

2018 MSJJAC ANNUAL REPORT AND RESOURCE GUIDE

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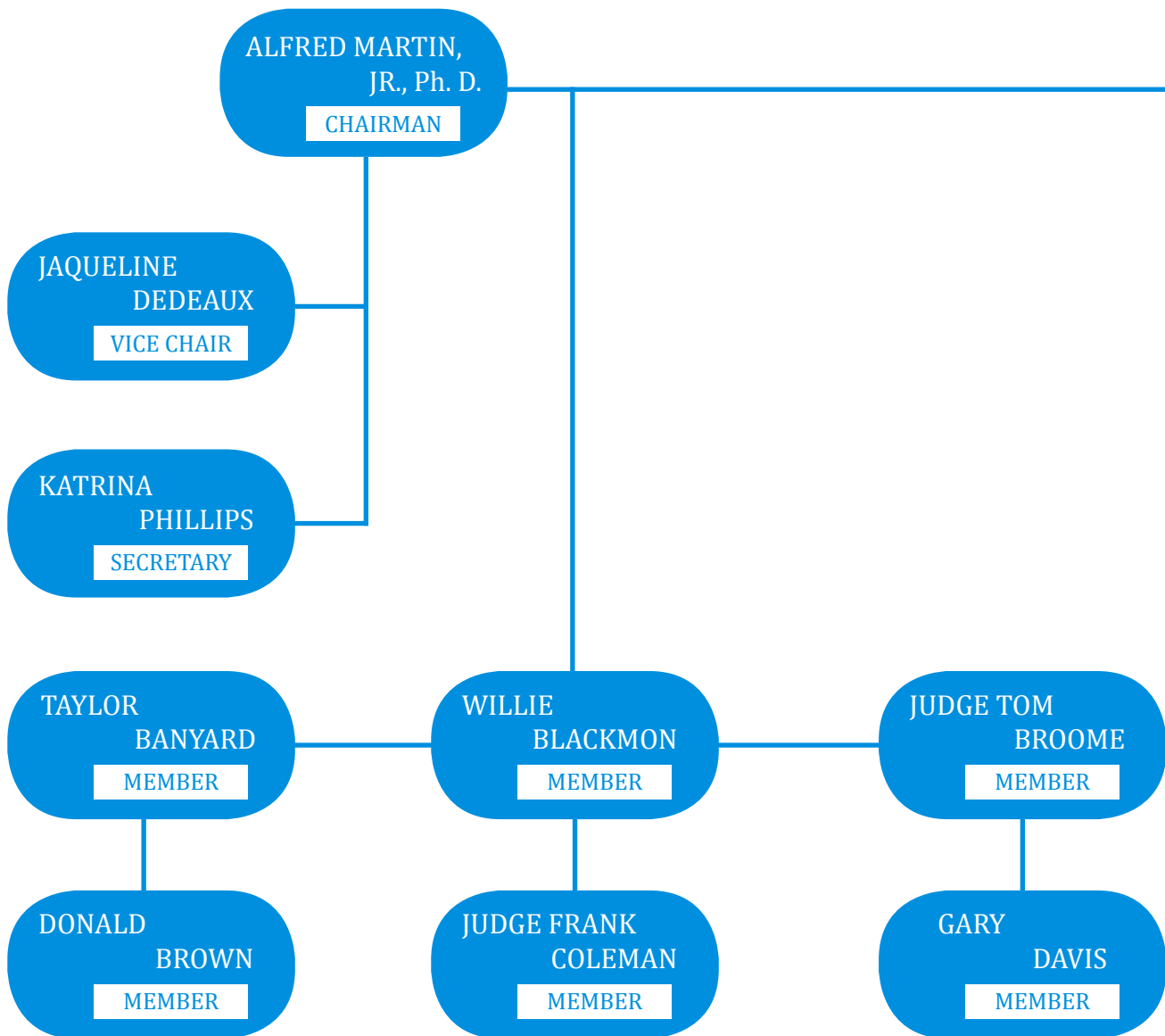


