



JHW Courts and Programs 101 for Tribal Councils

May 9, 2024



Tribal Youth Resource Center
www.TribalYouth.org



**TRIBAL YOUTH
RESOURCE CENTER**

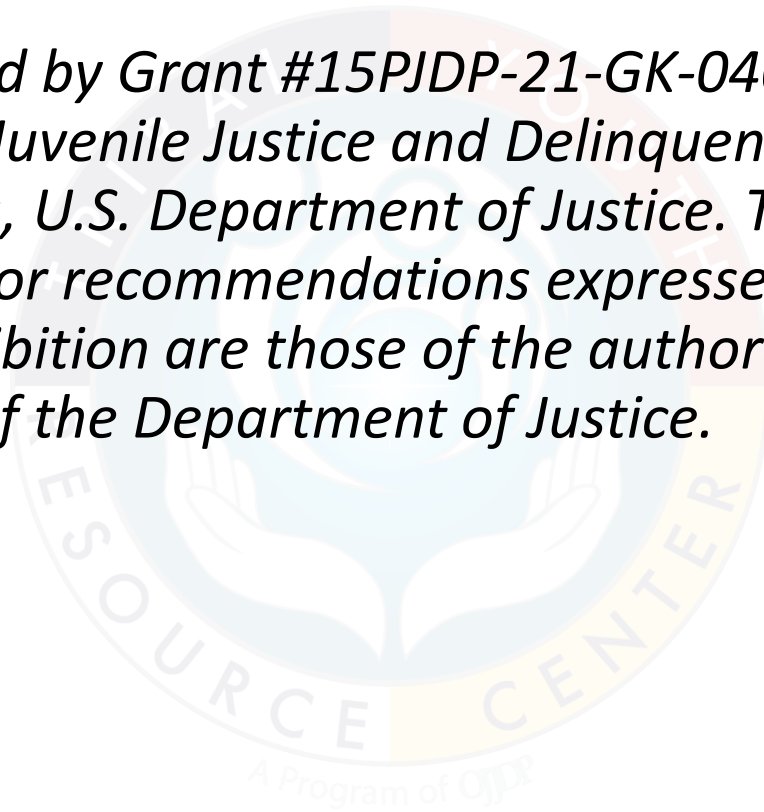
www.TribalYouth.org

WELCOME & OPENING IN A GOOD WAY



▶ BEFORE WE GET STARTED...

- *This project was supported by Grant #15PJDP-21-GK-04048-MUMU awarded by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice. The opinions, findings, and conclusions or recommendations expressed in this publication/program/exhibition are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect those of the Department of Justice.*



Vision:

Envisioning a future where Indigenous youth thrive through traditional life ways.

Purpose:

Enhancing the opportunities for Indigenous communities to expand their potential in protecting and nurturing their most sacred asset – the youth.





▶ TRIBAL LAW AND POLICY INSTITUTE

A Native American operated non-profit:

Dedicated to providing free publication resources, comprehensive training, and technical assistance for Native nations and tribal justice systems in pursuit of our vision to empower Native communities to create and control their own institutions for the benefit of all community members, now, and for future generations.

www.Home.TLPI.org





► PRESENTER



Pat Sekaquaptewa

TYRC JHW T/TA Manager

Hopi Justice, Hopi Appellate Court

Pat@tlpi.org

▶ LEARNING OBJECTIVES [FOR TRIBAL COUNCILS]

Today, you will learn a bit about (and to seek more information with respect to):

1. What our Native/Tribal youth are experiencing and what they need
2. How to ask whether you have a grant to plan, implement, or enhance a Juvenile Healing to Wellness Court (JHWC) AND whether the Tribal Council sends representatives to the JHWC Steering Committee
3. What a Juvenile Healing to Wellness Court is


AND

4. Why it is important to learn more about (invite an expert to do a presentation):

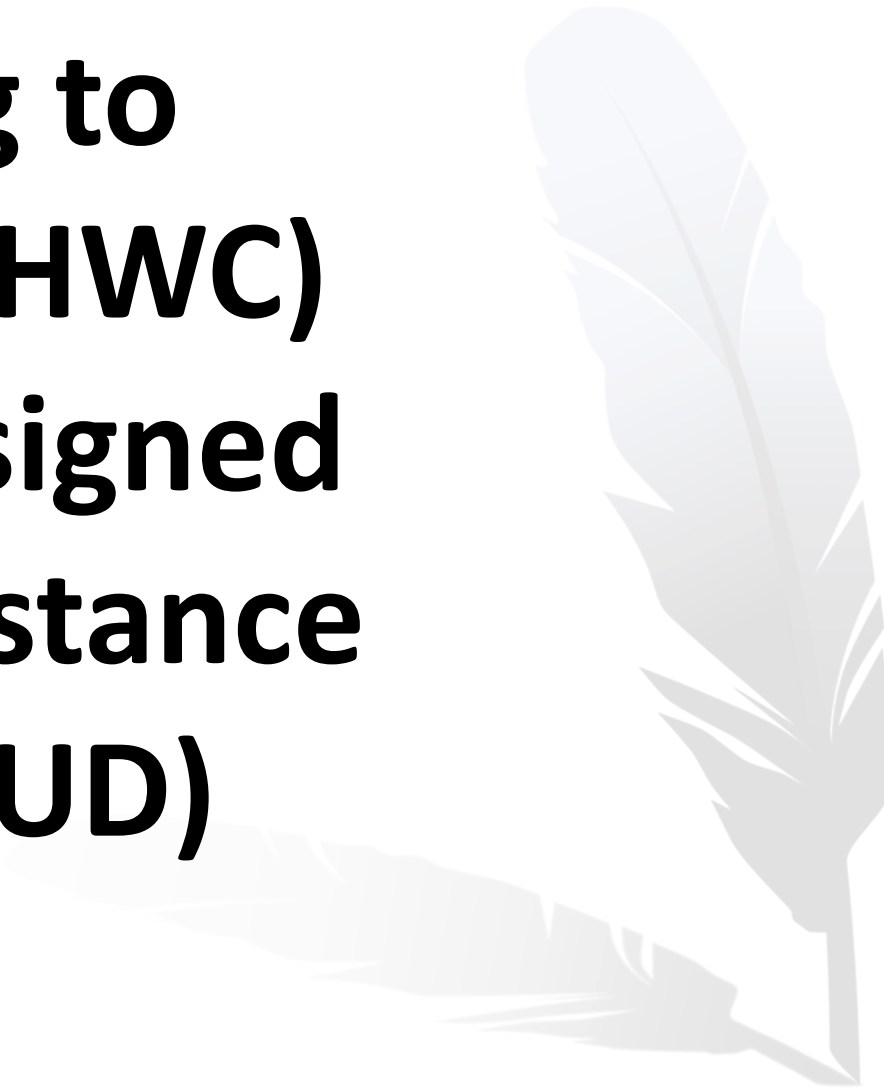
- “Adolescent Development”
- The commonly used substances for your locale and about substance abuse, addiction, and pharmacology, in general
- Trauma and “Trauma-Informed Care,” in order to ensure that the Tribal System provides it – Tribal Councils should consider mandating, facilitating and/or incentivizing cross-system collaboration

(so that Tribal Courts, Tribal Departments, and Service Providers plan, implement, and work together)

- Mental health disorders and what the common “co-occurring disorders” are among your youth
- Substance use disorder treatment approaches *for adolescents*



