



Case Management Approaches
in Juvenile Healing to Wellness
(JHW) Courts & Programs

May 23, 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...

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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.

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▶ PRESENTERS



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▶ LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1. Compare and contrast case management approaches from older *Tribal Juvenile Court Probation* approaches, *Juvenile Drug Court Probation* approaches, and the contemporary *Juvenile Healing to Wellness Court (JHWC)* approaches - to highlight contemporary reforms and innovations;
2. Explore how case management is implicit to each of the Key Components of the Tribal Healing to Wellness Courts (HTWC);
3. Learn about “Wraparound” case management; and
4. Hear a case management perspective from a Tribal Juvenile Healing to Wellness Court (JHWC)



POLL QUESTION

What is your current role?

- 1) Case Manager
- 2) Case Coordinator
- 3) Judge
- 4) Cultural Advisor/Mentor
- 5) Court Clerk
- 6) Probation Officer
- 7) Behavioral Health/Therapist/Social Worker
- 8) Tribal Administrator
- 9) Other



POLL QUESTION

Are you currently supporting case management in the Juvenile Healing to Wellness Court (JHWC)?

- 1) Yes
- 2) No
- 3) Unsure



What is Case Management, in general?



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▶ CASE MANAGEMENT

(TRIBAL TEN KEY COMPONENTS & JUVENILE DRUG TREATMENT COURT (JDTC) GUIDELINES)

Key Component 5 – Intensive Supervision

Tribal Healing to Wellness Court participants ... and their families benefit from effective team-based case management.

Tribal Healing to Wellness Courts: The Key Components (2014), available at:

<http://www.wellnesscourts.org/files/Tribal%20Healing%20to%20Wellness%20Courts%20The%20Key%20Components.pdf>

JDTC Guideline 4.2

Case management and treatment plans should be individualized and culturally appropriate, based on an assessment of the youth's and family's needs.

Juvenile Drug Treatment Court Guidelines (2016), available at:

<https://ojjdp.ojp.gov/programs/juvenile-drug-treatment-court-guidelines>

JUVENILE HEALING TO WELLNESS COURT (JHWC) CASE MANAGEMENT

The Case Manager ensures that the youth participant successfully enters the program and obtains all the services necessary for their recovery on a day-to-day basis.

In addition to substance abuse treatment, these services and supports may include educational, vocational, housing, parenting, medical, mental health, cultural/spiritual, etc.

The Case Manager *monitors* the participant's progress and notifies the team of progress and challenges and discusses issues with the team.



Key Component #5: "Intensive Supervision"

Support and Supervision

JHWC Case Management Benchmarks:

- **Screening & Assessment**
- **Planning**
- **Linkage**
- **Support and Supervision**
- **Advocacy**

