

**Memorandum of Agreement Between the
United States Department of Justice and the
St. Louis County Family Court**



December 14, 2016

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**MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
AND THE ST. LOUIS COUNTY FAMILY COURT**

INTRODUCTION

- A. This Memorandum of Agreement (“Agreement”) is entered into by the United States of America through the Department of Justice (“United States”) and the Family Court of the Twenty-First Judicial Circuit of the State of Missouri (“Family Court” or “St. Louis County Family Court”) (collectively, the “Parties”); to address the administration of juvenile justice for juveniles facing delinquency charges before the Family Court.
- B. This Agreement addresses the findings made during the United States’ investigation of the Family Court’s administration of juvenile justice pursuant to the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994, 42 U.S.C. § 14141 (“Section 14141”).
- C. On November 18, 2013, the United States opened an investigation into the administration of juvenile justice at the Family Court. The United States visited the Family Court in June 2014 with consultants in the fields of juvenile representation and statistical analysis, and interviewed judges, commissioners and other Family Court personnel, as well as public defenders, private defense attorneys, parents and children. On July 31, 2015, the United States issued its Report of Findings (See <https://www.justice.gov/crt/special-litigation-section-cases-and-matters0#juv>).
- D. While the Family Court disagrees with and disputes the findings made by the United States in its July 2015 report, the Parties share the same interest in protecting the constitutional rights of juveniles in St. Louis County and have worked together cooperatively to develop this Agreement.
- E. Nothing in this Agreement shall be construed as an admission of any findings or claims of legal violation made by the Department of Justice against the St. Louis County Family Court, which denies any wrongdoing or violation of law.
- F. This Agreement shall constitute the entire integrated agreement of the Parties. No prior contemporaneous communications, oral or written, or prior drafts shall be relevant or admissible for purposes of determining the meaning of any provisions herein in an enforcement proceeding.

I. DEFINITIONS

- A. “Certified counsel” means a licensed attorney in good standing of the Missouri Bar who is not employed by the state or county to represent juveniles in St. Louis County Family Court delinquency proceedings and who has met the juvenile defense training requirements in this Agreement.

- B. "Chief Juvenile Officer" or "Juvenile Officer" means the individual appointed by the Presiding Judge of the St. Louis County Circuit Court pursuant to Mo. Rev. Stat. § 211.351 to execute the duties of the office as set forth in Mo. Rev. Stat. § 211.401.
- C. "Juvenile" refers to all persons subject to the jurisdiction of the St. Louis County Family Court pursuant to Mo. Rev. Stat. §§ 211.031.1(2) and (3).
- D. "Closed delinquency proceedings" means delinquency proceedings held at the St. Louis County Family Court that are not open to the public pursuant to Mo. Rev. Stat. § 211.171.6.
- E. "De-identified" means information or records that do not identify any single juvenile by name, or are redacted so as to only reveal a juvenile's initials. De-identified aggregated information or records may include other demographic variables such as age, race, and gender.
- F. "Delinquency proceedings" means all proceedings held in the St. Louis County Family Court pursuant to Mo. Rev. Stat. §§ 211.031.1(2) and (3).
- G. "Deputy Juvenile Officer" or "DJO" means all staff appointed pursuant to Mo. Rev. Stat. § 211.351 to serve under the direction of the Chief Juvenile Officer or the Family Court Administrator and to assist the Chief Juvenile Officer or Family Court Administrator in carrying out the duties of the office as set forth in Mo. Rev. Stat. § 211.401.
- H. "Disproportionate Minority Contact" or "DMC" is the term used to describe the overrepresentation of minority juveniles in the juvenile justice system.
- I. "DOJ" or "United States" means the United States Department of Justice, which represents the United States in this matter.
- J. "Effective Date" means the date that this Agreement is signed by the Parties.
- K. "Family Court," "Court" or "St. Louis County Family Court" refers to the Family Court of the Twenty-First Judicial Circuit of the State of Missouri.
- L. "Family Court Administrator" means the individual employed by the St. Louis County Family Court pursuant to Mo. Rev. Stat. § 487.060.1 to perform the duties set forth in Mo. Rev. Stat. § 487.060.2.
- M. "Family Court En Banc Meeting" means the bi-monthly meetings held by a quorum of the St. Louis County Family Court in accordance with Local Twenty-First Judicial Circuit Court Rule 100.7.
- N. "Include" or "Including" means "include, but not limited to" or "including, but not limited to."

- O. "Informal Adjustment" means the process through which juveniles are diverted from formal adjudication in the Family Court, consistent with Missouri Supreme Court Rule 112.01.
- P. "Judge," "Judges," "Family Court Judge," or "Family Court Judges" means the Judges and/or Commissioners of the St. Louis County Family Court.
- Q. "Open delinquency proceedings" means proceedings held at the St. Louis County Family Court that are open to the public pursuant to Mo. Rev. Stat. § 211.171.6.
- R. "Open records" means records of juvenile court proceedings held at the St. Louis County Family Court that are available to the public pursuant to Mo. Rev. Stat. § 211.321.
- S. "Policies and Procedures" means the guiding principles or processes that staff are required to follow.
- T. "Publicly-funded juvenile defense counsel" means a licensed attorney who is employed by the state or county to represent juveniles in St. Louis County Family Court delinquency proceedings and who has met the juvenile defense training requirements in this Agreement.
- U. "Provision" means each paragraph designated by an Arabic numeral within this Agreement.
- V. "Relative Rate Index" or "RRI" means the method selected by the Department of Justice's Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention ("OJJDP") for the identification of DMC. This method compares the relative volume (rate) of activity for each Decision Point in the juvenile justice system for minority youth with the volume of that activity for majority youth. The RRI provides a single index number that indicates the extent to which the volume of that form of contact or activity differs for minority youth and majority youth.
- W. "Staff" means all individuals working at the Family Court, whether they are compensated by the County of St. Louis or the State of Missouri, and who are involved in the implementation of this Agreement.
- X. "Youth-accessible language" means language suitable for a juvenile's developmental stage, age, education and cognitive abilities.

