

# Office of Justice Programs

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## Program: Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) SUBGRANT APPLICATION PACKAGE



**Mississippi Department of Public Safety**  
**Division of Public Safety Planning**  
1025 Northpark Drive  
Ridgeland, MS 39157-5216  
(601) 977-3700

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Revised 3/25/14 (DPSP/OJP)



STATE OF MISSISSIPPI  
**DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY**  
 DIVISION OF PUBLIC SAFETY PLANNING  
 OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

DPSP USE <b>Grant No.:</b>  
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**SUBGRANT APPLICATION SUMMARY**

1. Applicant or Agency Applying (Name, Address, Zip, email and Telephone) Madison County Juvenile Drug Court 140 West Peace Street Canton, Mississippi 39046	2. Project Director (Name, Address, Zip, email and Telephone) Amy D. Nisbett 140 West Peace Street Canton, Mississippi 39046 (601) 855-5698	3. Financial Officer (Name, Title, Address, Zip, email and Telephone) Shelton Vance, Comptroller 146 West Peace Street Canton, Mississippi 39046
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4. Project Title: <b>Local Law Enforcement</b>	5. DUNS Number: _____
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6. Email Address:	7. Project Duration: 12 Months Start date: January 2017 End Date: December 2017
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8. Brief Project Summary (required) :  
 Developing Strategies to motivate juvenile offenders to change. Juvenile substance abusers have never hit the bottom. It is the desire of the Madison County Juvenile Drug Court to develop that bottom so that offender can realize what substance abuse and crime will lead them.

9. Budget Category	Requested = (Federal + match)	Approved by DPSP
a. Personnel	81,800.00	
b. Fringe Benefits	26,971.94	
c. Equipment	0	
d. Construction	0	
e. Travel	1,195.06	
f. Operating Expenses	0	
g. Contractual Services	0	
h. Miscellaneous	0	
<b>Total Project Budget</b>	<b>110,000.00</b>	

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

11. Number of pages in this application		
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Chief Administrative Officer (Signature and Date)

*Board President*

Chief Administrative Officer (Type or Print)

*Judge*

(Title) *Amy D. Nisbett* 11/10/2016

Project Director (Signature and Date)

Financial Officer (Signature and Date)

**PROJECT PLAN ABSTRACT AND SUPPORTING DATA  
(Problem Statement: DPSP Form 1)**

**PART I. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM:**

Enter required information in this section. Add additional pages as needed.

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.

According to state coordinator Joseph Craft, "the minimal amount of monies created from this code section was not enough to sustain a drug court program. Several successful drug court programs in the state were in jeopardy of closing unless a stable long-term funding strategy was developed".

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. MCJDC 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 MCJDC 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 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.

**PROJECT PLAN ABSTRACT AND SUPPORTING DATA**  
**(Problem Plan: DPSP Form 1 Continued)**

**PART I. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM:**

Madison County has an approximate population of 103,465, 58 % of which are Caucasian, 38.4% are African-American, 0.3% are American Indian and Alaska Native, 2.4% are Asian, 0.8% are persons reporting two or more races, and 2.8% are Hispanic or Latino. Of the approximate population 52.2% are female and 47.8% are male.

Madison County Juvenile drug court participants ranged in age from 14-18 and of the 44 Madison County Juvenile Drug Court participants, there were 33 white/Anglo (75%).

9 African-American (20.5%) and 1 Hispanic (2.3%). Gender was coded as 34 males (77.3%) and 9 females (20.5%). 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 1 participant was pregnant. Physical Disability Status was coded as 31 (70.5%), 1 past disability (2.3%) and 12 present disability (27.3) and mental disability.

Three-fourths (75%) of Madison County participants had not graduated high school (90% had an 8<sup>th</sup> grade education or below and 60% had some high school). Five percent (5%) of participants had graduate high school and two percent (2%) had obtained a G.E.D. Eleven percent (11%) of Madison County participants had some college education (likely through dual enrollment programs).