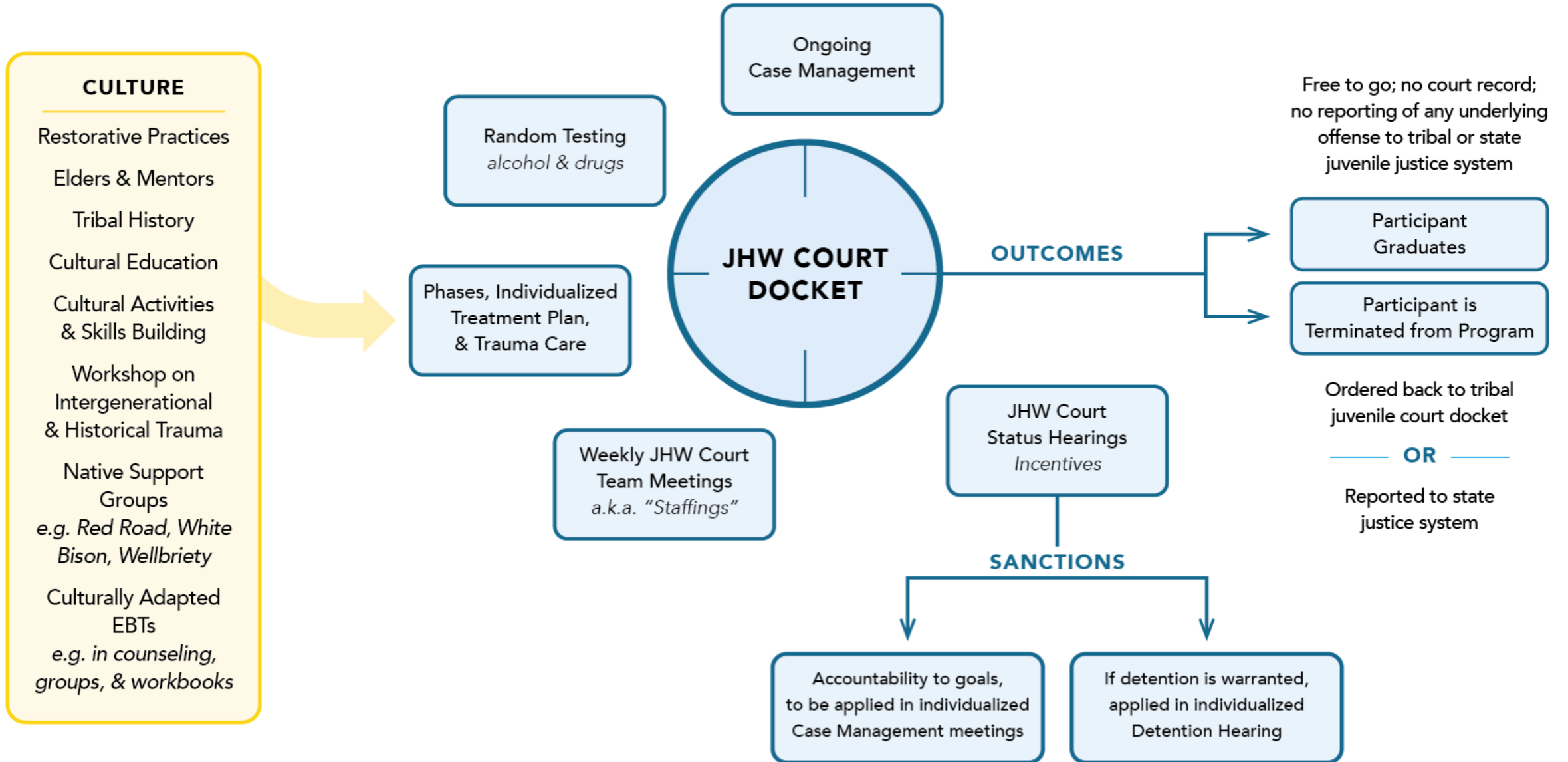


(adapted from the NDCI benchmarks)

FIGURE 8

JUVENILE HEALING TO WELLNESS (JHW) COURT DOCKET

As Part of Tribal Court System



Comparing Ideas about Case Management



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▶ IMPORTANT QUESTIONS ABOUT HOW THINGS USED TO BE DONE (& MAYBE STILL ARE)

Are your Tribal Juvenile Court probation conditions (and the supervision and monitoring of youth with respect to those conditions) being equated with “Case Management”?

Are you providing the services and resources that youth and their families need?

How do you know what they need?

▶ THE STANDARD APPROACH IN JUVENILE PROBATION

(IN STATE & TRIBAL JUVENILE COURTS)

There are two simultaneous goals of juvenile probation:

1. To serve the best interest of the young people who have committed a bad act by providing them adequate care, treatment, and guidance to prevent re-offending

AND

2. To ensure the protection and safety of the public

Probation is a system that holds youth accountable with court-mandated specific rules or conditions youth must follow in lieu of confinement before or after adjudication or a trial.

If placed on probation, youth must follow a list of probation conditions; failing to follow them may result in a violation and a trip back to court, or potentially a locked facility.



▶ THE STANDARD APPROACH IN JUVENILE PROBATION

(IN STATE & TRIBAL JUVENILE COURTS - CONT.)

Critiques of juvenile probation conditions:

1. Do not actually rehabilitate & keep communities safe
2. Set youth up to fail
3. Harm youth, especially system-impacted youth
4. Conditions that are likely to pipeline youth to secure detention:
 - “Follow the Law Conditions”
 - “Be Good People Conditions”
 - “We Control You Conditions”
 - “Punish Your Family Conditions”



The Department of Justice acknowledged that unwieldy youth probation conditions can lead to technical violations and cause harm in the live of children including removal from their communities and incarceration.

THE STANDARD APPROACH IN JUVENILE PROBATION

(IN STATE & TRIBAL JUVENILE COURTS - CONT.)

Critiques of juvenile probation (cont.):

1. Current practices NOT effective practices re: adolescent brain development
2. Age, experience, and varying degrees of child development will impact how any youth understands and processes probation conditions as part of an already stressful youth court proceeding



... It is evident that from current youth probation structure, youth probation conditions do not adhere to what we know about adolescent development or best practices in important ways, including the readability of conditions, the number of conditions, level of intrusiveness, lack of structure to individually tailor them to youth's needs, and lack of youth and family engagement.

This is deeply problematic given the number of youth who touch the system and are facing potentially a lifetime of incarceration as a result of probation conditions that set them up for failure.

Source: Jyoti Nanda, "Set Up To Fail: Youth Probation Conditions as a Driver of Incarceration" (2022), available at: https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=4252093

▶ THE CURRENT CRITIQUES OF “RISK ASSESSMENT INSTRUMENTS (RAIs)” (AS USED BY PROBATION OFFICERS IN STATE & COUNTY JUVENILE COURTS)

Youth Probation Officers use risk assessment tools to decide/undertake:

- probation conditions
- rehabilitation services
- crime prevention

RAIs:

- predict whether a youth is likely to recidivate
- are used by probation officers to form the basis for their recommendations:
 1. for conditions of probationOR
 2. any recommendation for services
- are often misused



RULES OF PROBATION – SUPERVISED WOOD COUNTY JUVENILE COURT

RULES OF PROBATION - SUPERVISED

WOOD COUNTY JUVENILE COURT
1032 SOUTH DUNBRIDGE ROAD
BOWLING GREEN, OHIO 43402
(419) 352-3554, (419) 243-4223 EXT. 9205

NAME:
ADDRESS:

DOB:
PHONE:

CASE NO:
PROBATION NO.:

OFFENSE:

You have been placed on Probation on this date _____ by the Honorable David E. Woessner, Judge of the Wood County Juvenile Court. It is the Order of this Court that you shall abide by the following general and special conditions of Probation:

GENERAL CONDITIONS

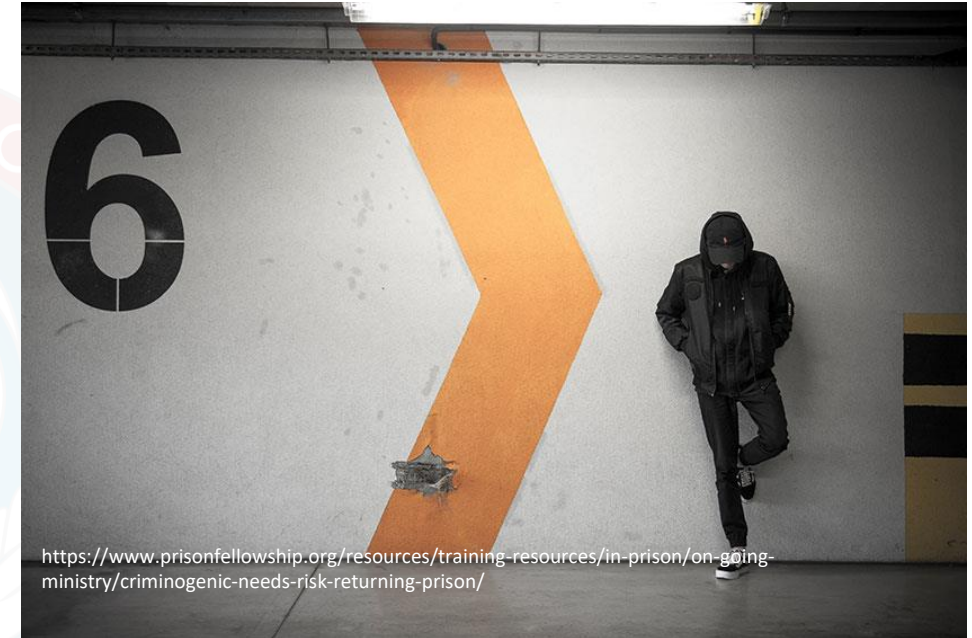
1. You will obey all laws (Federal, State, and Local) and will report immediately to your Probation Officer if arrested or questioned by a law enforcement officer.
2. You will attend school daily, be on time, and obey all school regulations.
3. You will report for probation appointments as directed, being prompt to all such appointments. If, for any excusable reason, you are unable to report for an appointment, it is your responsibility to call your Probation Officer.
4. The use, possession or sale of alcohol or drugs of abuse is strictly forbidden unless prescribed by a licensed physician. You will submit to random urine screens and/or breathalyzer tests at the request of your Probation Officer. You will not be present where illegal drugs are used. Positive urine screens will result in a \$5.00 fee. **You must produce a clean urine screen to be successfully terminated from probation.**
5. You shall not own or possess any deadly weapon or dangerous ordinance, as defined by the Ohio Revised Code.
6. You will not leave or remain away from your home without the permission of your parents. Your parents must have knowledge of your whereabouts at all times.
7. You will obey your parent(s), guardian(s), school teachers, school authorities, law enforcement officers and Probation Officer and will treat, answer and address them with respect at all times. Should you be incarcerated at the Wood County Juvenile Detention Center, you will follow their Resident Rules of Conduct.
8. The maximum curfew hours are ____ p.m. until **6:00 a.m.**, Sunday through Thursday, and ____ p.m. until **6:00 a.m.** Friday and Saturday. Exceptions to these hours are when you are physically with your parent or guardian, or with the special permission of your Probation Officer. Your parents can establish curfew hours earlier than the Court, but not later.
9. You will submit your person and/or property to search and seizure by a Probation Officer, with probable cause, with or without a search warrant, at any time.
10. You will not leave the State of Ohio without the permission of your Probation Officer.
11. Any involvement with gang activity is strictly forbidden. This includes the wearing of colors or hats associated with gangs, writing or displaying graffiti, using gang signs, and associating with gang members.
12. You will abide by the advice of your Probation Officer and any other special conditions as established by the Court and/or your Probation Officer.

<https://www.yumpu.com/en/document/view/27271139/rules-of-probation-supervised-wood-county>



THE STANDARD CASE MANAGEMENT APPROACH IN JUVENILE DRUG COURTS

- In Juvenile Drug Courts:
 - Probation Officers & Case Managers
 - develop case management plans & services
 - tailored to the assessed needs & risk levels
 - of adolescents in the juvenile justice system
 - Using Risk, Need, Responsivity (RNR) Assessment tools



Rather than excluding high-risk persons from our programs, we should be targeting those individuals for our services. Risk, nevertheless, does have critical implications for case planning. The higher a person's risk level, the less likely he or she will seek treatment voluntarily and remain in treatment long enough to achieve therapeutic aims ... Therefore, high-risk persons will often require enhanced structure and accountability to ensure they engage appropriately in treatment and comply with the services offered.

SUPPORT FOR USING VALIDATED, EVIDENCE-BASED RISK/NEEDS SCREENING AND ASSESSMENT INSTRUMENTS

The OJJDP classifies risk/needs assessments as:

- “important tools to help juvenile justice practitioners assess, classify, and treat juvenile offenders”

To be most effective, risk/needs assessments should be well designed, validated, reliable and based on principles identified through research as important to reducing offenders’ recidivism and ensuring public safety

The results of risk/needs assessment can be applied to case planning and service delivery in the following meaningful ways:

1. They minimize bias in judgments about youths’ risk to public safety and highlight case management service needs
 2. They provide a common language between agencies and among professionals
 3. They decrease the use of unnecessary intervention (and thus unnecessary costs) of intensive supervision, expensive incarceration, and provision of services for youth who do not need them
 4. They improve resource development by providing objective data for tracking primary problem areas of youth
- AND
5. In the long run, they may reduce reoffending rates

