

Juvenile Drug Court

Project Abstract

Briefly summarize the proposed project. The abstract should summarize information in the other project narrative boxes below, and should be understandable by a lay person.

In juveniles, substance abuse can lead to lifelong addiction; higher risk of social problems, violence, and engagement in delinquent behaviors; and increased contact with the justice system. Without treatment, the effects of juvenile drug abuse can lead to serious consequences well into adulthood. Unfortunately, research shows that less than half receive treatment, as it is costly and many substance-abusing juveniles come from economically disadvantaged homes.

Collin County's SOAR Program, a coordinated effort between the 417th Judicial District Court and Collin County Juvenile Probation Services, emphasizes substance abuse treatment and rehabilitation for juvenile offenders and their families, helping them to become drug-free while residing in their own homes through a continuum of services. The program creates an individualized plan requiring substance abuse treatment, frequent drug testing, intense supervision and close monitoring by the Program Team, active family participation, work toward completion of educational goals and improved prosocial behaviors. Through maximum utilization of community resources, the program seeks to promote family stability, reduce substance abuse for participants, and successfully rehabilitate juveniles from a drug-focused environment to being a contributor to his or her local community, promoting public safety in the long term.

Problem Statement

Describe the nature and scope of the underlying problem the proposed project will address. Include aspects of the problem relevant to the project's approach and activities.

While drug abuse at any age can cause serious health effects, teens are at particular risk for negative consequences. Drug abuse can cause, mask, or increase the severity of emotional problems such as anxiety, depression, suicidal thoughts and schizophrenia. Juvenile substance abuse also leads to an increased risk of social problems, violence, and engagement in delinquent behaviors. Additionally, evidence supports a correlation between substance abuse and criminal behavior in youth, with substance abuse often increasing recidivism. Juveniles who abuse drugs are also more likely to struggle with addiction later in life, likely resulting in additional drug and drug-related crimes.

Effective substance abuse treatment is a vital component for the overall rehabilitation efforts of juvenile offenders. Unfortunately, substance-abusing children in the juvenile justice system can be a challenging subset to treat, and less than half receive any type of substance abuse treatment. Many of these juveniles come from economically disadvantaged homes, and treatment is expensive. However, without treatment, the effects of juvenile drug abuse can lead to serious consequences well into adulthood.

As a result of the prevalence of juvenile offender substance abuse, the 417th Judicial District Court Judge initiated a juvenile drug court program, Successfully Opting for Accountability and Recovery (SOAR), in January 2010 to address the substance abuse needs of juveniles. Equipped with four years of historical data and experience, the SOAR Program Team evaluated the program and implemented process changes during the summer of 2014 to improve outcomes. The changes required more intensive

parent / guardian participation in the program, including additional parental participation in counseling and adult caregiver alcohol and drug testing, if needed. Participants and their families are expected to pay for their own counseling and treatment services using medical insurance and personal funds; however, this limits the number of persons able to participate. The current SOAR Program budget for treatment is minimal (\$15,458 for FY 2019) (and for FY 2020 it will be \$7,200.00) FY21 budget allocation is 45,000. Grant funding to provide treatment for juvenile participants allows economically disadvantaged families to participate in the program by relieving families of the cost for the juvenile's treatment.

Supporting Data

Provide supporting data for the Problem Statement. Data should be relevant to the project and its target group. For example, do not use statewide data for a local problem or national data for a statewide problem.

Collin County's population has more than doubled in less than the last two (2) decades alone. Collin County is one of the fastest growing counties in Texas and the country. Collin County ranks as the 6th most populous county in Texas with 1,046,465 residents, and has the highest sustained growth rate since the last census taken in 2000 for counties with more than a half-million people. Census data shows population a population increase of 123.7% during this time period. Juveniles (under age 18) comprise 33%, resulting in the addition of hundreds of thousands of additional juveniles being added to the population. Correspondingly, law enforcement interactions with juveniles has increased, as has the need for juvenile services intervention. The number of cases adjudicated between 2000 and 2016 has more than doubled from 121 to 253. Of the 8,007 juvenile cases referred, representing 5,341 unique juveniles, between 2013 and 2018, 13.9% (n=1,115, mean =186 annually) were for alcohol or drug related charges. Approximately 1 out of every 4 (24.8%) juveniles referred each year is adjudicated. More recent data shows departmental trends for juvenile probation department having received 126 referrals which were directly drug related, with 21 (21%) of them being felony possession and/or distribution offenses in 2015. Correspondingly, in 2019 the department saw 190 directly related drug offense referrals, an increase of 66.3%. Even more alarming, an astounding 105 of the total (190 or 55.2%) were felony possession and/or distribution offenses. While overall referrals to the department decreased as a direct result of the on-going pandemic, substance abuse continues to be problematic as youth face unprecedented changes to daily norms in all aspects of their lives. The stressors of the pandemic cannot be truly quantified. The department received 143 drug related referrals in FY2020 with nearly 50% (48.9%) being felony referrals. While the pandemic looms, departmental data shows drug referrals increased from 2020 (n=143) by 8.3% to 155 drug referrals.

