homes previously listed are available.

(b) In determining the placement, the Court shall make a specific finding that the placement is appropriate for the child and in the best interest of the child.

(c) Where appropriate, the Court may consider the preference of the parent(s), guardian or other custodian as well as the proximity of the prospective placement home to the child's home in applying these preferences.

(d) For each possible placement, the Court shall consider the willingness, fitness, ability, suitability, and availability of each person in a placement category before considering the next lower level of placement preference.

(e) State courts shall follow the placement preference procedure outlined herein.

Section 410. Extended Family Defined.

For purposes of State court proceedings pursuant to the Indian Child Act, 25 U.S.C. §1901 et seq., a child's extended family is defined to mean the child's grandparent, aunt or uncle, brother or sister, brother-in-law, sister-in-law, niece or nephew, first or second cousin, or stepparent over eighteen years of age and their spouse as those terms of relation are defined in this Title.

Section 411. Neglected or Dependent Child; Disposition.

(a) When a child has been adjudicated to be neglected or dependent, the Court shall enter a decree of disposition. When the decree does not terminate the parent-child legal relationship, it shall include one or more of the following provisions which the Court finds appropriate:

(1) The Court may place the child in the legal custody of one or both parents or the guardian, with or without protective supervision, under conditions as the Court may impose;

(2) The Court may place the child in the legal custody of a relative or other suitable person, with or without protective supervision, under such conditions as the Court may impose in accordance with Section 409 of this Title.

(3) The Court may place legal custody in the Family Services Department or a child placement agency for placement in a family care home, or other child care facility in accordance with Section 409 of this Title; or

(4) The Court may order that the child be examined or treated by a physician, surgeon, psychiatrist, or psychologist, or that the child receive other special care and may place the child in a hospital or other suitable facility for such purposes.

(b) The Court may enter a decree terminating the parent-child legal relationship of parents when all reasonable efforts to treat the family have failed.

(c) Upon the entry of a decree terminating the parent-child legal relationship of both parents, or the sole surviving parent, or of the mother of a child whose father is unknown, the Court may:

(1) Vest the Family Services Department or a child placement agency with the legal custody and guardianship of the person of a child for the purposes of placing the child for adoption according to the placement preferences; or

(2) Make any other disposition provided in Subsection (a) of this Section that the Court finds appropriate.

(d) Upon the entry of a decree terminating the parent-child relationship of one parent, the Court may:

(1) Leave the child in the legal custody of the other parent and discharge the proceedings; or

(2) Make any other disposition provided in Subsection (a) of this Section that the Court finds appropriate.

(e) When a child has been adjudicated neglected because the child has been abandoned by their parent(s), the Court may enter a decree terminating the parent-child legal relationship if it finds:

(1) That the parent or parents having legal custody have willfully surrendered physical custody for a period of six months and during this period have not manifested to the child or the person having physical custody a firm intention to resume physical custody or to make permanent legal arrangements for the care of the child; or

(2) That the identity of the parent or parents of the child is unknown and has been unknown for a period of ninety (90) days and that reasonable efforts to identify and locate the parents have failed.

(f) In placing the legal custody or guardianship of the person of a child with an individual or a private agency, the Court shall give primary consideration to the overall welfare of the child and make a specific finding that such placement is in the best interests of the child, physically and emotionally.

Section 412. Children in Need of Supervision; Disposition.

When a child has been adjudicated as being in need of supervision, the Court shall enter a decree of disposition containing one or more of the following provisions which the Court finds appropriate:

(a) The Court may place the child on probation or under protective supervision in the legal custody of one or both parents or the guardian under such conditions as the Court may impose;

(b) The Court may place the child in the legal custody of a relative or other suitable person under such conditions as the Court may impose, which may include placing the child on probation or under protective supervision in accordance with Section 409 of this Title.

(c) The Court may require as a condition of probation that the child report for assignment to a supervised work program or place such child in a childcare facility which shall provide a work program, if:

(1) The child is not deprived of the schooling which is appropriate to their age, needs, and specific rehabilitative goals;

(2) The supervised work program is of a constructive nature designed to promote rehabilitation, is appropriate to the age level and physical ability of the child, and is combined with counseling from guidance personnel; and

(3) The supervised work program assignment is made for a period of time consistent with the child's best interest, but not exceeding one hundred eighty (180) days;

(d) The Court may place legal custody in the Family Services Department or a child placement agency for placement in a family care home or child care facility, or it may place the child in a child care center;

(e) The Court may order that the child be examined or treated by a physician, surgeon, psychiatrist, or psychologist, or that the child receive other special care, and may place the child in a hospital or other suitable facility for such purposes; or

(f) The Court may commit the child to any institution or group care facility designated by the Court.

Section 413. Delinquent Child; Disposition.

If a child has been adjudicated as being delinquent, the Court shall transmit, with the commitment order, a copy of the petition, the order of adjudication, copies of the social study, any clinical or educational reports, and other information pertinent to the care and treatment of the child to the designated institution to whose care the Court orders the child to be committed.

(a) The designated institution shall provide the Court with any information concerning a child committed to its care which the Court may at any time require.

(b) A commitment of child to a designated institution under Section 413 or Section 422 shall be for a period not to exceed two (2) years.

(c) The Prosecutor or Juvenile Case Worker may petition the committing Court to extend the commitment for an additional period not to exceed two years. The petition shall set forth the reasons why it would be in the best interest of the child or the public to extend the commitment. Upon filing the petition, the Court shall set a hearing to determine whether the petition should be granted or denied and shall notify all interested parties.

(d) Each commitment to a designated institution shall be reviewed no later than six (6) months after it is entered and each six (6) month period thereafter.

Section 414. Legal Custody; Guardianship.

(a) Any individual, agency, or institution vested by the Court with legal custody of a child shall have the rights and duties defined in this Title.

(b) Any individual, agency or institution vested by the Court with guardianship of the person of the child shall have the rights and duties defined in this Title; except that no guardian of the person may consent to the adoption of a child unless that authority is expressly given to the by the Court.

(c) If legal custody or guardianship of the person is vested in an agency or institution, the Court shall transmit, with the court order, copies of the social study, any clinical reports, and other information concerning the care and treatment of the child.

(d) An individual, agency, or institution having legal custody or guardianship of the person of a child shall give the Court any information concerning the child which the Court may at any time require.

(e) Any agency other than the department or institutions vested by the Court with legal custody of a child shall have the right, subject to the approval of the Court, to determine where and with whom the child shall live.

(f) No individual vested by the Court with legal custody of a child shall remove the child from the state for more than thirty (30) days without Court approval.

(g) A decree vesting legal custody of child in an individual, institution, or agency other than the department or institutions vested with legal custody by the Court, shall be for an indeterminate period, not to exceed two (2) years from the date it was entered. Such decree shall be reviewed by the Court no later than six (6) months after it is entered and each six (6) month period thereafter.

(h) The individual, institution, or agency vested with legal custody of a child may petition the Court for renewal of the decree. The Court, after notice and hearing, may renew the decree for such additional periods as the Court may determine, if it finds such renewal to be in the best interest of the child. The findings of the Court and the reasons therefore shall be entered with the order renewing or denying renewal of the decree.

(i) No legal custodian or guardian of the person may be removed without his consent until given notice and opportunity to be heard by the Court if he so requests.

Section 415. Probation for Delinquents and Children in Need of Supervision.

(a) The terms and conditions of probation shall be specified by rules or orders of the Court. The Court, as a condition of probation for a child who is fourteen (14) years of age or older but less than eighteen (18) years of age on the date of the dispositional hearing, has the power to impose a commitment, placement, or detention, whether continuous or at designated intervals, which shall not exceed forty-five (45) days. Each child placed on probation shall be given a written statement of the terms and conditions of his probation and shall have such terms and conditions fully explained to him.

(b) The Court shall review the terms and conditions of probation and the progress of each child placed on probation at least once every six (6) months.

