

CERTIFIED COPY OF ORDER

STATE OF MISSOURI }
County of Boone } ea.

July Session of the July Adjourned

Term. 20 09

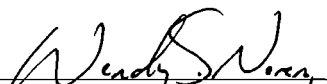
In the County Commission of said county, on the 14th day of July 20 09


the following, among other proceedings, were had, viz:

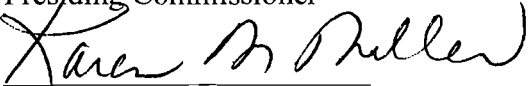
Now on this day the County Commission of the County of Boone does hereby authorize the Presiding Commissioner to sign the Title II Grant Application.


Done this 14th day of July, 2009.

ATTEST:


Wendy S. Noren
Clerk of the County Commission


Kenneth M. Pearson
Presiding Commissioner


Karen M. Miller
District I Commissioner


Skip Elkin
District II Commissioner

1. Experience and Reliability

The 13th Judicial Circuit Juvenile Division is comprised of Boone and Callaway counties which are progressive counties located in the center of the state at the crossroads of major east-west and north-south highways. Population growth and prospects for additional growth are placing increasing demands on county government. The 13th Circuit Family Court-Juvenile Division operates within a 2008 estimated population of approximately 197,829. Boone County makes up 154,365 of this population and Callaway 43,464. Demographics are of an urban, semi-urban, and rural composition with a unique degree of ethnic diversity. Boone and Callaway Counties are the home to a significant number of minority populations, including Asians, Arabs, Hispanic, Latino, African-Americans, in addition to the Caucasian population. Specifically speaking, approximately 8 % of the total population for the two counties is of African-American race. According to the 2007 U.S. Census report, Boone County has seen a 14% population growth between April 2000 to July 2008, and Callaway County saw an estimated population increase of 6.6%.

The 13th Circuit Juvenile Division is made up of the Boone and Callaway County Juvenile Offices and the Robert L. Perry Juvenile Justice Center. The Boone and Callaway County Juvenile Offices handle all juvenile referrals for the circuit in addition to providing supervision/probation services for youth placed on informal or formal supervision. As part of the referral process, deputy juvenile officers screen all referrals making decisions to release or detain youth; whether or not to work formally or informally with youth referred as well as prepare pre-dispositional reports for youth who have been placed at the Robert L. Perry Juvenile Justice Center for contract evaluations. Deputy juvenile officers are also responsible for facilitating an array of Cognitive Behavioral Intervention programs to youth who are on supervision. Currently, we have fourteen deputy juvenile officers, two supervisors and the Juvenile Officer who oversee these services. Staff at the Robert L. Perry Juvenile Justice Center is responsible for supervising youth who are placed at the center for both detention and placement and seeing that their overall needs are met while placed at the Juvenile Justice Center. They also prepare pre-dispositional reports for youth placed at the center for evaluations as well as prepare certification reports on youth awaiting possible certification. Finally, like deputy juvenile officers, they facilitate an array of Cognitive Behavioral Intervention Programs to youth who are placed at the detention center. Currently there are five caseworkers and two evaluators as well as several program assistants, two supervisors and the Superintendent who oversees these services.

Over the past several years, the 13th Circuit Juvenile Division has been chosen to pilot various projects through the Office of State Courts Administrator due to our prestigious reputation for being committed to improving the Juvenile Justice System. We have been a Fostering Court Improvement Site for the past three years, which we have created a parent education program; conducted case reviews to address timely reunification and implemented various changes in court proceedings in order to achieve permanency sooner for children. We participated in the INotes Project through OSCA which opened the doors to communication with school personnel, etc. We have also _____

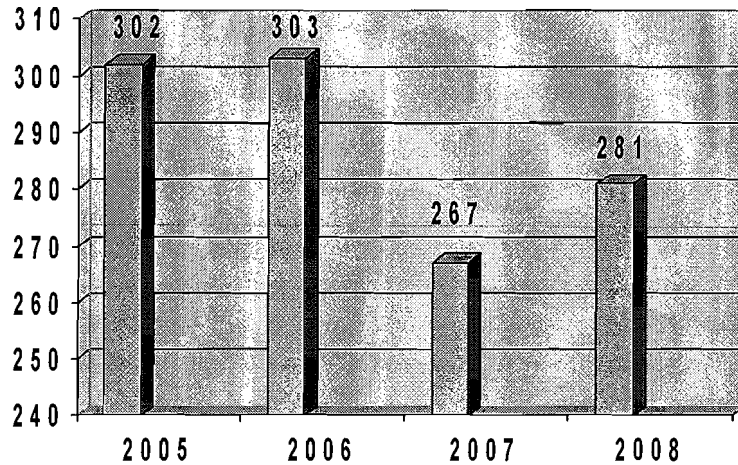
2. Statement of the Problem

As stated previously, the 13th Circuit Juvenile Division is comprised of the Boone and Callaway County Juvenile Offices along with the Robert L. Perry Juvenile Justice Center (RLPJJC). The RLPJJC is a co-educational, secure facility that can has bed space for 45 youth. Of these 45 bed spaces, 24 are on the detention wing and 21 are on the program wing. The RLPJJC provides detention, evaluation, short-term care and placement services to juveniles found to be within the jurisdiction of the juvenile court. The RLPJJC not only provides these services to 13th circuit youth, but also contracts with surrounding circuits to provide these same services. In 2008, there were a total of 431 youth admitted to the RLPJJC, producing an average daily population of 23.7. Of the 431 youth admitted, ___ or % were minority youth and 406 (94%) were between the ages of 13-16 years of age and 25 or 6% were between 10-12 years of age. Of the 431 youth admitted, 411 (95%) were admitted on detention status. The length of time each of these youth remained on detention status varied from as little as one day to as many as one hundred fourteen days. The average length of stay on detention status was 6.7 days.

