Tribal Opioid/Fentanyl Prevention, Education and Awareness Campaign Workgroup

May 28, 2025

1:00 pm - 3:00 pm



Welcome

- Blessing
- Introductions
 - Tribal elected officials
 - Tribal health leaders
 - UIHPs/Urban Health Organizations
 - State staff



Opening Remarks Tribal Campaign Updates



WA State Tribal Opioid/Fentanyl Task Force and Summit Update

Vicki Lowe & Lisa Rey-Thomas, AIHC & Lucilla Mendoza, HCA-OTA



Project AWARE, Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI)

Erika Rodriguez, Mental Health Systems Team, OSPI



Project AWARE Advancing Wellness and Resiliency in Education Updates

OSPI, Project AWARE, Mental Health Systems





All students prepared for post-secondary pathways, careers, and civic engagement.

Transform K–12 education to a system that is centered on closing opportunity gaps and is characterized by high expectations for all students and educators. We achieve this by developing equity-based policies and supports that empower educators, families, and communities.

- Ensuring Equity
- Collaboration and Service
- Achieving Excellence through Continuous Improvement
- Focus on the Whole Child





Each student, family, and community possesses strengths and cultural knowledge that benefits their peers, educators, and schools.

Ensuring educational equity:

- Goes beyond equality; it requires education leaders to examine the ways current policies and practices result in disparate outcomes for our students of color, students living in poverty, students receiving special education and English Learner services, students who identify as LGBTQ+, and highly mobile student populations.
- Requires education leaders to develop an understanding of historical contexts; engage students, families, and community representatives as partners in decision-making; and actively dismantle systemic barriers, replacing them with policies and practices that ensure all students have access to the instruction and support they need to succeed in our schools.

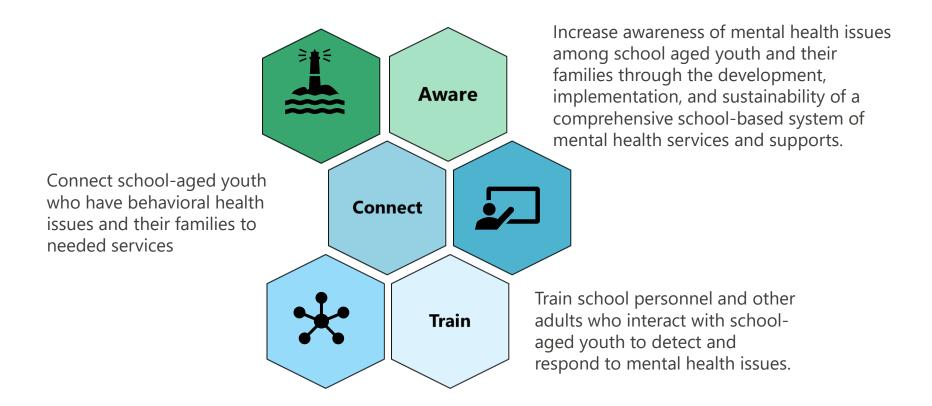


Tribal Land Acknowledgement

I would like to acknowledge the Indigenous people who have stewarded this land since time immemorial and who still inhabit the area today, the Steh-Chass Band of Indigenous people of the Squaxin Island Tribe.

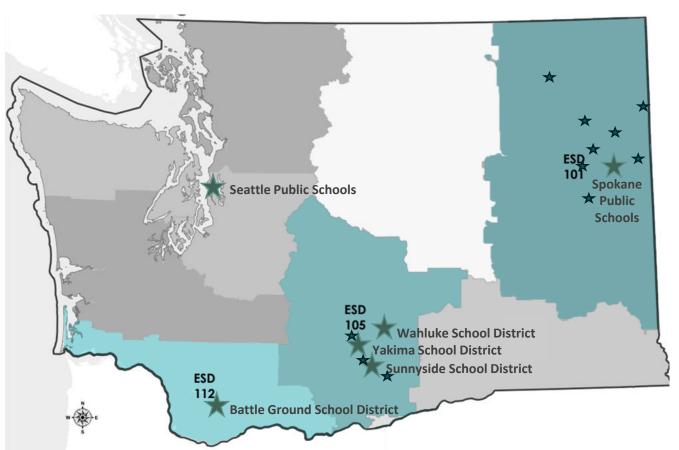


AWARE – We will ACT





Project AWARE across WA



AWARE FY20 OSPI Subgrantees

- Sunnyside SD
- Wahluke SD
- Yakima SD
- ESD 105 (capacity building focus)