(c) The Court may release a child from probation or modify terms and conditions of his probation at any time, but any child who has complied satisfactorily with the terms and conditions of his probation for a period of two (2) years shall be released from probation, and the jurisdiction of the Court terminated.

(d) When it is alleged that a child has violated the terms and conditions of his probation, the Court shall set a hearing as to the alleged violation and shall give notice to the child and their parents, guardian, or other legal custodian, and any other parties to the proceeding.

(1) The child, his parents, guardian, or other legal custodian shall be given a written statement concerning the alleged violation and shall have the right to be represented by counsel at the hearing, at his or their own cost, and shall be entitled to the issuance of compulsory process for the attendance of witnesses.

(2) The hearing on the alleged violation shall be conducted as soon as possible.

(e) If the Court finds that the child violated the terms and condition of probation, it may modify the terms and conditions of probation, revoke probation, or take such other action permitted by this Chapter which is in the best interest of the child and the Nation.

(f) If the Court revokes the probation of a person over eighteen (18) years old, in addition to other action permitted by this Chapter, the Court may sentence him to the Tribal jail for a period not to exceed one hundred eighty (180) days during which the child may be released during the day for school attendance, job training, or employment, as ordered by the Court.

Section 416. New Hearing Authorized.

(a) A parent, guardian, custodian, or next friend of any child adjudicated under this Chapter, or any person affected by a decree in a proceeding under this Chapter, may petition the Court for a new hearing on the following grounds:

(1) That new evidence, which was not known or could not with due diligence have been made available at the original hearing and which might affect the decree, has been discovered;

(2) That irregularity in the proceedings prevented a fair hearing.

(b) If it appears to the Court that the motion should be granted, it shall order a new hearing and shall make such disposition of the case as warranted by all the facts and circumstances and the best interest of the child.

Section 417. Continuing Jurisdiction.

Except as otherwise provided in this Chapter, the jurisdiction of the Court over any child adjudicated as neglected or dependent, in need of supervision, or delinquent shall continue until the child becomes eighteen (18) years of age unless terminated by court order.

Section 418. Motion for Termination of Parental Rights.

Termination of a parent-child legal relationship shall be considered only after the filing of a written motion alleging the factual grounds for termination, and termination of a parent-child legal relationship shall be considered at a separate hearing following an adjudication of a child as dependent or neglected. Such motion shall be filed at least thirty (30) days before such hearing.

Section 419. Appointment of Counsel.

(a) After a motion for termination of a parent-child relationship is filed pursuant to this Chapter, the parent or parents shall be advised of the right to counsel, at their own expense, and counsel shall be appointed at no fee whenever the Court finds the parent(s) to be indigent.

(b) An attorney, who shall be the child's previously appointed guardian ad litem whenever possible, shall be appointed to represent the child's best interest in any hearing determining the involuntary termination of the parent-child legal relationship. Additionally, said attorney shall be experienced, whenever possible in juvenile law and the customs of the Nation. Such representation shall continue until an appropriate permanent placement of the child is effected or until the Court's jurisdiction is terminated. If a respondent parent is a minor, a guardian ad litem shall be appointed and shall serve in addition to any counsel requested by the parent.

Section 420. Efforts to Locate Parent(s).

Before a termination of the parent-child legal relationship based on abandonment can be ordered, the petition shall file an affidavit stating what efforts have been made to locate the parent(s) of the child subject to the motion for termination. Such affidavit shall be filed not later than ten (10) days prior to the hearing.

Section 421. Criteria for Termination.

(a) The Court may order a termination of the parent-child legal relationship upon the finding of either of the following:

(1) That the child has been abandoned by his parent or parents; or

(2) That the child is adjudicated deprived or neglected and any of the following exists:

(i) That an appropriate treatment plan approved by the Court has not been reasonably complied with by the parent or parents or has not been successful;

(ii) That the parent is unfit; or

(iii) That the conduct or condition of the parent or parents is unlikely to change within a reasonable time.

(b) In determining unfitness, conduct, or condition, the Court shall find that continuation of the legal relationship between parent and child is likely to result in grave risk of death or serious injury to the child or that the conduct or condition of the parent or parents rendered the parent or parents unable or unwilling to give the child reasonable parental care. In making such determinations, the Court shall consider, but not be limited to, the following:

(1) Emotional illness, mental illness, or mental deficiency of the parent of such duration or nature as to render the parent unlikely within a reasonable time to care for the ongoing physical, mental, and emotional needs of the child;

(2) Conduct towards the child of a physically or sexually abusive nature;

(3) History of violent behavior;

(4) A single incident of life-threatening or gravely disabling injury or disfigurement of the child;

(5) Excessive use of intoxicating liquors or narcotic or dangerous drugs which affect the ability to care and provide for the child;

(6) Neglect of the child;

(7) Long-term confinement of the parent;

(8) Injury or death of a sibling of the child due to proven parental abuse or neglect;
or

(9) Reasonable effort by child care agencies which have unable to rehabilitate the parent or parents.

(c) In considering any of the factors in Subsection (b) of this Section in terminating the parent-child legal relationship, the Court shall give primary consideration to the physical, mental, and emotional conditions and needs of the child. The Court shall review and order, if necessary, an evaluation of the child's physical, mental, and emotional conditions.

Section 422. Burden of Proof for Termination of Parental Rights.

The Court shall order termination of parental rights if it finds by clear and convincing evidence that termination of parental rights and permanent placement with another person is in the best interest of the child.

Section 423. Review of Child's Disposition Following Termination of the Parent-Child Legal Relationship.

(a) The Court, at the conclusion of a hearing in which it orders the termination of a parent-child legal relationship, shall order that a review hearing be held not later than ninety (90) days following the date of the termination. At such hearing, the agency or individual vested with custody of the child shall report to the Court what disposition of the child, if any, has occurred, and the guardian ad litem shall submit a written report with recommendations to the Court, based upon an independent investigation, for the best disposition of the child.

(b) If no adoption has taken place within a reasonable time and the Court determines that adoption is not immediately feasible or appropriate, the Court may order that provision be made for long-term foster placement of the child.

Section 424. Expert Testimony.

(a) Subject to the availability of funds, an indigent parent has the right to have appointed one expert witness of their own choosing whose reasonable fees and expenses, subject to the Court's prior review and approval, shall be paid from the Court fund.

(b) All ordered evaluations shall be made available to counsel at least fifteen (15) days prior to the hearing.

Section 425. Effect of Decree.

(a) An order for the termination of the parent-child legal relationship divests the child and the parent of all legal right, power, privileges, immunities, duties and obligations with respect to each other, except for the right of the child to inherit from the parent.

(b) No order or decree entered pursuant to this Chapter shall disentitle a child to any benefit due him from any third person, including, but not limited to, any Indian Tribe, any agency, any state, or the United States.

(c) After the termination of a parent-child legal relationship, the former parent is not entitled to any notice of proceedings for the adoption of the child by another, nor do they have any right to object to the adoption or to otherwise participate in such proceedings.

Section 426. Appeals.

(a) Appeals of court decrees made under an order terminating parental rights shall be given precedence on the calendar of the Appellate Court over all matters unless otherwise provided by law.

(b) Whenever an appeal is made concerning termination of parental rights, an indigent parent, upon request, subject to the availability of funds, may be provided a transcript of the trial proceeding for the appeal at the expense of the Nation to be paid from the court fund.

Section 427. Traditional Custodian's and Grandparent's Rights.

(a) No dispositional order of decree including termination of parental rights and adoption shall divest the child's traditional custodians or grandparents of their right to reasonable visitation with the child and their duty to provide instruction and training to the child regarding Tribal customs and traditions or their duty to provide the necessities of life for the child should the parents be unable to do so, unless those rights and duties have been extinguished in a proceeding in which the individual was a party, provided, that adoptive traditional custodians shall also succeed to these rights and duties.

(b) The rights and duties of the traditional custodians and grandparents may be enforced by court order whenever it appears in the child's best interest to do so, provided that all interested parties shall be given notice and an opportunity to be heard.

Section 428. Orders for Support.

