

Agency Name: [Collin County](#) **Grant/App:** [2857401](#) **Start Date:** [9/1/2015](#) **End Date:** [8/31/2016](#)

Project Title: [Juvenile Drug Court - SOAR Program](#)
Status: [Application Pending Submission](#)

Profile Information

Applicant Agency Name: [Collin County](#)
Project Title: [Juvenile Drug Court - SOAR Program](#)
Division or Unit to Administer the Project: [417th District Court](#)
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City/State/Zip: [McKinney Texas 75071-8318](#)
Start Date: [9/1/2015](#)
End Date: [8/31/2016](#)

Regional Council of Governments (COG) within the Project's Impact Area: [North Central Texas Council of Governments](#)
Headquarter County: [Collin](#)
Counties within Project's Impact Area: [Collin](#)

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Grant Vendor Information

Organization Type: [County](#)
Organization Option: [applying to provide juvenile prevention and / or intervention services](#)
Applicant Agency's State Payee Identification Number (e.g., Federal Employer's Identification (FEI) Number or Vendor ID): [17560008736000](#)
Data Universal Numbering System (DUNS): [074873449](#)

Narrative Information

Primary Mission and Purpose

The purpose of this program is to support programs that prevent violence in and around schools and to improve the juvenile justice system and develop effective education, training, prevention, diversion, treatment, and rehabilitation programs in the area of juvenile delinquency.

Funding Levels

The anticipated funding levels for Juvenile Justice Programs are as follows:

- Minimum Award - \$5,000
- Maximum Award – None
- Matching Funds – None

For more information regarding grantee match, please click on the **Budget** tab, and then click on the **Source of Match** tab in eGrants.

Note: If you voluntarily include matching funds that exceed the minimum match requirement, you will be held to that amount throughout the grant period.

Program Requirements

Preferences

Preference will be given to those applicants that demonstrate cost effective programs focused on proven or promising approaches to services provision.

Sustainability

Over the course of the past few years, funding for juvenile programs has experienced a substantial decline. For example, federal awards to Texas under the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act have decreased by 66% since 2010. CJD encourages applicants to consider alternative methods of sustaining grant funded services should future funding become unavailable.

Criminal History Reporting

Entities receiving funds from CJD must be located in a county that has an average of 90% or above on both adult and juvenile dispositions entered into the computerized criminal history database maintained by the Texas Department of Public Safety (DPS) as directed in the Texas Code of Criminal Procedure, Chapter 60. The disposition completeness percentage is defined as the percentage of arrest charges a county reports to DPS for which a disposition has been subsequently reported and entered into the computerized criminal history system.

Drug Court Program Requirements

Juvenile Drug Courts: Strategies in Practice

Describe in detail how your program meets each of the following sixteen (16) strategies recommended by the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges as a model for juvenile drug court programs:

Clearly Defined Target Population and Eligibility Criteria – Define a target population and eligibility criteria that are aligned with the program’s goals and objectives.

The Collin County juvenile drug court, which is known as the SOAR Program, addresses the drug treatment needs of Collin County juveniles, between the ages of 14 years 6 months to 16 years 6 months, who exhibit a need for intensive out-patient or in-patient substance abuse treatment and have a caring adult willing to actively participate in the program. The goal of the 12 month program is to ensure that participants reduce drug use while in and after completion of the program and improve family communication and parenting skills thereby reducing juvenile drug use.

Collaborative Planning – Engage all stakeholders in creating an interdisciplinary, coordinated, and systemic approach to working with youth and their families.

While the daily activities for the SOAR Program is a collaborative effort between the 417th Judicial District Court and Collin County Juvenile Probation Services (CCJPS), there is a broad-based interdisciplinary team that determines the program’s mission, scope, procedures, and services provided. Each week this team, which is composed of the presiding Judge, the Court Coordinator, Court Officer, and Court Reporter of the 417th Judicial Court, as well as the appointed Judicial Master and Defense Attorney, two supervising probation officers, the Court Liaison Probation Officer, an Assistant District Attorney, the Principal of Serenity High, a treatment provider, and the Deputy Director of CCJPS, meets to review participants’ progress. The program team serves to facilitate the treatment and intensive supervision of juveniles who are in need of rehabilitation due to drug use and abuse under the direct supervision of their parents/guardians.

Community Partnerships – Build partnerships with community organizations to expand the range of opportunities available to youth and their families.

The SOAR Program is a collaborative effort between the 417th Judicial District Court and Collin County Juvenile Probation Services (CCJPS). CCJPS supervision officers provide intensive supervision, including home and school visits, 24-7 drug testing, and can provide confinement at the detention facility if necessary for sanctions.

The program has identified and developed relationships with local collateral resources and organizations that can provide ongoing support for the participants and their families. The SOAR Program has a strong partnership with Serenity High School, whose principal is a member of the Program Team, a McKinney Independent School District facility that provides educational services to students who have been in drug treatment and are committed to staying sober. Additionally, the program coordinates counseling with Life Management Resources, Phoenix Houses of Texas, and Imagine Programs, as well as with chapters of Alcoholics, Narcotics, and Families Anonymous and other resources for individual, family, and mental health therapy or treatment. In addition, the SOAR Program seeks to successfully reintegrate participants from a drug-focused environment to becoming a contributor to his or her local community and utilizes community resources whenever appropriate and necessary. The program will continue to develop a network of resources for its participants.

Comprehensive Treatment Planning – Tailor interventions to the complex and varied needs of youth and their families.

Following referral by a program team member, juvenile prosecutor, juvenile probation officer, school/educator, or a parent or guardian, juveniles admitted to the program are assessed by an independent, certified substance abuse counselor, who assists in the development of an individualized treatment plan. The program provides a continuum of services to assist the juvenile and guardian(s) in the treatment and recovery process. Following assessment and depending on treatment needs, the juvenile may be referred to out- or in-patient treatment, drug/alcohol education, mental health treatment, individual and/or family therapy, and/or Alcoholics or Narcotics Anonymous. The guardians are expected to participate in an 8-week parenting class, counseling/treatment, and drug testing as needed and are provided with information on Families Anonymous. Depending on the treatment plan, participants may be encouraged to seek mentors and/or sponsors.