II. DUE PROCESS AND EQUAL PROTECTION

A. Court-Appointed Counsel

1. In delinquency cases, the St. Louis County Family Court ("Court") will implement a revised protocol for a juvenile's retention of appointed defense counsel consistent with the following:

a. For a juvenile who is detained and not represented by counsel, the Court shall appoint the Office of the Missouri State Public Defender no later than the following business day after the juvenile is detained. The Public Defender's representation shall continue until such time as the Court terminates jurisdiction over the juvenile or grants a well-taken motion to withdraw. The Court shall not appoint such attorney "for detention hearing only." If prior to disposition, the appointed attorney files a motion to withdraw based on financial ineligibility, the Court shall not grant the motion until new counsel is retained or appointed.

b. For a juvenile who is not detained and not represented by counsel, following a submission by or on behalf of the juvenile of appropriate financial forms to the Court and a request for appointment of counsel, the Court shall determine the juvenile's eligibility for the appointment of publicly-funded juvenile defense counsel, or for the appointment of certified counsel as described in Section II.A.5. If the Court receives these forms and this request less than seven days before the juvenile's first hearing before the Court, then the Court shall grant a continuance so that the determination is made at least seven days before that hearing.

i. If the Court determines that a juvenile who is not detained and not represented by counsel is financially eligible for representation by the publicly-funded juvenile defense counsel, then such counsel shall be appointed immediately after that financial eligibility determination is made.

ii. If the Court determines that a juvenile who is not detained and not represented by counsel does not qualify for representation by the publicly-funded juvenile defense counsel, but is financially eligible for representation by certified counsel as described in this Agreement, then the Court shall appoint the counsel whose name is at the top of the list.

c. The Court shall notify all appointed juvenile delinquency defense counsel of his or her appointment within 48 hours of the appointment.

d. The Court shall incorporate into its written policies and procedures an expectation that appointed juvenile delinquency defense counsel will notify a juvenile of their appointment and provide their clients with contact information within 24 hours of receipt of notice of their appointment.

2. The Court will secure the equivalent of at least two publicly-funded full-time juvenile defense counsel for the Court's delinquency cases.

3. The Court shall promulgate a Family Court administrative rule requiring that all appointed juvenile delinquency defense counsel, including juvenile public defenders and certified counsel as set forth in this Agreement, whose appointments occur after the rule's promulgation, be members in good standing of the Missouri Bar.

4. The Court shall promulgate a Family Court administrative rule requiring that all appointed juvenile delinquency defense counsel undergo juvenile delinquency defense training addressing matters of best practices and procedures for juvenile delinquency defense, including but not limited to juvenile trial and appellate practice and procedure, adolescent development, and other relevant issues consistent with this Agreement. This training will be offered through the Court, as set forth at Section II(A)(4)(b). In addition to this training, which must be completed once, the Court's administrative rule will also require that all appointed juvenile delinquency defense counsel annually complete three hours of CLE addressing juvenile law and accredited by the Missouri Bar.

a. Beginning six months after the Effective Date of this Agreement, all appointed juvenile delinquency defense counsel shall successfully complete all training requirements set forth in this Agreement no later than six months after their first appointment as juvenile delinquency defense counsel pursuant to the terms of this Agreement. The Court may extend the timing of an attorney's required training for good cause shown on a case-by-case basis. However, all appointed juvenile delinquency defense counsel must complete the training requirements set forth in Section II(A)(4) within one year after their first appointment as juvenile delinquency defense counsel.

b. The Court shall bi-annually notify the Missouri State Public Defender's Office and other juvenile defense counsel of the administrative rule requiring that all appointed juvenile delinquency defense counsel undergo juvenile delinquency defense training and request that the Missouri State Public Defender and other juvenile defense counsel ensure the attendance at training for any attorney who has not received training within the previous 12 months. In addition, the Court shall select certain attorneys with adequate juvenile defense experience and training as "juvenile defense trainers."

i. Juvenile defense trainers' duties shall include providing training to attorneys who wish to be added to the pool of certified counsel as set forth in Section II.A.5, as well as to public defenders who are newly assigned to represent juveniles in delinquency proceedings before the Court.

ii. The Court shall ensure that juvenile defense trainers are appropriately trained and qualified to offer training to attorneys providing juvenile delinquency defense, including appointed counsel, and to be available on an ongoing basis for follow-up. The Department of Justice's Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention ("OJJDP") will provide technical assistance

to the Court in the form of training consistent with this Agreement. OJJDP provided a separate communication about its commitment to the Court.

iii. The Court shall ensure that juvenile defense training consistent with the requirements of this Agreement is offered no less than every six months.

5. The Court will establish in writing and implement a uniform, transparent policy for determining a juvenile's financial eligibility for the appointment of private defense counsel in delinquency cases where the juvenile has claimed indigency and the Office of the Missouri State Public Defender has made a determination of financial ineligibility and declines to represent the juvenile. This policy shall be consistent with the following:

a. The Court will establish a pool of certified counsel from which these appointments will be made. To be included in the pool, an individual must be a member in good standing of the Missouri Bar who has fulfilled the training requirements set forth in Section II(A)(4).

b. Nothing in this Agreement prohibits the Court from permitting law students from representing children in delinquency proceedings in accordance with Missouri Supreme Court Rule 13.

c. The uniform policy will include a uniform fee schedule.

d. The Court will publish this policy on its website, and will provide this policy to all juveniles and their parents or guardians upon its receipt of notice that the Office of the Missouri State Public Defender will not represent the juvenile due to its determination of financial ineligibility.

e. The Court will make appointments for delinquency cases from the pool of certified counsel as set forth below:

i. The St. Louis County Family Court Administrator will maintain a master list of all certified counsel.

ii. When a juvenile is deemed eligible for appointment of certified counsel, the Family Court Administrator will select for appointment the individual whose name appears at the top of the master list of certified counsel.

iii. After selection, the name of the selected individual will go to the bottom of the list.

iv. The Court Administrator will maintain only one master list of certified counsel.

f. The Court will make the list of certified counsel available to the public.