(a) Whenever a child is removed from the custody of its parent, guardian, or other custodian, the parent or other person shall be ordered by the Court to contribute a reasonable amount within their means, or to do labor for the Nation, or take other reasonable action to provide support for the child.

(b) In cases of necessity, the Court may order a traditional custodian to assist in providing the necessities of life within that custodian's means after a hearing, whether the child has been placed in his own home or elsewhere.

(c) When the Nation or some other agency is paying for foster care for such child, the contribution of the parent shall be paid to the Clerk of Court and dispensed by court order to that agency or the Nation as may be necessary by law or appropriate circumstances. In all cases of placement with a particular family, the contribution shall be paid to that family by the Clerk of Court subject to the supervision of the Court to prevent waste or misuse of such funds.

(d) The amount of child support ordered shall be a reasonable amount, taking into considerations the needs of the child and the ability of the parents to pay, provided that no support order shall exceed the amount of support that would otherwise be ordered by the state of Oklahoma.

CHAPTER FIVE CHILD ABUSE

Section 501. Legislative Purpose.

The Board of Directors hereby declares that the complete reporting of child abuse is a matter of Tribal concern and that in enacting this Chapter it is the intent of the Nation to protect the children within the jurisdiction of the Nation and to offer protective services in order to prevent any further harm to a child suffering from abuse. It is the further intent of the Nation that the various Federal, State and Tribal medical, mental health, education and social service agencies impacting on child welfare matters find a common purpose through cooperative participation in the child protection teams created in this Chapter.

Section 502. Definitions.

As used in this Chapter, unless the context otherwise requires:

(a) "Abuse" or "child abuse or neglect" means an act or omission in one of the following categories which seriously threatens the health or welfare of a child:

(1) Any case in which a child exhibits evidence of skin bruising, bleeding, malnutrition, failure to thrive, burns, fracture of any bone, subdural hematoma, soft tissue swelling, or death, and such condition or death and the circumstances indicate that such condition or death may not be the product of an accidental occurrence;

(2) Any case in which child is subject to sexual assault or molestation;

(3) Any case in which the child's parents, legal guardians, or custodians fail to take the same actions to provide adequate food, clothing, shelter, or supervision that a prudent parent would take; and

(4) In all cases, those investigating reports of child abuse shall take into account accepted child rearing practices of the culture in which the child participates. Nothing in this Subsection shall refer to acts which could be construed to be a reasonable exercise of parental discipline.

(b) "Child protection team" means a multidisciplinary team consisting, as appropriate, of a physician, a representative of the Juvenile Court, a representative of the Law Enforcement Agency or other appropriate law enforcement agency, a mental health agency representative, a representative of the Tribal Family Services Department, a representative of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Social Services Department, a representative of the State social services department, the

Prosecuting Attorney, a representative of the local school district, and one or more representatives of the lay community. Each agency may have more than one participating member on the team; except that, in voting on procedural or policy matters, each agency shall have only one vote. In no event shall an attorney member of the child protection teams be appointed as guardian for the child or as counsel for the parents at any subsequent court proceedings, nor shall the child protection team be composed of fewer than three (3) persons. The role of the child protection team shall be advisory only.

(c) "Family Services Department" means the Nation's Indian Child Welfare Program, or, where appropriate, the Bureau of Indian Affairs Social Services Department.

(d) "Law Enforcement Agency" generally means the Wyandotte Nation Tribal Police Department unless circumstances warrant the involvement of the Bureau of Indian Affairs police department, a police department of an incorporated municipality or the County Sheriff.

(e) "Neglect" means acts which can reasonably be construed to fall under the definition of "child abuse or neglect" as defined in Subsection (a) of this Section.

(f) "Receiving agency" means the department or law enforcement agency first receiving a report of alleged child abuse.

(g) "Responsible person" means a child's parent, legal guardian, or custodian or any other person responsible for the child's health and welfare.

(h) "Unfounded report" means any report made pursuant to this Chapter which is not supported by credible evidence.

Section 503. Persons Required to Report Child Abuse or Neglect.

(a) Any person specified in Subsection (b) of this Section who has reasonable cause to know or suspect that a child has been subjected to abuse or neglect or who has observed the child being subjected to circumstances or conditions which would reasonably result in abuse or neglect shall immediately report or cause a report to be made of such fact to the Family Services Department or Law Enforcement Agency.

(b) Persons required to report such abuse or neglect or circumstances or conditions shall include any:

- (1) Physician or surgeon, including a physician in training;
- (2) Child health associate or community health representative (CHR);
- (3) Medical examiner or coroner;
- (4) Dentist;

- (5) Osteopath;
- (6) Optometrist;
- (7) Chiropractor;
- (8) Chiropodist or podiatrist;
- (9) Registered nurse or licensed practical nurse;
- (10) Hospital personnel engaged in the admission, care, or treatment of patients;
- (11) School official or employee;
- (12) Social worker or worker in a family care home or child care center;
- (13) Mental health professional;
- (14) Any law enforcement personnel;
- (15) The Prosecuting Attorney or his assistants; and
- (16) Any other persons mandated by Tribal, Federal or State law to report such abuse.

(c) In addition to those persons specifically required by this Section to report known or suspected child abuse or neglect and circumstances or conditions which might reasonably result in abuse or neglect, any other person may report known or suspected child abuse or neglect and circumstances or conditions which might reasonably result in child abuse or neglect to the Law Enforcement Agency or the Social Services Department.

(d) Any person who willfully violates the provisions of this Section:

- (1) Shall be subject to a civil penalty not to exceed Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00);
- and
- (2) Shall be liable for monetary damages proximately caused by the violation.

Section 504. Required Report of Postmortem Investigation.

(a) Any person who is required to report known or suspected child abuse or neglect that has reasonable cause to suspect that a child died as a result of child abuse or neglect shall report such fact immediately to the appropriate Law Enforcement Agency and to the appropriate coroner or medical examiner. The Law Enforcement Agency and the coroner or medical examiner shall accept such report for investigation and shall report their findings to the Law Enforcement Agency, the Prosecuting Attorney, and the Family Services Department.

(b) The Family Services Department shall forward a copy of such report to the central registry.

Section 505. Evidence of Abuse.

(a) Any child health associate, person licensed to practice medicine, registered nurse or licensed practical nurse, hospital personnel engaged in the admission, examination, care or treatment of patients, medical examiner, coroner, social worker, or local law enforcement officer who has before him a child he reasonably believes has been abused or neglected may take or cause to be taken color photographs of the areas of trauma visible on the child. If medically indicated, such person may take or cause to be taken X-rays of the child or other medical test used for gathering evidence of abuse.

(b) Any color photographs or X-rays which show evidence of child abuse shall be immediately forwarded to at least one of the following: Social Services Departments; Prosecuting Attorney, Family Services Department, or Law Enforcement Agency.

Section 506. Temporary Protective Custody.

The Chief Judge of the District Court shall be responsible for making available a person appointed by the Chief Judge, who may be the Juvenile Judge, a Magistrate, or any other officer of the Court, to be available by telephone at all times to act with the authorization and authority of the Juvenile Division of the Court when no Judicial Officer is present in the court, to issue written or verbal temporary protective custody orders, or in the alternative or in addition thereto, the Chief Judge may enter his general order detailing the procedure to be used in taking children into custody on an emergency basis when no Judge or Magistrate is present at the Court. These orders may be requested by the Family Services Department, a tribal law enforcement officer, an administrator of a hospital in which a child reasonably believed to have been abused or neglected is being treated, or any physician who has before him a child he reasonably believes has been abused or neglected, whether or not additional medical treatment is required, if the belief that circumstances or the condition of the child is such that continuing in his place of residence or in the care and custody of the person responsible for his care and custody would present an imminent danger to that child's life or health. The appropriate Family Services Department shall be notified on such action immediately by the Court appointed official in order that child protective proceedings may be initiated. In any case, such temporary custody under this Section shall not exceed seventy-two (72) hours notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary.

Section 507. Reporting Procedures.