If the need indicates, a juvenile may be placed on the waiting list for treatment at North Texas State Hospital or, in some cases, to the Post-Adjudication Program in the Collin County Juvenile Detention Center. These juveniles may have their SOAR participation interrupted until in-patient treatment can be obtained. On occasion, the juvenile completes residential treatment in the post-adjudication program and is transferred into the SOAR program for aftercare. Participants who have private health insurance are required to utilize their coverage to pay for treatment. For indigent participants, treatment is usually provided through Grace to Change or Phoenix Houses of Texas.

Confidentiality – Establish a confidentiality policy and procedure that guard the privacy of the youth while allowing the drug court team to access key information.

The SOAR program fosters confidentiality in policy and operational practice. Each client and family is required to sign a confidentiality agreement as part of their admissions/orientation packet which outlines the use of treatment and program-participant information. The confidentiality agreement designates the use of confidential information exclusively between the Judge, treatment provider, and his/her staff and only as necessary for, and pertinent to, hearings and/or reports concerning the criminal charges involving the program participant. Any other persons, including other county employees responsible for grant financials and reporting, are unable to access any identifying information for participants.

Cultural Competence – Create policies and procedures that are responsive to cultural differences and train personnel to be culturally competent.

As part of weekly staffing, meetings open with group discussion surrounding racism, cultural sensitivity, diversity, and equality. In these dialogues, group members must present observations of both professional and personal accounts where cultural insensitivity and issues surrounding racism may or may not have been perpetuated over the previous week. Each team member is required to contribute and provide insight surrounding real and tangible scenarios presented by group members. Members of the treatment team also attend training on cultural diversity and undoing racism, such as Courageous Conversations presented by the Texas Health and Human Services and Undoing Racism presented by the People's Institute and the Cultural Proficiency Institute, when available throughout each year.

Developmentally Appropriate Services – Tailor treatment to the developmental needs of adolescents.

Pursuant to best-practices, each juvenile receives an independent substance abuse assessment prior to program admission from a licensed adolescent chemical dependency counselor. This assessment is utilized in determining whether a child is appropriate for the SOAR Program (Dependent vs. Abuser) and outlines individualized treatment for the participant, which takes into consideration their age and development. Treatment provider input is required and evaluated throughout program participation with each staffing and changes are made based on treatment need, when and where applicable.

Drug Testing – Design drug testing to be frequent, random, and observed. Document testing policies and procedures in writing.

Upon entering the SOAR Program, the juvenile has at least two to three observed drug/alcohol screenings per week, with many requiring daily testing, taken both at random and scheduled times. CCJPS utilizes both instant urinalysis screens and also submits samples to a contract laboratory for testing. Drug testing frequency lessens as the participant progresses in the program and is promoted to different levels of supervision.

Educational Linkages – Coordinate with the school system to ensure that each participant enrolls in and attends an educational program that is appropriate to his or her needs.

An education liaison, the principal of a sober-based high school, serves as a parent/child advocate to ensure education needs are met on the SOAR treatment team. Many of the program participants actually attend this high school. The educational liaison serves to advocate for the enrollment, attendance, and establishment of needed supports in other educational settings for those participants who attend other campuses within the district. In her professional capacity as a principal, the liaison stays updated regarding education requirements, assessing the academic progress for each participant, makes necessary educational recommendations, and assists the participant and family in negotiating required academic programs and services.

Family Engagement – Recognize and engage the family as a valued partner in all components of the program.

The SOAR Program engages each child and family from a holistic approach from program admission through program completion. Upon referral, both participant and parent(s) participate in an extensive interview in which family dynamics, substance use/abuse, and short/long term goals are established. As part of the program, parents are required participate in family counseling services and provide regular input regarding progress during regular probation visits in both home and office settings and directly to the Judge during drug court sessions.

Focus on Strengths – Maintain a focus on the strengths of youth and their families during program planning and in every interaction between the court and those it serves.

During program orientation, each participant is assessed regarding strengths and activities in which they are currently or have been most interested and successful in the past. These interests and strengths are documented and placed in each respective participant's drug court file. During program participation, participants are provided with positive feedback from the court and program team surrounding all positive activities and program compliance occurring during each court session. Participants are also required to continue or re-engage in prosocial activities which have proven or could prove to be strengths and are assisted by team members in acquiring strength-based activities, events, and functions during the appropriate phase of the program.

Gender Appropriate Services – Design treatment to address the unique needs of each gender.

Treatment services include didactic education with both sexes together, followed by gender-specific breakout sessions (male and female) for process groups. Additionally, each client receives individual sessions that address not only gender specific issues, but services geared to treat individualized service needs. Where gender specific issues are presented during therapy which involves more than one client, sessions are flexible and additional groups are added to address those issues, e.g., Facebook/cyber bullying, sex pressure, etc.

Goal Oriented Incentives and Sanctions – Respond to compliance and noncompliance with incentives and sanctions that are designed to reinforce or modify the behavior of youth and their families.

The Program Team reviews each juvenile's case weekly. Reports about school, work, rule violations, and urinalysis results are provided by the supervising officers, counselor, and school principal. Any failure to comply with the program requirements is addressed, and sanctions are recommended. Sanctions may include one day to one week spent in the detention center, house arrest, curfew modification, additional community service restitution, a writing assignment, additional chores at the house, etc. Only as a last resort is a probation modification filed, and/or the juvenile is terminated from the SOAR Program. If all reports are positive, the juvenile receives encouraging feedback during court meetings and may look forward to program advancement. Special incentives may be offered for complying with all rules. Upon graduation, participants receive a graduation gift.

Judicial Involvement and Supervision – Schedule frequent judicial reviews and be sensitive to the effect that court proceedings can have on youth and their families.

