



HO-CHUNK NATION LEGISLATURE
Governing Body of the Ho-Chunk Nation

**HO-CHUNK NATION LEGISLATURE
AUTHORIZATION TO PLACE HO-CHUNK NATION
HEALING TO WELLNESS COURT CODE
OUT FOR PUBLIC REVIEW AND COMMENT**

RESOLUTION 03-05-24 E

WHEREAS, on November 1, 1994, the United States Secretary of the Interior approved a new Constitution for the Ho-Chunk Nation, formerly known as the Wisconsin Winnebago Tribe; and

WHEREAS, the Ho-Chunk Nation ("Nation") is a federally recognized Indian Tribe, pursuant to the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934; and

WHEREAS, Article V, Section 2(a) of the Ho-Chunk Nation Constitution ("Constitution") gives the Ho-Chunk Nation Legislature ("Legislature") the power to make laws, including codes, ordinances, resolutions, and statutes; and

WHEREAS, Article V, Section 2(b) of the Constitution grants the Legislature the power to establish Executive Departments, and to delegate legislative powers to the Executive branch to be administered by such Departments, in accordance with the law; any Department established by the Legislature shall be administered by the Executive; the Legislature reserves the power to review any action taken by virtue of such delegated power; and

WHEREAS, Article V, Section 2(f) of the Constitution grants the Legislature the power to set the salaries, terms and conditions of employment for all governmental personnel; and

WHEREAS, Article V, Section 2(h) of the Constitution authorizes the Legislature to enact all laws prohibiting and regulating conduct, and imposing penalties upon all persons within the jurisdiction of the Nation; and

WHEREAS, Article V, Section 2(r) of the Constitution grants the Legislature the power to protect and foster Ho-Chunk religious freedom, culture, language, and traditions; and

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WHEREAS, Article V, Section 2(x) of the Constitution grants the Legislature the power to enact any other laws, ordinances, resolutions, and statutes necessary to exercise its legislative powers delegated by the General Council pursuant to Article III including but not limited to the foregoing list of powers; and

WHEREAS, Article VII, Section 1 of the Constitution empowers the Legislature to establish lower courts of special jurisdiction as it deems necessary, as part of the Judicial Branch; and

WHEREAS, the Ho-Chunk Nation Legislature passed the *Legislative Organization Act* (2 HCC § 11), which has been amended and updated from time to time; and

WHEREAS, the *Legislative Organization Act* (“LOA”) provides the procedures for enacting or amending a Ho-Chunk Nation law; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to Section 45.d of the LOA, the Legislature may place Legislation, including proposed amendments, out for Public Review, to include a Public Comment Period; and

WHEREAS, the Legislature enacted the *Healing to Wellness Court Code* on November 18, 2014, and last amended the law on March 8, 2022, and codified the same at 4 HCC §15; and

WHEREAS, within the Healing to Wellness Court Code, the Legislature established the Healing to Wellness Court as a court of special jurisdiction to convene as an evidence-based treatment program that offers alcohol and/or drug addicted participants an alternative to extended incarceration and the standard probation model of many law enforcement and court systems; also, the Wellness Court works cooperatively with treatment agencies and other rehabilitation services to engage a participant in a holistic treatment program that will provide the participant with the tools and support necessary to get into recovery, stay in recovery, and lead a productive, alcohol-drug free, lawful, healthy lifestyle; and

WHEREAS, the Healing to Wellness Court Code contains provisions allows the Wellness Court to engage in monitoring, testing, and assessment for program participants, however, the law lacks certain definitions that are contained in the *Ho-Chunk Nation Drug, Alcohol and Controlled Substance Code*, codified at 6 HCC §10; and the Healing to Wellness Court Code appears to not take account of existing tribal, and federal, protections regarding the use of Peyote for bona fide religious purposes; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to the LOA, the Legislature finds it appropriate to place the Healing to Wellness Court Code, along with proposed amendments, out for public review and comment; and

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Legislature, pursuant to its Constitutional authority, and the LOA, places the Ho-Chunk Nation Healing to Wellness Court Code, including proposed amendments set forth therein, out for public review and comment for 45 days; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the public review and comment period shall begin when the Healing to Wellness Court Code, with proposed amendments, is posted to the Ho-Chunk Nation website.