(a) Reports of known or suspected child abuse or neglect made pursuant to this Chapter shall be made immediately to the Family Services Department or law enforcement agency and shall be followed promptly by a written report prepared by those agencies. The receiving agency shall forward a copy of its own report to the central registry on forms supplied by the Family Services Department.

(b) Such reports, when possible, shall include the following information:

- (1) The name, address, age, sex, and race of the child;
- (2) The name and address of the responsible person;
- (3) The nature and extent of the child's injuries, including any evidence of previously known or suspected abuse or neglect to the child or the child's siblings;
- (4) The names and addresses of the person believed responsible for the suspected abuse or neglect, if known;
- (5) The family composition;
- (6) The source of the report and the name, address, and occupation of the person making the report;
- (7) Any action taken by the reporting source; and
- (8) Any other information that the person making the report believes may be helpful in furthering the purposes of this Section.

(c) A copy of the report of known or suspected child abuse or neglect shall be transmitted immediately by the receiving agency to the Prosecuting Attorney's office and to the Nation's Law Enforcement Agency.

(d) A written report from persons or officials required by this Chapter to report known or suspected child abuse or neglect shall be admissible as evidence in any proceeding related to child abuse.

Section 508. Action Upon Receipt of Report.

(a) The receiving agency shall make a thorough investigation immediately upon receipt of any report of known or suspected child abuse or neglect. The immediate concerns of such investigation shall be the protection of the child.

(b) The investigation, to the extent that it is reasonably possible, shall include:

- (1) The nature, extent, and cause of the abuse or neglect;
- (2) The identity of the person responsible for such abuse or neglect;
- (3) The names and conditions of any other children living in the same place;
- (4) The environment and the relationship of any children therein to the person responsible for the suspected abuse or neglect; and

(5) All other data deemed pertinent.

(c) The investigation shall, when reasonably possible, include a visit to the child's place of residence or place of custody and to the location of the alleged abuse or neglect and an interview with or observance of the child reportedly having been abused or neglected. If admission to the child's place of residence cannot be obtained, the Juvenile Court, upon good cause shown, shall order the responsible person to allow the interview, examination and investigation.

(d) The Family Services Department shall be the receiving agency responsible for the coordination of all investigations of all reports of known or suspected child abuse or neglect. The Family Services Department shall arrange for such investigations to be conducted by persons trained to conduct either the complete investigation or such parts thereof as may be assigned. The Family Services Department may conduct the investigation independently or in conjunction with another appropriate agency or may arrange for the initial investigation to be conducted by another agency with personnel having appropriate training and skill. The Family Services Department shall provide for persons to be continuously available to respond to such reports. The Nation, other Indian Tribes and State and Federal agencies may cooperate to fulfill the requirements of this Subsection. As used in this Subsection, "continuously available" means the assignment of a person to be near an operable telephone not necessarily located in the premises ordinarily used for business by the Family Services Department or to have such arrangements made through agreements with local law enforcement agencies.

(e) Upon receipt of a report, if the Family Services Department reasonably believes abuse or neglect has occurred, it shall immediately offer social services to the child who is the subject of the report and his family. If, before the investigation is completed, the opinion of the investigators is that assistance of the Law Enforcement Agency is necessary for the protection of the child or other children under the same care, the Law Enforcement Agency and the Prosecuting Attorney shall be notified. If immediate removal is necessary to protect the child or other children under the same care from further abuse, the child or children may be placed in protective custody in accordance with the Nation's laws.

(f) If a local law enforcement agency receives a report of known or suspected child abuse or neglect, it shall first attempt to contact the Family Services Department in order to refer the case for investigation. If the local Law Enforcement Agency is unable to contact the Family Services Department, it shall make a complete investigation and may request the Prosecuting Attorney to institute appropriate legal proceedings on behalf of the subject child or other children under the same care. The Law Enforcement Agency, upon receipt of a report and upon completion of any investigation it may undertake, shall immediately forward a summary of the investigatory data plus all relevant documents to the Family Services Department.

Section 509. Child Protection Teams.

It is the intent of this statute to encourage the creation of one (1) or more child protection teams. The Chief Judge of the District Court shall have responsibility for swearing into office the child protection team.

(a) The child protection teams shall review the files and other records of the case, including the diagnostic, prognostic, and treatment services being offered to the family in connection with the reported abuse.

(b) At each meeting, each member of the child protection team shall be provided with all available records and reports on each case to be considered.

(c) The public, in a non-participatory role, shall be permitted to attend those portions of child protection team meetings concerned with mandatory team discussions of public and private agencies' responses to each report of child abuse and neglect being considered by the team, as well as the team's recommendations related to public agency responses. In all its public discussions, the team shall not publicly disclose the names or addresses and identifying information relating to the children, families, or informants in those cases.

(d) At the beginning of the public discussion of each case, a designated team member shall publicly state the following information, arrived at by consensus of the team: Whether the case involves mild, moderate, or severe abuse or neglect or no abuse or neglect; whether the child is an infant, a toddler, a preschool or school aged child, or a teenager and the sex of the child; the date of the initial report and the specific agency to which the report was made; and the dates of subsequent reports to specific social service agencies, law enforcement agencies, or other agencies. In no case shall the informant's name or other identifying information about the informant be publicly revealed. The teams shall also state publicly whether the child was hospitalized and whether the child's medical records were checked.

(e) At this public session, and immediately after any executive sessions at which a child abuse or neglect case is discussed, the child protection team shall publicly review the responses of public and private agencies to each report of child abuse or neglect, shall publicly state whether such responses were timely, adequate, and in compliance with provisions of this Chapter, and shall publicly report non-identifying information relating to any inadequate responses, specifically indicating the public and private agencies involved.

(f) After this mandatory public discussion of agency responses, the child protection team shall go into executive session upon the vote of a majority of the team members to consider identifying details of the case being discussed, to discuss confidential reports, including but not limited to the reports of physicians and psychiatrists, or when the members of the team desire to act as an advisory body concerning the details of treatment or evaluation programs. The teams shall state publicly, before going into executive session, its reasons for doing so. Any recommendations based on information presented in the executive sessions shall be discussed and formulated at the immediately succeeding public session of the team, without publicly revealing identifying details of the case.

(g) At the team's next regularly scheduled meeting, or at the earliest possible time, the team shall publicly report whether lapses and inadequacies have been discovered in the child protection system and if same have been corrected.

(h) The teams shall make a report of its recommendations to the Family Services Department with suggestions for further action or stating that the team has no recommendations or suggestions. The Family Services Department may cooperate with other Indian Tribes and State and Federal agencies in meeting the requirements of this Subsection.

(i) Each member of the team shall be appointed by the agency he represents, and each team member shall serve at the pleasure of the appointing agency; except that the director of the Family Services Department shall appoint the representatives of the lay community, and shall actively recruit all interested individuals and consider their applications for appointment as lay community representatives on the team.

(j) The Indian Child Welfare Supervisor or their designee shall be deemed to be the coordinator of the child protection team.

(k) The coordinator shall forward a copy of all reports of child abuse to the child protection team. The coordinator shall forward a copy of the investigatory report and all relevant materials to the child protection team as soon as they become available. The child protection team shall meet no later than one week after receipt of a report to evaluate such report of child abuse. The coordinator shall make and complete, within ninety (90) days of receipt of a report initiating an investigation of a case of child abuse, a follow-up report, including services offered and accepted and any recommendations of the child protection team, to the central registry on forms supplied by the Family Services Department for that purpose.

Section 510. Immunity From Liability.

Any person participating in good faith in the making of a report or in a judicial proceeding held pursuant to this Title, the taking of color photographs, X-rays or other medical tests used to gather evidence of abuse, or the placing in temporary custody of a child pursuant to this Chapter or otherwise performing his duties or acting pursuant to this Title, shall be immune from any liability, civil or criminal, that otherwise might result by reason of such reporting. For the purpose of any proceedings, civil or criminal, the good faith of any person reporting child abuse, any person taking color photographs, X-rays or other medical tests used to gather evidence of abuse, and any person who has legal authority to place a child in protective custody shall be presumed.