Understanding the Importance of a “Society of Care”



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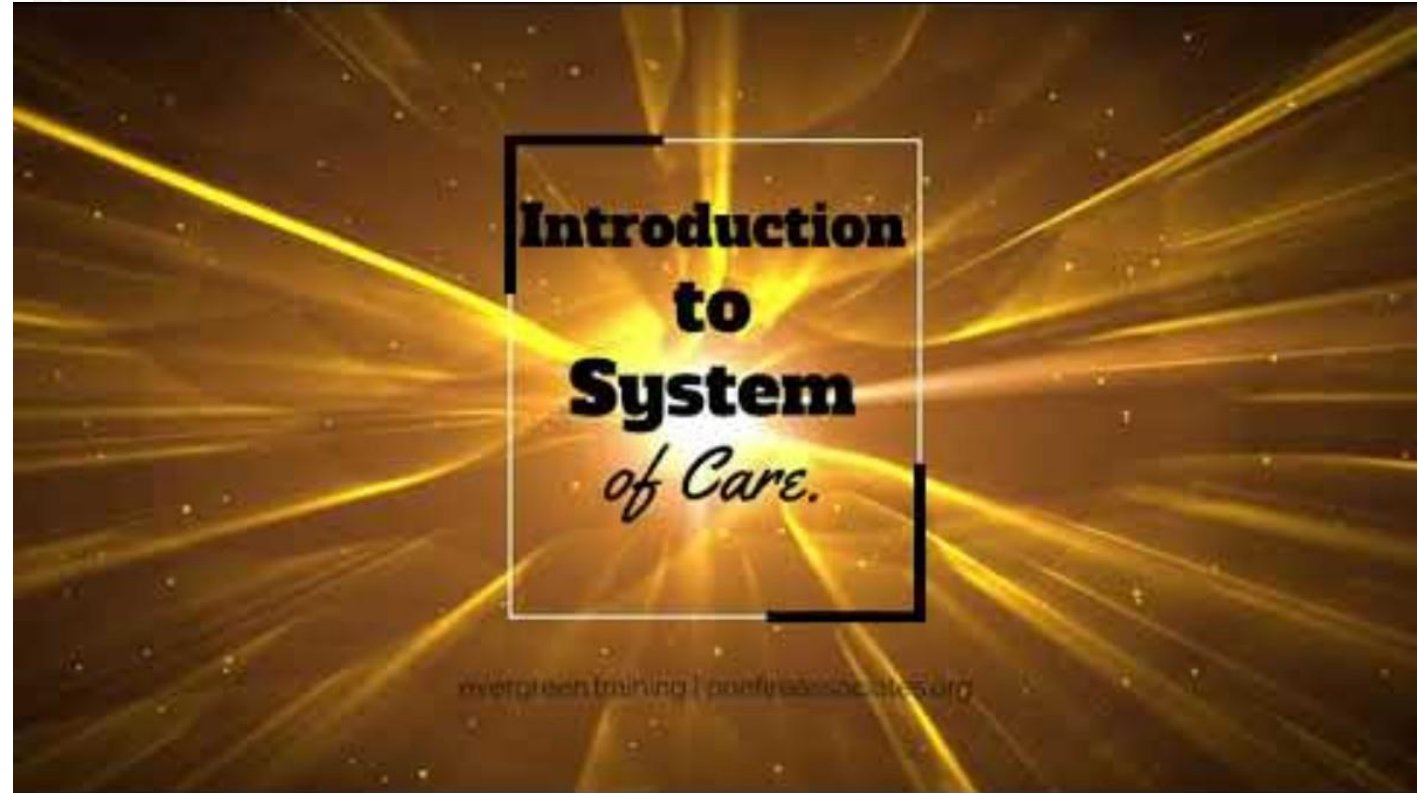
▶ SOCIETY OF CARE (SYSTEMS OF CARE APPROACH)



System of Care Framework

System of Care Framework (from Stroul, B. & Friedman, R. (1986 rev ed)

Graphics By Nick Birdshead



SOCIETY OF CARE (SYSTEMS OF CARE)



More stable living situations for children and youth, including fewer out-of-home placements and fewer placement changes.



Increased use of evidence-based practices and an expanded array of home- and community-based services and supports.



Decreased suicide rates, substance abuse, juvenile justice involvement, and inpatient/residential stays.



Improved family functioning and reduced caregiver stress.



Improved school attendance and grades.



Increased family and youth involvement in services.



Increased cross-system collaboration and improved use of Medicaid and other resources.

www.casey.org

Wraparound Case Management



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▶ WRAPAROUND CASE MANAGEMENT

Many Juvenile Healing to Wellness Courts are using the Wraparound Case Management approach

- youth-guided, family-driven team planning process
- coordinated & individualized community-based services for youth & their families
- “wrapping” a comprehensive array of individualized services & support networks “around” young people in the community
- strength-based tools that assesses strengths of youth & family, not only challenges
 - Example: Child & Adolescent Strengths & Needs Assessment-tribal revised

Although one of the central features of the wraparound approach is individual case management, wraparound interventions should not be confused with traditional case management programs. Conventional case management programs merely provide youths with individual case managers (or probation officer) who guide them through the existing social services or juvenile justice system ... These case management programs do not operate in the same highly structured, integrated services environment that characterizes true wraparound initiatives.

