

TRIBAL CIVIL AND CRIMINAL LEGAL ASSISTANCE

The Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), through Montana Legal Services Association in partnership with National American Indian Court Judges Association (NAICJA) offers Training and Technical Assistance (TTA) to Tribal Civil and Criminal Legal Assistance (TCCLA) grantees and subgrantees.

The TCCLA program seeks to increase and improve access to legal assistance for Native Americans and Alaska Natives by providing TTA for the development and enhancement of Tribal justice systems.

Further, TCCLA will assist in strengthening the capacity and the quality of indigent criminal defense services and defense strategies for Tribal justice systems.



NAICJA AND TLPI PARTNERSHIP

The National American Indian Court Judges Association (NAICJA) also partners with the Tribal Law and Policy Institute to offer training and technical assistance to Tribes who offer services for Native justice-involved veterans through Tribal Healing to Wellness Courts or through specialized services.

DISCLAIMER: This partnership work is supported by Grant No. 15PBJA-23-GK-05390-DGCT awarded by the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA). BJA is a component of the Department of Justice's Office of Justice Programs, which also includes the Bureau of Justice Statistics, the National Institute of Justice, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, the Office for Victims of Crime, and the SMART Office. Points of view or opinions in this presentation are those of the presenter and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the U.S. Department of Justice.



ABOUT THIS SESSION

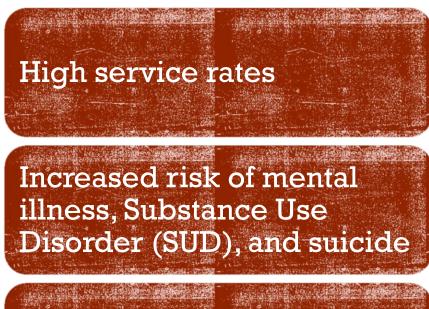
Objective:

- Highlight Mental Health (MH)/Behavioral Health (BH) issues among Native veterans & their justice system involvement.
- Acknowledging the Warrior Role
 - Indigenous traditions of warrior service
 - Military service as cultural duty
 - Importance of honoring this identity

Audience: Court personnel and legal professionals



WHY NATIVE VETERAN MENTAL HEALTH?



Increased risk of homelessness

"American Indians and Alaska Natives serve in the Armed Forces **at five times the national average** and have served with distinction in every major conflict for over 200 years."

NICOA, 2019

"In 2021, the suicide rate was **4.6** % for American Indian or Alaska Native veterans, compared to **3.6** % for White veterans." <u>Mission Roll Call, 2024</u>

"Studies show that approximately **30% of incarcerated veterans** have a history of homelessness.

<u>CCJ, 2023</u>



Legal advocacy, identification and referral are key to ensuring access to care.

NATIVE VETERANS AND JUSTICE INVOLVEMENT

• High rate of service among Native populations

- Link between trauma, unmet needs, and legal issues
 - Effect on justice systems involvement

"Combat exposure and its associated physical and mental health problems (e.g., PTSD, TBI, mood disorders, and substance use disorders) are significantly associated with a greater likelihood of criminal justice system involvement among veterans. For example, TBI is associated with a 59% increase in the odds of justice involvement among veterans." CCI, 2023



MOVING FROM WHAT WE KNOW TO WHAT WE CAN DO

Native Americans:

- have the highest risk for health complications.
- are the most impoverished ethnic group in the U.S.
- are frequently victims of violence, especially Native American women.

We can find opportunities for:

- behavioral health (BH) and mental health(MH) screening
- interception and referral to community MH/BH services
- trauma-informed practices



BARRIERS TO ACCESSING SERVICES

Historical Trauma

- Boarding schools, forced service
- Veterans Administration (VA) and Indian Health Service (IHS) care limitations
- Intergenerational trauma and mistrust

Cultural Barriers

- Stigma within communities
- Mistrust of institutions
- Lack of culturally competent providers

SUICIDE RISK

- Sudden withdrawal from services
- Expressions of guilt or being a burden
- Giving away belongings
- Giving up on life

