



## 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)

May 2, 2022

(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 meets 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.

  
Board President

5/2/22  
Date

## ***FY 2021 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)**
- 2021 Drug Court Data Sheet**
  
- Waiver Letter & Supporting Documentation**
  
- Award Letter & Budget from AOC**
  
- Ten Key Components of Drug Court**
  
- 2021 Certification and Assurances by the Chief Executive of the Applicant Government**

All of the above award documents should be returned by June 1, 2022.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
**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><br>Madison County Juvenile Drug Treatment Court<br>146 W. Center Street<br>Canton, Mississippi 39046 | <b>2. Project Director (Name, Address, Zip, Phone)</b><br>Amy Nisbett<br>146 W. Center Street<br>Canton, Mississippi 39046<br>601 855-5698 | <b>3. Financial Officer (Name, Title, Address, Zip, Phone)</b><br>Shelton Vance,<br>County Administrator<br>146 W. Center Street<br>Canton, Mississippi 39046<br>601 855-5580 |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

|                                                                                             |                                                                         |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>4. Project Title</b><br><p style="text-align: center;"><b>FY 2020 JAG Drug Court</b></p> | <b>5. DUNS Number:</b> <u>884388737</u><br><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<br><input type="checkbox"/> Continuation of Grant No. _____ | <b>7. Desired Project Duration</b> <u>12</u> Months<br>Start Date: August 1, 2022<br>End Date: July 31, 2023 |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

**8. Brief Project Summary (required)**  
 Developing strategies to motivate juvenile offenders to change. Juvenile substance abusers who 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                | 88,200.00         |                  |
| b. Fringe Benefits          | 33,440.02         |                  |
| c. Equipment                | 0.00              |                  |
| d. Travel                   | 0.00              |                  |
| e. Operating Expense        | 0.00              |                  |
| f. Contractual Services     | 0.00              |                  |
| g. Miscellaneous            | 0.00              |                  |
| <b>Total Project Budget</b> | <b>121,640.02</b> |                  |

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

|                                                |  |
|------------------------------------------------|--|
| <b>11. Number of pages in this application</b> |  |
|------------------------------------------------|--|

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

*Amy D. Nisbett* 05/10/2022  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 Project Director (Signature and Date)

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

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

Title

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

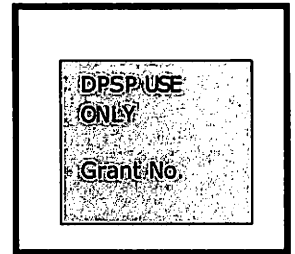
(DPSP Form A)

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.



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



**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.

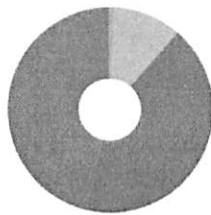
Another issue we face is parent ignorance. Every generation seems to be lost with the issues of the next generation. However, the drug culture has rapidly changed in the last 15 years in our area and parents are not equipped to understand or battle the current drug culture. We have had several waves 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:

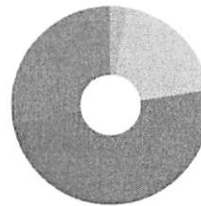
3. To your knowledge, how prevalent is marijuana use among teenagers in Madison



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: 232

|                   |     |     |
|-------------------|-----|-----|
| 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:

| Goal   | Objectives                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|--------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| GOAL 1 | 80% of participants will reach phase III within 12 months.<br>85 % participants will successfully graduate from the program.<br>Disciplinary discharges will be less than 5%.<br>85% of participants will be testing clean every week.<br>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.<br>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.<br>80% of JDTC Guidelines will be followed after 8 months of the funding period.<br>100% of JDTC Guidelines will be followed after 11 months of the funding period.<br>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.<br>60% of participants will attend a youth support group 1 time during the program year.<br>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.<br>50% of participants will participate in at least 3 session of family counseling.                                                                                                                                                                   |
| GOAL 9 | Create baseline descriptive data of JDTC participants.<br>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.<br># of participants who successfully graduate from the program.<br># of participants attending weekly support group<br># of disciplinary discharges.<br># of participants testing clean each week.<br># 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.<br># 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.<br># of Guidelines implemented after 8 months.<br># 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.<br># of times each youth attended a youth support group.<br># of youth who relapse.<br># of youth who relapse after attending 3 or more meetings.                                                                                                                        |
| <b>GOAL 7</b> – Increase parent engagement.                                                                                                 | # of parents attending court.<br># 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.<br># of JDTC families participating in 6 weeks of family counseling.<br># of family counseling sessions less than 6.                                                                                                                                                    |
| <b>GOAL 9</b> - Enhance JDTC capacity for program quality assurance                                                                         | # of participants entered into DCCM.<br>Creation of bi-annual report on JDTC outcomes and evaluation findings.<br># of biannual reports disseminated/presented to stakeholders.<br># 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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**PROJECT PLAN AND SUPPORTING DATA**