CERTIFICATION

I, the undersigned, as Tribal Secretary of Ho-Chunk Nation, hereby certify that the Legislature of the Ho-Chunk Nation, composed of **13 members** of whom **12** constituting a quorum were present at a meeting duly called and convened and held that on the **5th day of March, 2024**, adopted the foregoing resolution at said meeting by an affirmative vote of **10 members, 1 opposed, and 1 abstaining**, pursuant to the Article V, Section 2(a) and (x) of the Constitution of the Ho-Chunk Nation, approved by the Secretary of the Interior on November 1, 1994, and that the foregoing resolution has not been rescinded or amended in any way. I further certify that this is a verified copy of said resolution.



Rep. Stephanie Begay, Tribal Secretary

03.05.24

Date

DRAFT (3.04.24)
HO-CHUNK NATION CODE (HCC)
TITLE 4 – CHILDREN, FAMILY AND
ELDER WELFARE
SECTION 15 – HEALING TO WELLNESS
COURT CODE

ENACTED BY LEGISLATURE: November 18, 2014
Last Amended: March 8, 2022

CITE AS: 4 HCC § 15

This Code, 4 HCC § 15, Healing to Wellness Court Code as enacted by the Ho-Chunk Nation Legislature Resolution 11-18-14C.

CHAPTER I
GENERAL PROVISIONS AND DEFINITIONS

1. Authority

- a. Article V, Section 2(a) of the Ho-Chunk Nation Constitution (“Constitution”) grants the Legislature the power to make laws, including codes, ordinances, resolutions, and statutes.
- b. Article V, Section 2(h) of the Constitution grants the Legislature the power to enact all laws prohibiting and regulating conduct, and imposing penalties upon all persons within the jurisdiction of the Nation.
- c. Article V, Section 2(i) of the Constitution grants the Legislature the power to negotiate and enter into treaties, compacts, contracts, and agreements with other governments, organizations, or individuals.
- d. Article V, Section 2(r) of the Constitution grants the Legislature the power to protect and foster Ho-Chunk religious freedom, culture, language, and traditions.
- e. Article V, Section 2(s) of the Constitution grants the Legislature the power to promote public health, education, charity, and such other services as may contribute to the social advancement of the members of the Ho-Chunk Nation.
- f. Article V, Section 2(t) of the Constitution grants the Legislature the power to enact laws governing law enforcement on lands within the jurisdiction of the Nation.

- g. Article VII, Section 4 of the Constitution grants the Judiciary the power to interpret and apply the Constitution and laws of the Ho-Chunk Nation.
 - i. Article VII, Section 7(b) of the Constitution grants the Supreme Court the power to establish written rules for the Judiciary, provided such rules are consistent with the laws of the Ho-Chunk Nation.
- 2. **General.** The Ho-Chunk Nation Healing to Wellness Court (“Wellness Court”) is an evidence-based treatment program that offers alcohol and/or drug addicted participants an alternative to extended incarceration and the standard probation model. The Wellness Court works cooperatively with treatment agencies and other rehabilitation services to engage a participant in a holistic treatment program that will provide the participant with the tools and support necessary to get into recovery, stay in recovery and lead a productive, alcohol-drug free, lawful, healthy lifestyle.
- 3. **Purpose.** The Wellness Court Code shall be liberally interpreted and construed to fulfill the following expressed purposes:
 - a. Help Ho-Chunk Nation members break the generational cycle of abuse, addiction and enabling,
 - b. Promote public safety by reducing recidivism rates of drug and alcohol offenses,
 - c. Promote recovery in participants and the community, and support from the family and community, and
 - d. Hold offenders accountable through the use of effective sanctions, rewards, and treatment programming.
 - e. If offenders violate mutually agreed upon program, suspension of annual per capita payments may be imposed until the offender successfully completes the program.
- 4. **Policy.** The Wellness Court’s mission is to address a pervasive alcohol and drug addiction ill affecting our community, alcohol and drug addiction and its associated consequences. The Wellness Court will act in partnership with available tribal and non-tribal agencies and service providers to achieve the following goals: 1)break the cycle of addiction; 2)promote public safety by reducing recidivism rates of drug and alcohol offenses; 3) promote recovery in participants and in the community; 4) restore traditional values and language; 5) create support systems and programs to foster recovery (sobriety), employment, education, and communal, familial, and individual health and well-being; 6) hold offenders accountable; and 7) maintain relationships and resources to continually assist program participants. The Wellness Court shall adhere to Ho-Chunk ideals while focusing upon restorative justice and collaborative decision-making. The Healing to Wellness Court shall comply with the 10 key components promulgated by the National Association of Drug Treatment Court Professionals more fully described in the Section 5.c.