PTSD

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- Jumpiness
- Difficulty
 - concentrating
 - Sudden anger
 - or withdrawal
- PanicSeem
 - Seeming emotionally "shut down"

DEPRESSION

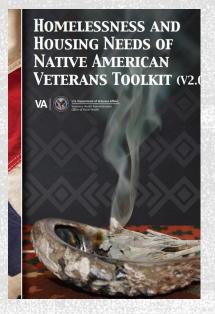
- Slowness
- Fatigue
- Emotional numbness
- Feelings of worthlessness
- Hopelessness

SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER

- Repeated violations
- Erratic behavior
- Poor decisionmaking
- Legal issues associated with Alcohol and Other Drugs (AOD) use/possession

COMMON MH/BH CONDITIONS





"Native American Veterans are overrepresented in the homeless population relative to their percentages in the Veteran population overall, with Native American female Veterans having the highest rates of housing instability"

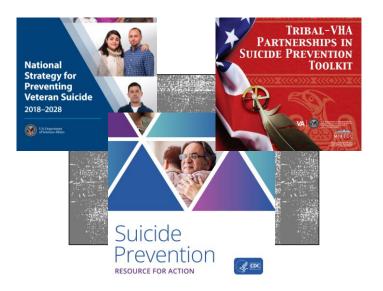
COMPOUNDED RISK FACTORS



SUICIDE PREVENTION FOR NATIVE VETERANS

Native veterans at elevated suicide risk

Prevention requires cultural connection and community-based strategies



"In 2022, non-Hispanic AI/AN people had a suicide rate **91% greater** than the general population."

CDC, 2024

"Over **67% of AIAN veterans** don't use the Veterans Affairs mental health services." <u>Televeda, 2023</u>



MISSION DAYBREAK Hero's Story Project

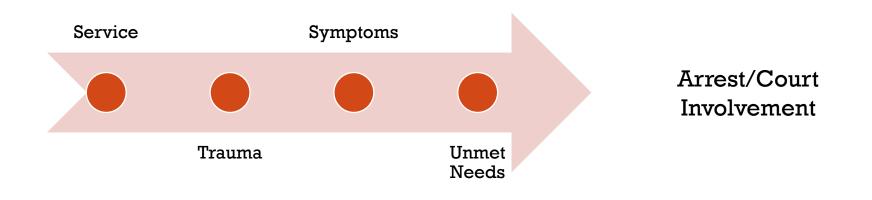
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*Notable efforts toward culturally informed suicide prevention for AIAN veterans. (source: <u>Military Times, 2024</u>)