Vaping has become an epidemic among youth, both nationally and locally. Vaping is the use of an electronic device (electronic cigarette, e-cigarette, vaporizer, vape[s], vape pen, dab pen, or other device) to inhale substances (nicotine, marijuana, THC, THC concentrations, CBD, synthetic cannabinoids, flavorings, or other substances). According to research conducted by the Texas Department of Health Services, over 330,000 middle and high school students alone reported current e-cigarette use. This represents 13% of all Texas students. Statistics also shows E-cigarette use is three (3) times as prevalent amount high school students (18.9%) as middle school students (6%). Many who have used these trending methods of consumption have experience significant health concerns including pulmonary disease with a staggering 90% of reported cases with substantiated information

confirming the vaping of products containing tetrahydrocannabinol (THC), the primary psychoactive ingredient in marijuana. Of this sample of 241 confirmed cases, a staggering 24% were under the age of 18. Eighteen percent (18%) of the cases reported using only THC products.

The impact of vaping has been felt with juvenile referrals to the probation department as more and more youth are being discovered in possession of dab pends containing THC oil. Over the past two (2) years, the probation department has seen an increase of more than 50% in mandatory referrals to the department's Juvenile Justice Alternative Education Program (JJAEP) for the offense of Possession of a Controlled Substance. This trend is again reflected in recent departmental data wherein felony drug referrals have increased by more than 55% from 2015 to 2020. This increase can almost exclusively be attributed to the vaping epidemic and use of THC in electronic devices. With the impact of mandatory referrals to legislative mandated JJAEP's across the state, funding for services has been dramatically impacted and some jurisdictions were literally forced to refuse admissions due to being at capacity because of this epidemic.

In fiscal year 2013 through 2021, 82 participants left the SOAR Program. Of those, 46 (56%) completed the program requirements, 40 (48.7%) were terminated, 2 (2.4%) voluntarily withdrew, and 1 (1.2%) died. We are currently serving 10 participants. We would like to increase the number of participants in the program to 20. All participants in the drug court program must be enrolled in an IOP program. All 20 would receive treatment. Some of our participants may require inpatient treatment depending on their drug use. When returning from an inpatient treatment setting, some require a step down treatment approach which requires partial hospitalization mainly the participants with a dual diagnosis. An increase in funding would allow us the opportunity to assist additional participants in order to promote family stability, reduce substance abuse and recidivism, and successfully rehabilitate juveniles from a drug-focused environment to being a contributor to his or her local community, advancing long-term public safety.

1. Collin County Juvenile Probation Services reports, 2000 – 2018.
2. "Collin County QuickFacts." State and County QuickFacts. US Census Bureau. [Accessed Oct 02, 2018]. <http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/48/48085.html>.
3. "Year End Progress Report, Drug Court Grantees (180)." Final report to Texas A&M University, Public Policy Research Institute, grant number JB 2568101, Sep 2013.
4. "Year End Progress Report - Continuation Programs, Drug Court Grantees (314)." Final report to Texas A&M University, Public Policy Research Institute, grant number JB 2568102, Sep 2014.
5. "Year End Progress Report - Continuation Programs, Drug Court Grantees (314)." Final report to Texas A&M University, Public Policy Research Institute, grant number JB 258103, Sep 2015.
6. "Year End Progress Report - Continuation Programs, Drug Court Grantees (314)." Final report to Texas A&M University, Public Policy Research Institute, grant number JA 258104, Sep 2016.
7. "Year End Data Upload for 2017." Final report to Texas A&M University, Public Policy Research Institute, grant number SF 2568105, Sep 2017.
8. "Year End Data Upload for 2018." Final report to Texas A&M University, Public Policy Research Institute, grant number SF 2568106, Sep 2018.
9. Texas Health and Human Services. www.dshs.gov/vaping

Project Approach & Activities

Describe the methodologies, approaches, and activities to be employed by the project. This should logically tie back to the Problem Statement.