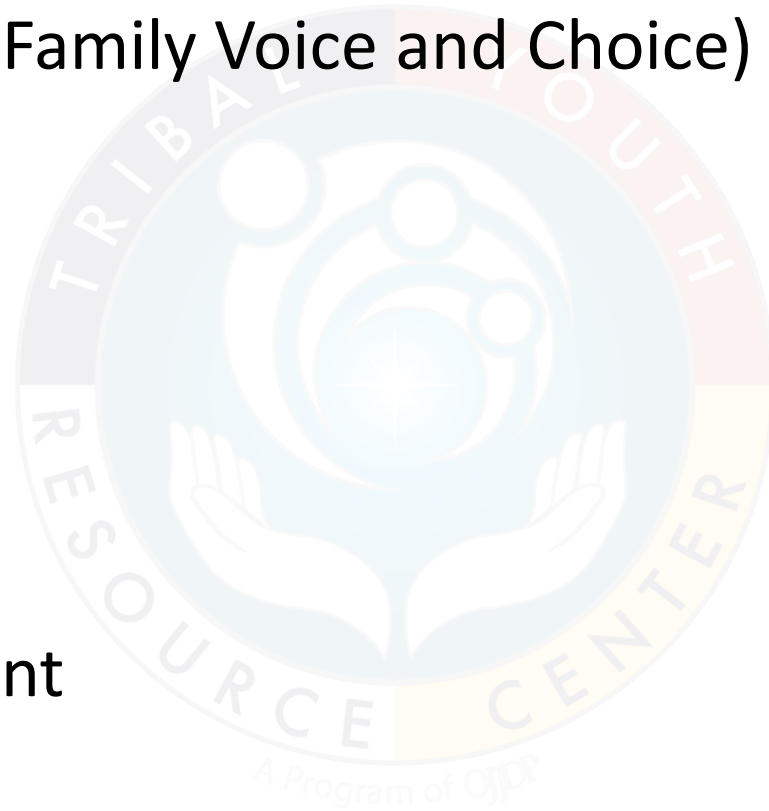
Wraparound Coaching Manual, Module 1: What is Wraparound, available at:

<http://socflorida.com/documents/wraparound/What%20is%20Wraparound%20Manual.pdf>



WRAPAROUND GUIDING PRINCIPLES:

- Family Leadership (Family Voice and Choice)
- Team-Based
- Natural Supports
- Individualized
- Unconditional Care
- Outcome Focused
- Community-Based
- Culturally Competent
- Strengths-Based
- Collaboration



TEN PRINCIPLES OF WRAPAROUND (1-3)

1. Family voice and choice

Family and youth/child perspectives are intentionally elicited and prioritized during all phases of the wraparound process. Planning is grounded in family members' perspectives, and the team strives to provide options and choices such that the plan reflects family values and preferences.

2. Team-based

The wraparound team consists of individuals agreed upon by the family and committed to the family through in-formal, formal, and community support and service relationships.

3. Natural supports

The team actively seeks out and encourages the full participation of team members drawn from family members' networks of interpersonal and community relationships. The wraparound plan reflects activities and interventions that draw on sources of natural support.

Taken from: Eric Bruns & Janet Walker of the National Wraparound Initiative, excerpts available at: https://www.nicwa.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/2015_HFWraparound_FactSheet.pdf



<https://www.pbs.org/native-america/blog/confronting-loss-while-re discovering-traditions>

▶ TEN PRINCIPLES OF WRAPAROUND (4-7)

4. Collaboration

Team members work cooperatively and share responsibility for developing, implementing, monitoring, and evaluating a single wraparound plan. The plan reflects a blending of team members' perspectives, mandates, and resources. The plan guides and coordinates each team member's work towards meeting the team's goals.

5. Community-based

The wraparound team implements service and support strategies that take place in the most inclusive, most responsive, most accessible, and least restrictive settings possible; that safely promote child and family integration into home and community life.

6. Culturally competent

The wraparound process demonstrates respect for and builds on the values, preferences, beliefs, culture, and identity of the child/ youth and family, and their community.

7. Individualized

To achieve the goals laid out in the wraparound plan, the team develops and implements a customized set of strategies, supports, and services.

Taken from: Eric Bruns & Janet Walker of the National Wraparound Initiative, excerpts available at:

https://www.nicwa.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/2015_HFWraparound_FactSheet.pdf

▶ TEN PRINCIPLES OF WRAPAROUND (8-10)

8. Strengths-based

The wraparound process and the wraparound plan identify, build on, and enhance the capabilities, knowledge, skills, and assets of the child and family, their community, and other team members.

9. Unconditional

A wraparound team does not give up on, blame, or reject children, youth, or their families. When faced with challenges or setbacks, the team continues working towards meeting the needs of the youth and family and towards achieving the goals in the wraparound plan until the team reaches agreement that a formal wraparound process is no longer necessary.

