

# State and Tribal Court Collaboration on Juvenile Healing to Wellness Courts

(Live Webinar December 17, 2021)

## **Slide 1 – State and Tribal Court Collaboration on Juvenile Delinquency Healing to Wellness Courts**

Ann Gilmour: Good afternoon, everyone, thank you for joining us for this webinar state and tribal court collaboration on juvenile delinquency healing to wellness courts.

We are very pleased that you took the time this afternoon to join us.

Recent reports show that tribal youth in California are incarcerated at a rate over four times higher than the white counterparts, so in this webinar we're going to look at how tribal and state collaborations can be used to address this disproportionality and better meet the needs of tribal youth and their families.

My name is Ann Gilmour, and I am an attorney with the Tribal/State Programs Unit at the Judicial Council of California.

We would like to acknowledge that the presentation today is brought to you from the original and current lands of the Ohlone people in the San Francisco Bay area where our Judicial Council of California offices located and we thank the Ohlone ancestors, and the present tribal communities.

In terms of housekeeping, attendee video and audio will be muted throughout the presentation, but if you have questions, please put them in the chat and the presenters will address them as they can.

If you want MCLE credit or other educational credits, today, you will need to email my colleague Amanda Morris and request a sign in sheet, she will check your request against the zoom attendance log that we maintain and email you the sign in sheet and certificate of attendance. If you are participating today by phone, please include the phone number that you called in from when you email Amanda.

And I would like to introduce our wonderful panel for you today. We have experts in the field, from our partners at the Tribal Law and Policy Institute as well as Judges who are currently working on establishing a joint jurisdiction court in their jurisdiction.

Our first presenter is Anna Clough, the Director of the Juvenile Healing to Wellness Courts Tribal Youth Resource Center at the Tribal Law and Policy Institute. She is a member of the Muskogee Creek Nation and Yuki tribes. She graduated from the University of Oklahoma with a BA in sociology and a minor in Native American studies and criminology and from the University of Oklahoma College of Law with a juris doctorate and a certificate in Native American law from the Center for the study of American Indian Law and Policy. She is a practicing member of the Oklahoma Bar Association and has been admitted to practice in numerous Oklahoma tribal courts. She spent her legal career working with troubled youth and families in both state and tribal court throughout Oklahoma. She served as a technical assistance provider, on behalf of the office of juvenile justice and delinquency prevention services. Over the past several years she supported the development and implementation of numerous national training efforts to support CTAS purpose area, eight and nine. She is the mother of four children and lives with her husband in central Oklahoma.

We also have Kristina Pacheco the tribal wellness court specialist with the Tribal Law and Policy Institute. Kristina is an enrolled member of the Pueblo of Laguna, located in New Mexico. She is a licensed alcohol and drug abuse counselor in the State of New Mexico. Prior to working for the Tribal Law and Policy Institute she worked for her tribe for 14 years. Her roles included supervising probation officer lead counselor and behavioral health services program manager. She resides and works from her home in the village of Casa Blanca on Pueblo of Laguna tribal lands.

Our next presenter is Judge Stephen Place. Judge Place holds an undergraduate degree from central college in Northfield Minnesota and a law degree from the University of Montana in Missoula. Prior to being appointed to the bench, Judge Place practiced as a private attorney in Bishop California. He was appointed as a judge of the Inyo County Superior Court in June of 2018. From 2018 to 2020, he was assigned to hear all civil cases, including juvenile dependency and juvenile justice cases.

Judge Place became the Presiding Judge the Superior Court and was assigned to a criminal calendar in 2021.

Finally, we have Judge Dean Stout. In September of 2020 Judge Stout was appointed as Chief Judge of the Bishop Paiute tribal court. He was one of the original members of the California Tribal Court- State Court Forum with the Judicial Council of California and he once against serves as a forum member, now in his role as a tribal court judge. In 2018, Judge Stout retired from the Inyo County Superior Court after serving 21 years on the bench.

Since his retirement, he has also served in the Chief Justice's temporary assigned judges programs sitting primarily in Sacramento, Eldorado, Placer, Inyo, and Mono counties. He is a former member of the Judicial Council of California, Co-Chair of the Judicial Council's Family and Juvenile Law Advisory Committee. Member of the Blue-Ribbon Commission on Children in Foster Care, Domestic Violence Practice and Procedures Task Force, and Chair of CJER's Rural Courts Education Committee. He was also a member of the California State Bar Commission on the Revision of rules of professional responsibility.

In 2016 was named by the California Judges Association as the Wilmont Sweeney juvenile court judge of the year and in 2017 he was honored by the chief probation officers' of California as their judge of the year prior. Prior to his appointment to the bench, he served approximately 10 years as the assistant district attorney of Inyo County and nearly 10 years as the Inyo County public defender. He is a former member of the board of directors of the California public defender's association.

So, we really have an esteemed panel for you today, and I am going to turn it over to them.

## **Slide 2 - Disclaimers**

Anna Clough: Thank you so much Ann for all of the introductions and I want to say hello and greet you in my language [hello and welcome in Anna's native language] my name is Anna how are you? I want to say hello today on behalf of the Tribal Youth Resource Center and the Tribal Law and Policy Institute.

I wanted to share two disclaimers today on behalf of our TLPI staff members. Just that the opinions that are shared in today's session are those... are our personal opinions and not those of the Department of Justice. So wanted to share that quickly.

### **Slide 3 - Panelists**

Ann just walked us through all of our background, but just to say hello, again, my name is Anna Clough. I'm joining you from the state of Oklahoma and I'm going to hand it off to Judge Stout. I'll let you introduce yourself and then we'll you can hand it off to the next person.

Chief Judge Dean Stout: Well, good afternoon, and thank you for joining us, and I hope that you'll come away from this presentation, with the understanding the importance and the value of collaboration between our state Superior Courts and tribal courts. For trying to promote and hopefully they will achieve better outcomes for our native youth Thank you so much.

Anna Clough: Judge Place

Presiding Judge Stephen Place: Good afternoon, everybody good afternoon panelists and everybody else is participating. I'm happy to be part of this conversation look forward to it, and I share Judge Stout's goals for the meeting today, thank you.

Kristina Pacheco: [Kris speaks in her native language] Kris Pacheco [speaks in her native language] from my Anishinaabe family. Good afternoon, my name is Kris Pacheco I'm from the Pueblo of Laguna and I'm coming to you from my home in the Pueblo of Laguna in New Mexico and thank you for joining us today. I know it's a Friday right before the holidays but thank you for joining us.