Seven (7%) 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 the 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% of absconded participants and 100% of terminated participants. Powder or unspecified cocaine use was only reported by a few active participants or (20%). No Madison County participants reported using crack cocaine at intake. Reported methamphetamine use was limited to active participants (20%). No heroine use was reported among Madison County participants. Prescription drug use was elevated among active participants (48%), but slightly lower for graduates (25%) and absconded participants (25%). Other drug use was reported by 53% if 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 (83.9%) and minorities (88.9%). The use of powder or unspecified cocaine was limited to Caucasians (24.9%). No crack cocaine was reported by Madison County participants. Methamphetamine use was also limited to Caucasians (15.3%). No heroine use was reported. Prescription drug use was slightly more prevalent among Caucasians (40%) than

minorities (30%). Other drug use was reported by 51.4% of Caucasians and 12.1% of minorities.  
Information obtained from U.S. Census:

Information obtained from U.S. Census:  
<http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/28/28089.html>

## **OBJECTIVES AND PROJECT IMPACT: Part II** **(Project Plan: DPSP Form 2)**

### **PART II. OBJECTIVES AND PROJECTED IMPACT:**

Enter required information in this section. Add additional pages as needed.

It is the purpose of this project to prepare, rehabilitate and educate each individual in lieu of incarceration. The vital component of this proposed project is to incorporate the bio-psycho-social-spiritual health needed to gain accountability and responsibility of self. Rehabilitation Services provided are as follows:

- Drug Court Appearances and continued mandates'
- Probation / client reports
- Alcohol and Drug Treatment
- Alcohol and Drug Testing
- Dual diagnosis and/or diagnosable mental illness treatment
- Co-occurring, substance abuse disorder and mental illness.
- Medication Education
- Medication Maintenance through the parent and the juvenile
- Employment Preparedness
- Employment dependability
- High school diploma or equivalent
- Spirituality through Recovery
- Monitor School and Home-life

Program Goals 1:

Program Goal 1.1: 80% of clients participate for up to 12 months and 65% of clients will have met the treatment objectives (as originally defined or modified by mutual agreement by juvenile and staff) by the end of their probation.

Program Goal 1.2: Disciplinary discharges from the programs due to non-compliance to program rules and regulations (e.g. alcohol/drug use) will be less than 15% of all juveniles admitted.

Program Goal 1.3: During their occupancy, the juveniles will show the project target as their permanent purpose, process and focus.

Program Goal 1.4: Within two (2) months of admission 20% qualified Juveniles will show improvement in school attendance and grades.

Program Goal 1.5: By the end of their 75 days of drug court, 85% of those juveniles will be:

- Testing Clean for Drugs weekly
- Adhering to stable home-life
- Improvement in the Educational Process and/or achieve a GED
- Understand the Maladies of Addiction

Program Goal 1.6: 70% of juveniles regularly discharged will enter and remain in Drug Court compliance by attending the drug court, to become mentor's for those recently entering into the drug court process.

## **OBJECTIVES AND PROJECT IMPACT: Part II** **(Project Plan: DPSP Form 2 Continued)**

### **PART II. OBJECTIVES AND PROJECTED IMPACT:**

As described in the response of Program Goal 3, 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.

This program starts with a comprehensive bio-psycho-social-spiritual assessment package proven to be successful and assess the initial service needs of their assigned juvenile. This assessment package will be modeled after that which; has been accredited with distinction by the county of Madison and the State of Mississippi. The juveniles and counselor will develop a problem-oriented treatment plan that will use the data from this assessment package. Both the treatment plan and standardized checklist that identify all relevant objectives associated with the three main treatment goals; a) juvenile stability b) increased skill level and/or income, and c) greater self-determination. This data will be used as a primary source during monthly treatment planning meetings, which will involve each resident and staff. During this treatment planning, meetings, progress toward objectives and goals, will be assessed, and discussed, and treatment plan modification will be developed as indicated by the data.

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, 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, 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 III 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.)