6. The Court will incorporate into its written policies and procedures a requirement that individuals appointed to represent juveniles in delinquency proceedings have met the training requirements set forth in Section II(A)(4).

7. The Court will continue to support the Office of the Missouri State Public Defender's assessment of its juvenile defenders' caseloads, so as to determine whether requests to the Missouri General Assembly for additional budgetary resources are merited.

8. The Court and Staff will continue to provide as much notice and opportunity for attorney-client meetings prior to detention hearings as is practicable, and will institute a written policy for their personnel to this effect.

9. With regard to juvenile delinquency defense attorneys from the Office of the Missouri State Public Defender or otherwise appointed by the Court, the Court will maintain, to the extent feasible, a single attorney's representation of a juvenile until either the Court terminates jurisdiction over the juvenile or grants a well-taken motion to withdraw.

10. The Court will continue its efforts to ensure all juveniles' ability to receive representation at an initial detention hearing from the Office of the Missouri State Public Defender or from an attorney otherwise appointed by the Court.

11. All publicly-funded juvenile defense attorneys shall determine financial eligibility by using the standards of the Office of the Missouri State Public Defender.

B. Juveniles' Privilege Against Self-Incrimination

12. Within three months of the Effective Date, the Court shall revise its policies, procedures, and practices to prohibit police interrogations in the Juvenile Detention Center unless an attorney is present to represent the juvenile.

13. The Court and Staff will utilize the Statement of Rights and Waiver Form attached to this Agreement as Attachment A.

14. The Court will continue to prohibit the juvenile officer or his designee from speaking with the juvenile regarding the substance of allegations previously made in that juvenile's delinquency case without either the presence of the juvenile's counsel or the written consent from that counsel to speak with the juvenile outside of that counsel's presence, until such allegations are adjudicated or otherwise disposed of by the Court or the parties.

15. The Staff will continue to adhere to its practice that the juvenile officer or his designee not offer into evidence, in a later delinquency adjudication proceeding on such allegations, any statement made by the juvenile to the juvenile officer or his designee regarding the substance of allegations previously made in that juvenile's delinquency case that takes place outside of the presence of the juvenile's counsel and that was not consented to by the juvenile's counsel.

16. The Staff will continue its practice that the juvenile officer or his designee not offer into evidence, in a later delinquency adjudication proceeding where the same juvenile is the defendant, any prior statement made by a juvenile during an informal adjustment process.

17. The Staff will, at the initial informal adjustment conference, notify a juvenile of their right to counsel during the informal adjustment process. This notice will include notice of the availability of representation from the pool of certified counsel, subject to the applicable financial eligibility requirements and fee schedule. If a request for counsel is made, the conference will be adjourned until the Court rules on the request for counsel or the juvenile withdraws the request.

18. The Court will agree to provide, upon request from the juvenile or their parent or guardian, appointed counsel from the pool of certified counsel referenced in this Agreement, subject to the applicable financial eligibility requirements and fee schedule, to represent the juvenile during informal adjustment proceedings.

C. Detention Hearings

19. The Court will include a probable cause determination in its detention hearing procedure. The Court's probable cause determination may take into account information presented through informal modes of proof. However, the juvenile may challenge the evidence presented against him through cross-examination of witnesses who testify at the hearing for the juvenile officer, including deputy juvenile officers, and may call witnesses and offer evidence on his/her own behalf. If the Court orders a juvenile to be detained pending an adjudication hearing, the Court will continue to state on the record its reason for this detention decision and the available alternatives to detention that were considered and rejected. The Court will also state the factual basis for its probable cause determination. The Court will continue to conduct detention hearings on the record, and will continue to preserve such record in accordance with Missouri law.

D. Plea Colloquies

20. The Court has adopted a uniform plea colloquy for acceptance of a juvenile's plea to charges of delinquency, from which the judicial officers may in their discretion deviate when the circumstances of a particular proceeding merit such adjustment. In the event that a judicial officer deviates from the model colloquy, they will use youth-accessible language to ensure the juvenile understands the charges against them and the consequences of their plea. The model colloquy is attached as Attachment B to this Agreement.

E. Training for Court and Staff Regarding Due Process and DMC

21. The Court will develop, implement and maintain adequate attendance and curriculum documentation of a competency-based training program for all deputy juvenile officers who work on juvenile delinquency matters, addressing the role and responsibilities of, among others, juvenile defense counsel in delinquency proceedings, the due process rights of juveniles, including but not limited to juveniles' right to counsel and privilege against self-

incrimination, the potential consequences (including collateral consequences) for a juvenile who is adjudicated delinquent, and the provisions of this Agreement.

22. The Court and Staff will ensure personnel who are directly involved in decision-making processes of the Court or the Juvenile Office concerning juvenile delinquency will participate in accredited DMC trainings provided or funded by OJJDP. Accredited DMC trainings will occur in St. Louis County.

23. OJJDP will provide technical assistance in the form of training to the Court about DMC training strategy. The strategy will include training on at least: (1) formal petitions; (2) certifications; (3) pretrial detention; (4) findings of delinquency; (5) commitment to a confined facility as an initial disposition; and (6) commitment to a confined facility due to violation of conditions equivalent to probation. OJJDP provided a separate communication about its commitment to the Court. The training strategy will also be consistent with the requirements of this Agreement and coordinated with statewide initiatives and efforts to comply with the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 2002 (JJDPA).