Effective substance abuse treatment is a vital component for juvenile offender rehabilitation. When left untreated, the effects of juvenile substance use frequently result in increased risk of delinquent behaviors leading to escalating criminal activity and progression into the adult justice system. The SOAR Program coordinates the efforts between the 417th District Court and Collin County Juvenile Probation Services (CCJPS) in supervising juvenile offender rehabilitation and meets the 16 strategies recommended by the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges for juvenile drug court programs. The SOAR Program creates an individualized plan requiring substance abuse treatment, frequent drug testing, intense supervision and close monitoring by the Program Team, and maximum utilization of community resources. The 12-24 month program consists of 4 phases plus aftercare and requires weekly meetings with the Judge and Program Team during the first and second phases (60-90 days each phase). As the participant progresses, meetings become less frequent, usually biweekly during the third and fourth phases (3-9 months) and then once per month during aftercare. The juvenile has at least 2-3 observed drug/alcohol screenings per week, with many requiring daily testing, taken at both random and scheduled times.

Collin County juveniles are typically introduced to the program pre-adjudication following referral from a Program Team member, juvenile prosecutor or probation officer, school/educator, or parent/guardian. During the eligibility assessment, both juvenile and parent(s) are extensively interviewed regarding family dynamics, substance use, and short/long term goals. Unfortunately, many guardian(s) also have substance issues, and a caregiver's substance abuse problem is a "key predictor" for poor outcomes to the program's intervention. To maintain long-term positive results, changes must be made to the primary home environment. Therefore, the SOAR Program requires active participation of both the juvenile and guardian(s), requiring all parties to commit to sobriety and treatment. Program juveniles are charged a one-time participant fee of \$250. A certified substance abuse counselor assesses post-plea participants admitted to the program, and individualized treatment plans are developed to target the participants' specific needs, addressing any underlying and co-occurring disorders identified.

Through various partnerships, the program provides a continuum of services to assist the juvenile and family. Depending on treatment needs, participants may be referred to in- or out-patient treatment, drug/alcohol education, mental health treatment, individual and/or family therapy. Participants are also required to continue or re-engage in prosocial activities, which have been shown to improve long-term outcomes. Treatment providers utilize a variety of treatment methods, depending on the specific circumstances, which may include Cognitive Behavioral Therapy, Functional Family Therapy, Motivational Enhancement Therapy, Rational Emotive Behavior Therapy, and Multisystem Therapy. Referrals are made to a local community partner that provides individual and group support for parents and one-on-one mentoring for juveniles. Parents/guardians play a vital role in a juvenile's successful completion of drug court. As such, they are provided with information on Families Anonymous and are expected to participate in an 8-week parenting class, family counseling, and drug testing as needed.

Parents must be willing to provide transportation to counseling sessions, drug testing, and court sessions, and are required to provide regular input during probation visits and drug court sessions.

The Program Team reviews each juvenile's case weekly with the Judge facilitating. Reports about school, work, rule violations, and urinalysis results are provided. Any failure to comply with the program requirements is addressed, and sanctions are recommended. Sanctions may include short detention, house arrest, curfew modification, ankle monitoring, community service, writing assignments, additional chores at home, etc. Only as a last resort is the juvenile terminated from the program and/or a probation modification filed. To advance to the next phase, participants and parents are required to complete all goals outlined in the checklist for each phase including abstaining from drug and alcohol use, passing random drug tests, attending treatment sessions, appearing at status hearings, and refraining from committing any new crimes. Graduation is scheduled after all program phases have been completed. Following graduation, Program Team members conduct exit interviews of graduates and their parents, and participants complete an evaluation/assessment of the program. Graduates are contacted at six months and one year post-program to determine their sobriety and success in other areas of their lives.

Capacity & Capabilities

Describe the applicant organization's background as well as any organizational and staff capabilities and qualifications necessary to carry out this project using the approaches and activities provided above, including any essential collaborative partnerships.

Collin County is the sixth largest county in Texas based on population and lies just northeast of the Dallas-Fort Worth Metroplex. The county has 11 district courts, one of which (the 417th) hears all juvenile matters. Collin County Juvenile Probation Services department, with over 143 staff positions, provides probation and intensive supervision services for deferred and adjudicated juveniles, pre- and post-adjudication detention and rehabilitation services, and alternative education services for expelled juveniles.