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 MCJDC program, if needed.
10. To assist juveniles and their families in obtaining adequate understanding of the Drug Court procedures.

**SUSTAINABILITY PLAN: Part IV**  
**(DPSP Form 4)**

**PART IV. SUSTAINABILITY PLAN:**

Enter required information in this section. Add additional pages as needed.

As soon as funds are received, all areas of implementation will be put to use within three (3) months. Full forty (40) hour case management will be instrumented and continue along with the officer availability.

Prospective employees for case management and counseling services will be ready to be hired and put in place. Within three (3) to six (6) months we hope to add a female counselor. We are required to have a prosecutor and public defender at all court appearances. They put in approximately one hundred and forty (140) hours a year. We would like to compensate them \$70 per hour.

The Madison County Juvenile Drug Court ("MCJDC") goal is to have around the clock counseling available to all juveniles in the program. The ability to hire and train new staff members will make this a functional reality. More juveniles will have access to the program because increased staff will be able to give them the specialized attention that they need. As soon as funds are received, new employee training will begin so that MCJDC is able to integrate our new employee(s) into the program as quickly as possible. This will be done in a variety of methods such as: attending court sessions, riding along to visit area schools, sitting in on meetings with juveniles already in the program, and learning the rules and regulations of MCJDC through our handbooks and training manuals from the Coordinator.

Drug testing will increase as soon as funds are received as well. With this increase in funds, the MCJDC will be able to drug test on a more frequent and random basis. This will allow MCJDC to increase its' testing presence and allow for more "questionable" test results due to adulterants to be sent off for lab verification levels.

## **IMPLEMENTATION PLAN: Part III** **( DPSP Form 3 Continued)**

### **PART III. IMPLENETATION (PROJECT TIME-LINE):**

PHASES OF THE MCJDC RECOVERY PROGRAM     Six (6) months

PHASE 1: Including all Drug Court Mandates

- a:     Lectures- Every other Drug Court (twice a month)
- b:     at least (1) hour, each week, of group therapy
- c:     Therapeutic chores
- d:     (1) One hour Working with Counselor/Case Manager on goals and recovery process in an individual session.
- e:     One meeting per week. (AA/NA, Church, Drug Court)
- f:     Employment Education Advancement

PHASE 2: Including all Drug Court Participation and Mandates' Six (6) months

Persons who have completed a treatment program which program offers Steps 1- 3 will participate in a 30-day intensive program, which will include:

- a:     Lectures - Every other Drug Court (once a month)
- b:     One Hour individual therapy weekly working on goals and recovery process.
- c:     One (1) meeting weekly per week. (AA or NA, Church, Aftercare, Drug Court).
- e:     Obtain and Maintain Employment and/or school.

**Phase 3**     Persons who have completed PHASE 1 and PHASE 2 and who will be enrolled in school or maintain part-time employment, which includes:

- a.     Vocational/Educational assessment and appropriate referral for skill training if needed.
- b.     One hours (1) of group therapy weekly

- c. Be responsible for Household chores and minimal Therapeutic chores.
- d. Working with Counselors on goals and recovery process

AFTERCARE Twelve (12) months Persons who have completed PHASE 3 and who for economic or emotional reasons wish to continue supportive environment will participate in a program (the time will be decided on an individual progress with staff) which includes, twice a month:

- a. Attend aftercare each week.
- b. Working with Counselor on goals and recovery process.
- c. One-on-one counseling available upon request.
- d. Maintain regular employment/continued education.
- e. Follow-up with Probation Officer and Courts.

Below is a job description of proposed positions

Drug Court Case Manager/Counselor will:

- Conduct intake interviews with clients and gather all relevant treatment and demographic information.
- Formulate and administer an individual treatment plan, approved by Drug Court Coordinator, for each participant.
- 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 and court hearings.
- Provide weekly/monthly input of treatment and drug testing data into Drug Court database as well as presenting same at Staff Meetings

Drug Court officer will develop relationship with participants and when necessary meet with participants. He will also report any suspicious activity at Staff meetings.

