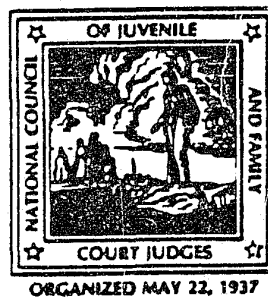


MFI

FINAL REPORT
OF THE
WORKING CONFERENCE
ON
JUVENILE AND FAMILY SUBSTANCE ABUSE:
A JUDICIAL RESPONSE

OCTOBER 28 - 30, 1987
RENO, NEVADA



NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JUVENILE AND FAMILY COURT JUDGES

UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA
P.O. BOX 8970
RENO, NEVADA 89507
(702) 784-6012

121831

FINAL REPORT
OF THE
WORKING CONFERENCE
ON
JUVENILE AND FAMILY SUBSTANCE ABUSE:
A JUDICIAL RESPONSE

OCTOBER 28-30, 1987
RENO, NEVADA

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JUVENILE AND FAMILY COURT JUDGES
UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA
P. O. BOX 8970
RENO, NEVADA 89507

NCJRS

FEB 27 1990

ACQUISITIONS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The conference on Juvenile and Family Substance Abuse was conducted under Grant #87-MU-CX-0001 (S-1) from the Bureau of Justice Assistance and Office of Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention, Office of Justice Programs, U. S. Department of Justice.

Points of view or opinions in this document are those of the conference participants and do not represent necessarily the official position or policies of the U. S. Department of Justice.

121831

U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice

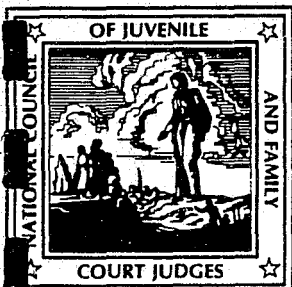
This document has been reproduced exactly as received from the person or organization originating it. Points of view or opinions stated in this document are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the National Institute of Justice.

Permission to reproduce this ~~copyrighted~~ material has been granted by

Public Domain/OJP/OJJDP/BJA
U.S. Department of Justice

to the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS).

Further reproduction outside of the NCJRS system requires permission of the ~~copyright~~ owner.



NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JUVENILE AND FAMILY COURT JUDGES

UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA
P.O. BOX 8970
RENO, NEV. 89507
(702) 784-6012

LUIS W. McHARDY / Executive Director

OFFICERS

FOREST E. EASTMAN
President
Waterloo, Iowa
ROMAE T. POWELL
President Elect
Atlanta, Georgia
MARSHALL P. YOUNG
Immediate Past President
Rapid City, South Dakota
W. DONALD READER
Vice President
Canton, Ohio
SALVADORE T. MULE
Vice President
New Orleans, Louisiana
NINIAN M. EDWARDS
Vice President
Clayton, Missouri
ROY B. WILLETT
Treasurer
Roanoke, Virginia
JAMES M. FARRIS
Secretary
Beaumont, Texas

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

EMILY BAKER
Pascagoula, Mississippi
JOHN F. BUTLER
Mobile, Alabama
TERRENCE A. CARROLL
Seattle, Washington
WILLARD H. DOUGLAS
Richmond, Virginia
THOMAS F. FAY
Providence, Rhode Island
ANDREW B. GALLAGHER
Shreveport, Louisiana
WILLIAM E. GLADSTONE
Miami, Florida
DAVID E. GROSSMANN
Cincinnati, Ohio
THOMAS E. HORNSBY
Dixon, Illinois
WILLIAM G. JONES
Charlotte, North Carolina
JOHN S. MCGROARTY
Las Vegas, Nevada
DARLENE W. MEARS
Gary, Indiana
GEORGE O. PETERSEN
St. Paul, Minnesota
ROBERT R. SPILLARD
Port Huron, Michigan
HENRY T. WEBBER
Elyria, Ohio

HISTORIAN

WALTER G. WHITLATCH
Mayfield Village, Ohio

Conference Participants

Juvenile and Family Substance Abuse: A Judicial Response

October 1987

Reno, Nevada

Dear Conference Participant:

The Council is pleased to provide you with this final report of its October 28-30, 1987 conference on Juvenile and Family Substance Abuse: A Judicial Response. We believe the conclusions of the conference that are summarized in the report truly represent the juvenile and family law judiciary's concerns about the problems of substance abuse among youth and their families. Equally important, we believe the report clearly conveys the broadly based commitment of the judiciary to confront and eventually reduce in real terms the destructive effects of substance use/abuse on children and within society as a whole.

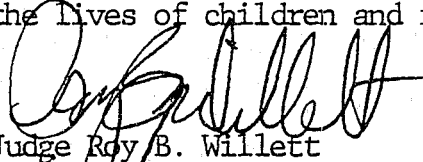
By design, the conference drew upon the assembled expertise, experience and observation of all participants in its working process. The report reflects the serious input of all seventy persons who were involved. We are grateful to you and to all your colleagues both in and outside the judiciary for having contributed actively to the outcomes summarized by this report.

