

State Court Administrative Office
Trial Court Services
Problem-Solving Courts



Problem-Solving Court Directory of On-Line Training Materials Juvenile Drug Treatment Court Edition



September 2017

Collaborative Planning, Stakeholders, and the Drug Court Team Members

Role of the Drug Court Team Member

[Role of the Judge](#) (Video, ADC)

<https://treatmentcourts.org/mod/lesson/view.php?id=412>

[The Unique Role of the Judge in Juvenile Drug Treatment Courts](#) (PDF)

http://www.ncjfcj.org/sites/default/files/NCJFCJ%20Role%20of%20the%20JDC%20Judge_Final.pdf

[Role of the Coordinator](#): (video, adult drug court)

<https://treatmentcourts.org/mod/lesson/view.php?id=410>

[Role of the Treatment Provider](#) (video, adult drug court)

<https://treatmentcourts.org/mod/lesson/view.php?id=413>

[Role of the Defense Attorney](#) (video, adult drug court)

<https://treatmentcourts.org/mod/lesson/view.php?id=185>

[Role of the Probation Officer](#) (video, adult drug court)

<https://treatmentcourts.org/mod/lesson/view.php?id=488>

[Role of the Prosecutor](#) (video, adult drug court)

<https://treatmentcourts.org/mod/lesson/view.php?id=204>

[OJJDP Role of the Juvenile Prosecutor](#) (PowerPoint)

https://www.nttac.org/media/trainingCenter/2008/FINAL%20Slides_Role%20of%20the%20Justice%20Prosecutor_5.17.17%20508%20C.pdf

[Greater Than the Sum of Their Parts: Clarifying Roles, Responsibilities, and Expectations of Juvenile Drug Court Teams](#) (PDF)

http://www.ncjfcj.org/sites/default/files/JDC%20Roles%20Responsibilities_Web-Final_0.pdf

[Juvenile Drug Court Roles and Responsibilities](#) (PDF)

https://treatmentcourts.org/pluginfile.php/599/mod_resource/content/1/Juvenile%20Drug%20Court%20Roles%20and%20Responsibilities.pdf

Collaboration

[Seven Easy Steps to Collaborative Planning](#) (PDF)

http://www.ncjfcj.org/sites/default/files/7%20Steps_Collaborative%20Planning_0.pdf

[Teamwork](#) (PDF)

http://www.ncjfcj.org/sites/default/files/2_Team%20Work_TIP_SHEET.pdf

Stakeholders

[Engaging Schools in the Juvenile Drug Court: Promising Strategies From the Field](#) (PDF)

[http://www.ncjfcj.org/sites/default/files/Engaging%20School_Strategies%20in%20the%20Field%20\(1\).pdf](http://www.ncjfcj.org/sites/default/files/Engaging%20School_Strategies%20in%20the%20Field%20(1).pdf)

[ENGAGE, INVOLVE, EMPOWER: Family Engagement in Juvenile Drug Treatment Courts](https://www.ncmhjj.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/02/Engage-Involve-Empower-Family-Engagement-in-Juvenile-Drug-Treatment-Courts.pdf) (PDF)
https://www.ncmhjj.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/02/Engage-Involve-Empower-Family-Engagement-in-Juvenile-Drug-Treatment-Courts.pdf

[Family Comes First A Workbook to Transform the Justice System by Partnering With Families](http://www.campaignforyouthjustice.org/images/CFYJ_Family_Comes_First_Color.compressed.pdf) (PDF)
http://www.campaignforyouthjustice.org/images/CFYJ_Family_Comes_First_Color.compressed.pdf

[Family Engagement in Juvenile Drug Court: Lessons Learned](https://sirow.arizona.edu/sites/sirow.arizona.edu/files/Appendix%201_Policy%20Brief-%20Family%20Engagement_FINAL.pdf) (PDF)
https://sirow.arizona.edu/sites/sirow.arizona.edu/files/Appendix%201_Policy%20Brief-%20Family%20Engagement_FINAL.pdf

Training

Center for Court Innovation: [Drug Court: Technical Assistance](http://www.courtinnovation.org/expert-assistance/drug-court-assistance) (website to request TA)
http://www.courtinnovation.org/expert-assistance/drug-court-assistance