Addiction Counselor will assist Case Manager/Counselor in treatment of Juvenile and make referrals for other treatment avenues if needed.

Include an organizational chart associated with the project.

Judge  
Coordinator  
Prosecutor                      Public Defender  
Officer                              Case Manager/Counselor                      Addiction Counselor  
Participants

**SUSTAINABILITY PLAN: Part IV**  
**(DPSP Form 4)**

**PART IV. SUSTAINABILITY PLAN:**

Enter required information in this section. Add additional pages as needed.

A well-conceived and implemented MCJDC 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 MCJDC, 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 Court is facing now. The MCJDC 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 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 MCJDC is poised to become educated about them and ready to adopt/adapt such services.

## **BUDGET SUMMARY: Part IV**

Budget Category:

A.	Personnel:	\$81,800.00
a.	Case Manager/Counselor	\$46,000
b.	Officer	\$7,200
c.	Part-Time Female Counselor:	\$8,600
d.	Prosecutor:	\$10,000
e.	Public Defender:	\$10,000
B.	Fringe benefits:	
a.	Retirement:	\$ 9,954.00
b.	Social Security:	\$ 6,257.70
c.	Vision:	\$ 377.64
d.	Health Insurance:	\$ 7,143.60
e.	Workers compensation:	\$ 3,272.00
C.	Equipment:	\$0
D.	Construction:	\$0
E.	Travel:	\$1,195.06
F.	Operating expenses (supplies):	\$ 0
G.	Contractual:	\$0
H.	Miscellaneous:	\$0
<b>TOTAL:</b>		<b>\$110,000.00</b>



STATE OF MISSISSIPPI

**DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY  
DIVISION OF PUBLIC SAFETY PLANNING**

**BUDGET SUMMARY: Part V**

<b>DPSP USE</b>  <b>Grant No.:</b>
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BUDGET CATEGORY	REQUESTED BUDGET Federal & Match	DPSP USE ONLY APPROVED BUDGET
<b>A. PERSONNEL:</b>		
1. Salaries and Wages	81,800	
2. Social Security Match	6,257.70	
3. Retirement Match	9,954.00	
4. Other	10,793.25	
TOTAL PERSONNEL		
<b>B. EQUIPMENT:</b>		
TOTAL EQUIPMENT	0.00	
<b>C. CONSTRUCTION:</b>		
1. New		
2. Renovation		
3. Other (Specify)		
TOTAL CONSTRUCTION	0.00	
<b>D. TRAVEL:</b>		
1. Mileage	1,187.20	
2. Commercial Carrier		
3. Meals		
4. Lodging		
5. Other (Specify)		
TOTAL TRAVEL	1,187.20	
<b>E. OPERATING EXPENSES:</b>		
1. Supplies		
2. Rental		
3. Printing and Reproduction		
4. Communications (Telephone, Postage)		
5. Other - (Specify):		
TOTAL OPERATIONAL EXPENSES	0.00	
<b>F. CONTRACTUAL SERVICES:</b>		
1. Contracts With Individuals		
2. Contracts With Organizations.		
TOTAL CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	0.00	
<b>G. MISCELLANEOUS:</b>		
1. Tuitions		
2. Training Materials		
3. Other; (Specify)		
TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS	0.00	
<b>H. TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET</b>	<b>110,000.00</b>	

**SUMMARY FUNDING DATA**

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

Budget Prepared by \_\_\_\_\_



120,000  
112,500

**SUPREME COURT OF MISSISSIPPI**  
**Administrative Office of Courts**  
**Annual Drug Court Budget Request**

*Reviewed ✓*  
*Entered ✓*  
*Letter*

Please complete the following information and return no later than May 1<sup>st</sup> to the Administrative Office of Courts, P.O. Box 117, Jackson, MS 29205. Budget Request forms containing the original signature along with a budget detail must be mailed by the May 1st deadline. The budget request should reflect anticipated spending from July 1<sup>st</sup> through June 30<sup>th</sup>. All "other" sources of funding should be included. (Ex. Local funds, federal grants, county contributions, private foundation contributions, etc.)

