

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. list	Additional Youth Contacts (1 page)	nd	P6/b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Domestic Policy Council
Molly Brostrom
OA/Box Number: 8396

FOLDER TITLE:

Drug Conference-Breakout Sessions

2012-0326-S

kc794

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
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C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

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- start w/ problem

I. REDUCING DRUG AVAILABILITY (McCaffrey)

Challenge: To reduce juvenile drug use through (interdiction) suppression, and prevention. + what

- A. Interdiction
Focus on efforts to cut off the supply of drugs to young people in the first place.
- B. Suppression
 - including focusing on dealers
 - how are kids getting the drugs in the first place
- C. Prevention
What have we learned about programs that have succeeded in reducing demand?

Treatment

II. FAMILIES (Shalala)

Challenge: (1) To involve families in steering young people away from drugs and violence.
(2) To maximize the effectiveness of treatment strategies geared toward young people and their families.

- A. Treatment
What lessons have been learned about efforts to treat young people? What strategies have worked? Which have not? What are the lessons for developing new programs and strategies aimed at this group?
- B. Family Based Strategies
What is the role of the family in helping young people avoid drugs and violence? What resources can be provided to families? What efforts at mobilizing parents and families have been successful?

III. COMMUNITIES (Cisneros)

Challenge: To mobilize communities to work together to provide our children with a safe, educational and nurturing environment at home and in their neighborhoods.

- A. Providing positive alternatives where young people live
Campus of Learners
- B. Encouraging Public/private partnerships
What can businesses do to create drug free, safe environments?
What role can the faith community play?
- C. Strengthening Community Based Organizations

IV. STRENGTHENING THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM (Reno)

Challenge: To ensure public safety by improving the law enforcement and justice system's ability to prevent youth violence including gang violence and drug abuse and to immediately intervene, treat, and appropriately sanction juvenile offenders.

- A. Implementing a System of Graduated Sanctions
- B. Strengthening the Response to Juvenile Crime and Gang Violence
- C. Breaking the Cycle of Violence and Recognizing Victims Rights

V. MAKING SCHOOLS SAFE AND DRUG-FREE (Riley)

Challenge: To ensure that all children have the opportunity to attend schools that are safe disciplined, and drug-free and to travel to and from school in safe and drug-free corridors

- A. Disciplinary Policies
School Uniforms; Drug Testing; Truancy Programs
- B. Prevention Programs that Work
Safe and Drug Free Schools
- C. Innovative Law Enforcement Strategies in Schools
Zero Tolerance
- D. Appropriate Sanctions

VI. KIDS AND GUNS

Challenge: To take our streets back from gun and gang violence.

- A. *Guns*
- B. *Gangs*
- C.

VII. MEDIA (?TBD)

Challenge:

- A. Ratings/V-Chip (TBD)
- B. Programming: Building Anti-drug and anti-violence messages into media programming
- C. Improving the quantity and quality of children's programming

VIII. CURBING UNDERAGE DRINKING

Challenge: To curb underage drinking through enhanced criminal justice and legislative deterrence, improved preventive educational tools, and decreasing external pressures to drink at an early age.

- A. Prevention Programs
- B. Eliminating Underage Drinking and Driving
Implementing Zero Tolerance
- C. Limiting Access

MEMORANDUM

To: Dennis Burke
Molly Brostrom

From: Angela Duran
Lisa A. Gilmore
Sarah Vogelsberg

Subject: Breakout Session on Families

Attached is our proposal for structuring the breakout session on families, a list of individuals we would like to have included in the breakout session, and our suggestions for the summary of Clinton Administration accomplishments. As you sort out the participants for the breakout sessions, you may need additional young people. Attached are the names and addresses of two very articulate young people who could be added.

Thank you.

Attachments (4)

• S.O. from SAMSHSA

White House Leadership Conference on Youth, Drug Use, and Violence
Breakout Session on Families

Supporting Our Youth

Change?
Challenge: To strengthen America's families. By helping parents and promoting strong families, we can help steer young people away from drugs and violence and toward healthful activities and positive futures.

Outline for Breakout:

- I. What are the problems? What are the participants seeing in their communities? What are the drug issues? What are the violence issues? What is happening in schools, at home, and in communities?
- II. What are the challenges facing families related to youth, drug use, and violence?
- III. What kinds of things are working to help young people and their families?
- IV. What roles should everyone - government, schools, faith communities, businesses, media, neighborhood groups, and families and youth themselves take to help solve these problems?

Possible Action Steps:

- What is their agenda?*
- I. Catalyze partnerships that bring all aspects of the community to the table to support young people and give them something to say yes to.
 - II. Fight for funds to support community efforts. *Comm-based efforts to*
 - III. Give parents the information they need to talk with their children.
- how + what they should
 - IV. Challenge the media to be more responsible about their ability to influence young people.

*- (PRIDE) Parents Asst Drug Abuse
- Parental Involvement in Schools*

• treatment

Possible Participants for Breakout Session on Families

Jim Copple
Joan Dykstra
Doug Nelson
Hugh Price
Ruby Hearn
Isabel Stewart
Glenda Hatchett-Johnson
Cecil Williams
Chris Baca

Thoughts on The Clinton Administration's Accomplishments

- The second paragraph is too rosy. It ignores the data that shows that none of these issues are improving for youth. The rates of youth drug use, homicide, and suicide are not decreasing. The lack of improvement in drug use and violence among youth is one of the main reasons why we must renew our efforts, why we must all work together, and why "President Clinton is leading the fight to..."
- The list of what the President is fighting for needs to have a positive focus too. Some language about giving young people something to say yes to could be added, e.g., signed School-to-Work Opportunities Act, preparing students for careers and advanced education; supported Safe and Drug-Free Schools Act. Examples of measures supporting families could also be included, e.g., signed the Family and Medical Leave Act; increased enforcement of child support and introduced legislation that doubles federal child support collections.
- Under accomplishments, Community Schools, the National Domestic Violence Hotline, and the Secretary and AG's Advisory Council on Domestic Violence could be added.
- The agenda needs some positive, prevention ideas too as well as examples of the Administration's fight for prevention funds.
- Move the bullet about "Prevent drug use by teaching our children about the dangers drugs pose and de-glamorizing drug use in the minds of every child" near the top of the list.
- Change "Get hard-core drug users off the street" to "Get treatment to those who need it and are driving up our crime rates, health care costs and lowering the country's productivity." Also, this should be moved to farther down the list.
- Add a general statement in bullet form on supporting all families and their ability to raise their children (e.g., sufficient income (EITC, minimum wage), health care, child care, health information, etc.).

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MAKING SCHOOLS SAFE AND ORDERLY

Challenge: To ensure that all children have the opportunity to attend schools that are "safe, disciplined, and drug-free," and to travel to and from school without being threatened, victimized, or having to face persons dealing drugs or trying to sell them drugs.

Four basic areas will be explored: policy, prevention, intervention, and sanctions.