Anna Clough: Thank you, Kris and I don't want to forget one person I know she is not listed as a panelist, but Alina Dondarro is in the office with Judge Stout in she serves as part of the Bishop Paiute Juvenile Healing to Wellness Court team, so I want to mention that she's there and we'll probably visit with her later in the session.

### **Slide 4 – Objectives of Today's Presentation**

So, we're going to move right along to today's objectives. So, thank you again for joining, today I would love to know who you are so in the chat if you're joining, let us know your name, where you're joining from, your role in the Community, where you live. And it's helpful for us at TYRC anytime we do training, we love to know who's in the room, so welcome you all to share, let us know what's going on with you today, what you hope to learn about Juvenile Healing to Wellness Courts or healing to wellness courts generally. And today we're going to be providing an overview of tribal healing to wellness courts and we're going to consider some of the differences between an adult model and the juvenile model.

We're going to talk about the need for collaboration to support effective wellness court referral processes and also the resources that are implemented to support youth or adults who enter into wellness court. And then we're going to move into a dialogue with Judge Stout and Judge Place just to talk about the collaboration that they have working in Bishop and Inyo County. Between the Bishop Paiute Tribe and Inyo County so we're very fortunate today to have them here to talk about the development and the new implementation of the juvenile healing to wellness court there.

### **Slide 5 The "Why"**

Anna Clough: So, one of the reasons that we're here as part of the Tribal Law and Policy Institute is we serve as a resource to really any tribal community, who is trying to implement an initiative to develop the services in their community for adults for youth for families and we're really here to serve as a

resource. That's the "why" for why we're here as part of Tribal Law and Policy Institute. When we look at implementation of interventions in tribal communities, we're really going back to you know why, what is the importance of implementing these interventions or these new processes that expand services to support the youth in the communities, so the main reason, obviously, is, we want to respect the sovereignty of each tribe. And to develop and implement their own laws to enhance the services that are offered to their Community Members and to increase the safety of the overall Community. Each tribe has a responsibility to their members, and we all have a responsibility to protect children, so really there's a foundational why. Why are we doing this work, why are we here, why do we want to be a part of this, what is the purpose of enhancing services in the Community. There are also federal state and tribal statutory right and regulatory provisions, that cause us to implement new services or new priorities in the Community, and so we know that there are guiding federal statutes for the protection of children for the protection of women for families and we know that different tribes have tried to implement new laws new ordinances to increase Community safety. And there's also the ongoing need to enhance services and operations to support tribal youth as Ann mentioned earlier, as we opened the session, the ways that tribal youth enter into the juvenile justice system are vast they're subject to multiple jurisdictional authorities especially in California, where you have a PL-280 state and so there's a lot of different ways that that tribal youth enter into the system and we know that more often than not they're impacted in a greater way, they face significant challenges, and we know that you know, based on the limited data that we do have, we know that the outcomes are not always positive and so for us, when we see OJJDP funding initiatives like juvenile healing to wellness court it's a wonderful opportunity to enhance the resources and the service offerings that are available for tribal youth to access needed treatment needed rehabilitation and connections with resources in the Community, that really can put them on a different and new trajectory in life. And that really is the "why" for why we want to implement these types of courts in these types of services. And I wanted to invite Judge Stout he had some commentary on this as well.

Chief Judge Dean Stout: Thank you, Anna. From my experience sitting in the in the Inyo Superior Court and now, in the Bishop Paiute tribal court, I am personally convinced it is in the best interest of native youth to establish develop and maintain their political, cultural, and social relationship with their tribes and tribal community.

On the legal side of the why, I also believe that the California legislature has recognized the importance of maintaining that tribal relationship. And, in essence, has made it clear that public policy favors that. For example, the foster care bill of rights in Welfare and Institutions Code section 16001.9, clearly, protects the rights of all children in foster care to cultural connections, whether they're in foster care through dependency or delinquency.

I think, moreover, Welfare and Institutions Code section 224 subdivision (a), places an affirmative and continuing duty on social workers, probation, and the juvenile court to inquire about a child's Indian status and we could of course, have a webinar just on that subject, but the duty commences upon initial contact with the youth and continues in all cases, even if the child is not at risk of entering foster care, and even if the provisions of the Indian child Welfare Act do not apply. And I believe, it's my opinion, that what the legislature's doing there and requiring this affirmative and continuing duty to inquire at the initial stage of any case, is not just to be prepared in the event ICWA should become applicable as it rarely does in a delinquency, or if 727.1 of the Welfare and Institutions Code requires consultation with the tribe potential placement, but I firmly believe that the legislature sees the value in early

identification to serve the best interest of the child, to assist and maintaining their tribal connection and providing access to tribal representatives, cultural and traditional tribal services.

I firmly believe it's the right thing to do. Research is showing that maintaining and building connections for all children and families in our juvenile court system is essential for improving outcomes and even with adults my anecdotal experience with Native Americans in my adult criminal drug court, the outcomes were far better for those Native Americans who participated, not just in our secular, if you will, treatment services, but had a diverse program and also participated in sweat lodges, talking circles, and other traditional tribal practices. So, I firmly believe that. I think the legislature made it pretty clear what public policy is, and even, aside from that, I would respectfully submit that it's the right thing to do, for many reasons, including improving outcomes for native youth.

#### **Slide 6- Tribal Healing to Wellness Courts**

Anna Clough: Thank you so much Judge Stout. So, we are going to talk more specifically about the tribal healing to wellness court framework so I'm going to hand it off to Kris Pacheco who serves as our really, one of our senior wellness court specialist at TLPI.

Kristina Pacheco: Thank you Anna and thank you Judge Stout for those for that acknowledgement. So, one of the ways that we work with communities both juveniles and families and adults is utilizing the healing to wellness court model. And the healing to wellness court model actually comes out of the drug court model, which has now evolved into either problem-solving courts or therapeutic or treatment courts is the terminology that we're using now. So really, it's a model that you are using for specific issues within communities. In the beginning it was it was it was drugs. Developed in Dade County in Miami in 1989 and just kind of evolved from there. And so, when tribal communities began to recognize that possibly some of their tribal members were participating in drug court or problem-solving courts in neighboring jurisdictions, they thought we can do this. We can so do this. We can bring this model into our communities into our tribal court systems to help our people. However, terming and branding was a little different because you know as I've worked as a drug and alcohol abuse counselor. You know, sometimes programs when we have the best intention of naming program sometimes our intended audience don't always receive them that well. So, the group of tribal elders and tribal judges got together, and they thought well, what is this process that we're wanting to develop for our people. And we're wanting to go from a healing, which is the process of being in the healing to wellness court to a wellness type kind of mentality which in treatment terms could be recovery. So, the term healing to wellness court has developed and has evolved. We now have some tribal healing to wellness courts that have taken it to the next step by utilizing their own tribal languages or developing tribal healing to wellness courts that fit their community, so that is such a great evolution of what our tribal communities have done.

