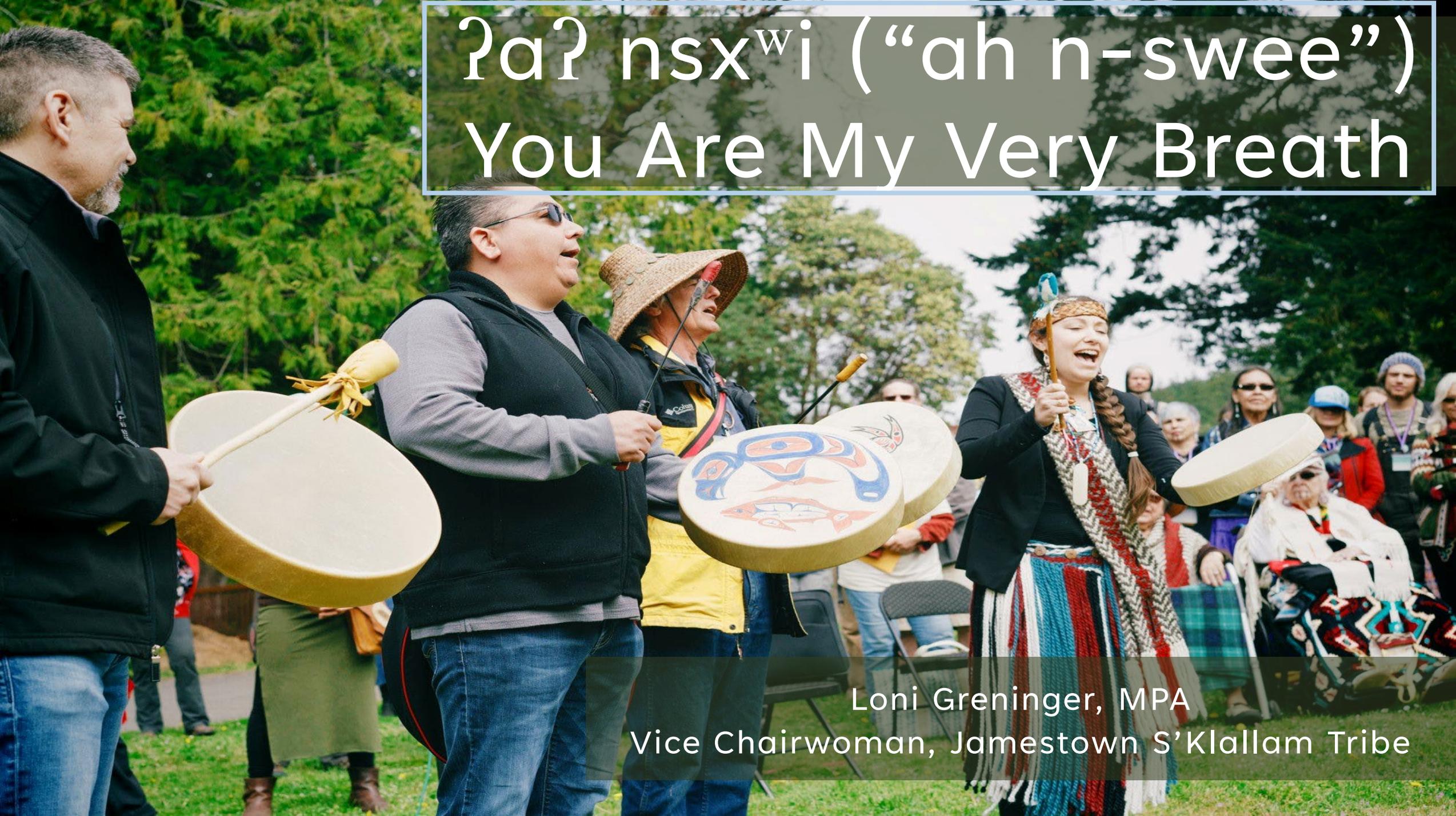


ʔaʔ nsx^wi (“ah n-swee”) You Are My Very Breath



Loni Greninger, MPA
Vice Chairwoman, Jamestown S’Klallam Tribe

yučcíʔə nəsná – “Inviter” (Loni) is my name

MY ROLES AT AND FOR JAMESTOWN S'KLALLAM

- Vice Chairwoman, Tribal Council
- Director, Social & Community Services
- Certified S'Klallam Language Teacher; Song and Dance Leader
- Federal Role:
 - Chair, HHS ACF Tribal Advisory Committee
- State Roles:
 - Co-Chair, Governor's Tribal Leaders Social Services Council
 - Chair, WA Dept. of Social & Health Services Indian Policy Advisory Committee
 - Co-Chair, WA Dept. of Children, Youth, & Families Tribal Policy Advisory Committee
 - Chair, WA Dept. of Corrections Indian Policy Advisory Committee

SETTING THE TONE



ʔaʔ nsx^{wi} (“ah n-swee”) - You Are My Very Breath; this S’Klallam phrase is specifically meant to be said to children. They are the breath of our future. This is why we do the sacred work to protect and heal.

LAY OF THE LAND



DATA

WA State &
Clallam County



CURRENT ISSUES

“On the Ground”
Observations



CURRENT EFFORTS

Partnering for
Solutions



RECOMMENDATIONS

Practical Next
Steps



DATA:
WA STATE &
CLALLAM
COUNTY

DATA

Table 2: Clallam County Summary

	Clallam County	Washington
Total population (2018)	75,130	7,427,570
Percent change in population (2010 to 2018)	5.0%	9.5%
Population under 5 years	4.6%	6.1%
Population under 18 years	17.2%	22.4%
Population: White alone	87.0%	79.5%
Population: Black alone	1.0%	4.1%
Population: American Indian/Alaska Native alone	5.5%	1.8%
Population: Asian alone	1.8%	8.7%