5. Definitions.

a. “Controlled Substance” shall have the same meaning as defined in the Ho-Chunk Nation Drug, Alcohol and Controlled Substance Code (6 HCC §10), meaning any controlled substance, dangerous drug(s) or intoxicating compound as defined under Nation, federal or state law and includes, but not limited to, narcotics, opiates, hallucinogens, stimulants, marijuana and so-called “designer drugs.”

~~a.b.~~ “Distal Goal” means a long term goal expected to be achieved later in the program.

~~b.c.~~ “Evidence-based” means treatments that integrate professional research and clinical expertise to achieve the best outcome for the individual.

~~e.d.~~ “Healing to Wellness Court” means a court supervised treatment program for individuals who are dependent upon any controlled substance or alcohol. The Healing to Wellness Court shall comply with the 10 key components promulgated by the National Association of Drug Treatment Court Professionals, which include all of the following characteristics:

- i. Integration of alcohol and other drug treatment services with justice system case processing.
- ii. Use of a non-adversarial approach by prosecution and defense that promotes public safety while protecting any participant’s due process rights.
- iii. Identification of eligible participants early with prompt placement in the program.
- iv. Access to a continuum of alcohol, drug, and other related treatment and rehabilitation services.
- v. Monitoring of participants effectively by frequent alcohol and other drug testing to ensure abstinence from drugs or alcohol.
- vi. Use of a coordinated strategy with a regimen of graduated sanctions and rewards to govern the court’s responses to participants’ compliance.
- vii. Ongoing close judicial interaction with each participant and supervision of progress for each participant.
- viii. Monitoring and evaluation of the achievement of program goals and the program’s effectiveness.
- ix. Continued interdisciplinary education in order to promote effective Healing to Wellness Court planning, implementation, and operation.

- x. The forging of partnerships among other Drug Treatment Courts, public agencies, and community-based organizations to generate local support.

d.e. “Participant” means an individual who is admitted into the Wellness Court.

e.f. “Proximal Goal” means a short term goal expected to be achieved earlier in the program.

f.g. “Violent Offender” means an individual who meets either of the following criteria:

- i. Is currently charged with or has been found guilty to an offense involving the death of or serious bodily injury to any individual, or the carrying, possessing, or use of a firearm or other dangerous weapon by that individual, whether or not any of these circumstances are an element of the offense, or is currently charged with or has been found guilty of criminal sexual conduct of any degree.
- ii. Has one (1) or more prior convictions for a felony involving the use or attempted use of force against another individual with the intent to cause death or serious bodily harm.

CHAPTER II JURISDICTION, COURT STRUCTURE, POLICIES, PROCEDURES, AND PROGRAM RULES

6. Jurisdiction.

- a. The Wellness Court is hereby established by the Legislature as a court of special jurisdiction to meet the purposes set out above. The Wellness Court will exercise its authority as a court of special jurisdiction pursuant to rules established by the Supreme Court in accordance with Article VII, Section 7(b) of the Constitution and in Accordance with the legislative purposes set out above.
 - i. The Wellness Court shall exercise independent discretion in its monitoring of assigned cases.
- b. The Wellness Court shall have the authority to issue all orders necessary to ensure the safety, well-being, and rehabilitation of individuals who come within or consent to its jurisdiction. The Wellness Court shall have the power to implement all the duties, responsibilities, and remedies set out in this Code, including the power to enforce subpoenas and orders of restriction, fines and orders of restitution, contempt, confinement and detention, and other powers as appropriate.

- c. Upon successful completion of the Wellness Court program, or at such a time when a participant of the Wellness Court becomes ineligible to continue in the program, the Wellness Court will provide such information to the appropriate governmental entity for its use in any final disposition as it relates to the Wellness Court participant.