24. The training shall be in person and Staff will document attendance of all staff who participate in the training.

25. DMC training for personnel from the Court and Staff shall occur on at least an annual basis. OJJDP's separate communication to the Court includes information about the development of curriculum and training based on the DMC-related needs.

26. The Court will invite personnel from the Office of State Court Administrator ("OSCA") to participate in any training on juvenile delinquency data collection.

F. Equal Protection Duties and Responsibilities

27. Within three months of the Effective Date, the Court shall expand the duties of the Family Court Administrator to include:

- a. oversight of the Court's efforts to monitor, evaluate, and minimize DMC;
and
- b. responsibility for reporting on and evaluating these efforts and outcomes arising out of the efforts.

G. Data Collection and Reporting

28. The Court will use the Justice Information System (JIS) or some other approved statewide case management system to collect data on sex, race¹, age, and juvenile offense

¹ The Court will implement a self-identification process for juveniles regarding their race. This process currently provides juveniles with the opportunity to identify as one of the following: Hispanic, American Indian, Asian, Black, White, and Other. The process will also provide

information. The Court will develop and use the JIS or another approved statewide case management system to produce reports in standard file format.

29. The Court will make publicly available the data required by this Section through bi-annual reports of the Family Court Administrator and the Family Court en banc meeting process, as described in this Agreement.

30. The Court will continue to collect and make available data showing whether a juvenile delinquency matter referred to the Court was resolved informally prior to the filing of a delinquency petition and collect data on matters resolved through delinquency petition. This data will include disaggregation by sex, race, age, and the most serious charged offense.

31. The Court will continue to collect and make available data showing whether a juvenile delinquency case was certified to the criminal court and will, for each such case, record the sex, age, and race of the juvenile, the most serious offenses for which the Court certified a case to the criminal court, and the most frequent geographic areas (identified by zip code) within the county from which juvenile delinquency cases were certified.

32. The Court will continue to collect and make available data to monitor DMC regarding detention of juveniles awaiting adjudication hearings. This data will be disaggregated by age, sex, race, and most serious charged offense. This data will also track—for each juvenile so detained—the length of the juvenile's detention.

33. The Court will collect and make available data on detention screening and detention criteria as performed and utilized by the Court's Juvenile Office.

34. The Court will collect and make available data on its use of alternatives to detention.

35. The Court will collect and make available data showing the cases within a given date range where the Court made findings of delinquency in a juvenile's case, disaggregated by age, sex, and race, and indicating the most serious offenses for which the Court found a juvenile delinquent.

36. The Court will collect and make available data showing the type or nature of the alternatives to commitment to the Division of Youth Services ("DYS") that were available for consideration by the Court in cases where the Court's initial dispositional ruling commits the juvenile to DYS. This data will be collected through JIS or some other approved statewide case management system.

37. The Court will continue to collect and make available data recording whether counsel was made available to the juvenile for dispositional proceedings. This data will be

juveniles with the opportunity to choose not to identify their race. When a juvenile chooses not to identify their race, or indicates that their race is unknown, their case will not be included in the DMC data collection or reporting discussed herein.

collected through JIS or some other approved statewide case management system.

38. The Court will, in collecting this data, include the number of cases in each of the following categories: cases where the Court's initial disposition committed the juvenile to DYS; cases where the Court's initial disposition placed the juvenile on conditions equivalent to probation, and later committed the juvenile to DYS due to violations of those conditions; and cases where the Court conditionally suspended an initial disposition committing the juvenile to DYS, and later executed that disposition due to violations of its conditional suspension. The data will include various date ranges, the most serious offenses for which the Court selected DYS commitment and the most frequent geographic areas (identified by zip code) within the county from which juveniles found delinquent were committed to DYS. This data will be disaggregated by age, sex, and race.

39. JIS or some other approved statewide case management system will maintain the capacity to summarize and analyze data to review DMC at the points identified by this Agreement and place that data in standard file and report formats.

40. Within six months of the effective date, the Family Court Administrator or his/her designee shall work with the Court's department heads responsible for delinquency matters to access and analyze the data available through the JIS system or some other approved statewide case management system at five decision points in the juvenile justice process. These decision points include: formal petitions; pretrial detention; findings of delinquency; commitment to Division of Youth Services as initial disposition; and commitment to Division of Youth Services due to a violation of conditions equivalent to probation.

41. The Family Court Administrator or his/her designee, with the assistance of the Court's department heads responsible for delinquency matters, shall conduct for the Court an analysis of this DMC data on a bi-annual basis, produce to the Court a report, and, when appropriate, provide suggestions to the Court for changes to policy, procedure, or practice to minimize DMC. The Court Administrator's analysis and report shall address each decision point identified by Section II.G(40) that reveals DMC.

42. Within 60 days of each bi-annual report, the Court, in collaboration with the Family Court Administrator, shall develop a proposed plan, including proposed changes to policy, procedure, or practice, as well as additional staff training, as needed, to address concerns found in the report. On a bi-annual basis, the Family Court will provide the data, report, suggestions (where applicable), and proposed plan (where applicable) to the Family Court en banc.

43. The Family Court en banc shall meet no later than 90 days after receipt of this material. The Court will add the bi-annual report, any proposed plan, and any suggestions to the proposed agenda for that meeting. The Court en banc meetings where the bi-annual report, any proposed plan or any other information related to the report is on the agenda will be open to the public. The Court will post an announcement of the meeting and add the final minutes of meetings en banc on its public website. The Court will post every bi-annual report, proposed plan and any related documents to be considered at the Court en banc meeting on its public

The Due Process Auditor shall be the Honorable Arthur E. Grim ("Judge Arthur Grim"). The DMC Expert shall be Mr. Mark Greenwald.