According to the information posted on the JDAI Help Desk website (www.jdaihelpdesk.org), studies conducted on the juvenile justice system across the United States found the system to be “arbitrary, discriminatory, and ineffective. Specifically speaking, the system of detaining youth was faulted across the U.S. In the early 1990’s, two out of every three youth who were detained went to detention centers that were over crowded and could not provide the programs and services mandated by law. Less than one third of the youth were in detention for violent offenses and in 1995, two-thirds of these youth in detention were minority youth. Further research posted on the JDAI help desk website shows that youth who are placed in detention with other delinquent youth are more likely to leave detention having more undesirable behaviors than when they entered and further one study conducted in Arkansas revealed that once a youth has been placed in detention one time, their likelihood of returning was high.

In reviewing outcomes for the 13th circuit youth who were admitted on detention status in 2008, approximately 69% remained in placement (short-term care or evaluation) at the RLPPJJC following their adjudication hearing and 23% were returned to the community to be placed with a parent, relative, Children’s Division, or mental health placement. One immediate question this poses is, should the 23% of youth, or youth returned immediately to the community, have been detained in the first place if they were able to leave detention and return to the community? A second question arises, were their alternatives to detention that could have been used for these youth or better yet, could some of the 69% of youth who remained in placement at the RLPJJC been diverted from detention to begin with? When reviewing post-evaluation numbers from 2008, 74% of youth who received evaluations while at the RLPJJC returned home to a parent and 7% were placed with a relative in the community.

From 2005 to the present, the number of 13th circuit admissions to the RLPJJC have fluctuated slightly as the graph below illustrates:



It is anticipated that this current trend will remain constant this year and years to come due to analysis of our current referrals to the Juvenile Office. The 5-year referral table illustrates this:

Total Referrals to the Juvenile Office

Year	Number of Status Offense Referrals	Number of Law Violation Referrals	Number of Abuse/Neglect Referrals	Total Number of Referrals 13 th Judicial Circuit
2004	1,922	1,603	493	4,018
2005	1,641	1,925	601	4,167
2006	1,604	1,737	366	3,707
2007	1,516	1,579	456	3,551
2008	1,444	1,640	301	3,385

After looking at admission numbers for the RLPJJC, the next area of focus was to determine why youth are being detained and placed at the RLPJJC. The following tables display data compiled from 2006-2008 and reflect the number and percentages of youth detained for felony, misdemeanors, and status offenses. Also included is the number of youth detained for supervision or technical violations.

**Circuit Admissions to RLPJJC
Felony vs. Misdemeanor vs. Status**

	2006	2007	2008
Total Admissions	312	274	281
Status Offenses	37%	37%	41%
Misdemeanor Offenses	32%	29%	33%
Felony Offenses	31%	34%	26%

Breakdown of offenses by category

	2006	2007	2008
Crimes against persons	86	77	79
Property Crimes	66	63	60
Crimes against Public Order	45	32	29
400 Status Offense	34	23	18
Supervision Violations	81	79	95

As noted from the two charts, a large number of youth are being placed at the RLPJJC for status offenses, particularly for supervision violations. It should be noted that the majority of these youth placed at the RLPJJC for status offenses or supervision violations have previously committed law violations.

According to experts in the field of Juvenile Justice, professional standards suggest that secure detention should be used to accomplish the following: to make sure that the youth appears in court and to minimize the risk of serious re-offending while waiting to appear in Court. Unless the supervision violations committed were associated with absconding having whereabouts unknown for significant periods of time, there is little justification for the exceptionally high number of youth in our circuit being placed in detention.

Currently the decision to detain youth is based on the discretion of fourteen different deputy juvenile officers leaving the decision to detain not to be highly subjective. There is no systematic, procedural approach to determining whether or not a youth should be detained in the 13th Circuit Juvenile Division. Our circuit has guidelines to follow when making a decision to detain, but the bottom line is that whether a youth is a threat to the person or

property of others or at risk to fail to appear in Court is based generally on the offense committed; how cooperative the youth/parents are or not; whether or not they have a suitable adult to supervise them; and the need to hold youth accountable for their actions. All these factors can be influenced by the youth's attitude; pressure from law enforcement to authorize detention; the deputy juvenile officers' frustration in not knowing what else to do with the youth as well as our responsibility to the safety of our communities.

While the 13th Circuit Juvenile Division does have the ability to place youth on in-home detention, this alternative is rarely used likely because of our officers' broad assessment of risk to the community and their desire to error on the side of caution and determine risk to being greater than it likely is. Outside of in-home detention, electronic monitoring and voice verification, our circuit lacks alternatives to detention which also contributes to our problem of placing youth in secure detention when they don't necessarily need to be in this restrictive of environment.

3. Program Goal and Supporting Activities

Goal: To improve the 13th Circuit Juvenile Justice System by successfully completing phase one of the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative.

