

## ***FY 2020 JAG APPLICATION CHECKLIST***

Please check the list below against the items returned in this packet to ensure that all pertinent information is enclosed.

- Subgrant Application summary Form**
- Statement of the Problem**
- Objectives and Projected Impact**
- Implementation Plan/Project timeline**
- Sustainability Plan**
- Budget Summary**
- Budget Narrative**
- Evaluation Plan**
- Non-Supplant Certification**
- Equal Employment Opportunity Plan Certification**
- Original and one copy of the application package**
- DHS/ICE Response Letter**
- Copy of SAM Registration (sam.gov)**
- 2020 Drug Court Data Sheet**
  
- Waiver Letter & Supporting Documentation**
  
- Award Letter & Budget from AOC**
  
- Ten Key Components of Drug Court**
  
- 2020 Certification and Assurances by the Chief Executive of the Applicant Government**

All of the above award documents should be returned by **June 1, 2021**.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
**SUB-GRANT CONTACT PERSON**

\_\_\_\_\_  
**DATE**



**STATE OF MISSISSIPPI**  
**DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY**  
**DIVISION OF PUBLIC SAFETY PLANNING**

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Grant No.

**SUBGRANT APPLICATION SUMMARY**

<b>1. Applicant (Name, Address, Zip, Phone, Email)</b> Madison County Juvenile Drug Treatment Court 146 W. Center Street Canton, Mississippi 39046	<b>2. Project Director (Name, Address, Zip, Phone)</b> Amy Nisbett 146 W. Center Street Canton, Mississippi 39046 601 855-5698	<b>3. Financial Officer (Name, Title, Address, Zip, Phone)</b> Shelton Vance, County Administrator 146 W. Center Street Canton, Mississippi 39046 601 855-5580
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<b>4. Project Title</b> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>FY 2020 JAG Drug Court</b></p>	<b>5. DUNS Number:</b> <u>884388737</u> <b>Tax ID. Number:</b> _____
<b>6. Type of Application</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Initial <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <sup>nd</sup> Yr. or <input type="checkbox"/> ___ Yr. Funding <input type="checkbox"/> Continuation of Grant No. _____	<b>7. Desired Project Duration</b> <u>12</u> Months Start Date: August 1, 2020 End Date: July 31, 2020

**8. Brief Project Summary (required)**  
 Developing strategies to motivate juvenile offenders to change. Juvenile substance abusers have never hit the bottom. It is the desire of the Madison County Youth Court to develop that bottom so the offender can realize what substance abuse leads to such as crime and a desolate life.

9. Budget Category	Requested	Approved by DPSP
a. Personnel	87,200.00	
b. Fringe Benefits	33,149.52	
c. Equipment	0.00	
d. Travel	585.00	
e. Operating Expense	0.00	
f. Contractual Services	0.00	
g. Miscellaneous	0.00	
<b>Total Project Budget</b>	<b>120,349.52</b>	

10. Source of Funds	Federal	%	St/Local Match	%	Total	%
Requested Budget						

**11. Number of pages in this application**   

\_\_\_\_\_  
 Chief Administrative Officer (Signature and Date)

05/05/2021  
 Project Director (Signature and Date)

\_\_\_\_\_  
 Chief Administrative Officer (Type or Print)

\_\_\_\_\_  
 Financial Officer (Signature and Date)

## **INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING SUBGRANT APPLICATION SUMMARY**

(DPSP Form A)

1. Enter the name, address, zip and telephone number of the Agency or unit of Government that will administer the project.
2. Enter the name, title, address, zip and telephone number of the person who will be charged with the responsibility of implementing and operating the project.
3. Enter the name, title, address, zip and telephone number of the person who will be responsible for financial matters relating to the project, such as accounting and financial reports, and who will be authorized to sign request for reimbursements of expenditures.
4. Enter or select the project title type.
5. Enter Jurisdiction DUNS # and Tax Id.
6. Enter Email address of the primary contact person.
7. Enter the desired project duration in months. (DPSP only awards 12 month maximum contracts.)
8. Develop a brief summary for the project. Explain the project operation and how objectives will be accomplished.
9. Enter total funds proposed to be spent on the project in the eight (8) major budget categories brought forward from DPSP Form A-3 Budget Summary.
10. Enter the appropriate match ratio in both dollar amount and percentage.
11. Enter the total number of pages in application.

**NOTE:** The application must be signed by a person duly authorized to enter into a contract, or contractually obligate funds on behalf of the agency or unit of government of the subgrantee: The head of the implementing agency and/or the financial officer. The application should be dated when signed and the appropriate title of the signor should be in the space provided.



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**PROJECT PLAN AND SUPPORTING DATA**

**PART I. STATEMENT OF PROBLEM**

Madison County is a suburban County that borders Jackson, the capital city of Mississippi. As crime increases in our Capital city, we have seen an increase in drug use among juveniles. Madison County has a very diverse population. Our county contains two school districts. In the northern part of the county our problem is poverty, poor education and broken family units putting youth at risk. In fact, it is one of the lowest performing school districts in the entire country. In the southern part of the county, the schools are successful and the graduation rates are high. However, drug abuse is no respecter of socioeconomics. Drug use among the youth throughout our county extends beyond the typical gateway drugs to opioids, spice, heroin, crystal meth and benzodiazepines.

Our Juvenile Drug Treatment Court services youth from all corners of the county. In some cases, we service youth who reside in Jackson. For our youth located in the northern part of the county, the courthouse facilities are available for youth services. In the middle and southern parts of the county, our counselors are meeting juveniles in public places to accommodate transportation issues. Our parents have difficulties being engaged in the program due to the distance required to travel for court appearances or meetings. We need office space in the southern portion of the county to be most effective.

Madison County juvenile drug court participants ranged in age from 14 to 18 and of the 44 Madison County juvenile drug court participants there were 34 white/Anglo (79.5%). Gender was coded as 35 males (81.8%) and 8 females (18.2%). Due to the lack of diversity in the population and manageability race was dichotomized. Of the total juvenile drug court, 88.6% were Protestant. None of the 44 juvenile drug court participants reported being married or ever having been married, and no children were reported. Physical Disability Status was coded as 31 (70.5%), 1 Past Disability (2.3%), and 12 Present Disability, (27.3), Mental disability.

Three-fourths (75%) of Madison County participants had not graduated high school (16% had an 8th grade education or below and 59% had some high school). Five percent of participants had graduated high school, and 2% had obtained a G.E.D. Eleven percent of Madison County participants had some college education (likely through dual enrollment programs).

Seven (7%) percent of Madison County participants had unavailable or missing education data-substance abuse history among client status categories for Madison County participants. Alcohol use was prevalent in all client status categories, with 93.3% of active participants, 62.5% of graduates, 50% of absconded participants, and 100% of terminated participants reporting use at intake. Marijuana use, was reported by 90% of active participants, 87.5% of graduates, 100% absconded participants, and 100% of terminated participants. Powder or unspecified cocaine use was only reported by active participants, or (26.7%). No Madison County participants reported using crack cocaine at intake. Reported methamphetamine use was limited to active participants (16.7%). Little heroin use was reported among Madison County participants. Prescription drug use was elevated among active participants (46.7%), but slightly lower for graduates (25%) and absconded participants (25%). Other drug use was reported by 53.3% of active participants, 25% of graduates and 25% of absconded participants.

Substance abuse history with regards to race for Madison County participants; Alcohol use was reported by 88.6% of Caucasians and 66.7% of minorities. Marijuana use was nearly equivalent among Caucasians (82.9%) and minorities

(88.9%). The use of powder or unspecified cocaine was limited to Caucasians (22.9%). No crack cocaine use was reported by Madison County participants. Methamphetamine use was also limited to Caucasians (14.3%). No heroin use was reported. Prescription drug use was more prevalent among Caucasians (42.9%) than minorities (22.2%). Other drug use was, reported by 51.4% of Caucasians and 11.1% of minorities.

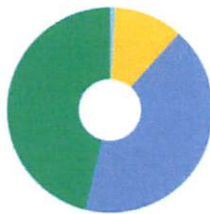
Another issue we face is parent ignorance. Every generation seems to be lost with the issues of the next generation. However, the drug culture has rapidly changed in the last 15 years in our area and parents are not equipped to understand or battle the current drug culture. We have had several waves of tragedies involving synthetic drugs leading to death or severe injuries. Our resources in Mississippi are few. Our tax base is the poorest in the country and our options for juvenile treatment are limited. Our JDTC team members field calls on a weekly basis from community parents who are struggling to parent teenagers through a drug crisis. We need to educate and equip our parents and provide treatment resources for our youth.

### Data Demonstrating the Problem in Madison County

Madison County received six hundred forty six (646) referrals to youth court in 2017. The cases were split evenly between the southern portion of the county and the northern portion of the county. Our JDTC currently serves 32% of the youth on probation who were assessed to be moderate or high risk for reoffending. This percentage also coincides with a general public survey wherein 33% said that their family had been directly affected by drug abuse of a teenager.

A general survey of Madison County was conducted to measure public opinion as to the prevalence of drug abuse in Madison County. The results overwhelmingly demonstrate that there is a significant drug crisis in Madison County and the JDTC is the **only** community based resource (free of charge) for parents and youth in our community. The results of the public opinion survey are below:

3. To your knowledge, how prevalent is marijuana use among teenagers in Madison



Skipped: 0 Answered: 253

A lot	46%	117
A moderate amount	42%	107
A little	11%	27
None at all	1%	2

4. To your knowledge, how prevalent is prescription drug abuse among Madison County teenagers?



Skipped: 1 Answered: 252

A lot	28%	70
A moderate amount	50%	125
A little	20%	50
None at all	3%	7

**Target Population-** Our target population is juveniles between the ages of 14-18 involved in delinquent acts or chronic CHINS offenses **and** involved in substance use **and** who have a moderate to high risk of reoffending.

### Current Attempts to Address the Problem and Proposed Changes

We currently have a Juvenile Drug Treatment Court and hold regular hearings in both the northern and southern part of the county. Our current attempts to address the problem of no office space in the southern part of the county are to utilize public spaces and public libraries for counseling purposes. While this has increased our ability to service the southern part of the county, it is not an ideal space for effective counseling.

In addition, we propose to add a family counselor to our JDTC team and require families to go through a minimum of three sessions of family counseling. See other sources used in the development of the program profile.<sup>1</sup>

The State of Mississippi created a state strategy for sustainable drug court funding that established an administrative foundation for drug courts through the passage of legislation.

As a result, Mississippi Code Ann. § 99-19-73, stating that monies from this fund derived from assessments under Section 99-19-73 shall be distributed “to the drug courts where the respective violations occur in the state, and funds from other sources Municipalities and counties without drug courts), shall be distributed to the drug courts based on a formula set by the State Drug Court Advisory Committee”. This law generated approximately \$5.1 million for Mississippi’s drug courts. At present there are twenty-one (21) Circuit Drug Courts, three (3) Municipal Drug Courts and thirteen (13) county Juvenile Drug courts.

The Madison County Juvenile Drug court has been in existence since 2002. Since the beginning, we have seen approximately 800 youths come through our program with a very high success rate. More and more, these youths are presenting with co-occurring mental disorders; such as, drug induced mental illnesses. They have been placed on probation for either drug possession charges or the crime they committed was caused by their drug use. MCJDTC program has three phases totaling a minimum of ten months. The program consist of frequent counseling, urinalysis drug tests and sometimes referral to other programs such as outpatient counseling, inpatient counseling and/or AA or NA attendance.

Grants such as this in conjunction with the minimal funding from the Administrative Office of Courts allow MCJDTC to properly function and care for juveniles with drug abuse issues. We are well aware with concerns of the financial state of our state and country, but we believe that the youth of this country are our future and deserve a chance to be rehabilitated. The youth should be considered first.

Juvenile Drug Treatment Court is the first form of awareness of rule of responsibility and law which is foreign to many young people in today's society. One can imagine the type of life these juveniles' have to live through such as the drunken parent(s) or poverty and what they may have already experienced before making it to the court. From the life of survival to a life of fear; the value of knowing right and wrong, importance of education, and use of talent; “that many of these young clients did not have the luxury to develop.” We are investing in today's youth because they will be tomorrow's parent, citizen and deserve a spiritual and wholesome life.

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<sup>1</sup> Lattimore, Pamela K., Christopher P. Krebs, Phillip Graham, and Alexander J. Cowell. 2004. *Evaluation of the Juvenile Breaking the Cycle Program*. Research Triangle Park, North Carolina: RTI International. <https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/209799.pdf>

Henggeler, Scott W., Jason E. Chapman, Melisa D. Rowland, Colleen A. Halliday-Boykins, Jeff Randall, Jennifer Shackelford, and Sonja K. Schoenwold. 2008. “Statewide Adoption and Initial Implementation of Contingency Management for Substance Abusing Adolescents.” *Journal of Counseling and Clinical Psychology* 76(4):556–67. <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2603081/>

Sheidow, Ashli J., Jayani Jayawardhana, W. David Bradford, Scott W. Henggeler, and Steven B. Shapiro. 2012. “Money Matters: Cost-Effectiveness of Juvenile Drug Court With and Without Evidence-Based Treatments.” *Journal of Child and Adolescent Substance Abuse* 21:69–90. <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3290130/>



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PROJECT PLAN AND SUPPORTING DATA

**PART II. OBJECTIVES AND PROJECTED IMPACT**

Our program goals were developed by our JDTC Team after spending several planning sessions carefully reviewing our current program in light of OJJDP's *JDTC Guidelines*. Our JDTC Team came up with the following Program Goals that, if achieved, will enhance our success and also bring our program into full compliance with the guidelines.