Section 511. Child Abuse and Child Neglect Diversion Program.

(a) The Prosecuting Attorney, upon recommendation of the Family Services Department or any person, may withhold filing a case against any person accused or suspected of child abuse or neglect and refer that person to a non-judicial source of treatment or assistance, upon conditions set forth by the Family Services Department and the Prosecuting Attorney. If a person is so diverted from the criminal justice system, the Prosecuting Attorney shall not file charges in connection with the case if the person participates to the satisfaction of the Family Services Department and the Prosecuting Attorney in the diversion program offered.

(b) The initial diversion shall be for a period not to exceed two (2) years. This diversion period may be extended for one (1) additional one (1) year period by the Prosecuting Attorney if

necessary. Decisions regarding extending the diversion time period shall be made following review of the person diverted by the Prosecuting Attorney and the Family Services Department.

(c) If the person diverted successfully completes the diversion program to the satisfaction of the Family Services Department and the Prosecuting Attorney, they shall be released from the terms and conditions of the program, and no criminal filing for the case shall be made against them.

(d) Participation by a person accused or suspected of child abuse in any diversion program shall be voluntary.

Section 512. Evidence Not Privileged.

The privileged communication between patient and physician and between husband and wife shall not be a ground for excluding evidence in any judicial proceedings resulting from a report pursuant to this Chapter.

Section 513. Court Proceedings; Guardian Ad litem.

(a) In any proceeding initiated pursuant to this Section, the Court shall name as respondents all persons alleged by the petition to be legal or actual physical custodians or guardians of the child. In every such case, the responsible person shall be named as respondent. Summonses shall be issued for all named respondents.

(b) The Court in every case filed under this Chapter may appoint, at no fee, a guardian ad litem, for the child, at the first appearance of the case in court. The guardian ad litem shall be provided with all reports relevant to the case made to or by any agency or person pursuant to this Chapter and with reports of any examination of the responsible person made pursuant to this Section. The Court or the Indian Child Welfare worker assigned to the case shall advise the guardian ad litem of significant developments in the case, particularly any further abuse or neglect of the child involved. The guardian ad litem shall be charged in general with the representation of the child's interest. To that end, the guardian ad litem shall make such further investigations as they deem necessary to ascertain the facts, talk with or observe the child involved, interview witnesses and the foster parents of the child, and examine and cross-examine witnesses in both the adjudicatory and dispositional hearings and may introduce and examine his own witnesses, make recommendations to the Court concerning the child's welfare, and participate further in the proceedings to the degree necessary to adequately represent the child.

(c) If the prayer of the petition is granted, the costs of the proceedings, including guardian ad litem and expert witness fees, may be charged by the Court against the respondent(s).

(d) It is not necessary that the guardian ad litem be an attorney.

Section 514. Central Registry.

(a) There shall be established a central registry of child protection in the Family Services Department for the purpose of maintaining a registry of information concerning each case of child abuse reported under this Chapter.

(b) The central registry shall contain but shall not be limited to:

(1) All information in any written report received under this Chapter;

(2) Record of the final disposition of the report, including services offered and services accepted;

(3) The plan for rehabilitative treatment;

(4) The name and identifying data, date, and circumstance of any person requesting or receiving information from the central registry; and

(5) Any other information which might be helpful in furthering the purposes of this Title.

(c) The Director of the Family Services Department shall appoint a director of the central registry who shall have charge of said registry. Subject to available appropriations, the director shall equip his office so that data in the central registry may be made available during non-business hours through the use of computer technology. Such computerized records shall be password coded and only department personnel, judges, and law enforcement personnel shall have access to the password.

(d) After a child who is the subject of a report reaches the age of eighteen (18) years, access to his record under this Section shall be permitted only if a sibling or offspring of such child is before any person mentioned in Section 503(b) and is a suspected victim of child abuse. The amount and type of information released shall depend upon the source of the report and shall be determined by regulations established by the director of the central registry. However, under no circumstances shall the information be released unless the person requesting such information is entitled thereto as confirmed by the director of the central registry and the information released states whether or not the report is founded or unfounded. A person given access to the names or other information identifying the subject of a report shall not divulge or make public any identifying information unless he is a Prosecuting Attorney or other law enforcement official and the purpose is to initiate court action or unless he is the subject of a report.

(e) Unless an investigation of a report conducted pursuant to this Chapter determines there is some credible evidence of alleged abuse, all information identifying the subject of the report shall be expunged from the central registry forthwith. The decision to expunge the record shall be made by the director of the central registry based upon the investigation made by the Family Services Department or the Law Enforcement Agency.

(f) In all other cases, the record of the reports to the central registry shall be sealed no later than ten (10) years after the child's eighteenth birthday. Once sealed, the record shall not otherwise

be available unless the director of the central registry, pursuant to rules promulgated by the department and upon notice to the subject of the report, gives their personal approval for an appropriate reason. In any case and at any time, the director may amend, seal, or expunge any record upon good cause shown and notice to the subject of the report.

(g) At any time the subject of a report may receive, upon request, a report of all information pertinent to the subject's case contained in the central registry, but the director of the central registry is authorized to prohibit the release of data that would identify the person who made the report or who cooperated in a subsequent investigation which the director reasonably finds to be detrimental to the safety or interest of such person.

(h) At any time subsequent to the completion of the investigation, a subject of the report may request the director to amend, seal, or expunge the record of the report. If the director refuses to act within a reasonable time, but in no event later than thirty (30) days after such request, the subject shall have the right to a fair hearing before the District Court to determine whether the record of the report in the central registry should be amended, sealed, or expunged on the grounds that it is inaccurate or it is being maintained in a manner inconsistent with this Chapter. The Family Services Department shall be given notice of the hearing. The burden in such a hearing shall be on the Family Services Department. In such hearings, the fact that there was such a finding of child abuse or neglect shall be presumptive evidence that the report was substantiated.

(i) Written notice of any amendment, sealing, or expungement made pursuant to the provisions of this Title shall be given to the subject of such report and to the Family Services Department. The latter, upon receipt of such notice, shall take similar action regarding such information in its files.

(j) Any person, who without authority under this Chapter, willfully permits or who encourages the release of data or information contained in the central registry to persons not permitted access to such information by this Chapter shall be subject to a civil penalty not in excess of Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00) and any actual monetary damages sustained.

(k) The central registry shall adopt such rules and regulations as may be necessary to encourage cooperation with other Tribes, states and the national center on child abuse and neglect.

Section 515. Confidentiality of Records.

(a) Except as provided in this Section, reports of child abuse or neglect and the name and address of any child, family or informant or any other identifying information contained in such reports shall be confidential and shall not be public information.

(b) Disclosure of the name and address of the child and family and other identifying information involved in such reports shall be permitted only when authorized by a Court for good cause. Such disclosure shall not be prohibited when there is a death of a suspected victim or child abuse or neglect and the death becomes a matter of public record, the subject of an arrest by a Law Enforcement Agency, or the subject of the filing of a formal charge by a Law Enforcement Agency.

(c) Any person who violates any provision of this Section shall be subject to a civil penalty of not more than Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00).

(d) Only the following persons or agencies shall be given access to child abuse or neglect records and reports.

(1) The Law Enforcement Agency or Indian Child Welfare program investigating a report of known or suspected child abuse or neglect or treating a child or family which is the subject of the report;

(2) A physician who has before him a child whom he reasonable suspects to be abused or neglected.

(3) An agency having the legal responsibility or authorization to care for, treat, or supervise a child who is the subject of a report or record or a parent, guardian, legal custodian, or other person who is responsible for the child's health or welfare;

(4) Any person named in the report or record who was alleged as a child to be abused or neglected or, if the child named in the report or record is a minor or is otherwise incompetent at the time of the request, his guardian ad litem;

(5) A parent, guardian, legal custodian, or other person legally responsible for the health or welfare of a child named in a report, with protection for the identity of reporters and other appropriate persons;

(6) A Court, upon its finding that access to such records may be necessary for determination of an issue before such Court, but such access shall be limited to in camera inspection unless the Court determines that public disclosure of the information contained therein is necessary for the resolution of an issue then pending before it;

(7) The central registry of child protection;

(8) All members of a child protection team;

(9) The Prosecuting Attorney and attorneys for the parties with protection for the identity of reporters and other appropriate persons when necessary; and

(10) Such other persons as a Court may determine, for good cause.