MSJJAC ALPHABET SOUP

Acronym Guide

Administrative Office of Courts.....	(AOC)
Alternatives to Detention	(ATD)
Annie E. Casey Foundation	(AECF)
Attorney General Office	(AGO)
Bureau of Justice System.....	(BJA)
Coalition for Juvenile Justice	(CJJ)
Division of Public Safety Planning – Office of Justice Programs	(DPSP-OJP)
Disproportionate Minority Contact	(DMC)
Facility Wide Evaluation Tool	(FET)
Juvenile Accountability Block Grant	(JABG)
Juvenile Detention Alternative Initiative	(JDAI)
Juvenile Detention Center	(JDC)
Juvenile Facilities Monitoring Unit.....	(JFMU)
Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act	(JJCPA)
Juvenile Justice Collaborative	(JJC)
Juvenile Outreach Program.....	(JOP)
Mississippi Department of Education.....	(MDE)
Mississippi Department of Human Services-Division of Youth Services	(MDHS-DYS)
Mississippi Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee	(MSJJAC)
Mississippi Youth Court Information Delivery System	(MYCIDS)
National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges.....	(NCJFCJ)
Oakley Youth Development Center.....	(OYDC)
Office of Elementary and Secondary Education	(OESE)
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.....	(OJJDP)
Office of Special Education Programs	(OSEP)
Positive Behavior Interventions and Supports	(PBIS)
Realizing Excellence for All Children in Mississippi	(REACH MS)
State Advisory Group	(SAG)
State Personnel Development Grant.....	(SPDG)
Termination of Parental Rights.....	(TPR)
The Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians.....	(MBCI)
The Mississippi Wraparound Institute	(MWI)
The National Symposium on Juvenile Services	(NPJS)
Trauma-Focused Cognitive Behavioral Therapy	(TF-CBT)
W. Haywood Burns Institute	(BI)

**MISSISSIPPI JUVENILE JUSTICE ADVISORY COMMITTEE -
STATE ADVISORY GROUP
(MSJJAC - SAG)
Organizational Chart**



TASHIA
GORDON
MEMBER

JAMES
MACCARONE
MEMBER

RANDY
PIERCE
MEMBER

GLORIA
SALTERS
MEMBER

DILLON
VANCOR
MEMBER

TIA
GRISHAM
MEMBER

DWAYNE
NELSON
MEMBER

MARY
ROBERTS
MEMBER

GINGER
SMITH
MEMBER

LINDA
WHITTINGTON
MEMBER

TONI
KERSH
MEMBER

LISA
NORED
MEMBER

ANGELA
ROBERTSON, Ph.D.
MEMBER

RICHARD
SMITH
MEMBER

ERIC
WILLIAMS
MEMBER



**STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee**



January 1, 2019

Governor Phil Bryant
State of Mississippi
P. O. Box 139
Jackson, Mississippi 39205

RE: 2019 Mississippi Juvenile Justice Annual Recommendations

Dear Governor Bryant:

On behalf of the Mississippi Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee State Advisory Group (MSJJAC-SAG), we are excited to present to you and to the Mississippi Legislature the Mississippi Juvenile Justice Annual Report. Not only does this report provide a comprehensive look at the role of the MSJJAC, the DPSP and the programs that we have been fortunate to fund, it also can serve as a juvenile justice resource guide.

Also, we are presenting an overview of Mississippi's recommendations. For many years Mississippi was out of compliance on all four of the core federal mandates which equated to Mississippi not receiving approximately 80% of the JJDP Title II federal dollars. The challenge to regain compliance was a daunting one, but as a team, the MSJJAC-SAG and the entire Department of Public Safety Planning-Office of Justice Programs (DPSP-OJP) set our goals specifically on regaining full compliance. For the last few years Mississippi has been in full compliance and has received full funding. During this time the MSJJAC-SAG has faced challenges with maintaining membership due to various reasons, yet we have remained committed to our work in juvenile justice. Today, we are proud to say that we have met the membership requirement as outlined by federal requirements to maintain Title II funding. We present you with the following recommendations:

- 1) To continue its efforts toward compliance with the JJDP.
- 2) To support legislation to protect the rights of juveniles such as the 2016 Mississippi Juvenile Detention Facilities Licensing Act (MS Code §43-21-901)
- 3) To support efforts made by the Department of Public Safety, Division of Planning, Office of Justice Programs' Juvenile Facilities Monitoring Unit in its enforcement of the new juvenile standards for juvenile detention centers throughout the state.
- 4) To collaborate with other entities to make systemic juvenile justice change.
- 5) To provide funding opportunities for eligible entities.
- 6) To provide training for juvenile justice practitioners.