They are also a non-adversarial process to address the drug and alcohol use. You know for those individuals who you know have been in the juvenile or criminal justice system, you know that there is a situation of you know you get them in court, you get an individual who has a drug or alcohol issue. You might jail them for a little while, which you know, in essence, keeps them off of their drug of use. Keeps them sober for a little while, but unfortunately what we're doing is we're catching in releasing. We're putting them back into the same community or the same situations when they leave the detention or jail system. And also, it's not the best way to work with individuals who are wanting or needing to address those alcohol or drug issues. And so, one of the things that healing to wellness does is it takes

the approach of not adversarial. It takes the approach of you know let's get these individuals together let's work with them for a period of time let's give them a structure. You know, which could be which varies from community to community let's also provide them with some good treatment work. Could be individual counseling, could be some groups could be whatever that community has but then also let's incorporate the culture. As Judge Stout mentioned earlier the acknowledgement of the importance of culture and in working with some of the tribes in California, that's across Indian country. Let's bring them back towards the wellness let's bring them back towards their culture and their traditions, because we take a holistic view of these individuals when we work with them. And their spirituality and their culture are part of that. So that is one of the main the signature events of a healing to wellness court are that incorporation of culture.

So, we're also utilizing that process to work on some of the crime that is prevalent unfortunately in some of our tribal communities. It also speaks to an innovative and collaborative legal process that adopts these drug court concepts and key concepts and key principles and key components. To meet tribal criminal juvenile and child welfare needs, as mentioned earlier healing to wellness courts can really fit any kind of response, so we can respond to really any kind of judicial situation.

I have personally worked with as an adult healing to wellness court here in my own community. I am very fortunate to work with Anna and the juvenile healing to wellness court grantees and see how that process works. And also, very fortunate to work with one of our partners that utilizes the healing to wellness court concept and model with families. So, I've seen it and experienced how it can be used in several different ways. We are also you know, taking a look at how is it we can use the healing to wellness court with our veterans because this is another population that so that we can work with? There are many veterans drug courts, or veteran's treatment courts that are out there, we are wanting to bring that concept into tribal communities. To utilize with our tribal veterans so really it is one of those court kind of programs treatment programs. Community programs that can be adapted in many different ways and whatever ways you utilize it there's always something new to learn. There's always some new innovation, and that is one of the things I enjoy about being a CTAS specialist is I can go into a variety of communities and see how they are working and see what flavor they've put or what local or what tribal innovation they've added. So, it's great when we collaborate, we not only collaborate among ourselves within our own tribal communities with our agencies and our programs.

But there are times when we collaborate with neighboring jurisdictions neighbor in non-tribal jurisdiction. It may be a community or excuse me and may be a county or a metro court. Or it may be a State Court, so there is an opportunity for us not only just to collaborate within our own communities, but to collaborate with programs and judicial systems outside of our communities' next slide.

### **Slide 7 – Tribal Healing to Wellness Courts**

This is just a diagram of our healing to wellness court ten key components. We start off with our team nation building that is one of the things that is very important to us because acknowledges our tribal sovereignty and it acknowledges that we are working together as a team as a community to help this individual through this situation, we also identified entry and eligibility process that we are acknowledging or that we are accepting the people, the individual into this program who could really benefit from it really everybody benefits from it, if you look at it. We incorporate healing and treatment, this is a component that we include our true our culture and our tradition in it, because we look at an individual in a holistic way. There's also support and supervision. Which is that community supervision

it's that support that we would offer an individual within our community within our healing to wellness court. It could be a probation officer, could be law enforcement, could be a variety of individuals could be case manager. We also have discipline and encouragement which often, is responding to participants behavior. It is often acknowledging those wins those gains, it's the judges who you know they clap for the individuals in their court room. They offer words of encouragement. But they are also, the individual, you know when time is needed, to give them a little push to see you can do this, you can do better. So, we also have respectful communication and that's not only just among our team members but it's among our participants and it's among our collaborating communities and agencies. We want to keep and tell our stories. We want to make sure that we are gathering data, so we can share it, not only with our tribal Councils our neighboring jurisdictions, but with our individuals as well.

We also do enduring knowledge and experience, we want to stay on top of the field, we want to make sure we are doing what is best for our participants and by doing that, it's just exactly what you all, are doing here. You're learning a little bit more, and we do that as healing to wellness court teams.

We also want to have sustained community and nation building. And this is making sure that years after you know those team members are gone, for example. I no longer work for my tribe and unfortunately don't spend as much time with my healing to wellness court, but I know that my healing to wellness court team is still there. They're still fighting the good fight. They are still pursuing and making sure that they're going on. So, this is also another thing that we want to do as healing to wellness courts. Also, by collaborating with our neighboring jurisdictions or other jurisdictions, this is also one of those things that helps us, excuse me, helps us sustain. [next slide]

#### **Slide 8 – Tribal Healing to Wellness Courts**

Anna Clough: Thank you, Kris. And she just shared the framework. Those ten key components. And we are seeing different communities implement for various populations. And so, I have the opportunity at the Tribal Youth Resource Center to work, specifically with communities that are developing juvenile healing to wellness courts. And we try to focus on utilizing the ten key components framework. But when you start to discuss some of the more specific needs for the juvenile population, you see kind of an added layer of services, or a different approach that needs to be offered than what is typically offered in an adult wellness court. And that is because you're dealing with the population that have parental or caregiver involvement and so there's an additional layer of dealing with a family. That you don't have a direct service adult healing to wellness court. And we also focus on a youth focused approach. Looking at how do we support youth with behavior modification or behavior change? What are those things that really will help a youth to have better decision making? And how do you sustain that as you're trying to keep them out of the... I mean really the goal is to keep them out of the adult criminal justice system and to also divert them as early as possible from going further into the juvenile justice system.

And we want to look at the therapeutic approaches that are offered. Some of those behavioral health approaches might be different for youth population than for an adult population. And then, as far as tribal customs each community differs in the way that their Community mentors and leaders or culture bearers are going to be working with the youth, and so we see a variety of different ways, but youth are served in the juvenile healing to wellness court and how culture is implemented within each wellness court's framework.