1. School disciplinary policies

Every school has a policy governing behavior of students. These policies enunciate the behaviors that are acceptable and unacceptable. Unfortunately, many schools have not been able to effectively enforce these policies and this has resulted in disorderly classrooms and schools. Ensuring that schools have effective disciplinary policies and that those policies are enforced raises several questions which need to be addressed, such as: what are the elements of an effective disciplinary policy; why do some schools have effective policies while others do not; should uniforms be made part of a school's policy; should a school's policy include drug testing of athlete's and if so, under what circumstances; and what should the role of student, teacher, staff, and parent be in the development and implementation of a school's behavior policy.

2. Prevention Programs That Work

Almost every school district in the country has received funding to develop effective drug and violence prevention programs. Evaluation data indicate that some of these programs have been effective while others have not been. Why is this the case? We need to explore the elements of an effective prevention program and the role of the Federal government in developing such programs. Questions such as: identifying the elements of an effective prevention program and the role of students and parents in designing and implementing such programs; how to best use technology in program implementation; and the role of Federal government in prevention programming need to be addressed.

3. Innovative Law Enforcement Strategies

As schools become increasingly places where violent crimes occur, school administrators are being called upon to provide and engage in law enforcement related activities, e.g., provide security, man metal detectors, conduct

searches, and detain unruly students. As schools have become more involved in having to provide services needed to protect students and teachers a series of issues have arisen. Schools need to address such issues as: if law enforcement officers are used, who do they report to and what happens when educational goals and law enforcement goals collide; and what is the proper role for law enforcement in schools; what is the role of law enforcement in our efforts, do students have the same rights in schools that they have outside schools, and are there any effective programs for removing contraband.

4. Identifying appropriate sanctions for students who violate school policies.

Stronger policies against students who carry weapons to school, who threaten or assault teachers and students, and who use or sell drugs is leading to more students being suspended and expelled from school. Their expulsion raises numerous questions that could impact the students, schools, their families, and communities, such as: what should we be doing with students who are expelled; is there any obligation to provide alternative education to suspended or expelled students; what relationships should there be with community groups; is there a role for other students in rendering sanctions against students who violate weapons or drug policies; are there any model programs that should be shared; and what information is needed regarding establishing effective alternative programs.

STRENGTHENING THE LAW ENFORCEMENT AND JUSTICE SYSTEM RESPONSE TO JUVENILE CRIME

Challenge: To ensure public safety by improving the law enforcement and justice system's ability to prevent youth violence, including gang violence, and drug abuse, and to immediately intervene, treat, and appropriately sanction juvenile offenders.

A. Implementing a System of Graduated Sanctions, Including Intensive Aftercare and Prosecution of Certain Serious, Violent, and Chronic Juvenile Offenders That Will Ensure Both Public Safety and Appropriate Justice System Responses to Delinquency

Intervening Early and Conducting Needs Assessments That Facilitate Programming for Offenders, Including Specialized Programs for Specific Types of Offenders - For juvenile justice interventions to be maximally effective, they should be swift, certain, and consistent. An effective juvenile justice system uses risk classification instruments and needs assessments to appropriately place juvenile offenders within the determined security level. The placement is determined by clearly designed objective criteria that focus on the seriousness of the delinquent act, the potential risk for reoffending based on the presence of risk factors, and the risk to public safety. In addition, specialized programs must be established to address the unique challenges posed by juvenile gang members, drug offenders and female offenders.

Graduated Sanctions - An effective system of graduated sanctions must incorporate increasingly severe sanctions when a juvenile fails to respond to initial interventions. As the severity of sanctions increases, so must the intensity of treatment. At each level, offenders must be aware that continued violations of the law will subject them to more severe sanctions and may ultimately result in secure confinement.

Aftercare - Intensive aftercare, or "community care," programs that provide high levels of social control and treatment services are an essential part of this continuum. The programs must balance public safety, accountability, and competency development while monitoring the juvenile's reintegration into the community.

Prosecution of Certain Serious, Violent, and Chronic Juvenile Offenders in Criminal Court - The behavior of a relatively small percentage of juvenile offenders has had a devastating impact on the public's sense of security, on victims, and on the families of victims. Transferring targeted juvenile offenders who commit the most serious and violent crimes to criminal court meets public safety concerns and enables the juvenile justice system to focus its efforts and resources on the much larger group of at-risk youth and less serious and violent offenders who can benefit from a wide range of effective delinquency prevention and intervention strategies. It is important that prosecutors and judges have the discretion, guidance and resources they need to efficiently and accurately make these determinations so as to ensure that only those youth who truly require this alternative are placed in the criminal justice system under the laws of their particular jurisdiction.

2/21

**White House Leadership Conference on Youth, Drug Use, and Violence
Breakout Session on Families**

Challenge:

To provide our young people with the support they need to make a safe passage from childhood to adulthood. To strengthen America's families so they can help steer young people away from drugs and violence and toward healthful activities and positive futures.

Topics to Be Covered in Breakout:

- I. Creating Safe Passages for Young People - To make a safe passage, young people need positive things to do, safe places to go, a good education, access to health care, opportunities for further education or a job, the chance to develop skills that help them say no to drugs, violence, and teen pregnancy and yes to being responsible citizens, and most important, caring parents and other adults.
- II. Building Strong Families - Our young people need the support of strong families. We can support families through comprehensive approaches like Head Start, Healthy Start, and Family Preservation and Support that include parent education, social services, health care, and other resources. We can encourage fathers to be more involved with their families and to fulfill their child support responsibilities. We can work to end family violence, including child abuse and domestic violence. We can send strong messages to youth that drug use is illegal, dangerous, unhealthy, and wrong and provide information to parents to talk with their children about drugs. And when treatment is needed, we can help to ensure that services are available to families and young people.

Possible Action Steps:

- I. Catalyze partnerships that bring all aspects of the community to the table to create Safe Passages for young people, and fight for funding to help communities carry out their plans.
- II. Support and promote efforts to strengthen families such as Head Start, Healthy Start, Family Preservation and Support, and child support enforcement. Give parents the information they need to talk with their children.
- III. Support comprehensive community efforts to stop family violence.

B. Strengthening the Law Enforcement Prevention, Intervention and Suppression Response to Juvenile Crime, Including Gang and Drug Violence

Targeting Gangs and Drugs - Community-wide approaches to gang prevention, intervention and suppression and illicit drug supply and demand reduction strategies are critical to addressing juvenile violence. These initiatives can include law enforcement, prosecutors, judges, probation, corrections, schools, community-based organization, and grassroots agencies, and should focus on both prevention as well as increased prosecution of gang members.

Implementing Community-Oriented Strategies, Including Youth-Focused Community Policing - Law enforcement agencies increasingly recognize that delinquency prevention and intervention programming are key elements of a successful community oriented policing initiative. Example of youth-focused community policing include: involving law enforcement in school-based and community-wide prevention strategies; increasing police officers' level of confidence and competence in working with youth who have been victims of or witnesses to violence; recognizing family dynamics and children's emotional needs in cases of domestic violence, child abuse or neglect; helping juveniles make the transition into the community following secure confinement; providing a wide array of youth activities and alternatives to violence and drug use; serving as mentors or role models; teaching and applying conflict resolution skills; and problem solving with social service providers, school administrators and community residents at the local level.