SOAR requires weekly meetings with the Judge and the other members of the Program Team during the first level (approximately 4-8 weeks), biweekly during the second level over a 3- to 6-month period, and then once per month during the final phase of the Program. At each meeting, the Judge facilitates information exchange between the juvenile, his/her guardian, and the team. The Judge inquires about program progress including treatment, education, and family matters. The sobriety birthday is frequently recalled, and the juvenile is commended on his/her efforts. Any issues and areas for improvement are communicated. If everything is satisfactory, the Judge praises and compliments the participant.

Monitoring and Evaluation – Establish a system for program monitoring and evaluation to maintain quality of service, assess program impact, and contribute to knowledge in the field.

Program evaluation consists of four elements. The first will be an evaluation by each graduate, either in verbal or written form, assessing the program in relevant and age-appropriate language to encourage candor and completeness. Secondly, Program Team members will conduct exit interviews of graduates and their parents. Additionally, the Program Team formally assesses the program on an annual basis, as well as informally through continuous feedback. The final element will

be a follow-up of each graduate six months and one year after graduation to determine their sobriety and success in other areas of their lives.

Teamwork – Develop and maintain an interdisciplinary, nonadversarial work team.

The SOAR Program Team is composed of a broad base group of stakeholders representing juveniles committed to working together to ensure the program succeeds. In addition to weekly staffings, the program team attends trainings and retreats together to foster team building, incorporate lessons learned, and evaluate the overall program.

General Approaches

- **Pre-adjudication** - The defendant is diverted to the treatment program in lieu of prosecution before charges are filed or before final case.
- **Post-adjudication** - The drug offender begins the drug court program after entering a plea of guilty or nolo contendere or having been found guilty, often as a condition of probation.
- **Reentry** - Offenders completing sentences of incarceration or lengthy terms of residential treatment are ordered into the treatment program to facilitate their transition and reintegration into society.
- **Civil** - Participants enter the drug court program in relation to suits affecting the parent-child relationship, child welfare / CPS cases, child support cases, or other civil matters.

Select the **general approach(es)** this drug court will follow below. Select all that apply:

- Pre-adjudication
- Post-adjudication
- Reentry
- Civil
- N/A

Observation

The drug court team (judge, prosecutor, defense counsel, treatment provider, supervision officer, court coordinator, etc.) of a new program must observe at least one drug court staffing session and hearing, in Texas, prior to program implementation.

Policies and Procedures

The drug court will develop and maintain written policies and procedures for the operation of the program.

Information Sharing

The applicant will submit a copy of any project evaluations, evaluation plans, recidivism studies, or related reports that are completed during the grant period to CJD.

Jurisdiction

Provide the name of the court administering the Drug Court program (*e.g., 999th Judicial District Court, Somewhere County Criminal Court, or City of Somewhere Municipal Court*). If this has not been decided enter 'To Be Determined', or enter 'N/A' if this item does not apply.

417th Judicial District Court

Drug Court Date

If the Drug Court has commenced operations, provide the date that this Drug Court was established.

1/12/2010

Presiding Judge

The presiding judge of a drug court funded with Drug Court funds must be an active judge holding elective office or a master. Persons eligible for appointment may not be a former or retired judicial officer. Is the presiding judge of the drug court an active judge holding elective office or a master?

Select the appropriate response:

- Yes
- No
- N/A

Enter the name of the **Presiding Judge** for the Drug Court. If this has not been decided enter 'To Be Determined', or enter 'N/A' if this item does not apply.

Cynthia Wheless

Drug Court Coordinator

Enter the name of the Drug Court Coordinator. If this has not been decided enter 'To Be Determined', or enter 'N/A' if this item does not apply. *Note: The Drug Court Coordinator usually monitors the operation of the Drug Court, supervises Drug Court staff, participates in Drug Court judicial staff meetings, prepares and oversees Drug Court contracts with service providers, maintains data on Drug Court operations, and communicates with legal staff, government officials, social service agencies, and the public regarding matters of the Drug Court.*

Angel Marksberry

Civil Rights Liaison

A civil rights liaison who will serve as the grantee's civil rights point of contact and who will be responsible for ensuring that the grantee meets all applicable civil rights requirements must be designated. The designee will act as the grantee's liaison in civil rights matters with CJD and with the federal Office of Justice Programs.

Enter the Name of the Civil Rights Liaison:

Cynthia Jacobson

Enter the Address for the Civil Rights Liaison:

2300 Bloomdale Road, Suite 4117 McKinney, TX 75071

Enter the Phone Number for the Civil Rights Liaison [(999) 999-9999 x9999]:

(972) 548-4606

Certification

Each applicant agency will certify to the specific criteria detailed above under **Program Requirements** to be eligible for funding under either the Juvenile Service Projects - Local or Statewide solicitation, or the Juvenile Drug Courts solicitation.

X I certify to all of the above eligibility requirements.

Problem Statement:

Please provide a detailed account in the Problem Statement section of the existing issues your project will target.

Enter your problem statement:

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

Effective substance abuse treatment is a vital component for overall rehabilitation efforts for juvenile offenders.

Unfortunately, substance-abusing children in the juvenile justice system can be a challenging subset to treat. Many of these juveniles come from economically disadvantaged homes, and less than half receive any type of substance abuse treatment. Additionally, treatment for juveniles is expensive and can be limited with the only in-patient facility in Collin County consistently being at or above capacity. However, without treatment, the effects of juvenile drug abuse can lead to serious consequences well into adulthood.

As a result of the prevalence of juvenile offender substance abuse, the 417th Judicial District Court Judge initiated a juvenile drug court program, Successfully Opting for Accountability and Recovery (SOAR), in January 2010. The SOAR Program addresses the drug treatment needs of juveniles, aged 14 years 6 months to 16 years 6 months, who reside in Collin County, exhibit a need for intensive out-patient or in-patient substance abuse treatment, have a caring adult willing to actively participate in the program, and were not adjudicated for a first-degree felony offense.

While the SOAR Program has been successful, the proliferation of juvenile drug courts and the corresponding data collected, both locally and nationwide, has shown that the role of the family is crucial to the juvenile's success, with programs emphasizing family interactions and family-based intervention proving to be more successful. Many parent(s)/guardian(s) of juvenile substance abusers may also have substance issues, and increasing caregiver engagement in treatment services creates better outcomes. However, in reverse, a caregiver's substance abuse problem is considered a "key predictor" for poor outcomes to the juvenile drug court's attempted interventions. For the child to maintain long-term positive results, changes must be made to the primary home environment.