**Program Goals**

**GOAL 1** - Reduce substance abuse among JDTC participants.

**GOAL 2** - Reduce delinquent behavior among JDTC participants.

**GOAL 3** - Reduce Educational failure.

**GOAL 4** - We will bring our JDTC into full compliance with JDTC Guidelines during the funding period.

**GOAL 5** - We will educate and equip JDTC parents to prevent or reduce delinquency or substance abuse.

**GOAL 6** - We will reduce recidivism by providing semi-open aftercare community support groups for youth.

(Open to persons ages 14-18)

**GOAL 7** – Increase parent engagement.

**GOAL 8** - We will provide services that can restore familial relationships and provide stability for participants.

**GOAL 9** - Enhance JDTC capacity for program quality assurance

## Program Objectives

Our program objectives are as follows:

<b>Goal</b>	<b>Objectives</b>
GOAL 1	80% of participants will reach phase III within 12 months. 85 % participants will successfully graduate from the program. Disciplinary discharges will be less than 5%. 85% of participants will be testing clean every week. 85% of Participants will attend weekly counseling sessions for Phase 1.
GOAL 2	80% of participants will not be adjudicated with a delinquent act after enrollment in JDTC.
GOAL 3	30% of participants will show improvement in school attendance and grades. 90% of students who drop out of school will pursue a GED.
GOAL 4	50% of JDTC Guidelines will be followed after 6 months of the funding period. 80% of JDTC Guidelines will be followed after 8 months of the funding period. 100% of JDTC Guidelines will be followed after 11 months of the funding period. All participants will have individualized Case Management Plans by week 3 in the program
GOAL 5	40% of JDTC parents will attend drug education parenting classes.
GOAL 6	40% of participants will attend a youth support group 3 or more times during Phase II or III of JDTC. 60% of participants will attend a youth support group 1 time during the program year. 85% of participants who attend support groups will not relapse after attending 3 or more group meetings.
GOAL 7	JDTC will provide parenting classes and parenting seminars.
GOAL 8	20% of participants will participate in 6 sessions of evidence based family counseling. 50% of participants will participate in at least 3 session of family counseling.
GOAL 9	Create baseline descriptive data of JDTC participants. Conduct program evaluations every six months.

## **Performance Measures**

Currently our Drug Court uses the Drug Court Case Management software to track performance of participants. In addition, the Judge has her Court Reporter attend all staff meetings and hearings to ensure consistency and an accurate record. Our Drug Court stands ready and willing to submit performance data as part of



the reporting requirements under an award. We have identified the following performance measures related to our stated goals as follows:

<b>Goals</b>	<b>Performance Measures</b>
<b>GOAL 1</b> -Reduce substance abuse among JDTC participants.	# of participants who reach phase III within 12 months. # of participants who successfully graduate from the program. # of participants attending weekly support group # of disciplinary discharges. # of participants testing clean each week. # of participants meeting with their JDTC counselor every week.
<b>GOAL 2</b> -Reduce delinquent behavior among JDTC participants.	# of participants who are adjudicated with a delinquent act after enrollment in JDTC.
<b>GOAL 3</b> - Reduce Educational failure.	# of participants whose grade point average increases. # of participants who drop out of school without entering a GED program.
<b>GOAL 4</b> -We will bring our JDTC into full compliance with JDTC Guidelines during the funding period.	# of Guidelines implemented after 6 months. # of Guidelines implemented after 8 months. # of Guidelines implemented after 11 months.
<b>GOAL 5</b> -We will educate and equip JDTC and community parents to prevent or reduce delinquency or substance abuse.	# of JDTC parents who attended drug education parenting classes.
<b>GOAL 6</b> - We will reduce recidivism by providing semi-open aftercare community support groups for youth. (Open to persons ages 14-18)	# of participants who attended a youth support group. # of times each youth attended a youth support group. # of youth who relapse. # of youth who relapse after attending 3 or more meetings.
<b>GOAL 7</b> – Increase parent engagement.	# of parents attending court. # of parent attending classes and seminars.
<b>GOAL 8</b> - We will provide services that can restore familial relationships and provide stability for participants.	# of JDTC families participating in family counseling. # of JDTC families participating in 6 weeks of family counseling. # of family counseling sessions less than 6.
<b>GOAL 9</b> - Enhance JDTC capacity for program quality assurance	# of participants entered into DCCM. Creation of bi-annual report on JDTC outcomes and evaluation findings. # of biannual reports disseminated/presented to stakeholders. # of program improvements.

Our project evaluations are intended only to generate internal improvements and are conducted only to meet OJP's performance measure data reporting requirements. We have determined that these evaluations are not "research" within the technical meaning of that term and therefore no other information is required.

## **B. PROJECTED IMPACT**

The incorporation of individual as active stakeholders in all issues of implementation, and evaluations is a central goal of the program. Dialogue, will be maintained through interactive forums at several levels (e.g. weekly meetings at school or home, and semi-annual review meetings). Analysis and interpretation of program-related data will be subject to review by the project coordinator, the staff and juveniles. Identification of areas for program re-structuring will be informed both by data-driven strategies and from on-going, more qualitative input from juveniles and staff. Likewise, action plans to program improvement will represent a collaborative effort by juveniles, staff, Directors and former program graduates. In addition and supportive services for clients, this venture, project coordinators; designed to involve additional features including the following:

- Both individually and corporately, juveniles would play an active and central role in the operation, maintenance, and governance of this program: While some differences will exist between juveniles and staff; in terms of roles, responsibilities and functions, the juveniles will be regarded as co-partners with the staff in fulfilling the mission of the project.
- Staff will serve as mentors who assist juveniles in moving from the role of a passive recipient of social services provided to him/her by staff to being an active, responsible, and empowered partner. This partnership will pay dividends not only in enhanced services and operations, but also in helping the juvenile develop a repertoire of skills and self-confidence that form a solid foundation upon which to build true self-determination.
- Focus on developing juveniles into invested individual and corporate stakeholders in their community organizations and projects. It also means becoming an invested and integral member of the juvenile's neighborhood or community. In the role of counselor and manager, the Drug Court staff that will assist juveniles in identifying and linking with community investment opportunities (e.g., Habitat for Humanity, AA groups, churches). In the role of mentor, the Drug Court staff will join the client in actual participation of these opportunities. Not only will this program modification feature assist the Drug Court in becoming a full member of his/her home community, it will also facilitate the community's acceptance of the Drug Court as one of their own.
- Inclusion of a motivational enhancement-training component as a central program feature, this project will utilize a structured program module that focuses on identifying and actually manipulating the personal motivational factors that influence the juvenile's decisions regarding both lifestyles (incarceration vs. freedom from incarceration). We do not presume that juveniles are and will remain sufficiently committed to making and maintaining the behavior changes necessary to escape the social behaviors that contributed to detention and able to deal with all the factors that contributed to it. However, we do know this will have a challenging effect on recidivism.

The Drug Court project will make evident that for a person to overcome the obstacles in recovery and the attributes of a wholesome lifestyle, a series of goals and tasks, must be accomplished. This unique and innovative program allows the Judge, staff and juveniles to form a working relationship with "freedom" from incarceration as the acquired goal and independence as the ultimate reward. Should a juvenile become a hindrance or stumbling-block, the juvenile will then be reported for the proper sanctions. Should the juvenile maintain a working relationship, helping each other and have not been a problem, the Coordinator will plan an incentive event.

A key feature will be its focus on developing juveniles into invested individuals and corporate stakeholders in their community through a program of active participation in self-selected community activities and projects. It is the philosophy of this program that the resolution of reentry means becoming an invested and integral member of the neighborhood and community. As counselor/case-managers, the staff will assist juveniles in identifying and linking community investment opportunities (e.g., Habitat for Humanity, AA/NA groups, churches, and other community service organizations). As mentors, the staff will join their residents in actual participation. Not only will this program feature assist the juvenile in becoming a full member of the community, it will also facilitate the community's acceptance of the juvenile as one of their own.

### **Phases of Program**

1. To provide a IV Phase Treatment setting and Aftercare
2. Programs for early Drug Court entrance at first detention.
3. To provide a quality-counseling program within a total therapeutic environment, including individual and group counseling.
4. To develop juveniles' personal, social and vocational skills needed to lead a productive and satisfying life. (Coping skills, Solution training, Financial management, Budget training, etc.)
5. To assist in developing client's spiritual experiences by means of a spiritual support group program and spirituality lectures.
6. To provide the opportunity to raise the functional literacy level of clients. (General Equivalency Diploma/Coping Living Skills classes presented on a weekly basis.)
7. To encourage juveniles continued participation with Drug Court, Church, Alcoholics Anonymous, Narcotics Anonymous, other support groups and/or Aftercare.
8. To provide therapy/education for family members to enhance successful re-entry into the home and community and to implement relapse prevention planning.
9. To provide aftercare for persons who have successfully completed the MCJDTC program, if needed.
10. To assist juveniles and their families in obtaining adequate understanding of the Drug Court procedures.



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**PART III. IMPLEMENTATION**

A. As soon as funds are received, all areas of implementation will be put to use within two (2) months. Full forty (40) hour case management will be instrumented and continued along with the part-time case manager, officer, public defender and prosecutor availability.

This will add a great meaning to the Juvenile Drug Treatment Court due to many of our juveniles have never been taught accountability and consequences of the legal system as a result of drug use or other criminal activity that drug abuse causes.

The MCJDTC goal is to have around the clock counseling/case managers available to all juveniles involved in the program. The ability to train and maintain staff members make this a functional reality. More juveniles will have access to the program because staff will be able to give them the specialized attention that they need.

The Madison County Juvenile Drug Court Program consists of four (4) phases that can be completed in 12 months.

**Phase I-Engagement:**

Phase I is composed of orientation, including counseling or treatment as recommended by screening evaluator. Phase I also includes education concerning alternatives to criminal and addictive thinking and basic life skills training. Incentives and rewards begin at this level. Phase I can be completed in about 6 months.

**Minimum Requirements:**

1. Complete Orientation Checklist
2. Complete Assessment and Case Management Plan
3. Attend five (5) court sessions. (5 points required).
4. Provide all required drug screens which reflect no use of drugs or alcohol. (20 points required)
5. Attend all assigned meetings and activities with appropriate documentation.
6. Begin all assigned group, family, and/or individual counseling sessions. Must have 2 home compliance reports.
7. Begin to make necessary arrangements for payment of Court obligations.
8. Begin or maintain educational or vocational training. Must keep up school Attendance without disciplinary actions or unexcused absences.(11 points required).
9. Meet with court staff for in-home visits and/or office sessions weekly. (10 points required).

Phase I is complete after 51 points have been achieved. One (1) point is given for compliance with the above requirements. A failed drug test during this phase results in a loss of points. Points are not earned until participant begins to test clean again. A participant cannot promote to Phase II until they provide eight (8) weeks of clean drug tests

An individual will enter the 100% club after 8 weeks of being clean.

## **Phase II-Personal Responsibility and Skills Development:**

Counseling, case management and education continues—possibly including group therapy, family counseling and any other activities assigned by Court or Case Manager/Counselor. Random alcohol and drug screens continue as the same frequency as Phase I and at the discretion at case manager/counselor. Court appearances every other week continue. Incentives and rewards are increased in both quantity and quality in phase II, in order to reward consistency and encourage their behavior. Phase II can be completed in about 3 months, but may be extended if needed.

### **Minimum Requirements:**

1. Continue attending court sessions (5 points required).
2. Provide all random drug screens each week which reflect no use of drugs or alcohol (18 points required).
3. Attend all assigned meetings and activities and provide documentation.
4. Attend all assigned group, family, and/or individual counseling sessions. Must have 2 home compliance reports.
5. Meet with Court Case Manager/Counselor.
6. Maintain educational, vocational training or employment. Must keep up school Attendance without disciplinary actions or unexcused absences. (11 points required)
7. Complete life skill assignments (2 points required).

A failed drug test results in the participant meeting with Judge and being moved back to the beginning Phase II with the possibility of added restrictions, which will be determined by the Drug Court Judge and Staff. Points are not earned until participant begins to test clean again.

A participant *can* begin to earn extra credit during this phase as long as they remain in the 100% club.

Phase II is complete after 47 points have been achieved and continuing in the 100% club. One (1) point is given for compliance with the above requirements, you will be eligible for Phase III.

On average, this phase lasts between about 3 months.

## **Phase III-Life Skills and Relapse Prevention:**

Case management continues, as well as all other requirements of Phase III, reduction of drug court appearances to once (1) per month. Random alcohol and drug screens are still conducted but frequency reduced at the discretion of case manager/counselor. Privileges are increased and restrictions decreased. Phase III can be completed in about 3 months, but may be extended if needed.

### **Minimum Requirements:**

1. Continue attending court. (3 points required)
2. Provide all random drug screens each week which reflect no use of drugs or alcohol. (16 points required)
3. Attend all assigned meetings and activities and provide documentation.
4. Attend all assigned group, family, and/or individual counseling sessions. Must have 4 home compliance reports.
5. Meet with Court Case Manager/Counselor. (9 points required)

6. Maintain educational, vocational training or employment. Must keep up school Attendance without disciplinary actions or unexcused absences. (11 points required)
7. Complete life skill assignments (4 points required).