**Juvenile Healing to
Wellness Courts (JHWC)
were originally designed
for youth with Substance
Use Disorders (SUD)**

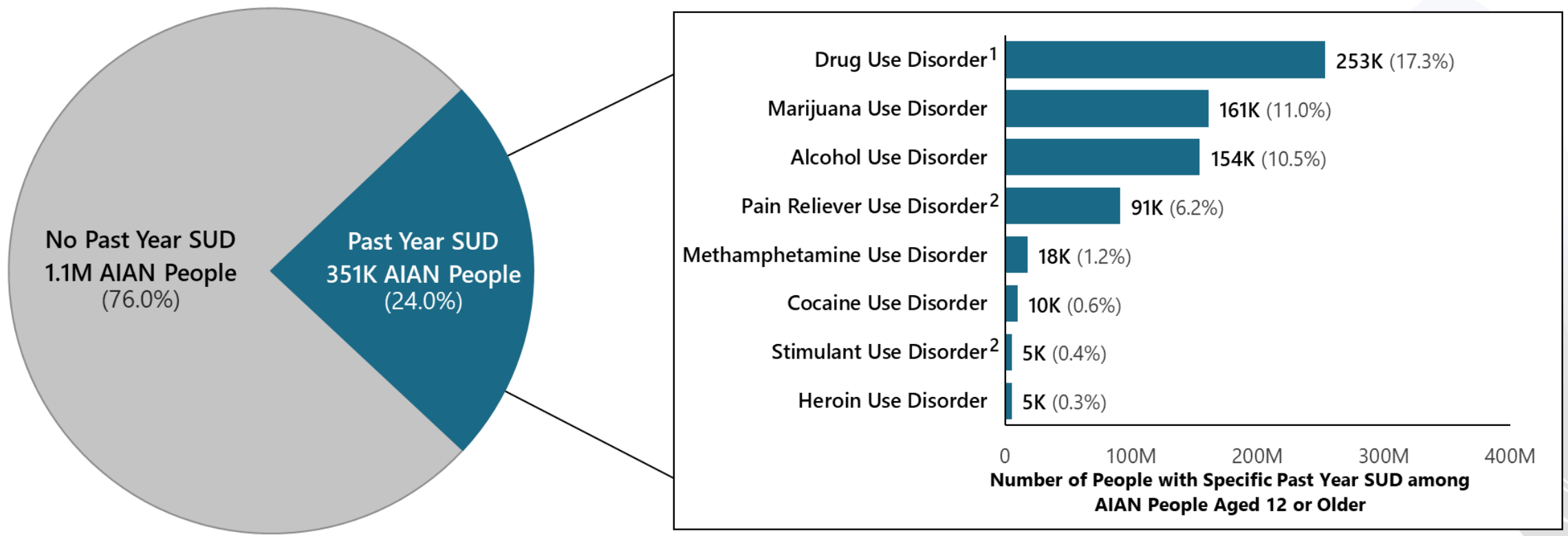


▶ POLLING QUESTION #1

- Tell us what you know!
- Input will be anonymous.



PAST YEAR SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER (SUD): AMONG AIAN (AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE) PEOPLE, AGED 12 OR OLDER

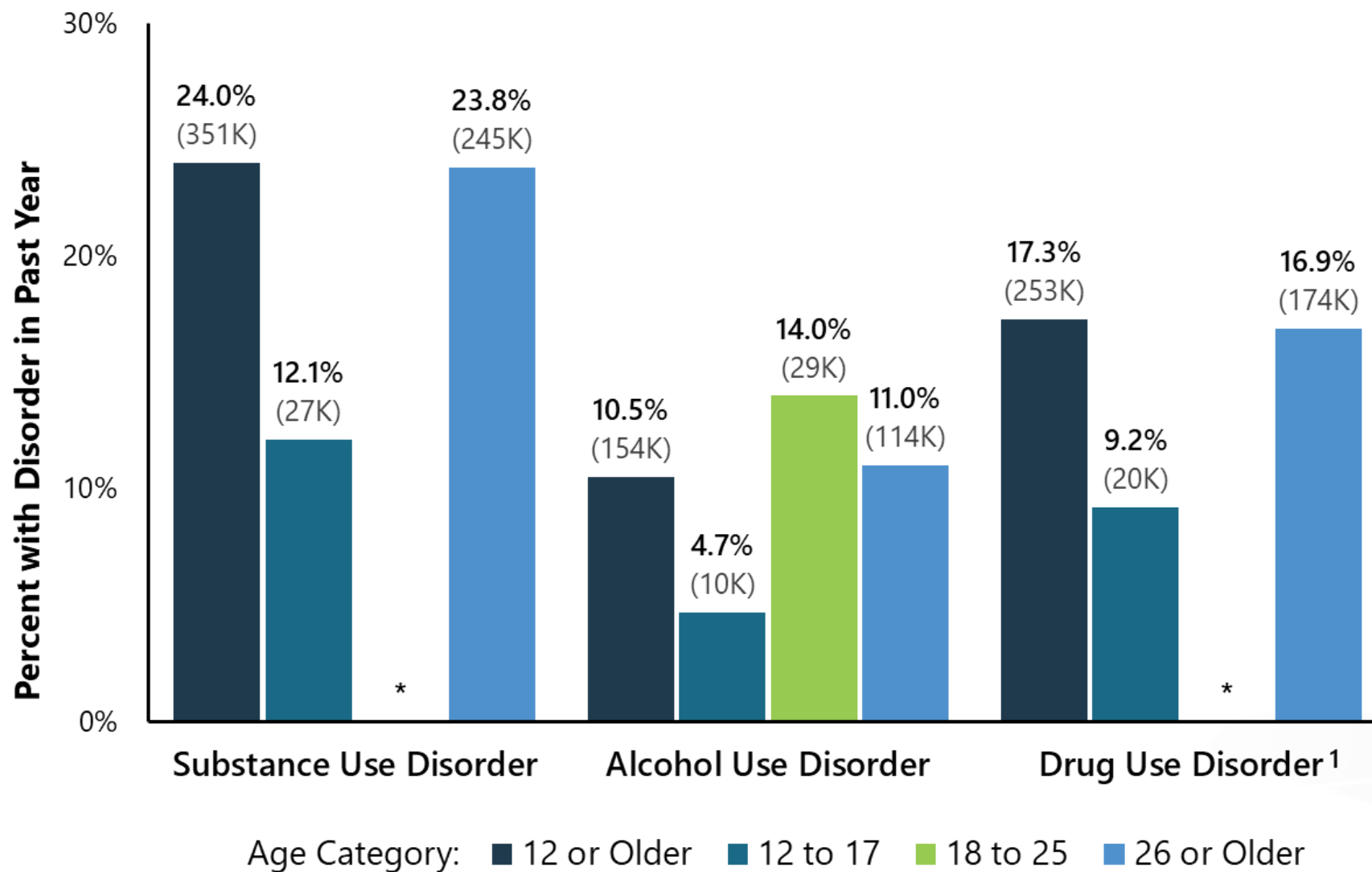


Note: The estimated numbers of people with substance use disorders are not mutually exclusive because people could have use disorders for more than one substance.

¹ Includes data from all past year users of marijuana, cocaine, heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, methamphetamine, and prescription psychotherapeutic drugs (i.e., pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives).

² Includes data from all past year users of the specific prescription drug.