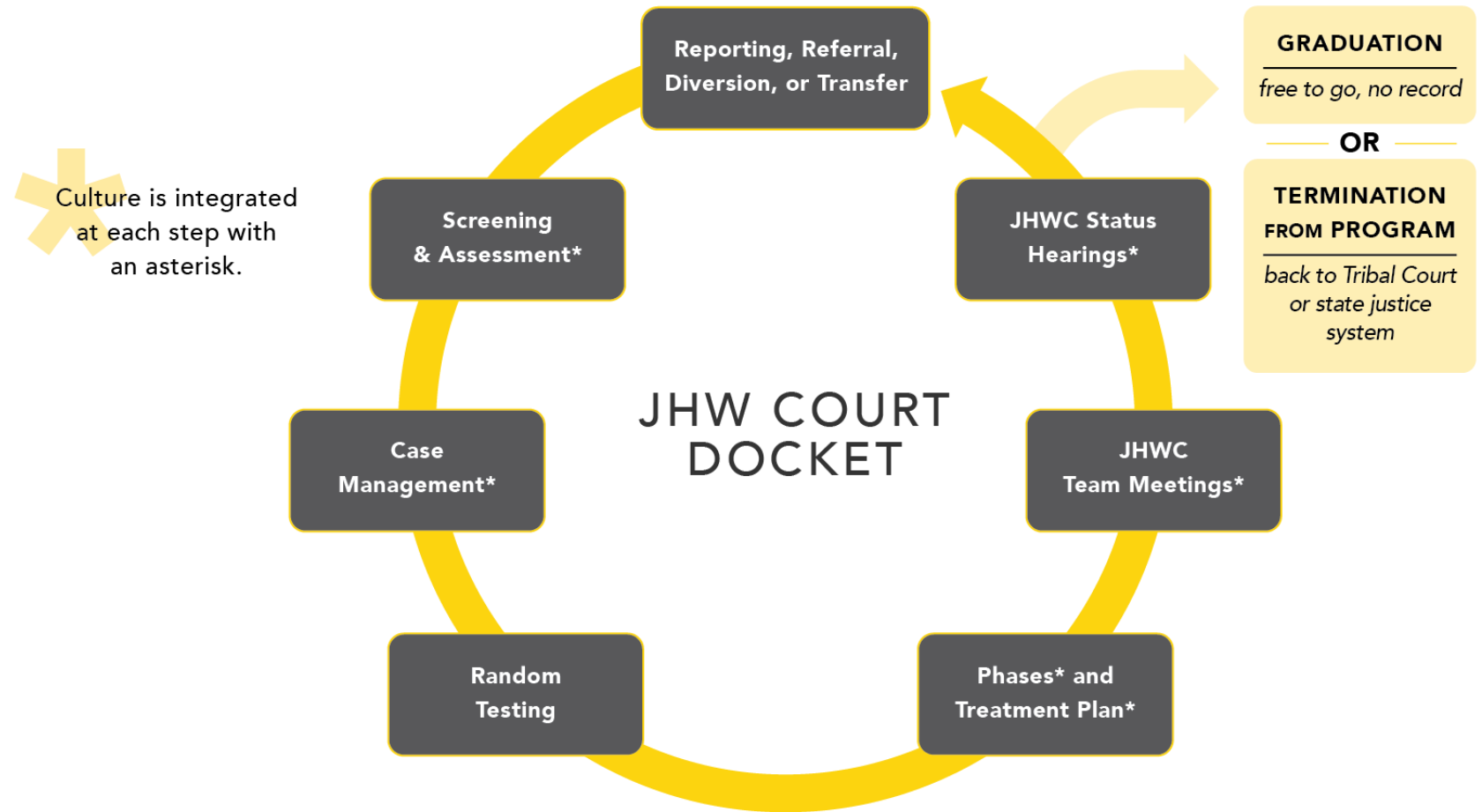
10. Outcome-based

The team ties the goals and strategies of the wraparound plan to observable or measurable indicators of success, monitors progress in terms of these indicators, and revises the plan accordingly.

Taken from: Eric Bruns & Janet Walker of the National Wraparound Initiative, excerpts available at:

https://www.nicwa.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/2015_HFWraparound_FactSheet.pdf

TRIBAL KEY COMPONENTS FOR A JUVENILE HEALING TO WELLNESS COURT (JHWC) & CASE MANAGEMENT



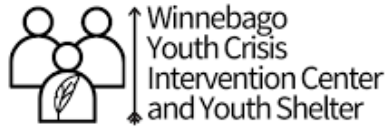
The necessity for case management is implicit throughout the Tribal Key Components

Example: Winnebago Juvenile Healing to Wellness Court



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WINNEBAGO JUVENILE HEALING TO WELLNESS COURT



Winnebago
Youth Crisis
Intervention Center
and Youth Shelter



Curtis Alexander, Jr.

(Xi Thoⁿ Moⁿ Shoⁿ)

(He/His/Him)

Juvenile Healing to Wellness Court Coordinator

Umoⁿhoⁿ (Omaha) Nation Member

Clan: Bird – Eagle Family





WAGIJIRE HIZA

(A Person who helps another Person)

Sarah Snake, Wagijire Hiza I

Winnebago Tribal Member

Clan: Snake

Winnebago Name: “Lightening Woman”

Mom to 3 sons & Grandma to 13 grand children

Traditional Dancer & Storyteller

Middle (Sega) Daughter of Peter John & Viola LaPointe. Great Grandmother was from Rosebud SD. Sundance’s in Rosebud, Pipe carrier & Christian

Charles Hindsley, Wagijire Hiza II

Ho-Chunk Nation Member

Clan: Thunder

Ho-Chunk Name: Hohumpгаа “Daylight”

Half Ho-Chunk and Half Menominee

World Famous Champion Traditional Dancer



THE WINNEBAGO CASE MANAGEMENT PROCESS

Winnebago BIA Officers

Detaining, Presenting Juvenile with Charges/Citations

In-take Screening Assessment

Immediately upon arriving at YCIC for detention

Assessment Team

will contact the Juvenile based on Winnebago Tribal Court Recommendations for Evaluations or Mental Health Assessments.