And I also want to mention supervision. And I know we mentioned Alina earlier but, you do have that supervisor's supervision or probation role within the wellness court framework. And we know that juvenile probation may look different than an adult probation model. And so, there's differences there when we look at how courts are hiring or staffing or working with families. As they need to maintain ongoing supervision with that youth, as long as they're involved with the program. And then, when you have overlapping jurisdiction or perhaps, you're working in a collaborative court, looking at some of the juvenile specific statutory requirements that are occurring in both the State Court or within the tribal Court itself. So, after sharing all of this are wondering like who would want to do this because it is it's it becomes very complex but, the outcomes, we are seeing and then the interventions that are being offered and the support for individuals is so valuable, and really is changing lives. And so, although it seems maybe very heavy laden with decision making and different processes. The outcomes are what we're really hoping for and seeing those increase positive outcomes for youth and their families and others who are involved in the wellness court.

#### **Slide 9 – Collaboration in the Wellness Court**

So, we mentioned earlier that collaboration is essential within the wellness court. The wellness Court by nature is collaborative because it is a team-based approach. So often, you have individuals who are working within the legal system, within treatment, behavioral health, other law enforcement staff. There is a group of individuals who are meeting ongoing to manage and staff, the cases that are coming into the wellness court and that occurs in every court so adult, juvenile, veteran's, family, always a team-based approach. And both internally at the tribal level you'll have maybe internal memorandum of understanding or agreement so that those services can be managed and offered. And then we also see the intergovernmental agreements that are put in place when you have tribes, who are collaborating with local counties or with state agencies to offer services to those who are entering into the wellness court.

#### **Slide 10 - Collaboration**

And so, why is collaboration, important and we actually have a whole session on the purpose and the scope and the benefits of developing collaborative courts. So, I won't read through all of these verbatim, but you know collaboration is helpful because it does expand the services and the offerings, that are made really in any court. I mean not just wellness court, but if you're working on some sort of therapeutic work or enhanced service offerings for those who are entering into a rehabilitative program within a court system collaboration, it's just helpful to connect people to more resources. And when you have more individuals who are collaborating, you have the increased knowledge of what might be available in the local community. It can lessen, it can lessen the burden on individual team members, because you are kind of dividing and conquering the things that need to be accomplished, to support the individual who's involved in the Court. So, maximizing those shared resources, and responding to unique and situational needs within the Community and staying ahead of issues that you see on the horizon. I think it also strengthens the already existing relationships within those local jurisdictions and helps to increase and build those positive relationships, which is what we're hoping to get to the dialogue today. So, I'm going to move right through this.

## **Slide 11 – Kinds of Collaboration**

Ann Clough: So, when we look at the level of collaboration and we've talked earlier about. You can have a court that really has more of an informal agreement with the local county or different agencies that are involved with the Court. So, it could just be just a general, hey if you know somebody that's in need of services, you can send them our way we're here. You can have unwritten agreements. You can start to implement more formal Memorandum of Understanding so that you're actually solidifying those partnerships that are involved within the Court. And you can move into more formalized and detailed MOUs that really outline a process and a protocol for individuals to be referred into the court system. And then you can formalize those protocols, even through statutory authority or other firm agreements that place responsibility on the parties that are being involved in that collaboration. So, you can move from really more of an informal all the way to very formal agreements and protocols and how these courts are operating and working together collaboratively or across jurisdictions.

## **Slide 12 – Considerations for Tribal/State Collaboration in Wellness Court**

So, some of the considerations, if you are currently working in the state court system or you're working for a tribe. This is a great outline of some of the considerations that you might have as you're looking at developing a collaborative court. And actually, in California, we have several collaborations that are going really well and Tribal Law Policy Institute actually just released a new publication that outlines several of those, several of those current partnerships and Kris can share more about that at the end. But when you look at the type of interactions that you're going to have, how are you moving people into the Court? Are you going to move them in pre adjudication, is this a post-adjudication process?

Do ... If we're talking specifically about youth to these youth already have to have been issued a citation or a referral into court in order to access the services that are being offered in the tribal court? And what is going to trigger a referral between the State Court into the tribal court? How are tribal members identified on the State Court side are you asking those questions, how are you asking those questions?

What is going to constitute moving a youth from the state court system into the tribal court system? Will probation and wellness court case plans or requirements be consolidated? And so, we have some courts that truly have a consolidated case plan and so maybe actors on both sides are utilizing the same case plan. You may have courts where there's an initial intake on the State Court side. The youth are referred into a tribal court and then from there a tribal court case manager really is maintaining an individualized case plan on the tribal court side. What authority will the tribe have to issue incentives and sanctions? So, in courts where you're maintaining jurisdiction on the State Court side, but a youth is accessing services or entering into the wellness court and both courts are exercising jurisdictional authority are there going to be questions or are there going to be agreements on what types of incentives or sanctions may be implemented? Because when you think about a youth who already maybe has some stipulations and some sort of probation agreement, and how are you overlaying the requirements of the wellness court into an existing case plan or probation agreement?

And then, when you look at discharge from the court so considerations there once the tribe has said yes, this youth has met all of the requirements of their case, is there consideration there for the release or discharge of the case? How does that occur? Does the case transfer then back to the State Court? What will the State Court do once it's received? And then the ongoing communication between both actors, so if there's a partnership agreement or a collaborative court case happening, how is the case

progression monitored on both sides? How is the communication occurring so that if there's a continuing monitoring on the State Court side if the youth entered into the tribal court, does that State Court actor still have access to information or an understanding of how progress is going, and so, how do you maintain that communication and how will you provide updates? So, a lot of considerations, once you actually have some sort of joint agreement to assist and monitor an individual that's moving into wellness court.

### **Slide 13 – Levels of Interaction**

And we've I feel like we talked about this earlier, so the levels of MOU the levels of interaction and kind of flow hand in hand. And so, you can have minimal cooperation where both jurisdictions are aware that that you exist and that there are services there to be offered. And then moving into what we've already talked about, full cooperation and more formalized collaboration, or even the co-creation of a wellness court process. And I feel like we're going to go ahead and move into our dialogue and since we're coming up on the hour so.