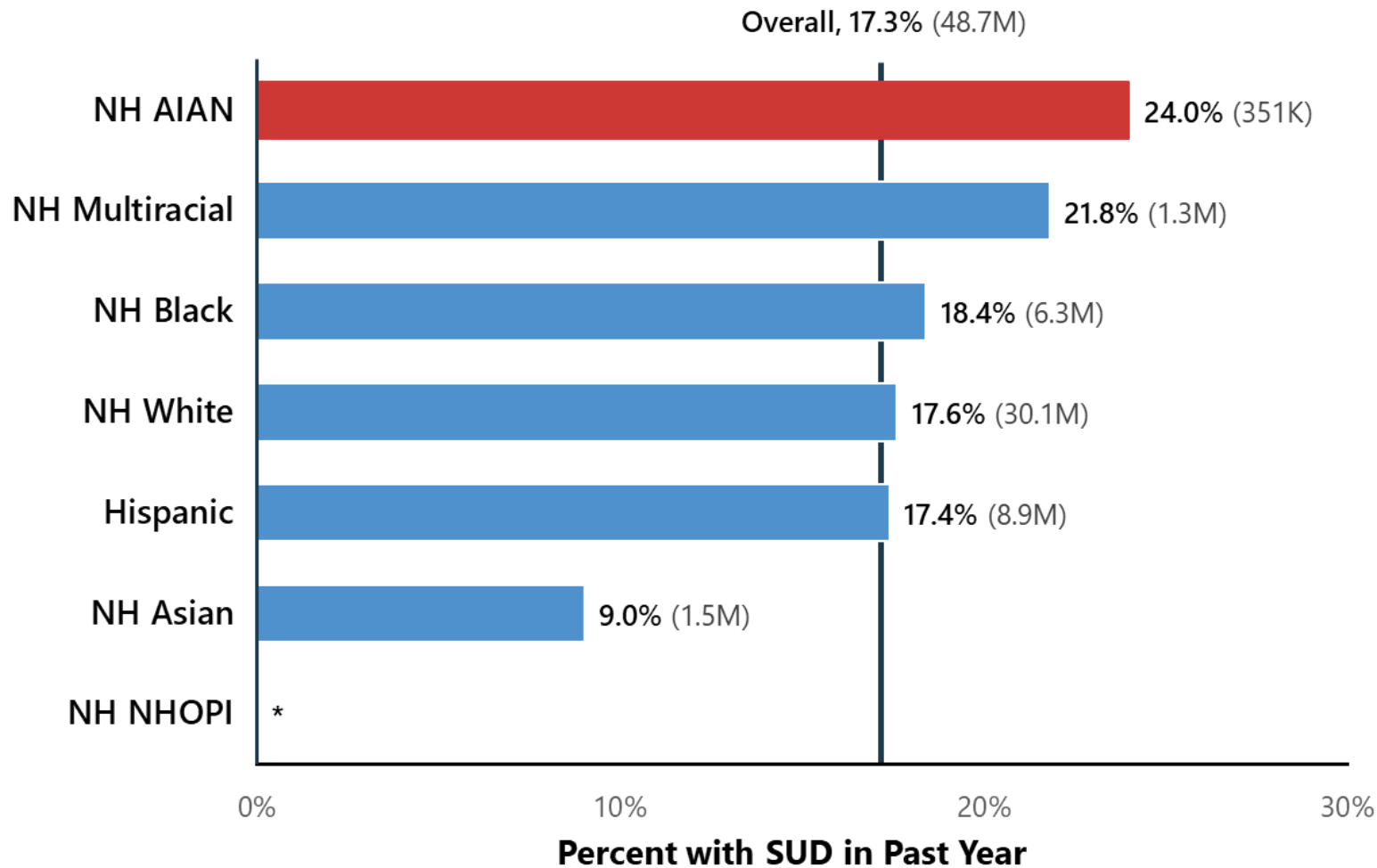
PAST YEAR SUBSTANCE USE DISORDERS: AMONG AIAN PEOPLE AGED 12 OR OLDER



* Low precision; no estimate reported.

¹ Includes data from all past year users of marijuana, cocaine, heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, methamphetamine, and prescription psychotherapeutic drugs (i.e., pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives).

SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER (SUD) IN THE PAST YEAR BY RACIAL AND ETHNIC GROUPS: AMONG PEOPLE AGED 12 OR OLDER

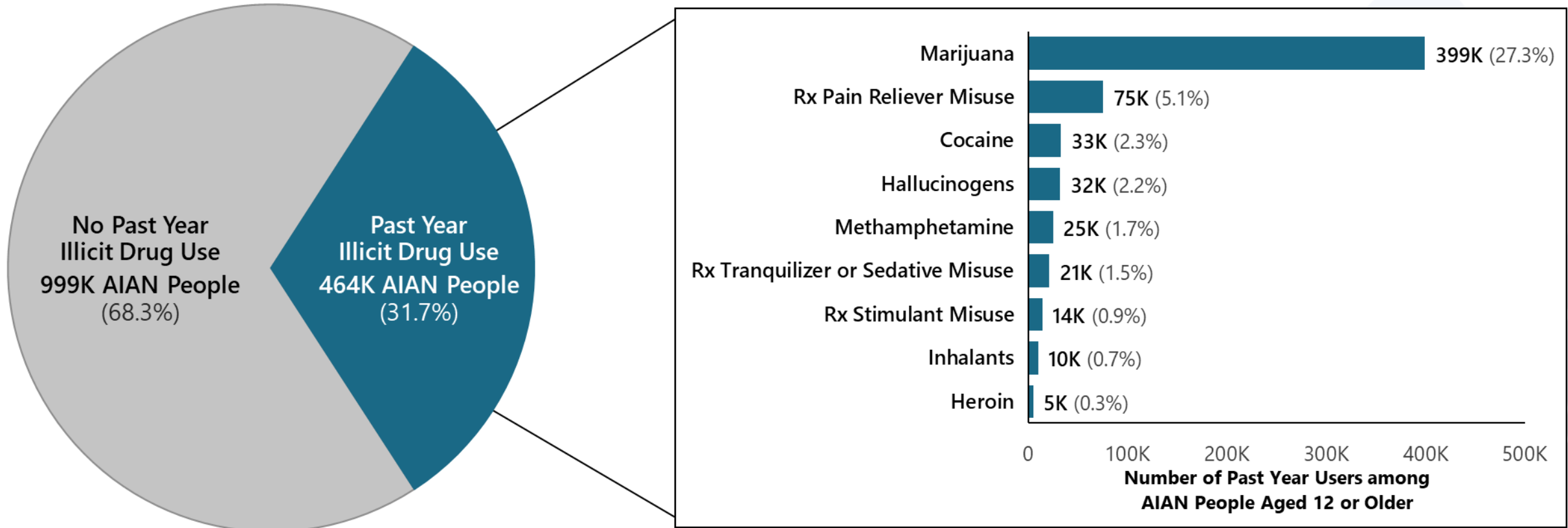


- AI/AN people were just as likely to have an SUD as people from all other racial and ethnic groups except NHOPI

* Low precision; no estimate reported.

NH = Not Hispanic or Latino; AIAN = American Indian or Alaska Native; Black = Black or African American; Hispanic = Hispanic or Latino; NHOPI = Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander.

PAST YEAR ILLICIT DRUG USE: AMONG AIAN PEOPLE AGED 12 OR OLDER

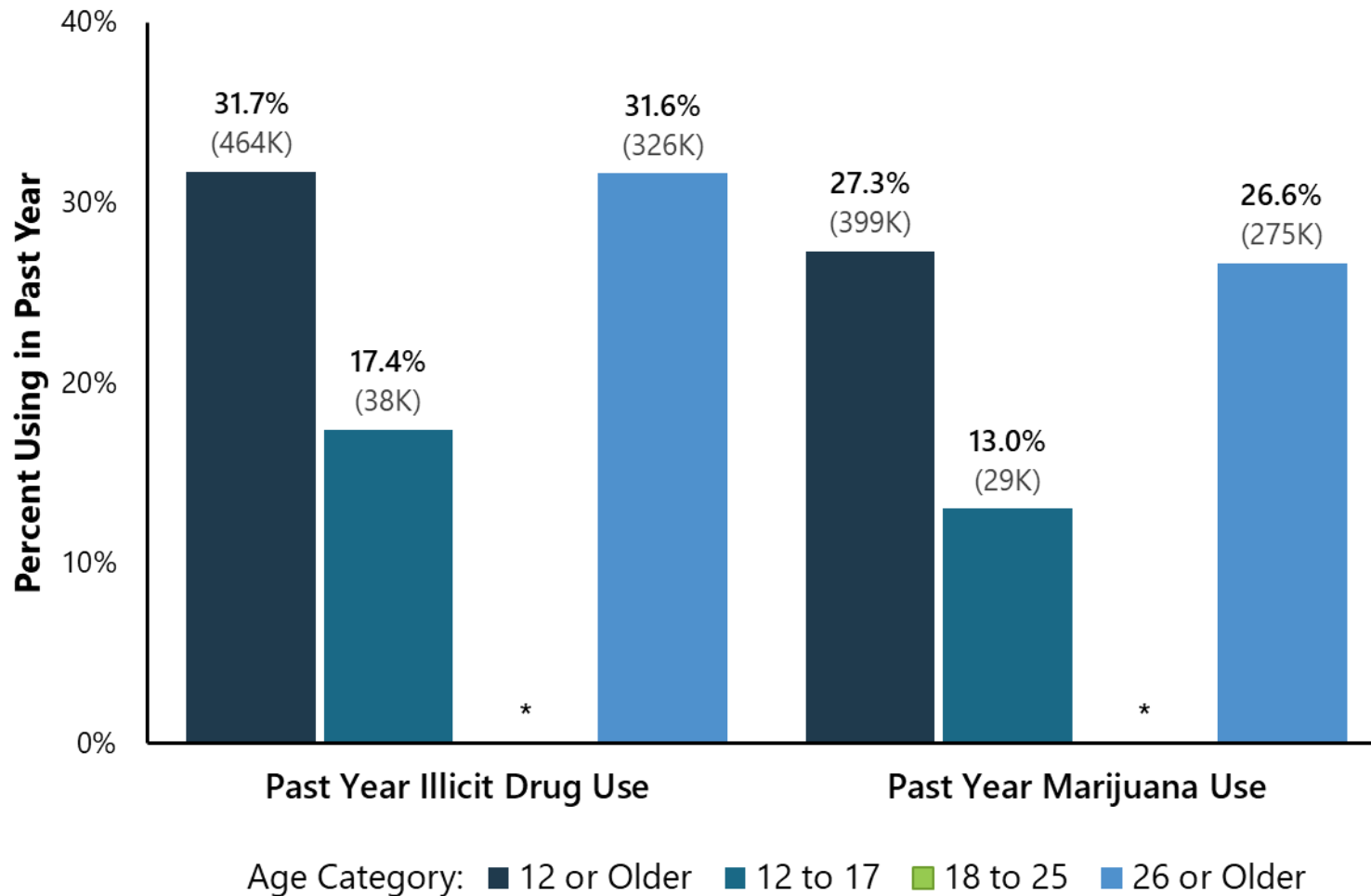


Rx = prescription.