AWARE FY22 OSPI Subgrantees

- ESD 105
- ESD 112
- Spokane PS

AWARE FY22 Grantees

- ESD 101
- Seattle PS

AWARE FY23 Grantees

- Battle Ground SD
- ESD 105



Breaking Down Silos





Partnerships

Five community-based behavioral health providers are currently in partnerships with the three AWARE LEAs, providing licensed mental health therapists as well as substance abuse prevention/intervention professionals (e.g., Student Assistance Professional [SAP]):

Sunnyside School District

Together 105 Treatment
Services
Yakima, WA

<u>Comprehensive</u> <u>Healthcare</u> Sunnyside, WA

<u>United Family Center</u> <u>(UFC)</u> Grandview, WA Wahluke School District

Together 105 Treatment
Services
Yakima, WA

Grant County Behavioral
Health
Moses Lake, WA

Columbia Basin Health
Association
Mattawa, WA

Yakima School District

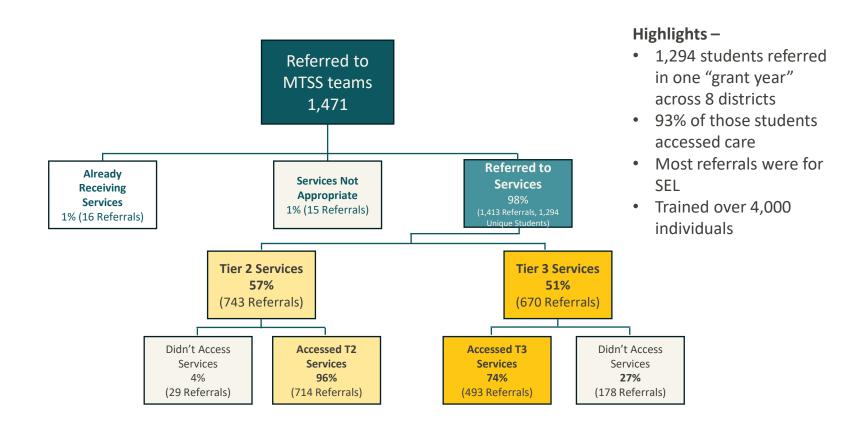
Together 105 Treatment
Services
Yakima, WA

<u>Comprehensive</u> <u>Healthcare</u> Sunnyside, WA



Project AWARE MTSS and Service Referrals

(October 1, 2023-September 30, 2024)

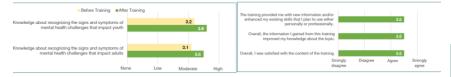




Project AWARE Grantees PD Successes for Mental Health Training

FY20 Professional Development

- 14 trainings
- 475 individuals received training
- **Attendees**: school-based mental health providers (44%), students (20%), and classroom teachers (16%)
- Topics: mental health literacy, suicide prevention, supportive services, and treatment



FY 22 Professional Development

- **53** trainings
- **3,531** individuals received training
 - **520** of whom were in the mental health workforce
- Topics: prevention, supportive services, suicide prevention, mental health literacy, culturally specific practices, educator wellness and social emotional learning

School personnel trained:

- Counselors
- School psychologist
- School-based mental health counselors
- Student assistance professionals
- School social workers
- Teachers
- Paraprofessionals



Project AWARE Sustainability



Policy Change

OSPI continues to share at the state level the need for continued funding for imbedded school based mental health systems through agency and Legislative conversations including priorities supported from the Children's Behavioral Health Workgroup. Increases to the prototypical school funding model continue through 2025. OSPI agency request SB 6216 utilizes Project AWARE asks in state funding requests.