50. The Auditor shall assess the Court's compliance with the Agreement, with the assistance of the DMC Expert, who will provide expertise and compliance ratings for the assessment of Sections II.E.22-G of the Agreement (the "DMC Sections"). The Auditor and DMC Expert may share information and collaborate with each other in reviewing and assessing compliance with this Agreement.

51. In the event that Judge Grim or Mr. Greenwald are unable to serve or continue serving as Auditor or DMC Expert, or in the event that the Parties agree to terminate use of Judge Grim or Mr. Greenwald as Auditor or DMC Expert, the Parties shall confer within 45 days of the decision to discontinue use of Judge Grim or Mr. Greenwald to select a replacement. Any replacement Auditor shall have expertise in the area of due process in juvenile delinquency proceedings. Any replacement DMC Expert shall have expertise in the area of statistical analysis of disproportionate minority contact in a juvenile delinquency system. If the Parties are unable to agree upon a selection of a replacement within 45 days, each Party shall submit two names along with resumes or curriculum vitae and cost proposals, to a neutral party, selected with the assistance of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, and the neutral party shall appoint a replacement from among the names submitted. The Parties agree to equally share the cost of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service.

52. The Auditor and the DMC Expert may be terminated if the Parties agree and upon good cause shown. Good cause shall include any violation of state or federal law that reasonably calls into question the individual's fitness to continue serving. In the event the Parties do not agree upon the need for termination, the Parties agree to work in good faith to resolve their differences. If the Parties are unable to resolve the dispute regarding termination of the Auditor or DMC Expert within 45 days, the Parties shall present the dispute for resolution by a neutral party, selected with the assistance of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service. The Parties agree to equally share the cost of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service.

53. Within 30 days of the receipt of written questions from the United States or the Court regarding the Auditor and DMC Expert's activities in assessing compliance with this Agreement and/or the Court's compliance with this Agreement, the Auditor and DMC Expert shall provide all Parties with written answers. Any such question from a party shall be copied to all other Parties.

54. The Court shall bear all reasonable fees and expenses of the Auditor and the DMC Expert. Reasonable expenses shall not include overhead or support personnel. In addition, the Court shall pay for the Auditor's time spent in assessing compliance, at an hourly rate of up to \$250. The Court shall pay for the DMC Expert's time spent in assessing compliance with the DMC Sections of the Agreement, at an hourly rate of up to \$250. The Auditor and DMC Expert shall keep track of their time, travel and other expenses and request payment from the Court within one month of incurring the expense on forms provided by the Court. The Court or its designee shall promptly review the monthly statement and pay any reasonable fee or expense within forty-five days of submission.

55. The Auditor and DMC Expert shall be permitted to initiate and receive *ex parte* communications with all Parties.

56. Except for compliance reports issued pursuant to this Agreement, the Auditor and DMC Expert shall not disclose information – including but not limited to statements to the press, conference presentations, lectures, or articles – to those other than the parties to this Agreement with regard to: the status of the Court’s compliance or noncompliance with this Agreement; any act or omission of the Court or its agents, representatives, or employees; or the terms of employment as Auditor or DMC Expert unless authorized by the Parties. Nor shall the Auditor disclose to the United States information beyond the scope of its authorized access as set forth in this Agreement.

57. The Auditor and DMC Expert shall not testify in any litigation or proceeding brought by private parties regarding the status of the Court’s compliance or noncompliance with this Agreement; any act or omission of the Court or its agents, representatives or employees; or the terms of his or her employment as Auditor or DMC Expert, unless lawfully compelled to do so. The Auditor and DMC Expert may testify in the event of litigation between the Parties over this Agreement.

58. Unless such conflict is waived by the Parties, the Auditor and DMC Expert shall not accept employment or provide consulting services that would present a conflict of interest with his or her responsibilities under this Agreement or breach the highest ethical standards, including being retained (on a paid or unpaid basis) by any current or future litigant or claimant or such litigant’s or claimant’s attorney, in connection with a claim or suit against the Court or its departments, officers, agents, or employees concerning matters relevant to this Agreement.

59. No Party, nor any employee or agent of any Party, shall have any supervisory authority over the Auditor or DMC Expert.

60. To assess the Court’s compliance with this Agreement, the Auditor, with assistance by the DMC Expert, may periodically conduct on-site compliance reviews, other than those set forth below, of the Court’s implementation of this Agreement. For any on-site reviews beyond those set forth below, prior to conducting an on-site review to obtain information or resolve an oversight issue, the Auditor or his assistant DMC Expert must first attempt to obtain the information or resolve the issue by telephonic or written means. The Parties and the Auditor shall consult with each other to schedule mutually acceptable dates for any on-site compliance review.

- a. The first compliance review will be conducted approximately four months following the Effective Date. Thereafter, routine compliance reviews will be conducted by the Auditor and DMC Expert approximately every six months until this Agreement is terminated.
- b. During each compliance review, the Auditor and DMC Expert shall have the responsibility and authority to independently review, assess and report

on the Court's implementation and compliance with the provisions of this Agreement. The Auditor and DMC Expert shall be responsible for independently verifying representations from the Court and Staff regarding progress toward compliance, examining supporting documentation where applicable.