C. Breaking the Cycle of Violence and Recognizing Victims Rights

Addressing Family Violence - Children are increasingly becoming victims of child abuse and neglect and violent street crime. Early experiences of violence not only harm children but can also lead to later violent delinquency. Breaking this cycle of violence requires tools for identifying and appropriately punishing the perpetrators of family violence, preventing such violence in the first place, and effectively intervening to protect victims. Conflict resolution, family strengthening and family support programs are critical to these efforts. Improved investigative techniques, coupled with community policing, can identify cases of family violence early. Access to a range of prosecutorial approaches and stiff sentences can ensure appropriate punishment and protection of victims.

Improving the Juvenile and Family Court's Response to Dependent, Abused, and Neglected Children - Both the dependency court and child protective systems must be strengthened so that they can more effectively meet the needs of children and families. One promising approach in this area is the emergence of unified and dedicated family courts that handle a range of family-related cases including delinquency, dependency, status offenses, paternity, custody, support, mental health, adoption, family violence, and divorce. Another approach includes using comprehensive resource guidelines for improving the handling of child abuse and neglect cases.

Ensuring Community Justice and Victims Rights - Community justice uses restitution and sanctions such as community service, victim involvement, mediation, victim impact statements, victim awareness programs for juvenile offenders, and related approaches as catalysts for change in the juvenile justice system. This approach allows juvenile justice systems and agencies to improve their capacity to protect the community and ensure accountability of the offender and the system.

III. COMMUNITIES (Cisneros)

Challenge: *To mobilize communities to work together to provide our children with a safe, educational and nurturing environment at home and in their neighborhoods.*

- repetitive
- A. Providing positive alternatives where young people live
Campus of Learners
Safe havens, e.g. Boys & Girls Clubs
 - B. Encouraging public/private partnerships
What can businesses do to create drug free, safe environments?
What role can the faith community play?
How can local government support private endeavors?
 - C. Strengthening Community Based Organizations
How can CBOs maximize their capacity building and collaborative opportunities?
 - D. Fostering collaboration among community players.
How can law enforcement best be incorporated in the design and implementation of comprehensive community strategies?

Creating Safe Living Env'ts ?

- One Strike

- Drug Elimination programs

What other HUD initiatives would you want to highlight ?

Challenge: *To mobilize communities to work together to provide our children with a safe, educative and nurturing environment at home, in their neighborhood and at school.*

Issues to be addressed include:

1. Creating opportunities for children to learn and grow outside of the classroom in their neighborhoods and at home. *-C-F learners?*
2. Strengthening community based organizations -- civic organizations, sport teams, faith based organizations -- to provide children with alternatives to gangs and violence.
3. Encouraging private/public partnerships to fashion collaborative and comprehensive approaches for criminal prevention, intervention and enforcement.

Participants (may include)

Joy Wardlaw Fitzgerald
Housing Authority Houston

Ada Bends
Crow Tribal Housing

Dorothy Stoneman
Youthbuild USA

David Kennedy
JFK School

William Milliken
Cities in Schools

Edward Gardella

James Riley

Lou Negrete
Hope in Youth

Hugh Price
National Urban League

Eric Holder
Attorney

Paul Grogan
LISC

Marian Edelman
CDF

HUD

MEMORANDUM

TO: DPC/ONDCP
Jeremy Ben Ami, Molly Brostrum

FROM: Teresa Leger de Fernandez

DATE: February 20, 1996

Re: Issue Statement

Enclosed is an edited version of the challenge and issues to be addressed at the mobilizing communities roundtable. The consensus here was that the issues as presented originally were really programs, not issues and it would be better to frame the issues that support the programs. In the larger discussion piece we can describe the existing programs. We also list a few potential participants in the roundtable. Our Operation Safe Home staff feels strongly that we should include law enforcement in the mobilizing community table to emphasize the importance of developing coordinated and collaborative law enforcement efforts. We can discuss whether the community policing aspect of other roundtables adequately address this issue.



U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
Washington, D.C. 20410-0500

MEMORANDUM

TO: DPC/ONDCP
FROM: Teresa Leger de Fernandez
DATE: February 16, 1996
Re: PRE-CONFERENCE ROLL OUT EVENTS

Planned to date:

February 21, 1996

Secretary Cisneros will give the keynote address at the Hope in Youth Summit in South Central Los Angeles. The Summit, hosted by Cardinal Mahoney, will convene 700 members of religious organizations and current and former gang members to discuss strategies to draw low-income inner city youths away from gangs and into positive activities. A Hope in Youth organizer, Dr. Lou Negrete, is an invitee to the WH Conference.

February 21, 1996

Assistant Secretary Nic Retsinas will be in Detroit, MI at swearing in ceremony for Americorps/VISTA volunteers who will work in federally assisted apartment complexes to coordinate employment, youth and crime prevention programs.

If we have definite locations for regional conferences in Los Angeles and Detroit please let me know before Wednesday. Thanks.

HUD

OFFICE OF NATIVE AMERICAN PROGRAMS
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
JUVENILE DRUG USE AND VIOLENCE PREVENTION EVENTS

December 7-10, 1995:

Youth Leadership Development Project (YLDP) Retreat for Native American youth in Tampa, Florida. The YLDP Retreats prepare and motivate young people to serve as catalysts for positive change in their own lives and in their communities. Ten teams of Native American youth and adult sponsors came together for three and a half days of training, including workshops on self-concept development, peer pressure, teamwork, leadership skill development and a variety of other pertinent topics. Each team prepared a plan of action to begin when they returned home.

May, 1996:

The Eastern/Woodlands Office of Native American Programs is co-sponsoring a national Native American youth-focused Drug Prevention Conference. Details are forthcoming.

Additional future initiatives/events are planned subject to receipt of Drug Elimination Technical Assistance funds.

DOJ

STRENGTHENING THE LAW ENFORCEMENT AND JUSTICE SYSTEM RESPONSE TO JUVENILE CRIME

- I. The Attorney General will ask participants to briefly introduce themselves.
- II. To introduce the session, the Attorney general will spend 5 minutes summarizing the DOJ perspective on this issue, particularly the need for a comprehensive and balanced approach, including the importance of representatives from law enforcement and the justice system working with other disciplines to create a continuum of services and sanctions for youth. She will also briefly mention key DOJ activities in these areas.
- III. The remainder of the session will focus on the following three broad strategies, with an emphasis on particular steps that can be taken by the various participants:

A. Implementing a System of Graduated Sanctions Including Intensive Aftercare and Prosecution of Certain Serious, Violent, and Chronic Juvenile Offenders That Will Ensure Both Public Safety and Appropriate Justice System Responses to Delinquency

Intervening Early and Conducting Needs Assessments That Facilitate Programming for Offenders, Including Specialized Programs for Specific Types of Offenders

Implementing a System of Graduated Sanctions

Providing Aftercare or "Community Care"