Funding Sustainability

Grant/Project Funding



OSPI has created documentation on short and long term funding possibilities in the Funding Opportunities document at our Project AWARE webpage. OSPI will continue to update this document as more opportunities become available and apply to state opportunities to continue funding supports across the state.

Braiding Funds



OSPI has supported efforts in connecting funding streams such as School Climate Transformation, Migrant Education Dollars, AESD and continues to facilitate support including the 2022-2025 increases to the prototypical school funding model.

Capacity Building

Project AWARE is an innovation grant, constantly learning from grantees and project partners how to best utilize available funding streams. HCA has created the Medicaid billing toolkit to support endeavors towards billing for tiered services and currently has a workgroup to investigate barriers to utilizing funds. ESD 105 supports billing practices and imbedded workforce.



Legislative Proposal Impacts (2024–25)



SHB 1634 (HB 1547/SB 5126) – Boosts statewide coordination of behavioral health in schools



HB 1663/SSB 5369 - Provides regional technical assistance & targeted district funding



OSPI decision package and reports to the legislature



Over 30 school-based behavioral health bills came forward this session. The highlighted bills above are only a high level of AWARE impacts through state level policy. AWARE stories and data helped **validate need** and **accelerate legislative movement**



What's next for Project AWARE?

- Project ends September 29, 2025
- Planning for sustainability
- Continue to support LEAs through TA, Peer Learning opportunities

- Project ends September 29, 2026
- Year 4 Kick Off Meeting in October

 Build relationships across agencies identify Mental Health/SUD in Public/State Tribal Compact Education Schools



Project AWARE & Medicaid Transformation

Identified key barriers

- Disconnect between services billed and how funds are returned to support BH staff
- Preventive services (e.g., Tier 1, screening) often not reimbursable
- MAC underutilized: Medicaid Administrative Claiming not being leveraged effectively in many areas
- Administrative complexity: Billing and compliance are burdensome; districts are calling for ongoing TA, coaching, and professional development

AWARE voices shaped recommendations

- Billing simplification
- Training & TA infrastructure for LEAs led by OSPI and HCA
- Promotion of MTSS-aligned billing language and expanded allowable supports
- Outreach strategies using familiar tools (e.g., School Improvement Plans)
- Pilot/grant funding and project support

Bottom Line: Project AWARE is supporting the creation of a roadmap for how Medicaid can sustainably support behavioral health in Washington schools.



Mental Health Literacy Webpage LAUNCH!



Mental Health Literacy

Mental Health Literacy (MHL) involves students' understanding of ageappropriate mental health concepts and challenges, awareness of how stigma affects mental health, direction for available resources, and development of coping strategies and healthy routines. Mental Health Literacy is rooted in principles that prioritize strength-based, trauma-informed, equity focused and social emotional learning. The following mental health learning units are necessary core elements that make up a student's mental health and well-being:

- Mental Health Competency
- Mental Health Promotion
- ·Mental Health Stigma
- •Mental Health Advocacy and Seeking Help

Check out NEW Webpage on OSPI Website!

Contact: Josh.Kent@k12.wa.us





OSPI Fentanyl and Opioid Prevention Free Training for Middle and High School Educators!



- Fentanyl-related overdoses are a growing concern among youth. Young people are unknowingly being exposed to fentanyl as the pills often resemble legal medications.
- To support efforts to address this issue, OSPI is offering free training for middle and high school educators on the Friends for Life lessons, prevention best practices, social emotional learning and additional materials and resources. These webinars will equip educators with knowledge and tools to confidently inform students about the risks of fentanyl and opioids.

Choose one of three times to attend the Online training:

Webinar #1: Wednesday, May 28, 2025, from 4-5:30PM Webinar #2: Thursday, May 29, 2025, from 12-1:30pm Webinar #3: Thursday, May 29, 2025, from 4-5:30PM Register for a session here.



Contact: Tammy.Bolen@k12.wa.us



Resources!

