

	INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF CHILD SERVICES CHILD WELFARE MANUAL	
	Chapter 2: Administration of Child Welfare	Effective Date: December 1, 2015
	Section 12: Indian Child Welfare Act (ICWA)	Version: 5

POLICY [REVISED]

The Indiana Department of Child Services (DCS) shall take measures to ensure that any child who is a member of a federally recognized Indian tribe is afforded all rights under the Indian Child Welfare Act (ICWA).

DCS will begin utilizing active efforts¹ immediately upon learning of the possible removal, formal or informal involvement with an Indian child. DCS will make active efforts to determine if a child is a member of an Indian tribe or eligible for membership in an Indian tribe. These efforts will continue throughout DCS involvement with the child(ren) and family. DCS will comply with all rules, regulations, and laws governing ICWA and make an active effort to identify those children and families subject to the Act.

[REVISED] DCS will notify the child’s parents, Indian custodian, and Indian tribe, whenever there is an action pending regarding parental rights involving a child who is, or is believed to be, a member or eligible for membership in an Indian tribe. DCS will also send a copy of the notice to the appropriate Area Director of the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) and to the United States (U.S.) Secretary of Interior. If DCS is unable to identify or locate the parent, Indian custodian, or the Indian tribe, DCS will send the ICWA notification to the appropriate Area Director of the BIA for assistance and the U.S. Secretary of Interior. See www.bia.gov for further information.

[REVISED] DCS will provide notification of each and every court proceeding to the child’s parents, Indian custodian, and Indian tribe. All notices will be sent by certified mail, return receipt requested, and DCS will not make a foster care placement or hold a Termination of Parental Rights (TPR) proceeding until at least **10 days** after receipt of notice by the parent, Indian custodian, and the tribe or the U.S. Secretary of Interior. The parent, Indian custodian and the tribe may, upon request, be granted up to **20 additional days** to prepare for the proceeding.

[REVISED] If there is imminent risk of physical harm, DCS may detain an Indian child in order to prevent imminent physical damage or harm to the child but must provide the notifications addressed above. This emergency removal only exists if the child is in imminent danger, and is not to be applied when the situation is only in need of services for improvement (e.g., the family

¹ From the Bureau of Indian Affairs ICWA Guidelines effective 2/25/2015 – ‘Active efforts are intended primarily to maintain and reunite an Indian child with his or her family or tribal community and constitute more than reasonable efforts as required by Title IV-E of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 671(a)(15)). The updated Guidelines provide 15 examples of ‘active efforts’ . . . <http://www.bia.gov/cs/groups/public/documents/text/idc1-029637.pdf>

has little to no food in their home, which could be remedied by actively taking them to the food pantry). Once the emergency no longer exists and the child is no longer at risk of imminent physical harm, the child must be returned home. This temporary custody timeframe without a hearing shall only last 30 days. The emergency removal process does not authorize DCS to remove a child from a reservation where a tribe exercises exclusive jurisdiction.

Preference for placement of an Indian child must be given in the following order to:

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

DCS will follow established procedures for the transfer of responsibility for the placement and care of a child to a Tribal Title IV-E agency or Indian Tribe with a Title IV-E agreement. See [Tool 2.A Procedure for Transfer of a Child to a Tribe or Tribal Agency](#).

[REVISED] Applicability of the ICWA depends upon whether the proceedings in question (Child in Need of Services (CHINS, Detention, TPR, etc.) involve an "Indian child" within the definition utilized in 25 U.S.C. §1903(4). To promote early identification of ICWA applicability and to ensure compliance with ICWA requirements, DCS shall make ongoing efforts to determine whether ICWA procedures may apply to the case by inquiring whether there is a reason to believe the child is an Indian child:

1. Prior to any initial removal from the parents;
2. At any detention hearing;
3. Prior to any change in foster care placement;
4. Prior to any adoptive placement;
5. At review hearings and at permanency hearings; and
6. Prior to the filing of any TPR petition.

[NEW] In the event that a tribe does not formally intervene in a DCS case, DCS is still subject to the provisions of ICWA. The tribe has the right to intervene at any time during the course of DCS involvement.

Code Reference

[25 U.S.C. §1903\(4\): Indian Child Welfare Definitions](#)

[25 U.S.C. §1911: Indian tribe jurisdiction over Indian child proceedings](#)

[25 U.S.C. §1913: Parental rights; voluntary termination](#)

[25 U.S.C. §1915: Placement of Indian children](#)

[25 U.S.C. §1916: Return of custody](#)

[25 U.S.C. §1922: Emergency removal or placement of child; termination; appropriate action](#)

[25 C.F.R. §23.2: Definitions](#)

[25 C.F.R. §23.11: Notice](#)

PROCEDURE [REVISED]

The Family Case Manager (FCM) will:

1. Engage the child (if age appropriate) and family, during the initial contact, to assist in determining if the child and/or family are of Indian heritage or if the child is eligible for membership in an Indian tribe;
2. **[REVISED]** Engage the family to obtain information regarding the tribe if the parent or Indian custodian indicates he or she is a member of an Indian tribe or the child is eligible for membership, and complete the [Indian Status Identification Form](#) and genogram if the child is involved in any current legal actions;
3. **[REVISED]** Provide the [Indian Status Identification Form](#) and genogram to the FCM Supervisor for review and forward to the DCS Local Office Attorney before proceeding with the steps below;
4. **[REVISED]** Document the tribal identity of the child, after tribe confirmation, in the Management Gateway for Indiana's Kids (MaGIK);
5. **[NEW]** Make a Permanency and Practice Support referral in KidTraks to the International and Cultural Affairs (ICA) liaison for state tracking purposes and to assist with any ICWA related questions or concerns; and
6. Continue to review the [Indian Status Identification Form](#) with the family throughout the life of the case.

[REVISED] Note: If it is determined the Indian parent, or Indian custodian is a member of an Indian tribe and/or the child is eligible for membership, the FCM will complete and/or update a Permanency and Practice Support referral in KidTraks for the ICA liaison to reflect membership.

The FCM Supervisor will:

1. **[REVISED]** Ensure the FCM asks each child and family member if he or she is a member of an Indian tribe or eligible for membership;
2. Ensure the [Indian Status Identification Form](#) and genogram are completed prior to forwarding to the Local Office Attorney; and
3. Assist the FCM to ensure adherence to ICWA.

The DCS Local Office Attorney will:

1. Review the [Indian Status Identification Form](#) upon receipt to ensure it is complete;
2. Obtain the address for the tribe in the Federal Register, Volume 77, No. 148 - Indian Child Welfare Act: Designated Tribal Agents for Service of Notice (August 1, 2012) at <http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2012-08-01/pdf/2012-18594.pdf> and <http://www.bia.gov/cs/groups/webteam/documents/document/idc1-029026.pdf>;
3. Notify the Indian tribe immediately that there is a pending proceeding in Indiana involving an Indian child;
4. Complete and send the ICWA Notification (a template can be found on the Legal SharePoint) by certified mail, with return receipt requested, to the Indian child's parents or custodian and the tribe;
5. Send copies of the notification, via mail, to the Midwest Regional Director and the U.S. Secretary of the Interior;

U.S. Department of Interior
Bureau of Indian Affairs
Midwest Regional Director
ATTN: ICWA
Norman Pointe II Building
5600 W. American Blvd., Suite 500
Bloomington, MN 55437

U.S. Department of Interior
U.S. Secretary of Interior
Indian Services
1849 C Street, N.W., MS 4513-MIB
Washington DC, 20240

[REVISED] Note: If contact information cannot be found for the child's parent, Indian custodian, or Indian tribe, and there is reason to believe the child is an Indian child, the ICWA Notification must be sent certified mail, with return receipt requested, to the Midwest Regional Director of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The BIA will not make a determination of tribal membership, but may be able to identify tribes for DCS to contact. The U.S. Secretary of the Interior has **15 days** after receipt to provide the required notice to the parent or Indian custodian and the tribe. Any hearings regarding placement, including prospective placement, may not be held until **10 days** after the latest receipt by the parent, custodian, tribe, Midwest Regional Director of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and the U.S. Secretary of Interior.

6. **[REVISED]** Notify the FCM of the child's tribal eligibility following confirmation from the Indian tribe; and
7. **[NEW]** Once an Indian tribe is designated as the child's Indian tribe, all tribes which received notice of the child custody proceeding must be notified in writing of the determination, and a copy of that document must be filed with the court and sent to each party to the proceeding and each person or governmental agency that received notice of the proceeding. Notices should also be sent in voluntary proceedings.

PRACTICE GUIDANCE

The FCM should engage every child (if age appropriate) and/or family in a discussion to determine if the child and/or family are of Indian heritage or if the child is eligible for membership in an Indian tribe. The BIA provides guidelines for State Courts and Child Welfare Agencies when implementing the Indian Child Welfare Act (ICWA). These guidelines are found in the Federal Register/Vol. 80, No. 37/ Wednesday, February 25, 2015/Notices, and the guidelines suggest that DCS should ask, in every child custody proceeding, "Is this child an Indian child?". Even if the child is not an enrolled member, DCS should also ask, "Is this child eligible for membership?". Whether or not a child is an Indian child for purposes of ICWA must be determined by the tribe of membership and federal law, and is not an arbitrary label assigned at the discretion of the parent. The tribe alone retains the responsibility to determine tribal membership. An Indian child does not have to be enrolled to be considered a member. See www.bia.gov for further information.