[Juvenile Drug Court Training & Technical Assistance Project: Improving Practice in Courts Across America](http://www.ncjfcj.org/sites/default/files/NCJFCJ_JDC_Project_Overview_Final2.pdf) (PDF)
http://www.ncjfcj.org/sites/default/files/NCJFCJ_JDC_Project_Overview_Final2.pdf

[United States Courts: Federal Court Interpreters](http://www.uscourts.gov/services-forms/federal-court-interpreters) (website)
http://www.uscourts.gov/services-forms/federal-court-interpreters

[7 Easy Steps to Creating a Transition Policy for Juvenile Drug Courts](https://treatmentcourts.org/pluginfile.php/602/mod_resource/content/1/Creating%20a%20Transition%20Policy%20for%20Juvenile%20Drug%20Courts.pdf) (PDF)
https://treatmentcourts.org/pluginfile.php/602/mod_resource/content/1/Creating%20a%20Transition%20Policy%20for%20Juvenile%20Drug%20Courts.pdf

Risk and Needs Assessments, Eligibility Criteria, and Target Population

The Right Youth at the Right Time

[Screening and Assessment](https://treatmentcourts.org/mod/lesson/view.php?id=467&pageid=316) (video, juvenile drug court)
https://treatmentcourts.org/mod/lesson/view.php?id=467&pageid=316

[Eligibility](https://treatmentcourts.org/mod/lesson/view.php?id=467&pageid=317) (video, juvenile drug court)
https://treatmentcourts.org/mod/lesson/view.php?id=467&pageid=317

[Targeting the Right Youth](https://treatmentcourts.org/mod/lesson/view.php?id=467&pageid=315) (video, juvenile drug court)
https://treatmentcourts.org/mod/lesson/view.php?id=467&pageid=315

[Risk Assessment in Juvenile Justice: A Guidebook for Implementation](http://njjn.org/uploads/digital-library/Risk_Assessment_in_Juvenile_Justice_A_Guidebook_for_Implementation.pdf) (PDF)
http://njjn.org/uploads/digital-library/Risk_Assessment_in_Juvenile_Justice_A_Guidebook_for_Implementation.pdf

[Appendices](http://www.modelsforchange.net/publications/347) (PDF)
http://www.modelsforchange.net/publications/347

[Targeting and Eligibility Group Workbook](https://treatmentcourts.org/pluginfile.php/601/mod_resource/content/1/Targeting%20and%20Eligibility%20Team%20Workbook.pdf) (PDF)
https://treatmentcourts.org/pluginfile.php/601/mod_resource/content/1/Targeting%20and%20Eligibility%20Team%20Workbook.pdf

Equitable Access to the Program

[Race Equity and Inclusion Action Guide](#) (PDF)

http://www.aecf.org/m/resourcedoc/AECF_EmbracingEquity7Steps-2014.pdf

[Becoming a Culturally Competent Court](#) (PDF)

www.courts.ca.gov/partners/documents/CultComp.pdf

[LGBTQ Youths in the Juvenile Justice System](#) (PDF)

<https://www.ojjdp.gov/mpg/litreviews/LGBTQYouthsintheJuvenileJusticeSystem.pdf>

Case Management, Drug Testing, and Engaging the Participant

Case Management and Supervision

[Comprehensive Case Management for Substance Abuse Treatment](#) (PDF)

<https://store.samhsa.gov/shin/content/SMA15-4215/SMA15-4215.pdf>

[The Risk-Need-Responsivity Model](#) (PDF)

<https://www.nttac.org/media/trainingCenter/159/TCAM%20NCMR%20Essay%20-%20Risk%20Need%20Responsivity%20Model%20&%20Mentoring%20508%20C.pdf>

[Role of the Judge-Ensuring Effective Supervision, Treatment, & Support Services](#) (video, adult drug court)

<https://treatmentcourts.org/mod/lesson/view.php?id=412&pageid=291>

[Role of the Probation Officer](#) (video, adult drug court)

<https://treatmentcourts.org/mod/lesson/view.php?id=488>

Prosocial Activities

[Mentoring in Juvenile Treatment Drug Courts](#) (PDF)

http://www.ncjfcj.org/sites/default/files/NCJFCJ_JDTC_Mentoring_TAB_Final_0.pdf

Drug Testing

[Essential Components of a successful drug testing program](#) (video, adult drug court)

https://treatmentcourts.org/mod/lesson/view.php?id=103MATCP_Drug_Testing_Manual_2nd_edition
(download P)