**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, yet 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.

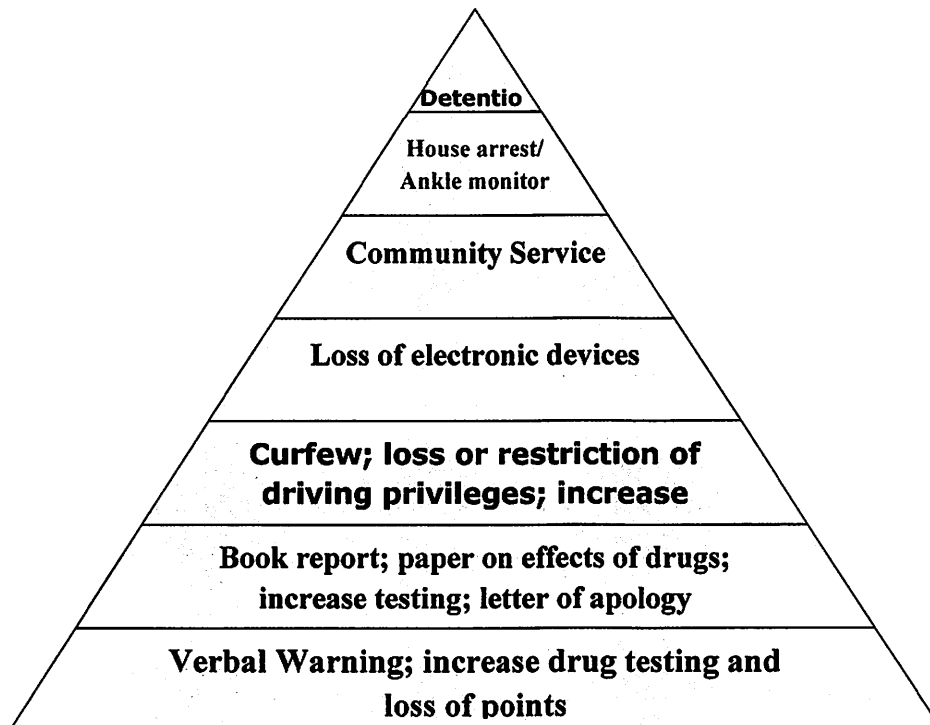
## INCENTIVES

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:

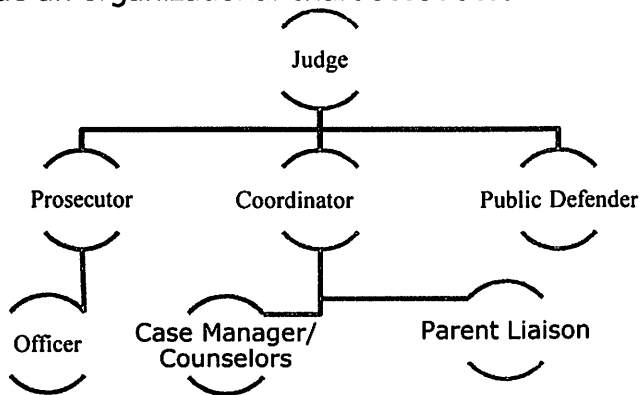
- Meet with participants according to their ITP.
- Monitor and facilitate where possible the terms of each ITP.
- Perform necessary substance screening to determine presence or absence of unapproved substances.
- Refer participants to available substance abuse treatment services as well as to other necessary 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<br>Grant No. |
|----------------------------|

| BUDGET CATEGORY                        | REQUESTED BUDGET  | DPSP USE ONLY APPROVED BUDGET |
|----------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|
| <b>A. PERSONNEL:</b>                   | <b>88,200.00</b>  |                               |
| <b>TOTAL PERSONNEL</b>                 |                   |                               |
| <b>B. FRINGE</b>                       |                   |                               |
| 2. FICA Match                          | 6,747.30          |                               |
| 3. Retirement Match                    | 13,606.80         |                               |
| 4. Other                               | 13,085.92         |                               |
| <b>TOTAL FRINGE</b>                    | <b>33,440.02</b>  |                               |
| <b>C. EQUIPMENT</b>                    |                   |                               |
| <b>TOTAL EQUIPMENT</b>                 |                   |                               |
| <b>D. TRAVEL</b>                       |                   |                               |
| 2. Commercial Carrier                  | 0.00              |                               |
| 3. Meals                               |                   |                               |
| 4. Lodging                             |                   |                               |
| 5. Other                               |                   |                               |
| <b>TOTAL TRAVEL</b>                    | <b>0.00</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>121,640.02</b> |                               |