It was our desire to craft a document that painted a picture of how well we continue to work with our many partners in an effort to better service the children of Mississippi, as well as work together to reduce juvenile crime rates, juvenile detention usage and increase more effective best practices. I am confident that Mississippi is transforming its juvenile justice system because of all of our efforts.

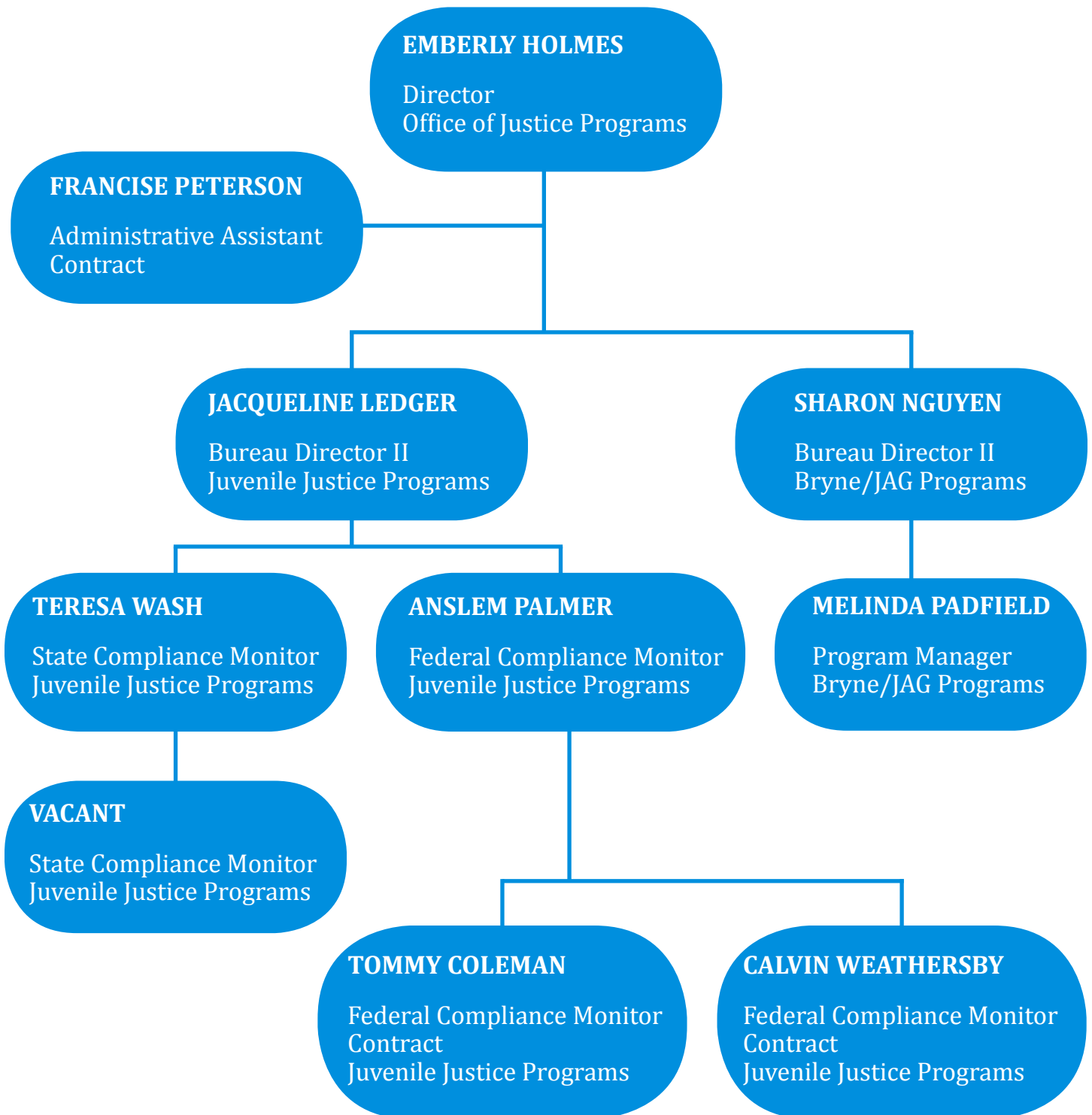
Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Alfred L. Martin, Jr., Ph.D.".

