The Right to Protect Your Children As Recognized In Alaska Court Decisions

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Alaska Court Cases

- 1. 1988: "There are not now and never have been tribes of Indians in Alaska as that term is used in federal Indian law." *Native Vill. of Stevens v. Alaska Mgmt. & Planning,* 757 P.2d 32, 36 (Alaska 1988).
- 2. 1993: BIA includes Alaska Tribes on official list.
- 3. 1998: Land acquired through ANSCA is not "Indian country." *Alaska v. Native Vill. of Venetie Tribal Govt.*, 522 U.S. 520 (1998).

Alaska Court Cases

4. 1999: John v. Baker, 982 P.2d 738 (Alaska 1999), the court overturns Native Village and recognizes Alaska Tribes as sovereign governments.

Alaska Court Cases

- 5. In John v. Baker and other decisions, the Alaska Supreme Court has recognized that Tribes in Alaska have the *inherent* right to exercise all powers of a sovereign that are not tied to a land base, such as
 - (a) form a government;
 - (b) determine tribal membership;
 - (c) enter into agreements, including ISDEA;
 - (d) regulate domestic relations, including child custody and ICWA matters.

Alaska Court Cases on Child Custody Issues

Tribes in Alaska:

- 1. Can accept *transfer* of ICWA cases from state court.

 --In re C.R.H., 29 P.2d 849 (Alaska 2001)
- 2. Can *initiate* child custody proceedings. And tribal court orders are entitled to full faith and credit.
 - --Alaska v. Native Vill. of Tanana, 249 P.2d 734 (Alaska 2011)
- 3. Have the authority to terminate parental rights.
 - --Simmonds v. Parks, 329 P.2d 995 (Alaska 2014)

Alaska Court Cases on Child Custody Issues

- 4. Can determine child support obligations for tribal children.
 - --State v. Central Council of Tlingit & Haida Tribes of Alaska, 371 P.3d 849 (Alaska 2016)

The issue is not whether a federal law expressly confers the right. "The key inquiry . . . [is] whether the tribe needs jurisdiction over a given context to secure tribal self-governance."

-- John v. Baker, 982 P.2d 738, 756 (Alaska 1999).