The Council plans to continue its work in this critically important field of concern. As the conference in October 1987 was not the beginning of the Council's efforts to deal with substance abuse, neither do we regard it to have been an end. Rather, the conference was but one significant event in a continuum of activity dating from 1982 in formal ways and extending for many years to come. The

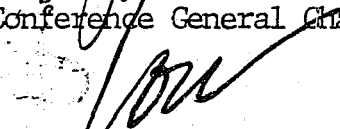
Conference Participants
Page 2

conference did serve to broaden and deepen the Council membership's awareness of the real problems posed by juvenile and family substance abuse. It also ratified much of what had been accomplished by the Council's Committees on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, Driving Under the Influence, and Judicial Training on Substance Abuse Issues. Importantly, the conference served to establish both a common frame of reference and sense of direction for the future upon which the Council and its members can build over the long term to have an effective and lasting impact on prevention and intervention programs that will combat substance abuse in the United States.

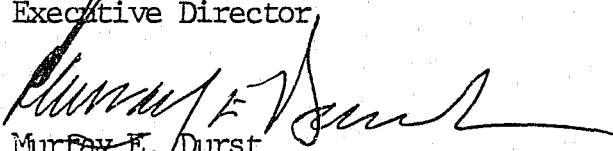
We commend to your review and continuing reference this report of the conference conclusions. It reflects your views and those of your colleagues working in concert with an outstanding group of national experts in the field. We trust the report may both stimulate and guide your own individual efforts every bit as much as it will guide the Council's collective efforts to combat substance use/abuse as a destructive presence in the lives of children and families.



Judge Roy B. Willett
Conference General Chairman



Dean Louis W. McHardy
Executive Director



Murray E. Durst
Alcohol and Substance Abuse Specialist

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction	Page 1
The Reality of Substance Use/Abuse	Page 4
Supply/Demand Sides of the Substance Abuse Equation	Page 7
Screening, Testing, Assessing and Evaluation for Substance Use/Abuse in Cases Referred to Courts	Page 10
Timing of Court Intervention on Juvenile and Family Substance Abuse	Page 13
Court Authorities to Intervene on Juvenile and Family Substance Abuse	Page 15
Effective Intervention and Treatment	Page 18
Organized Youth Groups Involvement with Substance Manufacture, Distribution and Sale	Page 21
Interjurisdictional Coordination	Page 24
Community Leadership by Judges	Page 25
Conference Participants List	Page 28

CONFERENCE REPORT

Juvenile and Family Substance Abuse: A Judicial Response

October 28-30, 1987
Reno, Nevada

Introduction

The National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges conducted a working conference on substance abuse by juveniles and families at its Reno, Nevada headquarters on October 28-30, 1987. This conference was part of the Council's continuum of effort to address the problems of substance abuse in American society, beginning with the concerns expressed by many member judges as early as 1982-83. It involved 50 Juvenile and Family Court Judges, 12 faculty resource experts and 10 Council/staff members. Included among the participating judges were the Council's leadership and members of ongoing committees on Alcohol and Substance Abuse, Continuing Judicial Education, Driving Under the Influence, and Metropolitan Courts. Among government agencies represented were the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, Bureau of Justice Assistance, National Highway Transportation Safety Administration, Office of Substance Abuse Prevention, Department of Education, and the State Justice Institute. Other participants represented volunteer parents, treatment providers, research, juvenile interstate compact, criminal justice planning, court services, and law enforcement agencies and organizations.

The intent of the conference was to develop a broad base of understanding for appropriate response by the Juvenile and Family

Juvenile and Family Substance Abuse: A Judicial Response (con't)

Court judiciary to substance abuse as a correlate and/or causal factor in cases presented to the courts. Nine fundamental issues were presented to the conference in plenary session. Each issue was analyzed and response recommendations were developed by the participants in six small groups composed of judges, agency and organization guests, and faculty resource persons. Resulting response recommendations were reported back to plenary session for arrival at a consensus of the conference as a whole.

Participant interaction within the small groups, lead by a judge facilitator, proved to be exceptionally lively, candid and serious. Thus the responses developed from analysis of each issue reflects genuinely the full range of observation, experience, and expertise among the conference participants.

Outcomes of the conference directly serve the Council's goals in the substance use/abuse field as noted below:

- a. Continued development of understanding for substance use/abuse problems confronted by Juvenile and Family Courts.
- b. Continued development of judicial activism at the jurisdictional and community levels for prevention of and intervention on substance abuse by juveniles and families.
- c. Continued development of strategies and programs through which Juvenile and Family Courts may respond

Juvenile and Family Substance Abuse: A Judicial Response (con't)

effectively to the needs and interests of those referred for adjudication.

