



NEWSLETTER

April 2000 ♦ Issue 2

www.cadcp.org

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THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

The most important drug court events of the year 2000 are about to begin, and CADCP is playing a pivotal national role. Year 2000's most significant national drug court conference is the NADCP Training, hosted by California, and scheduled for June 1-3 at the San Francisco Hilton. The enclosed insert provides particulars.

California's own events are presented this year by CADCP, in collaboration with both NADCP and the prestigious American University Justice Programs Office. CADCP will present "A Forum on Resources to Institutionalize Drug Courts in California." A panel of experts will provide a historical and governmental perspective on California's drug court movement, describe current efforts to evaluate their effectiveness, and suggest novel sources of funding for California. The CADCP President's Reception will follow the Forum. Both are free benefits to members, anticipated to be stimulating opportunities for thought and networking.

CADCP's Annual Membership meeting is scheduled for June 2, during the NADCP conference at the San Francisco Hilton. The election of new board members is finalized and announced at this meeting. Members in good standing in 2000 are eligible to nominate or be nominated to the board and may vote for new board members. You will receive a letter concerning the nomination process under separate cover.

The California and national conferences are predicted to be the most memorable drug court events the

West Coast has seen. Join dedicated

professional colleagues from California and around the nation and the world in San Francisco May 31-June 3.

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FROM THE EDITOR'S KEYPAD

By Judge David W. Ryan

For an interesting but controversial examination on new research on the brain and behavior, I direct you to *Deep Cravings*, by Craig Lambert, in the March-April, 2000 issue of Harvard Magazine. The writer interviews some of the researchers at Harvard University whose varying views about addiction make it such an interesting field. Pointing out some of the irony of addiction, Mr. Lambert says we all have the neural wiring to become addicts but only a few of us actually do even with the hardest street drugs. His figures show that only 5-10% of those who experiment with drugs, including heroin, become compulsive users or abusers. Cigarettes are the exception since that data show habituation rates range from 10-70% for that drug. He also destroys the myth of the "addictive personality" as an explanation for why some people do get addicted to substances or others things. It is also a good read on the chemistry of the brain and the latest research.

COMMUNITY DRUG ALERT BULLETIN

The National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) has issued a Community Drug Alert Bulletin on Club Drugs. A number of our Nation's monitoring

mechanisms are detecting alarming increases in the popularity of some

very dangerous substances known collectively as "club drugs." This term refers to drugs being used by young adults at all-night dance parties such as "raves" or "trances", dance clubs and bars. MDMA (Ecstasy), GHB, Rohypnol and ketamine are some of the club or party drugs gaining popularity. NIDA has set up a web site, www.clubdrugs.org to disseminate scientific information about these powerful substances. Among some of the club drug facts are the following:

METHYLENEDIOXYMETHAMPHETAMINE (MDMA)

MDMA was developed and patented in the early 1900's as an appetite suppressant. Chemically, MDMA is similar to methamphetamine and the hallucinogen mescaline. MDMA can produce both stimulant and psychedelic effects.

MDMA is taken orally, usually in tablet or capsule form. Its effects last 3-6 hours though confusion, depression, sleep problems, anxiety and paranoia have been reported to occur even weeks after ingested. It is extremely dangerous in high doses leading to muscle breakdown and kidney or cardiovascular system failures. It is neurotoxic and scientific studies show it produces long-lasting, perhaps permanent damage to the neurons that release serotonin with consequent memory impairment. Street names for MDMA are Ecstasy, XYC, X, Clarity and Lover's Speed.

GAMMA-HYDROXYBUTYRATE (GHB)

GHB can be produced in clear liquid, white powder, tablet and capsule form

and is often used in combination with alcohol. GHB is a central nervous system depressant that can relax and sedate the body. At higher doses it can slow breathing and heart rate to dangerous levels. GHB's intoxicating effects begin 10-20 minutes after the drug is taken. The effects typically last up to four hours, depending on the dosage. At lower doses, GHB can relieve anxiety and produce relaxation, but as the dosage increases, the sedative effects may result in sleep and eventual coma or death.

Overdose of GHB can occur rather quickly and signs are similar to other sedatives. It is cleared from the body relatively quickly so it is sometimes difficult to detect in emergency rooms or treatment facilities. Street names for GHB are Grievous Bodily Harm, G. Liquid Ecstasy, and Georgia Home Boy.