Equipped with four years of historical data and experience, the SOAR Program Team evaluated the program and implemented process changes during the summer of 2014. These changes require more intensive parental/guardian participation in the program, including additional parental counseling/treatment and adult caregiver alcohol and drug testing,

if needed. While the program anticipates better outcomes from these changes, the program's capacity has been reduced as the team is more engaged with all family members. Additionally, the cost to participate in the program may increase for families if treatment must be provided for both juveniles and adults. Participants and their families are expected to pay for their own treatment services using medical insurance and personal funds, which further limits the number of persons able to participate. Unfortunately, insurance benefits for substance abuse are quickly exceeded. As the current SOAR Program budget for treatment is minimal (\$15,458 for FY 2015), funds are only used when the need is great. Grant funding to provide treatment for juvenile participants will allow the program capacity to be expanded by increasing the ability of economically disadvantaged families to participate, relieving families of the cost for the juvenile's treatment so they can afford parental treatment, as needed.

Supporting Data:

Provide as much supporting data, to include baseline statistics and the sources of your data, which are pertinent to where the grant project is located and/or targeted. Do not use statewide data for a local problem or national data for a statewide problem.

Enter your supporting data:

Collin County's population increased 73.8% since 2000, from 491,772 to 854,778 persons. Juveniles (under age 18) comprise 27.6%, resulting in the addition of more than 94,000 juveniles over the same time period (2, 4). Correspondingly, juvenile substance abuse crime has risen. Between 2000 and 2014, the Collin County Juvenile Probation Services (CCJPS) referral caseload has increased 62.8% from 121 to 197 referrals for drug offenses (1). Additionally, alcohol and drug related offenses for Collin County Teen Court have increased by 52.9% since FY 2009 from 17 to 26 cases (3).

The increase in juvenile substance abuse crimes has made it apparent that many juveniles are in need of drug treatment; however, treatment facilities for juveniles are limited and expensive. The Collin County Juvenile Detention Center has the only in-patient facility with the county that concentrates on juvenile drug treatment. Admissions to that residential program have grown 95.1% between 2000 (n=41) and 2014 (n=80), and the program is consistently at or above capacity (1).

Of the 46 participants who left the SOAR Program in fiscal years 2013 and 2014, 25 (54.3%) completed the program requirements, 20 (43.5%) were terminated, and 1 (2.2%) voluntarily withdrew (5, 6). Improved outcomes are expected with more intensive family participation.

1. Collin County Juvenile Probation Services reports, 2000 – 2014.
2. "Collin County QuickFacts." State and County QuickFacts. US Census Bureau, 04 Dec 2014. [Accessed Jan 05, 2015]. <http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/48/48085.html>.
3. Collin County Teen Court reports, 2007 – 2014.
4. "Intercensal Estimates of the Resident Population by Five-Year Age Groups and Sex for Counties: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2010," US Census Bureau, Population Division, Oct 2012. [Accessed Jan 17, 2014]. <http://www.census.gov/popest/data/intercensal/county/county2010.html>.
5. "Year End Progress Report, Drug Court Grantees (180)." Final report to Texas A&M University, Public Policy Research Institute, grant number JB-11-J20-25681-01, Sep 2013.
6. "Year End Progress Report - Continuation Programs, Drug Court Grantees (314)." Final report to Texas A&M University, Public Policy Research Institute, grant number JB-12-J20-25681-02, Sep 2014.

Community Plan:

For projects that have a local or regional impact target area, provide information regarding the community plan need(s) that your project will address.

Enter your community planning needs:

This project addresses needs in the Juvenile Justice section of both the Collin County Criminal Justice Plan (2008) and the North Central Texas Council of Governments Regional Criminal Justice Strategic Plan (2014-2015). The plans state that "the intent of the juvenile justice system is focused upon rehabilitation, as opposed to punishment, in an effort to maximize the chances of the juvenile becoming a well-adjusted and contributing member of our society." Based on regional assessment survey results, programs that improve family stability, including parent education and prevention programs focused on reducing the use of alcohol, tobacco, and illicit drugs were the top two regional priorities. Unfortunately, while illicit drug use ranked highest priority for juvenile justice issues, survey responders ranked efforts for treatment programs, fostering safe and drug-free learning environments, parental involvement/education, and preventing illegal use of alcohol, drugs, and tobacco at the bottom of "what their community does best in serving youth." Noted gaps in service include family stability, parent education, substance abuse early intervention, and substance abuse prevention.

The 2008 Collin County community plan shows juvenile crime steadily increasing in Collin County with 65%-75% of convicted juveniles becoming involved in the probation process. Additionally, the Substance Abuse problem within the

Juvenile Justice section shows a significant increase in the number of students being disciplined for possession of alcohol, tobacco or controlled substance on school grounds from 2002 (n=366) to 2007 (n=768). It is the desire of Collin County agencies to coordinate with parents and schools to target “enforcement, prevention, and intensive intervention directed at-risk youth” efforts.

Through the newly implemented processes, the SOAR Program is taking a more holistic approach to juvenile substance abuse by more actively involving both the juvenile and parent(s)/guardian(s), requiring all parties to commit to sobriety and treatment. The program anticipates improved outcomes by including and treating families as a whole unit, expanding parental participation, and promoting family stability.

Goal Statement:

Provide a brief description of the overall goals and objectives for this project.

Enter a description for the overall goals and objectives:

The goal of the program is to reduce substance use and recidivism for juveniles adjudicated for a non-violent offense by accomplishing the following objectives.

1. Increase program capacity by 100%.
2. Achieve graduation/program completion rate of 70%.
3. Demonstrate maximum re-offense rate of 20% for program graduates 6 months following program completion.