The Program Team is composed of the presiding Court Judge, Court Coordinator, and Court Reporter for the 417th Judicial Court; as well as the appointed Judicial Master and Defense Attorney, two supervising probation officers, an Assistant District Attorney, Education Liaison, and treatment providers. Each member provides support and accountability to all participants. Knowledge, skills, and abilities, as well as education and experiences vary widely across the broad-based interdisciplinary team. Position requirements vary for each team member based on his / her "primary" job duties and employer. Participation as a Program Team member is voluntary.

The Judge or the Master facilitates the biweekly court hearings as the child appears with his / her parent or guardian. The Judge makes final decisions based on the Drug Court team recommendations. The Court Officer provides a law enforcement presence in the proceedings, maintaining control and structure during the court proceedings. The Court Coordinator and Court Reporter provide organization and record keeping for the drug court team. The Court Coordinator also maintains program statistics and expenses. The defense attorney has the responsibility of protecting the rights and legal interest of the juvenile participant. The ADA prosecutor provides a balance with the defense counsel to ensure community protection is maintained. The Drug Court Coordinator along with Juvenile Probation Liaison

reviews the referrals for appropriateness for the program. The defense counsel and prosecuting attorney also work with the Court Coordinator in reviewing referrals. The Coordinator or Juvenile Probation Liaison also attends adjudication hearings, makes recommendations to the court, and assists with the coordination of scheduling of plea / disposition dates and program orientation. The CCJPS Deputy Director helps to facilitate services with other members of the community and the juvenile probation department and provides access to the probation database, Juvenile Case Management System (JCMS). The Education Liaison helps facilitate readmission into local school programs as well as Serenity High. She, as a certified drug counselor, also provides treatment referrals and support. Various treatment providers attend drug court in order to report on the progress, or lack thereof, of the drug court participants. They are also instrumental in providing information regarding parental support and participation as well as provide recommendations for rewards and sanctions.

CCJPS Probation Officers provide intensive supervision, including home and school visits, 24-7 drug testing, and can provide confinement at the detention facility if necessary for sanctions. They provide case management, monitor the behavior of the participants while outside of court, and serve as program gatekeepers. Additionally, they work with other departmental probation officers to identify potential program participants. As SOAR participants are considered a higher-risk, higher needs population, the assigned probation officers maintain lower caseloads than non-SOAR probation officers, allowing them additional time to ensure the most aggressive and comprehensive community-based supervision for SOAR participants pursuant to the program.

Successful drug court intervention relies heavily on the effectiveness of the Program Team. Continuing education and professional development ensure a more successful team and program. As such, team members attend state and national conferences and training as allowed by schedules and budgets. Team members employed by Collin County generally attend the Texas Association of Drug Court Professionals (TADCP) Annual Drug Court Training Conference each year and frequently attend the National Association of Drug Court Professionals Conference. The District Judge who oversees the program has attended National Association of Drug Court Professionals conferences, National Drug Court Institute trainings, Texas Association of Drug Court Professionals (TADCP) conferences, and Family Drug Court trainings among others over the past decade. Team members are expected to maintain a current knowledge base for a variety of juvenile, drug court, and treatment processes.

Outpatient treatment is provided by a licensed professional employed by a treatment agency specializing in substance abuse located in Collin County. The organization has been operational for 10 years and utilizes a unique treatment approach ranging from the latest in evidence-based therapy to music and art therapy. SOAR participants receive treatment from a Licensed Chemical Dependency Counselor.

Inpatient treatment is provided by licensed and accredited substance abuse treatment facilities employing licensed, professional staff. The facilities, which have been operational for at least 20 years each, specialize in serving adolescents with substance abuse and co-occurring issues.

Performance Management

Describe how the applicant organization will measure success for this project. Describe the overall goals, objectives, and strategies for this project and how the organization will collect, track, and maintain the relevant data needed to determine if the project is achieving these standards throughout the grant period.

Goal: Promote family stability, reduce substance abuse and recidivism, and successfully rehabilitate juveniles from a drug-focused environment to being a contributor to his or her local community, advancing long-term public safety.

Objectives:

1. Achieve graduation/program completion rate of 70%.
2. Demonstrate maximum re-offense rate of 20% for program graduates 6 months following program completion.

Measures:

1. Assess 20 juveniles for eligibility to participate in the program.
2. Provide counseling and treatment services for 20 program participants.
3. Reduce substance abuse behaviors for 70% of program participants.