Supporting Activities:

1. Conduct site system assessment and follow recommendations thereof.
2. Establish a collaborative team with a designated site coordinator and conduct at least eight meetings over the course of the grant funding year.
3. Orient and train collaboration team and 13th circuit Juvenile Division staff on JDAI and the eight core strategies.
4. Conduct focus visits at the four Missouri Model JDAI sites to explore detention alternatives; data collections; hurdles to overcome when implementing JDAI and detention reform.
5. Train staff on graduated sanctions and desired responses to technical probation violations.
6. Develop and run existing reports on the use of detention including but not limited to the average daily population; reasons for detention; number of minority youth placed in detention; and demographic information on youth placed in detention.
7. Develop a work plan that addresses the reform activities to be accomplished as well as dates by which we wish to accomplish these tasks.
8. Train staff on using the Missouri Juvenile Detention Assessment (MJDA) and begin using the MJDA on all youth presented for possible detention.
9. Collect data on the use of the MJDA and evaluate data to steer future detention reforms.
10. Conduct detention self-assessment to guide our reform activities.
11. Provide shelter care as an alternative to detention to youth who would have otherwise been placed in detention for status offenses; having no suitable custodian or refusal to return to the parental home.

4. Methodology

The 13th Circuit Juvenile Division has agreed to participate in the model program Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) and if grant funding is awarded, we plan to implement the model in our Circuit. According to information provided on the JDAI Help Desk Website(www.jdaihelpdesk.org) the JDAI began as a project of the Annie E. Casey Foundation in 1992 with a primary focus of addressing the efficiency and effectiveness of juvenile detention. The identified goals of the JDAI are:

- To decrease the number of youth unnecessarily or inappropriately detained;
- To reduce the number of youth who fail to appear in court or re-offend pending adjudication;
- To redirect public funds towards effective juvenile justice processes and public safety strategies;
- To reduce the disproportionate minority confinement and contact of the juvenile justice system;
- To improve the juvenile justice system overall.

The JDAI has identified eight core strategies that if followed effectively have been proven to “reduce the unnecessary and inappropriate use of detention, reduce costs, increase system fairness and improve the juvenile justice system overall without compromising public safety”. The eight core strategies as identified by the JDAI are as follows:

1. Collaboration among juvenile justice agencies, community organizations and other government agencies;
2. The use of data in making policy and case-level decisions;
3. Objective instruments to guide detention decisions;
4. Operation of a continuum of non-secure detention alternatives;
5. Case processing efficiencies to reduce time between arrest and case disposition;
6. Improve conditions of confinement;
7. Safe reductions of special populations(i.e. probations violations, warrants, and cases awaiting placement);
8. Racial/ethnic fairness in policy and case-level decision-making

The JDAI began with a select few number of initial sites to pilot and test the initiative. Of those original sites, four remain as model sites which are as follows: Cook County (Chicago), Illinois; Multnomah County (Portland), Oregon; Santa Cruz County, California; and Bernalillo County (Albuquerque), New Mexico. Each of these sites applied the eight core strategies of detention reform and accomplished tremendous results. In Multnomah County, they reduced their detention population by 65% and developed several alternatives to detention programs as well as developed a risk assessment instrument along with an intake team who reviews all of the detention decisions. In Santa Cruz County, by participating in the JDAI, they lowered the number of youth in their detention center by half and further diverted plans for building a new detention facility which ultimately saved them millions of

dollars. Further, Santa Cruz California was able to lower the number of Latino youth being placed in detention as well as other minority youth being detained. Like Multnomah and Santa Cruz County, Bernalillo County reduced its detention population by 44% and reorganized staff and resources to focus on community based treatment programs and less secured detention facilities. Finally, just like the other sites, Cook County showed tremendous success in reducing its detention population from 693 in 1996 to 454 in 2003. They focused on developing alternatives to detention which included Evening Reporting Centers.

Now there are several courts in the United States implementing the JDAI with seven of those being in Missouri. Missouri also has four original model JDAI sites which are: St. Louis County, St. Louis City, Jackson and Greene County. Since implementing JDAI in these model circuits in Missouri, these sites have lowered their average daily population by 26%; the number of annual admissions by 23% and their average length of stay in detention by 8%.

The 13th Circuit Juvenile Division's plan to implement the JDAI model would follow the JDAI developmental milestones and tasks identified in the JDAI Starter Kit for year one, a copy of which is attached hereto and incorporated by reference.

Step One: Conduct Site system assessment-We will begin step one with having a kick off meeting with our administrative team including our Judge and Commissioner. In this meeting, a brief overview of the eight core strategies of JDAI and what a site system assessment will consist of will be provided by our state JDAI Site Coordinator. We will then conduct an analysis of our juvenile detention policies, programs and practices in order to guide our reform process. Also part of this assessment process, we will interview our stakeholders in order to get a system wide view of our procedures. We will work with our State JDAI Coordinator, or our Annie E. Casey Foundation (AECF) site coordinator to assist us contracting with someone trained by the AECF to conduct these assessments. It is expected that this will take approximately two days. Once this assessment is completed, it will be put in writing and provided to our future collaborative team.

Step Two: Site immersion into JDAI-We will begin this step by developing a Collaboration team which will be made up of some of our stakeholders from Boone and Callaway Counties, staff and other community representatives such as Law Enforcement, School personnel Judges, mental health professionals, political leaders, etc. We will determine who should be on our team and meet with them to make sure they are committed to the JDAI process. The collaboration team will consist of approximately 14-16 individuals, but can be larger if we determine there to be a need for more. Once this group is chosen, an orientation meeting followed by training on what the collaboration team's role is as well as the eight core strategies of JDAI. We will work with our State JDAI Site Coordinator to assist us in setting up and contracting with Denny Atherton, Director of Assessment and Development in the 16th Circuit. Denny has completed AECF training on conducting this type of training. If Denny Atherton is not available, we will seek assistance from our State JDAI Coordinator to secure someone else with similar experience and qualifications to conduct this training. Once training and orientation have been conducted with the collaboration team, training will also be conducted later with our line staff in the Juvenile

Office and at the RLPJJC on the JDAI process and the line staff's roles and responsibilities. We also plan for selected members from the collaboration team to visit one of the four nationally known model sites as well as visit the four Missouri Model sites. Finally, a representation of this collaboration team will need to attend the State-wide JDAI conference to be held at a date and time to be determined, but is generally held in the fall.