(e) After a child who is the subject of a report reaches the age of eighteen (18) years, access to his record under this Section shall be permitted only if a sibling or offspring of such child is before any person mentioned in Subsection (d) of this Section and is a suspected victim of child abuse. The amount and type of information released shall depend upon the source of the report and shall be determined by regulations established by the director of the central registry. However, under no circumstances shall the information be released unless the person requesting such information is entitled thereto as confirmed by the director of the central registry and the

information released states whether or not the report is founded or unfounded. A person given access to the names or other information identifying the subject of a report shall not divulge or make public any identifying information unless the individual is a Prosecuting Attorney or other law enforcement official and the purpose is to initiate court action or unless the individual is the subject of a report.

CHAPTER SIX FOSTER CARE HOMES

SUBCHAPTER A DEVELOPMENT

Section 601. Responsibility.

It shall be the responsibility of the Indian Child Welfare Program to recruit, screen, and license foster homes for children in accordance with this Title.

Section 602. Licensing Foster Homes.

The Family Services Department shall develop rules and regulations, not inconsistent with this Title, and file same with the Nation's Board of Directors, in which they shall adhere to in exercising the authority to license foster care homes for the care of children.

Section 603. Basic Standard for Foster Families.

In considering Indian foster parents, the primary consideration should be the foster parent's capacity to provide love, understanding and a safe environment to a child or children in distress.

Section 604. Basic Requirements of Foster Families.

Foster families shall meet the following criteria:

(a) The age of foster parent(s) shall be a consideration only as it affects their physical capability, flexibility, and ability to care for a specific child;

(b) A written statement from a physician, regarding the foster parent(s) and their children's general health, specific illnesses, or disabilities shall be a routine part of the study evaluation process. Foster parent(s) and all other adults and the children present in the home shall submit a written report verifying that they have taken tuberculin tests and have been found free of disease; other tests may be required as indicated; and

(c) Physical handicaps of foster parent(s) shall be a consideration only as it affects their ability to provide adequate care to foster children or which may affect an individual child's adjustment to the foster family. Cases shall be evaluated on an individual basis with the assistance of a medical consultant when appropriate.

Section 605. Income of Foster Families.

(a) When the agency does not have a plan for paying foster families a salary, it shall determine that the foster family's income is stable and sufficient for the maintenance of the family and reimbursement for the foster family's own expenses.

(b) Employment of foster parent(s) outside the home:

(1) In two parent homes it is preferable, in most instances, that both foster parents shall not be employed outside the home so that one parent is available for the parenting that the child requires. The agency shall make decisions regarding such situations on the basis of what is the best interest of the child;

(2) When both parents in a two parent home and when single parents are employed, it is preferable that the home be used for school age children, and only when there are suitable plans (approved by the agency) for care and supervision of the child after school and during the summer while parent(s) are at work.

Section 606. Physical Facilities.

(a) Physical facilities of the foster home shall present no hazard to the safety of the foster child.

(b) Foster homes shall meet zoning and housing requirements and/or codes as set by the public safety department for individual family dwellings.

(c) Physical standards for the foster home shall be set according to individual living standards for the community in which the foster home is located; these standards shall be sufficient to assure a degree of comfort and safety which will provide for the well-being of the family.

(d) Comfort and privacy:

(1) It is preferable for no more than two (2) children to share sleeping rooms;

(2) The sharing of sleeping rooms by children of opposite sexes is undesirable, especially for foster children who may be experiencing difficulties in the development of their sexual identities, attitudes, and behavior;

(3) Children, other than infants and during emergencies (illness), shall not share sleeping quarters with adults in the household; and

(4) Individual space shall be provided for the child's personal possessions.

(5) This Subsection (d) shall apply in all instances except for children under two (2) years of age or when special cultural, ethnic, or socio-economic circumstances exist, provided, such exceptions must not be to the detriment of the child.

(e) Foster family homes shall be accessible to schools, recreation, churches, other community facilities, and special resources (such as medical clinics) as needed.

(f) If the home is otherwise suitable, the foster family shall be provided with all available assistance in meeting the above the requirements, standards, and/or codes.

Section 607. Family Composition.

(a) Two parents shall be selected in most cases; however, single parents shall be selected when they can more effectively fulfill the needs of a particular child.

(b) The presence of other children (either own or foster), and other adults (i.e. grandparents, aunts, etc.; or unrelated persons) shall be taken into consideration in terms of how they might be affected by or have an effect upon another child.

(c) The number and ages of children in a home (both own and foster) shall be considered on an individual basis, taking into account the foster parent(s) ability to meet the needs of all children present in the home, physical accommodations of the home, and especially the effect which an additional child would have on the family as a unit. It is preferable that:

(1) Foster parent(s) shall care for not more than two infants (under two), including the foster parent(s)' own children;

(2) Foster families should not have more than a total of six (6) children, including foster children and foster parent(s) own children, in the foster home. Exceptions may be made in order to keep siblings together;

(3) The age range of the children in a foster home shall be taken into consideration with an effort on maintaining that which would be reasonable in any other family home in order to lessen competition and comparisons;

(4) All placement situations shall consider the effect of having some children in the foster home whose parent(s) visit them and other children whose parent(s) do not; and

(5) A foster home shall not provide placements for more than one agency at a time without a written agreement delineating the responsibilities of all parties involved.

Section 608. Personal Characteristics.

Prospective foster parent(s) shall possess personal qualities of maturity, stability, flexibility, ability to cope with stress, capacity to give and receive love, and good moral character. Such characteristics are reflected in the following:

(a) Psycho-social history, including significant childhood relationships and experiences (parent-child, sibling, or other relationships);

- (b) Role identification and acceptance;
- (c) Reactions to experiences of separation and loss (through death, desertion, etc.);
- (d) Education, employment, and patterns of interpersonal relationships;
- (e) General social, intellectual and cultural levels of the family;
- (f) Level of everyday functioning:
 - (1) Home and money management ability;
 - (2) Daily routine and habits; and
 - (3) Reactions to stress.

(g) Affect responses (ability to give and receive love, deal with loss, separation and disappointment, etc.);

- (h) Moral, ethical, and spiritual qualities of the family;
- (i) Religious affiliation and habits; and
- (j) Hobbies, special interests, skills, and talents.

Section 609. Foster Parenting Abilities.

As assessment of prospective foster parent(s)' parenting ability regarding a specific child shall take into account the following:

- (a) Motivation for application at this time;
- (b) Characteristics and number of children best suited to foster family;
- (c) Existing family relationships, attitudes, and expectations regarding own children and parent-child relationships, especially where such existing attitudes and relationships might effect the foster child;
- (d) Attitudes of significant members of the extended family regarding child placement;
- (e) Ability to accept and love child as he/she is;
- (f) Capacity to absorb the child into family life functioning without undue disruption;

(g) Capacity of parent(s) to provide for foster child's needs while giving proper consideration to own children;

(h) Own children's attitudes towards accepting foster child;

(i) Realistic assessment of positive and negative aspects of foster parenthood;

(j) Personal characteristics necessary to provide continuity of care throughout child's need for placement;

(k) Flexibility to meet changing needs over the course of placement;

(l) Ability to accept child's relationship with own parent(s);

(m) Ability to relate to neglecting and abusing natural parent(s);

(n) Special ability to care for children with special needs (physical handicaps, emotional disturbances, etc.);

(o) Areas in which ongoing social work assistance may be needed; and

(p) Ability to help a child return home or be placed for adoption and gain satisfaction from the experience.

SUBCHAPTER B FOSTER HOME LICENSING COMMISSION

Section 610. Citation.

