

## Tribal-State Collaboration: Providing Safety, Justice, and Healing

14<sup>th</sup> National Indian Nations Conference  
Justice for Victims of Crime  
December 11, 2014



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### Agenda

- Our Forums/ Fora
- Brief Histories
- Key Accomplishments
- Focus: Domestic Violence and Cross-Jurisdictional Issues
- Discussion/ Questions and Answers

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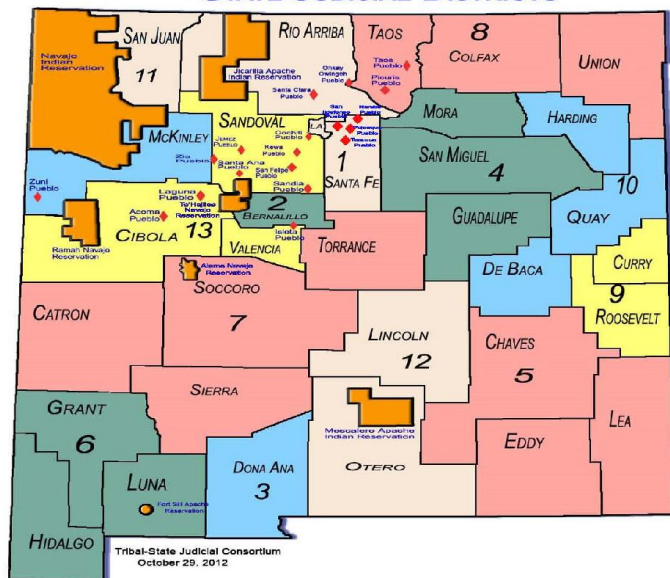
# New Mexico Tribal-State Judicial Consortium

Hon. William Bluehouse Johnson, Chief Justice, Pueblo of Isleta  
Appellate Court &  
Hon. M. Monica Zamora, Judge, New Mexico Court of Appeals

<https://tribalstate.nmcourts.gov>

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TRIBAL NATIONS AND STATE JUDICIAL DISTRICTS



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## Creation of Consortium

- 2006 – Advisory committee of New Mexico Supreme Court
- 1997 – Committee of New Mexico Court Improvement Project (CIP)
- Early 1990s - Conference of Chief Justices urged formation of Tribal-State collaborative forums

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## PURPOSE

To encourage and facilitate communication and collaboration between State and Tribal Court judges on common issues, focusing on

- Domestic violence
- Child custody
- Child abuse & neglect
- Domestic relations
- Child support
- Juvenile justice

and addressing questions of jurisdiction and sovereignty as they relate to each particular issue

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## MEMBERSHIP

Equal number of State Court  
and Tribal Court Judges

- 7 State Judges
- 7 Tribal Judges

\* plus 1 State Alternate, 2 Tribal Alternates

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## State Court Representatives

- All levels of State Courts:  
Court of Appeals, District Courts,  
Magistrate Courts (misdemeanors),  
with Supreme Court Liaison
- Appointed by Supreme Court

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## Tribal Court Representatives

- Designated by Tribal Judges to represent 23 Tribes and Pueblos
- Recognized by Supreme Court

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## MEETINGS

- Quarterly meetings
- Locations target Tribal Courts and State Courts

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## Consortium Activities

- Getting to know each other
- Identifying common issues
- Working on specific issues

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## Getting to Know Each Another

### Cross-Court Cultural Exchanges

- 2000 – Navajo Tribal Court/  
Gallup District Court
- 2001 – Isleta, Laguna, Acoma  
Pueblo Courts/Albuquerque  
District Court

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## **Cross Court Cultural Exchanges (cont.)**

- 2002 – Ohkay Owingeh, Nambé, Tesuque, Santa Clara Pueblo Courts/Santa Fe District Court
- 2004 – Mescalero Apache Tribal Court/Twelfth District Court, Ruidoso

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## **Identifying Common Issues**

### **Conducting training events**

- 2003 – Four Corners Judicial & Law Enforcement Exchange
- 2005 – Full Faith & Credit Summit
- 2006 – Sponsoring National Consortium on Racial & Ethnic Fairness in the Courts Annual Conference

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## Conducting Regional Meetings (cont.)