Alfred L. Martin, Jr., Ph.D.
MSJJAC Chairman

c/o Division of Public Safety Planning · 1025 Northpark Drive · Ridgeland, Mississippi 39157
(601) 362-3508 · fax (601) 977-3764

**MISSISSIPPI DIVISION OF PUBLIC SAFETY PLANNING
OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS**
Organizational Chart



ABOUT MISSISSIPPI JUVENILE JUSTICE COMMITTEE - STATE ADVISORY GROUP

The Mississippi Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee-State Advisory Group (MSJJAC-SAG) is a state level body comprised of volunteers appointed by the Governor of the state of Mississippi working hand-in-hand with the Department of Public Safety, Division of Public Safety Planning, Office of Justice Programs' Juvenile Justice Division on statewide juvenile justice initiatives. Additionally, the MSJJAC-SAG works closely with the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) and the Coalition for Juvenile Justice (CJJ) in its effort to make systemic statewide change. Members of the MSJJAC-SAG represent varying areas of the community including but not limited to:

A Members of local government.

B Law enforcement and juvenile justice agencies, including: (1) Juvenile and family court judges (2) Prosecutors (3) Counsel for children and youth (4) Probation workers.

C Representatives of public agencies concerned with delinquency prevention or treatment, such as: (1) Welfare (2) Social services (3) Mental health (4) Education (5) Special education (6) Recreation (7) Youth services.

D Representatives of private nonprofit organizations, including persons concerned with: (1) Family preservation and strengthening (2) Parent groups and parent self-help groups (3) Youth development (4) Delinquency prevention and treatment (5) Neglected or dependent children (6) Quality of youth justice (7) Education (8) Social services for children.

E Volunteers who work with justice-involved youth or youth at risk.

F Youth workers involved with programs that are alternatives to confinement, including organized recreation activities.

G Persons with special experience and competence in addressing problems related to school violence and vandalism, and alternatives to suspension and expulsion.

H Persons with special experience and competence in addressing problems related to learning disabilities, emotional difficulties, child abuse and neglect, and youth violence.

The MSJJAC-SAG strives to keep Mississippi's practitioners informed of current practices and trends in juvenile justice as well as working to create a better tomorrow for our youth. It is the hope of the MSJJAC-SAG that there will come a day where all youth are treated equally and equitably.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI

Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee

MISSION

The mission of the JJAC is to better conditions for juveniles in Mississippi who come into contact with the juvenile justice system. The JJAC does so by a variety of methods, with the federal JJDP setting guidelines for this pursuit.

The mission of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) program in Mississippi includes

funding programs at the local level to support delinquency prevention and effective intervention to at-risk youth and their families throughout the state. Community-based juvenile programs are the keys to alleviating juvenile crime; therefore, funds are distributed locally to support innovative programs that might otherwise not receive financing.

GOALS

The goals of the MSJJAC are always to assist the state in complying with the JJDP and maximizing the amount of federal funding received for complying with the JJDP.



VISION STATEMENT

The State Advisory Group on Juvenile Justice's vision is to be a voice for youth and families in Mississippi. We strive to enhance the lives of youth by actively advising policymakers and the public on matters related to improving the juvenile

justice system, improve interagency community collaboration, and promote laws and policies that make a positive difference in the lives of youth and families in Mississippi.



VALUES STATEMENT

Knowledge

We will stay on the cutting edge of effective juvenile justice by keeping abreast of facts, information, data and best practices as they become available. To achieve the SAG's mission, we apply this knowledge with competence according to laws, regulations, policies and procedures. The youth, families and communities we work with are our first priority. We will proactively create opportunities to improve the juvenile justice system.

Professionalism

As representatives and ambassadors of SAG, we will strive to behave responsibly, appropriately, and with discipline. We achieve best results through collaboration with stakeholders, youth, families and communities.

Respect

We treat everyone equitably and impartially, recognizing the diversity of individuals and their viewpoints. We are aware of body language, tone and words during our conversations. We acknowledge the issues of others and always strive for a clear solution.

Integrity

We are honest, truthful and non-judgmental in all our professional interactions. We follow policy and procedures and accept responsibility for our actions. Our decisions should be ethical and always honor confidentiality. We build trust through transparency and ethical behavior.

Dedication

We are fully committed to fulfilling our mission. We serve as ambassadors of the board, representing it with loyalty, enthusiasm, and perseverance. We work as a team of stakeholders from various disciplines and agencies that impact juvenile justice.