This Subchapter may be cited as the Wyandotte Foster Home Licensing Act of 2023.

Section 611. Purpose.

It being necessary to strengthen Tribal government by licensing and regulating certain conduct within the Tribal jurisdiction, to provide support services to families and children, to provide child welfare services, and to provide foster home care services in order for the Wyandotte Nation to efficiently and effectively exercise its confirmed governmental responsibilities to children within the Indian Country subject to the jurisdiction of the Wyandotte Nation, the purpose of this Title is to provide simple, fair, straightforward procedures to provide for the licensing and regulation of foster home care, and to provide child welfare services.

Section 612. Foster Home Licensing Authority Delegated.

(a) Pursuant to the authority vested in the Board of Directors of the Wyandotte Nation by Section 2 of Article 7 of the Nation's Constitution, and through its authority and duty to provide for the health, safety, morality, and welfare of all persons within the jurisdiction of the Nation,

there is hereby established and created a public body politic to be known as the Wyandotte Foster Home Licensing Commission which shall be an agency of the Wyandotte Nation, subordinate to the Board of Directors, and possessing all powers, duties, rights, and functions as herein or hereafter provided by Tribal law.

(b) In any suit, action, or proceeding involving the validity or enforcement of, or relating to any of its activities, the Foster Home Licensing Commission shall be conclusively deemed to have become authorized to transact business and exercise its powers upon proof of adoption of this ordinance. A copy of this ordinance, duly certified by the Board of Directors, shall be admissible in evidence in any suit, action or proceeding. The Courts of the Wyandotte Nation shall take judicial notice of this Title.

Section 613. Declaration of Need and Legislative Findings.

It is hereby declared and found:

(a) That there exists a need within the jurisdiction of the Wyandotte Nation for the licensure of foster homes to provide temporary foster care to those minor children within the jurisdiction of the Nation for whom foster care has been deemed necessary and appropriate.

(b) That the necessary standards with which such foster homes must comply have been previously adopted and approved by the Wyandotte Nation.

(c) That the Wyandotte Nation has or may enter into a duly approved foster care agreement with the State of Oklahoma under which the State agrees to make foster care payments to those foster homes approved and licensed by the Nation.

(d) That the Indian Child Welfare Program of the Wyandotte Nation has been designated and authorized to provide child welfare services within the jurisdiction of the Wyandotte Nation.

(e) That the Foster Home Licensing Commission of the Wyandotte Nation has been established to provide support services to families and children within the jurisdiction of the Wyandotte Nation notwithstanding the fact the child may be within or without the territorial jurisdiction.

(f) That the operation of the Foster Home Licensing Commission serves an essential governmental function of the Wyandotte Nation and that delegating to and vesting in the Foster Home Licensing Commission the authority to license foster homes is in the public interest.

(g) That the necessity in the public interest for the provisions hereinafter enacted is hereby declared as a matter of legislative determination.

Section 614. Purposes.

In addition to the general purposes expressed in Section 611 of this Subchapter, the Wyandotte Foster Home Licensing Commission shall be organized and operated for the purpose of:

- (a) Developing and providing foster home care services for children;
 - (b) Providing a foster home care environment utilizing minimum standards and guidelines;
- and
- (c) Administering and enforcing all duly adopted juvenile laws, regulations and agreements.

Section 615. Definitions.

The following terms whenever used or referred to in this Subchapter, shall have the following respective meanings, unless a different meaning clearly appears from the context:

- (a) "Act" means the Wyandotte Foster Home Licensing Act.
- (b) "Agreement" means the Foster Care Agreement between the Wyandotte Nation and the State of Oklahoma.
- (c) "Board of Directors" means the Board of Directors of the Wyandotte Nation.
- (d) "Foster Home Licensing Commission" means the Foster Home Licensing Commission of the Wyandotte Nation.
- (e) "Foster Home" means a home licensed to provide foster care within the jurisdiction of the Wyandotte Nation.
- (f) "Indian Child Welfare Worker" means a worker or juvenile officer authorized to provide Indian child welfare services within the jurisdiction of the Wyandotte Nation.
- (g) "License" means the certificate issued by the Nation's Foster Home Licensing Commission indicating that the home to which it is issued meets the Foster Care Standards of the Nation and is entitled to receive payments as provided in the Agreement. A license is a privilege from the Nation to provide foster home care to children in the Nation's jurisdiction.
- (h) "Standards" means the qualifications of a home making it a suitable provider of foster care as previously established by the Nation and incorporated into the Agreement.
- (i) "Provisional License" means a temporary license issued by the Foster Home Licensing Commission of the Nation pursuant to those terms and conditions as prescribed by the Commission.

Section 616. Committee Created; Number.

The affairs of the Foster Home Commission shall be managed by a Committee composed of five (5) persons.

Section 617. Appointment of Committee Members.

The Foster Home Commission Committee Members shall be appointed, and may be reappointed by the Chief with the advice and consent of the Board of Directors expressed by resolution. A resolution of the Board of Directors signed by the Chief, attested by another member of the Board of Directors, as to the appointment or reappointment of any Committee Member shall be conclusive evidence of the due and proper appointment of the Committee Member.

Section 618. Qualifications of Committee Members.

(a) A Committee Member may be a member or non-member of the Nation, provided that the majority of the Committee shall be comprised of members of a Federally recognized tribe with at least one member of the Wyandotte Nation.

(b) No person shall be barred from serving on the Committee because he is an employee or officer of the Indian Child Welfare program or the Nation, has a contractual relationship with the Nation, or operates a foster home under a state or tribal license. However, no such Committee Member shall be entitled or permitted (except in his capacity as a member of the public or as an employee), to be counted or treated as a member of the Committee concerning any matter involving his individual rights, obligations, or status.

(c) Each Committee Member shall be at least twenty-one (21) years of age and legally capable of entering into a binding contract.

(d) No person who has been finally convicted in any court of competent jurisdiction of a felony, or other crime involving child abuse, embezzlement, fraud, or moral turpitude shall serve on the Committee.

(e) Each Committee Member shall take an oath to support and defend the Constitution, laws, rules and regulations of the Wyandotte Nation.

Section 619. Term of Office.

The term of office shall be for four (4) years and staggered, with all members being appointed in odd years. In order to insure continuity on the Commission, two members of the first Commission shall serve a two-year term and the remaining members shall serve a four-year term. Thereafter, all appointments shall be for four-year terms beginning from the date following the regular expiration of a particular seat on the Committee, except that in the case of a vacancy occurring prior to the expiration of a regular term, an appointment to that seat shall be only for the length of the unexpired term. Each member shall hold office until a successor has been appointed.

Section 620. Officers.

The Committee shall elect from its members a Chairman, a Vice-Chairman, and a Secretary. The officers shall serve as officers at the pleasure of the Committee.

Section 621. Quorum.

Three (3) Committee Members of the Foster Home Commission shall constitute a quorum.

Section 622. Duties of Officers.

(a) The Chairman shall preside at all meetings of the Committee, and shall generally be responsible for the efficient and orderly functions of the Wyandotte Foster Home Licensing Commission.

(b) The Vice-Chairman shall assume the duties of the Chairman in his absence, or upon his failure, neglect, or refusal to undertake the duties required or delegated him by law.

(c) The Secretary shall keep complete and accurate records of all meetings and actions of the Committee. A certified copy of the record of each meeting shall be retained.

Section 623. Meetings.

(a) Regular meetings of the Committee shall be held at such regular times, dates, and places as may be established by the Committee.

(b) Special meetings of the Committee may be held at the call of the Chairman and held at such time, date and place as may be announced.

Section 624. General Powers.