Name of Drug Court: Madison County Juvenile Drug Court  
(Mississippi Judicial District, County, or Municipality)

Remittance Address: P.O. Box 1626 Canton, MS 39046

Phone: 601-896-7844 E-Mail: amy.nisbett@madison-co.com

Amount your court was awarded from the AOC in the previous fiscal year: 112,500

Request for funding of Fiscal Year: 2016-2017

Category	AOC Budget		Other Source	Amount	Total Each Row
Administrative/Personnel	\$61,780.76	+	JAG Federal	\$68,200.00	\$61,780.76
Fringe Benefits	\$20,745.32	+	JAG Federal	\$23,481.00	\$44,226.32
Treatment	\$9,000.00	+			\$9,000.00
Testing & Laboratory	\$8,000.00	+			\$8,000.00
Office Expenses	\$3,000.00	+			\$3,000.00
Other Services	\$1,000.00	+			\$1,000.00
Equipment	\$4,000.00	+			\$4,000.00
Travel & Training	\$10,000.00	+			\$10,000.00
Miscellaneous	\$2,473.92	+			\$2,473.92
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$120,000.00</b>	<b>+</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$91,681.00</b>	<b>\$211,681.00</b>

Submitted by: *Amy Nisbett*  
Date: 04/08/16

Signature: *Wine J. J. J.*

## **BUDGET NARRATIVE: Part VI**

### **PART VI: BUDGET NARRATIVE:**

Enter required information in this section. Add additional pages as needed.

Based on last year's budget and personnel, the Madison County Juvenile Drug Court is requesting that their existing counselor Charles Humphrey get a salary increase to \$46,000 and Officer Ryan Wiggley stay at his current salary of \$7,200. The budget also accounts for an addition of a part-time female counselor for our female juveniles at \$8,600. Also we would like to compensate our prosecutor and public defender at \$10,000 each. As soon as the funds are received, the current staff can continue receiving their salaries, get a salary increase and the hiring process can begin for another counselor.

# **BUDGET NARRATIVE: Continued**

(DPSP Form 6A)

## **BUDGET NARRATIVE (continuation):**

Enter required information in this section. Add additional pages as needed.

## **PROJECT EVALUATION PLAN: Part VII**

### **PART VII: EVALUATION PLAN:**

Enter required information in this section. Add additional pages as needed.

There are generally two types of evaluations that might take place in a drug court. 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 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 Court will make an argument that for a juvenile participant to overcome the obstacles presented to them and the attributes of a wholesale 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, the juvenile will then be reported for the appropriate sanction. Should the juvenile maintain a working relationship, helping each other and not been a problem, incentive plans are in place to reward this juvenile. The Coordinator evaluates the juvenile behavior in addition to his/her case manager.

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 juveniles and counselor(s) will develop a problem-oriented treatment plan and standardized checklist that identify all relevant objectives associated with the three main treatment goals: (a) juvenile stability, (b) increases skill level 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**  
**Office of Justice Programs**

DPSP USE Grant No.:
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**EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY COMPLIANCE**

**Part VIII:**

A. The Madison County Juvenile Drug 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 Loretta Phillips (Name)  
Post Office Box 606, Canton, MS 39046 (Address) Human Resources Director (Title),  
for review or audit by officials of the Division of Public Safety Planning or the Office of Justice Programs, U. S. Department of Justice as required by relevant laws and regulations.

B. The Madison County Juvenile Drug 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.



STATE OF MISSISSIPPI  
**DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY**  
**DIVISION OF PUBLIC SAFETY PLANNING**  
**Office of Justice Programs**

DPSP USE Grant No.:
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**NON-SUPLANT CERTIFICATION: PART IX**

**PART IX:**

The Madison County Juvenile Drug Court (Applicant) that hereby assures that, 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 which have been appropriated for the same purpose.