Indigenous Wellness

Student Mental and Behavioral Health Resource

Youth Behavioral Health

Project AWARE Fact Sheet

<u>Social Emotional Learning Professional Development Menu</u> <u>2024–2025</u>





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THRIVE/TOR Materials Sharing

Colbie Caughlan, Projects Director, Northwest Portland Area Indian Health Board



Suicide and Substance Use Prevention Resources

Colbie Caughlan, MPH May 28, 2025



About NPAIHB

Northwest Member Tribes

Washington Tribes

- I. Nooksack Tribe 2. Lummi Nation
- 3. Upper Skagit Tribe
- 4. Samish Indian Nation
- 5. Swinomish Tribe
- 6. Sauk-Suiattle Tribe
- 7. Stillaguamish Tribe
- 8. Tulalip Tribe
- 9. Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe
- 10. Suquamish Tribe
- II. Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe
- 12. Lower Elwha Klallam
- 13. Makah Tribe

Washington Tribes Cont.

- 14. Quileute Tribe
- 15. Hoh Tribe
- 16. Quinault Indian Nation 17. Shoalwater Bay Tribe
- 18. Skokomish Tribe
- 19. Squaxin Island Tribe
- 20. Chehalis Tribe 21. Cowlitz Tribe
- 22. Nisqually Tribe
- 23. Puyallup Tribe
- 24. Muckleshoot Tribe 25. Snoqualmie Tribe
- 26. Yakama Indian Nation
- 27. Colville Tribes
- 28. Spokane Tribe
- 29. Kalispel Tribe



Oregon Tribes

- 35. Grand Ronde Tribes
- 36. Siletz Tribes 37. Confederated Tribes of
- Coos, Lower Umpqua, and Siuslaw Indians 38. Coquille Tribe
- 39. Cow Creek Band of
- Umpqua 40. Klamath Tribes
- 41. Warm Springs Tribes
- 42. Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation
- 43. Burns Paiute Tribe

Idaho Tribes

- 30. Kootenai Tribe
- 31. Coeur d'Alene Tribe
- 32. Nez Perce Tribe
- 33. Shoshone-Bannock Tribes
- 34. NW Band of Shoshone



Tribal Opioid Response (TOR)

- The NW TOR Consortium is made up of 36 Tribes from OR, WA, & ID
- Our primary aim is to assist Tribes in prevention, treatment, and recovery efforts
- Our work includes:
 - Developing strategic approach for tribal opioid response
 - Expanding access to culturally appropriate prevention, treatment, and recovery activities
 - Promoting interventions that strengthen tribal nations and peoples



Overview of TOR Funded Activities

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Note. Each letter corresponds to one Tribe.

^aTribes have a checkmark if they offered MAT through any clinic pathway (their own Tribal clinic or referrals to other clinics).

^bDevelopment of the NW Behavioral Health Aid Manual was led by the NPAIHB, with some Tribes contributing resources for this work.

NPAIHB TOR Resources



Harm Reduction

- The TOR team at the NPAIHB provides harm reduction resources to all Tribes in OR, WA,
 & ID:
 - Harm reduction kits
 - NARCAN kits
 - Factsheets/postcards around substance use prevention/treatment
 - Media messaging around substance use prevention/treatment





Naloxone













NPAIHB TOR Handouts



Tribal Opioid

All our resources can be found at: npaihb.org/opioid



Drug Flashcards



may have scary hallucinations and feel extremely anxious. People may also on suicidal feelings. As with any illicit substance, it is important to never use



Other names include shrooms, mush



MDMA (Ecstasy, Molly)









MDMA, also known as ecstasy or molly, is a lab-made drug that often comes as a pill or capsule, which is swallowed or crushed and snorted. It can also appear as a liquid which is swallowed.



Can be laced with fentanyl. If so, Narcan can be used to reverse an overdose Other names include XTX, E, X, beans, and adar

once it wears off, you feel terrible - achy, weak, dizzy, and depressed.

paranoia, and deep depression.





All our resources can be found at: npaihb.org/opioid





During a bad experience, someone may have terrifying thoughts and scary hallucinations. Also, taking LSD over time, can result in serious side effects, like hard-to-manage anxiety, depression, schizophrenia, and flashbacks of past experiences on the drug.