<https://www.matcp.org/matcp-resources.html>

Engaging Participants

[The Sin of the Missed Opportunity to Engage Participants-The Court Hearing](#) (PDF)

<http://www.ncjfcj.org/7-Deadly-Sins-04>

Incentives and Sanctions

[Graduated Sanctions](#) (PDF)

<https://www.nationalgangcenter.gov/SPT/Programs/74>

[Individualizing Incentives and Sanctions](#) (video, juvenile drug court)

<https://treatmentcourts.org/mod/lesson/view.php?id=469&pageid=318>

- First Prong (MVP) Contingency Management
- Second Prong (behavior contracts)
- Third Prong (program wide incentives)

[Making Sense of Incentives and Sanctions in working with the Substance-Abusing Youth](#) (PDF)

<http://www.ncjfcj.org/sites/default/files/Today%20Magazine%20I%20&%20S%20Article%20S%20pring%202012.pdf>

Alternatives to Detention

Juvenile Detention Alternatives Institute: [Alternatives to Detention](#) (PDF)

<http://www.jdaihelpdesk.org/SitePages/alternativestodetention.aspx>

[Consider the Alternatives: Planning and Implementing Detention Alternatives](#) (PDF)

<http://www.jdaihelpdesk.org/altdettech/JDAI%20Pathway%204%20Consider%20the%20Alternatives%20Planning%20and%20Implementing%20Detention%20Alternatives.pdf>

Confidentiality

[Seven \(Easy\) Steps to Confidentiality and Information-Sharing in Juvenile Drug Courts](#) (video, juvenile drug court)

<https://treatmentcourts.org/mod/lesson/view.php?id=208>

[North Carolina Juvenile Justice-Behavioral Health Information Sharing Guide](#) (download PDF)

<https://www.sog.unc.edu/publications/reports/north-carolina-juvenile-justice-%E2%80%93-behavioral-health-information-sharing-guide>

Evidence Based Treatment

Determining Appropriate Treatment

[Treatment System Improvement](#) (video, adult drug court)

<https://treatmentcourts.org/mod/lesson/view.php?id=413&pageid=300>

[Developmentally Appropriate Services](#) (PDF)

http://www.ncjfcj.org/sites/default/files/8_Developmentally%20Appropriate%20Services_TIP_SHEET.pdf

Use of Evidence-Based Practices

[Improving the Effectiveness of Juvenile Justice Programs: A New Perspective on Evidence-Based Practice](#) (PDF)

<http://cjjr.georgetown.edu/wp-content/uploads/2014/12/ebppaper.pdf>

[Implementing Evidence-Based Practices](#) (video, adult drug court)

<https://treatmentcourts.org/mod/lesson/view.php?id=413&pageid=301>

[SAMHSA National Registry of Evidence-Based Programs and Practices](#) (website)

<http://www.nrepp.samhsa.gov/landing.aspx>

[Evidence-Based Programs for Juvenile Justice Reform in Louisiana](#) (PDF)

http://www.njjn.org/uploads/digital-library/resource_1650.pdf

Types of Treatment

[Cognitive Behavioral Therapy](#) (PDF)

<http://www.abct.org/Help/?m=mFindHelp&fa=WhatIsCBTpublic>

[Family Therapy](#) (PDF)

https://www.ojjdp.gov/mpg/litreviews/Family_Therapy.pdf

[Motivational Enhancement Therapy](#) (PDF)

<https://www.drugabuse.gov/publications/principles-drug-addiction-treatment-research-based-guide-third-edition/evidence-based-approaches-to-drug-addiction-treatment/behavioral-2>

Supporting Treatment

[Role of the Judge-Ensuring Effective Supervision, Treatment, & Support Services](#) (video, adult drug court)

<https://treatmentcourts.org/mod/lesson/view.php?id=412&pageid=291>

[Managing and Sustaining Your Juvenile Drug Court](#) (PDF)

https://treatmentcourts.org/pluginfile.php/629/mod_resource/content/1/Managing%20and%20Sustaining%20Your%20Juvenile%20Drug%20Court.pdf