If any questions arise, contact the Midwest Regional Office for assistance:

U.S. Department of Interior
Bureau of Indian Affairs
Midwest Regional Office

Norman Pointe II Building
5600 W. American Blvd., Suite 500
Bloomington, MN 55437
Telephone: (612) 713-4400
(612) 725-4500
Fax: (612) 713-4401

Regional Director
Phone: (612) 725-4502
Fax: (612) 713-4401

Regional Social Worker
Phone: (612) 725-4571
Fax: (612) 713-4439

[NEW] International and Cultural Affairs (ICA) Resources

ICA information is available on the [Permanency and Practice Support Sharepoint](#). This information includes several helpful documents and information regarding all services provided by ICA. [The Permanency and Practice Support SharePoint](#) serves as a resource for FCMs and other DCS staff seeking information to help improve services to multicultural populations and families (e.g., immigrant: tribal; sensory-impaired; Lesbian, Gay, Bi-Sexual, Transgender, Questioning [LGBTQ]; and members of the military) by honoring the diversity of cultures and perspectives constituting the Indiana child welfare population. An email inbox is available to obtain guidance from an ICA liaison (Internationalandculturalaffairs@dcs.in.gov).

FORMS

1. [ICWA Notification](#) – Legal document
2. [Indian Status Identification Form](#)
3. [Tool 2.A Procedure for Transfer of a Child to a Tribe or Tribal Agency](#)

RELATED INFORMATION

[REVISED] Indian Child Welfare Act (ICWA)

The Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978 was initially enacted by Congress to ensure that agencies meet the cultural needs of Indian children and to protect the continued existence and integrity of Indian tribes. ICWA provides heightened protection for Indian families, and it gives the Indian child's parents or custodian and the tribe, the right to intervene or request transfer to their tribal court of any state proceedings involving an Indian child.

Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians

The Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians are a federally-recognized tribe. Six (6) northern counties in Indiana are home to some of the Pokagon members, although the Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians headquarters remains in Michigan. If a case involving an Indian child, identifying as a member of the Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians, comes to the attention of DCS, contact the [Pokagon Band](#) at the address below to verify the child's eligibility for tribal membership:

Pokagon Band of the Potawatomi Indians
Social Services Director

58620 Sink Road
Dowagiac, MI 49047
Phone: (269) 462-4277
Fax: (269) 782-4295
Mark.Pompey@pokagonband-nsn.gov

Indian Tribe Membership and Eligibility

If the child is a member of a tribe or eligible for membership in a tribe, the family, the Indian custodian, and the tribe have rights under the ICWA. These rights apply to any child protection action, adoption, guardianship, TPR, runaway, or truancy matter regarding the involvement and/or placement of an Indian child (e.g., foster care placements, prospective adoptive placements, adoptive placements, both voluntary and involuntary placements, transfers of placement, and placements due to failed adoptions). Below are definitions that apply to cases involving a child who is a member of a tribe or eligible for membership in a tribe:

1. "Foster care placement" is any action removing a child from his or her parent or Indian custodian for temporary placement in a foster home or institution or the home of a guardian or conservator where the parent or Indian custodian cannot have the child returned upon demand, although parental rights have not been terminated;
2. "Termination of parental rights" is any action resulting in the termination of the parent-child relationship;
3. "Preadoptive placement" is the temporary placement of an Indian child in a foster home or institution after TPR, but prior to or in lieu of adoptive placement;
4. "Adoptive placement" is the permanent placement of an Indian child for adoption, including any action resulting in a final decree of adoption;
5. **[REVISED]** "Indian Child" is any unmarried person who is under age 18 and is either:
 - a. A member of an Indian tribe; or
 - b. Eligible for membership in an Indian tribe and the biological child of a member of an Indian tribe.
6. **[REVISED]** "Indian Tribe" is any Indian tribe, band, nation, or other organized group or community of Indians recognized as eligible for the services provided to Indians by the Secretary because of their status as Indians, including any Alaska Native village as defined in 43U.S.C. 1602 (c). In the case of an Indian child who is a member or eligible for membership in more than one tribe, the Indian tribe with which the Indian child has more significant contacts will be designated as the child's tribe. See [ICWA Guidelines 2015](#) for further information.

[REVISED] ICWA Protection for Parents and Indian Custodians

ICWA provides several protections for parents or Indian custodians of an Indian child. These protections include the right to revoke voluntary consents to placements and adoptions at any time prior to a decree of voluntary termination or adoption, whichever occurs later. If a consent is withdrawn, the Indian child shall, with court approval, be immediately returned to the parent or Indian custodian. After a final Decree of Adoption is entered, based on a voluntary consent, the parent may petition the court to vacate the adoption decree based on fraud or duress. Upon a finding that consent was obtained through fraud or duress, the court shall vacate the adoption decree and return the child to the parent. However, no adoption in effect for at least two (2)

years may be challenged on this basis. A consent given prior to or within 10 days after the birth of the Indian child is not valid.

If a final Decree of Adoption is ever vacated, set aside, or the adoptive parents voluntarily consent to termination of their parental rights, the Indian child shall be returned to the biological parent or prior Indian custodian unless the court determines returning the child is not in the best interests of the child.

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