- d. Continued development of curriculum for judicial education and training in the field of substance use/abuse.
- e. Continued development of policy, practice and programs for guidance of Juvenile and Family Courts nationally in responding to the pervasive problem of substance abuse.

Issue I: The Reality of Substance Use/Abuse

- a. Substance use/abuse is a significant factor in the great majority of cases presented to Juvenile and Family Courts, including: delinquency, neglect, abandonment, abuse, family violence, status, dependency, termination and family dissolution.
- b. The pervasive presence of substance use/abuse within these cases compels judges and court services personnel to develop in-depth knowledge and understanding of the problem.
- c. Courts must assume responsibility for the earliest possible identification of substance related problems among juveniles and families presented to them and act through diversion and/or disposition to address the problem.
- d. Alcohol and other licit drugs, (i.e., inhalants), as well as illicit drugs, must be recognized by the courts to be integral to the whole problem of substance use/abuse affecting juveniles and families.
- e. Substance use/abuse by juveniles must be viewed as a problem involving families; therefore, families must be part of the problem's treatment.

- f. Families must recognize that their use/non-use of alcohol and other drugs serves as a model to children within the family.
- g. National and courts recognition must be given to the fact that substance use/abuse (through vehicle accidents, youth violence, family violence, child abuse, overdose and youth suicide) is the prevailing cause of death among adolescents.
- h. Courts and judges serving on Juvenile and Family Court benches must recognize they have a direct interest in fostering programs at the community level for prevention of substance use/abuse among children.
- i. Both prevention and intervention of juvenile and family substance abuse require courts to develop collaborative relations with other institutions in their communities, i.e., school, health providers, treatment providers, etc.
- j. Law in virtually every state mandates that any use of substance by juveniles is tantamount to abuse, and recognizes the high risk that is represented by its effects on children; therefore, the Council supports abstinence for all juveniles as required by law.
- k. Medically, substance dependence is defined and treated

as a disease. Acknowledging that definition, courts are responsible none-the-less for holding juveniles and families to account when there is social-legal dysfunction requiring judicial review and resolution for protection of the child, family unit and members, and the community. Therefore, courts will be required often to provide treatment and rehabilitation as part of a diversion strategy to prevent further dysfunction or as part of a disposition which imposes sanctions as well as treatment and rehabilitation to both account for an illegal behavior and prevent further dysfunctional behavior.

- l. Children tend to be victimized both by their own abuse of substances and by others, including adults, who abuse substances.
- m. Cultural minorities in urban and rural settings may suffer greater pressure for substance abuse due to socio-economic conditions and cultural isolation.
- n. Courts must recognize that youth involvement with drug trafficking not only fuels substance abuse among their peers but also has become a primary support system for fueling gang activities.

- a. The economics of substance supply are overwhelmingly compelling to adults and youth involved in the supply chain.
- b. Youth have been involved with supply of substances at the social distribution levels always and are significantly increasing their involvement as entrepreneurs at relatively sophisticated levels.
- c. Family, siblings and peers remain the most common immediate sources of supply for substances used/abused by juveniles.
- d. Supply side issues are very difficult for Juvenile and Family Courts to attack; cooperative efforts with adult courts and other justice system components are necessary in most instances.
- e. Juvenile access to licit drugs, primarily alcohol and medicines, is particularly difficult to attack given the acceptability of these substances within society as a whole and the continual promotion of them in the media.
- f. The liquor industry should be required to limit their advertising, place warning labels on their products and bear part of the cost burden (through special fee assessments) for combatting substance abuse among

children; requirements placed on the tobacco industry provide both precedence and model for what should be required of alcohol products.

- g. Juvenile and Family Courts should aggressively support law enforcement efforts to reduce both supply of and demand for substance use/abuse.
- h. Juvenile and Family Courts should support statutory efforts to place civil and criminal liability on providers of substances to juveniles.
- i. Juvenile and Family Courts should foster programs and activities in their communities to change "normative behavior" among adolescents and the acceptance by society as a whole that youth will experiment with substances.
- j. The Juvenile and Family Courts judiciary must work closely with parents and education institutions to decrease demand among youth for substances through early and continuous education for prevention of first use, family recognition of the life threatening nature of substance abuse, and reduction of peer pressure to use.
- k. The courts should foster and encourage parenting education on substance use/abuse, the need for adult role models within the family for non-use and the

development of self-esteem among youth to avoid peer pressure for use.

- l. The judiciary should join with other concerned community groups to advocate that the media avoid "romanticizing" substance use as an attractive recreational alternative to be mimicked by youth.
- m. Judges and courts personnel should urge the phasing-out of tobacco subsidies in recognition that cigarette smoking is a "gateway" activity into substance use by youth.
- n. Public funding at all levels - federal, state and local - must be provided in adequate amounts and with year to year consistency for the nation to successfully decrease both supply and demand for substance abuse.
- o. Both supply and demand problems are affected significantly by general socio-economic conditions, particularly in urban and minority group situations.