KETAMINE

Ketamine is an injectable anesthetic used in medical settings since 1970. About 90% of the manufactured Ketamine legally sold is for veterinary use. It is produced in liquid form or as a white powder that is often snorted or smoked with marijuana or tobacco. In some places, reports are made of intramuscular injections.

At higher doses, ketamine can cause delirium, amnesia, impaired motor function, high blood pressure, depression and potentially fatal respiratory problems. At low doses intoxication there is impaired attention, learning ability and memory loss. Street names for ketamine are Special K, K, vitamin K and cat valium.

ROHYPNOL

Rohypnol (flunitrazepam) belongs to the class of drugs known as benzodiazepines. It is not approved for prescription use in the United States but is used in more than 60 countries as a treatment for insomnia, as a sedative and as a presurgery anesthetic. It is tasteless and odorless and dissolves easily in carbonated

beverages. The sedative and toxic

effects are aggravated by concurrent use of alcohol. A dose as small as 1 mg. can impair a victim for 8-12 hours.

Rohypnol is usually taken orally although there are reports of it being ground up and snorted. The drug can cause profound "anterograde amnesia" which means individuals may not remember events they experienced while under the effects of the drug. Other reported effects associated with Rohypnol include decreased blood pressure, drowsiness, visual disturbances, dizziness, confusion, gastrointestinal disturbances and urinary retention. Common slang names are Roofies, Rophies, Roche and Forget-me Pill.

FAMILY FOUNDATIONS PROGRAM

By Sterling O'Ran

In March of 2000, the California Department of Corrections (CDC) activated the second of its Family Foundations Program (FFP) facilities in San Diego. The first facility was activated in May, 1999 in Santa Fe Springs and currently houses 20 women and their children. A third facility is under construction in Fresno and is scheduled for activation in June, 2001. The program is designed to provide substance abuse intervention and parenting programming to mothers who might otherwise be required to serve their sentence in a state prison. The Santa Fe Springs and San Diego facilities currently have bed space available.

Each FFP is designed to house no more than 75 individuals, including 35 to 40 women and their children. The program houses inmate mothers in a highly structured therapeutic community environment with substantial services not readily available in a prison setting. Programming activities are provided by a private agency under contract to CDC with experience in substance abuse treatment. Each facility has a nursery and child care center.

The FFP is the only CDC administered alternative state prison sentencing

program. The funding for construction of these new facilities was provided for in the authorizing statute, Penal Code section 1174. The statute requires that to be eligible for sentencing to the program, the women can never have served a prior prison term for, nor been convicted in the present proceeding of committing or attempting to commit, any violent or serious offense or crime involving drug sales. Women must be pregnant or parenting a child six years of age or under at the time of sentencing. As prescribed by law, each woman will serve a total of 12 months in the FFP in lieu of any conviction requiring a sentence to state prison for a period not to exceed 36 months. Upon release, each woman must complete a period of parole supervision participating in 12 months of aftercare. Women who do not complete the 12 month program are transferred to state prison where they serve the remainder of their original sentence.

The success of the program is dependent upon the active identification of eligible candidates by Judges and other criminal justice personnel for sentencing to this program. Questions or inquiries about eligibility, bed availability or any other information about the FFP may be directed to:

California Department of Corrections
Women and Children Services Unit
P.O. Box 942883
Sacramento, CA 94283-001
Telephone: (916) 327-7944
FAX: (916) 327-8645

MAY IS NATIONAL DRUG COURT MONTH

Although the National Convention is scheduled for June, 2000, in San Francisco, the Presidential Proclamation will designate National Drug Court Month to be held during the month of May, 2000. At this stage in our development, it is sometimes difficult to get the print or electronic media to maintain interest in the routines of drug treatment courts so this is an ideal time to begin your plans to celebrate the achievements of the past year.

The NADCP is seeking to augment its library of drug court videos before the national convention. These will be used as part of a training program for drug court professionals. If you are interested in providing your footage, contact Jonathan Tobin, NDCI Project Assistant at 703-706-0576.