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

**Title:** Board President

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

A

# Charles T. Humphrey

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601.899.2235  
CTHumphrey@wbs.edu

658 Hoy Rd.  
Madison, MS  
39110

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## EXPERIENCE

Madison County Youth Court

*Case Manager*

Canton, MS  
*Dec. 2013 - Present*

- ◆ Aid juveniles in the successful completion of probation
- ◆ Facilitate recovery from drug addiction
- ◆ Assess level of dependency and recommend in/out patient treatment
- ◆ Weekly drug testing of all youth and random testing for those deemed hi-risk
- ◆ Assist youth to maintain grades by tutoring, accountability, and family contact
- ◆ Contacting teachers or guidance counselors
- ◆ Family therapy insofar as it helps the child

Belhaven University

*Financial Aid Officer*

Jackson, MS  
*May 2011 - Dec. 2013*

- ◆ Head of the online, graduate education and PACE programs
- ◆ Responsible for processing of FAFSA
- ◆ Aid the student in budgeting
- ◆ Primary financial liaison between student and the university
- ◆ Resolved financial discrepancies on a federal and state level

Baker Engineering

*Meter Tech*

Jackson, MS  
*March 2010 - May 2011*

- ◆ Service, inspect and read electrical meters
- ◆ Maintain strict safety standards in the field and in company vehicle

Brown Bottling Group

*Merchandiser*

Hattiesburg & Jackson, MS  
*Sept. 2008 - March 2010*

- ◆ Responsible for product upon entry until exit of all accounts
- ◆ Manage brand flow, rotation and keeping back stock ordered

Wesley College

*Admissions Counselor*

Florence, MS  
*Aug. 2004 - May 2007*

- ◆ Assisted in recruitment for college and supervised previews
- ◆ Lead summer traveling groups
- ◆ Traveled to various locations to speak on behalf of college

*Resident Assistant*

*Sept. 2005 - May 2007*

- ◆ Official liaison between the Dean of Students and male dorm
- ◆ Supervised dorm life in conjunction with Resident Director

## EDUCATION

Wesley Biblical Seminary

*Masters of Teaching with a concentration in Apologetics*

Jackson, MS  
*Aug. 2007 - 2013*

Wesley College

*Bachelor of Arts, Double Major: Theology & Biblical Literature*

Florence, MS  
*May 2007*

Natchez High School

*Graduated with a 3.0 GPA*

Natchez, MS  
*May 1998*

## AWARDS & ACHIEVEMENTS

Student Body Vice-President, Wesley College 2006

Winner of Mr. Wesley Award, Wesley College 2006

Winner of Most Dedicated, Wesley College 2005

Selected to perform with United States Collegiate Wind Band 1998

# DANIEL RYAN WIGLEY

106 Middle Ridge Drive Florence, MS 39073 | rwigley346@gmail.com | 601-918-1489

## EXPERIENCE | **MILITARY POLICE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS**

AUGUST 2000 – AUGUST 2004

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

## **COMMUNICATIONS RANKIN COUNTY SHERIFFS OFFICE**

AUGUST 2004 – AUGUST 2007

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

## **INVESTIGATOR MADISON POLICE DEPARTMENT**

AUGUST 2007 – PRESENT

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

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

HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA

General high school courses.

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

20 HOURS

Criminal Justice

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

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

## REFERENCES | **MICHAEL BRENT**

AVERITT

601-813-6101

## **JAMES MERRITT**

HARRISON COUNTY SHERIFFS OFFICE

662-902-6002

## **PETE LUKE**

MADISON POLICE DEPARTMENT

601-966-1448

## **STEPHEN KING**

MADISON POLICE DEPARTMENT

270-519-3083

## **BRETT GENTRY**

SELF EMPLOYED  
601-209-8020

|

**B**

## Madison County Juvenile Drug Court Ten (10) Components

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.