- c. The Auditor shall conduct on-site reviews of the Court once every six months until such time as this Agreement is terminated. The Auditor shall spend a sufficient amount of time on-site to accurately assess compliance with this Agreement. The parties expect that for the first 18 months, the Auditor will spend no more than four days on-site during each biannual compliance review. After 18 months, if 60% of the provisions in the Agreement are in substantial compliance, the parties expect that the Auditor will spend no more than three days on-site during each biannual visit.
- d. The DMC Expert may, at his or her discretion, make on-site visits once every six months until such time as this Agreement is terminated. The parties expect that for the first 18 months, the DMC Expert will spend no more than two days on site during each biannual visit. After 18 months, if 60% of the provisions in the DMC Sections are in substantial compliance, the parties expect that the DMC Expert will spend no more than one day on-site during each biannual visit.
- e. To accurately assess the Court and Staff's progress, the Auditor shall engage in a sufficient number of each of the following activities to adequately assess compliance:
 - i. Independently observe court proceedings, programs and activities related to the juvenile delinquency process;
 - ii. Interview judges, administrators, relevant OSCA staff, and staff members, including but not limited to legal officers and deputy juvenile officers, public defenders and private attorneys on the list of certified counsel;
 - iii. Independently observe the Family Court en banc meetings where, pursuant to this Agreement, information is provided to the public regarding the Court's progress in satisfying the terms of the Agreement;
 - v. Review policies and procedures, training materials, and, as permitted by Mo. Rev. Stat. § 211.321, the following: records of juvenile court proceedings as well as all information obtained and social records prepared in the discharge of official duty, Justice Information System data and reports, and any other reports,

documents or other approved statewide case management system data of juveniles involved in all stages of juvenile delinquency proceedings; and

- vi. Privately interview juveniles and observe meetings between juveniles and deputy juvenile officers, consistent with Section III(A)(60)(g).
- f. The Court and Staff shall, consistent with Mo. Rev. Stat. § 211.321, grant the Auditor full and complete access to all documents, records and premises utilized in the delinquency process, and all judges, officials, employees, agents and contractors whose responsibilities are affected by this Agreement. However, the Auditor shall not have access to documents protected by the Court's attorney work product or attorney-client privileges regarding the Court's negotiations or potential litigation with the United States.
- g. The Court and Staff shall also grant the Auditor access to juveniles in any phase of the juvenile delinquency process, including the ability to meet privately with juveniles and to observe informal adjustment and other meetings between juveniles and DJOs.
 - i. Prior to observing meetings between DJOs and juveniles, as well as to conducting private interviews of juveniles, the Auditor shall notify the juvenile's defense attorney and confirm that the attorney does not object to such observations and interviews or, if requested, coordinate such observations and interviews so that the attorney may be present.
 - ii. Prior to any private meetings with juveniles, the Auditor shall advise the juvenile and, if possible, their counsel and parents that:
 - 1. The Auditor will not release the juvenile's identity to the public;
 - 2. Any information that the parent or the juvenile provides to the Auditor will be used solely for the purpose of assessing compliance with this Agreement and will not be used against the juvenile in any unrelated proceeding; and
 - 3. The Auditor does not have the authority to represent individuals in legal matters and cannot provide legal opinions or legal assistance.
 - iii. The Court and Staff shall not use any information obtained by the Auditor against juveniles in their individual proceedings.

- h. For purposes of this Agreement only, the Auditor is determined to be a “person[] having a legitimate interest []in” these records and proceedings Mo. Rev. Stat. § 211.321.1.
- i. To accurately assess the Court’s progress with the DMC Sections of this Agreement, the DMC Expert shall engage in a sufficient amount of each of the following activities to adequately assess compliance:
 - i. Interview administrators, relevant OSCA staff, JIS staff, and public defenders and private attorneys on the list of certified counsel;
 - ii. Conduct independent observations, either in person or by teleconference or videoconference of the Family Court en banc meetings;
 - iii. Review policies and procedures, training materials, de-identified court records, de-identified Justice Information System data and reports, and de-identified documents or other approved statewide case management system data of juveniles involved in all stages of juvenile delinquency proceedings; and
 - iv. Review disaggregated court records, Justice Information System data and reports, documents or other approved statewide case management system data of juveniles involved in all stages of juvenile delinquency proceedings. Such records, data, and reports will be de-identified.
- j. The Court and Staff shall grant the DMC Expert full and complete access to all DMC-related policies and procedures, training materials, de-identified Justice Information System data and reports, de-identified documents or other approved statewide case management system data of juveniles involved in all stages of juvenile delinquency, and will facilitate the DMC Expert’s access to this information through the cooperative efforts of OSCA, should JIS or another approved statewide case management system necessitate those efforts.
- k. Following each review, the Auditor, with the assistance of the DMC Expert regarding the DMC Sections, will produce a draft compliance report addressing the Court’s compliance with the requirements contained within this Agreement, and assigning a compliance rating to each provision. The DMC Expert shall assign a compliance rating to the provisions found in the DMC Sections of the Agreement. The Auditor shall submit a final draft version to the United States and the Court as prescribed below.

- i. Coordinating and overseeing compliance with this Agreement, facilitating the scheduling of the Auditor and DMC Expert's on-site visits and serving as the point of contact;
- ii. Providing the United States with any reports prepared by the Family Court Administrator and professional statistician made pursuant to obligations set forth in this Agreement, and any other reports and documents routinely submitted by the Court regarding compliance with this Agreement and specifically requested by the United States, so long as that report or document is an open record and/or the United States otherwise has access to that document under this Agreement; and
- iii. Providing the Auditor with any documents or reports to which the Auditor is entitled under this Agreement.

61. Until such time as this Agreement is terminated in accordance with Section III.B, the United States and its staff and agents shall have the right to conduct visits to the Family Court and shall coordinate the timing of its on-site visits with the Court and the Auditor so as to minimize disruption of Court operations and staff work functions.