CALENDAR PLANNING

May 3-5, 2000 - Second International Conference on Therapeutic Jurisprudence at Kingsgate Conference Center, University of Cincinnati, info at univconf@ucmail.uc.edu

May 7-10, 2000 – Dispositional Alternatives and Juvenile Probation, National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges, San Diego. Info call Mary Scott (775) 784-6576

May 19, 2000 - The Southern California Conference on Stimulant Abuse and Gay Men, CSAT, Hollywood, Cal. (No Registration Fee), Call Michele Dillon, ROW Sciences, Inc. (301) 294-5469 or mdillon@hq.row.com

June 1-3, 2000 - 6th Annual Training Conference, NADCP, San Francisco. For more information, call Price Daniel Communications at (877) SF-IN-JUNE

July 9-15, 2000 - International Academy of Law & Mental Health Yearly Conference, Siena, Italy with over 450 confirmed speakers. Call Alexa Abiscott at admin@ialmh.org

October 22-25, 2000 - National Conference on Addiction & Criminal Behavior, St. Louis, Missouri. Details at www.gwcinc.com or call 800-851-5406

PENDING LEGISLATION

A recent Court of Appeal decision, *Terry v. Superior Court* (1999) 73 Cal.App.4th 661, held that the imposition of drug search terms for a PC 1000 DEJ participant was unlawful as the statute does not specifically allow the imposition of any search

conditions.

In response to this decision, the Hon. Darrell Stevens, Superior Court Judge, Butte County, approached Assembly Member Sam Aanestad, requesting the introduction of legislation that would permit a judge to impose search terms in PC 1000 DEJ and in PC 1000.5 Pre-guilty plea Drug Court Programs. Assembly Member Aanestad has introduced such legislation in AB 2172.

Similarly, the Hon. Harlan Grossman, Superior Court Judge, Contra Costa County, wrote a letter to Members of the California Senate requesting the introduction of legislation which would permit a judge to impose such search terms. In response to this request, Senator Betty Karnette has introduced SB 1803.

The language of the bills is substantially similar. Both bills would permit a judge to use his/her discretion in imposing search and seizure terms and in deciding precisely what the terms and conditions of search should be. The bills **do not** mandate the imposition of search and seizure terms. Each county or PC 1000 DEJ drug court program could decide: whether search provisions should be imposed; under what conditions search provisions would be imposed; and what the scope of the search provisions should be. Similarly, with respect to PC 1000.5 Pre-guilty Plea Drug Court Programs, the bills would statutorily authorize that search and seizure terms could be imposed pursuant to the written agreement between the Presiding Judge, the District Attorney and the Public Defender.

Currently, the language of SB 1803 does not expressly authorize a search of a PC 1000 DEJ or PC 1000.5 participant's residence. An amendment is planned to expressly authorize such searches. However, it would still be within a judge's discretion to impose or not impose a residential search provision. AB 2172's language does permit the search of a participant's home.

The imposition of search and seizure conditions for PC 1000 DEJ and PC 1000.5 programs can be a very useful tool in evaluating the commitment and progress of program participants. The imposition of search provisions can provide an incentive not to use drugs and can be an effective method of monitoring compliance with program terms requiring participants not to own, possess, or use drugs.

If you wish to write letters of support for either or both of these bills, your letters should be sent as follows:

AB 2172

The Honorable Sam Aanestad
California State Assembly
State Capitol, Room 4144
Sacramento, CA 95814
telephone: (916) 319-2003
facsimile: (916) 319-2103

SB 1803

The Honorable Betty Karnette
California State Senate
State Capitol, Room 3086
Sacramento, CA 95814
Telephone: (916) 445-6447
Facsimile: (916) 327-9113

As hearings on these bills will commence by mid-April, letters of support should be sent without delay.

The **CADCP Newsletter** is published bi-monthly. Individual Memberships are \$25 per calendar year; Organizational Memberships are \$150 (enroll 7 for the price of 6). For an application, visit our website at www.cadcp.org or e-mail hfgroup@pacbell.net and request one be mailed to you. *Questions?* Call Ralph Rodgers, Membership Chair (714) 834-5875 or Gordon Park-Li, Treasurer (415) 551-5707.

You are encouraged to submit articles for publication into the Newsletter. The deadline for submissions for the June issue is May 26. Please send them to David Ryan, Editor.