Step Three: Initiative organization-In this step, we will conduct an ongoing review of our collaboration team to ensure that we have the right representation and all stakeholders are incorporated into the group. We will also establish a site coordinator and will define the roles and responsibilities of the site coordinator. During this step we will also work with our State JDAI Coordinator on how frequently we would like contact as well as what and when something needs to be communicated and by what means. This step involves regular and ongoing meetings with our collaborative team, site coordinator and State JDAI Site Coordinator. It is expected that these meetings will be monthly for the first three months and then every other month thereafter. Regular meetings with the collaborative team will be necessary in order to accomplish all tasks identified in phase one of the JDAI.

Step Four: Collecting and analyzing data-In this step we will develop and run existing reports on the use of detention including but not limited to the average daily population; reasons for detention; number of minority youth placed in detention; and demographic information on youth placed in detention. Once the data to be collected is identified and collected, we will then analyze the data to determine where our areas of improvement/change are needed as well as what impact any suggested or needed reform strategies will have. We will receive technical assistance and training from AECF State JDAI sites on using data to drive detention reform. We will plan on visiting one of the Missouri sites and meeting with them to see what data they collected and how they used that data to determine their level of detention reform needed. Finally, once data is collected and analyzed this information will be shared with the collaborative team at our meetings and work groups.

Step Five: Site work plan development-In this step, we will develop a work plan that addresses the reform activities to be accomplished as well as dates by which we wish to accomplish these tasks. We will review our work plan at least quarterly and modify it as needed as well as monitor our progress.

Step Six: Targeted reform activities: This step is broken into three main focus areas which are:

- a. **Risk Assessment Instrument (RAI)**-In other sites, this step would begin by developing an RAI, however given that Missouri has model JDAI sites a Missouri Juvenile Detention Assessment(MJDA) has already been developed and accepted state-wide. We will need to conduct training with our detention and probation staff on using the instrument and incorporating it into the Justice Information System. We will work with our State JDAI Coordinator to schedule Jay Rodieck from OSCA to conduct this training with our circuit staff and with our collaborative team. We will then begin using the MJDA and

collect data based on its use. This data will be used to guide us on our work plan and reform activities.

- b. **Detention Self-Assessment**-In this step, we will ask our collaborative team to assist us in developing an inspection team who will conduct a self inspection of the RLPJJC to address our conditions of confinement. We will bring someone in who is trained on conducting the AECF detention self-assessment to train our collaborative team on how to conduct this assessment. This detention self assessment is a tool already developed by the AECF and targets specific areas at our RLPJJC. This inspection team will be expected to produce a report on their findings from the self-inspection. This report will be provided to the collaborative team who will review and determine what changes need to be made to the facility. Next, we will review our current policies/guidelines for detention and determine what areas can easily be changed in order to implement some of the identified areas of change needed. We will also visit the four model sites in Missouri to see what problems they encountered when implementing their changes, etc.
- c. **Graduated Sanctions/Responses to Technical Probation Violations:-** During this step, we plan on seeking assistance from our JDAI State Coordinator to contract with someone to conduct training with our probation staff on graduated sanctions and recommended responses to technical probation violations. This will assist staff in learning more appropriate responses to holding youth accountable that do not involve detention.
- d. **Alternatives to Detention**-In this step we will begin to explore possible alternatives to detention to implement either this grant funding cycle or in future grant funding cycles. We will do this by visiting some of the Missouri Model Sites as well as one of the National JDAI sites and see what alternatives they are using. One alternative to detention that we would like to try to implement and then monitor for possible continued use is the prospect of placing youth in non-secure shelter care(residential or group home) who would have otherwise been placed in detention due to them having no suitable custodian; refusing to return home; or for committing various status offenses. This particular alternative to detention is being utilized by both Jackson and St. Louis County.

First Three months Implementation Time Line:

Task to be completed:	Date task to be completed by:
Meet with State JDAI Coordinator and set date for kick off meeting with 13 th Circuit Administration Team and Judges as well as schedule Site System Assessment.	October, 2009
Hold kick off meeting.	October, 2009
Set up collaborative team and schedule orientation and training on JDAI.	October, 2009
Conduct site system assessment.	November, 2009
Conduct orientation and training on JDAI with collaborative team	December, 2009

5. Coordination of Services:

Services under this grant will need to be coordinated with our State JDAI coordinator who is through OSCA and the AECF as well as our local law enforcement agencies, county commission officers, school and mental health personnel. As we move into our detention alternatives and contract for services for non-secure shelter care, we will work with private organizations within our communities who could provide this service. Service duplication will be avoided as the services to be provided in phase mostly consist of changing the way the 13th circuit makes decisions to detain youth. Further as to the shelter care alternative to detention, this is not something currently provided to youth who are not wards of the Court.