- 2008 & 2009 – Promoting Project Passport (DV Protection Order standard first page)
- 2010 – Implementation of Tribal SORNA (sex offenders)
- 2011 – Rights of Incarcerated Parents of Indian Children

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## Conducting Regional Meetings (cont.)

- Small groups sorted by discipline with State & Tribal representatives
- Conducted meetings in Indian Country – closer to home lowers Tribal travel costs, brings State Courts, agencies into the field

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## Improving Communications

### Revamped Website

- Creating “go to” place where judges can rapidly locate contact info for other Courts when case is pending
- Literally putting a “face” on Consortium members by posting photos and bios
- Helping people understand basics of Federal Indian law, suggesting protocols

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### Revamped Website (cont.)

#### Creating special pages

- ICWA – no other NM webpage existed, but important for Courts to be able to access tools quickly to help with pending case, review decisions of NM Supreme Court and other Courts; also created NM-specific ICWA benchcard
- Full Faith and Credit – providing Federal, State law, NM Supreme Court and other Court opinions, law review articles, etc.

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# ICWA Benchcard

The New Mexico Tribal-State Judicial Consortium

Judicial Bench Card – Indian Child Welfare Act (ICWA) Requirements

Term	Federal ICWA – 25 USC §§ 1901-1963 and NM Children’s Code Sec. 32A-1 ff and 32A-4 ff
Applicability	Child custody proceeding, foster care placement, termination of parental rights, pre-adoptive and adoptive placement. ICWA § 1903(1)
Indian child, defined	Any unmarried person who is under 18 and is either: (a) a member of an Indian tribe or (b) is eligible for membership in an Indian tribe and is the biological child of a member of an Indian tribe. ICWA § 1903(4)
Jurisdiction	Tribal court has exclusive jurisdiction over any child custody proceeding involving an Indian child residing or domiciled within the reservation, and over Indian child who is ward of tribal court notwithstanding residence/domicile of child. ICWA § 1911(a) When Indian child resides or is domiciled off the reservation, tribe and state have concurrent jurisdiction; yet state must transfer proceedings to tribal court on petition of parent, tribe or Indian custodian. (See Right to Transfer below)
Right to intervene	Indian custodian and tribe have right to intervene any time in the proceedings for foster care or TPR, including placement preferences. ICWA § 1911(c)
Right to counsel	If court determines indigency, parent or Indian custodian have right to court-appointed counsel in any removal, placement, or termination proceeding. ICWA § 1912(b) Court may appoint counsel for Indian child, if in best interest of child. ICWA § 1912(b)
Right to request transfer to Tribal Court	In cases of concurrent jurisdiction, State Court shall transfer proceedings to tribe’s jurisdiction upon petition of Indian child’s parent, Indian custodian or tribe, unless parent, Indian custodian, or tribe objects. Children’s Code § 32A-1-8D. Transfer is subject to acceptance by tribal court. ICWA § 1911(b)
Good cause	Good cause not to transfer proceedings to tribal court – possible reasons: if there is no tribal court; if proceedings at advanced stage and petitioner did not file promptly after receiving notice; if child over age 12 and objects; if hardship to present evidence when transferred; or if parents of child age 5 or older not available and child had little or no contact with tribe. Burden on party opposing transfer. BIA Guidelines for State Courts C.3, Fed. Register, Nov. 26, 1979, Part III