Cooperative Working Agreement (CWA):

When a grantee intends to carry out a grant project through cooperating or participating with one or more outside organizations, the grantee must obtain authorized approval signatures on the cooperative working agreement (CWA) from each participating organization. Grantees must maintain on file a signed copy of all cooperative working agreements, and they must submit to CJD a list of each participating organization and a description of the purpose of each CWA. Cooperative working agreements do not involve an exchange of funds.

For this project, provide the name of the participating organization(s) and a brief description of the purpose(s) for the CWA(s). You should only provide information here that this project's successful operation is contingent on for the named service or participation from the outside organization.

Note: A **Sample CWA** is available [here](#) for your convenience.

Enter your cooperating working agreement(s):

NA

Continuation Projects:

For continuation projects only, if your current or previous year's project is NOT on schedule in accomplishing the stated objectives, briefly describe the major obstacles preventing your organization from successfully reaching the project objectives as stated within your previous grant application. (Data may be calculated on a pro-rated basis depending on how long the current or previous year's project has been operating.)

Enter your current grant's progress:

NA

Project Summary:

Briefly summarize the entire application, including the project's problem statement, supporting data, goal, target group, activities, and objectives. Be sure that the summary is easy to understand by a person not familiar with your project and that you are confident and comfortable with the information if it were to be released under a public information request.

Enter your summary statement for this project:

While drug abuse at any age can cause serious health effects, teens are at particular risk for negative consequences. Drug abuse can cause, mask, or increase the severity of emotional and mental health problems and lead to an increased risk of social problems, violence, and engagement in delinquent and criminal behaviors. Juvenile substance abuse in Collin County has increased along with the 73.8% population increase since 2000. Over the same time period, Collin County Juvenile Probation Services (CCJPS) caseload has increased 62.8% while admissions to the Collin County Juvenile Detention Center, the only in-patient treatment facility within the county, have grown 95.1%.

As a result of the prevalence of juvenile offender substance abuse, the 417th Judicial District Court Judge initiated a juvenile drug court program, Successfully Opting for Accountability and Recovery (SOAR), in January 2010. The SOAR Program addresses the drug treatment needs of juveniles, aged 14 years 6 months to 16 years 6 months, who reside in Collin County, exhibit a need for intensive out-patient or in-patient substance abuse treatment, have a caring adult willing to actively participate in the program, and were not adjudicated for a first-degree felony offense.

Without treatment, the effects of juvenile drug abuse can lead to serious consequences well into adulthood, making effective substance abuse treatment a vital component for overall rehabilitation efforts for juvenile offenders. Unfortunately, research shows that less than half receive treatment, as it is costly and many substance-abusing juveniles come from economically disadvantaged homes. Collin County's SOAR Program emphasizes substance abuse treatment and rehabilitation for juvenile participants and their families, helping them to become drug-free while residing in their own homes through a continuum of services.

The program coordinates the efforts between the 417th Judicial District Court and Collin County Juvenile Probation Services (CCJPS) in supervising juvenile offender rehabilitation. The SOAR Program creates an individualized plan requiring substance abuse treatment, frequent drug testing, intense supervision and close monitoring by the Program Team, completion of educational goals, and maximum utilization of community resources. While the SOAR Program has been successful, the proliferation of juvenile drug courts and the corresponding data collected, both locally and nationwide, has shown that the role of the family is crucial to the juvenile's success, with programs emphasizing family interactions and family-based intervention proving to be more successful.

Many parent(s)/guardian(s) of juvenile substance abusers may also have substance issues, and increasing caregiver engagement in treatment services creates better outcomes. However, in reverse, a caregiver's substance abuse problem is considered a "key predictor" for poor outcomes to the juvenile drug court's attempted interventions. For the child to maintain long-term positive results, changes must be made to the primary home environment. As such, the SOAR Program Team evaluated the program and implemented process changes during the summer of 2014. Through these changes, the SOAR Program is taking a more holistic approach to juvenile substance abuse by more actively involving both the juvenile and parent(s)/guardian(s), requiring all parties to commit to sobriety and treatment.

Over the past two fiscal years 46 participants have left the SOAR Program, with 54.3% completing the program requirements, 43.5% being terminated, and 2.2% withdrawing voluntarily. The program anticipates improving the program success rate to 70% by implementing these changes; however, the program's capacity has been significantly reduced as the team is more engaged with all family members. Additionally, the cost to participate in the program may increase for families if treatment must be provided for both juveniles and adults. Participants and their families are expected to pay for their own treatment services using medical insurance and personal funds, which further limits the number of persons able to participate. Unfortunately, insurance benefits for substance abuse are quickly exceeded. As the current SOAR Program budget for treatment is minimal (\$15,458 for FY 2015), funds are only used when the need is great.

Currently, the SOAR Program has 8 juvenile participants. Grant funding to provide intensive and supportive outpatient treatment, as well as monies for some in-patient treatment, for juvenile participants will allow the program capacity to be doubled to 16 by increasing the ability of economically disadvantaged families to participate, relieving families of the cost for the juvenile's treatment so they can afford parental treatment, as needed.

Early substance abuse intervention increases the likelihood juveniles will avoid serious long-lasting consequences. Drug abuse and addiction have negative consequences on all aspects of a community including crime, economic resources to address health and criminal consequences, and fatalities caused by driving under the influence, as well as family disintegration and failure in school. The SOAR Program seeks to successfully rehabilitate juveniles and reintegrate participants from a drug-focused environment to being a contributor to his or her local community, which promotes public safety in the long term.

Project Activities Information

Drug Courts

Does your project have a Steering Committee that helps direct and enhance your court's operations?

Yes

No

N/A

List the members of your drug court team and describe their role in supporting the participants.

Judge Cynthia Wheless, Master Don McDermitt, Court Coordinator Angel Marksberry, Court Officer Rick Willey, Court Reporter Kathy Bounds, Juvenile Probation Director (currently vacant), Juvenile Probation Deputy Director Lynn Hadnot, Juvenile Probation Officers Bill Hale and Dee Anna Harvey, Court Liaison Antonia Allen, Assistant District Attorney Danette Broome, Linda Drain, Kelly Ludy; Defense Attorneys Lara Bracamonte, Danny McDaniel, and Terri Daniel, Principal Juli Ferraro, and Care Providers.