The Wyandotte Foster Home Licensing Commission shall be generally charged with the administration and enforcement of all Tribal laws, rules, regulations, procedures, and any agreements involving foster home care. Incidental to such authority, the Commission shall have the power to:

(a) Issue licenses to foster care homes within the jurisdiction of the Wyandotte Nation;

(b) Suspend or revoke licenses issued to foster care homes within the jurisdiction of the Wyandotte Nation;

(c) Administer oaths, conduct hearings, and by subpoena to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of any records or other information relating to the administration or enforcement of this Act;

(d) Make, prescribe, promulgate, and enforce written rules, regulations, stamps and documents not inconsistent with this Act to provide for its internal operational procedures, or for the filing of any reports to the Commission, or as shall be necessary for the effective performance of its duties and functions; and

(e) Make and present recommendations to the Board of Directors regarding this Act, foster home care services, any agreements, or any improvements needed in providing such care to children.

Section 625. Applications.

(a) It shall be the responsibility of the Indian Child Welfare Program of the Wyandotte Nation, with the advice and consent of the Foster Home Licensing Commission, to develop and distribute application forms by which interested individuals or families may apply for licensure as foster care homes.

(b) Each application form shall be accompanied at distribution with a copy of the Standards for licensure.

(c) Completed applications may be returned by the applicant to the Indian Child Welfare Program or to a member of the Foster Home Licensing Commission.

Section 626. Application Verification.

Upon receipt of a completed application for licensure, it shall be the responsibility of the Indian Child Welfare Worker to verify the information contained in the application. This verification shall include, but is not limited to:

(a) Checking all references provided in the application;

(b) Making at least one visit in the home of the applicant individual or family; and

(c) Any other verification procedures as determined by the Foster Home Licensing Commission.

Section 627. Consideration by Foster Home Licensing Commission.

(a) Upon completion of the application verification process, the Indian Child Welfare Worker shall recommend to the Foster Home Licensing Commission whether or not a license should be issued.

(b) Upon receipt of the recommendation from the Indian Child Welfare Worker the Foster Home Licensing Commission shall take one of three (3) actions:

(1) Issue a foster home license; or

(2) Deny issuance of a foster home license; or

(3) Postpone consideration of licensure pending the receipt of additional information.

(c) Any action to issue a foster home license shall require the unanimous vote of the Foster Home Licensing Commission present at the meeting at which the action is taken.

(d) Any failed action to issue a foster home license or to postpone consideration pending receipt of additional information shall be deemed a denial by the Foster Home Licensing Commission.

(e) If the Foster Home Licensing Commission denies issuance of a license to any applicant, the applicant shall be informed, in writing, of the reason(s) for the denial and what specific action(s) must be taken to become eligible for licensure.

(f) If the Foster Home Licensing Commission postpones consideration of licensure pending the receipt of additional information, the Foster Home Licensing Commission shall inform the Indian Child Welfare Worker as to what additional information it requires. The additional information shall be obtained by the Indian Child Welfare Worker and the application considered by the Foster Home Licensing Commission as soon as is practicable.

Section 628. Proceedings and Records Confidential.

The Foster Home Licensing Commission shall meet in executive session, with only members of the Commission and the Indian Child Welfare Worker present, to consider the issuance of any foster home license. The discussions and actions of the Foster Home Licensing Commission records of the meeting during which licensure was considered and all licensure application materials are confidential and shall not be disclosed in any manner.

Section 629. Issuance of License.

(a) Upon approval for licensure as herein provided, the Foster Home Licensing Commission shall issue a Foster Home License to the applicant. Said license shall contain but is not limited to the following:

(1) The name of the individual or family to which the license is issued;

(2) The address of the residence of the individual or family to which the license is issued;

(3) The date the license is issued and the period of the license's duration;

(4) The name of the licensing authority: THE FOSTER HOME LICENSING COMMISSION OF THE WYANDOTTE NATION; and

(5) The signature of the Chairperson and Secretary of the Foster Home Licensing Commission or their designees.

(b) Upon issuance of a license as a foster home, the licensee shall receive in writing a copy of all information regarding their duties, responsibilities and rights as defined by the Nation, the Foster Home Licensing Commission or as required by the Agreement.

(c) Licenses of foster homes as herein provided shall be for a time period of one (1) year. Provisional licenses may be issued by the Indian Child Welfare Worker and shall not exceed a period of sixty (60) days.

(d) After the one-year period, licenses must be re-certified by the Commission for additional annual licensing terms.

Section 630. Necessity of Maintaining Standards.

Having been found to meet the Standards established by the Wyandotte Nation as necessary to be eligible for licensure as a foster home, it is the responsibility of each licensed foster home to insure that it maintains those Standards.

Section 631. Surrender of Foster Home License.

Any foster home licensed by the Wyandotte Nation as provided herein may voluntarily surrender said license. Such voluntary surrender of a foster home license shall not prejudice the applicant from future consideration for foster care licensure.

Section 632. Suspension of Foster Home License.

(a) The Foster Home Licensing Commission shall have the authority to suspend the license of any foster home for failure to maintain the Standards established by the Wyandotte Nation.

(b) A foster home whose license is suspended shall be provided, in writing, with the specific action(s) necessary for the suspension of the license to be lifted and the time period in which such action(s) must be taken.

(c) A foster home whose license is suspended and which does not take the necessary action(s) to have the suspension lifted within the time period specified may have its license revoked.

(d) The decision to suspend a foster home license may be made by a simple majority of the Foster Home Licensing Commission Members present.

Section 633. Revocation of Foster Home License.

(a) The Foster Home Licensing Commission shall have the authority to revoke any foster home license as issued hereunder for any one or more of the following reasons:

(1) Failing to maintain the Standards for foster homes established by the Wyandotte Nation;

(2) Failing to take the action(s) specified as necessary to lift the suspension of its license in the time period provided;

(3) Making misrepresentations to the Foster Home Licensing Commission in its application for licensure and/or throughout the license monitoring process; or

(4) Conviction of the licensee or a member of the licensee's household in a court of competent jurisdiction of any felony or other crime involving violence, dishonesty or moral turpitude.

(b) Revocation of a foster home license shall require a full hearing before the Foster Home Licensing Commission pursuant to the following procedures:

(1) The licensee shall be given ten (10) calendar days written notice that a hearing to revoke the licensee's license is scheduled. Said licensee may appear at the hearing with or without the assistance of legal counsel or lay advocate;

(2) Said notice shall inform the licensee of the specific reason(s) that revocation of its foster home license is being considered;

(3) The licensee shall be provided with the opportunity to appear before the Foster Home Licensing Commission to explain why the licensee's license should not be revoked;

(4) Failure to appear by the licensee before the Foster Home Licensing Commission after notice as prescribed herein has been provided shall not delay the action of the Foster Home Licensing Commission and the Commission is authorized to revoke the foster home license under such circumstances in the absence of the licensee; and

(5) The decision to revoke a foster home license pursuant to these procedures may be made by a simple majority of the Foster Home Licensing Commission members present.

(c) Revocation of a foster home license as herein provided shall render the individual or family whose license is so revoked ineligible for licensure and further consideration for foster home licensure by the Wyandotte Nation for a period of not less than two (2) calendar years.

Section 634. Proceedings and Records Confidential.

All discussions and materials relating to surrender, suspension or revocation of foster home licenses as provided in this Section shall be considered confidential and shall be handled in accordance with Section 628 of this Subchapter.

Section 635. Appeal to the District Court.

(a) Any applicant who feels that denial of licensure by the Foster Home Licensing Commission was unfair or unjust or any licensee who feels that its license was unfairly suspended or revoked by the Foster Home Licensing Commission may appeal the action to the District Court.

(b) Notwithstanding the confidentiality of records and proceedings of matters covered by this Act, upon written request of the applicant or licensee the Foster Home Licensing Commission shall forward all records regarding the action being appealed to the District Court for its consideration of the appeal.

(c) The decision of the District Court regarding the appeal of actions of the Foster Home Licensing Commission shall be final and shall be appealable as in other cases.

(d) Procedures for the appeal of actions of the Foster Home Licensing Commission shall be determined by rules of the District Court.

Section 636. Powers of Court Not Diminished.

Nothing herein contained shall diminish or otherwise abridge the power or authority of the District Court of the Wyandotte Nation to take jurisdiction of or enter any order in any matter relating to or arising out of the subject matter covered by this Act which it would otherwise be competent to address.