6. Budget Justification:

We are requesting grant funding in the amount of \$37,430.60. Funds are being requested under the following categories:

1. Supplies/Operations:

a. **\$1,320** is being requested to cover meals for collaborative team members when they attend collaborative team meetings and trainings. Meetings and training are expected to be held over the lunch or dinner hour in order to accommodate most team member's schedules. We anticipate having at least eight meetings with approximately 15 collaborative team members at each meeting. These meetings will take place in Boone County and will follow the state per diem rate for lunch in Boone County, which is \$11/person. (15 people x \$11=\$165 x 8 meetings=\$1,320.

b. **\$225** is being requested to cover refreshments for staff during JDAI training and orientation sessions as well as during the graduated sanctions/technical probation violations training to be conducted during the grant period. This amount is based on \$1.50/person x 50 staff=\$75 x 3 training opportunities= \$225

c. **\$1,000** is being requested to cover registration fees for ten collaborative team and 13th circuit staff to attend the State JDAI conference held at a date to be determined in Jefferson City.

Total: \$2,545

2. Travel:

a. **\$250.20** is being requested to cover travel costs to bring in Denny Atherton from Kansas City to conduct training with the collaborative team on their role and the eight core strategies of JDAI. This figure includes one night lodging in Columbia figured at the State Conus reimbursement rate of \$79, mileage roundtrip from Kansas City which was figured at 260 miles x .52/mile =\$135.20 and meals at \$36 per day.

b. **\$730.40** is being requested to cover travel costs to bring in two people to conduct more in depth training with probation and detention line staff on the

JDAI philosophy; eight core strategies; graduated sanctions and handling technical probation violations. Overnight lodging and meals for two as well as roundtrip mileage from St. Louis is being requested. In order to meet all of our staff schedules as well as still be able to cover our day to day operations, we would like to offer this training a couple of times per day over a two to three week period. \$365.20 is being requested for lodging, meals and roundtrip mileage reimbursement for each person per training session. This figure was determined by figuring the following: \$158 for one night of lodging for two; \$135.20 for mileage roundtrip from St. Louis (260 miles x .52/miles); and \$72 for meals for two (\$36 x2)

- c. **\$365.20** is being requested to cover travel costs to bring in someone to assist our JDAI State Coordinator on conducting our Site System Assessment. This is expected to take approximately two days and will involve reimbursement of mileage roundtrip from St. Louis, meals and lodging for two nights. This was also figured on the \$79/night lodging rate; \$36 per day meal reimbursement rate and 260 miles at .52/mile.
- d. **\$250.20** is being requested to cover travel costs to bring someone in to train our collaborative team on conducting a detention self assessment. Lodging, meals and mileage from either Kansas City or St. Louis is expected. Lodging would be for one night at \$79, meals at \$36/day and round trip mileage at 260 miles x .52=\$135.20.
- e. **\$2,307.20** is being requested to cover travel expenses for 13th Circuit staff and members of our Collaborative team to conduct focus visits at each of the four Missouri Model sites. These focus visits will consist of: detention procedures; how data was collected and used; detention alternatives; problems encountered in implementation of JDAI concept. We are planning on these being day visits with approximately 8-10 persons attending each focus visit. We would request mileage reimbursement and reimbursement for lunch. The four Missouri Model Sites to visit with the corresponding costs to each are as follows:

-Jackson County-Round trip mileage for three vehicles at 260 miles per vehicle x .52=\$405.60. Lunch for ten people at Kansas City's state reimbursement rate of \$13/person=\$130. Total for Jackson County trip: **\$535.60.**

-St. Louis County-Round trip mileage for three vehicles at 260 miles per vehicle x .52=\$405.60. Lunch for ten people at St Louis' state reimbursement rate of \$16/person=\$160. Total for St. Louis County trip: **\$565.60.**

-St. Louis City- Round trip mileage for three vehicles at 260 miles per vehicle x .52=\$405.60. Lunch for ten people at St Louis' state reimbursement rate of \$16/person=\$160. Total for St. Louis County trip: **\$565.60.**

-Greene County-Round trip mileage for three vehicles at 340 miles per vehicle x .52=\$530.40. Lunch for ten people at Springfield's state reimbursement rate of \$11/person=\$110. Total for Greene County trip: **\$640.40.**

- f. **\$9,147.60** is being requested to cover travel expenses for eight members of our collaborative team to visit one of the four national model sites. Travel expenses were based off of our team visiting Multnomah County, Oregon which is the most expensive site to visit. However, the site we visit will be determined by the AECF sites' schedules and number of JDAI groups visiting. Airfare from Kansas City to Portland, Oregon was based on \$500/flight x 8=\$4,000. Lodging was figured for three nights at \$116/night(State Conas Lodging Rate)=\$348/person x 8=\$2,784. Meals were figured at \$49/day x 4 days/person=\$196 x 8=\$1,568. Round trip mileage to the airport 260 miles x .52=\$135.20 x 3 vehicles =\$405.60. Parking at the airport is also included at \$7.50/day x 4 days=\$30 x 3 vehicles=\$90. \$300 is included for transportation to/from the airport in Portland, Oregon.
- g. **\$234.80** is requested to cover travel expenses for ten collaborative team and 13th circuit staff to attend the Statewide JDAI conference held at a date to be determined in Jefferson City, Missouri. Our team would not require overnight lodging, but would ask for mileage and meal reimbursement. Meal reimbursement would be for lunch, at \$11/per person x 10= \$110 and mileage would be for a total of 80 miles x .52/mile x 3 vehicles=\$124.80.