Effective Communication

We are good listeners. When we communicate with our colleagues and stakeholders, we do so clearly and concisely in a timely manner. Our communications are respectful, accurate, constructive, candid and relevant; offering well-considered solutions.



MISSISSIPPI JUVENILE ADVISORY COMMITTEE
State Advisory Group Members

ALFRED MARTIN, JR., Ph.D.

President/CEO

Environmental Management Plus

JAQUELINE DEDEAUX

Regional Director (Retired)

MS Department of Human Services

Division of Youth Services

KATRINA PHILLIPS

Deputy Court Administrator

Rankin County Youth Court

TAYLOR BANYARD

Youth Member

WILLIE BLACKMON, JR.

Co-founder & Board Member

Community Solutions of MS, Inc.

TOM BROOME

County & Youth Court Judge

Rankin County Youth Court

DONALD BROWN

Deputy Executive Director

Warren Yazoo Behavioral Health

FRANK M. COLEMAN

County & Youth Court Judge (Retired)

Lauderdale County Youth Court

GARY DAVIS

Sergeant MASRO (Retired)

Ridgeland Police Department

TA'SHIA GORDON

Special Assistant

Attorney General

**MS Attorney General Children's Division -
Bureau of Victim Assistance**

TIA GRISHAM

Youth Court Counselor

MS Band of Choctaw Indians - Choctaw

Tribal Court

TONI KERSH

Bureau Director

MS Department of Education Office of

Compulsory Attendance Enforcement

JAMES MACCARONE

Director

MS Department of Human Services -

Division of Youth Services

DWAYNE NELSON

Juvenile Mental Health Center

MS Department of Mental Health

LISA NORED, J.D., Ph.D.

Director/Professor

The University of Southern MS School of

Criminal Justice

RANDY G. PIERCE

Associate Justice

MS Supreme Court, Southern District,

Place Two

MARY ROBERTS

Youth Member

ANGELA ROBERTSON, Ph.D.

Research Professor

& Associate Director

MS State University, Social Science

Research Center

GLORIA SALTERS

*Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI)
State Coordinator (Retired)*

**MS Attorney General Office, Division of
Youth Services**

DILLON VANCOR

Youth Member

LINDA WHITTINGTON

Legislator (Retired)

GINGER SMITH

Educator (Retired)