**SUMMARY FUNDING DATA**

|                  | Federal | % | State/Local | % | TOTAL | % |
|------------------|---------|---|-------------|---|-------|---|
| REQUESTED BUDGET |         |   |             |   |       |   |
| APPROVED BUDGET  |         |   |             |   |       |   |

Budget Prepared By: *Amy J. Theibert*



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

|                                   |
|-----------------------------------|
| DPSP USE<br>ONLY<br><br>Grant No. |
|-----------------------------------|

**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 increase due to inflation for a full time salary of \$49,000.00 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 not requesting any costs.

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        | 49,000 (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>88,200</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% =          | \$ 3,748.50 |             |
| + | Retirement 17.40%=    | \$ 8,526.00 |             |
| + | Worker's Comp 4%=     | \$ 1,960.00 |             |
| + | Insurance and Dental= | \$ 9,382.92 |             |
| + | unemployment=         | \$ 35.00    |             |
| = | Total Fringe          |             | \$23,652.42 |

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    | \$ 6,747.30  |              |
| + | Total Retirement Match   | \$ 13,606.80 |              |
| + | Total Insurance + dental | \$ 9,382.92  |              |
| + | Total Workers Comp       | \$ 3,528.00  |              |
| + | Total unemployment       | \$ 175.00    |              |
| = | Total Fringe             |              | \$ 33,440.02 |

**C. TRAVEL:**

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

**D. TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET:** \$ 121,640.02





**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:** \_\_\_\_\_

**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 an 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.

May 10, 2022

**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: 2021  
Amount of Award \$121,640.02  
Amount of Match: \$0

Madison County Juvenile Drug Court

Current Budget Recommendation for County expenditures  
Mississippi's Unemployment Rates by County (December 2017)

Attachment A  
Attachment B

The Madison County Juvenile Drug Treatment Court and Madison County are submitting a Request for a Match Waiver for the 2021 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

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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