7. Court Structure.

- a. The Healing to Wellness Court shall be made up of Treatment Team which shall include a Trial Court Judge, a special prosecutor, a public defender/advocate or defense bar representative, a Project coordinator, a law enforcement official, a representative of the Legislature, a representative of probation or DOC representative, a representative of substance abuse treatment providers, a vocational rehabilitation professional, a representative of Traditional Court, a representative of social services, and other members to be determined by the Judiciary and/or Treatment Team.
- 8. Policies and Procedures.** The Wellness Court shall promulgate and follow Policies and Procedures in administering the Wellness Court. Policies and Procedures are subject to change, and changes shall be adequately and timely published to the Team, public, and participants. Upon reviewing the Policies and Procedures and considering any recommended changes, the Ho-Chunk Nation Supreme Court shall approve the Policies and Procedures on an annual basis or prior to the annual review when deemed necessary by the Supreme Court.
- 9. Participant Handbook.** The Wellness Court shall promulgate and distribute Participant Handbooks to the participants of the Wellness Court Program. The Participant Handbook shall set forth the rules of the program and obligations of the participant in a clear manner. Handbooks shall be distributed, and the defense attorney/lay advocate shall go through the handbook with each participant, as soon as the participant is admitted to the Wellness Court and obtain written acknowledgment of participants understanding of the rules of the Wellness Court. Failure to abide by the program rules may result in sanctions, therapeutic sanctions, termination from the program and /or prosecution to the fullest extent available under the law. Upon reviewing the Participant Handbook and considering any recommended changes, the Ho-Chunk Nation Supreme Court shall approve the Participant Handbook on an annual basis or prior to the annual review when deemed necessary by the Supreme Court.

**CHAPTER III
REFERRAL AND ASSESSMENT**

10. Eligibility Standards

Potential candidates meeting the following criteria will be considered for admission to the Ho-Chunk Nation Tribal Healing to Wellness Court Program.

- a. Ho-Chunk Nation tribal member, spouse of a Ho-Chunk Nation tribal member or child of a Ho-Chunk Nation tribal member who is aged 18 or older and a resident of Jackson County.
- b. Each participant will need to meet the DSM-V criteria for Alcohol/Drug Dependence.
- c. Proposed participants will be either post-adjudication or in Alternative to Revocation (ATR) status from the Department of Corrections.
- d. The Healing to Wellness Court Coordinator shall interview each defendant referred for possible participation in the program.
- e. Each proposed participant will participate in any assessments requested by staff, treatment providers, or others involved in the screening process.
- f. The Healing to Wellness Court Coordinator will make a recommendation to the Healing to Wellness Court Team, who will either admit or deny the application.
- g. The Healing to Wellness Court participant must voluntarily agree to abide by the Healing to Wellness Court rules.
- h. No existing in-state or extraditable warrants, or pending charges that are not resolved at the time Healing to Wellness Court participation begins.

11. Referral Procedures

- a. Attorney Referral
 - i. A prospective participant's criminal attorney may seek to have their client admitted into the Wellness Court by fully completing an Attorney Referral Form, which shall be drafted and maintained by the Wellness Court.
 - ii. The Attorney Referral Form shall then be submitted to the Wellness Court Coordinator located at the Ho-Chunk Nation Wa Ehi Hoci (Judiciary Building).
- b. Self-Referral
 - i. A prospective participant may seek admittance into the Wellness Court by fully completing a Self-Referral Form, which shall be drafted and maintained by the Wellness Court.
 - ii. The Self-Referral Form shall then be submitted to the Wellness Court Coordinator located at the Ho-Chunk Nation Wa Ehi Hoci.

12. Legal Screening

- a. Legal Screening shall be completed by the tribal prosecutor and defense attorney to determine legal eligibility and to examine public safety risk.
- b. Core components of the screening process are:
 - i. Current criminal charge(s);
 - ii. Criminal history;
 1. Violent Offender. The Legal Screening process will include a determination if there are prior violent felonies; sex offenses; and offenses in which a firearm, deadly weapon, or dangerous instrument was used that may preclude admission;
 - iii. Circumstances of current offense such as defendant culpability and mandatory incarceration statutes;
 - iv. Outstanding warrants, additional charges in other counties, previous diversion programs, and previous treatment court participation; and
 - v. Mental health disorders.
- c. Legal Screening shall occur at the earliest point after arrest with a determination of acceptance or rejection to occur within thirty (30) days from screening.
- d. The Wellness Court Coordinator will be immediately notified of the Legal Screening determination.
 - i. If the Legal Screening results show the prospective participant is legally eligible for the program, the Wellness Court Coordinator will provide the contact information for the prospective participant to arrange for a Clinical Assessment to be conducted as the second phase of determining eligibility.
 - ii. If the Legal Screening results show that the prospective participant is not legally eligible for the program, the Wellness Court Coordinator will provide such documentation to the Team for reference and discussion.