Issue III: Screening, Testing, Assessing and Evaluation
for Substance Use/Abuse in Cases Referred to Courts

- a. Means must be developed and implemented to assess and evaluate the presence and degree of involvement represented by substance use/abuse in all cases presented for resolution.
- b. A gated process is the preferred approach to assessment and evaluation:
 - (1) determine probable cause for suspicion of serious substance use/abuse,
 - (2) determine the depth and scope of substance use/abuse when probable cause is determined,
 - (3) determine the direct relationship of substance use/abuse to the socio-legal dysfunction(s) presented for resolution, and
 - (4) determine the appropriate diversion and/or disposition for addressing the substance use/abuse problem through education, intervention, treatment and rehabilitation methods.
- c. The court must be cognizant and protective of the constitutional rights of individuals who will be subjected to screening and assessment for substance use/abuse; urinalysis and other intrusive technologies for screening and testing should be based on probable cause and should be researched and monitored carefully for quality and reliability.

Issue III: Screening, Testing, Assessing and Evaluation for Substance Use/Abuse in Cases Referred to Courts (con't)

- d. Where probable cause is determined by the court, assessment and evaluation of juveniles who seriously abuse substances should be inclusive of assessment and evaluation of the family environment for use/abuse.
- e. Pre-adjudication assessment should be limited to those methods and procedures required for determination of probable cause; post-adjudication methods and procedures may include more intrusive approaches, i.e., urinalysis.
- f. Assessment methods, instruments and protocols must be developed specifically for juveniles and validated with juveniles to be useful for juvenile court adaptation at both the pre-adjudication and post-adjudication levels; most existent instruments available currently were developed for and validated with adult substance users/abusers.
- g. Given proper constitutional safeguards, all juveniles referred to courts should be screened and assessed for substance use/abuse.
- h. Given proper constitutional safeguards, all dysfunctional families referred to courts should be screened and assessed for substance use/abuse.

Issue III: Screening, Testing, Assessing and Evaluation for
Substance Use/Abuse in Cases Referred to Courts (con't)

- i. Courts should encourage voluntary screening, testing, assessment and evaluation for substance use/abuse by all referred for prospective adjudication.
- j. All juveniles (delinquent or status offenders) should be screened, assessed and evaluated for substance use/abuse prior to disposition.
- k. Ultimately, the effectiveness of court screening, assessment, testing and evaluation for substance abuse will be determined by the availability of resources available to the court for intervention, treatment and rehabilitation.

- a. Courts must intervene to the extent law allows and as soon as law allows where juveniles and/or their families are determined to be involved significantly with substance use/abuse.
- b. Courts must intervene on determined substance use/abuse after adjudication in all juvenile delinquency cases.
- c. Courts must recognize that earliest possible intervention on substance use/abuse by juveniles significantly increases the potential effectiveness of subsequent treatment and rehabilitation; such timing is compelling given the earlier ages of first use by children (average age of 12 for first alcohol use, 13 for first marijuana use).
- d. The court should be broadly defined to include community systems concerned with preventing/intervening on juvenile substance use/abuse with the court serving as a brokering agent to empower community services to act.
- e. Courts should intervene whenever it determines the child/family to be open to treatment.
- f. Courts should intervene whenever it determines and as soon as the child/family is identified to be at risk from substance abuse.

Issue IV: Timing of Court Intervention on Juvenile and
Family Substance Abuse (con't)

- g. Courts should develop and maintain continuing interaction with the medical profession, i.e., pediatricians, alcohol and other drug treatment specialists, and mental health specialists, to assure earliest possible intervention opportunities are achieved both by the judiciary and treatment communities.

- a. Courts must not hesitate to use all their statutory and inherent powers to address effectively the pervasive influence of substance use/abuse on juvenile and family dysfunction when probable cause is established.
- b. Courts must exercise those powers to require obedience of orders issued for protection, treatment and/or rehabilitation of the child.
- c. Courts should have the power to retain status offenders in a non-criminal facility to access treatment and rehabilitation when substance abuse is determined to be a significant threat to the child or others.
- d. Courts must establish clear and specific guidelines for intake procedures to include assessment of substance use/abuse.
- e. Courts must establish clear and specific guidelines for diversion programs which will address intervention, treatment and rehabilitation in cases of juvenile substance abuse.
- f. Courts must intervene on established serious substance abuse even though the abuser may be in the state of denial.
- g. Courts must establish and enforce that violation of a

court order for intervention, treatment and/or rehabilitation of a juvenile constitutes a delinquent act.

