Differences between Federal Indian Child Welfare Act and Wyoming Indian Child Welfare Act					
Provision	Federal ICWA	State ICWA*	Which law controls?		
Qualified Expert Witness	(e) Foster care placements: Provide clear and convincing evidence, including testimony of qualified expert witnesses, that the continued custody of the child by the parent/Indian custodian is likely to result in serious emotional or physical damage to the child (f) Termination of parental rights: Provide proof beyond a reasonable doubt, including testimony of qualified expert witnesses, that the continued custody of the child by the parent/Indian custodian is likely to result in serious emotional or physical damage to the child 25 USC 1912(e), (f)	For purposes of (e) and (f), the testimony of qualified expert witnesses <i>may</i> be used to meet the evidentiary burden specified. W.S. 14-6-704(g)	Federal law		
Notice of Pending Court Proceedings to Tribe, Parents/Indian Custodian	Must be sent by <i>registered</i> mail 25 USC 1912(a) but see 25 CFR 23.11 (Federal regulations): notice may be sent via registered or certified mail	Must be sent by registered mail W.S. 14-6-704(a) If a statute requires registered mail, certified mail with proof of mailing is sufficient W.S. 1-6-111	Under both systems, either registered or certified mail will suffice		
Placement preferences (foster/shelter care and preadoptive placements)	In a foster care or preadoptive placement, preference shall be given, in the absence of good cause to the contrary, to a placement with: (i) a member of the Indian child's extended family (ii) a foster home licensed, approved, or specified by the Indian child's tribe; (iii) an Indian foster home licensed or approved by an authorized non-Indian licensing authority; or (iv) an institution for children approved by an Indian Tribe or operated by an Indian organization	In any shelter care or preadoptive placement, preference shall be given, in the absence of good cause to the contrary, to a placement with, in the following order: (i) a member of the Indian child's extended family (ii) other members of the Indian child's tribe (iii) other Indian families; or (iv) an institution for children approved by an Indian Tribe or operated by an Indian organization W.S. 14-6-707(b)	Likely State law, but may require a case-by-case analysis to determine which placement provides more protection to the parent or Indian Custodian; However, if the Tribe has established a different order, must follow the Tribe's preferences 25 USC 1915(c); W.S. 14-6-707(c)		

Differences between Federal Indian Child Welfare Act and Wyoming Indian Child Welfare Act				
Provision	Federal ICWA	State ICWA*	Which law controls?	
Placement preferences (adoptive placement)	In an adoptive placement, preference shall be given, in the absence of good cause to the contrary, to a placement with: (i) a member of the Indian child's extended family (ii) other members of the Indian child's tribe; or (iii) other Indian families. 25 USC 1915(a)	In any adoptive placement, in the absence of good cause to the contrary, preference shall be given to a placement with, in the following order: (i) a member of the Indian child's extended family (ii) other members of the Indian child's tribe (iii) other Indian families; or (iv) any other placement. W.S. 14-6-707(a)	Will likely require a case-by-case analysis to determine which placement provides more protection to the parent or Indian Custodian; If the Tribe has established a different order, must follow the Tribe's preferences 25 USC 1915(c); W.S. 14-6-707(c) Note, State law will not require the Court to find "good cause" to deviate from the placement preference since the State law includes "any other placement," unless a finding of "good cause" is necessary to deviate from a Tribe's preference list. W.S. 14-6-707(a)	

*Note: State law applies to cases *filed* after July 1, 2023.