The Drug court team as a whole serves to facilitate the treatment and intensive supervision of juveniles who are in need of rehabilitation due to drug use and abuse. Each member provides support and accountability to all participants.

The Judge or the Master facilitates the weekly court hearings as the child appears with his/her parent or guardian. The Judge makes final decisions during staffing regarding sanctions or rewards for participants based on the Drug Court team recommendations. The attention given by the Judge to the participants is of utmost importance to the participants.

The court officer provides a law enforcement presence in the proceedings. He maintains control and structure during the court proceedings.

The court coordinator and court reporter provide organization and record-keeping for the drug court team. Statistics and expenses are monitored by the court coordinator.

The probation officers monitor the behavior of the juvenile while outside of court via home, school and office visits. They are also responsible for obtaining the urinalysis on the drug court participants. They report behavior to the drug court team.

The Deputy Director helps to facilitate services with other members of the community and the juvenile probation department. He provides access to the probation data base, Juvenile Case Management System (JCMS), for each staffing and for gathering of statistics for grant purposes.

The Juvenile Probation Liaison, along with the defense counsel and prosecuting attorney, review the referrals for appropriateness for the program. He also attends adjudication hearings, makes recommendations to the court, facilitates the orientation with the participants as well as facilitates the staffing.

The Defense counsel has the responsibility of protecting the rights and legal interest of the juvenile participant. He attends each court hearing as well as each staffing.

The Prosecutor has the role of being the link between the drug court team and law enforcement and the community. They provide additional accountability and provide a balance with the defense counsel.

The principal of Serenity High helps facilitate readmission into local school programs as well as Serenity High. She, as a certified drug counselor, also provides treatment referrals and support.

Various treatment providers attend drug court in order to report on the progress, or lack thereof, of the drug court participants. They are also instrumental in providing information regarding parental support and participation as well as provide recommendations for rewards and sanctions.

Provide the average caseload size for a full-time case manager/probation officer assigned to this project.

The probation department has two probation officers assigned to the drug court team. Each has caseloads that include drug court participants and non-drug court participants. The average caseload is 32 (10 drug court and 22 non-drug court probationers).

Provide your project's policy on drug testing participants.

The employees of the probation department conduct the drug tests on the drug court participants. The samples are provided under observation of either a juvenile probation officer or a juvenile detention officer. The department utilizes both instant and laboratory tests. The participants are tested either on a random basis or a daily basis, depending on their individualized treatment plan. Juveniles who provide samples that are positive for illegal substances will receive a sanction. The sanction typically includes a weekend in the juvenile detention center and/or possible thinking reports. Staffing by the drug court team may result in other requirements for the participant.

Describe the process you will use to determine your project's effectiveness.

Program evaluation consists of four elements. The first will be a presentation by each graduate, either in verbal or written form, evaluating the program in relevant and age-appropriate language to encourage candor and completeness. The second, drug court team members will conduct exit interviews at the time of graduation of the graduates and their parents. Thirdly, the drug court team professionals will assess the program formally on a yearly basis as well as through continuous feedback. The final element will be a follow-up of each graduate six months and one year after graduation to determine their sobriety and success in other areas of their lives.

Provide the total cost for operating your project during the previous fiscal year. (This should include all salaries, travel, counseling, treatment services, office supplies, etc.)

\$55,631- \$34,971 Drug Court Fund + \$20,600 JABG (grant expenses + match + program income)

List the sources and amounts of non-CJD funding used to support this project during the previous fiscal year. (This may include local or state funds and any other charges to participants.)

Collin County does not contribute any taxpayer funds towards the operation of the drug court program; the salaries of the Program Team members are included in the normal operating budgets of the respective departments and were not calculated. However, the program had a \$35,423 budget to cover office supplies, dues and subscriptions, counseling services and drug testing, and other expenses which is funded through fees collected in accordance with Chapter 102.0178, Code of Criminal Procedure (Drug Court Fund). In addition, the drug court team and community members donated gift cards to provide incentives for the participants. The team members also shared the financial responsibility for graduation gifts, phase promotion treats, and other incidental expenses.

List the treatment resources used for this project (e.g., ATR, TAIP, in-house, etc.).

The SOAR program utilizes several resources for treatment. Primarily, intensive out-patient therapy is used as well as aftercare and individual and family therapy. Depending on the treatment plan, participants are encouraged to seek mentors and/or sponsors and attend local Alcoholic Anonymous chapters. On occasion, the juvenile completes residential treatment in the post-adjudication program and is transferred into the SOAR program for aftercare. Participants who have private health insurance are required to utilize their coverage to pay for treatment. For indigent participants, treatment is usually provided through Grace to Change or Phoenix Houses of Texas.

Provide the total fees collected in your county during the most recently completed fiscal year, in accordance with Chapter 102.0178, Code of Criminal Procedure, for offenses found in Chapter 49, Penal Code (DWI) and Chapter 481, Health and Safety Code (controlled substances). Note: The party responsible for collecting court assessed fees in your county may be the treasurer, county clerk, or district clerk.

\$144,365 - The total amount collected in FY14 was \$144,365.42. After remitting \$57,746.17 to the State, Collin County retained \$86,619.25 of which \$72,182.70 was placed into the Drug Court Fund (\$19,141.79 in the District Courts and \$53,040.91 in the County Courts) and \$14,436.55 was retained by the county for timely filing.

Of the fees collected in your county, provide the amount that was directed to your project?

\$14,437 - \$72,182.70/5 drug court programs = \$14,436.54 per drug court

Describe how your project used those fees?

The juvenile drug court expended \$20,270 on counseling, \$9,504.80 on drug testing, \$2,169.34 on supplies, \$759.50 on lab services, \$1,717.39 on staff training, and \$2,169.34 on membership dues/subscriptions. Expenses exceeding the revenues from fees collected in FY14 were paid from fund balance.