Note: The estimated numbers of past year users of different illicit drugs are not mutually exclusive because people could have used more than one type of illicit drug in the past year.



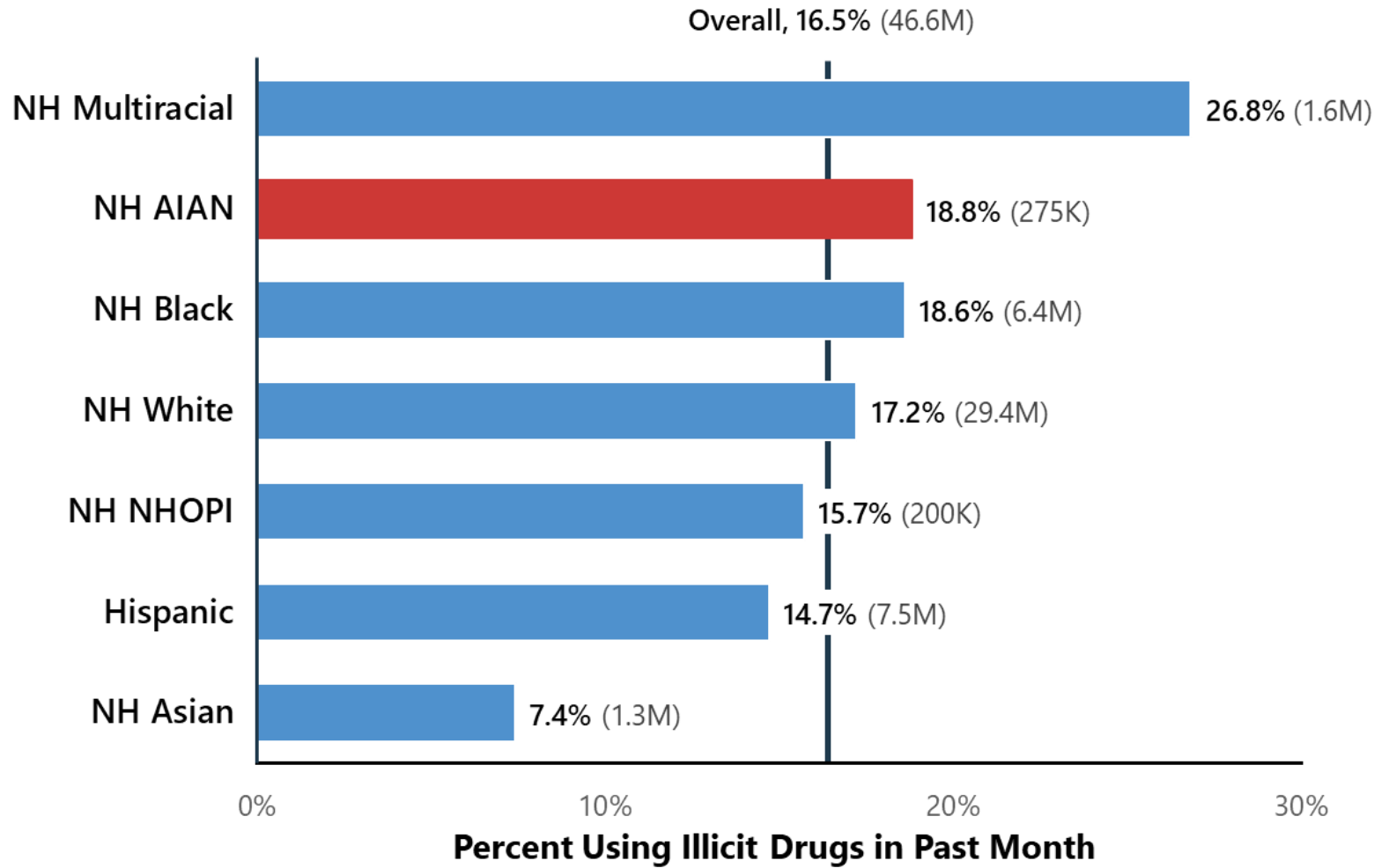
PAST YEAR ILLICIT DRUG USE AND PAST YEAR MARIJUANA USE: AMONG AIAN PEOPLE AGED 12 OR OLDER



* Low precision; no estimate reported.

- Among AIAN people aged **26 or older**, **31.6%** used **illicit drugs** and **26.6%** used **marijuana** in the past year

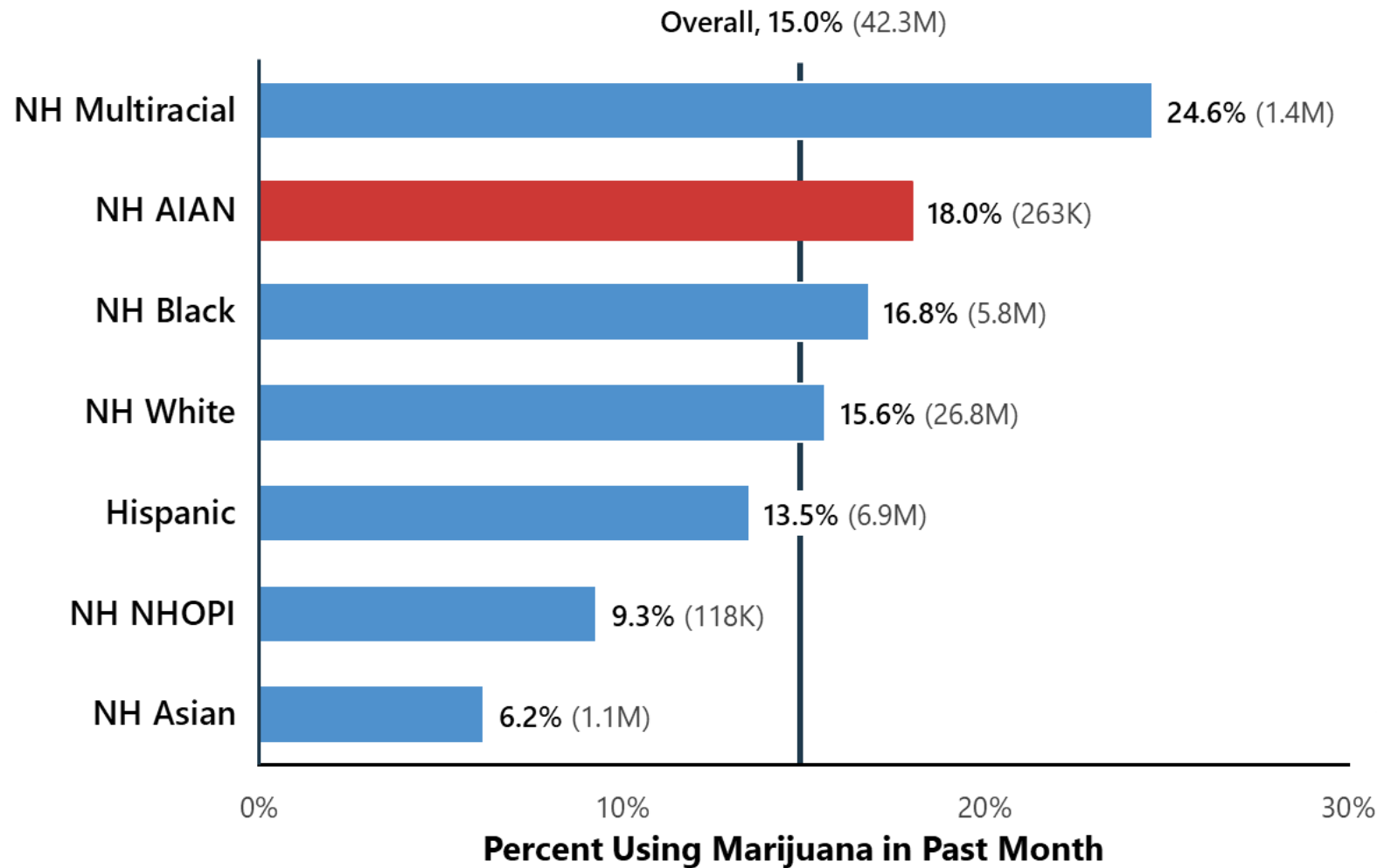
ILLICIT DRUG USE IN THE PAST MONTH BY RACIAL AND ETHNIC GROUPS: AMONG PEOPLE AGED 12 OR OLDER



- **AIAN** people were **less likely** than Multiracial people to use illicit drugs in the past month
- **AIAN** people were **more likely** than Asian people to use illicit drugs in the past month

NH = Not Hispanic or Latino; AIAN = American Indian or Alaska Native; Black = Black or African American; Hispanic = Hispanic or Latino; NHOPI = Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander.