A failed drug test during this phase results in the participant faces possible sanctions and/or possibly being moved back to the beginning of Phase II which will be determined by the Drug Court Judge and Staff. Points are not earned until participant begins to test clean again. Upon discretion of the Drug Court Staff and continuing in the 100% club, you will be eligible for Phase IV.

#### **Phase IV-Independence and Recovery Protection:**

Case management continues, as well as all other requirements of Phase II, reduction of drug court appearances to once (1) per month. Random alcohol and drug screens are still conducted but frequency reduced at the discretion of case manager/counselor. Privileges are increased and restrictions decreased. Phase IV can be completed in about 3 months, but may be extended if needed.

#### **Minimum Requirements:**

1. Continue attending one (1) court session a month (3 points).
2. Provide all random drug screens each week which reflect no use of drugs or alcohol (6 points).
3. Attend all assigned meetings and activities and provide documentation.
4. Attend all assigned group, family, and/or individual counseling sessions.
5. Meet with Court Case Manager/Counselor (6 points).
6. Maintain educational, vocational training or employment. Must keep up school Attendance without disciplinary actions or unexcused absences. (11 points required)
7. Complete life skill assignments (6 points required).

A failed drug test during this phase results in the participant faces possible sanctions and/or possibly being moved back to the beginning of Phase II which will be determined by the Drug Court Judge and Staff. Points are not earned until participant begins to test clean again. Once you complete this phase, the participant is ready for graduation.

**Phase V →Aftercare** Up to three (3) months. Persons who have completed Phase 4 and who for economic or emotional reasons wish to continue with a supportive environment will participate in this phase. Aftercare will be on a case by case basis as to the duration and level of services provided. The participants are required to maintain continued education and work with their case manager/counselor on goals and recovery process.

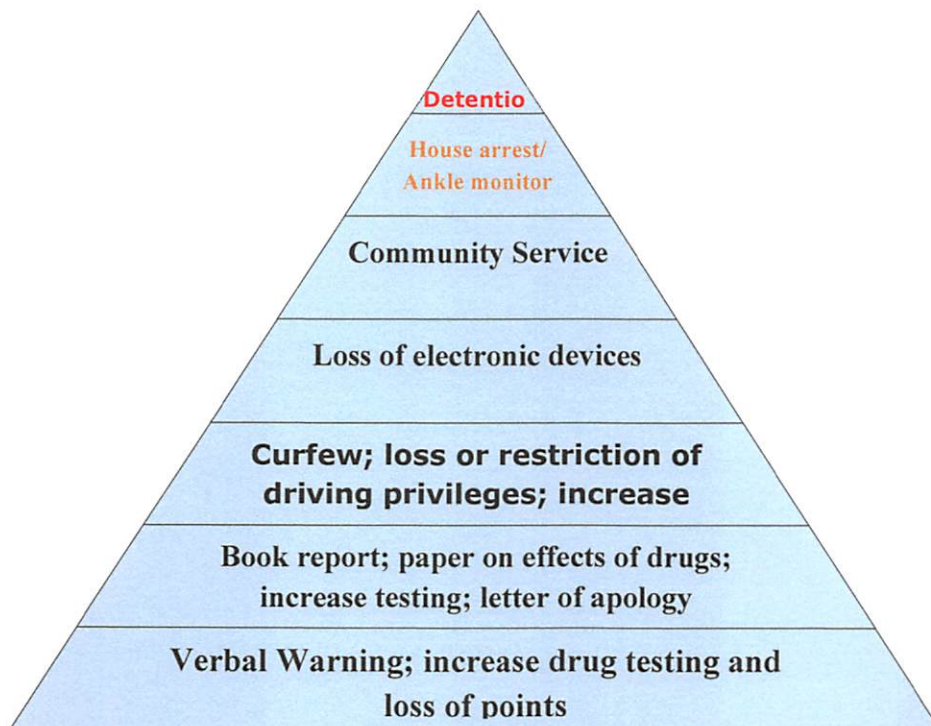
## INCENTIVES

Incentives reward participants for positive steps toward attaining a drug-free, crime-free lifestyle. Incentives include promotion to the next phases, decreased supervision and more personal responsibility. Other creative, individualized incentives may include:

Extra points	100% Club	Extended curfew	\$5 gift cards*
Driving privileges	Art or music supplies*	Music or art lesson*	\$10 gift cards*
Recognition	Tickets to MS Braves game*	Sport lesson*	Candy

\*if funding is available

## GRADUATED SANCTIONS



- Loss of points resulting in extending the length of time in the program with each Sanction
- Repeating an earlier phase of the program for failure to graduate to a higher level
- If a participant is absent from all program requirements (fails to appear at court hearings, not showing up for drug tests, etc.), he/she is considered to have absconded from the program. The judge may issue a pick up order for the participant's arrests and a Sheriff's deputy will be sent out to find the participant.

B. List the tasks or various individual activities which will be performed in the order in which they will occur and indicate the month in which it is anticipated the task will begin and the month in which it will be completed.

1. Recent National trends training for attorneys and coordinator (first - four months)
2. Refine operating procedures (second month - third month).
3. Perform designated tasks (first month - twelfth month).

C. Prepare a Bar Task Timetable.

TASK TO BE PERFORMED	MONTHS IN PROJECT PERIOD											
	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12
1. National Trends raining	-----											
2. Refine Operating Procedures		_____										
3. Perform Designated Tasks	_____											

D. Attach resumes for each person employed in the conduct of grant activities. **See Exhibit 1.**

E. Attach a job description of proposed positions.

**Case Manager/Counselor** - We have one (1) full time case manager and two (2) part-time Case managers on our team. The Case Manager/counselor’s primary duty is to develop a case management plan (also known as an individual treatment plan “ITP”) for each participant and ensure that the plan is implemented. Our current Case Managers also act as life-coaches that provide counseling and oversight of participants as they progress through the phases of the program. Their duties also include the following:

- Meet with participants according to their ITP.
- Monitor and facilitate where possible the terms of each ITP.
- Perform necessary substance screening to determine presence or absence of unapproved substances.
- Refer participants to available substance abuse treatment services as well as to other necessary social health services.
- Participate in weekly staffing.
- Attend Youth Court on Thursdays and be available for consultation with existing or prospective Drug Court Participants and their parents. This may include Drug Testing or intake services. (Full-time employees only).
- Attend Drug Court hearings and be prepared to make recommendations to the Court for incentives and sanctions when necessary.
- Attend and participate in Staff Meetings.
- Be available during business or “on call” hours by phone or email for impromptu staffing as needed.

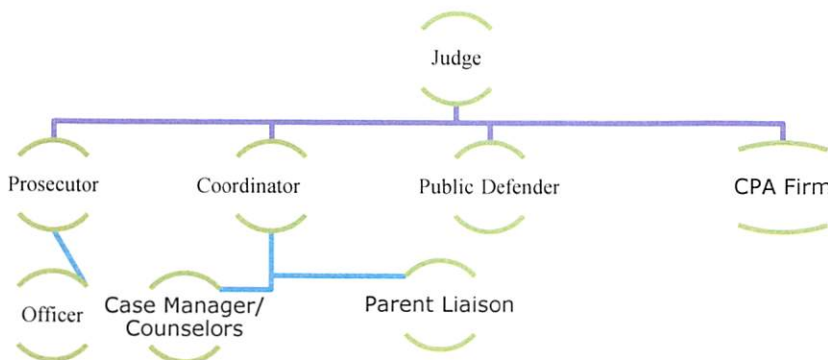


- Maintain journal entries in CaseWorx for each participant or parent contact (by phone or in person). The content or substance of the contact is not necessary. However, the CaseWorx should be an accurate representation of **all** contact points between staff and participants. Insignificant texting contact need not be entered into CaseWorx. CaseWorx should be updated weekly if not daily.
- In addition to journal entries for contacts, Counselors should also make monthly journal entries as needed for outside treatment, progress or lack thereof if the same information has not already been provided in a previous journal entry.
- Visit participants twice monthly who are in detention or monthly for those in inpatient treatment, if permitted.

**Prosecutor /Public Defender** - The Prosecutor and defender maintain their traditional roles. However, the MCJDTC is a less adversarial relationship in that our prosecutor gears her sanction recommendations towards recovery. The MCJDTC prosecutor ensures community safety concerns are met and participates fully as a drug court team member. The MCJDTC defender ensures his/her client’s legal rights are protected and participates fully as a drug court team member. Both attorneys participate in staff meetings balancing their adversarial roles as well as working together as unified Drug Treatment Court team staff members.

**Law Enforcement Officer** - The law enforcement officer conducts drug testing and is a vital member of our team. Our participants develop a relationship with him as a resource in the community. He provides security for the court during hearings in the Southern part of the county. When needed, the officer arranges transportation by law enforcement for participants.

F. Include an organizational chart associated with the project.





STATE OF MISSISSIPPI  
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY  
DIVISION OF PUBLIC SAFETY PLANNING

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SUSTAINABILITY PLAN

**PART IV:**

A well-conceived and implemented MCJDTC is certainly going to experience team turnover. The innovative and creative professionals it takes to implement and successfully run a juvenile drug court are going to be in high demand for promotions into new positions at their home agency or by other competing agencies. Therefore, the remaining team must see turnovers as a natural part of the program, just as relapse is for drug and alcohol abusers -- it needs to be viewed as a positive change, not as self-defeating. New team members must be quickly trained in the Drug Court model's philosophy, mission and goals. Collaborative processes must be reconnected to make sure that new members understand their importance as a stakeholder. The team must constantly monitor the political climate between the MCJDTC, the county, and the community. Very often political support begins to wane when funding sources are threatened within and between agencies such as the Madison County Juvenile Drug Treatment Court is facing now. The MCJDTC team has become advocates for the program by reporting to key stakeholders about the success of the program, planning for the future funding opportunities, and using positive media relations to keep information available to the public. Although a Juvenile Drug Treatment Court stabilizes, it should never be stagnant. As new members join the team and as new challenges arise in the juvenile justice system or the community regarding substance-abusing juveniles, the Court must make informed, data-driven decisions about how best to respond. For example, as these new evidence-based practices are introduced to a proven project successful such as to the field, the MCJDTC is poised to become educated about them and ready to adopt/adapt such services.

If for some reason federal funding becomes unavailable, we would attempt to utilize and restructure our State Budget as well as seek possible assistance from Madison County. When funding was halted previously, Madison County stepped up to sustain the staff this grant funds for several months. As a last resort, we could make budget cuts.



**STATE OF MISSISSIPPI**  
**DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY**  
**DIVISION OF PUBLIC SAFETY PLANNING**  
**BUDGET SUMMARY**

DPSP USE ONLY Grant No.
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BUDGET CATEGORY	REQUESTED BUDGET	DPSP USE ONLY APPROVED BUDGET
<b>A. PERSONNEL:</b>	<b>87,200.00</b>	
<b>TOTAL PERSONNEL</b>		
<b>B. FRINGE</b>		
2. FICA Match	6,670.80	
3. Retirement Match	13,432.80	
4. Other	13,045.92	
<b>TOTAL FRINGE</b>	<b>33,149.52</b>	
<b>C. EQUIPMENT</b>		
<b>TOTAL EQUIPMENT</b>		
<b>D. TRAVEL</b>		
2. Commercial Carrier	585.00	
3. Meals		
4. Lodging		
5. Other		
<b>TOTAL TRAVEL</b>	<b>585.00</b>	
<b>E. OPERATING EXPENSE</b>		
2. Rental		
3. Printing and Reproduction		
4. Communications (Telephone, Postage)		
5. Other		
<b>TOTAL OPERATIONAL EXPENSES</b>	<b>0.00</b>	
<b>F. CONTRACTUAL SERVICES</b>		
2. Contracts w/Organizations		
<b>TOTAL CONTRACTUAL SERVICES</b>	<b>0.00</b>	
<b>G. MISCELLANEOUS</b>		
2. Training Materials		
3. Other		
<b>TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS</b>	<b>0.00</b>	
<b>H. TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET</b>	<b>120,349.52</b>	

**SUMMARY FUNDING DATA**

	Federal	%	State/Local	%	TOTAL	%
<b>REQUESTED BUDGET</b>						
<b>APPROVED BUDGET</b>						

Budget Prepared By: \_\_\_\_\_



**STATE OF MISSISSIPPI**  
**DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY**  
**DIVISION OF PUBLIC SAFETY PLANNING**  
**BUDGET NARRATIVE**

DPSP USE ONLY  Grant No.
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**PART VI:**

In the personnel category, the Madison County Juvenile Drug Treatment Court (hereafter "MCJDTC") is seeking funds to allow our full-time case manager, John Barnts, to remain at his full time salary of \$48,000.00 per year. We are also asking for benefits to match his full salary. Due to court averaging 40 plus participants, we would like to keep our part-time case manager, Steven Ross. The \$12,000 is his part-time salary. We are also asking for benefits to match the requested salary. This case manager would meet a tremendous need and help MCJDTC meet its goals of our juveniles receiving lifelong rehabilitation from drugs, alcohol and possible trauma and attempt to ensure they never return to the legal system once completion of Drug Treatment Court. The Officer, Ryan Wigley, aids and ensures compliance within the program. The \$7,200 along with FICA and PERS would compensate him for his work. Likewise, the prosecutor and public defender assist in keeping the MCJDTC on track with their legal expertise. The \$10,000 along with fringe would compensate them for the time and skills.