Prosecuting Certain Serious, Violent, and Chronic Juvenile Offenders in Criminal Court

B. Strengthening the Law Enforcement Prevention, Intervention and Suppression Response to Juvenile Crime, Including Gang and Drug Violence

Targeting Gangs and Drugs

Implementing Youth-Focused Community Oriented Policing

C. Breaking the Cycle of Violence and Recognizing Victims Rights

Addressing Family Violence

Improving the Juvenile and Family Court's Response to Dependent, Neglected, and Abused Children

Ensuring Community Justice and Victims Rights

STRENGTHENING THE LAW ENFORCEMENT AND JUSTICE SYSTEM RESPONSE TO JUVENILE CRIME

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Justice

Crime Prevention and Security Division Youth Leadership Development Project Activities

The *Youth Leadership Development Training Initiative* aims to train selected housing authorities (HA), and youth residents to motivate young people in Public and Indian Housing to serve as catalysts for positive change in their own lives and communities. The programs focus on the enhancement of youth leadership development based on successful models which develop and build the capacity of young peoples' leadership skills. There are three grantees: **PRIDE** (Pride Parents Resource Institute for Drug Education), **DCCCA** (Douglas County Citizen's Committee on Alcoholism), and **WAVE Inc.** (*Work Achievement Values and Education*).

PRIDE: The National Parents Resource Institute for Drug Education is a training program for teams of high-school age students. Members learn of the harmful effects of drugs, the importance of believing in themselves, and the satisfaction of being able to help others find safe, enjoyable alternatives to alcohol, and other drugs. PRIDE has conducted training in over 40 states. More than 100,000 young people have participated in the training. More than 400 PRIDE youth teams are active in communities across the nation.

Training Agenda 1996

- | | | |
|---|----------------|--|
| ◆ | Cincinnati, Oh | March 28-30, 1996
PRIDE World Drug Conference |
| * | Eatonton, Ga | America's PRIDE Gold Retreat |

DCCCA: Douglas County Citizen's Committee on Alcoholism, provides leadership and coordination in reducing alcohol and other drug abuse as well as providing a wide variety of other successful initiatives directed at improving the human condition and reducing social problems for Native American youth in Indian Housing.

Training Agenda 1996

- | | | | |
|---|-----------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|
| ◆ | Kansas City, Mo | March 8-10, 1996 | Ramada Inn Airport North Hotel |
| ◆ | Chicago (area) | April 19-21, 1996 | YMCA Camp Duncan (Ingleside, IL) |
| ◆ | Chicago (area) | June 14-16, 1996 | YMCA Camp Duncan |

WAVE Inc: WAVE (Work Achievement Values and Education) uses a HUD grant to provide selected Housing Authorities with a year's worth of training, instructional material and support to implement youth leadership development projects.

Youth Leadership Conferences 1996:

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|---|----------------|----------------------|-------------|
| ◆ | Houston, Texas | February 25-28, 1996 | Crown Plaza |
|---|----------------|----------------------|-------------|

White House Conference on Youth, Drug Abuse and Violence

ELIMINATE UNDERAGE DRINKING Breakout Session

Goals

- 1) To examine the underlying issues related to underage drinking, particularly with regard to access, availability, and other factors that create an environment for perpetuating the problem.
- 2) To develop a list of ideas that will address the underage drinking problem from various perspectives.

Questions To Be Raised

- 1) What motivates young people to drink before they are of legal age?
- 2) Where and how do young people obtain alcoholic beverages?
- 3) How widespread is the problem (by age, geographically, race, etc.)?
- 4) What are police, schools, parents, youth and community leaders doing about the problem?
- 5) What are the major factors that influence young people to drink or not to drink? (advertising, peer pressure, parental advice, school programs, alternative activities, etc.)
- 6) How serious is the problem of teenage alcoholism?
- 7) How serious are the consequences of underage drinking, particularly with regard to impaired driving, teenage crime, unprotected sex, date rape, school problems, etc.
- 8) How are the courts and other social institutions responding to underage drinking and the criminal and social consequences of underage drinking.

Structure

- 1) Overview of the underage drinking problem. (Short presentation by knowledgeable person which outlines the magnitude, criminal and social consequences, etc.)
- 2) Discussion of factors which create an environment that perpetuates underage drinking. (Facilitated discussion led by Secretary Pena with knowledgeable staff person as recorder of ideas to draw out participants ideas and clarify technical issues.)
- 3) Development of a list of ideas which may alleviate the problem. (A facilitated discussion led by Secretary Pena assisted by knowledgeable staff person as recorder to clarify ideas.)

Desired Outcomes

- 1) A thoughtful discussion by youth and adults that will help to clarify many of the issues surrounding underage drinking leading to agreement on the definition of the challenge.
- 2) A list of action steps from the participants which will provide concrete suggestions to address the underage drinking problem, particularly targetting:
 - a) Youth themselves
 - b) Parents
 - c) Other social institutions (courts, schools, police, treatment, government, media, etc.)

**White House Leadership Conference
on Youth, Drug Use and Violence**

**Underage Drinking and Drunk Driving
Secretary Pena, Chair**

Strengthen local, state and federal legislation prohibiting underage drinking and driving after drinking.

Laws can formally establish society's disapproval of unhealthy or dangerous behavior and they can provide a deterrent to those that have potential for engaging in this behavior. There are many laws pertaining to underage drinking and impaired driving, and some have been highly effective in reducing the targeted problem. For instance, underage drinking laws have been particularly effective in reducing the number of people killed by teenage drinking drivers. Numerous studies have found that fatalities rise when the drinking age is lowered and, conversely, fatalities decrease when the age is raised. The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration has determined that increased drinking ages has saved almost 1,000 lives a year. All states have now set the drinking age at 21. However, several years ago the Surgeon General, in a commissioned study, found that many loopholes exist in these laws, state by state, which reduce their effectiveness.

There are many other laws that are specifically intended to reduce teenage drinking or impaired driving. These include:

- o zero tolerance laws -- reducing the allowable blood alcohol limit for teenage drivers to .02 or less.
- o use and lose laws -- suspending driving privileges for minors who possess or use alcoholic beverages or illicit drugs.
- o dram shop or civil liability laws -- making social hosts or others who provide alcohol to minors liable for damages to the victims of crashes caused by those minors.
- o keg registration -- "tagging" beer kegs so purchasers are held responsible for those that are consumed by minors.
- o graduated licensing -- granting full driver licensing privileges only after young novice drivers pass through a 3-stage system. Components of these stages include nighttime restrictions and no use of alcohol or other drugs. Quick driver improvement actions and parental involvement are also key components of state graduated licensing systems.

Enhance the criminal justice and treatment systems in order to effectively arrest, detain, adjudicate, sanction and treat offenses resulting from alcohol and other drug use, including impaired driving and issues related to the provision of alcohol to minors.