Total: \$13,285.60

3. **Contractual:**

- a. \$450 training fee to contract with Denny Atherton to conduct orientation and training on eight core strategies of JDAI for collaborative team.(1 day of training)
- b. \$1,800 (\$450/day per person x 2 days) to cover training for two people to come in on two different dates and train probation and detention line staff on the core strategies of JDAI, their role in the process as well as graduated sanctions and responding to technical probation violations.
- c. \$900 to contract with a qualified person to assist State JDAI with conducting site system assessment(\$450/day x 2)
- d. \$450 to contract with a qualified person to provide training to our collaborative team on conducting the detention self assessment.(1 day of training)
- e. \$18,000 to contract with a private agency to provide a total of 200 shelter days at approximately \$90/day (based on CD residential rate for moderate emergency care) for youth who have committed a status or law violation offense and have no suitable custodian to release to; the parent or custodian is refusing custody due to their behavior; or they are in need of placement for a short period of time until probation services can be arranged.

Total: \$21,600

7. Performance Based Measurement:

PERFORMANCE MEASURES	
PERFORMANCE OUTPUT MEASURES	
Expected Output Measure	How data will be collected and reported
Number of program youth served: an average of 23 13 th circuit youth per month for a total of 276 13 th Circuit youth served	Data will be kept on the number of 13 th circuit youth admitted to detention each month as well as the number of youth placed in 24-hour residential care as opposed to detention.
Number of hours of program staff training provided: 15 hours of training will be provided to staff during the grant period.	The number of training opportunities, the length of the training and number of staff who attended will be kept.
Number of planning activities conducted: a minimum of 8 collaborative team meetings will be held; 4 focus visits to Missouri Model sites; 1 focus visit to National JDAI site; as well as 4 13 th Circuit Administrative Team meetings will be held for a total of 17 planning activities over the grant period.	Monthly activities will be documented by keeping minutes, along with list of participants at each activity.
Number and percent of program youth receiving RAI: 90% of youth presented for detention will be assessed using the Missouri RAI(MJDA)	Once we have received training and begin using the MJDA, we will report on the number of youth screened each month and the recommended outcomes.
PERFORMANCE OUTCOME MEASURES	
Expected Outcome Measure	How data will be collected and reported
Number and percent of program youth who offend or re-offend: 75% will have no new law violations	Monthly we will report the number/percentage of youth with a new law violation. At the end of the grant period, we figure the overall rate of recidivism for youth in the program.
Number and percent of program youth completing program requirements: 200 youth or 72% will complete the program successfully	We will keep track of the number of youth served under our program each month and of that number, how many were diverted from detention.
Percent change in the average daily population in secure detention: it is expected that our average daily population will decrease by 25%.	We will keep track of the number of youth placed in detention each month and will keep a running total of youth placed in detention year to date. At year end, we will report the % difference from 2009.
Percent change of Average Length of Stay in secure detention: the average length of stay in secure detention will remain at 6.7 days or less.	Records will be kept on the number of days each youth remains on detention. This number will be compared to numbers from 2009. We will report the average length of

	stay for kids each month and at the end of the grant period, the percent change from the previous year.
Number and percent of program staff with increased knowledge of program area: it is expected that approximately 50 staff will be provided training to increase their knowledge of JDAI	Sign-in sheets for each training will be kept with the date of the training and the number of staff who attended. Agenda's will be kept for each training provided.

8. Program Sustainability:

The 13th Circuit Juvenile Division has participated in several prior grant funding opportunities under the Title II, JAIBG, JABG grant funds. Further, we have applied for and received prior grant funding from the Office of State Court's Administrator in the areas of Multi-Disciplinary Training in Abuse and Neglect cases as well as grant funds under Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Programs/Services, finally we have received funds from the Department of Youth Services under their Youth, Family and Community JCD grant project.

The table below outlines some of our prior grant funding projects and successes related to those projects as well as our sustainability of these programs:

Grant Period	Source	Services Provided	Outcomes	Sustainability
1999-2008	JABG	A variety of services have been provided over the years through this grant source. The primary construction of the art building at the RLPJJC along with the Art Instructor's salary; computer lab, fitness center and security cameras at the center. Addition of a legal assistant in the Boone County Juvenile Office; purchase of digital video camera; drug testing; video conferencing purchase; SASSI and music program at the RLPJJC and the purchase of resource	In each of these grant periods, the 13 th Circuit met or exceeded expectations.	Funds for the legal assistant have been allocated into our personnel budget; many of these items were purchased and continue to be maintained at the RLPJJC, BCJO, and CCJO.

		materials that have been used in programming; Intensive Supervision Services; purchase of laptops and vehicles.		
1998-2009	Title II	Substance Abuse Intervention Services; Gender specific services and Drug Court Program.	In each of these grant periods, the 13 th Circuit met or exceeded expectations.	The Substance Abuse Intervention Services are continuing at this time and Gender Specific Services continued for several years after grant funding ended. We have since changed our gender specific services to the CBI WINGS program which is currently being provided.
1998-2005	OSCA-Domestic Relations Resolution Funds	Conducted Child Order of protection investigations in all Child Orders of Protection petitions.	In each of these grant periods, the 13 th Circuit met or exceeded expectations	Investigations continued to be completed by the JO and has since been taken over by CD.
1995-1999	DYS JCD Funds	Officers were assigned to supervise a young offender caseload.	In each of these grant periods, the 13 th Circuit met or exceeded expectations	Services are still being provided that are specific to child offenders-Options to Anger and Thinking for a Change.
2001-2009	DYS JCD Funds	Two deputy juvenile officer positions	In each of these grant periods, the 13 th Circuit met or exceeded expectations.	Service is still being provided.
2002-2009	DYS JCD Funds	Family therapist	In each of these grant periods, the 13 th Circuit met or exceeded expectations.	Service is still being provided.
2006-2009	OSCA	Multidisciplinary training for Child Abuse/Neglect cases	In each of these grant periods, the 13 th Circuit met or exceeded expectations.	These are one year grants, specific for training opportunities. We have continued to apply and receive these funds.