We are not asking for any equipment because MCJDTC believes that other categories have much more significance to our juveniles.

In the travel portion of the budget, MCJDTC is requesting \$585.00 to cover the travel for our team members in executing their job duties.

We are not asking for any operating expenses or contractual expenses at this time.

**INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING BUDGET NARRATIVE: Part VI**  
(DPSP Form VI)

**GENERAL**

The purpose of this form is to provide *full explanation, and justification* for all items budgeted to support project activities. After using DPSP Form A-4-b, add as many 8 1/2" x 11" continuation pages as necessary. Show Computations for totals, including all other information needed to derive at the total. *Provide the information required below in the order and format shown.* Transfer totals to Budget Summary.

**A. PERSONNEL:**

<u>Name of Employee</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>% of Time Devoted to Project</u>	<u>Date Hired</u>	<u>Salary Rate</u>
John Barnts	Case Manager	100%	07/01/2017	48,000 (annual)
Hazel Cunningham	Prosecutor	50%	03/01/1991	10,000 (annual)
Lindsey Herr	Public Defender	50%	01/01/2017	10,000 (annual)
Steven Ross	Case Manager	50%	04/01/2021	12,000 (annual)
Ryan Wigley	Officer	50%	07/01/2015	7,200(annual)
Total Salaries & Wages			\$ <u>87,200</u>	

**Note:** Specify other fringe benefits in detail not as one group. (Health insurance, life insurance, workman's Comp, Unemployment etc.) Justify each category as it relates to project activities in the Project Plan. If the employees are not to be hired specifically for this project, but will be transferred from other duties, explain how the resulting vacancies will be filled.

**B. FRINGE:** Based on gross salary.

John Barnts:

+	FICA 7.65% =	\$ 3,672.00	
+	Retirement 17.40%=	\$ 8,352.00	
+	Worker's Comp 4%=	\$ 1,920.00	
+	Insurance and Dental=	\$ 9,382.92	
+	unemployment=	\$ 0.00	
=	Total Fringe		\$23,361.92

Hazel Cunningham:

+	FICA 7.65% =	\$ 765.00	
+	Retirement 17.40%=	\$1,740.00	
+	Worker's Comp 4%=	\$ 400.00	
+	Insurance and Dental=	\$ 0.00	
+	unemployment=	\$ 35.00	
=	Total Fringe		\$ 2,940.00

Lindsey Herr:

+	FICA 7.65% =	\$ 765.00	
+	Retirement 17.25%=	\$ 0.00	
+	Worker's Comp 4%=	\$ 400.00	

+	Insurance and Dental=	\$ 0.00	
+	unemployment=	\$ 35.00	
=	Total Fringe		\$ 1,200.00

Steven Ross:

+	FICA 7.65% =	\$ 918.00	
+	Retirement 17.40%=	\$ 2,088.00	
+	Worker's Comp 4%=	\$ 480.00	
+	Insurance and Dental=	\$ 0.00	
+	unemployment=	\$ 35.00	
=	Total Fringe		\$3,521.00

Ryan Wigley:

+	FICA 7.65% =	\$ 550.80	
+	Retirement 17.40%=	\$1,252.00	
+	Worker's Comp 4%=	\$ 288.00	
+	Insurance and Dental=	\$ 0.00	
+	unemployment=	\$ 35.00	
=	Total Fringe		\$ 2,126.60

	Total Soc. Sec. Match	\$ 6,670.80	
+	Total Retirement Match	\$ 13,432.80	
+	Total Insurance + dental	\$ 9,382.92	
+	Total Workers Comp	\$ 3,488.00	
+	Total unemployment	\$ 175.00	
=	Total Fringe		\$ 33,149.52

C. TRAVEL:

Cap Mileage @ \$117/person (5 people)	+	Total Mileage	\$ 585.00
(Ex. Taxi, shuttle etc.)	+	Total Commercial Carrier	\$ 0.00
	=	Total Travel	\$ 585.00

The mileage will allow for individuals to travel in relation to meeting with participants and capped at \$117/person.

D. TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET: \$ 120,934.52



**STATE OF MISSISSIPPI  
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY  
DIVISION OF PUBLIC SAFETY PLANNING**

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**PART VII: EVALUATION PLAN**

There are generally two types of evaluations that might take place in a drug court setting. The first is called a process evaluation, which tells the team what is or is not working in the program's day-to-day operations.

The Madison County Juvenile Drug Treatment Court uses the Drug Court Management System ("DCCM") to record data from the juvenile participants. This data helps us to monitor the ongoing progress of each participant.

The second type of evaluation is an outcome evaluation, which measures the effectiveness of the program. Such an evaluation might look at the graduation rate in the program, and the recidivism rate of both successful and unsuccessful participants. A comparison group of similar offenders handled by traditional methods and/or a control group of eligible but randomly selected participants will be beneficial to have for baseline information and comparison.

The Madison County Juvenile Drug Treatment Court will make an argument that for a juvenile participant to overcome obstacles presented to them and the attributes of a wholesome lifestyle, a series of goals and task must be accomplished. This unique and innovative program allows the Judge, staff and juveniles to form a working relationship with "freedom" from incarceration as the acquired goal and independence as the ultimate reward. Should a juvenile become a hindrance or stumbling-block to himself/herself, then the juvenile will then be reported for the appropriate sanction. Should the juvenile maintain a working relationship, helping each other and not being a problem, incentive plans are in place to reward this juvenile. The Coordinator evaluates the juvenile's behavior and tracks drug tests through the DCCM database in addition to his/her case manager/counselor.

This program starts with a comprehensive bio-pyscho-social-spiritual assessment package that will be modeled after that which has been accredited with distinction by the county of Madison and the State of Mississippi. The juvenile first completes a SASSI assessment exam to possibly reveal their level of drug use. The juveniles and counselor(s) will develop a problem-oriented treatment plan and standardized checklist that identify all relevant objectives associated with the three (3) main treatment goals: (a) juvenile stability, (b) increase skill level, academics and/or income, and (c) greater self-determination. This data will be used as a primary source during monthly treatment planning meetings, which will include each staff member and the judge. During these meetings, the progression and goals of each juvenile treatment plan will be discussed and modified when necessary.



STATE OF MISSISSIPPI  
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY  
DIVISION OF PUBLIC SAFETY PLANNING

NON-SUPLANT CERTIFICATION

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**PART VIII:**

The Madison County Juvenile Drug Treatment Court (Applicant) hereby assures that the federal funds will not be used to supplant state or local funds and those federal funds will be used to supplement existing funds for program activities and not to replace those funds that have been appropriated for the same purpose.

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Chief Executive Officer)

Title: Board President

Date: \_\_\_\_\_





STATE OF MISSISSIPPI  
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY  
DIVISION OF PUBLIC SAFETY PLANNING

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EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY COMPLIANCE

PART IX:

A. The **Madison County Juvenile Drug Treatment Court** (Applicant) hereby certifies that it has formulated an Equal Employment Opportunity Program in accordance with 28 CFR 42, 301, et seq., Subpart E of the Code of Federal Regulations, and that it is on file in the office of:

Name Loretta Phillips

Address Post Office Box 606, Canton, MS 39046

Title Human Resources Director

for review or audit by officials of the Division of Public Safety Planning or the Office Programs, U.S. Department of Justice as required by relevant laws or regulations.

B. The **Madison County Juvenile Drug Treatment Court** (Applicant) hereby certifies that it is in compliance with the terms and conditions of 28 CFR 42, 301, et seq., and is not required to file an Equal Employment Opportunity Program.

## INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING EEOC CERTIFICATION

### (DPSP Form IX)

#### GENERAL

The purpose of the EEOC Guidelines is set forth in Title 28, Chapter 1, Subpart E of Part 42 of the Code of Federal Regulations. It provides recognition of the fact that full and equal participation of women and minority individuals in employment opportunities is a necessary element of the Office of Justice Programs by requiring that certain recipients of OJP funding make a careful evaluation of their employment practices as these affect minority persons and women and then develop a comprehensive EEO Program.

#### WHO MUST PREPARE AN EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY PROGRAM?

Any criminal justice recipient of funds may be required to formulate, implement and maintain as Equal Employment Opportunity Program as it relates to minority persons and women or women only. A recipient criminal justice agency must develop and implement a program if either of the following sets of criteria are fully met:

- I. For minority persons and women.
  - a. Has fifty or more employees.
  - b. Has received grants or subgrants of \$25,000 or more.
  - c. Has a service population with a minority representation of less than 3%.
  
- II. For women only.
  - a. Has fifty or more employees.
  - b. Has received grants or subgrants of \$25,000 or more.
  - c. Has a service population with a minority representation of less than 3%.

#### COMMENTS:

1. When determining the number of employees in an agency, all employees are to be counted, including clerical, custodial, etc.
2. The *"recipient" agency is defined in terms of the implementing agency.* For example, if a grant is made through a municipality to the police department for conducting a program or purchasing equipment, the recipient is considered to be the police department.
3. The criterion of \$25,000 in grant money is cumulative for the recipient (may be the sum of several small grants) and does not require a single grant of \$25,000 or more.
4. For the purpose of these guidelines, the relevant "service population" shall be determined as follows:
  - A. For adult and juvenile correctional institutions, facilities and programs (including probation and parole programs), the service population shall be the inmate or client population served by the institution, facility, or program during the preceding fiscal year.
  - B. For all other recipient agencies (e.g., police and courts), the service population shall be the state population for state agencies, the county population for county agencies, and the municipal population for municipal agencies.

#### PROCEDURE FOR COMPLETION OF FORM IX

Complete section on the reverse of this form if the implementing agency meets the criteria set out above and has formulated an Equal Employment Opportunity Program. If the implementing agency meets the criteria and this program has not been formulated, your application may not be accepted. For assistance, contact the DPSP EEOC officer at the central office.

# Exhibit A

**VITA**

**HAZEL KENNEDY CUNNINGHAM**  
**208 Highway 49 North**  
**Jackson, MS 39209**  
**(601) 668-4098**

**LEGAL EDUCATION:**

**Mississippi College School of Law**  
**Graduated: May, 1984**  
**Degree: J D**  
**Activities: P.A.D.; Law Review**  
**American Jurisprudence Award in Agency and Partnership**

**UNDERGRADUATE EDUCATION:**

**Choctaw County High School, Butler, Alabama**

**Hinds Community College, Raymond, MS**  
**Majors: History/Pre-Law**

**Mississippi State University, Jackson, MS branch**  
**Major: British/Russian History**

**Mississippi College, Clinton, MS**  
**Graduated: August, 1980**  
**Majors: History/Political Science**  
**Degree: B S**

**EMPLOYMENT HISTORY:**

**UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE**  
**Butler, Al - Jackson, MS (1970 - 1976)**

**THE GENERAL STORE**  
**Highland Village, Jackson, MS (March, 1977 - January, 1979)**  
**Position: General Manager**

**CARTER JEWELERS**  
**Jackson, MS (January, 1979 - January, 1981)**

**MCRAE' S DEPARTMENT STORE**  
**Jackson, MS (January, 1981 - January, 1986)**  
**Position: Director Bridal Services/China & Silver Buyer**

**Cunningham VITA**

**RINGER AND CUNNINGHAM**

**Florence, MS (January, 1986 - March, 1991)**

**Position: Attorney**

**JACKSON STATE UNIVERSITY**

**Jackson, MS (Fall Semester 1990)**

**Adjunct Professor- Collective Bargaining**

**Direct Supervisor - Betsy Semko**

**CUNNINGHAM LAW OFFICE**

**Flora, MS (March, 1991 - 2006)**

**Solo Practitioner/Youth Court Prosecutor**

**MADISON COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS**

**Canton, MS (March, 1991 - Present)**

**Youth Court Prosecutor**

**MEMBER: Mississippi State Bar Association, Madison County  
Bar Association, Mississippi Prosecutor's Association.**

**PERSONAL: Birth Date: September 20, 1946**

**Health: Excellent**

**Marital Status: Married**

**REFERENCES: Available upon request**

**Lindsey U. Herr, Esq.**  
214 Key Drive, Madison MS 39110  
(601) 856.8225 | Lindsey@herrfirm.com

**PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE**

**Public Defender** January 2017 – present  
**Madison County Youth Court, Canton, MS**

- Provide representation to juveniles charged with a delinquent act and adults involved in abuse or neglect cases with CPS.
- Certified as *Guardian ad Litem* to represent abused or neglected children.

**Drug Court Public Defender** January 2017 – present  
**Madison Juvenile Drug Treatment Court, Madison, MS**

- Advise participants on their legal rights, legal options program conditions and potential sanctions
- Monitor participant progress in the program.

**Owner** November 2016 – Present  
**Herr Law Firm, PLLC, Madison, MS**

- General practice attorney focusing on real estate closing, family law matters, and estate probates

**Associate Attorney** September 2014-November 2016  
**O'Neal Law Firm, Madison, MS**

- General practice attorney focusing on real estate closings, estate probates and family law matters.