Right to review reports	All records/information concerning party to abuse/neglect proceeding shall be disclosed only to persons or entities of a tribe specifically authorized to inspect records according to ICWA. Children’s Code § 32A-4-33B(10)
Right to extra time to prepare	No foster care placement or TPR proceeding shall be held until at least 10 days after receipt of notice by parent or Indian custodian and the tribe or BIA. Court shall grant 20 days more to parent, Indian custodian or tribe, upon request, to prepare for proceeding. ICWA § 1912(a)
Emergency removal	ICWA permits emergency removal of Indian child residing or domiciled on reservation, but temporarily located off the reservation, from parent or Indian custodian, or emergency placement in foster care, in order to prevent imminent physical damage or harm to child. When no longer necessary to prevent imminent damage or harm, the removal or placement terminates, and CYFD shall expeditiously begin custody proceedings, transfer the child to the tribe’s jurisdiction, or restore child to parent or Indian custodian. ICWA § 1922; Children’s Code § 32A-4-16
Taking into custody; investigation	In taking child into custody, CYFD shall make reasonable efforts to determine whether child is an Indian child. Children’s Code § 32A-4-6C. CYFD shall investigate whether the child is eligible for enrollment as a member of an Indian tribe, and if so, shall pursue the enrollment on the child’s behalf. Children’s Code § 32A-4-221. Recipient of a report of child abuse/neglect must take immediate steps to ensure prompt investigation of report, ensure immediate steps taken to protect health/welfare of alleged abused/neglected child. Children’s Code § 32A-4-3C
Notice	In involuntary proceedings, when known or reason to know there is an Indian child in foster care/adoptive placement/TPR case, CYFD shall notify parent or Indian custodian, and Indian child’s tribe of proceedings. If identity/location of parent or Indian custodian and tribe cannot be determined, notice must be sent to Sec. of Interior (BIA). ICWA § 1912(a)
Placement Preferences – Foster Care, Pre-adoption	Foster care or pre-adoptive placement, child must be placed in the least restrictive setting that most approximates family, meets child’s special needs, and is within reasonable proximity of his/her home. Absent good cause, preference shall be given to: (1) Member of child’s extended family, as defined by law/custom of child’s tribe or, absent law or custom, shall be person age 18 or older who is child’s grandparent, aunt/uncle, brother/sister, brother/sister-in-law, niece/nephew, first/second cousin, or stepparent; ICWA § 1903(2) (2) Foster home licensed, approved or specified by the child’s tribe; (3) Indian foster home licensed or approved by authorized non-Indian licensing authority; or (4) Institution for children approved by an Indian tribe or operated by an Indian organization which has a program suitable to meet child’s needs. ICWA § 1915(b) * The standards to be applied shall be the prevailing social and cultural standards of the Indian community in which the parent or extended family resides, or with which the parent/extended family maintains ties. ICWA § 1915(d) Good cause to modify placement and reasons – for foster care, pre-adoption or adoption, reasons are: placement shall be based on request of biological parents or child when of sufficient age; or extraordinary physical or emotional needs of child as testified by QEW; or unavailability of suitable families for placement after diligent search. Burden on party urging preferences not be followed. BIA Guidelines for State Courts F.3, Federal Register, Nov. 26, 1979, Part III