Wellness Court – Wagijire Hiza I & II

Juvenile is Accepted or Declined out of the Program. If accepted, their case/file is presented to the Wagijire Hiza I & II for review. Once reviewed, the Wagijire Hiza I & II give their recommendations.

Winnebago Tribal Court Prosecutor & Public Defender

refer first-time offenders/substance abuse. Coordinator makes sure client fits the criteria for Wellness Court. Client makes an initial appearance at court and is given a Court Order to be in Wellness Court.

Recommendations/Collaborators:

Youth Resiliency Red Road, Culture Crafting, Family Empowerment Trainings, Therapy, and Family Therapy. In-Patient Treatment: Mobridge SD, Red Circle Lodge in Utah.

Non-Compliance:

Those that are unable to comply with recommendations are referred to Court. Terminated out of Wellness Court.

Graduation:

Completed all recommendation; Pre/Post care for In-Patient Treatment.

▶ THE WINNEBAGO CASE MANAGEMENT PROCESS: KEY TEAM MEMBERS

- Winnebago BIA
- Winnebago Tribal Court Prosecutor & Public Defender
- In-take Assessment Team
- Wagijire Hiza I & II
- Youth Resiliency Red Road
- Charles Hindsley, Cultural Specialist TOR Grant
- AOD Breanna Bickerstaff, TOR Grant
- Little Priest Tribal College – Community Education classes
- Donna Wolff Prevention Specialist – Garrett Lee Smith Grant

▶ THE WINNEBAGO JUVENILE HEALING TO WELLNESS COURT PROCESS & PHASE CONTENTS

- Tribal Court orders a youth to the Juvenile Healing to Wellness Court (JHWC)
- Assessment Unit evaluation process
- Random UA testing
- Therapeutic recommendation
- JHWC recommendation acceptance letter
- Alcohol & other drugs classes
- Generation Red Road
- Therapy session
- Cultural classes
- Referral to Preserving Native Families

▶ POLL

After this presentation, do you see your role in supporting case management in the Juvenile Healing to Wellness Court or Program changing?

- 1) Yes
- 2) No
- 3) I am unsure

If “yes,” please type in the chat or raise your hand and unmute and share how you see it changing.



FACT SHEET
for Systems of Care
in Indian Country

Wraparound Process

Background of this term

A strategy in children's mental health is the "wraparound process" or "wraparound services." Recently adapted by American Indian Alaska Native child welfare programs, this intervention features aspects that seem to be a good fit for Native communities.

The term "wraparound" was first used in the early 1980s by Dr. Lester Holzer from North Carolina to describe a process where a variety of community-based services are applied to the needs of an individual family. That is according to the National Wraparound Institute, headquartered in Portland, Oregon.

In 1998, Duke University held an organizing meeting of child advocates, researchers, wraparound trainers, and

Commentary and Professional Perspectives

"In Butland, a wraparound coordinator from the Turle Mountain Sacred Child Program in South Dakota, told me about the way she was explaining what wraparound was to a parent. Another parent chimed in and said, 'It's like when I bring the kids back from the store. In the simple statement, the parent conveys the concept that we all bring our resources and strengths together with what we have in the community, i.e., the way we can make something good'."

Deborah Paine, MPA
Native American Training Institute Director

"So the ideal wraparound process coordinate the family and youth strengths of support in the wraparound team, i.e., grandparents, aunts, uncles, teachers. Most importantly, the process ideally focuses on child and family strengths and allows for time to build trust."

Julie Siquero, Executive Director
First Nations Behavioral Health
Association Executive Director

facilitator in response to the growing use of wraparound interventions. In order to clarify the specifics of what wraparound is:

From that meeting came 30 founding principals of the wraparound approach (see other pages), and other clarifying details have emerged since.

Wraparound in Indian Country

In a tribal casino's meeting space in Washington state, a recent wraparound training happened for the child mental health system of care staff at the Lummi Indian Nation's behavioral health agency.

Conducted by the Native American Training Institute (NATI), the training culminated in a simulated wraparound planning meeting for a Native teenage boy who was facing possible incarceration at a delinquency center far from his reservation and family.

NATI Director Deborah Paine said, "The wraparound plan itself is used to identify the needs of the youth and the goals that the youth and his or her family will work toward with the assistance of the team and community."

She added that a wraparound plan will list short-term goals that can be accomplished in

30 days or less, so that as they are completed, it will eventually lead to accomplishment of the long-term goals (six months or more) if specified. Six domains were chosen by the youth, family, and team.

A wraparound planning role-play exercise was to construct a circle of contacts from a youth's school, family, neighborhood, community, spiritual connection, and traditions connected to the youth such as the child's case manager or local law enforcement officer. The meeting was moderated by an organizer.

One of the most important aspects that was highlighted at this Lummi staff training was that wraparound means you speak about the child, using strong, respectful language. Each participant speaks about the strengths of that youth to build upon, rather than identifying negative aspects to highlight and address.

Deborah commented that "culture-based wraparound" in tribal communities means the culture is in the center of the process."

(Continued on next page)

Additional Resources

National Wraparound Initiative of Portland State University
www.nwi.pdx.edu

This website has a downloadable publication, "Resource Guide to Wraparound," which contains descriptions, practice models, comments from youth and family members, articles, tools, and resources.