Although underage drinking greatly impacts all areas of youth crime, not only impaired driving, most criminal justice attention is devoted to offenses where drinking was a contributing factor and not to the drinking offense itself. Underage drinking violations are widespread, have a relatively low priority with police and the courts and are generally tolerated by the community at large. Few teenage offenders are actually charged with violations of these laws and even fewer alcohol retail outlets are charged with sale violations. The reasons for low enforcement are many but revolve around a few key issues: a lack of good enforcement techniques for identifying offenders, a general lack of resources to devote to enforcement (especially with regard to state ABC agencies), and inadequate methods to process, sanction and treat youthful offenders.

Enforcement rates for impaired driving are lower for 18- to 20-year olds (and much lower for juveniles) than for drivers over age 24, even though fatality rates are higher. Traditional DWI enforcement targets bars and late evening offenders. Teenagers drive impaired earlier in the evening and are found in the neighborhoods, near parks and beaches, and concentrated on weekend nights at a time when demand for police services is greatest. Clearly, effective enforcement requires greater, and redirected, resources.

Aside from the specific obstacles facing police in complicated alcohol arrests, the criminal justice system, as a whole, is often ill-equipped to deal with the special problems of youthful alcohol offenders. This results in a bottleneck after the arrest in which police spend an inordinate amount of time processing the youth, prosecutors or judges are reluctant to bring the case to trial, probation supervision is minimal, there are few appropriate sanctions available, alcohol screening is unavailable for youth, and treatment is costly and scarce, especially in-patient. Once through this gauntlet, police are reluctant to apprehend an alcohol offender again, choosing less painful alternatives such as driving the youth home or, in the case of a driver, allowing non-drinking passengers to drive.

Provide schools, kindergarten through college, with the educational and prevention tools to reduce drinking and impaired driving by students.

Throughout the eighties the country experienced a significant reduction in the use of alcohol and other drugs by high school students, mirroring the belief that drug use was harmful. During this same period, alcohol-related traffic fatalities declined significantly for teenagers. This was also a time when curricula-based drug prevention programs flourished in the schools. Programs such as "Here's Looking At You, 2000" delivered a comprehensive curriculum, including materials and teacher training, to be delivered over several grade levels. Many states evaluated known curricula and provided guidance to school districts on grade appropriate programs. Though the cost of these programs was not insignificant, many school districts thought it worth the price to educate students about drug and alcohol use and impaired driving. Today, in many schools drug and alcohol education are no longer a priority. Due to expanded core curriculum requirements and budget cutting problems, many schools have had to cut

back on drug education. This coincides with the dramatic increase in marijuana and other drug use by high school seniors in the nineties. The increase is also large in 8th and 10th grade students. Not coincidentally, perceived harmfulness of drug use has declined. The problem is that new cohorts of students pass through the schools each year. The battle won last year to educate youth about the dangers of drug and alcohol use must be refought every year.

Motivate the media and the alcohol industry to be more responsible in marketing alcoholic beverages to youth and in portraying drinking and impaired driving by youth.

The media and the alcohol beverage industry have been criticized by prevention groups for appearing to market alcoholic beverages to those underage and for glamorizing these products. The objectionable techniques involve use of young people, sporting or other adventurous activities and sports stars and other celebrities in TV, radio and other media ads. The marketing of alcoholic beverages is also questioned when it targets young children with toys, teenagers with t-shirts and other items and college campuses with promotional items. Many organizations contend that the media and alcohol industry work at odds with their programs in attempting to reduce alcohol use by those under the age of 21.

On the other hand, the media and the alcohol beverage industry has devoted air time and print space to warn against the dangers and illegality of underage drinking. These industries have been particularly conscientious about alerting the public to the dangers of drinking and driving. Not only has corporate headquarters operations been involved but hundreds of local media and alcohol retail outlets have devoted much time and funding to advance safety messages and activities. These industries have provided a source of support for many organizations focused on teen alcohol use and impaired driving.

REDUCE DRUG USE

Challenge: To reduce the drug problem by promoting individual and family responsibility, supporting drug-free schools and cutting the flow of drugs into our communities.

1. Drug Interdiction and Suppression Strategies

Coordinated law enforcement efforts have been shown to have the greatest impact on drug-related violent criminal activity. Integrated and supported Federal, State, and local law enforcement activities, in special partnership with community policing strategies, enhanced cooperation between criminal justice and treatment programs, and vital community involvement, can further strengthen the law enforcement components of the National Drug Control Strategy.

2. Family-Focused Drug Prevention

5444 The family is the first and most important line of defense against drug use. When parents teach their children moral values and a sense of personal and social responsibility, when they take a firm and consistent stand against drug use, and when there are strong bonds and open communication between parents and children, young people are far better equipped to resist the lure of drugs.

3. The Causes of Drug Use and Abuse

There is no one cause leading to drug use, and possible addiction. This generation of young people characterize drugs as a component of their lives. Positive attitudes expressed toward illicit drugs by this generation have increased over the last five years. While defining themselves as more computer literate and high-tech than their parents, the increased focus and use of drugs may result in their having to confront the same frustrating issue of addiction as has the previous generation. The root causes of addiction remain frighteningly similar from one generation to the next.

4. Drug Abuse Prevention

Drug prevention strategies are designed to create conditions and/or personal attributes that promote well-being and keep substance abuse problems from occurring.

5. Drug Abuse Treatment

Increased illicit drug use by adolescents, since 1991, is of continuing concern. Family relationships, negative parenting behaviors and peer influence continue to be very important contributors to drug addiction. During early adolescent experimentation with illicit drugs, familial factors appear most influential. Peer influence appears more closely associated with

continued, more frequent episodes of drug abuse during the late adolescent period. Drug abuse treatment requires the close collaboration between the adolescent and the provider/facility, working closely with the parents.

6. Community Partnerships Against Drug Use

Experience has shown that for drug prevention to be effective, drug distribution and use must be addressed by comprehensive, inclusive, balanced responses at the community level. These responses should involve the coordinated activities of as many sectors of the community as possible, including schools, parents groups, faith organizations, local police, health care providers, service and civic organizations, and businesses.

7. Media and Cultural Influences

Increased media and environmental influences on youth are affecting their attitudes, lifestyles, and behaviors regarding drug use. Young people are increasingly being bombarded by a myriad of influential, sometimes seductive images and messages from advertising and marketing, television, film, music, video and interactive games, T-shirts and other forms of communication. Many condone, legitimize or glamorize violence or the use of drugs, alcohol or tobacco by youth. These influences have contributed to a reduced level of risk that young people today associate with drugs.

REDUCE DRUG USE

Community Partnerships Against Drug Abuse

Overview

Experience has shown that for drug prevention to be effective, drug distribution and use must be addressed by comprehensive, inclusive, balanced responses at the community level. These responses should involve the coordinated activities of as many sectors of the community as possible, including schools, parents groups, faith organizations, local police, health care providers, service and civic organizations, and businesses.

Issues

No one sector of the community can be effective alone. Police cannot be on every street corner, watching for every drug deal. Courts cannot punish every drug offender. Schools cannot monitor young people every minute of the day. But local education and law enforcement officials can cooperate to keep drug pushers away from school buildings; local service clubs can join forces with public housing agencies to provide tutors and mentors for high risk youth; newspapers and television and radio stations can carry anti-drug messages and report on community anti-drug initiatives; and the local business community and labor groups can team up to sponsor drug-free workplace programs.