**EDUCATION**

**Mississippi College School of Law** Jackson, MS May 2014  
Juris Doctorate

**University of Mary Washington** Fredericksburg, VA May 2011  
Bachelor of Science in Biology  
Bachelor of Arts in Philosophy

**PROFESSIONAL AND COMMUNITY AFFILIATIONS**

**Ambassador** June 2014-Present  
**City of Madison Chamber of Commerce, Madison, MS**

**Leadership Madison County, Class of 2017, Madison, MS** August 2016-May 2017

# JOHN BARNTS

927 ADKINS BLVD. JACKSON MS 39206 • 818-209-0597 • [JOHN.BARNTS@GMAIL.COM](mailto:JOHN.BARNTS@GMAIL.COM)  
BLOG: [WWW.BARNTSINTHEBELFRY.WORDPRESS.COM](http://WWW.BARNTSINTHEBELFRY.WORDPRESS.COM)

## EDUCATION

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Master of Arts in Biblical Literature, Summa Cum Laude • Wesley Biblical Seminary, Jackson, MS (2013)  
Capernwray Bible School, Torchbearers International, Lancashire, England (1999)  
Bachelor of Arts in Music Education, Magna Cum Laude • Azusa Pacific University, Azusa, CA (1996)

Languages: Biblical Greek and Hebrew

## MINISTRY EXPERIENCE

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### ADULT, COLLEGE AND YOUTH MINISTRY:

- Guest preacher at Fannin United Methodist Church, Fannin, MS (2013 – Present)
- Youth pastor of Fannin United Methodist Church, Fannin, MS (2013 – Present)
- College program director at Redwood Christian Park, Boulder Creek, CA (1993 – 2012)
- College pastor of New Life Community Church, San Dimas, CA (1997 – 1998)

### BIBLE STUDY LEADERSHIP:

- Community Group leader at Ecclesia Church, Hollywood, CA (2009 to 2011)
- Home Bible Study for college-aged students and young married couples (1995 to 2011)

### WORSHIP LEADER & MUSICIAN:

- Fannin United Methodist Church, Fannin, MS (2013 – Present)
- First Independent Methodist Church, Madison, MS (2011 – 2013)
- Ecclesia Church, Hollywood, CA (2009 – 2011)
- Redeemer Presbyterian Church, Newport Beach, CA (2002 – 2009)
- Grace Community Church, Cerritos, CA (1999 – 2001)
- New Life Nazarene Church, Glendora, CA (1996 – 1997)
- Hillside Community Church, Alta Loma, CA (1994 – 1996)

## ADMINISTRATION

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### DIRECTOR OF FINE ARTS: VILLAGE CHRISTIAN SCHOOLS (2007 – 2011)

- Responsible to manage and develop a Fine Arts program which included ceramics, art, graphic design, video production, drama, band, choir, strings, drum line and an after-school program
- Worked with principals and administrators to create a comprehensive K-12 program to allow creative students to maximize their potential and matriculate to elite colleges and universities
- Wrote, directed and produced an annual Fine Arts Showcase of high school students for parents, administration, prospective families and donors

## **CREATOR & DIRECTOR OF A FINE ARTS ACADEMY: VCS (2003 – 2011)**

- Managed an after-school Fine Arts program that provided private lessons and group classes to Village students, parents and members of the community in a safe, professional environment
- Recruited, selected and trained instructors to work well with children, teach with clarity, and prepare students for performances
- Planned and managed approximately six festivals, shows and recitals throughout the year

## **TEACHING**

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### **CLASSROOM TEACHING:**

- Hinds Community College, Pearl, MS (2013 – Present)  
Created and taught New Testament and Old Testament Survey classes to undergraduate students
- Village Christian Schools, Sun Valley, CA (2004 – 2011)  
Created and taught a Bible curriculum for High School Sophomores (2008 – 2009)  
Created and taught an AP Music Theory curriculum (2004 – 2010)

### **PRIVATE TEACHING:**

- Piano Instructor, Jackson Academy, Jackson, MS (2011 – Present)
- Piano instructor, Village Christian Schools, Sun Valley, CA (1999 – 2011)





## **Overview**

I am an accomplished planner and experienced leader seeking to move into a new and innovative field that both uses my current education and skills and encourages me to develop new ones.

## **Work Experience**

### **Assistant Band Director - Director of Percussion**

Clinton Public Schools

Clinton, Mississippi

*August 2015 - Present*

- Taught Percussion for grades 6-12
- Coordinated all Percussion activities for grades 6-12
- Directed Clinton Indoor Percussion (competitive ensemble)
- Managed support staff members for Clinton Indoor Percussion
- Coordinated fundraising efforts for Clinton Indoor Percussion
- Managed budget for Clinton Indoor Percussion
- Led creative design team for Clinton Indoor Percussion
- Developed 6-8 grade curriculum
- Audio technician for Clinton Bands
- Communicated student progress with parents
- Planned in-state and out-of-state travel

### **Assistant Band Director**

Jackson Academy

Jackson, Mississippi

*August 2014 - June 2015*

### **Percussion Assistant - Private Lesson Instructor**

Clinton Public Schools

Clinton, Mississippi

*August 2014 - June 2015*

### **Assistant Band Director - Director of Percussion**

Madison Central High School and Madison Middle School

Madison, Mississippi

*August 2010 - 2014*

### **Visual & Battery Instructor**

Troopers Drum & Bugle Corps

Casper, WY

*November 2009 - August 2010*

## **Education**

### **University of Southern Mississippi**

Hattiesburg, Mississippi

Bachelor of Music Education - 2009

GPA 3.9 - graduate with Highest Honors

### **University of Southern Mississippi**

Hattiesburg, Mississippi

Master of Music Education - 2012

GPA 4.0

### **State of Mississippi**

AA Teacher License Certification - 2012

## **Skills**

- Organization
- Project Management
- Leadership
- Teamwork
- Problem Solving
- Communication
- Management

## **Software**

- Sibelius
- Microsoft Office
- Apple iWork Suite
- Google Apps
- Pyware
- Garage Band

## **Activities and Honors**

- Junior high life group leader, Ridgecrest Baptist Church (Madison, MS)
- Percussionist for RBC Worship and Student Ministry
- Beautiful Feet Mission Trip (Fort Worth, TX)
- Reclaimed Project volunteer (Marks, MS)
- Eagle Scout Mentor
- Percussive Arts Society
- Mississippi Bandmasters Association
- Dean's List, 6 semesters
- President's List, 3 semesters
- National Presto Foundation Scholarship

# DANIEL RYAN WIGLEY

106 Middle Ridge Drive Florence, MS 39073 | rwigley348@gmail.com | 601-918-1489

## EXPERIENCE | **MILITARY POLICE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS** AUGUST 2000 – AUGUST 2004

Worked as a patrolman where I responded to domestics, fights, larcenies, suicides and other calls for service. When I was deployed I ran the gun ranges while on ship. Team leader for the 12 man fly team and assistant team leader for the 24 man ground team for the 31st MEU.

## **COMMUNICATIONS RANKIN COUNTY SHERIFFS OFFICE** AUGUST 2004 – AUGUST 2007

Shift Sergeant for dayshift. Ensured that 911 calls and other calls of service were being handled efficiently. Dispatched Deputies and Fire Departments to calls.

## **INVESTIGATOR MADISON POLICE DEPARTMENT** AUGUST 2007 – PRESENT

Investigate crimes against children, murders, house burglaries, assaults and other crimes

## EDUCATION | **FLORENCE HIGH SCHOOL, FLORENCE, MS** HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA

General high school courses.

## **HINDS COMMUNITY COLLEGE, PEARL, MS** 20 HOURS

Criminal Justice

## COMMUNICATION | A lot of the cases I work involve a lot of different agencies so I work well with others. I can take the lead or follow when I need to.

## LEADERSHIP | While in the Marine Corps I was taught leadership from the beginning of boot camp till the end of my 4 year contract. I have been in charge of patrol shifts from six to ten officers. Lead investigator on numerous cases from missing children to armed robberies.

## REFERENCES | **MICHAEL BRENT** AVERITT 601-813-6101

**JAMES MERRITT**  
HARRISON COUNTY SHERIFFS OFFICE  
662-902-6002

**PETE LUKE**  
MADISON POLICE DEPARTMENT  
601-966-1448

**STEPHEN KING**  
MADISON POLICE DEPARTMENT  
270-519-3083

**BRETT GENTRY**

- ⚠ ALERT: SAM.gov will be completely unavailable due to scheduled maintenance from Friday, May 21 at 4:00 PM EST through Monday, May 24 at 9:00 AM EST as it is upgraded to the modernized environment. [Learn more](#).
- ⚠ ALERT: Small business owners who seek to participate in the Restaurant Revitalization Fund (RRF) will not be required to have a DUNS Number, will not need to register in SAM.gov, and will not need a CAGE Code. SBA will share more information on the RRF soon. Visit [SBA](#) to stay informed.
- ⚠ ALERT: Each entity registration expiring between April 1 and September 30, 2021 will have an additional 180 days added to its expiration date. Read more about the extension on [Interact](#).
- ⚠ ALERT: SAM.gov will be down for scheduled maintenance Saturday, 05/15/2021 from 8:00 AM to 1:00 PM.
- ⚠ ALERT: Shuttered Venue Operators Grant (SVOG) Applicants - Applicants for relief under the SVOG program are required to register in SAM.gov. If you have submitted your SAM.gov registration, but the registration is not yet active, you can still apply for relief under the SVOG program. During the SVOG application process, you will have to attest that you have submitted your SAM.gov registration. To stay informed, please visit [SBA](#).

## Entity Dashboard

MADISON, COUNTY OF  
 DUNS: 88448873 CAGE Code: 6NRG5  
 Status: Active  
 Expiration Date: 02/25/2022  
 Purpose of Registration: Federal Assistance Awards Only

2041 Hwy 51  
 Canton, MS, 39046  
 UNITED STATES

- ▶ [Entity Overview](#)
- ▶ [Entity Registration](#)
  - ▶ [Core Data](#)
  - ▶ [Assertions](#)
  - ▶ [Reps & Certs](#)
  - ▶ [POCs](#)
- ▶ [Exclusions](#)
  - ▶ [Active Exclusions](#)
  - ▶ [Inactive Exclusions](#)
  - ▶ [Excluded Family Members](#)

### Entity Overview

#### Entity Registration Summary

**Name:** MADISON, COUNTY OF  
**Doing Business As:** Sheriff's Office  
**Business Type:** US Local Government  
**Last Updated By:** Shelton Vance  
**Registration Status:** Active  
**Activation Date:** 03/10/2021  
**Expiration Date:** 02/25/2022

#### Exclusion Summary

**Active Exclusion Records?** No

[RETURN TO SEARCH](#)



IBM-P-20210314-0806  
 WWW4

- [Search Records](#)
- [Disclaimers](#)
- [EAPHS.gov](#)
- [Data Access](#)
- [Accessibility](#)
- [GSA.gov/IAE](#)
- [Check Status](#)
- [Privacy Policy](#)
- [GSA.gov](#)
- [About](#)
- [USA.gov](#)
- [Help](#)



## MADISON COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

125 West North Street • Post Office Box 608  
Canton, Mississippi 39046  
601-855-5500 • Facsimile 601-855-5759  
[www.madison-co.com](http://www.madison-co.com)

### Information regarding Communication with the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and/or Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE)

(1) Does your jurisdiction have any laws, policies, or practices related to whether, when, or how employees may communicate with DHS or ICE?

NO

(2) Is your jurisdiction subject to any laws from a superior political entity (e.g., a state law that binds a city) that meet the description in question 1?

NO

(3) If yes to either:

- Please provide a copy of each law or policy;
- Please describe each practice; and
- Please explain how the law, policy, or practice complies with section 1373.

**Note:** Responses to these questions must be provided by the applicant to the MS Department of Public Safety & Planning as part of the JAG application. Further, the requirement to provide this information applies to all tiers of JAG funding, for all subawards made to state or local government entities, including public institutions of higher education.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Madison County Board President

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

**Division of Public Safety Planning  
1025 Northpark Drive  
Ridgeland, MS 39157**

---

Please Check:  Initial Application

**Section I- Court Information:**

Court Name: Madison County Juvenile Drug Treatment Court

Address: 128 West North Street, Canton, Mississippi 39046

Phone Number: (601) 855-5698 Fax Number: (601) 855-5579

Drug Court Judge: Honorable Staci B. O'Neal

**Section II- Drug Court Description:** (choose all that apply)

**Type of Drug court**

ADULT  YOUTH  FAMILY  FELONY  MISDEMEANOR  DUI/SOBRIETY

**Stage of Court**

PLANNING  OPERATIONAL (give month and year began) March 2004

**Has this court received formal training in establishing a drug court? If answer is yes, please list who provided the training and when the training was provided.**

NO  YES (list)

The original members of the Juvenile Drug Treatment Court Staff attended an intensive training the four months prior to the Madison County Juvenile Drug Treatment Court starting in March of 2004. These trainings were week-long events and were held by the Federal Judicial Training System in Philadelphia, Boston, and Baltimore.

---

**What is the length of the Program?**

The program is based on a fifty-two (52) week year with participants needing 52 points to graduated. In addition, there is the option for eight (8) weeks of aftercare.