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**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/cewbuilt16.htm](http://www.bls.gov/cew/cewbuilt16.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 <sup>(1)</sup> |                                          |                                                       |                                                   |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|
|                              | June 2017 (thousands) | Percent change, June 2016-17 <sup>(2)</sup> | National ranking by percent change <sup>(3)</sup> | Average weekly wage                | National ranking by level <sup>(3)</sup> | Percent change, second quarter 2016-17 <sup>(2)</sup> | National ranking by percent change <sup>(3)</sup> |
| United States <sup>(4)</sup> | 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      | 1,128,824            | 732                    |
| Adams            | 10,588               | 648                    |
| Alcorn           | 14,058               | 849                    |
| Amite            | 1,713                | 847                    |
| Attala           | 4,558                | 807                    |
| Benton           | 981                  | 655                    |
| Bolivar          | 11,448               | 885                    |
| Calhoun          | 3,240                | 548                    |
| Carroll          | 1,180                | 575                    |
| Chickasaw        | 5,424                | 638                    |
| Choctaw          | 2,072                | 770                    |
| Clalborne        | 3,365                | 968                    |
| Clarke           | 2,833                | 608                    |
| Clay             | 5,249                | 635                    |
| Coahoma          | 7,847                | 845                    |
| Copiah           | 7,084                | 718                    |
| Covington        | 5,582                | 638                    |
| De Soto          | 58,989               | 853                    |
| Forrest          | 39,432               | 742                    |
| Franklin         | 1,589                | 742                    |
| George           | 5,012                | 594                    |
| Greene           | 1,978                | 816                    |
| Grenada          | 10,853               | 638                    |
| Hancock          | 13,116               | 928                    |
| Harrison         | 88,855               | 718                    |
| Hinds            | 120,734              | 849                    |
| Holmes           | 3,525                | 615                    |
| Humphreys        | 2,231                | 534                    |
| Issaquena        | 211                  | 450                    |
| Itawamba         | 6,288                | 885                    |
| Jackson          | 48,895               | 924                    |
| Jasper           | 4,076                | 709                    |
| Jefferson        | 1,052                | 642                    |
| Jefferson Davis  | 1,654                | 873                    |
| Jones            | 26,888               | 705                    |
| Kemper           | 2,457                | 972                    |
| Lafayette        | 22,789               | 714                    |
| Lamar            | 19,131               | 575                    |
| Lauderdale       | 33,765               | 685                    |
| Lawrence         | 2,425                | 782                    |
| Leake            | 4,808                | 602                    |
| Lee              | 54,732               | 714                    |
| Leflore          | 14,819               | 823                    |
| 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                | 663                                |
| Marshall     | 6,534                | 728                                |
| Monroe       | 9,718                | 762                                |
| Montgomery   | 2,532                | 559                                |
| Neshoba      | 12,258               | 838                                |
| Newton       | 5,518                | 818                                |
| Noxubee      | 2,513                | 582                                |
| Oktibbeha    | 20,097               | 690                                |
| Panola       | 10,292               | 879                                |
| Pearl River  | 10,320               | 819                                |
| Perry        | 2,132                | 757                                |
| Pike         | 14,879               | 598                                |
| Pontotoc     | 12,384               | 665                                |
| Prentiss     | 7,281                | 622                                |
| Quitman      | 960                  | 598                                |
| Rankin       | 62,174               | 741                                |
| Scott        | 14,049               | 621                                |
| Sharkey      | 1,214                | 530                                |
| Simpson      | 6,927                | 530                                |
| Smith        | 2,783                | 715                                |
| Stone        | 4,197                | 633                                |
| Sunflower    | 8,453                | 600                                |
| Tallahatchie | 2,977                | 625                                |
| Tate         | 5,525                | 618                                |
| Tippah       | 6,528                | 660                                |
| Tishomingo   | 6,212                | 614                                |
| Tunica       | 6,436                | 625                                |
| Union        | 11,040               | 789                                |
| Walthall     | 2,366                | 573                                |
| Warren       | 20,116               | 787                                |
| Washington   | 17,160               | 626                                |
| Wayne        | 4,873                | 679                                |
| Webster      | 1,926                | 588                                |
| Wilkinson    | 1,688                | 585                                |
| Winston      | 4,927                | 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> | 145,188.4             | 1.7                          | \$1,020                            | --                        | 3.2                                    | --                                 |
| Alabama                      | 1,946.4               | 1.2                          | 858                                | 38                        | 2.8                                    | 31                                 |
| Alaska                       | 338.4                 | -0.7                         | 1,005                              | 18                        | -0.5                                   | 51                                 |
| Arizona                      | 2,699.8               | 2.9                          | 943                                | 23                        | 2.5                                    | 35                                 |
| Arkansas                     | 1,206.0               | 0.7                          | 810                                | 47                        | 3.2                                    | 22                                 |
| California                   | 17,150.9              | 2.2                          | 1,210                              | 5                         | 4.7                                    | 3                                  |
| Colorado                     | 2,638.8               | 2.5                          | 1,042                              | 11                        | 4.2                                    | 5                                  |
| Connecticut                  | 1,701.2               | 0.6                          | 1,216                              | 4                         | 0.4                                    | 50                                 |
| Delaware                     | 448.6                 | 0.6                          | 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<br>(thousands) | Percent change,<br>June 2016-17 | Average<br>weekly wage             | National ranking<br>by level | Percent change, second<br>quarter 2016-17 | National ranking by<br>percent change |
| District of Columbia | 786.5                    | 1.0                             | 1,875                              | 1                            | 3.3                                       | 19                                    |
| Florida              | 8,390.6                  | 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                             | 785                                | 50                           | 3.4                                       | 16                                    |
| Illinois             | 6,008.8                  | 0.9                             | 1,082                              | 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                             | 869                                | 34                           | 2.0                                       | 46                                    |
| Maine                | 629.1                    | 0.9                             | 814                                | 46                           | 2.5                                       | 36                                    |
| Maryland             | 2,694.8                  | 1.4                             | 1,103                              | 8                            | 3.1                                       | 23                                    |
| Massachusetts        | 3,804.5                  | 1.8                             | 1,278                              | 2                            | 3.6                                       | 11                                    |
| Michigan             | 4,365.3                  | 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        | 685.4                    | 1.6                             | 1,015                              | 14                           | 1.2                                       | 48                                    |
| New Jersey           | 4,123.5                  | 1.8                             | 1,173                              | 6                            | 2.3                                       | 41                                    |
| New Mexico           | 816.4                    | 0.7                             | 823                                | 45                           | 1.5                                       | 47                                    |
| New York             | 9,417.4                  | 1.6                             | 1,237                              | 3                            | 2.2                                       | 43                                    |
| North Carolina       | 4,361.4                  | 1.8                             | 902                                | 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             | 1,583.8                  | 0.8                             | 845                                | 41                           | 2.5                                       | 35                                    |
| Oregon               | 1,912.8                  | 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                           | 2.8                                       | 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             | 3,888.6                  | 1.5                             | 1,047                              | 10                           | 3.7                                       | 9                                     |
| Washington           | 3,352.6                  | 2.2                             | 1,141                              | 7                            | 5.8                                       | 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          | 873.8                    | -1.0                            | 515                                | (2)                          | 1.2                                       | (3)                                   |
| Virgin Islands       | 38.8                     | 0.4                             | 762                                | (1)                          | 2.6                                       | (3)                                   |