Population: Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander alone	0.2%	0.8%
Population: Multiracial	4.5%	5.1%
Population: Hispanic or Latino Origin	6.2%	13.0%
Population: Not Hispanic, White alone	82.4%	68.5%

Screen Shot of 2018 U.S. Census Population Data for Clallam County vs. WA State

2018 Data Source: Partners for Our Children (University of WA), https://portal.cssat.org/content-data/data/county-reports/county_report_Clallam.pdf

DATA

Screen Shot of 2017 Data
Source: Partners for Our
Children (University of WA),
<https://partnersforourchildren.org/data/quickfacts>

7

To what extent are African Americans and Native Americans overrepresented in the system?

On January 01, 2017, African American children were 2.2 times and Native American children were 2.9 times more likely to be placed in out-of-home care compared to white children.

DATA

Investigations & Assessments Involving AI/AN Children Across WA State

2019 Data Source: Partners for Our Children (University of WA),
<https://viz.portal.cssat.org/graphs/ia-counts>

Investigations & Assessments (Count)

 GRAPH

 TABLE

Date	Opened Investigations & Assessments
2010	2105
2011	2175
2012	2374
2013	2360
2014	2235
2015	2237
2016	2059
2017	2256
2018	2408
2019	2283

DATA

Investigations & Assessments Involving AI/AN Children in Clallam County

2019 Data Source: Partners for Our Children (University of WA),
<https://viz.portal.cssat.org/graphs/ia-counts>

Investigations & Assessments (Count)

 GRAPH

 TABLE

Date	Opened Investigations & Assessments
2010	86
2011	61
2012	88
2013	115
2014	95
2015	106
2016	117
2017	99
2018	91
2019	96

DATA

WHO EXPERIENCES INVESTIGATIONS?