# ICWA Benchcard (cont.)

The New Mexico Tribal-State Judicial Consortium

Judicial Bench Card – Indian Child Welfare Act (ICWA) Requirements

Placement Preferences – Adoption	Adoptive placement, absent good cause (see Good Cause section above), preference shall be given to: (1) Member of child’s extended family, as defined by law/custom of child’s tribe or, absent law or custom, shall be person age 18 or older who is child’s grandparent, aunt/uncle, brother/sister, brother/sister-in-law, niece/nephew, first/second cousin, or stepparent; ICWA § 1903(2) (2) Other members of the Indian child’s tribe; or (3) Other Indian families. ICWA § 1915(a) * The standards to be applied shall be the prevailing social and cultural standards of the Indian community in which the parent or extended family resides, or with which the parent/extended family maintains ties. ICWA § 1915(d)
Different order of placement preferences	If the child’s tribe established a different order of preference by resolution, CYFD or court shall follow that different order so long as it is the least restrictive setting appropriate for the child; also when appropriate, the child’s or parent’s preference shall be considered. ICWA § 1915(c) Placement within child’s own tribe is preferable. A diligent attempt to find a suitable family includes at a minimum, contact with the child’s tribe’s social service program, a search of all county and state listings of available Indian homes, and contact with nationally known Indian program with available placement resource. BIA Guidelines for State Courts F.3, Federal Register, Nov. 26, 1979, Part III
Custody Hearing	Court shall determine whether child is an Indian child, tribal affiliation, residence or domicile on or off reservation for jurisdiction/transfer, notice requirements met, and use of placement preferences. NM Child Welfare Handbook, Ch. 13
Adjudicatory Hearing	Burden of proof – clear and convincing evidence. At foster care placement, court must find that active efforts were made to provide remedial services and rehabilitative programs designed to prevent breakup of Indian family and such efforts proved unsuccessful, including testimony of qualified expert witness that continued custody by parent or Indian custodian likely to result in serious emotional or physical damage to child. ICWA § 1912(d)-(e); State ex rel. CYFD v. Marlene C., 2009-NMCA-058, 146 N.M. 588, 212, P.3d 1142. Note: Evidence showing only the existence of community or family poverty, crowded/inadequate housing, alcohol abuse, or nonconforming social behavior does not constitute clear and convincing evidence that continued custody is likely to result in serious emotional or physical damage to the child. To be clear and convincing, evidence must show existence of particular conditions in child’s home likely to result in serious emotional or physical damage to the child, and the cause and effect relationship between those conditions and damage likely to result. BIA Guidelines for State Courts D.3, Federal Register, Nov. 26, 1979, Part III
ASFA hearings	ASFA does not alter ICWA’s active efforts requirement, even where ASFA may relieve the State from proving reasonable efforts. Active efforts are required in every ICWA case.
Termination of Parental Rights, Permanent Guardianship	Burden of proof – beyond reasonable doubt. In any proceedings involving child subject to ICWA, grounds for any attempted termination or permanent guardianship shall be proved beyond a reasonable doubt and shall meet the requirements set forth in ICWA § 1912(f) which states that a court must find that active efforts were made to provide remedial services and rehabilitative programs designed to prevent breakup of Indian family and such efforts proved unsuccessful, including testimony of qualified expert witness that continued custody by parent or Indian custodian likely to result in serious emotional or physical damage to child. Children’s Code § 32A-4-291, 32A-4-321
Qualified Expert Witness (QEW)	To remove Indian child from family, evidence must include competent testimony from one or more experts qualified to speak specifically to issue of continued custody by parents/custodian likely to result in serious physical/emotional damage to child. Characteristics of person(s) most likely to meet QEW requirements: (1) member of child’s tribe recognized by tribal community as knowledgeable in tribal customs pertaining to family organization/childrearing; (2) any expert witness with substantial experience in delivery of child and family services to Indians, and extensive knowledge of prevailing social and cultural standards and childrearing within child’s tribe; (3) a professional person with substantial education and experience in area of his/her specialty. Court or any party may request assistance of child’s tribe or BIA to locate QEW. ICWA § 1912(e)-(f); BIA Guidelines for State Courts D.4, Federal Register, Nov. 26, 1979, Part III
Vol. placement or termination	In voluntary proceedings for termination of parents’ rights to or adoptive placement of an Indian child, consent of parent may be withdrawn for any reason at any time prior to the entry of final decree of termination or adoption, and child must be returned to parent. ICWA § 1913(c)
Invalidation of proceedings	Any Indian child, any parent or Indian custodian from whose custody the child was removed, and Indian child’s tribe may petition any court of competent jurisdiction to invalidate such action, by showing violations of jurisdiction, pending court proceedings (§ 1912), or parental rights (§ 1913). ICWA § 1914
Return of custody	When final adoption decree of Indian child is vacated/set aside, or adoptive parents voluntarily consent to TPR, court shall grant petition for return of child by a biological parent or prior Indian custodian unless not in child’s best interest. ICWA § 1916
Improper removal	When Indian child has been improperly removed from parent or Indian custodian or improperly retained in custody after visit, court must return child to parent or Indian custodian unless would subject child to substantial and immediate danger or threat of immediate danger. ICWA § 1920
IGAs	Some tribes may have intergovernmental agreements with the state that specifically address these types of child custody proceedings. ICWA § 1919(a)



## Other Projects

- Creating Tribal-State Juvenile Detention Alternative Initiative, crossing State District and Tribal boundaries
- Reviewing access to State Services for Native children and families residing on and off the reservation
- Conducting “reciprocal” Court visits to observe each other’s proceedings

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## Acoma Tribal Court Visit

Observed Wellness and Criminal Court proceedings, toured Sky City Acoma Pueblo, learned about history/culture of Acoma from Tribal leadership



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## Results?