A systems approach views the community and the environment as interconnected parts, each affected by the others and needing to work together. Because the individual parts have the potential either for supporting or undermining prevention efforts of other parts, the goal of any community serious about prevention is to make the parts work together. Cooperation and support through a systems approach move communities closer to creating environments for youth that consistently discourage involvement with alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs.

Financial and Other Support for Community Coalitions

Through its Community Partnerships grant initiative, the Department of Health and Human Service's Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP) supports over 250 projects nationwide that emphasize building relationships and coalitions among individuals and groups. The five-year demonstration grants support the development of long-term primary prevention efforts in communities as large as a county or as small as a neighborhood within a city.

Another organization working for community collaboration is the Community Anti-Drug Coalitions of America (CADCA), which fosters networking and regional cooperation among coalitions, helping

them share information and expertise. Created at the recommendation of the President's Drug Advisory Council and funded in part by a grant from the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, CADCA provides training, technical assistance, and resource referral to assist community coalition efforts.

Promising Strategies

Safe Streets Campaign (Tacoma, WA). Formed in 1989 to combat illegal drug and gang activity and associated violence, the Safe Streets Campaign developed initiatives for block organizing partnerships with law enforcement agencies to close down drug dealing locations, graffiti removal, and neighborhood prevention coalitions. They also instituted workplace initiatives, media campaigns, partnerships with the faith community, culturally-based anti-gang programs, and partnerships with social service agencies to place family services in local neighborhoods. Over 600 drug-dealing locations have been closed, and more than 3,000 blocks organized through the Campaign.

Greater Columbia Fighting Back (Columbia, SC). The coalition has affected the community in several ways: through after-school programs at the middle school level, a crisis hotline for adolescents, and projects involving physicians and the faith community. Partnerships initiated with various community agencies to generate program funding to respond to identified gaps in services has resulted in the creation of a new youth prevention program in cooperation with the juvenile justice system, the creation of a therapeutic community for substance abusers, and the expansion of after-school programs.

Regional Drug Initiative (Portland, OR). The Regional Drug Initiative encompasses Multnomah County, the most populous county in the State, and includes the city of Portland. Since its inception, one of the primary goals of the partnership has been to involve local employers in prevention efforts in the workplace and in the community as a whole. The partnership has launched two major media campaigns regarding drugs in the workplace. The partnership also has established a labor-management committee which has developed a guidebook on how labor and management can develop a cooperative drug-free workplace program.

REDUCE DRUG USE

Family-Focused Drug Prevention

Overview

The family is the first and most important line of defense against drug use. When parents teach their children moral values and a sense of personal and social responsibility, when they take a firm and consistent stand against drug use, and when there are strong bonds and open communication between parents and children, young people are far better equipped to resist the lure of drugs.

Issues

Research confirms the importance of the role of parents in preventing drug use by young people. Numerous studies indicate that parental attitudes and practices related to alcohol are the strongest social influence on children's use of alcohol and other drugs. Moreover, the nature of the interaction between parent and child has been found to be a key factor in predicting adolescent initiation into alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use. But parents need help.

Research shows that many parents:

- o Believe that drugs are a national problem but may be unaware that their own children are at risk.
- o Are unaware that their own children are exposed to alcohol and other drugs at an early age.
- o Have little information about specific drugs and their effects.
- o Find it difficult to talk to their children about alcohol and drugs.
- o Think their children do not have the money to buy drugs.
- o Accept or tolerate limited drug use among adults.

The role of parents of children ages 8 to 12 is especially important because children in this age group generally have nonuse attitudes and behaviors that can be reinforced. Waiting until after they reach the age when they are more easily influenced by peers or after they have started using alcohol, tobacco, or other drugs makes prevention much more difficult. Also, children in this age group may experience their first exposure to alcohol, tobacco and other drugs. Strong parental support can help them resist first use.

Promising Strategies

Bowling Green Parents for Drug-Free Youth (Kentucky). A small group of parents in a Kentucky town formed Bowling Green Parents for Drug-Free Youth, an organization that has worked closely with the local schools and community to provide training and education for all members of the community. More than \$35,000 has been raised to help finance its efforts. Questionnaires administered to students in grades 7-12 for six consecutive years have shown a steady decline in the use of alcohol and other drugs.

Commodore Stockton Skills School (California). Parents of students in Stockton, California, donated more than 400 volunteer hours each month helping in the classrooms. Last year a family picnic held during Red Ribbon Week, a national drug awareness week, drew 500 participants for a day of games and activities focused on preventing drug use. In addition to helping in the classroom, Stockton parents work to maintain discipline, to reinforce students' respect for others, and to foster personal responsibility. As a result, behavior problems and drug arrests are far lower in Stockton than in neighboring communities.

REDUCE DRUG USE

Drug Abuse Prevention

Overview

Preventing drug use among young people is one of the greatest challenges facing us today. As an increasing number of young people believe drug use is not harmful, the number using drugs also increases. This is a trend that requires re-newed commitment to prevention.

Issues

A substantial body of knowledge about what is effective in drug abuse prevention has been developed, focusing on many facets, including public awareness, parenting, mentoring, building social skills, building academic/vocational skills, community mobilization, and norm changing.

Prevention efforts also need to take a closer look at the research concerning adolescent development and for that matter early childhood. Adolescence is a crucial time developmentally. Young people may be experiencing alienation from their families, schools and communities, feeling the stress of trying to master social skills, and struggling with establishing an identity. Using educational approaches alone fails to recognize that drug use by young people is not the result of a lack of education or information.

We know prevention works. We know that there is no single prevention strategy or program that keeps young people drug free. The research suggests that prevention effectiveness can be facilitated by understanding what approaches work best for what age groups. The National Structured Evaluation (NSE), a congressionally mandated study to examine the effectiveness of all educational and prevention approaches to reduce drug abuse, provided us with ample evidence that well-designed prevention strategies can decrease drug and alcohol problems and impact favorably upon knowledge and attitudes toward drug use.

Prevention effectiveness has been challenged recently and prevention programs have even come under attack. The question has been, "How can you prove prevention programs and activities work?"

Since 1986, the United States has pursued an aggressive policy of research and support of effective prevention strategies against drug and alcohol abuse. This effort has been led by the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP) of the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) within the Department of Health and Human Services. Three sources--CSAP-sponsored evaluations of individual demonstrations; CSAP national

cross-site evaluation studies; and the comparative analyses of the 1993 National Structured Evaluation confirm that parental use or attitudes toward use of drugs and alcohol tend to predict adolescents' attitudes toward the use of these substances; close family relationships appear to be protective against drug and alcohol abuse; students who perform poorly in school or perceive themselves as failures are more likely to engage in early substance abuse; self-esteem does not appear to be predictive of use; and factors affecting the onset of drug and alcohol use differ between sexes and among sociocultural populations.