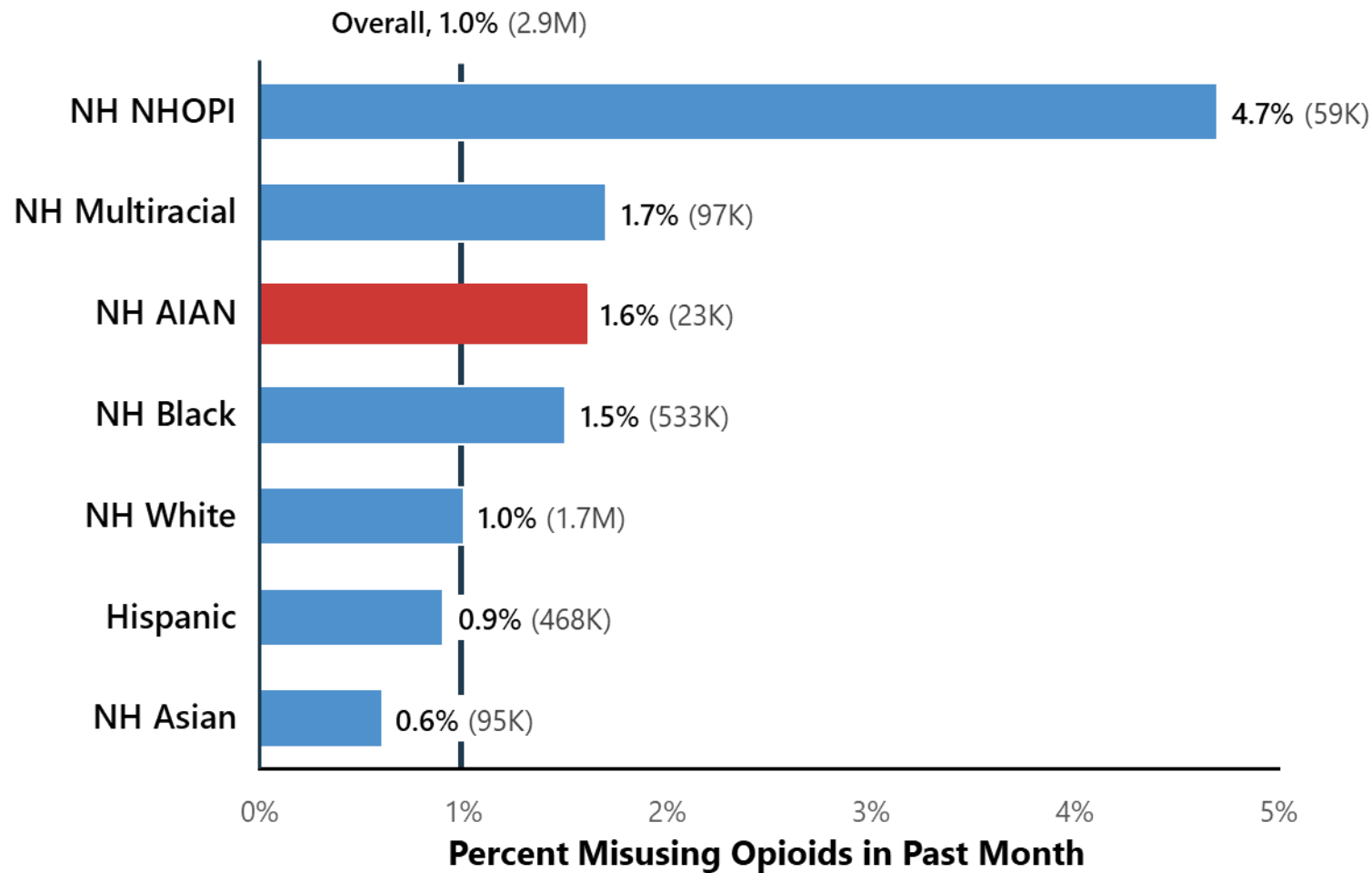
MARIJUANA USE IN THE PAST MONTH BY RACIAL AND ETHNIC GROUPS: AMONG PEOPLE AGED 12 OR OLDER



- **AIAN** people were **more likely** to use marijuana than NHOPI people in the past month

NH = Not Hispanic or Latino; AIAN = American Indian or Alaska Native; Black = Black or African American; Hispanic = Hispanic or Latino; NHOPI = Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander.

OPIOID MISUSE IN THE PAST MONTH BY RACIAL AND ETHNIC GROUPS: AMONG PEOPLE AGED 12 OR OLDER



- **AIAN** people were **just as likely** to have misused opioids as people from all other racial and ethnic groups in the past month

NH = Not Hispanic or Latino; AIAN = American Indian or Alaska Native; Black = Black or African American; Hispanic = Hispanic or Latino; NHOPI = Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander.



What the [Native] Academics are Saying

(About Addiction and Risk & Protective Factors)



▶ POLLING QUESTION #2

- Tell us what you know!
- Input will be anonymous.



AMERICAN INDIANS AND ALASKA NATIVES (AIAN) SUBSTANCE* AND BEHAVIORAL** ADDICTIONS

Substance-related poisonings and deaths have increased among American Indians and Alaska Natives (AIAN)

*"Substance use" refers to alcohol, tobacco, opioids, and other drugs

**"Behavioral addictions" include texting, internet use, love, shopping, and gambling



The New York Times
Fed Up With Deaths, Native
Americans Want to Run Their Own
Health Care
Oct. 15, 2019

SUBSTANCE AND BEHAVIORAL ADDICTIONS

Alcohol use is another salient problem in AIAN communities

- Alcohol-induced deaths were highest among AIAN (93.1 per 100,000; compared to Whites - 12.9 per 100,000)
- Deaths attributed to alcohol increased significantly at a rate of 4.0% per year from 2000-2017 (also highest for AIANs compared to Whites and other ethnic and racial groups)
- In 2019, the alcohol-involved death rate among AIANs was five times higher than in the general population (50.5 deaths per 100,000, compared to 10.4 deaths per 100,000)
- This rate was 64% higher than it was in 2006 (30.8 deaths per 100,000)



At the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation in *Whiteclay, Neb.* Chris Huber, AP

USA Today

To solve alcoholism, Native Americans must look inside reservations
The problems in Indian country may not simply be the result of generational trauma or of white people out to harm them today.

SUBSTANCE AND BEHAVIORAL ADDICTIONS (CONT.)

Methamphetamine use in AIAN communities has also increased, as a greater number of AIANs report that “this is their drug of choice”

- AIANs reported using methamphetamine at higher rates than heroin, marijuana, cocaine, and other drugs
- ~15% of AIANs reported lifetime use of stimulants, such as cocaine and methamphetamines



NPR

All Things Considered

Methamphetamine Deaths Soar, Hitting Black And Native Americans Especially Hard

September 22, 2021

SUBSTANCE AND BEHAVIORAL ADDICTIONS (CONT.)