Selected Project Activities:

ACTIVITY	PERCENTAGE:	DESCRIPTION
Specialty Court - Juvenile	100.00	Collin County's SOAR Program assists juvenile respondents, and their families, with substance abuse rehabilitation to become drug-free while residing in their own homes. The program coordinates the efforts between the 417th Judicial District Court and the Collin County Juvenile Probation (CCJP) Department in supervising juvenile offender rehabilitation as they complete treatment under the direct supervision of their parents/guardians. The SOAR Program creates an individualized plan requiring substance abuse treatment, constant drug testing, intense supervision and close monitoring by the Program Team, completion of educational goals, and maximum utilization of community resources.

Geographic Area:

Referrals are accepted on juveniles who reside in the County of Collin

Target Audience:

Any juvenile who exhibits substance use that demonstrates a need for intensive outpatient or inpatient substance abuse treatment

Gender:

Male and Female

Ages:

Between the ages of 14 years 6 months to 16 years 6 months

Special Characteristics:

In need of intensive supervision and substance abuse treatment; adjudicated for offense other than delivery of a controlled substance or a violent offense; must have a caring adult who is able to actively participate

Measures Information**Progress Reporting Requirements**

All programs will be required to report the output and outcome measures for this program to Texas A&M University, Public Policy Research Institute ([PPRI](#)).

OUTPUT MEASURE	CURRENT DATA	TARGET LEVEL
Number of new enrollments in the program.	6	8
Number of participants in the program. ("Participants" should include the number in the program at the beginning of the reporting period plus the number of enrollments - example: total number served.)	8	16
Number of people assessed for eligibility to participate in the program.	14	20
Number of specialty court slots.	8	16

OUTCOME MEASURE	CURRENT DATA	TARGET LEVEL
Number of program youth completing program requirements.	11	11
Number of program youth who reoffend.	2	2
Number of program youth with whom a best practice was used.	8	16
Number of programs / initiatives employing best practices.	2	2

Certification and Assurances

Each applicant must click on this link to review the standard [Certification and Assurances](#).

Resolution from Governing Body

Applications from nonprofit corporations, local units of governments, and other political subdivisions must include a [resolution](#) that contains the following:

1. Authorization by your governing body for the submission of the application to CJD that clearly identifies the name of the project for which funding is requested;
2. A commitment to provide all applicable matching funds;
3. A designation of the name and/or title of an authorized official who is given the authority to apply for, accept, reject, alter, or terminate a grant (Note: If a name is provided, you must update CJD should the official change during the grant period.); and
4. A written assurance that, in the event of loss or misuse of grant funds, the governing body will return all funds to CJD.

Upon approval from your agency's governing body, upload the approved resolution to eGrants by clicking on the **Upload Files** sub-tab located in the **Summary** tab.

Contract Compliance

Will CJD grant funds be used to support any contracts for professional services?

Select the Appropriate Response:

Yes

No

For applicant agencies that selected **Yes** above, describe how you will monitor the activities of the sub-contractor(s) for compliance with the contract provisions (including equipment purchases), deliverables, and all applicable statutes, rules, regulations, and guidelines governing this project.

Enter a description for monitoring contract compliance:

All County contractors submit monthly reports which are reconciled and audited to ensure contractor is fulfilling statement of work and expenses match receipts. SOAR Program contractors will be required to submit a detailed invoice including date and type of service for participants.

Lobbying

For applicant agencies requesting grant funds in excess of \$100,000, have any federally appropriated funds been paid or will be paid to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a member of Congress in connection with the awarding of any federal contract, the making of any federal grant, the making of any federal loan, the entering into of any cooperative agreement, and the extension, continuation, renewal, amendment, or modification of any federal contract, grant loan, or cooperative agreement?

Select the Appropriate Response:

Yes

No

N/A

For applicant agencies that selected either **No** or **N/A** above, have any non-federal funds been paid or will be paid to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress in connection with this federal contract, loan, or cooperative agreement?

Select the Appropriate Response

Yes

No

N/A

Fiscal Year

Provide the begin and end date for the applicant agency's fiscal year (e.g., 09/01/20xx to 08/31/20xx).

Enter the Begin Date [mm/dd/yyyy]:

10/01/2015

Enter the End Date [mm/dd/yyyy]:

9/30/2016

Sources of Financial Support

Each applicant must provide the amount of grant funds expended during the most recently completed fiscal year for the following sources:

Enter the amount (\$) of Federal Grant Funds:

\$3,365,590

Enter the amount (\$) of State Grant Funds:

\$2,627,092

Single Audit

For Fiscal Years Beginning Before December 26, 2014

Applicants who expend less than \$500,000 in federal grant funding or less than \$500,000 in state grant funding are exempt from the Single Audit Act and cannot charge audit costs to a CJD grant. However, CJD may require a limited scope audit as defined in OMB Circular A-133.

Has the applicant agency expended federal grant funding of \$500,000 or more, or state grant funding of \$500,000 or more during the most recently completed fiscal year?

OR

For Fiscal Years Beginning On or After December 26, 2014

Applicants who expend less than \$750,000 in federal grant funding or less than \$750,000 in state grant funding are exempt from the Single Audit Act and cannot charge audit costs to a CJD grant. However, CJD may require a limited scope audit as defined in CFR Part 200, Subpart F - Audit Requirements.

Has the applicant agency expended federal grant funding of \$750,000 or more, or state grant funding of \$750,000 or more during the most recently completed fiscal year?

Select the Appropriate Response:

Yes

No

Applicant agencies that selected **Yes** above, provide the date of your organization's last annual single audit, performed by an independent auditor in accordance with the Single Audit Act Amendments of 1996 and OMB Circular A-133; or CFR Part 200, Subpart F - Audit Requirements.

Enter the date of your last annual single audit:

[4/29/2014](#)

Equal Employment Opportunity Plan (EEOP)

Type I Entity - Defined as an applicant that meets one or more of the following criteria:

- the applicant has less than 50 employees;
- the applicant is a non-profit organization;
- the applicant is a medical institution;
- the applicant is an Indian tribe;
- the applicant is an educational institution, or
- the applicant is receiving a single award of less than \$25,000.