LSD can cause positive and negative experiences dependent on the amount taken and how your brain responds. During a good experience, someone may feel the sensation of floating, disconnection from reality, extreme joy, or feel superhuman.





For free 24/7 crisis support, you can **text NATIVE to 741741**

To learn about SUD treatment, prevention, or facts about other substances, visit our website at www.npaihb.org/opioid



Example of messaging



NPAIHB TOR Services

The TOR team at NPAIHB offers:

- Free SUD/mental health services to all our Tribes in WA, OR, & ID
- Text messaging campaign to grow your knowledge on SUD



Porky's Party: A Wake-Up Call



NPAIHB THRIVE Resources





Suicide & Crisis Lifeline

Dial 988

for mental health emergencies.

Text NATIVE to 741741 for free, 24/7 support.

#WeNeedYouHere









Crisis Text Line Partnership

In crisis?
Text NATIVE
to 741741
for free, 24/7 support.
#WeNeedYouHere

ISSUE	GROUP 0	VS. AVER
Depression/Sadness	30.9%	
Relationship	24.2%	▼
Suicide	23.6%	
School(*)	23.0%	
Anxiety/Stress	19.4%	•
Isolation/Loneliness	16.4%	
Grief	9.7%	A
Self Harm	9.1%	
Finances(*)	7.5%	
3rd Party	7.3%	A
Substance Abuse	4.8%	A
Bullying	4.2%	A



Crisis Map

https://www.npaihb. org/thrive/crisisinterventionservices/













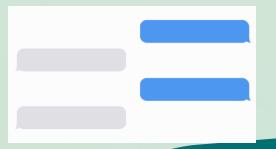


The Power of Text Messaging

We use text messaging to meet youth where they are

Our Health Based Text Campaigns:

- Address a variety of health needs in the community
- Regularly send fresh content through a range of methods
- Scheduled Messages
- Pre-Formulated Messages in a Sequence
- Multimedia text + image or video
- Youth are very rarely on their computers
- Phones are everywhere and convenient



















How many messages will I get?

You'll receive 1 to 2 text messages a week with conversation starters, tips, video demonstrations, and words of encouragement.

Who's it for?

For caring adults of Native youth

What is it?

offer tips to help you talk with youth about mental health and wellness skills

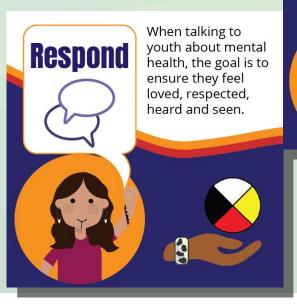
Talking is
Mental Health
and can spark
healing, growth,
and connection
with our youth.





What Kind of Messages will I get?

Heal



As Indigenous people our experience with mental health is unique due to our collective historical trauma. Our answer to this trauma is HEALING.





I will walk in my beauty. We will walk in our beauty together.





Scan QR Code for THRIVE Linktree

To Get Mental Health Resources





#WeNeedYouHere



HWEST PORTLAND ARE I HEALTH BOARD adership for Indian Health



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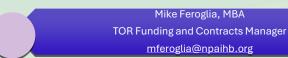
Shane Lopez-Johnston (Tolowa Dee-ni' Nation)

THRIVE 988 Project Director

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Jane Manthei Text Message Specialist jmanthei@npaihb.org





Krystie Holder THRIVE 988 Project Coordinator kholder@npaihb.org

THRIVE & TOR Team Contacts



Questions

Visit our website for all our handouts, videos, and other resources at:

npaihb.org/opioid or npaihb.org/thrive

Colbie Caughlan

TOR & Thrive Project Director

ccaughlan@npaihb.org



SUD Support for Staff & Clients at DCYF

James Vallembois, Substance Use Disorder Program Manager, Department of Children, Youth & Families