13. Clinical Assessment

- a. The Clinical Assessment shall be completed by the treatment professionals on the Team to determine diagnosis, clinical eligibility, and treatment planning.
- b. The Clinical Assessment shall occur soon after Legal Screening results are available showing legal eligibility standards have been met.

- c. The Clinical Assessment shall consist of validated standardized assessment instruments and methods.
- d. The treatment professionals will review any special needs or circumstances of the individual that may potentially affect the individual's ability to receive substance abuse treatment and follow the court's orders.
- e. The Clinical Assessment shall remain confidential, will not be open to inspection by the public at the Ho-Chunk Nation Wa Ehi Hoci, is not discoverable under the DISCOVERY ACT, 2 HCC § 3, and shall not be used in a criminal prosecution, unless it reveals criminal acts other than, or inconsistent with, personal drug use.
- f. The prospective participant must also recognize the possibility of and agree to cooperate with any future evaluation assessments as directed by the Wellness Court.
- g. The Wellness Court Coordinator will be immediately notified of the Clinical Assessment determination.
 - i. The Wellness Court Coordinator shall prepare copies of eligibility documentation to be presented to the Team.

14. Admission to Program

- a. Clinical Assessment and/or Legal Screening results shall be presented to the Team in order for the Team to ultimately decide whether to admit an eligible applicant into the Wellness Court program.
- b. Traditional Court shall make a Ho-Chunk cultural assessment in order to address cultural and/or spiritual competencies with recommendations given to the Wellness Court.
- c. The Team shall perform a financial management assessment in order to educate the participant to attain financial stability upon admittance to the program.
- d. The Team shall review all relevant information before reaching consensus on whether to admit or deny a prospective participant.
- e. The Wellness Court Coordinator shall notify the prospective participant's attorney and participant to let them know the Team's decision.
 - i. If the Team reaches a consensus on admission, the Wellness Court Coordinator shall provide an appointment time in which the prospective participant is to report to the Ho-Chunk Nation Wa Ehi Hoci to proceed with filling out the necessary paperwork for admission.

ii. The participant will also have a time arranged to meet with the defense attorney/lay advocate to go through the Participant Handbook, have the program explained to him/her, and go through the ramifications of rule violations that may lead to a treatment response, sanction, and/or termination from the program.

1. Documentation of receipt of the Participant Handbook and meeting with the defense attorney/lay advocate shall be placed within the participant's file to be kept by the Wellness Court Coordinator.

15. **Records of Denials.** The Wellness Court Coordinator shall retain all copies of information pertaining to denials for data and research purposes. Information pertaining to denials shall not be made transferable to any entity other than the grant provider/funder.

CHAPTER IV MONITORING, TESTING, AND ASSESSMENTS

16. **Monitoring.** The Wellness Court shall provide a participant with consistent, continual, and close monitoring.

a. Monitoring may include, but is not limited to, the use of a Global Positioning System (GPS) and Secure Continuous Remote Alcohol Monitor (SCRAM) units.

b. Any loss or damage to the GPS and/or SCRAM units shall be the financial responsibility of the program participants.

17. **Interaction.** The Wellness Court shall ensure appropriate amounts of interaction among the court, treatment providers, probation, appropriate friends and/or family members and the participant.

18. **Testing.** The Wellness Court shall ensure periodic and random testing for the presence of any controlled substance or alcohol in a participant's blood, urine, or breath, using the best available, accepted, and scientifically valid methods: provided, however, that the Court shall not test participants for Peyote, as it is excepted under the Ho-Chunk Nation Drug, Alcohol and Controlled Substance Code (6 HCC §10).