### **Slide 14 – Bishop Paiute Tribe Juvenile Healing to Wellness Court**

Anna Clough: I'm very happy, again, I have had the privilege of being part of the Tribal Youth Resource Center team to serve as a training and technical assistance specialist to the Bishop Paiute tribes if you're wondering how did somebody from Oklahoma get involved with the Bishop Paiute Tribe, I serve as part of the Tribal Youth Resource Center and we are housed at the Tribal Law and Policy Institute and they are a cooperative partner of the office of juvenile justice and delinquency prevention. And OJJDP currently funds coordinated tribal assistance solicitation grantees in purpose area eight which are juvenile healing to wellness courts, and purpose area nine which are tribal youth programs. And the Tribal Youth Resource Center is a free training provider for all OJJDP grantees. And for federally recognized tribes. So, our team gets to work with all of the funded sites that receive monies from OJJDP for the development of these interventions. So, in 2019 the Bishop Paiute tribe was funded for a juvenile healing to wellness court grant. And they have had one of the most, I think, wonderful that I got to see processes of collaboration working between the tribe and with Inyo County. So, these courts you've already heard, the level of collaboration, the level of complexity, to get them started. To work also with a local county could be very challenging but, in this case, I've just seen some of the most amazing collaboration to get this program started. That I've seen across the board, and many of the juvenile healing to wellness courts that have been funded. So, we're here today to talk about the collaboration and to talk about that collaborative process of getting started and then discuss some of that early implementation, because this is a relatively new court still, but we're going to talk about how you all came together and work through some of these challenging circumstances to actually get a referral process started, so that you can access the services.

### **Slide 15 – Bishop Paiute Tribe and Inyo County Collaboration to Support Tribal Youth**

Anna Clough: So, we Kris and I worked on some questions and so we're just going to work with Judge Stout and Judge Place and kind of walk back through some of the early development and implementation of the Court and so Kris, I think you have the first question.

Kristina Pacheco: I do. So, judge both judges and Elana prior to the implementation of the juvenile healing wellness court what were some of the existing needs in the local community?

Chief Judge Dean Stout: Hi. This is Judge Stout, and I would indicate from my experience sitting in the Inyo county juvenile court we were not achieving the outcomes with native youth that I had hoped for or expected. At the outset, there was, as Ms. Gilmour talked about the disproportionality and again, I'm not judging the reasons for it, but it was clear that we needed to address the disproportionality of native youth in our juvenile justice or delinquency system. And I have found that participation and tribal practices and having access to travel services broke down a lot of that distrust that I would see with native youth. They were very unfamiliar territory and even if we had tribal representatives present in the State Court. There was an element of distrust, whether that's coming from historical generational trauma or other reasons. We didn't see the openness and willingness to actively engage and participate in treatment. And so, I think the collaborative efforts through a healing and wellness court really promotes more effective treatment it's more effective in breaking down the barriers caused by grief and trauma, including historical trauma. It promotes the youth to engage with more honesty, less defensiveness, less distrust, and promotes increased openness and the ability to change not only their behaviors, in terms of alcohol and drugs and delinquent behavior but also their thinking in a very positive way. So that was the issue that I saw, and I defer to Judge Place was really that we weren't really getting the outcomes that I would hope, and I think that this is already proven to be a better approach. Judge Place?

Presiding Judge Stephen Place: I would agree. I do not have the years on the bench in juvenile court, that Judge Stout had but starting in late 2018, and 2019 and 2020 my observations were similar or the same as Judge Stout's observations. I think any judge who's had a juvenile justice or juvenile delinquency calendar knows that some of the work from the bench is creating a dialogue in court with the kids who are in court. Sometimes you feel like you're doing a very effective job sometimes you think you're somewhere in the middle and, sometimes, unfortunately you're having a hard time being effective. And I did find that some of the most difficult cases involve native youth and it's distressing to see situations where your expectation is that now the kids are in the system they've had to come to court. What you're thinking you're going to see improvement. Because the light bulb has come on and everything is going to start going in the right direction. The difficult cases are the difficult cases where somebody may be coming to court for behavior that is obviously problematic, but not serious at the beginning and notwithstanding the exposure in court, the behavior gets worse. And that is certainly true in some of the cases that I saw. I also saw some cases where some of the native youth went to pretty extensive inpatient or residential treatment programs, and they would come back, they would say the right things for a few days then return to the same patterns almost immediately, so another really discouraging thing to see.

So, within that sits within that calendar, those are the tough cases that have you scratching your head trying to figure out, you know what is it you can do that would be better? I've now taken on the adult criminal calendar this year and I've had the unfortunate experience of seeing some of those kids now in the adult system, and if the goal of juvenile system is to keep the kids out of the adult system. We certainly didn't succeed in every case. And you -- so once again you go back to the thinking of Is there something that could be done differently or better for some of these kids that would be more effective? So that's certainly, from my perspective, the why. It wasn't a very hard sell for me to try to put this program together because something could be done better for these kids, and I was all on board.

Kristina Pacheco: Thank you both. Anna?

Anna Clough: Yeah so, we've talked a lot about the need for collaboration and for partnership so for you all. What were some of the existing relationships that you think have contributed to the collaboration that you all have there at Bishop Paiute and Inyo county?

Chief Judge Dean Stout: I think there's been well informed training and experience with our probation departments and social services and maybe part of the benefit of being a relatively small jurisdiction, but I don't want to discourage large jurisdictions, because you can do the same thing. We know each other. We've made an effort to maintain relationships and I think the tribal court people that may be listening -reach out and develop a relationship with the juvenile court presiding judge or others in the state court system. Probation officers can do the same thing. Probation officer to probation officer. If you're a State Court judge and you don't know who to contact or even if there is a tribal court. Get ahold of Ms Gilmour at the Judicial Council and she can provide you contact information for tribes and tribal Court judges and invite them to lunch. You don't have to talk about problems necessarily or potential collaboration initially get to know each other. Develop a relationship which is a great opportunity then to educate and discuss some of these issues, making sure that both sides are aware of the concerns issues on both sides from the State Court to the tribal court, and then you can move into a collaborative effort that would work best in your local communities.

Presiding Judge Stephen Place: I would agree that one of the advantages, I think we have Inyo county or had in Inyo county is that we do know each other very well. And in our situation that tends to make things work well. It helps if you know the district attorney and all the attorneys working for the district attorney. It helps if you know all the public defenders. It helps if you know the probation officers. It helps if you know of law enforcement from Bishop police department, Inyo sheriff's department. So that is one advantage that I think that we had that larger counties may not have, but I would second with Judges Stout's comments that it's not, it certainly wouldn't be an impossible situation in bigger counties, I think, just a little bit smoother in Inyo county because of the fact that we all know each other so well. When I was talking about the mindset of serving native youth, I think the advantage that we had too is that the district attorney I think would second or did second my comments regarding, you know, if there's something that we could do it's better let's give it a shot. And our chief probation officer, the same mindset. We've all been here for quite a while now and seeing some unfortunate themes. So, in Inyo county there wasn't a long process at the beginning where we were around, sitting around a table trying to convince each other that this was the right thing to do. One of the conversations I had with the panel, we were putting this group together was you know what did it take to get you know the Superior Court on board? And, quite honestly, it didn't really take much at all because I was already a believer and if, if you have the same mindset from the district attorney and probation, you basically shortcut to implementation, very quickly, rather than spending months and months of 'Is this the right thing to do?' Or somebody feeling like they're being attacked by finger pointing and you're not doing enough for you doing the wrong thing. So, I think in Inyo county it worked very well because we very quickly agreed that it was simply the right thing to do. So, the buy in and the conversations about should we do it, were really very short, and we kind of jumped right into discussions of how to implement.