2008-2009	OSCA	Restitution Coordinator position	We met or exceeded expectations for this funding cycle.	Funding was extended for us for an additional six month period, however funding has ended. We now have a program assistant who has assumed this role.
1998-2007	State Services to Victim's Fund	Victim Advocate Position	In each of these grant periods, the 13 th Circuit met or exceeded expectations.	A program assistant is responsible for handling our victim referrals.

If funding is awarded for this program, it is expected that we will have no difficulty sustaining the program, as many of the costs are start up and one time costs. The only area in the grant application that we will have to work to sustain would be funding for shelter care. This would be a new alternative to detention option for our circuit, thus one that we will be piloting under this grant opportunity. If this is a successful alternative to detention, budget funds that are normally allocated for detention could be earmarked for shelter care as well additional funds could be asked for in upcoming budget requests.

CERTIFIED COPY OF ORDER



STATE OF MISSOURI }
County of Boone } ea.

July Session of the July Adjourned

Term. 20 09

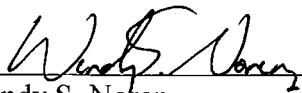
In the County Commission of said county, on the 14th day of July 20 09

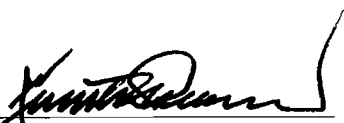
the following, among other proceedings, were had, viz:

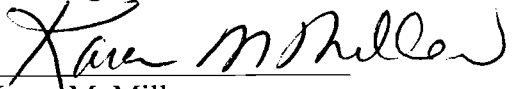
Now on this day the County Commission of the County of Boone does hereby approve the Tax Collection Agreement with the City of Hallsville. It is further ordered the Presiding Commissioner is hereby authorized to sign said agreement.

Done this 14th day of July, 2009.

ATTEST:


Wendy S. Noren
Clerk of the County Commission


Kenneth M. Pearson
Presiding Commissioner


Karen M. Miller
District I Commissioner


Skip Elkin
District II Commissioner

TAX COLLECTION AGREEMENT

THIS AGREEMENT, made and entered into this 22nd day of June, 2009, by and between the City of Hallsville, Missouri, a municipal corporation, hereinafter called the "City" and Boone County, Missouri, through the Boone County Commission, hereinafter called the "County", and Tom Schauwecker, Boone County Assessor, hereinafter called the "Assessor", Wendy S. Noren, Boone County Clerk, hereinafter called the "Clerk", and Patricia S. Lensmeyer, Boone County Collector of Revenue, hereinafter called the "Collector";

WHEREAS, the City and County are empowered, under Article VI, Section 16 of the Missouri Constitution, and Sections 50.332 & 70.220, RSMo., to enter into certain cooperative agreements for collection of property taxes; and,

WHEREAS, the parties hereto believe it to be mutually advantageous for the County to assess, prepare and collect property taxes for the City for an agreed compensation;

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the mutual covenants herein contained, it is hereby agreed by and between the parties hereto as follows:

I

The County by and through the County Assessor agrees to perform the assessment function of determining the fair market value and true assessed value of all real and personal property located within the City boundaries.

II

The County by and through the County Clerk agrees to create, on behalf of the City, tax billing amounts relating to all real and personal property located within the City boundaries including surtax on businesses located within the boundaries of the City. Such billing amounts are to be included and identified separately on tax bills generated on taxable property within the boundaries of the City, and shall include property taxes relating to the City of Hallsville, Missouri.

III

The County, by and through the County Collector, hereby agrees to bill and collect, on behalf of the City, all monies due and owing the City for taxable property within the boundaries of the City *except* monies due and owing the City that relate to Special Assessments.

IV

The County agrees that the City shall have access, during reasonable times and under the supervision of the Clerk or Collector, whichever is appropriate, to all data relating to the City taxes accumulated under the tax collection and processing system.

V

The Collector agrees to remit to the City, the receipts due the City at the same time the Collector remits other receipts similarly collected on behalf of other cities within the County; provided, however, that there shall be a remittance to the City at least once per month at which time the Collector shall provide a Statement of Monthly Collections Report.

VI

The City shall fix its ad valorem property tax rates, as provided in section 67.110 RSMo, not later than September first for entry in the tax books. If the City should fail to comply with Section 67.110 RSMo, then no tax rate other than the rate, if any, necessary to pay the interest and principal on any outstanding bonds shall be certified for that year and the Collector will neither bill nor collect City taxes for that year either current or delinquent. However, the Collector will continue to collect and disburse prior year taxes under this agreement. A new agreement will have to be entered into by all parties to resume collecting current taxes.

VII

The parties agree that the Collector shall have the responsibility for collection of all current and delinquent real and personal property taxes, including penalties, interest and fees. Such collection of taxes, penalties, interest and fees shall be conducted in accordance with applicable law(s). The City shall provide to the County Clerk and County Collector all City Ordinances relating to penalties and interest on delinquent taxes at the time of execution of this Contract and to provide the County Clerk with any changes to such City Ordinances or any new City Ordinances related to the same by September 1 of the tax year in which such changes shall take effect. The collection of late charges by the Collector, however, is conditioned upon such charges being consistent with other taxing entities.