Program evaluation consists of four elements. The first will be an evaluation by each graduate, either in verbal or written form, assessing the program in relevant and age-appropriate language to encourage candor and completeness. Secondly, Program Team members will conduct exit interviews of graduates and their parents. Additionally, the Program Team formally assesses the program on an annual basis, as well as informally through continuous feedback. The final element will be a follow-up of each graduate six months and one year after graduation to determine their sobriety and success in other areas of their lives.

The SOAR Program has the capacity to handle approximately 25 juvenile participants at any given time. As the program runs continually, with new juveniles being assessed and others either graduating or terminating from the program, the number of individual participants served in a year can easily exceed this number. All program juveniles are regularly monitored; drug tested, and participate in treatment and aftercare. Most participants utilize their own family medical insurance and personal funding as needed for program expenses; however, not all families can afford it. Therefore, grant funding will be utilized to provide treatment for 20 individuals. These are the 20 individuals reflected in the Output Performance Measures table, which is reflective of the grant-funded services. Program data will be collected and reported for all program participants and program services, not just those utilizing grant funding.

The Collin County Juvenile Probation Services department utilizes Juvenile Case Management System (JCMS) to collect, report, and manage program data. JCMS is a comprehensive, web-based technology

solution that developed as a collaborative effort between the Texas Juvenile Justice Department (TJJD), the Texas Conference of Urban Counties and several local juvenile probation departments. JCMS provides enhanced productivity tools and data sharing capabilities; strong security and data integrity; and built-in interfaces with other entities involved in the juvenile justice system. JCMS provides timely and complete information on juvenile offenders to local juvenile probation departments, prosecutors, judges, treatment professionals and TJJD staff to encourage accurate and appropriate disposition and rehabilitative decisions. Data to be collected on SOAR Program participants includes referral type and disposition, age, gender, racial/ethnic background, family information, program violations, drug testing results, and program start and completion dates. Additionally, the program tracks the number of participants who graduate or earn a GED while in the program and the number of juveniles enrolled and/or employed at the time of program completion.

Target Group

Describe or list the agencies, individuals, or other groups to whom you expect to provide services, including any relevant data.

The SOAR Program accepts referrals for juveniles, aged between 14 and 17 years, who reside in Collin County and demonstrate a need for intensive supervision and substance abuse treatment, were adjudicated for an offense other than delivery of a controlled substance or violent offense, and have a caring adult willing to actively participate in the program. Many factors put youth at risk for delinquency, including individual (antisocial attitudes and behaviors, substance use, low empathy, low school achievement, negative life events such as past abuse), family (socioeconomic status, low parental involvement / neglect, abusive and/or antisocial parents, familial substance abuse), peer group (weak social ties, delinquent peers) and community issues (cultural influences). More than 10,000 cases were referred to CCJPS between 2013 and 2021. These cases represent 5,341 unique juveniles, which means CCJPS has contact with nearly 900 juveniles each year.

The SOAR Program has served 119 unique juveniles over the past 8 fiscal years. Of those, 53 (62%) have successfully completed the program. As substance abusers, all program participants are considered high risk and high need. Requested funding will be able to provide counseling/treatment for 20 SOAR Program participants who would otherwise be unable to afford treatment.

Evidence-Based Practices

Describe the research or evidence that led the applicant to select the methods, approach, and activities described above. Where possible, cite specific research, evidence, or published best/promising practices model used as the basis for the project's design. If the project approach and activities described above are not based on existing evidence, the applicant must describe why they believe the method to be promising.

Since beginning in the 1990s, over 400 juvenile drug courts have been established in the United States, and many programs have been analyzed for effectiveness since then. Juvenile drug courts are problem-solving courts for substance-abusing juveniles in need of specialized treatment services with the goal of reducing recidivism and substance abuse. A team of professionals, including court personnel and other treatment and social service providers, administers juvenile drug courts. The Collin County SOAR Program recognizes the importance in incorporating current theory, best practice, and evidence-based service delivery. As such, the program staff maintains an updated knowledge base through research and

training, informally reviews the program on a continual basis, and formally reviews the program annually; changes are made as needed.

The SOAR Program blends the most effective practices from the Juvenile Drug Courts with Contingency Management and Multisystemic Therapy, Utah Juvenile Drug Courts, and Maine Juvenile Drug Treatment Court evidence-based programs which have been rated “Promising” by the National Institute of Justice CrimeSolutions.gov website, as well as the Suffolk County (NY) Drug Treatment Court, which is rated “Effective”. Additionally, the program meets the Juvenile Diversion Programs and Juvenile Drug Courts evidence-based practice criteria, both of which have been rated “Promising”.