Chief Judge Dean Stout: I would add to that one of the things about establishing relationships with your counterparts in the state or tribal systems communities. We need to develop that relationship, as I mentioned it's an opportunity for education to create awareness and I think it's an opportunity where State Court judges can learn more about services that are available, the benefits and why that tribal

services involvement, that connection with their tribe, may produce better outcomes. Drilling down a little more, I would say, probably the most important relationship is not between the tribal court and State Court judges it's really between the probation officers. As Judge Place mentioned, we need buy in from the district attorney's office and public defenders to get these kids who are in the delinquency system or maybe entering the delinquency system. But the relationship between the Inyo county juvenile probation officers and the tribal juvenile healing to wellness court probation officer – Officer Dondero - sitting behind me. They work tremendously well together. There's constant communication, and that's really the key to success. Like with any collaborative court, you know it's the people if you will, in the trenches with these participants. The courts do play a key role, I mean we know that from our drug courts and the ten key components. But I found here, particularly with the youth, that cooperation, communication, and being on the same page between the probation officers is a real key.

Kristina Pacheco: Thank you Judges. It is so great to hear that the probation officers are some of those first you know first people who said jumped on jumped on board and said let's do this because you know they're there sometimes right there on the front line so that that's great to hear. But I also wanted to ask, and I see you have an Elana back there with you, but I also wanted to ask, from the tribal side, who were some of those key collaborators in in the early development? Because I, you know I know from building a healing to wellness court in my community that sometimes someone on the outside jurisdiction is like, yes, we can do this just you know kind of like Judge Place in Judge Stout have mentioned, but on the tribal side, where there are some key collaborators early on, or did you have to do a little bit of extra work on their tribal side?

Chief Judge Dean Stout: I'm going defer to Officer Dondero there, but that would indicate that I think the Tribal Council, the governing body for the Bishop Paiute tribe, was the key. They were not scared of collaboration, they wanted to promote collaboration. They believed they'd have better outcomes for their tribal youth through this form of collaboration. And still preserving tribal sovereignty which obviously is a key and I think in some situations concerns about the importance of maintaining tribal sovereignty discourages collaborative efforts. But we had the benefit of having a Tribal Council that was very supportive of it. We had the benefit of having access to services through the Toyabe Indian Health project. Substance abuse treatment, mental health counseling, medication assisted treatment and other services. So, we have Indian education Center and other providers and again part of the relationship has also been through the local school districts you've been very supportive. And that's another one of the key relationships. But Officer Dondero from the tribal side key collaborators?

Officer Elana Dondero: So, when I was brought on, they had already had the grant going. And I think a lot of the upcoming was the tribal staff here with the juvenile or with the tribal court. As far as our tribal court clerk is one of the ones that had brought in everybody at once, in the beginning with the big meetings. And then, when I came on, we just kind of kept running with it as far as COVID went, we just kind of kept pushing it forward, meeting with everybody. I mean, there was a lot of one on ones. Bringing them in. Doing PowerPoints. Kind of pushing for, you know the same view on it. And it was it was just a lot, a lot of one on ones with our department and the collaborating departments coming forth so. A lot of it, it was done with just our tribal staff from the Court that's how we really push forward.

Kristina Pacheco: Thank you, thank you both.

Anna Clough: And I know Elana is pretty humble. But you all did an extreme amount of work too. This was this definitely was in the middle of COVID social distance meetings, virtual meetings that you all

hosted. And when I talk about the level of cooperation that was so encouraging to me, and just because I've now had the opportunity to see several juvenile healing to wellness courts try to get started. And so, a lot of times what can happen is you stall out even just there internally at the tribe. Because it is hard to get time with people who already have a lot of different commitments. You know you have people who have a full-time job. They have roles and responsibilities and you're asking them to get involved in this new process that you're trying to implement or develop, and so I know for you all, what I saw that I would see as a wonderful practice was, you know scheduling meetings. Getting things calendar for the next meeting, setting objectives for each meeting that you had, and setting, you know what is the next steps that each individual in that room. What needed to happen between then and the following meeting, and so I know that you all did a tremendous amount of work in between those planning meetings. There, with the Tribal Council and with other individuals of the tribe and they're in Inyo County with their probation department, and I know that we've mentioned several key players that were involved in that early development and so Judge Place, I just wanted to go back to some of those mechanics. At the very start, when you all were having some of those planning meetings, I know that there were some specific juvenile statutes and some confidentiality issues and things that you all had considered and discussed as a group. So, I didn't know if there were some things you wanted to mention there that were specific to California, when you were considering the mechanics of you know how do we refer youth from the county court into the Bishop Paiute court? So maybe some things that are specific for California.

Presiding Judge Stephen Place: So, I'll start with this. It seemed to me that, once we got all over the buy in stage that the first thing that we were doing was having a lot of discussions around the big picture goals. I mean, obviously, from my perspective, I wanted to know what it was that the tribe wanted to accomplish with the program because it was the tribe's program. So, I think it at the beginning, there was a lot of exchange about the big picture, you know what is it that tribal to accomplish with this program? And it seemed to me, that, then, you get into the nitty gritty about the details and the discussions about well, how is it going to work? So, you have this progression where you have buy in and everybody's happy about the goals and what the outcome is going to be. And then it almost seemed like for a period of time and period meetings, it just got more and more complicated. And every meeting you were left with the feeling that we need to have somebody else at the table. Because it's going to affect something else, and then you get over that and then you get to another issue. And not in a bad way. It's logical that when you're figuring out the details it's going to seem more complicated. I just mentioned that because it never got discouraging, but it's hard when you go from the goals and wanting to make it happen to the nitty gritty of how are you going to make it happen? And at least initially, after hearing feedback from the tribe about what it was that they wanted to accomplish, I think it was kind of our turn and to say, well, this is how the process works at the State Court level. And let's figure out, you know, how you can make it happen. And I know that Officer Dondero was invited to juvenile court on a number of cases and so she can have a better handle of what the feeling was like in juvenile court in Inyo County Superior Court. And so that you'd have a better feeling for the mechanics of what happened, you know, in a juvenile case. Talk about the I guess we'll call the classic case where there is a petition filed in Inyo court. I think we ultimately got to a model where, at least initially, the hearings obviously would be in Inyo County Superior Court. Whether it was a detention hearing or an initial hearing on a petition. In jurisdiction actually was established by the Inyo County Superior Court, um and there certainly was collaboration between probation departments by this stage. But I think really it really kicked into high gear at disposition. With the idea that it was kind of modeled on a drug court