62. The Court and Staff shall grant the United States full and complete access to the following:

- a. Open records and delinquency proceedings;
- b. Policies and procedures, training materials, de-identified Justice Information System data and any other approved statewide case management system data of juveniles involved in all stages of juvenile delinquency proceedings;
- c. Judges, administrators, and staff members, including but not limited to legal officers and deputy juvenile officers; and
- d. Juvenile defense attorneys and juvenile public defenders.

63. The Court shall maintain all records kept in the normal course of business until such time as this Agreement is terminated, and make these documents available to the Auditor, DMC Expert, and the United States consistent with the respective rights of access provided to those entities in this Agreement.

64. No child, parent, staff, stakeholder, or any other person shall be subjected to retaliation in any manner for information shared with the Auditor or the United States in their efforts to determine compliance with this Agreement.

B. Enforcement and Termination

65. It is the Court's intention to make permanent the provisions set forth in this Agreement, many of which are already policies and practices of the Court, and all of which the Court acknowledges to be sound policies and in the interests of justice for all persons involved in the juvenile court system.

66. The Court also intends to make permanent, as sound policy, the Data Collection provisions set forth in Section II.G, and to continue to make available all data collected.

67. With those stated intentions in mind, this Agreement shall terminate when the Court has achieved substantial compliance with all substantive provisions of this Agreement and has maintained that substantial compliance for 12 consecutive months, as determined by the Auditor for Sections II.A-E.21 (the "Due Process Sections") and DMC Expert for the "DMC Sections". However, the legal obligations of the Court shall expire no more than 48 months from the Effective Date of this Agreement unless the Parties agree to extend the effective period of the Agreement under Section III(B)(69).

68. For purposes of determining eligibility for termination due to sustained substantial compliance, the Due Process Sections and the DMC Sections will be assessed separately and may terminate at different points in time due to substantial compliance, consistent with the sustained Substantial Compliance requirements set forth above.

69. After 48 months from the Effective Date of this Agreement, if the Auditor (for the Due Process Sections) and DMC Expert (for the DMC Sections) find the Court not in substantial compliance with this Agreement, then the Parties may agree to extend their obligations and rights under this Agreement for additional 12-month periods until the Auditor (for the Due Process Sections) and DMC Expert (for the DMC Sections) find the Court in substantial compliance with this Agreement.

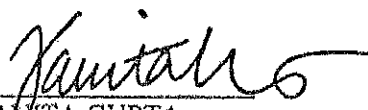
70. After 48 months from the Effective Date of this Agreement, the United States may institute whatever legal action it would otherwise be permitted against the Court only if the Auditor (for the Due Process Sections) or DMC Expert (for the DMC Sections) find the Court not in substantial compliance with this Agreement.

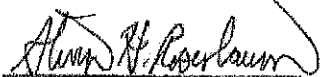
71. If, during the operation of the Agreement, the United States deems the Court not to be acting in good faith to achieve substantial compliance with the applicable terms of the Agreement requiring such compliance, then the United States may bring whatever action against the Court that it would otherwise be entitled to bring.


Agreed to this 14th day of December, 2016


For the United States of America:

LORETTA E. LYNCH
Attorney General



VANITA GUPTA
Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division

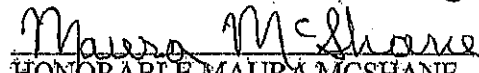

STEVEN H. ROSENBAUM
Section Chief
Special Litigation Section

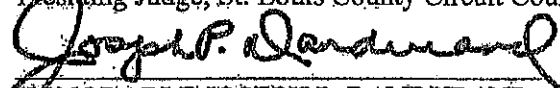

SHELLEY R. JACKSON
Deputy Chief
Special Litigation Section


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For the FAMILY COURT OF THE
TWENTY-FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI:


HONORABLE THEA A. SHERRY 12/14/16
Administrative Judge, Family Court of St. Louis County


HONORABLE MAURA MCSHANE 12/14/16
Presiding Judge, St. Louis County Circuit Court


HONORABLE JOSEPH P. DANDURAND
Deputy Attorney General
Missouri Attorney General's Office

Attachment A

JUVENILE PLEA/ADMISSION PROCESS

1. Indicate on the record the allegations filed and pending against the juvenile. Describe the charges and the allegations in developmentally appropriate language.
2. Inquire of the juvenile's attorney:
 - a. Have you had the opportunity to discuss these allegations/charges with your client?
 - b. In the course of those discussions, has your client indicated to you that he/she wishes to admit to these charges?
 - c. Have you explained to your client that:
 - i. He/she has the right to a trial with regard to these charges?
 - ii. If the juvenile requested a trial, the juvenile has a right to:
 - Confront or cross-examine any witnesses that testify against him;
 - Present witnesses to testify on the juvenile's behalf;
 - Remain silent;
 - iii. The burden of proving the truth of these matters is on the juvenile officer and the juvenile officer's attorney;
 - iv. The potential consequences of an admission to these charges include the following:
 - The Court could place the juvenile on probation in the home of a parent or relative;

-The Court could remove the juvenile from his/her home and place the juvenile in a residential facility or group home;

-The Court could place him/her in the custody of the Division of Youth Services;

-Missouri law may prohibit the juvenile from obtaining a driver's license (when applicable);

-The Court could require the juvenile to pay restitution or to perform community service;

- d. Are you aware of any threats or promises made to your client to cause him/her to admit to these charges? Has the DJO advised you of his/her dispositional recommendation? What is the recommendation? Have you explained it to your client? Do you believe that your client understands the recommendation?
- e. Based upon your conversations with your client, and your observations of your client, do you believe that your client is free from the influence of drugs or alcohol at this time?
- f. Do you know whether your client suffers from any mental illness or intellectual disability that might affect his/her ability to enter a knowing and voluntary admission?
- g. Have you determined whether your client is a United States citizen? If not, have you determined and explained to him/her what immigration consequences may result from this admission?
- h. Do you believe that your client is making these admissions of his/her own free will?
- i. Do you believe that these admissions are in your client's best interest?