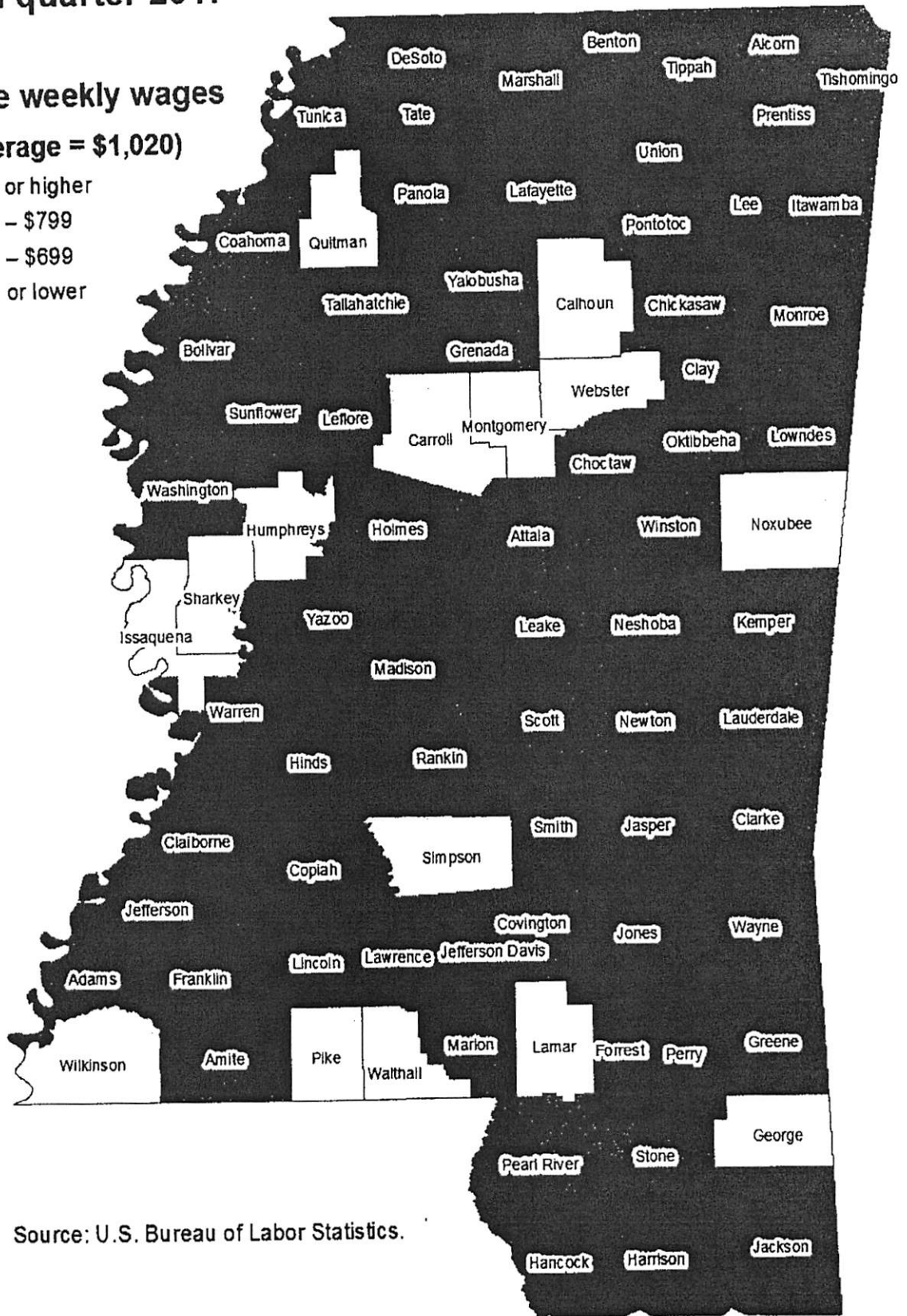
Footnotes:  
(1) Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.  
(2) Totals for the United States do not include data for Puerto Rico or the Virgin Islands.  
(3) Data not included in the national ranking.

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.

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## 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.