model where at the disposition stage one of the terms and conditions of probation was that a native youth comply with the terms and conditions of the healing to wellness program. And then that's where the tribal court piece would kick in. And the case plan would be put together and then after disposition that's where I guess the proceedings, and the plan and the treatment shifted to the tribal court. So, I don't know if that answered all of your questions. I think there were a lot of details about releases of information, because obviously juvenile cases are confidential proceedings, and when you start to share with people you want to make sure that you don't have any unintended consequences or legal consequences. And so the release issue certainly was discussed and I think another of the big issues was making sure that when the native youth and the families were initially, given exposure to the possibility of the healing to wellness program and to get buy in from them, that they knew how the system was going to work as well, and once again I think this is one of those issues where we had the value of two probation departments working together very well. A lot of it happening not in court, but before court and in preparation for court. So, you know, by the time the disposition orders were made, and the native youth was ordered as a term and condition of probation to comply with the healing to wellness program, the youth knew what to expect. The minor knew what to expect. And the families knew what to expect. It wasn't a surprise to them.

Chief Judge Dean Stout: I might add to that, I think the real key is that communication at the onset of any contact with a native youth by probation. I mean, obviously we mentioned before the inquiry obligations imposed on probation, social workers in the Court to identify Native American youth and identify their tribes, and what has been key is the Inyo County Superior Court's willingness to exercise their discretion to allow access in non-ICWA cases. Involving ICWA specialist to help communicate with the youth and parents and provide support and, of course, allowing our probation Officer Dondero to participate. So, there's a part of the mechanics here, is the probation department notifying Officer Dondero and ICWA specialists. Really upon their first contact inviting them to participate in informal probation intake proceedings, for example, where there might be informal probation or 654 disposition. Giving them notice of when the court proceedings, when the detention hearing or otherwise, will take place. And again, then the Court exercising its discretion to allow again the tribal access and participation in these delinquency proceedings. And that's been key and that's a whole other subject. That section 346 and then delinquency 676 of the welfare and institution code allow the Court to exercise its discretion to admit people to these confidential proceedings that have a direct legitimate interest in a particular case or proceeding and again that's another topic. I have a proposed standing order, proposed local rule of court regarding discretionary participation and Ms. Gilmour can make those referrals or I can be happy to get you a copy but, again, that early involvement and participation, between the county and tribal probation officer and between the court and allowing access the earliest stage is, I think, very important to our success. Which the program now has really kind of become a pre and post adjudication. I know that was one of the first questions you posed for courts considering these types of collaborations. Officer Dondero now serves on the county student attendance review board. And we're finding a lot of native youth, who are looking at 601 truancy status, but their truancy is really the result of alcohol or substance abuse. And so, we now have a process where youth are referred to the healing to wellness court as a term and condition of their student attendance review board contract or as a result, the terms and conditions of the 601. We also have youth referred directly from probation as a term and condition of informal probation 654. As well as from the Court on 654.2 informal probation, 725(a), nonwardship probation and of course 725(b) 602 wardship. So, it's kind of a --- ours is kind of a pre and post model, if you will.

Presiding Judge Stephen Place: And let me just follow up on that quickly. One of the things that I observed, I think, at the beginning of our discussion was that at first, the tribal judge contemplated that the cases that would be in tribal court were the most serious cases for tribal youth, and that certainly would have been an appropriate thing. And I think, as our conversation developed one of the things that I certainly encouraged was encouragement to participate, a program for minors whose behavior had not really become very serious. Because my point was that those are the youth that you might want to get before the problems get tremendously serious. So, as our discussions develop, I think it did -- the gears changed a little bit in turn focus more on offenders, at the very beginning. With the hope that nothing tremendously problematic would develop. That it wouldn't become a 602 case. So, if it was a truancy case they'd be addressed in the program. And then some minor behavior that might not lead to the filing of a petition also would be something that would be accepted into the program. So, I encouraged the tribal court to, I think, make sure that the focus was on the minor offenders, too. Because, I mean, the real goal is to address, you know, things when they're minor and not major. And I think that that's what Judge Stout was just referring to.

Chief Judge Dean Stout: I think we're sort of transitioning or segueing into challenges in a way.

Kristina Pacheco: That you did that perfectly Judge Stout. What I'm going to do -- you have named so many strengths. And one of them being communication. Constant communication. But, also, that acknowledgement from the non-tribal court of tribal jurisdiction of tribal involvement. That -- that is just -- I see that as a very great strength. Also, one thing that I, I heard when both of you, when all of you were speaking, was this common knowledge or this common vision and this common care -- not about egos or whose kids these are -- whose jurisdiction that it is. They're kids. They need help. We don't want to see them move through the juvenile justice system. We definitely do not want to see them moving into the adult system. Just like Judge Place had said, he'd seen individuals go from that transition from juvenile into the adult system. That's what I heard that's what I took away as some of your major -- major strengths. So, I'm going to it right --like you said Judge Stout -- you're starting to move into that -- what are some of those little challenges that you all, are still going to work on? So, Anna?

Anna Clough: Just you know getting -- applauding and celebrating the strengths first. I know from my perspective serving as the TA provider, the biggest strength, I saw was that consistent communication, the planning. I think that both on the county side and the tribal side, I saw that you all were working in tandem with each other. So, if there was a planning meeting about a certain topic, I know Elana had worked extensively on the development of those policies and procedures with your working group there at the tribe. And so, I know that took a lot of effort and then on the tribal side the additional development of the juvenile healing to wellness court code. And so, there are a lot of moving pieces that were happening pre implementation. And now that you all have gotten the doors open, I know that there continues to be work. Because you're going to identify places where you know this, this specific policy that we thought would work may not work, the way we want or it's not working in the way that we envisioned. So, you know, it's okay to share yeah, what are the challenges so far? And I know that you all are working through a few of those, and I think, trying to move forward.