Native American Training Institute
www.nativetraining.org/training.html

This website includes the training module "Wraparound in Indian Country: The Way of the People as 'Who We Are,'" described as an adaptation of natural training incorporating Native American perspectives and best practices learned by tribes.

High-Fidelity Wraparound in Tribal Communities Fact Sheet

A publication of the National Indian Child Welfare Association August 2015

What is Wraparound?

With regards to systems of care and their work with youth with serious and complex emotional, behavioral, and mental health needs, wraparound is a concept that has been broadly evolving since the term originated in the 1980s. Early in the development of the philosophical principles of wraparound, systems of care may have conceptualized wraparound as a treatment service or program.

Today, wraparound is considered a process of intensive, individualized care planning and coordination of care. Wraparound depends on the collaboration of a team of people brought together to support the child and family.

Case Study: Equine Assisted Wraparound

Theresa Ok, RN, PhD (CRNP) at Boise State University has led wraparound to its communities by integrating the process with equine-assisted therapy. CRNP staff were trained in wraparound by the Sacred Child Program in North Dakota (see next page) and base their approach on similar principles. Families invited "Please view" in their program) not only help choose their wraparound team, they also choose the site of meetings.

When relatives choose the ranch for their meetings, they may also decide to have their therapy horses present during the meetings.

The wraparound coordinator meets partners within the horse arena, and horses are brought to the meetings to be present in making these decisions. Relatives are encouraged to speak and to be fully part of the planning process. Having the horses present allows the partners—whether from child welfare, probation, or other agencies—to observe the process and demonstrates how the therapy horse is helping the child and family.

CRNP clinical director reports that partner involvement and presence around the child seem to dissipate in the presence of the horses. This in turn, facilitates genuine strengths-based, solution-oriented discussion.

Together, the team uses their collective expertise, resources, and relationships to identify needs and build on family-specific strengths such as culture and history to forge solutions. Major goals of a wraparound approach are to help youth and families get their current needs met, learn new skills to better manage their behavior and life, and develop the skills and resources to manage crisis after wraparound. It is intended to ensure that caregivers and youth have access to the people and processes that may best serve them, that their voices are incorporated into decision making, and that they have ownership of the process.

According to the Youth and Family Training Institute, *Fidelity* simply means there is adherence to details, and a strict adherence to the rules of the process. There is consistency: "Something that has high fidelity" in the wraparound model means practitioners have been trained to do the process, follow the process, and deliver care in the correct and consistent way as intended by program developers.

Implementing their interpretations of "wraparound." However, in the absence of one definitive framework to guide the development of wraparound, some individual communities struggled with the concept and its implementation. As a result, sometimes what was inaccurately called "wraparound" more closely resembled children's case management with no real individualized care, limited family voice and choice, no integration of services across child-serving systems, and a focus on deficit-based services. In other words, the implementation of wraparound often failed to embody new approaches to care or deliver improved outcomes.

In response to the lack of consistency in practices being called "wraparound," there were demands for consensus of what truly embodied wraparound practice. Wraparound practice guidelines were developed and early authors included the consulting group of Vivian VanDerBerg and the National Wraparound Initiative's Research and Training Center for Family Support and Children's Mental Health. As a result, the consensus is reflected in the concept of high-fidelity wraparound.

High-fidelity wraparound is based on 10 core principles and four phases (engagement and team preparation, initial plan development, implementation, and transition), which include active partnership with youth and families and honoring their voices in decision-making for their life. High-fidelity wraparound is measured using tools like the Wraparound Fidelity Index.

Tools for Measuring Fidelity

As a uniform definition of wraparound has evolved, so have the tools by which wraparound is assessed. Some of these include:

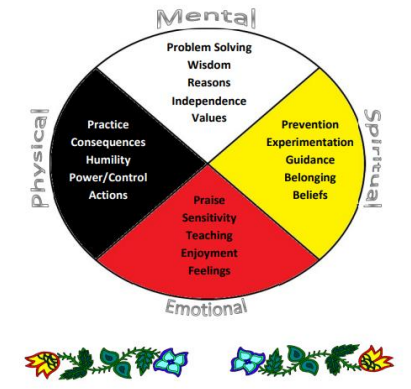
- Wraparound Observation Form—measures adherence to wraparound principles observed during team meetings

- Wraparound Integrity Tool—assesses wraparound fidelity in school-based wraparound

- Wraparound Fidelity Assessment System—used to conduct an external assessment of fidelity to the process, phases, and activities of wraparound; people who are not directly involved in services with the family administer the measurement tools.

continued on page 2

An Introduction to Culturally-Based Wraparound Services



Fact Sheet for Systems of Care in Indian Country Wraparound Process (2011) Child, Adolescent and Family Branch (CAFB), Center for Mental Health Services (CMHS), Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)

https://www.nicwa.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/2011_WraparoundProcess_FactSheet.pdf

High-Fidelity Wraparound in Tribal Communities Fact Sheet (2015) National Indian Child Welfare Association

https://www.nicwa.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/2015_HF_Wraparound_FactSheet.pdf

An Introduction to Culturally-Based Wraparound Services Walking the Four Directions: Implementing Culturally Based Wraparound Services Training Alan Rabideau National Native Children's Trauma Center University of Montana



▶ 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.



QUESTIONS? DISCUSSION



EVALUATION

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





CONTACT US!



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**THANK YOU!
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GOOD WAY**