Evaluating Your Program

[Seven Easy Steps to Measuring Performance of Juvenile Drug Courts:](#) (PDF)

https://treatmentcourts.org/pluginfile.php/628/mod_resource/content/1/Measuring%20Performance%20Measures.pdf

[Role of the Judge-Using Data & Strategic Planning](#) (video, juvenile drug court)

<https://treatmentcourts.org/login/index.php>

[Treatment System Improvement](#) (video, adult drug court)

<https://treatmentcourts.org/mod/lesson/view.php?id=413&pageid=300>

Resources that Encompass Multiple Drug Court Areas

Guidelines

[NCJFCJ A Guide to the Guidelines](#) Practical Tips for Juvenile Drug Treatment Courts to Implement (PDF)

http://www.ncjfcj.org/sites/default/files/NCJFCJ%20Guide%20to%20JDTC%20Guidelines_Final.pdf

[Juvenile Drug Treatment Court Guidelines](#) (PDF)

<https://www.ojjdp.gov/pubs/250368.pdf#page=24>

Strategies

[Ensuring Fidelity to the Juvenile Drug Courts Strategies in Practice—A Program Component Scale](#) (PDF)

https://treatmentcourts.org/pluginfile.php/619/mod_resource/content/1/Ensuring%20Fidelity%20to%20the%20Juvenile%20Drug%20Court%20Strategies.pdf

[Practical Tips to Help Juvenile Drug Court Teams Implement the 16 Strategies in Practice](#) (PDF)

https://treatmentcourts.org/pluginfile.php/607/mod_resource/content/1/Practical%20Tips%20to%20Implement%20the%20Juvenile%20Drug%20Court%20Strategies.pdf

Planning and Improvement

[7 Articles with 7 Easy Steps to Improve Your Juvenile Drug Court](#) (PDF)

https://treatmentcourts.org/pluginfile.php/609/mod_resource/content/2/Easy%20Steps%20to%20Improving%20Your%20Juvenile%20Drug%20Court.pdf

[Starting a Juvenile Drug Court: A Planning Guide](#) (PDF)

http://www.ncjfcj.org/sites/default/files/NCJFCJ_JDC_PlanningGuide_Final.pdf

[Pennsylvania's Juvenile Justice System Enhancement Strategy](#) (PDF)

<http://www.modelsforchange.net/publications/342>

Virtual Training Resources

Center for Court Innovation

Treatment Courts Online, The National Training System for Treatment Court Practitioners.

To view the training videos, you must first go to <https://treatmentcourts.org> and create a username and password.

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)

National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges (NCJFCJ)

National Counsel of Juvenile and Family Court Judges Juvenile Drug Court Strategies in Practice

1. **Collaborative Planning.** Engage all stakeholders in creating an interdisciplinary, coordinated, and systemic approach to working with youth and their families.
2. **Teamwork.** Develop and maintain an interdisciplinary, nonadversarial work team.
3. **Clearly Defined Target Population and Eligibility Criteria.** Define a target population and eligibility criteria that are aligned with the program's goals and objectives.
4. **Judicial Involvement and Supervision.** Schedule frequent judicial reviews and be sensitive to the effect that court proceedings can have on youth and their families.
5. **Monitoring and Evaluation.** Establish a system for program monitoring and evaluation to maintain quality of service, assess program impact, and contribute to knowledge in the field.
6. **Community Partnerships.** Build partnerships with community organizations to expand the range of opportunities available to youth and their families.
7. **Comprehensive Treatment Planning.** Tailor interventions to the complex and varied needs of youth and their families.
8. **Developmentally Appropriate Services.** Tailor treatment to the developmental needs of adolescents.
9. **Gender-Appropriate Services.** Design treatment to address the unique needs of each gender.
10. **Cultural Competence.** Create policies and procedures that are responsive to cultural differences and train personnel to be culturally competent.
11. **Focus on Strengths.** Maintain a focus on the strengths of youth and their families during program planning and in every interaction between the court and those it serves.
12. **Family Engagement.** Recognize and engage the family as a valued partner in all components of the program.
13. **Educational Linkages.** Coordinate with the school system to ensure that each participant enrolls in and attends an educational program that is appropriate to his or her needs.
14. **Drug Testing.** Design drug testing to be frequent, random, and observed. Document testing policies and procedures in writing.
15. **Goal-Oriented Incentives and Sanctions.** Respond to compliance and noncompliance with incentives and sanctions that are designed to reinforce or modify the behavior of youth and their families.
16. **Confidentiality.** Establish a confidentiality policy and procedures that guard the privacy of the youth while allowing the drug court team to access key information.