Opioids are also a significant concern in AIAN communities

- According to the 2018 National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), 7.4% of AIAN adults ages 18-25 used opioids, compared to 5.5% of adults in the general population
- The NSDUH also reported that opioid misuse rose from 4.7% in 2015 to 6.2% in 2018 for AIANs ages 26 and older
- Comparatively, 3.4% of adults ages 26 and older in the general population reported opioid misuse in 2018

“These prevalence rates are likely underestimated by approximately 35% due to misclassifications of AIAN race”



The Westshore Canoe Family perform at the Washington State Tribal Opioid/Fentanyl Summit's culture night at the Wex'liem Community Building and Conference Center in May.
(Daniel Kim / The Seattle Times)

The Seattle Times

HealthLocal NewsNorthwest

How Native WA communities are fighting the fentanyl crisis

Oct. 23, 2023

RISK FACTORS FOR ADDICTION

- Poverty, acculturation, and personality disorders appear to be risk factors for addiction in AIAN individuals
- Multiple risk factors contribute to the higher prevalence of these addictions
 - Many of which arguably trace back to historical trauma experienced by AIANs
- Historical trauma is directly linked to poor health outcomes and increased substance use
- Mental and physical health challenges are largely related to restricted availability of culturally-sensitive care and accessibility of healthcare services



Too often, journalists covering Pine Ridge and other reservations default to stereotypes and "poverty porn," without depicting real Native lives
Aaron Huey/National Geographic Creative

Nieman Reports

Spring 2016

Bringing Native American Stories to a National Audience
Journalists must move past stereotypes to forge deeper connections with an underrepresented population

FAMILY-RELATED RISK FACTORS

- Family-related risk factors can also be traced back to severed family relationships that occurred with forced separation and boarding school experiences
- Family bonds, healthy parenting role models, consistent socialization, the provision of extended family's love and affection, and cultural teachings were virtually eliminated with AIANs' removal from their lands and social networks
- Potentially as a direct result, or through indirect associations, AIANs resorted to substance use and other behavioral addictions to cope with multiple, chronic, and acute stressors related to discrimination, cultural and material losses, genocide, and knowledge of the deliberate efforts to erase the culture

“The repercussions of historical trauma continue to be evidenced in current structural racism and social determinants of health that adversely impact AIANs’ overall health and outweigh their coping resources.”



An undated photo of the Carson Indian Training School in Nevada and students. Founded in 1890, the 240-acre boarding school operated for nine decades as part of a federal effort to erase Indigenous culture. Credit Stewart Indian School Cultural Center and Museum, via Associated Press

The New York Times

U.S. to Search Former Native American Schools for Children's Remains

Secretary of the Interior Deb Haaland announced a new initiative that would delve into the records of the federal schools to which Native American children were forcibly relocated for 150 years. June 23, 2021.

PROTECTIVE FACTORS AND RESILIENCE

- Despite the numerous injustices and inequities that AIANs experienced and continue to experience, AIANs fostered and held on to cultural values and practices that help build resilience
- Developing a strong ethnic identity and holding and passing on knowledge of the culture, traditions, and languages through generations has been particularly protective
- Engaging in culturally-healing practices (e.g., sweats) and utilizing medicines (e.g., sage, sweet grass) support recovery and promote well-being
- Reconnecting with the Native culture, building internal strengths coping resources, and relying on extended social networks and multi-generational relationships assist AIANs with navigating the historical and every day hardships experienced



A Navajo family outside their home in Arizona's Monument Valley. Grandriver

ASU News

Social work faculty, student reflect on Native American resiliency during pandemic
December 03, 2021

PROMISING CULTURALLY APPROPRIATE ADDICTION TREATMENT PROGRAMS

- These incorporate AIAN healing practices and traditions in substance use disorder (SUD) services
- Example: the Drum-Assisted Recovery Therapy for Native Americans (DARTNA)
 - This drumming intervention has been shown to benefit AIANs in recovery, enhancing cognition, and decrease physical ailments
- Such programs provide clients opportunities to reconnect on Indigenous centered priorities that include AIANs to develop frameworks based on community values and perspective
- Programs developed by the AIAN people for the AIAN community allow for methodologies that fit AIAN ideologies rather than being confined to Westernized frameworks

Soto, C., West, A.E.; Ramos, G.G.; Unger, J.B., "Substance and Behavioral Addictions among American Indian and Alaska Native Population," available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC8910676/>



Rosalie Scott, a member of the Lummi Nation, is working to combat drug addiction in her community. Composite: Jovelle Tamayo

The Guardian

The Indigenous tribe fighting back against the addiction epidemic

The Lummi Nation, on the US west coast, has faced addiction issues for decades. Now they are utilizing a combination of culturally-based healing and western approaches 2022.

FUTURE DIRECTIONS

- There is much work to be done to ameliorate the mental, physical, and social damages that the AIAN population experiences
- The path forward must include interventions that capitalize on AIANs' strengths and resilience
- These interventions and initiatives must be done in a culturally respectful and sensitive manner
- Future work must also be based on appropriate treatment options that incorporate cultural traditions and ways of healing
- AIAN communities know what recovery and appropriate treatment looks like, and their lead should be followed



The Arlington Times

Healing hands of justice: Unique wellness court helps Tulalip Tribes break cycle of addiction
October 6, 2017

TRIBAL JUVENILE HEALING TO WELLNESS COURTS

A Tribal Juvenile Healing to Wellness Court:

- Is a type of intervention for youth with substance use and mental health disorders
- Identifies and builds on youth and family strengths and resilience
- Is culturally adapted
- Is implemented in a culturally respectful and sensitive manner
- Include treatment approaches designed for adolescents and that incorporate culture



The Cherokee Nation Department of Juvenile Justice is empowering tribal youth to cope with and overcome their substance and alcohol-related use as well as other delinquent issues through a new program focusing on accountability, counseling services, and supervision. The Juvenile Tribal Healing to Wellness Court program, which is in Muskogee, consists of a four-phase treatment with each phase consisting of six to eight weeks of activities, including cultural activities.

Tahlequah Daily Press

Juvenile Tribal Healing to Wellness Court Program empowering tribal youth through culture, community. July 4, 2023.

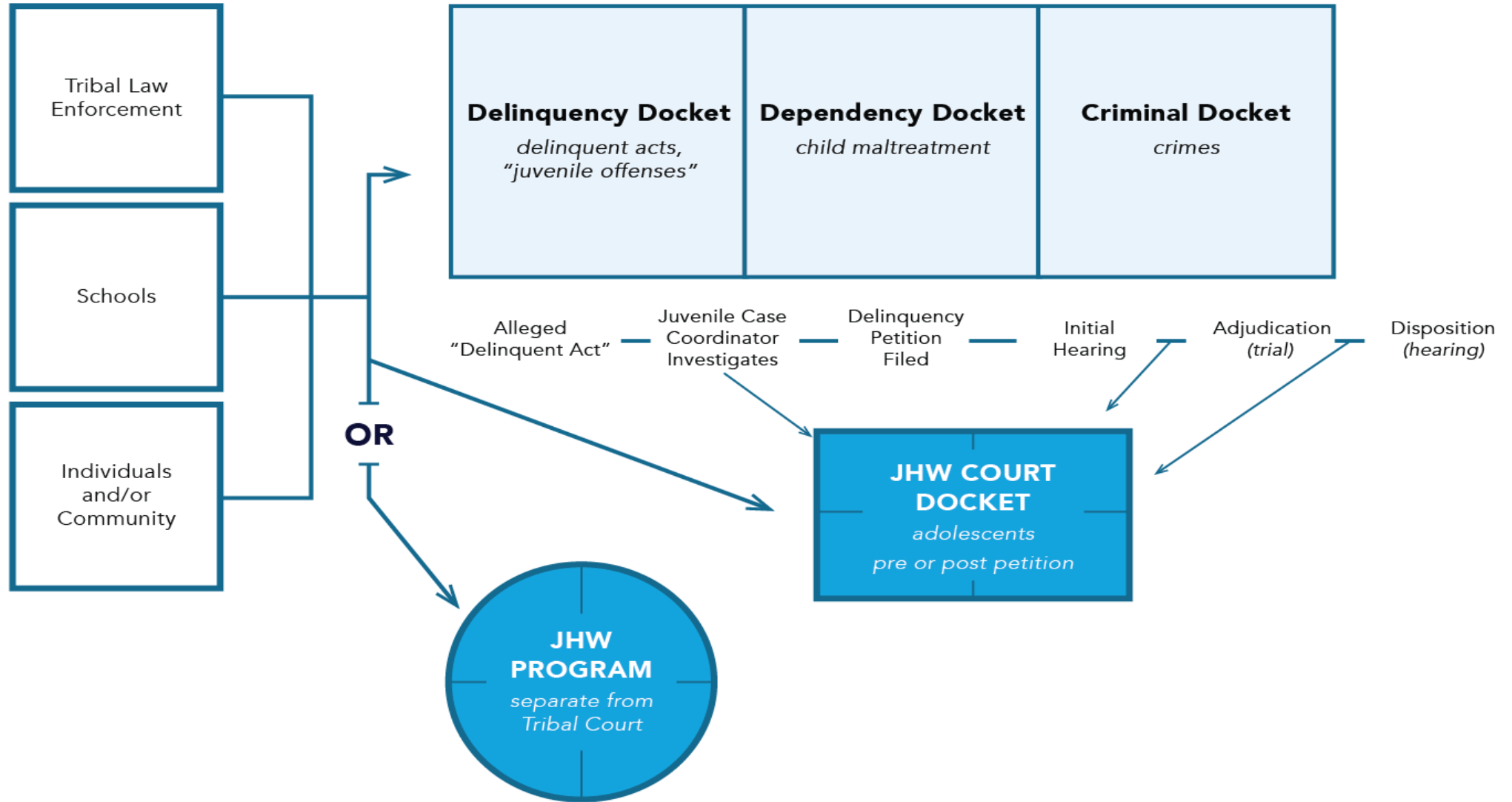


Juvenile Healing to Wellness (JHW) Courts and Programs



JUVENILE HEALING TO WELLNESS COURT VS. PROGRAM

The Tribal Court "Adversarial Dockets"



▶ POLLING QUESTION #3

- Tell us what you know!
- Input will be anonymous.