---

Who is allowed to participate in the drug court program? *(Check all that apply):*

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> ADULT MALES   | <input type="checkbox"/> ADULT FEMALES         |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> JUVENILES  | <input type="checkbox"/> NON-VIOLENT OFFENDERS |
| <input type="checkbox"/> FIRST-TIME OFFENDERS  | <input type="checkbox"/> REPEAT OFFENDERS      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> PROBATION VIOLATORS   | <input type="checkbox"/> PAROLE VIOLATORS      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> OFFENDERS WITH A SUBSTANCE ADDICTION <i>(controlled or other)</i> |  |

**Please explain how participants are identified and referred to the drug court program:**

Juveniles (participants) are identified at the intake process when they first come in contact with the youth court. From there, the staff meets with the juvenile and/or their family to discuss the drug court program and all it entails. Ultimately, the juvenile is placed in drug treatment court if it is believed by both the youth court judge and staff members that the individual will be a good fit for the drug court. The juveniles in the court range from those who come in with an unrelated charge and test “hot” for drugs at their hearing to those with a paraphernalia or drug possession charge. The court is also available if the juvenile is identified by the youth counselors or staff members as having a current or past “drug problem.”

**Please explain how participants are identified, assessed, and referred to the appropriate level of substance abuse treatment, as well as other essential services:**

Participants are given a lengthy interview and assessment immediately after they are placed in the drug court. A Madison County Juvenile Drug Treatment Court team member will identify if the potential participant has a substance abuse problem and determine the appropriate level of treatment. In addition, the Drug Court treatment staff will assess the family's willingness to participate, as well as their strengths. The assessment is designed to evaluate motivation for treatment, provide details of prior and current legal status, family and social relationships, mental and medical health histories, and education status. The Drug Court treatment staff member will assess each participant before he/she is formally entered into the Drug Court. The Drug Court treatment staff member will also administer an objective substance abuse measure called the Substance Abuse Subtle Screening Inventory for Adolescents (SASSI-3). The Drug Court treatment staff member reports the assessment findings to Youth Services and the Drug Court team.

At this assessment, the treatment staff member will orient the participant and family as to what to expect and have the parent/guardian and participant sign all necessary paperwork for admittance into the program..

**Does the drug court have phases?**

- NO                     YES *(Explain below)*

PHASE	APPROXIMATELY HOW LONG?	PHASE	APPROXIMATELY HOW LONG?
Phase I	Approximately 6 months, with possible extension	Phase IV	Approximately 3 months, with possible extension
Phase II	Approximately 3 months, with possible extension		
Phase III	Approximately 3 months, with possible extension		
After-care	2-3 months		

Does the drug court have Aftercare Services or an Aftercare Phase available to participants?

NO                       YES (Explain below)

The Madison County Juvenile Drug Treatment Court participants are continually monitored after they have completed all four phases of the program. Graduations are held every three to six months depending on the number of participants that have completed the program and are qualified for graduation.

**Section III- Available Services:** (choose all that apply)

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Detoxification</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Substance Abuse Residential</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Half-way House</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Intensive Outpatient</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Methadone Treatment (Medically Supervised)</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Relapse Prevention</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Individual Counseling</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mental Health</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Day Treatment</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Job Training</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Childcare</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Primary Health/Dental Care</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other Support Groups</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Cognitive Behavioral / Restructuring</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> In-patient (up to 28 days)</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Probation Residential Services</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Three-quarter house</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Outpatient</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Early Recovery</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Group Counseling</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Family Therapy</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Day Reporting</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Academic/GED/Vocational</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Parenting Classes</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Housing</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AA/NA/CA</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Life Skills</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Other (List) _____</li> </ul> |
|---|--|

May 6, 2020

**Office of Justice Programs  
Request for Match Waiver  
(Madison County)**

Waiver Requested by: Madison County Board of Supervisors  
Madison County Juvenile Drug Court and Madison County

Award Number: (Subgrant Number)  
Award Project Period: 2019  
Amount of Award: \$126,846.20  
Amount of Match: \$0

Madison County Juvenile Drug Court

Current Budget Recommendation for County expenditures  
Mississippi's Unemployment Rates by County (March 2021)

Attachment A  
Attachment B

The Madison County Juvenile Drug Treatment Court and Madison County are submitting a Request for a Match Waiver for the 2019 Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) award. The Madison County Juvenile Drug Treatment Court and Madison County is applying for this waiver on the basis of no budgeted allocation to fund the match.

Madison County has funding going towards higher priority items such as public safety, roads, other infrastructure and emergency management. Madison county, as administrator of said funds, does not have the resources allocated to fund a 25% math of any funds that MCJDTC may receive from JAG subgrant.

Madison County is in need of this assistance to ensure that Madison County Juvenile Drug Court is able to continue providing direct and intervention core services for justice-involved youth that have substance abuse issues. It is MCJDTC's understanding that this letter will serve as a formal waiver from such requirement that no further documentation is required; however, if that is not the case you may contact Amy Nisbett, MCJDTC Coordinator at 601-506-7556.

Very Truly Yours,

*Madison County Board President*



# **Exhibit A**

## Southeast Information Office

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### County Employment and Wages in Mississippi – Second Quarter 2017

Employment increased in one of Mississippi's two large counties from June 2016 to June 2017, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. (Large counties are those with 2016 annual average employment levels of 75,000 or more.) Regional Commissioner Janet S. Rankin noted that Harrison County employment rose 1.8 percent during the 12-month period. Hinds County employment decreased 0.8 percent over the year. (See [table 1](#).)

Nationally, employment advanced 1.7 percent from June 2016 to June 2017 as 318 of the 346 largest U.S. counties had increases. Midland, Texas, had the largest percentage increase with a gain of 7.3 percent over the year. Lucas, Ohio, had the largest over-the-year percentage decrease in employment among the largest counties in the U.S., with a loss of 1.9 percent.

Among Mississippi's two largest counties, employment was higher in Hinds (120,700) in June 2017, followed by Harrison (86,900). Together, Hinds and Harrison Counties accounted for 18.4 percent of total employment within the state. Nationwide, the 346 largest counties made up 72.7 percent of total U.S. employment, which stood at 145.2 million in June 2017.

From the second quarter of 2016 to the second quarter of 2017, Harrison County gained 3.0 percent in average weekly wages, the largest among the two large counties in Mississippi. (See [table 1](#).) Hinds County had the higher average weekly wage at \$849. Nationally, the average weekly wage was \$1,020, a 3.2-percent increase from a year ago.

Employment and wages levels (but not over-the-year changes) are also available for the 80 counties in Mississippi with employment below 75,000. Wage levels were below the national average in each of these smaller counties. (See [table 2](#).)

#### Large county wage changes

Harrison and Hinds Counties' average weekly wages rose 3.0 and 1.0 percent, respectively, from the second quarter of 2016 to the second quarter of 2017. Harrison (168<sup>th</sup>) ranked in the top half and Hinds (300<sup>th</sup>) was in the bottom quarter of the national rankings for large county wage growth. (See [table 1](#).)

Nationally, 325 of the 346 largest counties had over-the-year increases in average weekly wages. New Hanover, N.C., had the largest weekly wage increase among the largest U.S. counties (11.9 percent). San Mateo, Calif., and Midland, Texas were second with increases of 11.4 percent each. The top five counties for average weekly wage gains included Kitsap, Wash. (11.0 percent) and Clackamas, Ore. (10.0 percent).

Of the 346 largest U.S. counties, 19 had over-the-year decreases in average weekly wages. McLean, Ill., had the largest percentage decrease in average weekly wages (-20.4 percent), followed by Union, N.J. (-3.7 percent); Warren, Ohio (-3.6 percent); Somerset, N.J. (-3.4 percent); Fairfield, Conn. (-1.9 percent); and Washington, Ore. (-1.9 percent).

#### Large county average weekly wages

Average weekly wages in both Hinds County (\$849) and Harrison County (\$718) were below the U.S. average of \$1,020 and placed in the bottom third of the national ranking in the second quarter of 2017. (See [table 1](#).)

Nationwide, average weekly wages were higher than the U.S. average (\$1,020) in 97 of the 346 largest counties. Santa Clara, Calif., was the highest-paid large county with an average weekly wage of \$2,392. San Mateo, Calif., was second with an average weekly wage of \$2,093, followed by San Francisco, Calif. (\$1,941) and New York, N.Y. (\$1,907).

Among the largest U.S. counties, 249 had average weekly wages below the national average in the second quarter of 2017. The lowest wage was reported in Cameron, Texas (\$615), followed by Horry, S.C. (\$622); and the Texas counties of Hidalgo (\$632) and Webb (\$667).

#### News Release Information

17-1703-ATL  
Wednesday, December 27, 2017

#### Contacts

**Technical information:**  
(404) 893-4222  
[BL.SinfoAtlanta@bls.gov](mailto:BL.SinfoAtlanta@bls.gov)  
[www.bls.gov/regions/southeast](http://www.bls.gov/regions/southeast)

**Media contact:**  
(404) 893-4220

#### PDF

[PDF version](#)

**Average weekly wages in Mississippi's smaller counties**

Among the 80 smaller counties in Mississippi with employment below 75,000, Kemper (\$972) had the highest average weekly wage in the state. Issaquena County had the lowest weekly wage in the state, averaging \$450 in the second quarter of 2017. (See [table 2.](#))

When all 82 counties in Mississippi were considered, 15 had average weekly wages below \$600, 41 had wages from \$600 to \$699, 20 had wages from \$700 to \$799, and 6 had wages \$800 or higher. (See [chart 1.](#))

**Additional statistics and other information**

QCEW data for states have been included in this release in [table 3.](#) For additional information about quarterly employment and wages data, please read the [Technical Note](#) or visit [www.bls.gov/cew](http://www.bls.gov/cew).

*Employment and Wages Annual Averages Online* features comprehensive information by detailed industry on establishments, employment, and wages for the nation and all states. The 2016 edition of this publication contains selected data produced by Business Employment Dynamics (BED) on job gains and losses, as well as selected data from the first quarter 2017 version of the national news release. Tables and additional content from *Employment and Wages Annual Averages 2016* are now available online at [www.bls.gov/cew/cewbulletin16.htm](http://www.bls.gov/cew/cewbulletin16.htm). The 2017 edition of *Employment and Wages Annual Averages Online* will be available in September 2018.

**The County Employment and Wages release for third quarter 2017 is scheduled to be released on Tuesday, March 8, 2018.**

**Technical Note**

Average weekly wage data by county are compiled under the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program, also known as the ES-202 program. The data are derived from summaries of employment and total pay of workers covered by state and federal unemployment insurance (UI) legislation and provided by State Workforce Agencies (SWAs). The 9.9 million employer reports cover 145.2 million full- and part-time workers. The average weekly wage values are calculated by dividing quarterly total wages by the average of the three monthly employment levels of those covered by UI programs. The result is then divided by 13, the number of weeks in a quarter. It is to be noted, therefore, that over-the-year wage changes for geographic areas may reflect shifts in the composition of employment by industry, occupation, and such other factors as hours of work. Thus, wages may vary among counties, metropolitan areas, or states for reasons other than changes in the average wage level. Data for all states, Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs), counties, and the nation are available on the BLS Web site at [www.bls.gov/cew/](http://www.bls.gov/cew/); however, data in QCEW press releases have been revised and may not match the data contained on the Bureau's Web site.

QCEW data are not designed as a time series. QCEW data are simply the sums of individual establishment records reflecting the number of establishments that exist in a county or industry at a point in time. Establishments can move in or out of a county or industry for a number of reasons—some reflecting economic events, others reflecting administrative changes.

The preliminary QCEW data presented in this release may differ from data released by the individual states as well as from the data presented on the BLS Web site. These potential differences result from the states' continuing receipt, review and editing of UI data over time. On the other hand, differences between data in this release and the data found on the BLS Web site are the result of adjustments made to improve over-the-year comparisons. Specifically, these adjustments account for administrative (noneconomic) changes such as a correction to a previously reported location or industry classification. Adjusting for these administrative changes allows users to more accurately assess changes of an economic nature (such as a firm moving from one county to another or changing its primary economic activity) over a 12-month period. Currently, adjusted data are available only from BLS press releases.

Information in this release will be made available to sensory impaired individuals upon request. Voice phone: (202) 691-5200; Federal Relay Service: (800) 877-8339.

**Table 1. Covered employment and wages in the United States and the 2 largest counties in Mississippi, second quarter 2017**

Area	Employment			Average weekly wage (1)			
	June 2017 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2016-17 (2)	National ranking by percent change (3)	Average weekly wage	National ranking by level (3)	Percent change, second quarter 2016-17 (2)	National ranking by percent change (3)
United States (4)	145,188.4	1.7	--	\$1,020	--	3.2	--
Mississippi	1,128.9	0.7	--	732	51	0.8	49
Harrison, Miss.	88.9	1.8	148	718	336	3.0	168
	120.7	-0.8	339	849	288	1.0	300

Footnotes:  
 (1) Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.  
 (2) Percent changes were computed from quarterly employment and pay data adjusted for noneconomic county reclassifications.  
 (3) Ranking does not include data for Puerto Rico or the Virgin Islands.  
 (4) Totals for the United States do not include data for Puerto Rico or the Virgin Islands.

Note: Data are preliminary. Covered employment and wages includes workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs.

Area	Employment			Average weekly wage (1)			
	June 2017 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2016-17 (2)	National ranking by percent change (3)	Average weekly wage	National ranking by level (3)	Percent change, second quarter 2016-17 (2)	National ranking by percent change (3)
Hinds, Miss.							

Footnotes:  
 (1) Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.  
 (2) Percent changes were computed from quarterly employment and pay data adjusted for noneconomic county reclassifications.  
 (3) Ranking does not include data for Puerto Rico or the Virgin Islands.  
 (4) Totals for the United States do not include data for Puerto Rico or the Virgin Islands.