- h. States of juvenile residence should be financially responsible for care of a juvenile substance abuser or accept jurisdiction for care when the juvenile substance abuser is identified in another state.
- i. Courts must assert authority to require the family to participate in the treatment process for substance abusing juveniles.
- j. Where statutes are unclear or inhibiting of court authority to address juvenile and family substance abuse in the interest of protecting the child, others and the family's capacity to function, statutes should be adopted to provide courts with appropriate authorities.
- k. Statutes should be expanded to include substance abuse among other child abuse and neglect offenses where it is determined the family is victimized by a member's abuse of substances.
- l. Court intervention on juvenile and family substance abuse must be interdisciplinary in structure to provide

Issue V: Court Authorities to Intervene on Juvenile and Family Substance Abuse (con't)

appropriate legal, physiological, psychological, social and behavioral remedies.

- m. Courts should not discourage reporting of substance abuse which threatens a juvenile, family member or others.
- n. Juvenile and Family Courts should encourage Appellate and Supreme Courts to be aware of the substance abuse problem confronting juveniles and families and the authority of the courts to intervene; training of appellate judges in dealing with juvenile/family substance abuse issues is strongly encouraged.
- o. Statutory law prohibiting juveniles from purchasing, possessing or using substances should be reviewed to reflect that violation of the law is a delinquent act.
- p. Juvenile courts should have jurisdiction over juvenile driving under the influence cases.

- a. Courts must work with other community institutions and systems to assure access to effective treatment and rehabilitation services on behalf of juveniles and families having serious substance abuse problems.
- b. Courts must assert and enforce their orders for treatment and rehabilitation of juvenile and family substance abuse by service providers in the community in the interest of the child, family and community.
- c. Treatment and rehabilitation services must provide a multi-discipline approach with the capacity to meet the need for juveniles and families physiologically, psychologically, socially and behaviorally within the treatment regimen.
- d. Based on effective assessment and evaluation of need for intervention, treatment and rehabilitation either inpatient and outpatient services may be appropriate, or a combination of the two, along with aftercare.
- e. In many cases a continuum of treatment services of up to 18 months or longer duration may be required for effective treatment and rehabilitation.
- f. Families should be required by courts to participate in the treatment and rehabilitation of juvenile

substance abuse based on the treatment regimen recommended by competent service providers; family based treatment programs often provide continuance of care flexible enough to meet the needs of the child and the entire family.

- g. Courts should require the providers of ordered treatment to provide confidential progress reports to assure effectiveness of the treatment and participation by the juvenile and/or family.
- h. Judges and court services personnel must develop sufficient knowledge and understanding of substance abuse treatment modalities and regimens to effectively select and monitor treatment providers in court ordered cases.
- i. Courts must foster and encourage the development of community and state plans, funding and service provision networks to assure adequate substance abuse treatment measures are available and accessible to court ordered/diverted cases.
- j. State insurance commissions should require health insurance carriers to meet the cost of the child's/family's treatment needs rather than a fixed amount and to enable the use of outpatient services as well as inpatient.

- k. Where more than one agency or provider is involved in the treatment the court should appoint a case manager to assure coordination and compliance, i.e., a CASA, Probation Officer or Case Worker.
- l. Courts must participate actively with community systems to foster and support effective substance use/abuse prevention programs as the first line intervention strategy to reduce juvenile and family substance abuse.
- m. The consistent availability of federal funds for support of state and local treatment programs is essential to assure access to these services nationally by the courts.
- n. The National Council of Juvenile and Family Courts should develop and/or distribute a directory of effective treatment and rehabilitation programs.
- o. Courts should collaborate closely with schools and education systems to develop effective early intervention programs offered to juveniles who are at risk of serious substance abuse.
- p. Court ordered treatment of juvenile/family substance abuse must be an accountable undertaking by the persons so ordered and by the treatment/rehabilitation service providers on which the court must rely for carrying out the order.

Issue VII: Organized Youth Groups Involvement with
Substance Manufacture, Distribution and Sale

- a. Organized youth groups (gangs and gang-like groups) have become serious and relatively sophisticated substance operators in recent years.
- b. These groups are operating on an intra and inter state scale reaching far beyond formerly defined street, block, neighborhood and community territories associated with youth gang activities.
- c. Substance manufacture, (i.e., PCP, crack-cocaine, methamphetamines), distribution and sale by youth organizations are becoming the primary motivation of gangs in many parts of the nation and the economic rewards that result are greatly increasing the power of these organizations.
- d. At least some basis for the rapid growth of organized youth groups as full range suppliers of substances is predicated on the distinctions between juvenile and adult law.
- e. Juvenile and Family Courts are ill equipped to deal with the organized youth supply phenomenon.
- f. Youth organizations so involved should be recognized to be organized crime and should be certified to adult criminal courts for adjudication where law permits.