FROM SERVICE TO SYSTEM CONTACT

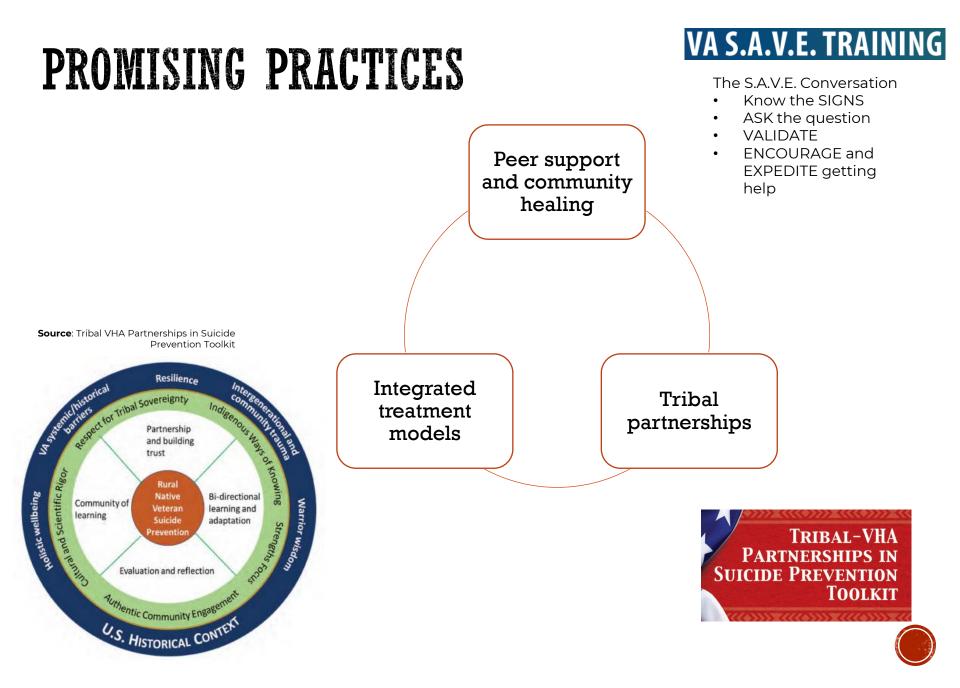


Additional Barriers Along the Way	Transportation
	Lack of diagnosis
	No access to benefits
	Cultural disconnect





WHAT WORKS?



BRIDGE TO SERVICES

Veterans Treatment Courts & Wellness Courts

- Tailored for veterans
- Can incorporate cultural practices
- Support recovery over punishment

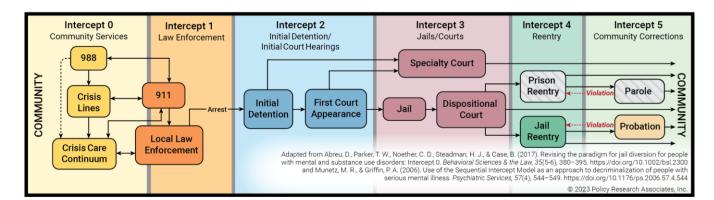
Advocacy Beyond the Case

- Connect clients to care
- Screen for MH/BH needs
- Educate courts about cultural and clinical context





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Intercept 0

- Tribal Health Departments
- VA– Outreach and Prevention Programs
- IHS
- Behavioral Health
- Urban Indian Health Programs
- TVSOs
- Traditional healers and cultural practitioners
- Community mental health centers
- Housing

Tribal PD /LEOs
Law Enforcement

Intercept 1

- Liaisons
- Crisis Intervention
 Teams (CITs)
- Mobile Crisis Response Teams
- 988 Suicide & Crisis Lifeline with Tribal extensions
- VA Homeless Outreach Teams
- Veteran Peer Support Specialists embedded with law enforcement
- Sobering centers or wellness dropin centers

 Tribal Court Clinicians / BH

Intercept 2

- ScreensVJO Specialists
- Public Defenders trained in MH/BH and veteran needs
- County Veterans
 Service Offices
- BH Assessment Teams (Tribal or county)
- Cultural liaisons for Tribal members
- Diversion
- programs coordinated with Tribal justice services

Intercept 3

• VTCs

- Tribal Healing to Wellness Courts
- Jail-based MH and reentry services
- VA Reentry Coordinators
- Peer support inside jails

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- SUD treatment providers familiar with Native traditions
- Reentry planning teams that include Tribal reps and housing agencies

 VA Health Care for Reentry Veterans (HCRV) Program

Intercept 4

- Reentry
 navigators
- Housing assistance (Tribal or HUD-VASH)
- Tribal TANF or employment services
- case managers/
- Family reunification
- services
- Peers

Intercept 5

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- POs trained in Veteran-specific parole/probatio n caseloads
- Community treatment providers
- Tribal supervision alternatives / restorative justice panels
- Faith-based or cultural programs
- Traditional ceremonies
- Ongoing contact peers

SYSTEMWIDE trauma-informed and culturally competent training

RESOURCES

- VA Native Programs
 - <u>Native American Veterans</u>
 <u>Association</u>
 - <u>VA's Office of Tribal Government</u> <u>Relations</u>
 - <u>VA Native American Direct Loan</u> <u>Program</u>
- SAMHSA Tribal TA Centers
 - <u>SMVF TA Center</u>
 - Tribal Training and TA Center
- Legal & court-related MH resources
 - <u>National American Indian Court</u> Judges Association
 - <u>The Justice for Vets curriculum and</u> <u>toolkits</u>
 - Tribal Law and Policy Institute





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