Note: Data are preliminary. Covered employment and wages includes workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs.

Table 2. Covered employment and wages in the United States and all counties in Mississippi, second quarter 2017

Area	Employment June 2017	Average Weekly Wage(1)
United States(2)	145,188,369	\$1,020
Mississippi	1,128,924	732
Adams	10,588	648
Alcorn	14,058	649
Amite	1,713	647
Attala	4,558	607
Benton	981	655
Bolivar	11,449	685
Calhoun	3,240	549
Carroll	1,180	575
Chickasaw	5,424	636
Choctaw	2,072	770
Clalborne	3,385	988
Clarke	2,833	608
Clay	5,249	635
Coahoma	7,847	645
Copiah	7,084	718
Covington	5,592	638
De Soto	58,989	653
Forrest	39,432	742
Franklin	1,589	742
George	5,012	594
Greene	1,978	616
Grenada	10,853	638
Hancock	13,118	928
Harrison	88,855	718
Hinds	120,734	849
Holmes	3,525	615
Humphreys	2,231	534
Issaquena	211	450
Itawamba	6,288	685
Jackson	48,885	924
Jasper	4,076	709
Jefferson	1,052	642
Jefferson Davis	1,654	673
Jones	26,888	705
Kemper	2,457	972
Lafayette	22,799	714
Lamar	19,131	575
Lauderdale	33,755	685
Lawrence	2,425	782
Leake	4,808	602
Lee	54,732	714
Leflore	14,919	623
Lincoln	11,837	701

Footnotes:  
 (1) Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.  
 (2) Totals for the United States do not include data for Puerto Rico or the Virgin Islands.

NOTE: Includes workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs. Data are preliminary.

Area	Employment June 2017	Average Weekly Wage <sup>(1)</sup>
Lowndes	24,928	750
Madison	55,792	829
Marion	8,012	683
Marshall	6,534	728
Monroe	9,718	752
Montgomery	2,532	598
Neshoba	12,258	636
Newton	5,518	618
Noxubee	2,513	582
Oktibbeha	20,097	690
Panola	10,292	679
Peari River	10,320	619
Perry	2,132	757
Pike	14,879	599
Pontotoc	12,384	665
Prentiss	7,281	622
Quitman	960	598
Rankin	62,174	741
Scott	14,049	821
Sharkey	1,214	530
Simpson	6,927	530
Smith	2,783	715
Stonewall	4,197	633
Sunflower	8,453	600
Taliahatchee	2,977	825
Tate	5,525	618
Tippah	8,528	650
Tishomingo	6,212	614
Tunica	8,436	625
Union	11,040	789
Walthall	2,386	573
Warren	20,116	787
Washington	17,180	626
Wayne	4,873	679
Webster	1,928	598
Wilkinson	1,688	585
Winston	4,027	682
Yalobusha	2,870	672
Yazoo	6,376	717

**Footnotes**

- (1) Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.
- (2) Totals for the United States do not include data for Puerto Rico or the Virgin Islands.

NOTE: Includes workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs. Data are preliminary.

**Table 3. Covered employment and wages by state, second quarter 2017**

State	Employment		Average weekly wage <sup>(1)</sup>			
	June 2017 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2016-17	Average weekly wage	National ranking by level	Percent change, second quarter 2016-17	National ranking by percent change
United States <sup>(2)</sup>	145,186.4	1.7	\$1,020	--	3.2	--
Alabama	1,948.4	1.2	858	38	2.8	31
Alaska	338.4	-0.7	1,005	16	-0.5	51
Arizona	2,699.8	2.9	943	23	2.5	35
Arkansas	1,208.0	0.7	810	47	3.2	22
California	17,150.9	2.2	1,210	5	4.7	3
Colorado	2,838.8	2.5	1,042	11	4.2	5
Connecticut	1,701.2	0.8	1,218	4	0.4	50
Delaware	448.8	0.8	1,012	15	2.2	43

**Footnotes:**

- (1) Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.
- (2) Totals for the United States do not include data for Puerto Rico or the Virgin Islands.
- (3) Data not included in the national ranking.

Note: Data are preliminary. Covered employment and wages includes workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs.

State	Employment		Average weekly wage <sup>(1)</sup>			
	June 2017 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2016-17	Average weekly wage	National ranking by level	Percent change, second quarter 2016-17	National ranking by percent change
District of Columbia	766.5	1.0	1,675	1	3.3	19
Florida	6,390.6	2.8	905	27	2.5	35
Georgia	4,357.8	2.1	958	21	2.9	27
Hawaii	653.0	1.0	935	24	3.5	13
Idaho	723.5	3.4	765	50	3.4	16
Illinois	6,006.8	0.9	1,062	9	2.4	39
Indiana	3,041.0	1.5	859	37	3.7	9
Iowa	1,571.4	0.4	853	39	3.3	19
Kansas	1,377.8	-0.1	849	40	2.4	39
Kentucky	1,889.4	0.8	882	35	2.9	27
Louisiana	1,807.7	0.0	889	34	2.0	48
Maine	629.1	0.9	814	46	2.6	35
Maryland	2,694.8	1.4	1,103	8	3.1	23
Massachusetts	3,604.5	1.8	1,278	2	3.6	11
Michigan	4,385.3	1.6	989	19	2.9	27
Minnesota	2,902.1	2.0	1,037	12	3.9	6
Mississippi	1,128.9	0.7	732	51	0.8	49
Missouri	2,818.7	1.2	889	30	3.0	25
Montana	473.6	1.3	797	48	3.9	6
Nebraska	984.0	0.4	833	43	3.5	13
Nevada	1,333.5	3.4	900	29	2.9	27
New Hampshire	665.4	1.6	1,015	14	1.2	48
New Jersey	4,123.5	1.8	1,173	6	2.3	41
New Mexico	815.4	0.7	823	45	1.5	47
New York	9,417.4	1.6	1,237	3	2.2	43
North Carolina	4,381.4	1.8	802	28	4.3	4
North Dakota	422.7	-0.2	953	22	5.0	2
Ohio	5,422.8	1.2	912	25	3.3	19
Oklahoma	1,563.8	0.8	845	41	2.5	35
Oregon	1,912.6	2.2	967	20	3.8	8
Pennsylvania	5,859.4	1.3	1,000	17	3.0	25
Rhode Island	487.3	1.0	980	18	2.6	33
South Carolina	2,053.9	2.0	834	42	3.6	11
South Dakota	435.5	0.6	785	49	3.4	16
Tennessee	2,948.1	1.8	908	26	3.5	13
Texas	12,059.6	2.1	1,027	13	2.7	32
Utah	1,440.3	3.4	862	35	2.6	33
Vermont	314.2	1.0	870	33	2.1	45
Virginia	3,886.6	1.5	1,047	10	3.7	9
Washington	3,352.5	2.2	1,141	7	5.6	1
West Virginia	690.9	-0.3	828	44	3.4	16
Wisconsin	2,905.3	1.1	878	31	2.3	41
Wyoming	280.2	-0.7	875	32	3.1	23
Puerto Rico	873.6	-1.0	515	(2)	1.2	(2)
Virgin Islands	38.6	0.4	762	(2)	2.8	(2)

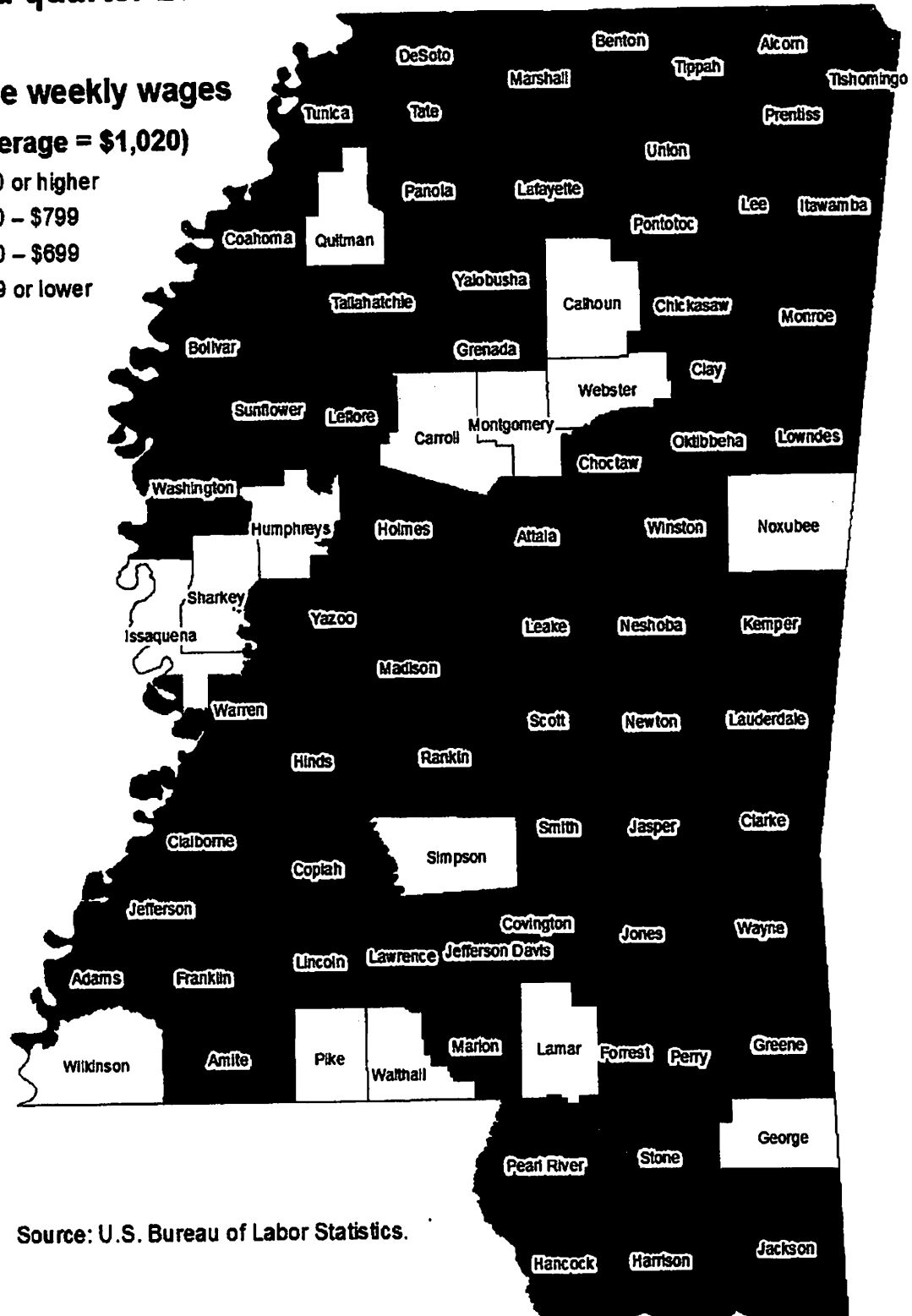
Footnotes:  
(1) Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.  
(2) Totals for the United States do not include data for Puerto Rico or the Virgin Islands.  
(3) Data not included in the national ranking.

Note: Data are preliminary. Covered employment and wages includes workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs.

**Chart 1. Average weekly wages by county in Mississippi, second quarter 2017**

**Average weekly wages**  
 (U.S. Average = \$1,020)

- \$800 or higher
- \$700 – \$799
- \$600 – \$699
- \$599 or lower



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Last Modified Date: Wednesday, December 27, 2017

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U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics | Southeast Information Office, Suite 7150, 61 Forsyth St., S.W., Atlanta, GA 30303  
[www.bls.gov/regions/southeast](http://www.bls.gov/regions/southeast) | Telephone: 1-404-893-4222 | [Contact Southeast Region](#)



# **Exhibit B**





**SUPREME COURT OF MISSISSIPPI  
ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF COURTS**

POST OFFICE BOX 117  
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI 39205  
TELEPHONE (601) 576-4630  
FAX (601) 576-4639

August 6, 2020

Hon. Staci O'Neal  
Madison County Youth Intervention Court  
Post Office Box 1626  
Canton, MS 39046-1626

Dear Judge O'Neal:

The Administrative Office of Courts has received and reviewed your proposed budget. In accordance with the Mississippi Intervention Court Rules, the Madison County Youth Intervention Court qualifies for reimbursement not to exceed \$150,000 for the period of July 1, 2020 to June 30, 2021. Since the AOC's ability to offer funding for a drug intervention court is dependent upon legislative appropriations, annual funding is contingent upon the availability of sufficient funding by the State.

Compliance with the Mississippi Intervention Court Rules, in addition to the Alyce Griffin Intervention Court Act, Miss. Code Ann. § 9-23-1 et seq., is required to continue to receive reimbursement from the Administrative Office of Courts.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Lisa Counts".

Lisa Counts, Deputy Director  
Administrative Office of Courts

cc: Pam Holmes, Director of Intervention Courts, AOC  
Carol Allgood, Finance Director, AOC  
Permanent File



**SUPREME COURT OF MISSISSIPPI**  
**Administrative Office of Courts**  
**Drug Intervention Court**  
**Budget Request Form – FY 2022**

**AOC USE ONLY**

FY22 Budget Request \_\_\_\_\_ Participant Level \_\_\_\_\_

Reviewed by: \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

AOC Budget Appropriation \_\_\_\_\_

Approved by: \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Complete and return the budget request form along with the budget narrative and contracts no later than May 1, 2021, to the Administrative Office of Courts (AOC).