19. **Assessments.** The Wellness Court shall utilize periodic evaluation assessments of the participant's circumstances and progress in the program.

a. Treatment providers shall utilize best evidence based practices in performing new assessments as needed to determine if any additional treatment services are necessary to assist the participant.

b. Assessments shall include an evaluation of the participant's efforts towards meeting their proximal and distal goals in the program.

20. Sanctions and Incentives.

- a. Sanctions. The Wellness Court shall implement and utilize a system of appropriate, graduated, and immediate sanctions for non-compliance.
 - i. Sanctions include, but are not limited to, incarceration, phase freeze, and an increase in requirements issued by the Wellness Court Team.
 - ii. Therapeutic Sanctions. If a participant is not compliant with his/her treatment plan, the Team may utilize therapeutic sanctions to assist with getting the participant back on track with his/her treatment plan, which may include, but is not limited to thinking reports and increased counseling sessions and self-help meetings.
 - iii. The types of sanctions used shall take into consideration the distal and proximal goals set for each participant.
- b. Incentives. The Wellness Court shall implement and utilize a system of appropriate, graduated, and immediate incentives for compliance.
 - i. Incentives include, but are not limited to, gift cards, and public praise.
 - ii. Personal finance assistance, employment assistance and education of Probation and Parole duties.

21. **Services.** The Wellness Court, through adequate funding from the Legislature, shall ensure that substance abuse treatment services, relapse prevention services, mental health treatment referrals and/or services, education, vocational opportunities are appropriate and available.

CHAPTER V WELLNESS COURT STAFFING

22. Compliance Reports

- a. The Wellness Court Coordinator is responsible for completing bi-weekly compliance reports to be distributed to the Wellness Court for the purpose of staffing.
- b. The compliance reports will at a minimum provide:
 - i. an overview of a participant's compliance with their treatment plan,

- ii. compliance with the program rules as laid out within the Participant Handbook,
- iii. their period of sobriety,
- iv. any additional services that may be necessary to assist the participant,
- v. their start date,
- vi. the total number of weeks they have been in the program,
- vii. the phase that they are in and week in such phase, taking into consideration and noting any advancement or freeze,
- viii. outstanding Wellness Court fees owed, and
- ix. a complete and detailed list of all sanctions since the start of their program.

23. Formal Staffing

- a. The purpose of the Wellness Court staffings is to update the Team on the progress and needs of each participant in his/her treatment plan, to report the results of weekly random alcohol and/or drug testing, and to discuss possible sanctions and incentives for non-compliance, tampered with or failed tests, but also to reward progress. The sanctions and incentives shall be applied by the judge in the Status Hearing. The Team should also make concrete arrangements to assist participants in areas of need.
- b. All Wellness Court staffings will be closed to the public and are confidential.
 - i. Only members of the Wellness Court Team shall be present during the staffings.
 - 1. If an individual outside of the Wellness Court Team is necessary to adequately staff a case, then that individual will complete a confidentiality agreement and be advised that any information they hear is to be strictly confidential.
 - ii. At times participants may be called into a staffing, or request to appear on their own, as in the case of phase advancement. A participant will be present only for the part of the staffing addressing that participant, and then will be excluded from the rest of the meeting.
- c. Wellness Court decisions shall be made through discussion and by consensus.

24. Informal Staffing

- a. At times decisions need to be made quickly. As such, Wellness Court members are permitted to make decisions via e-mail provided all members are part of the e-mail feed.
- b. Decisions made by e-mail shall be made through discussion and by consensus.
- c. E-mails shall remain confidential.

CHAPTER VI COURT PROCEDURE AND HEARINGS

25. Rules of Evidence. Any information obtained, used or disclosed by a member of the Wellness Court Team, regarding the treatment methods employed by the Wellness Court team, while the participant is under the jurisdiction of the Wellness Court shall not be used as evidence against the participant in any other proceeding in the Ho-Chunk Nation Court system or any other court in any other jurisdiction. All Wellness Court records are privileged and confidential and shall not be disclosed except to the members of the Wellness Court Team. The Rules of Evidence adopted by the Ho-Chunk Nation Judiciary shall not apply in any Wellness Court proceedings.