Recognition by national level organizations such as the National Criminal Justice Association, 2013

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### *The New York Federal–State-Tribal Courts and Indian Nations Justice Forum*

*Justice Marcy L. Kahn  
New York State Supreme Court  
Chair, New York Tribal Courts Committee*

*Micaelee Horn, Coordinator  
St. Regis Mohawk Tribal Court  
Healing to Wellness Court*

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## History of the Forum

- 2002 - New York Tribal Courts Committee established (NYS & 2 Cir)
- 2003 - Committee meets with New York's nine Indian Nations in Forum Planning Group via OCFS
- 2004 - Forum established, mission set
- 2006 - First New York Listening Conference
- 2014 - 10<sup>th</sup> year of semi-annual meetings of all 9 tribal nations and state and federal partners

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## Forum Mission Statement

- To educate state and tribal justice officials
- To increase the exchange of information
- To integrate ICWA training of all stakeholders
- To promote resolution of jurisdictional conflicts and inter-jurisdictional recognition of judgments
- To foster better understanding among our justice systems
- To enhance proper ICWA enforcement

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The New York Federal-State-Tribal Courts Forum

# THE FIRST New York Listening Conference

Report of Proceedings

April 26 – 27, 2006 • Syracuse, New York

The image shows the cover of a report titled "THE FIRST New York Listening Conference Report of Proceedings". The cover has a light cream or off-white background. At the top and bottom, there are dark purple horizontal bands. The top band contains the text "The New York Federal-State-Tribal Courts Forum" in a small, white, sans-serif font. The bottom band contains the text "April 26 – 27, 2006 • Syracuse, New York" in a small, white, sans-serif font. The main title "THE FIRST New York Listening Conference" is centered in a large, dark blue, serif font. Below the title, "Report of Proceedings" is written in a smaller, dark blue, serif font. The entire cover is set against a dark teal background.



## The First New York Listening Conference

April 2006 - Syracuse, New York

- 140 participants from New York's nine Indian nations and its state and federal courts
- Studied tribal sovereignty and federal and state Indian law
- Discussed approaches to problem solving
- Demonstrated concepts of peacemaking, restorative justice
- Enjoyed cultural exhibitions
- Developed voluminous materials on DVD and website

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## The First NY Listening Conference April 2006

### Sponsors:

New York Federal-State-Tribal Courts Forum

New York Tribal Courts Committee

New York State Judicial Institute

Bureau of Justice Assistance, USDOJ

Center for Indigenous Law, Governance and Citizenship,  
Syracuse University College of Law

Tribal Judicial Institute, North Dakota School of Law

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## 2006 Listening Conference Hopes and Wishes

- State courts to recognize role of clan mothers
- Improve ongoing communications between justice officials
- Assure full faith and credit for judgments of Native courts

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## Key Forum Achievements 2004 - 2010

- Regional ICWA conferences for state family court judges and tribal officials
- Revision of state family court forms, signage and best practices under ICWA
- Technical assistance provided on Adam Walsh Act and tribal court development
- Website created – [www.NYFedStateTribalCourtsForum.org](http://www.NYFedStateTribalCourtsForum.org)

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## New York Court Rule on Tribal Court Comity

- Creates expeditious, uniform procedure
- Recognizes judgments of courts or tribunals of state or federally recognized tribes
- Does not apply to proceedings entitled to full faith and credit under federal law (such as ICWA or VAWA)
- Adds New York common law rules of comity as ground requiring entry of the judgment as one by the state supreme court

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## MARRIAGE OFFICIATION LEGISLATION

NY Domestic Relations Law amended (2014) to recognize marriages performed by:

A judge or peacemaker judge of any Indian tribal court, a chief, a headman, or any member of any tribal council or other governing body of any nation, tribe or band of Indians in this state duly designated by such body for the purpose of officiating at marriages, or any other persons duly designated by such body, in keeping with the culture and traditions of any such nation, tribe or band of Indians in this state, to officiate at marriages.