HOW THE AMERICAN JUSTICE SYSTEM IDENTIFIES AND SORTS JUVENILES

(the focus is on targeting individuals for successful treatment and supervision, and matching them to assessed needs and risk levels, delivered in the appropriate sequence)

Low Risk



- Skipping School
- Running Away
- Drinking Underage
- Acting Out
- “Ungovernability”
- “Incorrigibility”
- “Being Beyond the Control of One’s Parents”
- Violating Curfew

High Risk of Reoffending and High “Criminogenic Need”

Work, School, Recreational Issues:

- Lack of education
- Chronic unemployment
- Lack of participation in non-criminal leisure activities

How One Thinks

- Faulty thought process (rationalizing crime, blaming the victim or system, substance use/abuse)

Behavior:

- Aggressiveness
- Cruelty
- Rage
- Argumentativeness
- Defiance of authority



Personality:

- Lack of empathy
- Criminal identity
- Impulsivity
- Disregard for others
- Aggressiveness
- Excessive risk-taking

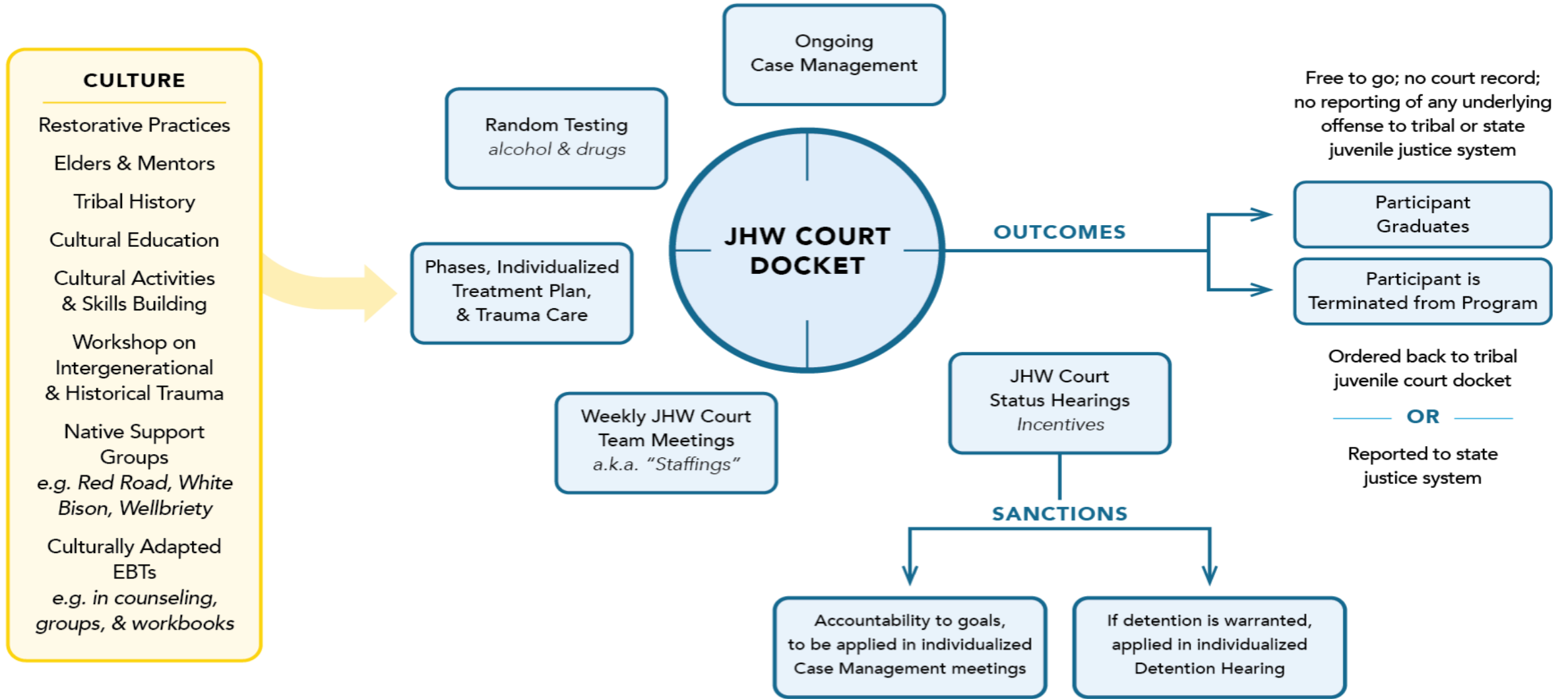
Peers:

- Close associates who present anti-social beliefs and attitudes, who engage in criminal behavior
- Isolation from pro-social influences
- Family issues

FIGURE 8

JUVENILE HEALING TO WELLNESS (JHW) COURT DOCKET

As Part of Tribal Court System



▶ ADOLESCENT DEVELOPMENT

Why learning about this topic is essential:

- If we want to guide adolescents to a more responsible, drug-free, crime-free lifestyle, then we must meet them where they are:
 - How can we communicate with them and develop their trust?
 - What are they capable of developmentally, and how can we guide them in considering the consequences of their decisions?
 - How do they perceive the world, themselves, and their own behavior?



Pew Research Center

The concerns and challenges of being a U.S. teen: What the data show

February 26, 2019

- Anxiety and depression
- Alcohol and drugs
- Bullying and cyberbullying
- Gangs
- Poverty
- Teen Pregnancy

▶ TRAUMA AND TRAUMA-INFORMED CARE

Why learning about this topic is essential:

- A national survey of adolescents found that teens who had experienced physical or sexual abuse/assault were three times more likely to report past or current substance abuse than those without a history of trauma
- Other studies indicate that up to 59% of young people with PTSD subsequently develop substance abuse problems
- Given the links among trauma, delinquency, and substance abuse, it is likely that a large proportion of the youth entering a JHWC will be dealing with the aftermath of traumatic experiences
- This presents a dual challenge to the JHWC -
 - 1st – recognize trauma and ensure that youth find positive ways to cope and heal
 - 2nd – to ensure that involvement with the Tribal Juvenile Justice system does not retraumatize them
- It is essential that your JHWC planning team become knowledgeable about trauma and “trauma-informed care”



Elders from the Northern Cheyenne Tribe in southeastern Montana listen to speakers during a session for survivors of government-sponsored Native American boarding schools, in Bozeman, Mont., Sunday, Nov. 5, 2023. (AP Photo/Matthew Brown)

Alaska Public Media

Survivors say trauma from abusive Native American boarding schools stretches across generations

By The Associated Press - November 6, 2023

▶ TRAUMA AND TRAUMA-INFORMED CARE (CONT.)

Why learning about this topic is essential (cont.):

- A history of childhood trauma is common among youth who enter the Juvenile Justice systems
- When children are abused or exposed to other forms of violence, they may lose trust in the adults who are either responsible for perpetrating the abuse or who fail to protect them
- This distrust – often accompanied by a disregard for adult rules and laws – places these youth at greater risk for delinquency and other inappropriate behaviors
- Research has repeatedly shown that the majority of youth in Juvenile Justice systems have experienced traumatic events
- In fact, the estimated rates of PTSD among Juvenile Justice-involved youth are comparable to those of soldiers returning from deployment from Iraq
- A history of trauma also puts youth at increased risk of substance abuse, as alcohol and other drugs offer an immediate and easily available way of coping with anxiety and other uncomfortable feelings that follow trauma



Ktvz.com

Native teens are facing a mental health crisis—here's what's behind the numbers
January 29, 2024

How Do We Ensure the JHWCs Do Not Retraumatize Youth?

Juvenile Drug Treatment Court (JDTC) Guideline 1.4.