Issue VII: Organized Youth Groups Involvement with
Substance Manufacture, Distribution and Sale (con't)

- g. Juvenile and Family Courts should recognize the potential for gang involvement by early aged offenders and assert their authority to divert them from further affiliation with gangs or gang-like organizations.
- h. Juvenile courts should encourage and actively collaborate with community institutions and groups, including parents, which are working to intervene on gang activities.
- i. Judges and court services personnel should develop their knowledge and understanding of gang and gang-like organizations and their appeal to youth.
- j. Juvenile courts can intervene on younger aged offender gang affiliation through intensive probation supervision, imposition of curfew and/or removal from environment; early intervention is required.
- k. Courts should encourage long term neighborhood and community approaches to dissolution of gangs.
- l. Courts must support parents/families in combatting gang influence on juveniles.
- m. Courts should stress community services and help build success models to support juveniles making serious

efforts to avoid gang affiliations, particularly on return to communities from rehabilitation commitments.

- n. The definition of gangs developed by the California State Task Force on Youth Gang Violence, January, 1986, should be adopted by the juvenile justice system nationally.
- o. Courts and communities must recognize that organized youth group involvement with the manufacture, marketing and sale of substances is a phenomenon appearing in all sections and regions of the nation and no longer should be viewed as an inner city, large urban environment problem alone.

- a. The mobility of youth is presenting courts with an increasing need for interjurisdictional coordination; juvenile and adult courts, intrastate, interstate and even international.
- b. The juvenile interstate compact can be used more effectively; however, the issue of time is a critical factor for improved effectiveness.
- c. Juvenile and adult jurisdictional variances create problems which can be and are exploited by substance supply organizations who are using juveniles in criminal activities.
- d. Juvenile court judges have found judge to judge discussions on an interstate basis to be a practical alternative.
- e. Courts must open communications with all appropriate jurisdictions to effectively address complex cases involving substance abuse and/or substance trafficking.

- a. Juvenile and Family Court judges must assert active leadership in their communities to develop effective systems-wide programs for the prevention of and intervention on substance abuse among juveniles and families.
- b. NCJFCJ resolution adopted in 1984 supports and encourages judicial activism to combat the pervasive presence of substance use/abuse among juveniles and families referred to courts.
- c. Judges should advocate involvement of the family, protection of the child, accountability of the juvenile and protection of the community in their leadership role.
- d. Judges should seek two levels of planning within their communities:
 - (1) immediate provision of prevention and intervention programs and resources and
 - (2) long term, multi-generational strategies to reduce substance use/abuse within society.
- e. Judges must assess and understand thoroughly what community services exist currently.

- f. Judges should encourage statewide as well as community level organization for provision of needed substance use/abuse services.
- g. Judges should organize their dockets to provide time for participation in community service to address substance abuse problems.
- h. Juvenile courts should seek continuity in rotation assignments to the juvenile bench; a minimum of six years is recommended for a judge's assignment.
- i. Judges must hold service agencies and treatment providers to account for carrying out court ordered substance abuse intervention.
- j. Judges must interact with all court jurisdictions to assure awareness of and support for the Juvenile and Family Court's efforts to intervene on substance abuse.
- k. Judges must assure that court administration and services personnel are well trained in substance abuse issues and active within the community for addressing those issues.
- l. Judges should reinforce and support community standards regarding substance abuse through their judicial actions and leadership.

- m. Judges should establish close and active collaboration with schools, public health, social services, law enforcement and other appropriate institutions in the community for combatting substance abuse among juveniles and families.
- n. The Council should develop and offer support services to the judges in their active community leadership for responding to the substance abuse problem.

JUVENILE AND FAMILY SUBSTANCE ABUSE:
A JUDICIAL RESPONSE

OCTOBER 28 - 30, 1987

RENO, NEVADA

PARTICIPANTS LIST

JUDICIAL PARTICIPANTS

Eric Andell

Judge

315th District Court

Family Courts Center

115 Congress Avenue

Houston, TX 77002

(703) 221-6938

Harry B. Aron

Judge

Cook County Juvenile Court

1100 South Hamilton Avenue

Chicago, IL 60612

(312) 738-6950

Richard L. Barron *

Judge

Coos County Courthouse

Coquille, OR 97423

(503) 396-3121

Y. Gladys Barsamian

Judge

Wayne County Juvenile Court

1025 East Forest Avenue

Detroit, MI 48207

(313) 577-9291

John E. Brown

Children's Court Judge

Juvenile Justice Center

510 2nd Street, NW

Albuquerque, NM 87107

(505) 841-7392

Terrence A. Carroll

Judge, Superior Court

West 312 King County Courthouse

Seattle, WA 98104

(206) 583-4529

Linda L. Chezem

Judge

Circuit Court

Courthouse

Bedford, IN 47421

(812) 275-2421

John F. Daffron, Jr.