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

Juvenile Drug Treatment Court Guidelines

Objective 1. Focus the JDTC philosophy and practice on effectively addressing substance use and criminogenic needs to decrease future offending and substance use and to increase positive outcomes.

- Guideline 1.1. The JDTC team should be composed of stakeholders committed to the court's philosophy and practice, and to ongoing program and system improvement. The team should include collaborative relationships with community partners.
- Guideline 1.2. The roles for each member of the JDTC team should be clearly articulated.
- Guideline 1.3. The team should include participants from local school systems, with the goal of overcoming the educational barriers JDTC participants face.
- Guideline 1.4. The JDTC should ensure that all team members have equal access to high-quality regular training and technical assistance to improve staff capacity to operate the JDTC and deliver related programming effectively. Such training and technical assistance should focus on:
 - The nature of substance use disorders and the dynamics of recovery.
 - Staff skill development and effective case management.
 - Screening and assessment for substance use and criminogenic needs, particularly relating to the development of treatment plans.
 - Adolescent development and the developmental perspective for juvenile justice programming.
 - Cultural competence in working with youth and families.
 - Family engagement and working with caregivers through a trauma-informed lens.
 - The use of effective contingency management strategies (e.g., incentives and sanctions).
 - The purpose of each intervention implemented for JDTC participants, the evidence of its value, and how it aligns with the JDTC's mission.
 - The effective use of evidence-based practices (that address co-occurring mental health issues and other co-occurring issues such as family dysfunction) in substance use treatment.
- Guideline 1.5. JDTCs should be deliberate about engaging parents or guardians throughout the court process, which includes addressing the specific barriers to their full engagement.
- Guideline 1.6. JDTCs should provide court certified or licensed onsite interpreters for parents or guardians with limited English proficiency and for those with a hearing deficiency. In addition, all documents should be translated into the native language of non-English-speaking youth and parents or guardians.

Objective 2. Ensure equitable treatment for all youth by adhering to eligibility criteria and conducting an initial screening.

- Guideline 2.1. Eligibility criteria should include the following:
 - Youth with a substance use disorder.
 - Youth who are 14 years old or older.
 - Youth who have a moderate to high risk of reoffending.

- Guideline 2.2. Assess all program participants for the risk of reoffending using a validated instrument.
- Guideline 2.3. Screen all program participants for substance use using validated, culturally responsive screening assessments.
- Guideline 2.4. Potential program participants who do not have a substance use disorder and are not assessed as moderate to high risk for reoffending should be diverted from the JDTC process.
- Guideline 2.5. JDTCs should ensure that eligibility criteria result in equity of access for all genders; racial and ethnic groups; and youth who are lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer or questioning, intersex, and gender nonconforming (LGBTQI–GNC) and Two-Spirit.

Objective 3. Provide a JDTC process that engages the full team and follows procedures fairly.

- Guideline 3.1. JDTCs should work collaboratively with parents and guardians throughout the court process to encourage active participation in (a) regular court hearings, (b) supervision and discipline of their children in the home and community, and (c) treatment programs.
- Guideline 3.2. The judge should interact with the participants in a nonjudgmental and procedurally fair manner.
- Guideline 3.3. The judge should be consistent when applying program requirements (including incentives and sanctions).
- Guideline 3.4. The JDTC team should meet weekly to review progress for participants and consider incentives and sanctions based on reports of each participant’s progress across all aspects of the treatment plan.

Objective 4. Conduct comprehensive needs assessments that inform individualized case management.

- Guideline 4.1. Needs assessments should include information for each participant on:
 - Use of alcohol or other drugs.
 - Criminogenic needs.
 - Mental health needs.
 - History of abuse or other traumatic experiences.
 - Well-being needs and strengths.
 - Parental drug use, parental mental health needs, and parenting skills.
- Guideline 4.2. Case management and treatment plans should be individualized and culturally appropriate, based on an assessment of the youth’s and family’s needs.