VIII

The parties agree to the following: The Collector shall withhold a sum equal to one percent (1%) of all taxes, penalties and fees collected by the Collector on behalf of the City as compensation for the bill creation and collections services herein provided by the County and said sum shall be deposited by the Collector in the Boone County general revenue fund. As required by Section 137.720.1 and Section 137.750, RSMo, the Collector further shall withhold one-half of one percent (1/2%) of all ad valorem property taxes collected by the Collector on behalf of the City to fund the costs and expenses incurred in assessing real and personal property. As further required by Section 137.720.2 and Section 137.750, RSMo, and subject to the provisions of subsections 5 and 6 of Section 137.750, RSMo, the Collector further shall withhold each calendar year an additional one-eighth of one percent (1/8%) of all ad valorem property taxes collected by the Collector on behalf of the City, provided that for each calendar year, if the total amount of ad valorem property taxes, so further withheld by the Collector from the political subdivisions in Boone County, Missouri under Section 137.720.2 RSMo shall exceed One Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$100,000.00) for sums collected through June 30, 2009, or One Hundred Twenty Five Thousand Dollars (\$125,000.00) for amounts collected July 1, 2009 and thereafter, the Collector shall pay to the City once during each calendar year such proportionate amount so further withheld the previous calendar year, plus interest, if any, on such sums received on behalf of the City and other political subdivisions in excess of the aforementioned statutory limits. All sums withheld by the Collector, as required by Section 137.720 and Section 137.750, RSMo, shall be deposited by the Collector in the Boone County Assessment Fund. All amounts withheld by the Collector shall be withheld proportionately from each separate property tax. The Collector shall then remit to the City the balance collected after the applicable amounts have been withheld from each separate property tax. The Collector shall provide the City a written itemization showing the balance remitted for each separate property tax. If the General Assembly changes the percentages or caps set out in this paragraph, then the Collector shall collect those amounts authorized by the General Assembly and shall notify City of such changes in writing; thereafter, this Agreement shall be considered amended so as to reflect the new amounts authorized by statute.

IX

The City further agrees that the 7% penalty authorized by state statute for delinquent taxes shall be retained by the County and distributed as provided in Section 52.290, RSMo.

X

The City further agrees that all fees of conducting any tax sale pursuant to Chapter 140 of the Revised Statutes of Missouri shall be retained by the County.

XI

The City further agrees that the County shall be authorized to compromise and abate taxes owed to the City in the same manner as is authorized by the Revised Statutes of Missouri to compromise and abate other taxes.

XII

The City shall provide to the County Clerk and the County Assessor a certified copy of any ordinance or order altering the boundaries of the City, including but not limited to Resolutions annexing or de-annexing any lot or lots of real estate, within 30 days of the adoption of the same and prior to October 1 of each year.

XIII

The parties hereto mutually agree that the term of this agreement begins upon acceptance by all parties and ends February 28, 2010, provided, however, that any party may terminate this agreement within sixty (60) days by serving upon all other parties to the agreement written notice of its intention to terminate the agreement. The parties hereto mutually agree that this contract will be automatically renewed on March 1, 2010, and will continue to renew on March 1 of each subsequent year unless any party serves written notice of termination no less than ninety (90) days prior to the renewal date. Upon termination of this Agreement, the County shall be absolved of all responsibility for collection of taxes for that tax year and for future tax years. The County shall continue to be responsible for the collection of delinquent taxes from all years covered by this Agreement.

XIV

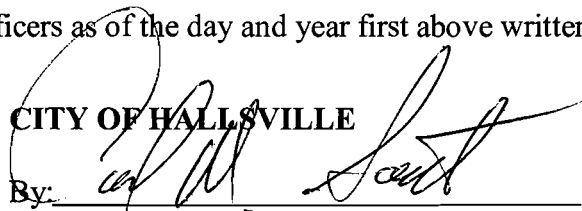
The City agrees that failure to comply with statutory provisions relating to the setting of tax levies shall relieve the County of responsibilities under this Agreement.

XV

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 137.073.7 RSMo, no tax rate shall be extended on the tax rolls unless the City has complied with the tax rate certification process through the State Auditor's office.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have caused this agreement to be signed and executed by their duly authorized officers as of the day and year first above written.

CITY OF HALLSVILLE

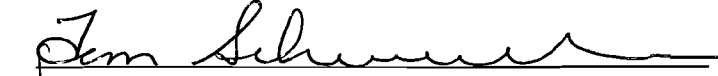
By: 
Mayor

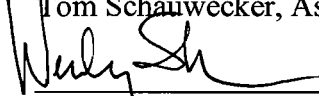
ATTEST:

Cheri J. Reisch
City Clerk

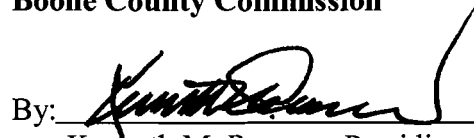
COUNTY OF BOONE


Patricia S. Lensmeyer, Collector of Revenue

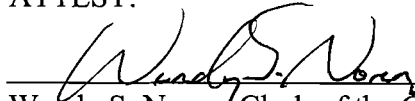

Tom Schauwecker, Assessor


Wendy S. Noren, Clerk

Boone County Commission

By: 
Kenneth M. Pearson, Presiding Commissioner

ATTEST:


Wendy S. Noren, Clerk of the County Commission

APPROVED AS TO FORM:


Charles J. Dykhous, County Counselor