Judge

Courthouse

Chesterfield, VA 23832

(804) 748-1333

John W. Davis, III *

Judge

15th Judicial District

Circuit Court

County Courthouse

P. O. Box 1667

Montgomery, AL 36192-2501

(205) 832-1375

Paul Davis

Judge

Travis County Courthouse

200th District Court

P. O. Box 1748

Austin, TX 78767

(512) 473-9303

Andy Devine

Judge

Lucas County Court of Common Pleas

Juvenile Division

429 Michigan

Toledo, OH 43624

(419) 245-4804

Forest E. Eastman

Judge

President, NCJFCJ

324 West 8th Street

Cedar Falls, IA 50613

(319) 266-5386

Leonard P. Edwards

Judge, Superior Court

191 North First Street

San Jose, CA 95113

(408) 299-3949

Ninian M. Edwards
Judge
Circuit Court, Division 12
7900 Forsyth
Clayton, MO 63105
(314) 889-2708

Anna C. Forder
Judge
22nd Judicial Circuit
920 North Vandeventer
St. Louis, MO 63108
(314) 531-3600

Andrew B. Gallagher
Judge
Caddo Parish Juvenile Court
1835 Spring Street
Shreveport, LA 71101
(318) 226-6755

William E. Gladstone
Judge
11th Judicial Circuit Court of Florida
3300 NW 27th Avenue
Miami, FL 33142
(305) 638-6229

Carol E. Gregg
Judge
Room 234
Ector County Courthouse
Odessa, TX 79761
(915) 335-3040

Bill Baird Griffith
Judge
Putnam County Courthouse
Cookeville, TN 38501
(615) 528-5541

David E. Grossmann
Judge
County of Hamilton
Court of Common Pleas
Juvenile Division
222 East Central Parkway
Cincinnati, OH 45202
(513) 632-8020

Edward V. Healey
Judge
Rhode Island Family Court
One Dorrance Plaza
Providence RI 02903
(401) 277-3308

Stephen B. Herrell
Judge
Multnomah County Juvenile Court
1021 SW 4th, Room 508
Portland, OR 97204
(503) 248-3060

Scott Jordan
Master
Washoe County Juvenile Court
P. O. Box 11130
Reno, NV 89520
(702) 328-3157

Gordon A. Martin, Jr.
Justice, Trial Court of the
Commonwealth
District Court Department
Roxbury Division
Chambers of the Justices
85 Warren Street
Roxbury, MA 02119
(617) 427-7000

Donald L. Mason
Judge
Juvenile Justice Center
415 East 11th Street, Division II
Kansas City, MO 64106
(816) 881-3611

Sharon P. McCully
Judge
2nd District Juvenile Court
3522 South 700 West
Salt Lake City, UT 84119
(801) 262-2601

John S. McGroarty
Judge
8th Judicial District Court
Juvenile Division - Clark County
3401 East Bonanza Road
Las Vegas, NV 89101
(702) 455-5200

Michael McPhail
Judge
Forrest County Youth Court
200 West Pine Street
Hattisburg, MS 39410
(601) 545-6100

David B. Mitchell *
Judge
Juvenile Court
110 North Calvert
Baltimore, MD 21218
(301) 396-5052

Charles M. Nice
Judge
Jefferson County Juvenile Court
P. O. Box 35137
Birmingham, AL 35211
(205) 325-5491

John J. O'Brien, Jr.
General Master
Family Court
State of Rhode Island and Providence
Plantations
One Dorrance Plaza
Providence, RI 02903
(401) 277-3310

James W. Payne *
Judge
Marion Superior Court
Juvenile Division
2451 North Keystone Avenue
Indianapolis, IN 46218
(317) 924-7501

Craig Penfold
Judge
3710 Rawlins, Suite 1200
Dallas, TX 75219
(214) 559-7200

Romae T. Powell
Presiding Judge
Fulton County Juvenile Court
445 Capitol Avenue, SE
Atlanta, GA 30323

W. Donald Reader
Judge
Stark County Office Building
209 West Tuscarawas, Room M-50
Canton, OH 44702
(216) 438-0308

Sheridan E. Reed
Judge, Superior Court
2851 Meadowlark Drive
San Diego, CA 92123
(619) 560-3532

Tom Rickhoff
Judge
289th District Court
Bear County Juvenile Center
600 Mission Road
San Antonio, TX 78210
(512) 531-1180

C. Kimball Rose
Judge
Juvenile Court Center
3125 W. Durango Street
Phoenix, AZ 85009
(602) 269-4251

Gerald E. Rouse *
County Judge
P. O. Box 426
Columbus, NE 68601
(402) 564-1311

William J. Samford, II
Department of Youth Services
State of Alabama
P. O. Box 66
Mt. Meigs, AL 36057
(205) 272-9100

Patrick T. Sheedy
Circuit Court Judge
901 North 9th Street
Milwaukee, WI 53233
(414) 278-5351

Robert R. Spillard
Judge
St. Clair County Probate Court
Juvenile Division
201 McMoran Boulevard
Port Huron, MI 48060
(313) 985-2155

Kathryn Doi Todd
Judge
Criminal Court Building
210 West Temple Street
Department 200
Los Angeles, CA 90012
(213) 974-5851

Betty M. Vitousek
Judge
Family Court First Circuit
P. O. Box 3498
Honolulu, HI 96811
(808) 548-6305