The JDTC should *ensure that all team members have equal access to high-quality regular training and technical assistance* to improve staff capacity to operate the JDTC and deliver related programming effectively. Such training and technical assistance should focus on:

- The nature of substance use disorders and the dynamics of recovery
- Staff skill development and effective case management
- Screening and assessment for substance use and criminogenic needs, particularly relating to the development of treatment plans
- Adolescent development and the developmental perspective for juvenile justice programming
- Cultural competence in working with youth and families
- Family engagement and working with caregivers through a trauma-informed lens
- The use of effective contingency management strategies (e.g., incentives and sanctions)

MENTAL HEALTH AND CO-OCCURRING DISORDERS

Why learning about this topic is essential:

- Your juvenile drug court is very likely to include youth who have a mental health problem in addition to their abuse of alcohol and/or other drugs
- A national study of more than 1,100 youth enrolled in thirteen JDCs found that 60% had one or more co-occurring psychiatric conditions – including major depressive disorder, generalized anxiety disorder, homicidal or suicidal thoughts, traumatic stress disorder, conduct disorder, and attention deficit hyperactivity disorder
- One reason adolescent alcohol and drug abuse is so often accompanied by mental illness is that youth with underlying mood disorders may turn to alcohol or street drugs as a way to self-medicate for uncomfortable symptoms
- Another reason is that traumatic experiences are known to exacerbate other mental disorders
- Since a large proportion of youth who enter Juvenile Justice systems have a history of trauma, these youth may be especially vulnerable to self-medication with alcohol and drugs



Greeley Tribune

Ute Mountain Ute tribe confronts rising youth suicide rates with new mental health center

A new behavioral health building five years in the making will open on the Ute Mountain Ute tribe reservation in southwestern Colorado.

Jun 13, 2023

MENTAL HEALTH AND CO-OCCURRING DISORDERS (CONT.)

Why learning about this topic is essential (cont.):

- Given the likelihood that your JHWC will enroll youth with co-occurring disorders, it is essential to take the needs of these youth into account as you design your procedures for assessment, treatment and service planning, case supervision, and other aspects of youth court's operation
- If you address only the problem of substance use without attending to underlying mental health disorders, youth with co-occurring disorders may not succeed in your program
- Problems in securing mental health services for justice-involved youth include shortages and the need for true "integrated care"



Scientific American

August 18, 2023

The Youth Mental Health Crisis Worsens amid a Shortage of Professional Help Providers

In October 2021, a national emergency in child mental health was declared. Since then, the crisis has only gotten worse

SUBSTANCES, SUBSTANCE ABUSE, ADDICTION, AND PHARMACOLOGY

Why learning about this topic is essential:

- Breakthrough research has examined how alcohol, tobacco and other drugs affect the developing adolescent brain
- This research offers critical insights into the reasons youth use these substances, the behavioral and physical symptoms of use and abuse, and the short and long-term consequences of use
- All this information will be essential for your JHWC team as you design your court structure and length and as you tailor services and resources to the unique need of adolescents
- Adolescent drug use trends and drug types change over time
- Changing attitudes and laws toward drug use among young people
- In order to design effective processes to intervene and monitor participants' drug use, your JHWC team members will also need a working knowledge of the substances most frequently used and the impact of each on the body



Secretary of the Interior Ryan Zinke learned more about the opioid epidemic in Indian Country during a visit with the Oneida Nation in Wisconsin on March 20, 2018. "Heartbreaking to see the @OneidaNationWI community hurt by the #OpioidCrisis," Zinke wrote in a post on Twitter. Photo: Secretary Zinke

Indianz.com

U.S. Attorney: Substance abuse on the rise in Indian Country
June 27, 2018

▶ SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT APPROACHES (CONT.)

Why learning about this topic is essential

- Many communities have treatment providers who can effectively address needs of adults with substance abuse problems
- Fewer communities have resources to provide treatment for adolescents that is developmentally appropriate and evidence-based
- We have learned a lot about what works to treat adolescent substance abuse
 - The field had developed treatment models tailored to adolescents and has studied them extensively
 - The research demonstrates that interventions appropriate to adolescents can bring about significant improvement in outcomes – both increased retention in treatment, and long-term success
 - Conversely, the use of adult treatment models or the mixing of young people with adults in treatment can result in deterioration or damage to the adolescent
 - There are now effective treatment interventions for adolescent substance abuse
- The challenge is to develop community-wide systems of care that support evidence-based treatment for adolescents

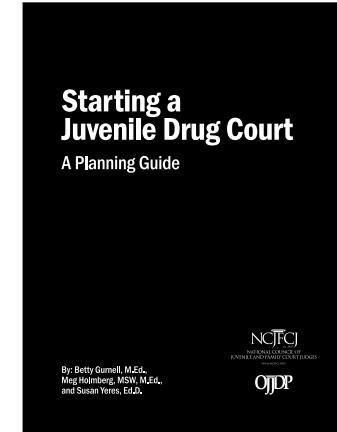
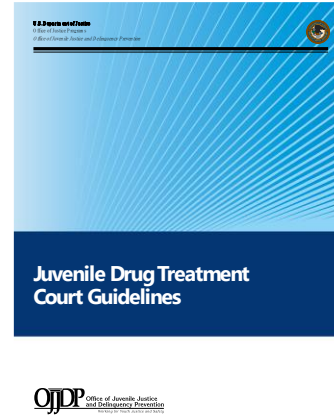
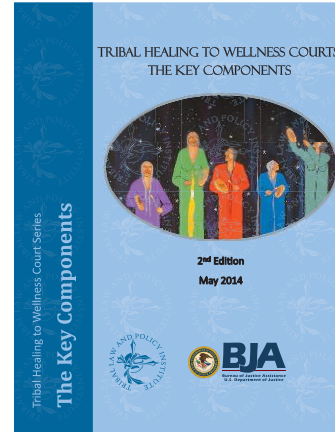
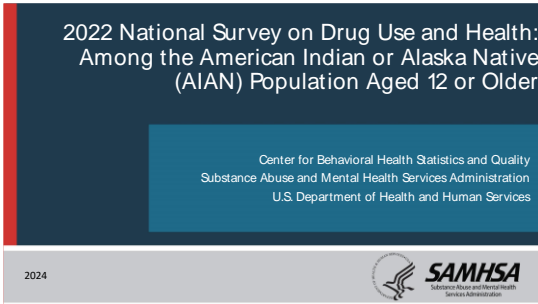


Wayne Price, of the Tlingit Nation, stands next to a healing canoe he carved at the University of Alaska Southeast in Juneau, Alaska, on August 27, 2023. Price talked about how he overcame his own addiction through carving.
Sam Upshaw Jr./Courier Journal

US Today

A healing culture: Alaska Natives use tradition to battle influx of drugs, addiction
Oct. 8, 2023

JHWC KEY COMPONENTS, GUIDELINES, & RESOURCES



2022 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Among the American Indian or Alaska Native (AIAN) Population Aged 12 or Older

Available at:
<https://www.samhsa.gov/data/release/2022-national-survey-drug-use-and-health-nsduh-releases#annual-national-report>

The Tribal Healing to Wellness Court Key Components

Available at:
<https://www.home.tlpi.org/tribal-healing-to-wellness-courts>

The Juvenile Drug Treatment Court Guidelines

Available at:
<https://ojdjp.ojp.gov/programs/juvenile-drug-treatment-court-guidelines>

Starting a Juvenile Drug Court: A Planning Guide

Available at:
<https://www.ncjfcj.org/publications/starting-a-juvenile-drug-court-a-planning-guide/>

The National Tribal Health Agenda

Available at:
[The National Tribal Health Agenda Publication](https://www.ncjfcj.org/publications/the-national-tribal-health-agenda-publication)



CONTINUE TODAY'S DISCUSSION IN THE GRANTEE PORTAL FORUM!

- OJJDP Tribal Grantees are invited to continue discussing the topics covered in today's online learning event in the Grantee Portal forum
- To access the forum, sign into the Grantee Portal (www.tribalyouth.org/grantee-login) and click "Forum" in the navigation bar
- Email TribalYouth@TLPI.org with any questions about how to access the Grantee Portal forum
- *What is the Grantee Portal?* The Grantee Portal is a new centralized resource hub on the TYRC website where OJJDP Tribal grantees can build relationship with other programs funded by OJJDP and access a wide variety of materials to support the planning, implementation, and sustainability of your grants. All points of contact with OJJDP Tribal Grantees have an account.

▶ EVALUATION

- Provides overall opinion for content improvement
- Tells us how we did as presenters
- Anonymous





THANK YOU!

& Closing in a Good Way



Tribal Youth Resource Center
www.TribalYouth.org