Tribal Opioid/Fentanyl Prevention, Education and Awareness Campaign Workgroup

Jimmy Vallembois

Olympia HQ

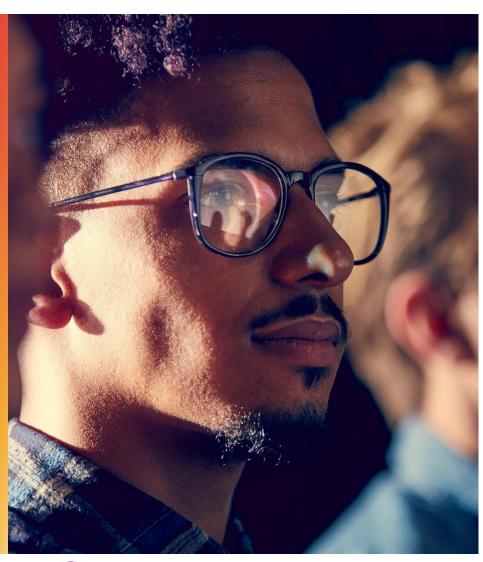
Original Date: October 29, 2024, | Revised Date: May 20, 2025

Division of Partnership, Prevention and Services | Integrated Heath Service Unit | Approved for distribution by James Vallembois, SUD Program Manager

www.dcyf.wa.gov

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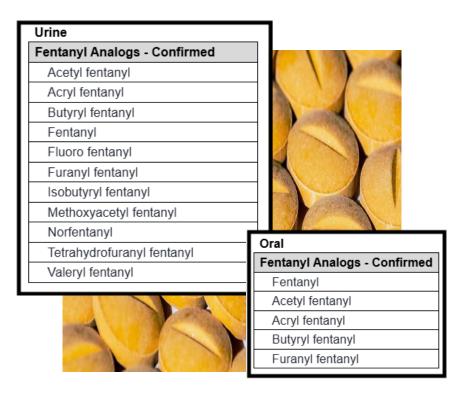
DCYF efforts to address Fentanyl

- Increasing Resources
 - Harm reduction kits
 - SUDPs
 - Contracts
 - CDT
- Increasing Partnerships
 - Community-based services
 - Department of Health
 - Court Partners
- Increasing Knowledge
 - Training and Guides

Not yet being tested for:

Fentanyl Analogs	
4-ANPP	
4'-Methylacetyl fentanyl	
Acetyl norfentanyl	
Alfentanyl	
alpha-Methylacetyl fentanyl	
alpha-Methyl fentanyl	
beta-Hydroxythio fentanyl	
Butyryl norfentanyl	
Carfentanil	
cis-3-Methyl fentanyl	
Cyclopentyl fentanyl	
Cyclopropyl fentanyl	
para-Fluorobutyryl fentanyl	
Fluoroisobutyryl fentanyl	
Furanyl norfentanyl	
Ocfentanil	
para-Chloroisobutyryl fentanyl	
para-Methoxybutyryl fentanyl	

DCYF Testing



Original Date: October 29, 2024

Revised Date: May 20, 2025 Division of Partnership, Prevention and Services

Approved for distribution by James Vallembois, SUD Program Manager

www.dcyf.wa.gov



Thank you!

James Vallembois

SUD Program Manager

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(360) 605-8947

Original Date: October 29, 2024

Revised Date: May 20, 2025

Division of Partnership, Prevention and Services Approved for distribution by James Vallembois, SUD Program Manager

www.dcyf.wa.gov



For Our Lives Campaign Update Megan Mills & Paj Nandi, Desautel Hauge



FOR OUR LIVES

Acting now to end overdose

Research and listening overview

Overview

- DH conducted research between April and May of 2025 to inform the development of new treatment-focused materials
- Our team wanted to get a better understanding of
 - o barriers to receiving treatment
 - o awareness of MOUD as a form of treatment
 - o stigma surrounding MOUD
 - o opportunities to connect people to treatment and support services
- Listening and research activities included:
 - o insight interviews and listening sessions
 - o visits to treatment centers (including Tribally operated OTPs)