Daniel Weinstein
Supervising Judge
Juvenile Court, Department 29
375 Woodside Avenue
San Francisco, CA 94127
(415) 752-7740

Roy B. Willett **
Judge
Roanoke City Courthouse
315 Church Avenue, SW
Roanoke, VA 24002-90211
(703) 981-2437

John M. Yeaman
Judge
6th Judicial Circuit
P. O. Box 813
Platte City, MO 64079
(816) 431-5713

Marshall P. Young
Judge
7th Judicial Circuit
P. O. Box 230
Rapid City, SD 57709
(605) 394-2571

RESOURCE PARTICIPANTS

Eric Avery, Acting Director
Development Community Assistance
ADAMHA
Parklawn Building
5600 Fishers Lane
Rockville, MD 20857

Michael Buscemi
Senior Vice President
Quest International
P. O. Box 566
Granville, OH 43023

Dianne Carter, Ed.D.
The Office of The Secretary of
Education
Washington, D.C. 20202

Polly U. Champ
Deputy Administrator for Interstate
Compacts
Department of Children and Youth
Services
170 Sigourney Street
Hartford, CT 06105

Donald Delzer, President
National Federation of Parents
of Drug Free Youth
385 SW First
Canby, OR 97013
(503) 266-2249

Richard J. Gable, Ph.D.
National Center for Juvenile Justice
701 Forbes Avenue
Pittsburgh, PA 15219

James Gould, Deputy Director
OJJDP
U. S. Department of Justice
633 Indiana Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20531

Carl Hampton
Assistant Director for Special
Projects
Office for Substance Abuse Prevention
ADAMHA
Parklawn Building, Room 9A-5A
5600 Fishers Lane
Rockville, MD 20857

Daniel Heit
Executive Director
Abraxis, Suite 1400
307 - 4th Avenue
Pittsburgh, PA 15222

E. Hunter Hurst, Director
National Center for Juvenile Justice
701 Forbes Avenue
Pittsburgh, PA 15219

James Leake
Director of Court Services
Abraxis, Suite 1400
307 - 4th Avenue
Pittsburgh, PA 15222

Linda McKay
Bureau of Justice Assistance
Discretionary Grants Program
6th Floor
633 Indiana Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20531

Jay A. Marshall, Jr., Chief
Adjudication Branch
Bureau of Justice Assistance
Room 602C
633 Indiana Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20531

James Wright
NHTSA
5310 NTS21, Room 5130
400 - 7th Street, SW
Washington, D.C. 20590

RESOURCE FACULTY

Troy Armstrong, Ph.D.
CSU at Sacramento
5824 Shepherd Avenue
Sacramento, CA 95819
(916) 278-6437

Kathryn Reade Boyer
D.C. Pre Trial Services
400 F Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20001
(202) 727-2914

Lynn P. Cannady
EMT Associates, Inc.
Evaluation, Management and Training
2100 Northrup Avenue, Building 800
Water Tower Plaza
Sacramento, CA 95825
(916) 927-2244

John N. Chappel, M.D.
School of Medicine
Department of Psychiatry and
Behavioral Sciences
University of Nevada
Reno, NV 89557
(702) 784-4917

Judge Daniel W. Moylan
4th Judicial Circuit
Courthouse
Hagerstown, MD 21720
(301) 791-3180

Jamie Norton
Chief of Adolescent Services
Suite 656C
325 North Salisbury Street
Raleigh, NC 27611
(919) 733-4555

F. Edwards Rushton, M.D.
Director, Division of Demonstrations
and Evaluations
ADAMHA
Parklawn Building
5600 Fishers Lane
Rockville, MD 20857
(301) 443-4564

Natalie D. Salazar
Executive Assistant to the Director
Governor's Office on Criminal
Justice Planning
1130 K Street, Suite 300
Sacramento, CA 95314
(916) 323-9191

Jack Sarmanian
Executive Director
Adult/Adolescent Counseling, Inc.
One/Ten Pleasant Street
Malden, MA 02148
(617) 322-8399

Tracy L. Veach, Ed.D.
School of Medicine
Department of Psychiatry and
Behavioral Sciences
University of Nevada
Reno, NV 89557
(702) 784-4917

Page 6.

RESOURCE STAFF

Chet Adams
State Training Specialist
Permanency Planning Project
NCJFCJ

Joey Andrews
Administrative Assistant
NCJFCJ

Judge Lindsay G. Arthur
Judicial Scholar, NCJFCJ
Hennepin County Juvenile Court
Minneapolis, MN

Murray E. Durst ***
Alcohol and Substance Abuse Specialist
NCJFCJ

Jane Frisone
Administrative Assistant
NCJFCJ

Merry Hofford
Project Manager
NCJFCJ

Nancy M. Lick
Director of Curriculum Development
NCJFCJ

Thelma Sekiguchi
Senior Administrative Assistant
NCJFCJ

- * Small Group Facilitator
- ** Conference General Chairman
- *** Conference Coordinator