Race/Ethnicity	Rate per 1,000
American Indian/Alaskan Native	242
Black/African American	122
Multiracial	89
Hispanic or Latino	62
White/Caucasian	61

2019 Data Source: Partners for Our Children (University of WA), <https://portal.cssat.org/>

DATA

AI/AN Children Entering Out-of-Home Care Across WA State

Data Source: Partners for Our Children (University of WA)
<https://viz.portal.cssat.org/graphs/ooh-entry-counts>

Entering Out-of-Home Care (Count)

During a Year or Quarter

 GRAPH

 TABLE

Cohort Period	Number of Entries
2010	366
2011	273
2012	321
2013	338
2014	353
2015	337
2016	332
2017	243
2018	274
2019	290

DATA

AI/AN Children Entering Out-of-Home Care in Clallam County

Data Source: Partners for Our Children (University of WA)

<https://viz.portal.cssat.org/graphs/ooh-entry-counts>

Entering Out-of-Home Care (Count)

During a Year or Quarter

 GRAPH

 TABLE

Cohort Period	Number of Entries
2010	17
2011	10
2012	12
2013	15
2014	29
2015	29
2016	23
2017	22
2018	15
2019	12



**CURRENT
ISSUES &
OBSERVATIONS**



ISSUES AT HAND

SOCIAL WORKER TRAINING

- Lacking college curriculum.
- Lacking cultural understanding.
- Lacking the “why”.

CULTURALLY RELEVANT SERVICES

- Rigorous evaluation process for PP/EBPs.
- Traditional healing services cannot be billed.
- Lacking AI/AN foster parents, providers.

INCONSISTENCY IN THE STATE/FEDERAL GOV

- Statewide inconsistency is a symptom of federal-wide inconsistency.
- Relationships vary.
- Interpretation varies.
- “One size fits all” approach.

A person wearing a hat and a light-colored jacket is standing in a field, possibly a wetland or marsh, with a red bucket on the ground. The sky is filled with many birds in flight, and the overall scene is dimly lit, suggesting an overcast day. The text "CURRENT EFFORTS & SOLUTIONS" is overlaid in the center of the image.

CURRENT
EFFORTS &
SOLUTIONS



SOLUTIONS

SOCIAL WORKER TRAINING

- UW Alliance Contract.
- Agency ICW Manual.
- Answering the “Why”.

CULTURALLY RELEVANT SERVICES

- UW evaluation process for tribal PP/EBPs.
- Intergovernmental contracts/Traditional Healing Services contracts.
- Legislative support: Fictive Kin, WA ICW Law.