Chief Judge Dean Stout: Well, I came from a background in collaborative courts, which was primarily based in adult criminal drug court. And we're looking at high risk, high need folks. And as Judge Place was explaining we're trying to get some focus more on the prevention side. And the minor cases, they may not be high risk, high need youth. So, we have to kind of alter our treatment presentation, our level

of care. And this is where the Toyabe Indian Health project was a great benefit. Because youth who are being referred, will be assessed by them to get an opinion as to whether they're an appropriate candidate for the healing to wellness court, the level of care, and then also identify a case plan or treatment plan for that youth for the healing the wellness court team to utilize. But so, it's kind of taken a little bit of a shift in terms, then how to address the appropriate level of care for some of these not high risk, high need youth. Also, when they're coming from SARB or they're coming on an informal probation referral, there generally isn't a big stick over their head, so to speak. And we have to find ways to incentivize the youth to meaningfully engage. And rewards of course -- typically collaborative courts are important part of that. But my biggest challenge frankly it's been having to deal with parents. And how do we incentivize the parents to meaningfully, and appropriately engage? Be part of the success story here and not undermining what we're trying to accomplish. We've had parents, they want what's best for their child they know their child can benefit from the program, but they almost sort of wash their hands and want us to be the parent. And so, I'm still trying to figure out how to appropriately incentivize participation not only by the youth, but by their parents or guardians or Indian custodians. And I'm, frankly, turning to the Tribal Council now. To get their ideas and perhaps resources, over and above what may be relatively limited to us in the grant. What they can do to help incentivize constructive parental participation. And again, to take a holistic approach. Where we can incentivize those parents to participate in tribal services. For example. individual family counseling, substance abuse treatment themselves, behavioral health treatment themselves. Coparenting programs where they get the youth out of the middle in terms of their parenting plans. And so, there's still challenges, but there are with any program, and we can overcome them.

Presiding Judge Stephen Place: Yeah, and I'll just follow up on that. I think -- well -- from making the program work, in hearing about all the buy in, it's discouraging then to have families and kids who don't have the buy in. You know, and doing the criminal calendar now, I have the good fortune of doing drug court, it's my favorite calendar, because you hear the success stories. But a lot of those drug court participants have been in the program for two years and what they basically say is you know, for the first six months I didn't want to be here, but I was forced because the other option is prison. You know so that's the incentive for drug court and then after they get into it and realize all the progress they're making; the light bulb comes on in the last year is progress. And with kids sometimes, you don't get that time one, and then second you know you don't maybe get that that mindset. Why would I do something that seemed harder than the other row? This seems like a headache to me. You know it's going to be more court; it's going to be more treatment; it's going to be more rules. And kids typically don't like that. And sometimes parents don't like that. And sometimes the parents are in the adult system and feel like any court is a penalty, so why would you want to be involved. So as Judge Stout said incentivizing the kids and basically saying the real goal is so that you're not coming back to court as an adult, and you may not realize it now at 15 or 16 or 17 but it's you know it's to your benefit to put in the hard work now and so that you're not back in the adult court. The other thing that I'll simply say, as far as challenges from an administrative level. I like I've always liked the quote that says perfection is the enemy of good or great and it just seems like you get to a point in the conversation where you just have to implement the program and work out the details, after the fact. It's not an excuse for not thinking things through beforehand, but at some point, you just have to go with it and make improvements, as you go. So, I encourage everybody to start as soon as possible, having given it some you know well thought out plans. But go with it and make it better, as you go.

Chief Judge Dean Stout: I think, as was suggested earlier, there are other models too. You can look at, for example, El Dorado County and Shingle Springs. Judge Kingsbury, Presiding Judge is now retiring and Judge Christine Williams who's also moved on to Wilton. But they had a different model. And I think had some very proven positive results. So, you know, you've got resources here on this panel and the Judicial Council too. You know, explore other models as well and we're certainly available, our contact information if we can answer any more questions or you want to come visit or we're going to help in any way we can.

Anna Clough: Thank you all so much. And I was giggling to myself, because we've been working on a long-standing website overhaul, and I had heard the term minimally viable product. Like multiple times right before we were about to hit the go button. And so, I'm with Judge Place. Sometimes you have to get to the point where you know really is about making the services accessible. Because if you don't, you know they're not getting the needed support. And so, you know the goal is get the door open. To me the goal is get the doors open in there are details, there are things that are going to have to be figured out ongoing and really, the development of the Court is you know it's going to take place as long as it's being implemented. There's always room for improvement. There is always room for evaluation of the project, and time to make changes and needed changes and so. With that I think we're, to the point of closing remarks I'm looking at the chat I don't see any questions. But yes, all of us are available to be contacted. The Tribal Law and Policy Institute is here as a free training provider. So, I'll just quickly share -- if you're interested in implementing a juvenile healing to wellness court or an adult wellness court, the Coordinated Tribal Assistance solicitation actually just opened this last week. And the funding period will remain open, through the month of March so I'll put the link to the solicitation in the chat box and Kris I don't know if you had any other announcements, you want to share before we do some very quick closing remarks from Judge Place or Judge Stout.

#### **Slide 16 – Tribal Healing to Wellness Courts: Intergovernmental Collaboration**

Kristina Pacheco: I'll also just add, for those individuals who are interested in an adult healing to wellness court BJA funding -- Bureau of Justice Assistance funding -- will be posting a solicitation soon in the upcoming - probably January or February. We know that, and they are always encouraging tribal communities to apply for that.

#### **Slide 17 – Other Resources**

Kristina Pacheco: Again, that is for adult healing to wellness courts.

#### **Slide 18 – The Tribal Law and Policy Institute**

Kristina Pacheco: So please take a look at those resources. Also, Tribal Law and Policy Institute will have some pre-grant writing webinars so please visit us at our website for details on that.

Anna Clough: And Judge Place or Judge Stout share anything closing you wanted to say? Thank you so much for all that was shared in for the insights into the development of your juvenile healing to wellness court.

Chief Judge Dean Stout: I would just steal the Nike slogan, and just do it. It is a work in progress, in fact, coincidentally today I'm drafting a memo to the tribal Council suggesting some amendments to the healing to wellness court code and policies based on our experience so far and how we can have some

better outcomes. So, it's always a work in process and you know the tribal services reach these kids. I'm amazed the hardest kid I've dealt with, he really jumped into the native language class. It became very important to him. Whether it's a local tradition has been a hike for youth from the eastern side of the Sierras here over Paiute pass to the Western side to reenact historical trades and the trading route. And the kids love this. They love rubbing shoulders with the elders and doing community work service. They'll complain about everything else, but they love that. So just do it.

Presiding Judge Stephen Place: I just want to thank the invitation to be on the panel I've enjoyed it and thank everybody who joined today.

Anna Clough: Thank you so much. And thank you also to Elana for joining us.

Chief Judge Dean Stout: Thank you all. Thank you all the best.