ERIC WILLIAMS

*Senior Manager/Loss Prevention
City Gear*

RICHARD SMITH

*Director of Juvenile Programs & Training
MS Security Police*

STAFF

RAY SIMS

Executive Director

Division of Public Safety Planning

JACKIE LEDGER

Juvenile Justice Specialist

Division of Public Safety Planning

ANSELM PALMER

Federal Compliance Monitor

Division of Public Safety Planning

EMBERLY HOLMES

Office Director

Division of Public Safety Planning

TERESA WASH

State Compliance Monitor

Division of Public Safety Planning

LORA E. HUNTER

General Counsel

Department of Public Safety

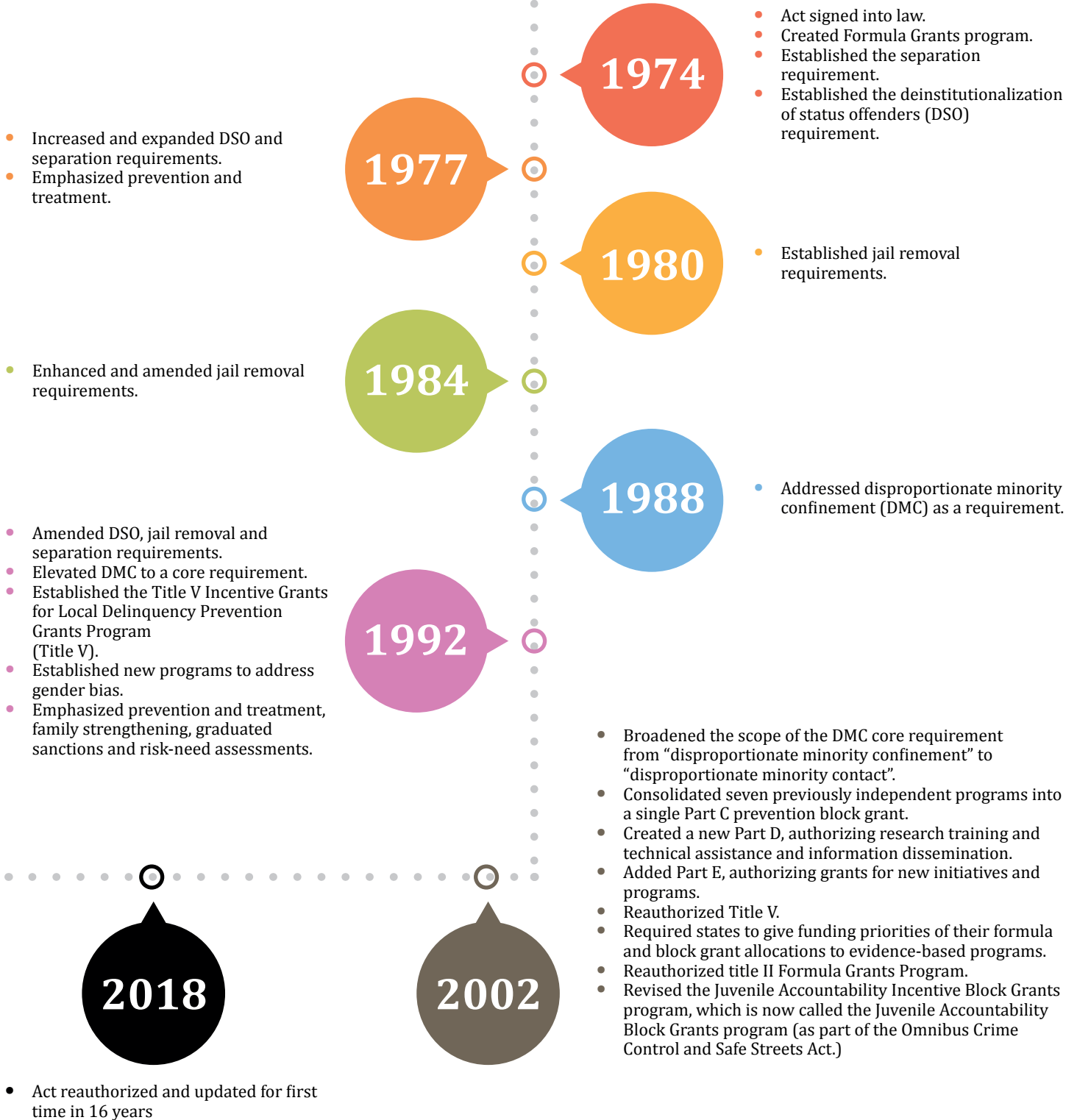
**I. OFFICE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELENQUENCY
PREVENTION (OJJDP)
Title II Grants Program**

Congress enacted the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act (Pub. L. No. 93-415, 42 U.S.C. § 5601 et seq.) in 1974. This landmark legislation established OJJDP to support local and state efforts to prevent delinquency and improve the juvenile justice system.

On November 2, 2002, Congress reauthorized the JJDP Act. The reauthorization (the 21st Century Department of Justice Appropriations Authorization Act, Pub. L. No. 107-273, 116 Stat. 1758) supports OJJDP’s established mission while introducing important changes that streamline the Office’s operations and bring a sharper focus to its role. The provisions of the reauthorization took effect in FY 2004 (October 2003).

JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION ACT

Milestones



II. FEDERAL REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 is a United States federal law providing funds to states that follow a series of federal protections, known as the “core protections,” on the care and treatment of youth in the justice system.

Excerpt from Bylaws of the STATE OF MISSISSIPPI Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee

SECTION 2 DEFINITIONS

Core requirements of the JJDP Act – means the four requirements of the JJDP Act that are designed to promote the goals of the JJDP Act, which are: (1) to prevent delinquency and strengthen the juvenile justice system, and (2) to protect children and enhance public safety. The four core requirements are:

- (i) *Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders:*
States must ensure that status offenders and non-offenders are not placed in secure detention or secure correctional facilities, except as allowed by OJJDP’s Guidance Manual for Monitoring Facilities Under the JJDP Act of 2002 (Rev. September 2003).
- (ii) *Jail Removal:*
States must develop a plan that ensures no juvenile shall be detained or confined in any adult jail or lockup, except as allowed by OJJDP’s Guidance Manual for Monitoring Facilities Under the JJDP Act of 2002 (Rev. September 2003).
- (iii) *Sight and Sound Separation:*
States must develop a plan that ensures juveniles alleged to be or found to be delinquent and status offenders shall not have contact with adult inmates who are incarcerated because they have been convicted of a crime or are awaiting trial on criminal charges.
- (iv) *Disproportionate Minority Contact:*
States must address specific delinquency prevention and system improvement efforts designed to reduce, without establishing or requiring numerical standards or quotas, the disproportionate number of juvenile numbers of minority groups, who come into contact with the juvenile justice system.