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**Government Law and Policy and the Indian Child Welfare Act**  
By Carrie E. Garrow

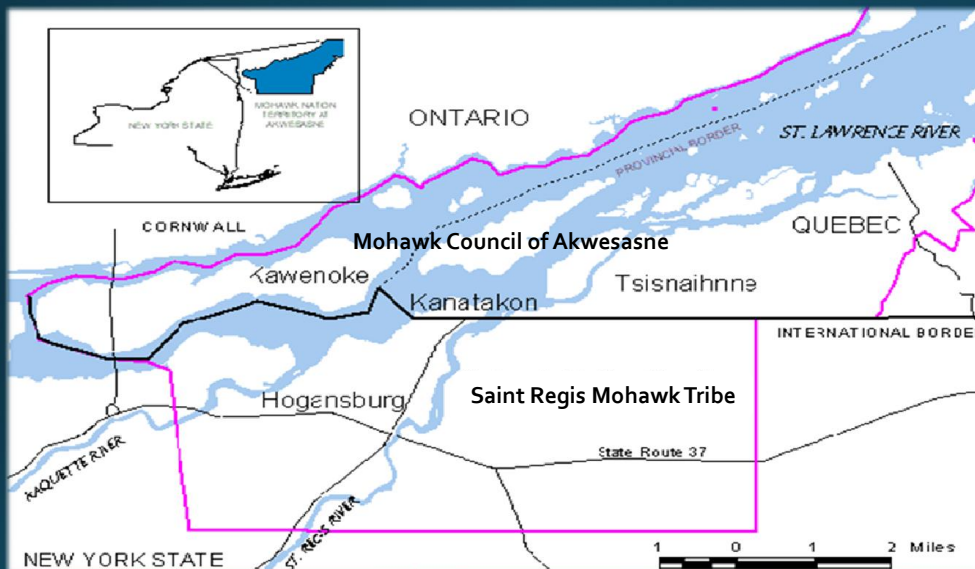
*Also in this Issue:*  
ICWA: Predation and the Work-Related Personal Injury Case  
Internal Investigations in Overseas Workplaces

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## Collaboration in Tribal Nation Drug Courts: The SRMT Experience

Micaelee Horn, Coordinator

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### Unique Geography

The community of Akwesasne has the unique distinction of having the International Border for the United States and Canada bisecting the community

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## Modern Government

- Because there are two different Governments who oversee the distribution of Federal monies, there developed two different governments on the territory. The Saint Regis Mohawk Tribe (American) and the Mohawk Council of Akwesasne (Canadian)
  - This is further complicated by the provincial border of Ontario and Quebec on the Northern portion of the Reserve
    - Application of Laws and Jurisdiction (Language), Health Care (OHIP vs. QHIP)

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## Saint Regis Mohawk Tribe:

- ◎ Like a PL 280 State (25 USC 232, 233)
  - ◎ There is still a Federal Role

We have:

1. Police Department-Officers have stand alone State Legislation to arrest non-Natives and Natives
2. Court-Expanding every year  
Vehicle and Traffic, General Civil, Land Disputes, Wellness Court, Child Support and a possible Re-entry court

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## Jurisdiction and Saint Regis Mohawk Tribe

- There is concurrent Tribe, State and Federal Jurisdiction
  - Most cases are handled at the local Town Court in Bombay, NY
  - Felony cases are sent to County Court
  - Federal cases are prosecuted by the AUSA of the Northern District of New York

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## Saint Regis Mohawk Tribal Healing to Wellness Drug Court

- Work with local Town Court, County District Attorney, County Probation, Federal Prosecutor, Federal Supervision
- Saint Regis Mohawk Tribe programs
- Mohawk Council of Akwesasne programs
  - Through our relationship with the Akwesasne Justice Program and the Akwesasne Mohawk Police Service, we are able to work with the Canadian Justice System in Ontario and Quebec.
  - This helps to coordinate court dates, arrange transportation and ultimately curb border jumping

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## State Partnerships

- Our Judge is a former ADA for the County and brought that relationship with him when he became Chief Judge
- Participation is usually a part of the plea agreement or a condition of probation
- SRMT HWDC does not sentence, a jail sanction is usually completed as a Violation of Probation through Town Court
- The probation dept. likes us because of the higher level of supervision and drug screening.