- Insight interviews or listening sessions with:
 - o professionals working at treatment / recovery centers across WA
 - o people with positive experiences using MOUD as a form of treatment
- Interviews and listening sessions include:
 - o Lummi Healing Spirit Clinic (staff interviews)
 - Quinault Wellness Center (staff interviews)
 - Muckleshoot Behavioral Health Program (staff and patient interviews)
 - Jamestown Healing Clinic (staff interview)
 - o Camas Health Recovery Center (staff interview)





- Treatment center visits helped our team get a deeper understanding of treatment options and support services available across WA
 - Demonstrate various approaches to care and wrap-around services to support the healing process
- Treatment Centers visits include:
 - o Didgwalic Wellness Center (2023 visit)
 - Muckleshoot Behavioral Health
 - Jamestown Healing Clinic
 - o Camas Health Recovery Center



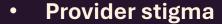


Stigma varies by community and MOUD type

- For some, MOUD is widely accepted as a treatment option for OUD
 - o OUD accepted as a "disease" that requires treatment
- For others, stigma appears in different ways and with different groups of people
 - Provider stigma
 - o Community stigma
 - Peer and/or family stigma
 - Self-focused stigma
- Greater stigma associated with Methadone as compared to other forms of MOUD







- Historically held notions of MOUD as a "swap" of one substance for another
- o Perception that recovery only comes with abstinence

Community stigma

 Concerns that MOUD facilities will increase visibility of substance use within the community

Peer and/or family stigma

- Perception that use of MOUD is still considered "use"
- OUD not always seen as a "disease" that benefits from medical treatment

Self-focused stigma

- Perception that use of MOUD means they are not "clean" or "sober"
- Fear of testing positive while pregnant and using MOUD
- Use of needle or pill can be "triggering"





While acceptance of MOUD as a form of treatment for OUD is increasing, access still varies dramatically by Tribal community and region.

- Urban and suburban areas in WA are most likely to have access to MOUD options
 - When MOUD is available, transportation, cost and awareness remain major barriers
 - Rural areas still have the most limited availability
- Methadone has lower availability given prescription guidelines







Comprehensive support services are a critical part of the treatment and healing process.

- Treatment protocols which include comprehensive services often see the highest rate of success
- Patients receive great benefit from programs that, in addition to treatment protocols, include
 - o mental health services
 - o cultural and/or group activities
 - o childcare resources
 - transportation
 - o primary/dental care, and more!





Welcoming, safe spaces facilitate successful treatment

Those seeking and undergoing treatment benefit from spaces that demonstrate they are valued and safe.

- When individuals feel welcome, they are more likely to attend and continue treatment
 - Treatment facilities that make recipients feel "less than" can detract from the healing process
 - Culture and warmth reflected in the treatment facility improve patient experience and healing process











Despite increasing awareness, acceptance and use of MOUD, there are still opportunities to educate both communities and individuals seeking treatment.

- What is MOUD?
 - o Increase awareness as a treatment for OUD as a disease
 - Explain reasons for use, how it can help the healing process
- Various forms of MOUD
 - MOUD isn't one size fits all and can vary by substance use and personal preference





Treatment is a cyclical process that takes time and hard work. People need to be met with ongoing opportunities to begin treatment that are free from pressure and judgement.

- Relapse and return to treatment as a part of the healing process, rather than a failure
- Language like "are you ready" and "what more do you need before you are" were suggested terms for opening the door to treatment







To meaningfully reach intended audiences, resources about treatment should prioritize accessible language and visuals.

- Consider language that is recognizable and inviting
 - MOUD vs MAT (most individuals are most familiar with the term "MAT") consider those who are less familiar with MOUD as a form of treatment
 - Avoid overly clinical terminology
- Feature familiar faces and stories
 - Photos and stories from trusted providers/caregivers and people with lived experience are most welcoming for those seeking treatment



Questions or feedback? Email Megan Hatheway at meganh@wearedh.com

Discussion/Questions



Meeting Wrap-Up Next Agenda

Steven de los Angeles, Vice Chair, Snoqualmie Tribe Lucilla Mendoza, HCA OTA & Candice Wilson, DOH



Adjourn