26. Status Review Hearings

- a. The purpose of Status Review Hearings is to judicially monitor whether the participants are attending their required treatment sessions and activities, to review their weekly random alcohol and/or drug test results, and to formally reward or sanction participants for progress, non-compliance, or relapse in moving through their treatment plan.
- b. The Status Review Hearings shall include discussion between the Court and the participant in regard to the progress or lack thereof being made by the participant on his or her treatment program.
- c. All Wellness Court hearings shall be open to the public.
- d. The Wellness Court is strictly a non-adversarial forum.
- e. Status Review Hearings shall be held at a minimum of every two weeks.
- f. The Wellness Court Judge shall make all findings relevant to each participant's case pursuant to the policies and procedures adopted by the Wellness Court Team.

27. Termination

- a. Upon presentation of appropriate grounds, a Wellness Court Team member may make a Motion to Terminate a participant.

- i. Grounds for termination include:
 1. Commission of a violent crime;
 2. Abandonment of the Wellness Court program;
 3. Evidence indicating the participant is involved with drug dealing or driving while under the influence of an intoxicant;
 4. Any threatening, abusive, or violent verbal/physical behavior;
 5. Hostile, threatening or disrespectful conduct towards the Court or other participants;
 6. Any other grounds the Wellness Court deems sufficient for termination.
- b. Termination will be discussed and decided by consensus.
- c. The decision to terminate shall be put in writing.

28. **Graduation.** Upon successful completion of all four phases of the Wellness Court program, participants shall be formally recognized and praised for graduating from the Wellness Court program during the Status Hearings. The Wellness Court judge shall issue a written Order formally recognizing completion of the program to be kept as part of the Wellness Court records, but also to be used to address the criminal action(s) that brought the participant within the purview of the Wellness Court. The graduate is to be provided a formal written Certificate recognizing completion from the program to be used by the participant as he or she requires. A copy of this Certificate shall be kept as a part of the participant's Wellness Court records. Formal recognition to be given at Tribal Social event.

CHAPTER VII RECORDS, BUDGET, ADVISORY BOARD

29. Collection and Maintenance of Records.

- a. The Wellness Court shall collect data on each individual applicant, participant, and entire program.
 - i. The Wellness Court shall maintain files on each individual applicant or referral who is denied or refused admission to the program, including the reasons for the denial or rejection, the criminal history of the applicant, the preadmission legal screening and clinical assessment, and other demographic information as deemed beneficial by the Ho-Chunk Nation Judiciary.

- ii. The Wellness Court shall maintain files on each participant in the program for review and evaluation as well as treatment. The information collected for evaluation purposes must include a minimum standard data set as deemed appropriate through evidence based practices, and at a minimum contain:
 1. Location and contact information for each individual participant, both upon admission and termination/graduation of the program for follow-up reviews, and third party contact information;
 2. Significant transition point dates, including dates of referral, admission, new court orders, violations, jail/confinement, changes in services or treatments provided, phase advancements, periods of phase freeze, discharge for graduation or termination, any provision of after-care, and after-program recidivism;
 3. The individual's precipitating offenses and significant factual information, source of referral, and all treatment court evaluations and assessments;
 4. Treatments provided, including intensity of care or dosage, and their outcomes;
 5. Other services or opportunities provided to the individual and resulting use by the individual, such as education or employment and participation of and outcome for that individual;
 6. Reasons for termination or graduation from the program.

30. **Budget.** The Legislature shall appropriate operating funds to ensure the Wellness Court can operate fully in accordance with the 10 key components promulgated by the National Association of Drug Treatment Court Professionals. Supra. Section 5b.

31. **Advisory Board.** The Wellness Court Advisory Board should include legislative branch members (2), executive branch members (2), Wellness Court team members (3), Wellness Court graduate (1), and other community members who have an interest in the success of the Wellness Court program (5). This Board should meet on a bi-annual basis to consider and assist in the design, improvement, funding, and community education and support of the Wellness Court Program.

32. **Severability.** If any part or parts, or application of any part of this Code is held invalid, such holding shall not affect the validity of the remaining parts of this Code.

06/18/13 Legislature places the Healing to Wellness Court Code out for 45 Day Public Comment by Resolution 06-18-13G.
11/18/14 Legislature adopts the Healing to Wellness Court Code by Resolution 11-18-14C.
03/08/22 Legislature adopts amendments via Resolution 03-08-22D.