In addition, treatment providers work closely with juvenile offenders and their families to target substance use and related problem behaviors. These providers utilize a variety of treatment methods, depending on the specific circumstances, which may include Cannabis Youth Treatment (MET/CBT), Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT), Functional Family Therapy (FFT), Motivational Enhancement Therapy (MET), and Multisystemic Therapy. All five of these are Oregon Addiction and Mental Health Division approved evidence-based practices for substance abuse. Functional Family Therapy and Multisystemic Therapy have both been rated “Effective” by the National Institute of Justice CrimeSolutions.gov website, are “Effective” Office of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention model programs, and are Blueprints for Healthy Youth Development “Model” and “Model Plus” programs, respectively. Additionally, a recent meta-analysis examining the effects of substance use treatment programs on adolescent populations concluded “family therapy and CBT programs showed particular promise of effectiveness” and recommended “juvenile drug courts refer youth to substance treatment programs that use family therapy, MET, or CBT treatment modalities.”

Cannabis Youth Treatment (MET/CBT) is comprised of motivational enhancement therapy and cognitive behavioral therapy sessions to motivate clients to change and provide skills to cope with problems that do not involve turning to illegal substances. Cognitive Behavioral Therapy is based on the idea that our thoughts cause our feelings and behaviors and focuses on development of personal coping strategies. The goal is to teach clients that while they cannot control the world around them, they can take control of how they interpret and deal with the things in their environment. Functional Family Therapy is a family-based prevention and intervention program for high-risk youth that addresses complex and multidimensional problems through clinical practice that is flexibly structured and culturally sensitive. The clinical model concentrates on decreasing risk factors and on increasing protective factors that directly affect adolescents, with a particular emphasis on familial factors. Motivational Enhancement Therapy aims to elicit intrinsic motivation to change substance abuse and other behaviors by evoking the client’s own motivation and commitment to change. This therapy focuses on increasing intrinsic motivation by raising awareness of a problem, adjusting any self-defeating thoughts regarding the problem, and increasing confidence in one’s ability to change. Multisystemic Therapy aims to enhance a families’ capacity to keep track of adolescent behavior and instill clear rewards and punishments for positive and negative or irresponsible behavior. This model frequently concentrates on reducing youths’ involvement in delinquent and substance-using behavior and replacing negative peers with prosocial peers who do not engage in problem behavior. Therapists concentrate on developing family structure and natural rewards or incentives to encourage desired healthy behaviors and attachment to prosocial peers.

1. Anspach, Donald F., A.S. Feruson, and L.L. Phillips. 2003. Evaluation of Maine's Statewide Juvenile Drug Treatment Court Program. Augusta, ME: University of Southern Maine.
2. Celinska, Katarzyna, S. Furrer, and C-C. Cheng. 2013. "An Outcome-Based Evaluation of Functional Family Therapy for Youth with Behavioral Problems." *OJJDP Journal of Juvenile Justice* 29(2):23-36.
3. Henggeler, Scott W., M.R. McCart, et. al. 2012. "Enhancing the Effectiveness of Juvenile Drug Courts by Integrating Evidence-Based Practices." *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology* 80(2):264-75.
4. Hickert, Adurey, E. Becker, et. al. 2011. "Impact of Juvenile Drug Courts on Drug Use and Criminal Behavior." *OJJDP Journal of Juvenile Justice* 1(1):60-77.
5. McHugh, R. Kathryn, B.A. Hearon, and M.W. Otto. 2010. "Cognitive-Behavioral Therapy for Substance Use Disorders." *Psychiatric Clinics of North America* 33(3):511-525.
6. Rempel, Michael, D. Fox-Kralstein, et. al. 2003. The New York State Adult Drug Court Evaluation: Policies, Participants, and Impacts. New York, NY: Center for Court Innovations, 197-216.
7. Schwalbe, Craig S., R.E. Gearing, et. al. 2012. "A Meta-Analysis of Experimental Studies of Diversion Programs for Juvenile Offenders." *Clinical Psychology Review* 32:26-33.
8. Tanner-Smith, Emily E., K.T. Steinka-Fy, et. al. 2016. "Adolescent Substance Use Treatment effectiveness: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis." Nashville, TN: Peabody Research Institute, Vanderbilt University.