INCONSISTENCY IN THE STATE/FEDERAL GOV

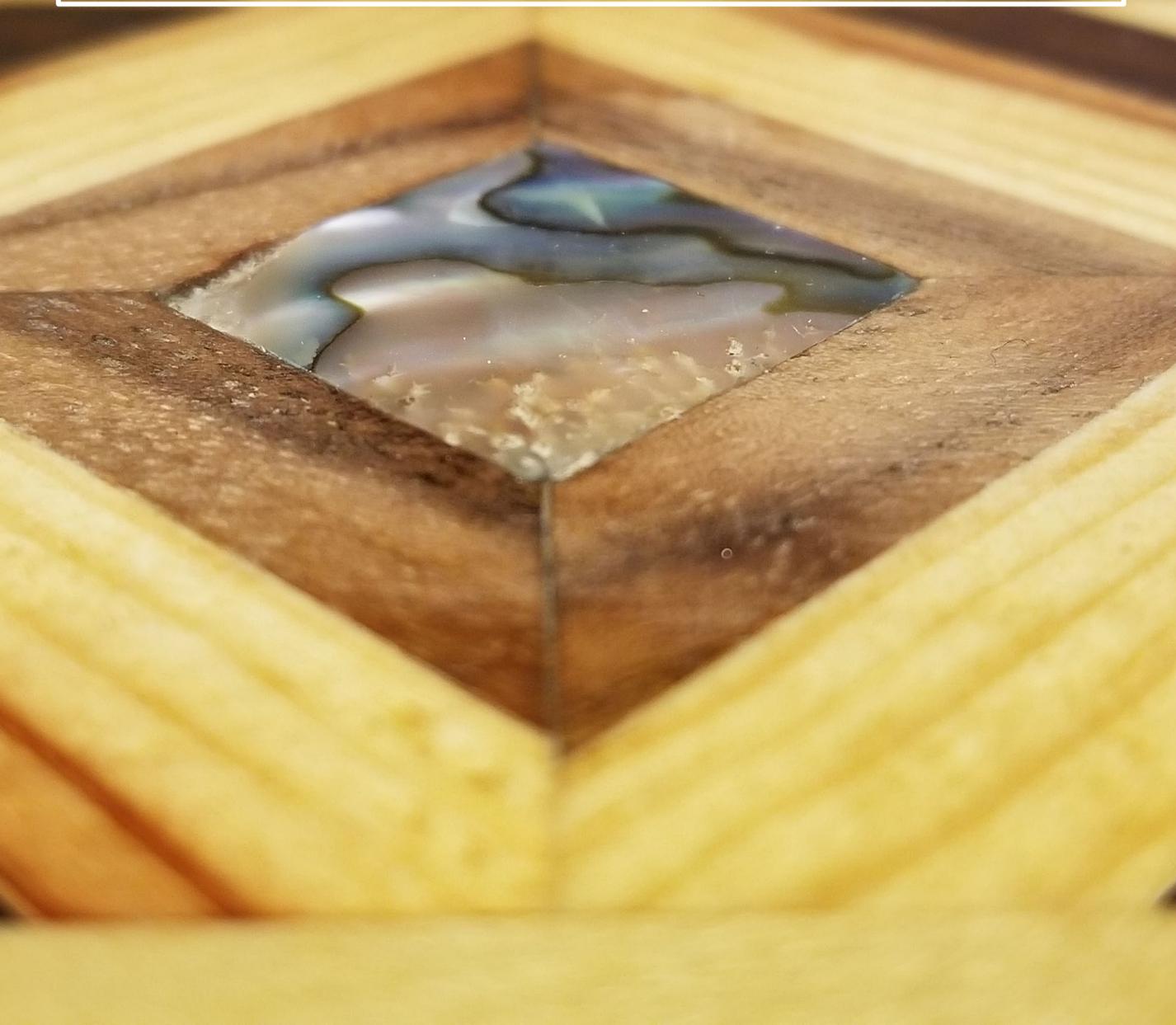
- ICW Case Reviews provide focus efforts.
- Monthly/Quarterly State-Tribal Meetings.
- De-silo complementing state/federal agencies (i.e., GTLSSC).
- Gov-to-Gov policies.
- Self-Governance approach.



RECOMMENDATIONS

- Encourage Tribes/States and Tribes/Feds to build relationships from top-down. *Most times we are making the first move.*
- Encourage states to adopt Gov-go-Gov laws and policies.
- Partner with State Leg. for funding support for tribal services and staff training.
- Encourage states to adopt state ICWA laws.
- Create Memoranda of Understanding and Intergovernmental contracts to provide collaborative services: child welfare, juvenile justice, family preservation.
- Advocate for reduced barriers to recognize tribal PP and EBPs. The evaluation process should be very public and navigable. Can a tribal organization create a tribal PP/EBP hub for tribes to access?

RECOMMENDATIONS



- Advocate for self-governance approach to federal funding. Tribes are on differing journeys of capacity; competitive grant funding does not encourage success, and smaller tribes are at the disadvantage.
- Encourage “de-siloing” of federal agencies and programs by having them meet in the same room with tribes. Some TACs are looking to meet more often together in this effort (i.e. ACF TAC and SAMHSA TAC).
- Encourage Tribal staff, who provide training to state agency staff, to communicate the “why” —why their success as social workers and knowledge of our culture matters to our families.
- Encourage Tribal staff to have “open doors” for state agency staff. Tribes can be a safe place to learn. Relationships build education!

HELPFUL LINKS



- [Link to Partners for Our Children, University of WA, WA County Reports](#)
- [Link to Partners for Our Children, University of WA, Clallam County Report](#)
- [Link to Partners for Our Children, University of WA, Quick Facts Page](#)
- [Link to WA Dept. of Children, Youth, & Families Tribal Relations Webpage](#)
- [Link to WA Dept. of Children, Youth, & Families Tribal MOU Documents](#)
- [Link to WA Dept. of Children, Youth, & Families Tribal Juvenile Justice Webpage](#)

**Please refer to additional handout in packet for more helpful links.*

***Questions for a later time? Please email me at Igreninger@jamestowntribe.org.*