The NSE confirmed that changing the community environment through regulations, policies and the formation of coalitions and interagency linkages; focusing on skill-building activities and case management; and recognition of cultural differences among program participants increases the likelihood of success.

These evaluation efforts and the NSE are excellent examples of how a partnership between practice and science can strengthen the case for prevention efforts.

Promising Strategies

Progress depends upon maintaining and increasing levels of public awareness, increased national resolve to reduce substance abuse, greater scientific understanding of the nature of addictive disorders and comprehensive prevention efforts that target appropriate prevention activities to selected populations.

Recognizing that the one consistent predictor to whether an individual is at risk of becoming chemically dependent is use of a drug before the age of 15, should strengthen our resolve to delay first use. Experimentation with drugs usually begins with cigarettes, alcohol and marijuana and then progresses to other drugs. Young adults are unlikely to develop alcohol and drug problems if age of first use is delayed beyond childhood and adolescence.

We need to focus on encouraging better and more empathetic parenting, on providing safe and nurturing environments that allow young people to practice making decisions, on strengthening interpersonal relationships, and supporting involvement in meaningful activities and life goals.

REDUCE DRUG USE

Drug Interdiction and Suppression Strategies

Overview

Americans rank the problem of substance abuse second only to violent crime, much of which is drug-related. They are especially concerned about the increased use of drugs by youth, especially marijuana use. Strong supply reduction measures and swift punishment of drug traffickers are integral parts of a comprehensive national response linking supply and reduction strategies to ultimately translate into fewer drugs on America's streets.

Issues

Interdiction and Source Countries

The United States continues to be the market of choice for international poly-drug smugglers resourcefully using technology and other means to penetrate U. S. borders with cocaine, heroin, marijuana, and other drugs, and to manipulate the legal and financial systems. Unquestionably, progress occurred with the 1995 arrests of most of the key leaders of the Cali, Colombia drug cartel. This was followed by the January 1996 arrest and deportation to the United States of the suspected leader of one of the top Mexican cocaine smuggling organizations. Also, cocaine production was disrupted by interdicting a major air smuggling route between Peru and Colombia.

Drug Availability

From 1992 to 1995, drug use, especially of marijuana, among youth ages 12 to 17 increased from 6.6 to 9.5 percent. Although, foreign grown marijuana was seized in large quantities, U. S. produced marijuana accounted for a significant percentage of the marijuana consumed. A surge in the popularity of methamphetamine has been observed and it is becoming more attractive to young users.

Domestic Law Enforcement

Each year over one million persons are arrested on drug-related charges. More than one million drug-related crimes occur annually, the majority of which are property crimes. Gun violence is characteristic of drug trafficking. Over 25,000 drug-related deaths from all causes, including homicide, occur annually. Over 12.6 million Americans used illicit drugs in 1994.

Promising Strategies

Interdiction and International Cooperation

While recent achievements in Colombia and Mexico were significant, conditions for structural change in cocaine distribution operations have been observed. Unlike cocaine, heroin production and distribution is highly decentralized and involves numerous multi-national, multi-ethnic groups and individuals. Continued international cooperation will allow U. S. law enforcement officials to keep abreast of new challenges which may appear in the illegal drug production and monitoring system. This calls for increased efforts with source countries.

High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas

Increased Federal resources focused on the designated "Gateway" High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTA) have been highly effective. Two "Distribution" HDTAs, Washington/Baltimore and Puerto Rico/Virgin Islands, were designated in 1994 and became operational in 1995. In addition, three "Empowerment" HDTAs are being activated in Atlanta, Chicago, and Philadelphia/Camden. In the previously designated Miami "Gateway" HIDTA, a task force of the U. S. Attorney, the Drug Enforcement Administration, and the U. S. Customs Service, indicted key principals in the U. S. structure of a Colombian cocaine cartel.

National Marijuana Strategy

As an outgrowth of the 1995 National Drug Control Strategy Action Plan for Reducing Crime, Violence and Drug Availability, a comprehensive National Marijuana Strategy has been developed. The strategy targets youth and coordinates Federal, State, and local supply and demand reduction efforts. Concurrently, the Federally-funded Domestic Cannabis Eradication/Suppression Program continues to provide Federal leadership and support to State and local law enforcement agencies confronting outdoor and indoor cannabis cultivation.

Community Policing

Neighborhoods and communities are becoming safer as the result of additional police being provided under the Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) Program. Additional police officers implementing proven community policing strategies are making the streets of American cities and towns safer from drug trafficking and drug-related crime and violence.

Mobile Enforcement Teams

Responding to the needs of hard-hit cities and towns, resource-strained local police agencies are being assisted by the Drug Enforcement Administration's Mobile Enforcement Teams to help reduce drug-related crime in local jurisdictions. This strategy

combines Federal agents and resources with those of local authorities to focus enforcement efforts on the most violent drug offenders in the community.

REDUCE DRUG USE

Drug Abuse Treatment

Overview

Addiction is the end stage of chronic use of drugs and alcohol which causes physical and mental consequences, especially when such problems occur with young people. Diagnostic criteria for addiction, agreed upon by the American Psychiatric Association and the World Health Organization, include physical effects, such as marked tolerance and symptoms of withdrawal, and psychological consequences, including craving and mental focus on obtaining and using drugs. Addiction fuels destructive behavior patterns that are exceedingly difficult to break.

Issues

The progression from casual drug and alcohol use to addiction involves a multidimensional process linked to economics and personal choices that affect both the adolescent, the family and society. Substance abuse among the adolescent population is of continuing concern, and more research and information is necessary in order that their drug use and closely related problems are adequately addressed. Any adolescent who regularly uses a mind-altering drug and finds it difficult to stop, and meets the clinical criteria for addiction, is in need of drug treatment, and such programs can be effective.

Treatment is scientifically based. The field of substance abuse treatment is based on hard science, research and evaluation studies dating back more than thirty years. Science and research have validated the therapeutic effectiveness of drug treatment. It is important to note that much of the outstanding drug abuse research for adolescents, in this country, is accomplished by scientists and treatment specialists in the federal sector.

Support groups allow for adolescents having similar types of drug issues and in need of making similar changes to come together for the purpose of providing support. Although this is seen as a necessary condition for the change process, it is only one component of drug treatment. Drug treatment is a structured, systemized process that begins with the evaluation of a person's level of involvement with drugs, and/or alcohol, as well as the identification of other personal, medical, mental social, cultural, and educational areas of concern.

This information results in levels of chronicity of drug use, based on the scientifically crafted criteria, discussed above, around which specific strategies for recovery are formulated. The length of time one is in treatment is predicated on the severity of the problem. However, once an addiction is identified, and because of the chronic nature of the addiction process, a person

will always require some level of continuous therapeutic support. The assessment of an adolescent's treatment needs and treatment strategies are done by professionals in the field of addiction. Drug treatment requires professional management because of the complexity of the problems and the possibility that if not addressed adequately the first time may create resistance to further treatment, if required.