Objective 5. Implement contingency management, case management, and community supervision strategies effectively.

- Guideline 5.1. For each participant, the application of incentives should equal or exceed the sanctions that the JDTC applies. Incentives should be favored over sanctions.
- Guideline 5.2. Participants should feel that the assignment of incentives and sanctions is fair:
 - Application should be consistent; i.e., participants receive similar incentives and sanctions as others who are in the court for the same reasons.
 - Without violating the principle of consistency described above, it is also valuable to individualize incentives and sanctions.

- Guideline 5.3. Financial fees and detention should be considered only after other graduated sanctions have been attempted. Detention should be used as a sanction infrequently and only for short periods of time when the youth is a danger to himself/herself or the community, or may abscond.
- Guideline 5.4. Ongoing monitoring and case management of youth participants should focus less on the detection of violations of program requirements than on addressing their needs in a holistic manner, including a strong focus on behavioral health treatment and family intervention.
- Guideline 5.5. A participant's failure to appear for a drug test and otherwise tampering with drug test results should be addressed with immediate, graduated sanctions.
- Guideline 5.6. The JDTC team should be prepared to respond to any return to substance use in ways that consider the youth's risk, needs, and responsivity.

Objective 6. Refer participants to evidence-based substance use treatment, to other services, and for prosocial connections.

- Guideline 6.1. The JDTC should have access to and use a continuum of evidence-based substance use treatment resources—from in-patient residential treatment to outpatient services.
- Guideline 6.2. Providers should administer treatment modalities that have been shown to improve outcomes for youth with substance use issues. These modalities include, but are not limited to, the following:
 - Assertive continuing care. Programs that provide integrated and coordinated case management services for youth after they are discharged from outpatient or inpatient treatment, including home visits, client advocacy for support services, and integrated social support services.
 - Behavioral therapy. Programs based on operant behavioral principles that use incentives (e.g., gift certificates) to reward abstinence and/or compliance with treatment.
 - Cognitive behavioral therapy. Programs based on theories of classical conditioning that focus on teaching adolescents coping skills, problem-solving skills, and cognitive restructuring techniques for dealing with stimuli that trigger substance use or cravings.
 - Family therapy. Programs based on ecological approaches that actively involve family members in treatment and address issues of family functioning, parenting skills, and family communication skills.
 - Motivational enhancement therapy. Programs that use supportive and non-confrontational therapeutic techniques to encourage motivation to change based on clients' readiness to change and self-efficacy for behavior change.
 - Motivational enhancement therapy/ cognitive behavioral therapy. Programs that use a combination of motivational enhancement and cognitive behavioral therapy techniques.
 - Multiservice packages. Programs that combine two or more of these approaches. These programs use a combination of behavioral therapy, cognitive behavioral therapy, family therapy, motivational enhancement therapy, pharmacotherapies, and/or group and mixed counseling in a comprehensive package.
- Guideline 6.3. Service providers should deliver intervention programs with fidelity to the programmatic models.

- Guideline 6.4. The JDTC should have access to and make appropriate use of evidence-based treatment services that address the risks and needs identified as priorities in the youth's case plan, including factors such as trauma, mental health, quality of family life, educational challenges, and criminal thinking.
- Guideline 6.5. Participants should be encouraged to practice and should receive help in practicing prosocial skills in domains such as work, education, relationships, community, health, and creative activities.

Objective 7. Monitor and track program completion and termination.

- Guideline 7.1. Court and treatment practices should facilitate equivalent outcomes (e.g., retention, duration of involvement, treatment progress, and positive court outcomes) for all program participants, regardless of gender, race, ethnicity, or sexual orientation.
- Guideline 7.2. A youth should be terminated from the program only after the JDTC team has carefully deliberated and only as a last resort after full implementation of the JDTC's protocol on behavioral contingencies.
- Guideline 7.3. Each JDTC should routinely collect the following detailed data:
 - Family-related factors, such as family cohesion, home functioning, and communication.
 - General recidivism during the program and after completion, drug use during the program, and use of alcohol or other drugs after the program ends.
 - Program completion and termination, educational enrollment, and sustained employment.
 - Involvement in prosocial activities and youth-peer associations.