3. Have the juvenile sworn in.

4. Inquire of the juvenile:

- a. State your name.
- b. How old are you?
- c. With whom do you live?
- d. Do you go to school? What school do you attend? What is the last grade that you have completed? Have you ever received services from the Special School District or had an IEP?
- e. Are you taking medication? Do you know the name of the medication? Do you know what the medication is for?
- f. Have you talked to your lawyer about these charges?
- g. You heard me describe the charges that have been filed against you, is that right?
- h. Do you understand the charges that have been filed against you?
- i. Did you hear your lawyer say that you want to admit to these charges?
- j. Is this true?
- k. I need to make sure that you understand what would happen if you decided not to admit to these allegations. When a young person is charged in this court, he or she has a right to a trial. Did your lawyer explain this to you?
- l. Did your lawyer also tell you that you could ask the court to hold a trial about any, or all, of these charges?
- m. Do you understand that at a trial:
 - i. The legal officer, who is standing (indicate the position of the legal officer) would be responsible for presenting the case. This means that the legal officer may have to bring witnesses to the court to testify, or talk, about what happened. Do you know what a witness is?

- ii. Do you also understand that, after the legal officer questioned each witness, your lawyer could cross-examine the witness, which means that he or she could ask the witness questions?
- iii. Your lawyer also could bring witnesses to court who would testify, or speak, on your behalf. These witnesses might know that you did not do these things that you are charged with doing, or explain what happened in a way that would be helpful to you.
- iv. At the trial, you also would be able to speak, or testify, but no one can force you to do that. You have the right to remain silent. Do you understand what this means?
- v. At the trial, you would not have to prove that you are innocent. In fact, neither you nor your lawyer would have to say a word. It would be the legal officer's job to prove that each and every charge was true. Do you understand this?
- vi. At the trial, in order to prove that the charges are true, the legal officer would have to convince me "beyond a reasonable doubt." It wouldn't be enough for me to think that the charges are probably true, or likely true. I would have to be firmly convinced that you did the things you are accused of doing. Do you understand this?

5. Now that I have explained these rights to you, do you still want to admit to these charges instead of having a trial?

- a. Has anyone promised you anything to convince you to admit to these charges?
- b. Has anyone threatened you or forced you to admit to these charges?

- c. Have you taken any drugs or alcohol that would affect your decision today? Are you taking medication?
- d. Have you had enough time to discuss these charges with your family?
- e. Have you had enough time to discuss these charges with your lawyer?
- f. Are you a United States citizen? If not, did your lawyer tell you that admitting to these charges might affect whether you can remain in this country?
- g. Do you understand that, after you admit to these charges, the DJO will make certain recommendations about what should happen to you as a result of this case?
- h. If I decide to accept your admissions, there are several things that could happen to you.
 - i. First, I could place you on probation. This means that you would continue to live in your home, but would be supervised by the DJO. You would have to meet with the DJO either in her office or in your home regularly, stay out of trouble, go to school, be tested for drugs, and follow other rules that the DJO sets. Do you understand this?
 - ii. If I decided that probation was not appropriate for you, I could place you outside of your home. This means that you would live away from your family, in a house with other young people, where you would receive counseling and other services. Do you understand this?
 - iii. Finally, I could place you with the Division of Youth Services. This means that you would be sent to a facility

that has stricter rules and more structure. If I place you with the Division of Youth Services, you could remain there until you turn 21. Do you understand this?

- i. Do you understand further, that if you admit to the charges, I could order you to pay money to make up for the losses that you caused to the victim?
 - j. Do you understand that if you admit to these charges, I also could order you to do work in the community?
6. State to the juvenile the charges against him/her. After each charge, ask the juvenile the following: Tell me, in your own words, what you did.

Attachment B

STATEMENT OF RIGHTS AND WAIVER FORM

Juvenile's Name: _____

Juvenile's D.O.B.: _____

Alleged Offense: _____

Police Department: _____

Location of Interview: _____

Complaint #:

BEFORE YOU ANSWER ANY QUESTIONS, YOU MUST UNDERSTAND YOUR CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS.

** The juvenile is to initial each of the statements in the space provided following the reading of the Deputy Juvenile Officer (DJO) and the juvenile's understanding of each statement.

- _____ 1. You have the right to have your parent, guardian or custodian with you at any time.
- _____ 2. You have the right to remain silent. You do not have to make a statement or answer any questions at this time. If you do begin a statement or begin to answer questions, you may stop at any time.
- _____ 3. You have the right to talk with a lawyer before you answer any questions. You have the right to have a lawyer with you during questioning.
- _____ 4. If you want a lawyer and cannot afford one, the Court will appoint a lawyer for you.
- _____ 5. Anything you say to me (DJO) or to the Police Officer can and will be used against you in the Family Court.
- _____ 6. If you are charged with a felony crime, you might stand trial in the adult court. If you stand trial in the adult court, any statement that you make at this time can and will be used against you in your trial in the adult court.

I have read or have been read and had explained to me the above statement of rights. I do understand these rights.

Juvenile	Date	Time
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I am willing to make a statement and answer questions. I do not want a lawyer at this time. I understand and know what I am doing. No one has promised me anything, or threatened or pressured me to make a statement or answer any questions about this offense.

Juvenile	Date	Time
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The above statement and/or waiver of rights has been presented to the above juvenile in my presence.

Parent or Guardian or Witness _____ Date _____ Time _____

I hereby certify that the above statement and/or waiver of rights has been presented to the above juvenile by the Deputy Juvenile Officer and that the juvenile has understood it and that he/she has affirmed his/her signature hereto in my presence.

Police Officer	Date	Time
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Deputy Juvenile Officer	Date	Time
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