Requirements for a Type I Entity

- The applicant is exempt from the EEOP requirements required to prepare an EEOP because it is a Type I Entity as defined above, pursuant to 28 CFR 42.302;
- the applicant must complete Section A of the [Certification Form](#) and send it to the Office for Civil Rights (OCR) to claim the exemption from developing an EEOP; and
- the applicant will comply with applicable federal civil rights laws that prohibit discrimination in employment and in the delivery of services.

Type II Entity - Defined as an applicant that meets the following criteria:

- the applicant has 50 or more employees, and
- the applicant is receiving a single award of \$25,000 or more, but less than \$500,000.

Requirements for a Type II Entity - Federal law requires a Type II Entity to formulate an EEOP and keep it on file.

- The applicant agency is required to formulate an EEOP in accordance with 28 CFR 42.301, et seq., subpart E;
- the EEOP is required to be formulated and signed into effect within the past two years by the proper authority;
- the EEOP is available for review by the public and employees or for review or audit by officials of CJD, CJD's designee, or the Office of Civil Rights, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice, as required by relevant laws and regulations;
- the applicant will comply with applicable federal civil rights laws that prohibit discrimination in employment and in the delivery of services; and
- the EEOP is required to be on file in the office of (enter the name and address where the EEOP is filed below):

Enter the name of the person responsible for the EEOP and the address of the office where the EEOP is filed:

[Cynthia Jacobson, 2300 Bloomdale Rd, McKinney TX 75071](#)

Type III Entity - Defined as an applicant that is NOT a Type I or Type II Entity.

Requirements for a Type III Entity - Federal law requires a Type III Entity to formulate an EEOP and submit it for approval to the Office for Civil Rights, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice.

- The EEOP is required to be formulated and signed into effect within the past two years by the proper authority;
- the EEOP has been submitted to the Office of Civil Rights (OCR), Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice and has been approved by the OCR, or it will be submitted to the OCR for approval upon award of the grant, as required by relevant laws and regulations; and
- the applicant will comply with applicable federal civil rights laws that prohibit discrimination in employment and in the delivery of services.

Based on the definitions and requirements above, the applicant agency certifies to the following entity type:

- Type I Entity
- Type II Entity
- Type III Entity

Debarment

Each applicant agency will certify that it and its principals (as defined in 2 CFR Part 180.995):

- Are not presently debarred, suspended, proposed for debarment, declared ineligible, sentenced to a denial of Federal benefits by a State or Federal Court, or voluntarily excluded from participation in this transaction by any federal department or agency;
- Have not within a three-year period preceding this application been convicted of or had a civil judgment rendered against them for commission of fraud or a criminal offense in connection with obtaining, attempting to obtain, or performing a public (federal, state, or local) transaction or contract under a public transaction; violation of federal or state antitrust statutes or commission of embezzlement, theft, forgery, bribery, falsification or destruction of records, making false statements, or receiving stolen property; or
- Are not presently indicted for or otherwise criminally or civilly charged by a governmental entity (federal, state, or local) with commission of any of the offenses enumerated in the above bullet; and have not within a three-year period preceding this application had one or more public transactions (federal, state, or local) terminated for cause or default.

Select the appropriate response:

- I Certify
- Unable to Certify

If you selected **Unable to Certify** above, please provide an explanation as to why the applicant agency cannot certify the statements. Enter the debarment justification:

NA

FFATA Certification

Certification of Recipient Highly Compensated Officers – The Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act (FFATA) requires Prime Recipients (CJD) to report the names and total compensation of each of the five most highly compensated officers (a.k.a. positions) of each sub recipient organization for the most recently completed fiscal year preceding the year in which the grant is awarded if the subrecipient answers **YES** to the **FIRST** statement but **NO** to the **SECOND** statement listed below.

In the sub recipient's preceding completed fiscal year, did the sub recipient receive: (1) 80 percent or more of its annual gross revenue from Federal contracts (and subcontracts), loans, grants (and subgrants) and cooperative agreements; AND (2) \$25,000,000 or more in annual gross revenue from Federal contracts (and subcontracts), loans, grants (and subgrants) and cooperative agreements?

- Yes
- No

Does the public have access to information about the compensation of the senior executives through periodic reports filed under Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78m(a), 78o(d)) or Section 6104 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986?

- Yes
- No

If you answered **YES** to the **FIRST** statement and **NO** to the **SECOND** statement, please provide the name and total compensation amount of each of the five most highly compensated officers (a.k.a. positions) within your agency for the current calendar year. If you answered **NO** to the first statement you are **NOT** required to provide the name and compensation amounts. **NOTE:** ‘‘Total compensation’’ means the complete pay package of each of the sub recipient’s compensated officers, including all forms of money, benefits, services, and in-kind payments (see SEC Regulations: 17 CCR 229.402).

Budget Details Information

Budget Information by Budget Line Item:

CATEGORY	SUB CATEGORY	DESCRIPTION	CJD	CASH MATCH	IN-KIND MATCH	GPI	TOTAL	UNIT/%
Contractual and Professional Services	Substance Abuse-Related Case Management, Counseling, Outpatient, and/or Treatment Services	Intensive and Supportive Outpatient Program (IOP and SOP) treatment/counseling (3-4 times/week) for 14 juvenile program participants for 12-14 months at \$6,000 per juvenile	\$84,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$84,000.00	0
Contractual and Professional Services	Substance Abuse-Related Case Management, Counseling, Outpatient, and/or Treatment Services	In-patient substance abuse treatment for 3 juvenile participants at Medicare rate of \$178/day for 30 days	\$16,020.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$16,020.00	0

Source of Match Information

Summary Source of Match/GPI:

Total Report	Cash Match	In Kind	GPI Federal Share	GPI State Share
\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00

Budget Summary Information

Budget Summary Information by Budget Category:

CATEGORY	CJD	CASH MATCH	IN-KIND MATCH	GPI	TOTAL
Contractual and Professional Services	\$100,020.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$100,020.00

Budget Grand Total Information:

CJD	CASH MATCH	IN-KIND MATCH	GPI	TOTAL
\$100,020.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$100,020.00