The budget request should reflect anticipated spending to include all funding sources from July 1, 2021 - June 30, 2022. Email documents by the May 1<sup>st</sup> deadline to: [interventioncourts@courts.ms.gov](mailto:interventioncourts@courts.ms.gov)

Court: Madison County Juvenile Drug Treatment Court Lead County: Madison Phone: 6018555698  
 Remittance Address: P.O. Box 1626, Canton, MS 39046 Email: amy.nisbett@madison-co.com

Category	AOC State Reimbursable Amounts	Local Drug Intervention Court Fund Amount	Local Government Contribution Amount	Grant Amount JAG (name)	Grant Amount (name)	Other Source (name)	Other Source (name)	Private Foundation / Donation Amounts	TOTAL FY 2022 BUDGET
Salaries & Fringe	104,746.92			120,349.52					\$ 225,096.44
Treatment Expenses	17,686.58								\$ 17,686.58
Testing & Lab Expenses	7,000.00								\$ 7,000.00
Travel & Training	12,990.58			6,585.00					\$ 19,575.58
Commodities	3,450.00								\$ 3,450.00
Contractual Services	625.92								\$ 625.92
Equipment	3,500.00								\$ 3,500.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 150,000.00</b>	<b>\$ 0.00</b>	<b>\$ 0.00</b>	<b>\$ 126,934.52</b>	<b>\$ 0.00</b>	<b>\$ 0.00</b>	<b>\$ 0.00</b>	<b>\$ 0.00</b>	<b>\$ 276,934.52</b>

Budget Request Prepared By:

*Amy D. Nisbett*

Signature of Intervention Court Coordinator or Financial Officer

*Staci B. O'Neal*

Signature of Intervention Court Judge / Referee

Amy D. Nisbett | Coordinator  
 Printed Name Title

03/26/2021  
 Date

Staci B. O'Neal  
 Printed Name of Intervention Court Judge / Referee

3/31/2021  
 Date

**Madison County Juvenile Drug Treatment Court**

**Budge Detail FY 2021-2022**

**Administrative Personnel:**

Drug Court Coordinator-Amy Nisbett:

Salary	\$60,000.00	
Fringe	\$26,847.92	\$86,847.92

Female case Manager (Part-time)- Ashley Thomas:

Salary	\$ 16,000.00	
Fringe	\$ 1,899.50	\$17,899.00

Case Manager (Full-time) -John Barnts<sup>1</sup>:

Salary	\$48,000.00	
Fringe	\$ 23,361.92	\$71,361.92

Case Manager (Part time) -Steven Ross:

Salary <sup>2</sup>	\$ 12,000.00	
Fringe	\$ 7,042.00	\$15,521.00

Officer/Part-time -Ryan Wigley<sup>3</sup>:

Salary	\$ 7,200.00	
Fringe	\$ 2,126.60	\$9,326.60

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<sup>1</sup> Funded by JAG

<sup>2</sup> Funded by JAG

<sup>3</sup> Funded by JAG

Prosecutor (part-time) -Hazel Cunningham<sup>4</sup>:

Salary	\$10,000.00	
Fringe	\$ 2,940.00	\$12,940.00

Public Defender (part-time) -Lindsey Herr<sup>5</sup>:

Salary	\$ 10,000.00	
Fringe	<u>\$ 1,200.00</u>	<u>\$11,200.00</u>

TOTAL: \$225,096.44

**Treatment:** MCJDC does not provide outside treatment assistance. However, we are setting aside an amount of our budget for our counselor on staff.

TOTAL: \$17,686.58

Treatment scholarships \$197.88

Part-Time Counselor-Avis Stringer:

Salary	\$ 13,524.76	
Fringe	\$3,963.94	
TOTAL Salary and Fringe:	\$17,899.00	

**Drug Testing/Lab:**

TOTAL: \$7,000.00

Supplies \$ 4,000.00

Lab Verification \$ 3,000.00

**Commodities:** This expense includes pens, paper, printer ink, postage, graduation expenses such as diplomas, incentives and money for background checks if we hire a parent liaison in the future or probation officer.

Office Expenses: \$ 3,450.00

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<sup>4</sup> Funded by JAG

<sup>5</sup> Funded by JAG

**Contractual Services:** This expense is for the cell phone for our full time case manager.

TOTAL: \$625.92

Cell Phone: 52.16/phone \* 12 months = \$1,252.00

**Equipment:** MCJDC needs basic equipment to adequately run the program efficiently such as a computer and/or printers for our staff, cell phone for coordinator/case managers etc.

Equipment: \$ 3,500.00

Item	Computation	TOTAL Expense
Laptop	1 laptop * 1400	1400
Printers	1 printers * 500	\$500
Scanner	1 scanner * 400	\$400
Desk	1 desk	\$1000
Chair	1 chair	\$200

**Travel:** MCJDC would like to compensate counselors and/or case managers their travel reimbursement for their weekly drug testing with participants as well as to provide funding for the MCJDC staff to attend the annually MADCP training conference.

Travel: \$ 12,990.58

Purpose of Travel	Location	Expense	Computation	TOTAL
MADCP Conference	Natchez	Mileage	(180*2) * 7 = 2520 miles *.56	\$1411.20
MADCP Registration	Natchez	Conference fee	(150*8)	\$1,200.00
MADCP Hotel	Natchez	Housing	(114*2 nights) * 6 people	\$1368.00
MADCP	Natchez	Meals	\$41/day * 3= 123 *8	\$984.00

Monthly travel			$(140*4) *12 =$ $6720*0.56$	\$3,763.20
Out-of-state NADCP Conference	VA	Conference Fee + registration	$(60+670)730*2$	\$1,460
Out-of-state NADCP Conference	VA	Airline	$450*2$	\$900
Out-of-state NADCP Conference	VA	hotel	$\$(140.42* 5$ $nights)*2$	\$1,404.18
Out-of-state NADCP Conference	VA	Meals	$(50*5)*2$	\$500

JAG:

\$6,585.00

TOTAL Travel:

\$19,575.58



## **Ten Key Components of Drug Court**

1. Drug Court integrates alcohol and other drug treatment services with justice system case processing.

A Madison County Juvenile Drug Court team member will identify if the potential participant has a substance abuse problem and determine the appropriate level of treatment. In addition, the Drug Court treatment staff will assess the family's willingness to participate, as well as their strengths. The assessment is designed to evaluate motivation for treatment, provide details of prior and current legal status, family and social relationships, mental and medical health histories, and education status. The Drug Court treatment staff member will assess each participant before he/she is formally entered into the Drug Court. The Drug Court treatment staff member can administer an objective substance abuse measure called the Substance Abuse Subtle Screening Inventory for Adolescents (SASSI-3). The Drug Court treatment staff member reports the assessment findings to Youth Services and the Drug Court team.

At this assessment, the treatment staff member will orient the participant and family as to what to expect and have the parent/guardian and participant sign all necessary paperwork for admittance into the program.

The treatment options are determined based on the juvenile participants needs at the time of the assessment and as an on-going process. Many options are available to the participant such as out-patient services, weekly group meetings, in-patient treatment, long-term in-patient treatment and monitoring throughout the program. Madison County Juvenile Drug Court's (MCJDC) case manager has an established relationship with all treatment facilities in the state of Mississippi. This gives our participants numerous options for treatment both local and statewide.

2. Using a non-adversarial approach, prosecution and defense counsel promote public safety while protecting participants' due process rights.

The MCJDC uses the non-adversarial approach. Both the prosecutor and public defender are at every court session and staff meeting. They are an integral part of the drug court. Working with the rest of the MCJDC staff the prosecutor and public defender are able to help best formulate the most effective treatment plan for the participant.

3. Eligible participants are identified early and promptly placed in drug court.

A Madison County Juvenile Drug Court team member will identify if the potential participant has a substance abuse problem and determine the appropriate level of treatment. In addition, the Drug Court treatment staff will assess the family's willingness to participate, as well as their strengths. The assessment is designed to evaluate motivation for treatment, provide details of prior and current legal status, family and social relationships, mental and medical health histories, and education status.

Often, MCJDC is notified when a juvenile first makes an appearance at their detention hearing before the youth court. From that point, MCJDC can speak with the juvenile and the juvenile's family as well as the youth court counselor. Juveniles are identified as possible candidates for any number of reasons, such as: drug offense (possession or paraphernalia), committing another offense and testing positive for drugs or having a known drug problem to the parents or youth court counselor.

4. Drug Court provides access to a continuum of alcohol, drug and other related treatment and rehabilitation services.

The treatment options are determined based on the juvenile participants needs at the time of the assessment and as an on-going process. Many options are available to the participant such as out-patient services, weekly group meetings, in-patient treatment, long-term in-patient treatment and monitoring throughout the program. Madison County Juvenile Drug Court's (MCJDC) case manager has an established relationship with all treatment facilities in the state of Mississippi. This gives our participants numerous options for treatment both local and statewide. Assessment is an on-going process. MCJDC's main goal is rehabilitation and as such our focus is on the participant at all stages of the program. This continuum of services helps to make MCJDC successful and our participants are able to become productive members of society.

5. Abstinence is monitored by frequent alcohol and other drug testing, including evenings and weekends.

Participants are tested weekly. More frequent random testing is used in cases where participants have previously tested positive, are suspected to be adulterating tests, have a history of adulterating, or have parents that suspect their participant is using drugs again.

6. A coordinated strategy governs drug court responses to participant's compliance.

MCJDC conducts bi-monthly staffing before each drug court session as well as monthly staff meetings. If a situation arises in between these meetings then all staff will be contacted to discuss a particular participant and what treatment or other options are available based on circumstances. MCJDC's coordinated strategy is always targeted at the best interest of the participant and their rehabilitation.

7. Ongoing judicial interaction with each drug court participant is essential.

MCJDC meets bi-monthly for drug court where the Judge is present and interacts with participants. Again, depending on each participant's specific needs more meetings with the Judge are available and are often used in cases of rule violations or other unforeseen consequences that may be putting the participant in danger for their life or health. The Judge is available twenty-four hours a day and seven days a week. If needed, contact can always be made to discuss what treatment is best for a MCJDC participant.

8. Monitoring and evaluation measure the achievement of drug court goals and gauge effectiveness.

MCJDC uses the DCCM case manager. This system allows all staff to have access each participant's information such as: frequency of drug testing, parent information, birthdate and any other pertinent information such as prescription drugs, allergies, etc. This data is updated before each court session and used in our drug court staffings.

9. Continuing interdisciplinary education promotes effective drug court planning, implementation, and operations.

MCJDC has support from all the schools in Madison County, as well as, community programs that allow community service. Programs such as Metamorphosis offer participants the opportunity to meet away from the court setting in a safe and confidential environment with community service opportunities offered monthly. MCJDC is also partnering with community education centers to allow our participants to be education in drug abuse, communication, job opportunities and other life skills.

10. Forging partnerships among drug court, public agencies and community based organizations generate local support and enhance drug court effectiveness.

MCJDC works with Alliance Health Services, Region 8 Mental Health, Imagine outpatient program, Mississippi Children Home Services and numerous other treatment facilities and programs. MCJDC's main goal is to fit the best treatment option available to the participant. Again, MCJDC's main goal the rehabilitation of the participant and a productive member of society.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

Edward Byrne Justice Assistance Grant Program FY 2020 Local Solicitation  
**Certifications and Assurances by the Chief Executive of the Applicant Government**

On behalf of the applicant unit of local government named below, in support of that locality's application for an award under the FY 2020 Edward Byrne Justice Assistance Grant ("JAG") Program, and further to 34 U.S.C. § 10153(a), I certify to the Office of Justice Programs ("OJP"), U.S. Department of Justice ("USDOJ"), that all of the following are true and correct:

1. I am the chief executive of the applicant unit of local government named below, and I have the authority to make the following representations on my own behalf as chief executive and on behalf of the applicant unit of local government. I understand that these representations will be relied upon as material in any OJP decision to make an award, under the application described above, to the applicant unit of local government.
2. I certify that no federal funds made available by the award (if any) that OJP makes based on the application described above will be used to supplant local funds, but will be used to increase the amounts of such funds that would, in the absence of federal funds, be made available for law enforcement activities.
3. I assure that the application described above (and any amendment to that application) was submitted for review to the governing body of the unit of local government (e.g., city council or county commission), or to an organization designated by that governing body, not less than 30 days before the date of this certification.
4. I assure that, before the date of this certification— (a) the application described above (and any amendment to that application) was made public; and (b) an opportunity to comment on that application (or amendment) was provided to citizens and to neighborhood or community-based organizations, to the extent applicable law or established procedure made such an opportunity available.
5. I assure that, for each fiscal year of the award (if any) that OJP makes based on the application described above, the applicant unit of local government will maintain and report such data, records, and information (programmatic and financial), as OJP may reasonably require.
6. I have carefully reviewed 34 U.S.C. § 10153(a)(5), and, with respect to the programs to be funded by the award (if any), I hereby make the certification required by section 10153(a)(5), as to each of the items specified therein.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of Chief Executive of the Applicant Unit of  
Local Government

Karl Banks

\_\_\_\_\_  
Printed Name of Chief Executive

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date of Certification

Board President

\_\_\_\_\_  
Title of Chief Executive

\_\_\_\_\_  
Name of Applicant Unit of Local Government