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## Federal Partnerships

- Tested a Federal Drug Court diversion case, worked closely with Federal Supervision to provide the court with updates
- Experimenting with the idea of a Federal Re-entry program

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## California Tribal Court–State Court Forum

*Judge Richard C. Blake, Chief Judge, Hoopa Valley Tribal Court*  
*Justice Dennis M. Perluss, Presiding Justice, Second Appellate District*

[www.courts.ca.gov/3065.htm](http://www.courts.ca.gov/3065.htm) & [www.courts.ca.gov/forum.htm](http://www.courts.ca.gov/forum.htm)





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## History

- Established May 2010
- Composition
- Values and Principles
- Institutionalized (California Rule of Court 10.60)  
[www.courts.ca.gov/cms/rules/index.cfm?title=ten&linkid=rule10\\_60](http://www.courts.ca.gov/cms/rules/index.cfm?title=ten&linkid=rule10_60)
- Staff Support

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## Accomplishments- Generally

- Forging Tribal/State Judicial Relationships
- Finding Local Solutions
- Implementing Solutions Statewide: Government-to-Government
- Education Through Curricula Development, Judicial and Other Stakeholder Trainings, and Cross-Cultural Court Exchanges

## Accomplishments- Child Welfare and Child Support

- Comprehensive ICWA Services [www.courts.ca.gov/3067.htm](http://www.courts.ca.gov/3067.htm)
- Confidential Juvenile Court Files and Tribal Access [www.leginfo.ca.gov/pub/13-14/bill/asm/ab\\_1601-1650/ab\\_1618\\_bill\\_20140625\\_chaptered.pdf](http://www.leginfo.ca.gov/pub/13-14/bill/asm/ab_1601-1650/ab_1618_bill_20140625_chaptered.pdf)
- Delinquency and Indian Child Welfare Act [www.courts.ca.gov/documents/jc-20130426-itemG.pdf](http://www.courts.ca.gov/documents/jc-20130426-itemG.pdf)
- Psychotropic Medication and Tribal Notice [www.courts.ca.gov/documents/SPR13-18.pdf](http://www.courts.ca.gov/documents/SPR13-18.pdf)
- Juvenile Appellate Records and Tribal Access [www.courts.ca.gov/documents/SPR11-12.pdf](http://www.courts.ca.gov/documents/SPR11-12.pdf)
- Transfer of Child Support Cases [www.courts.ca.gov/documents/SPR13-17.pdf](http://www.courts.ca.gov/documents/SPR13-17.pdf)

## Accomplishments- Domestic Violence

- Statewide Needs Assessment [www.courts.ca.gov/8117.htm](http://www.courts.ca.gov/8117.htm)
- Tribal Access to California Courts Protective Order Registry [www.courts.ca.gov/15574.htm](http://www.courts.ca.gov/15574.htm)
- Recognition and Enforcement of Tribal Protective Orders (Rule 5.386) [www.courts.ca.gov/documents/SPR11-53.pdf](http://www.courts.ca.gov/documents/SPR11-53.pdf) and Informational Brochure [www.courts.ca.gov/documents/Tribal-DVProtectiveOrders.pdf](http://www.courts.ca.gov/documents/Tribal-DVProtectiveOrders.pdf)
- Public Law 280 and Family Violence Curriculum for Judges [www.courts.ca.gov/documents/Tribal-FamViolenceCurriculum.pdf](http://www.courts.ca.gov/documents/Tribal-FamViolenceCurriculum.pdf)
- Tribal Advocates Curriculum [www.courts.ca.gov/documents/TribalAdvocacyCurriculum.pdf](http://www.courts.ca.gov/documents/TribalAdvocacyCurriculum.pdf)
- Tribal Communities and Domestic Violence Judicial Benchguide [www.courts.ca.gov/documents/Tribal-DVBenchguide.pdf](http://www.courts.ca.gov/documents/Tribal-DVBenchguide.pdf)
- Judicial Toolkit on Federal Indian Law- General and Domestic Violence [www.courts.ca.gov/27002.htm](http://www.courts.ca.gov/27002.htm)

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## Inter-Court Cooperation: Resources

- Forms- Assistance with tribal court forms
- Education and Publications- Making available to tribal courts these judicial branch resources
- Resources- Access to grants, tribal support letters, technical assistance with security, HR, & other court administration questions
- Joint-Jurisdictional Court- 3<sup>rd</sup> in the Country/1<sup>st</sup> in California

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## Challenges

- Funding
- Moving Beyond Local Solutions to Sustainable Solutions From Jurisdiction to Jurisdiction  
(based on trust and individual relationships)
- Creating Conditions/Structural Reforms  
(solutions that work regardless of individuals/place/time)

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## Conclusion- Questions

- Forum in New York  
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