There are sound social policy reasons for providing drug treatment. Studies of clients who successfully complete treatment have demonstrated a decline in: crime by 66%; drug and alcohol use by 40%; and, hospitalizations by 33%.

The government plays a critical lead role in this field, especially in the expansion of treatment capacity for the approximately 2.1 million chronic addicts in need of treatment. The Departments of Health and Human Services, Justice and ONDCP conduct ongoing extensive evaluation of drug treatment and treatment modalities, especially through research efforts and the development of model demonstration programs. These agencies also work in close collaboration with other federal, state and private research institutes in an effort to aid the expansion of effective services, and to make prudent funding decisions.

Promising Strategies

The new partnership between the Federal government and the States (known as the Performance Partnership Grants) recognizes the collaboration necessary to fund and/or enhance treatment services on demand to all addicts. This partnership is now preferred way to stem the dual public health and public safety crisis issues presented by drug addiction..

Whether the program is publicly or privately funded, the essential need is that the adolescent feel as if he or she can talk to the provider, and that parents, family members, and/or significant others participate in the process. Programs demonstrating a significant degree of efficacy may be short-term and time-limited or be long-term and flexible in prescribed length of stay. Either can be situated in a residential setting, a hospital-based or in community-based offices. Some are comprised of single strategy such as family-based therapy. Other programs are comprehensive by design, coordinating drug abuse treatment with mental health care, a variety of social services, life skills training, educational and vocational opportunities, and recreational activities.

btr/odr/ondcp

REDUCE DRUG USE

Media and Cultural Influences

Overview

Increased media and environmental influences on youth are affecting youth attitudes, lifestyles, and behaviors regarding drug use. Young people are increasingly being bombarded by a myriad of influential, sometimes seductive images and messages from advertising and marketing, television, film, music, video and interactive games, T-shirts and other forms of communication. Many condone, legitimize or glamorize violence or the use of drugs, alcohol or tobacco by youth.

In addition, some of the most visible adolescent role models - professional athletes and entertainers - abuse substances with no apparent repercussions. An increasing array of products such as soft drinks sold in flasks shaped like pint liquor bottles, are also being marketed to youth and may encourage experimenting with illegal substances.

These mixed messages, along with reduced TV news coverage about the drug issue and fewer antidrug messages on television, have the cumulative effect of lowering the level of risk that young people today perceive to be associated with using drugs. Young people also have greater tolerance for friends involved with drugs.

Issues

Increasingly persuasive and subtle media influences affect youth attitudes and behavior undermining school and parental efforts to help children make healthy lifestyle choices. This has contributed to recent increases in drug use by adolescents. Efforts to combat these forces generally include the following:

- more responsibility from the television, film and music industries to reduce the level of violence, drugs, and other negative images and messages, and dissemination of more antidrug messages.
 - more "quality," alternative media programs for youth that emphasize positive role models and role modeling behavior.
 - "V-Chip" Technology to allow parents to block their children's access to inappropriate TV programs and channels.
 - more awareness of the issue (and support for potential remedies) by a broader array of constituencies.
- teaching youth "media literacy" skills to perceive how and why

media "products" can influence behavior and attitudes so that they can develop more resistance to negative images and messages. Media literate youth are better able to critically view and "see" the allure of persuasive images and messages that could lead to unhealthy behavior.

Promising Strategies

While all of the above efforts are needed, the last one, promoting the teaching of media literacy skills, is the most recent addition, and a very promising one, to the government's national drug control strategy.

Recently, the Carnegie Council on Adolescent Development described media literacy as a critical tool for the information age. It helps transform children from passive viewers into active citizens who see beyond what is on the screen. They know how and why the messages got there, who constructed them, and the motivations and intent behind those constructions. They know how camera angles, editing, props, and music can be used to evoke particular reactions, emotions, and decisions.

Treating media as one of the risk factors contributing to substance abuse will encourage schools, parents, and communities to build resiliency skills of youth in this area. Numerous media, educational and non profit organizations provide media literacy training to communities, schools and parents. Media literacy is being used to bring greater awareness on a variety of issues including substance abuse, violence, racism, gender depiction, consumerism, etc.

Another promising strategy is mobilizing local communities to "clean up" their environments by identifying products being sold to children which glamorize or encourage use of illegal substances. Examples include drug paraphernalia, music that promotes drug use, T-shirts that glamorize drugs, and legal products that look like alcohol and tobacco (such as soft drinks sold in flasks with labels and shapes to appear as pint liquor bottles). Calling attention to such items and the messages they send to children has been a very effective technique.

Community coalitions have also been effective in enlisting media and entertainment support for more positive messages to young people and in calling public attention to the media and cultural forces that are influencing youth today.

REDUCE DRUG USE

The Causes of Drug Use and Abuse

Overview

Today's adolescents have been described as a part of "Generation X." The defining characteristics of: drugs, more crime, gangs, violence, mastery of technology and increased tolerance are a few of the factors that set the generation apart, according to an MTV phone poll of 804 Americans ages 16 to 29. The most frequent words those polled picked to describe themselves were high-tech, open-minded, angry, survivors and stressed out.

Issues

Regrettably, many of this generation's youth will, with continued use and abuse of illicit drugs, go on to develop an addiction. This addiction will forever compromise the quality of their lives, unless at some point, they resolve to seek help through drug treatment.

Substance abuse is a problem affecting all sectors of American society. It crosses all societal boundaries, in both urban and rural areas. It affects both genders, every ethnic group, and people in every tax bracket.

No one has ever just awakened in the morning and decided to have drugs for breakfast instead of cereal. There are a host of environmental, social and personal factors that contribute to first time drug use and, possible, addiction. There are no gateway drugs because all drugs carry inherent risks. While there is no one cause for drug use and abuse, some of the factors that contribute to its use, in the MTV poll, were identified as stress, and pent up emotional issues, such as anger.

Researchers have identified other risk factors that can possibly contribute to the increased probability of use and abuse by an adolescent. These include:

- o Use of alcohol and tobacco by age 10-11 or younger;
- o A family history of drug and/or alcohol use;
- o Attention deficit, hyperactive and other neurologic disorders left untreated and result in poor school performance;
- o Antisocial behavioral problems;
- o Having peers who use drugs and/or alcohol; and,
- o A lack of strong positive role models.

It remains the role of the parent, teacher, school counselor and a specialist in the field of addiction to thoroughly assess the risk factors in any particular youngster and address with him or her the appropriate therapeutic treatment, if indicated.

Today many programs a wide variety of services targeted at youth, in recognition of the complexities of issues that must be addressed. Some of these include cessation of drug use, a reduction in psychological distress, increased attendance at school and/or at work, improved academic performance, a reduction in delinquent activities and medically risky behaviors, and improvement in relationships with family and friends.

It is of utmost importance that drug treatment focused programs maintain their credibility and viability with adolescents by not being subsumed under mental health programs. The message can easily be misinterpreted that anyone seeking help for a problem of drugs and/or alcohol is mentally disturbed. Managed care systems must ensure that stand alone drug treatment facilities and providers can continue to meet the specific needs of this population.