COMPLIANCE LETTER FROM OJJDP



U.S. Department of Justice

Office of Justice Programs

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

Office of the Administrator

Washington, D.C. 20531

JUN 26 2018

Ray Sims
Executive Director
Mississippi Department of Public Safety Planning
1025 North Park Drive
Ridgeland, MS 39157

Dear Mr. Sims:

The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) has completed its review and analysis of Mississippi's federal fiscal year 2018 Compliance and Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) Plans, and its compliance data and supporting documentation covering the federal fiscal year 2017 reporting period. OJJDP conducted the review to determine (1) whether Mississippi has described an adequate system of monitoring, and (2) the extent of Mississippi's compliance with the four core requirements pursuant to Section 223(a)(11), (12), (13), and (22) of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act.

Based on our review and analysis of your 2018 compliance plan, OJJDP has determined that Mississippi has provided for an adequate system of monitoring, as described in the Mississippi plan. This is not a determination that Mississippi, in fact, has an adequate system of monitoring, which can be determined only through an onsite audit, but indicates that the Mississippi has described an adequate system of monitoring, pursuant to section 223(a)(14).

Based on our review and analysis of the Compliance Monitoring Report and the 2018 DMC Plan, OJJDP has determined:

- Mississippi is in compliance with Section 223(a)(11) of the Act (the deinstitutionalization of status offenders or DSO requirement).
- Mississippi is in compliance with Section 223(a)(12) of the Act (the separation requirement).
- Mississippi is in compliance with Section 223(a)(13) of the Act (the adult jail and lockup removal requirement).
- Mississippi is in compliance with Section 223(a)(22) of the Act (the disproportionate minority contact or DMC requirement).

Under the Title II Formula Grants Program of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (34 U.S.C. §§ 11131-11133), each eligible Mississippi receives 20 percent of its total fiscal year allocation and an additional 20 percent for each of the four core requirements with which the Mississippi has demonstrated compliance. OJJDP has determined that Mississippi is eligible to receive 100 percent of the fiscal year 2018 allocation related to participation in the Title II Formula Grants Program and compliance with Sections 223(a)(11), (12), (13), and (22) of the Act (34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(11), (12), (13), and (22)). The enclosure summarizes the basis for the final compliance determination for each core requirement.

We are available to help Mississippi achieve and maintain compliance with all of the requirements of the Title II Formula Grants Program. If you have any questions, please contact Elissa Rumsey, OJJDP Core Protections Division, at 202.616.9279.

Sincerely,



Caren Harp
OJJDP Administrator

cc: Alfred Martin, Ph.D.
Mississippi Advisory Group Chairperson

Anselm Palmer
Compliance Monitoring Coordinator

Enclosure

STATUS OF COMPLIANCE
Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act

Section 223(a)(11)

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 223(a)(11), the review determined that Mississippi has an institutionalization rate of 1.94 status offenders and nonoffenders held per 100,000 persons under the age of 18. This is consistent with the established standard of a rate not in excess of 8.5 per 100,000 persons under the age of 18. Based on federal fiscal year 2017 data that Mississippi has provided, OJJDP has determined that Mississippi is in compliance with the requirements of Section 223(a)(11) of the Act (deinstitutionalization of status offenders), which requires that Mississippi not hold (with certain exceptions) status offenders and nonoffenders in secure detention and correctional facilities.

Section 223(a)(12)

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 223(a)(12), the review determined that Mississippi has a rate of 0.00 juveniles per 100,000 juvenile population who were detained or confined in institutions in which they had contact with adult inmates. This is consistent with the established standard of a rate not in excess of .32 per 100,000 juvenile population. Based on federal fiscal year 2017 data that Mississippi has provided, OJJDP has determined that Mississippi is in compliance with Section 223(a)(12) of the Act (separation), which requires that Mississippi not detain or confine juveniles in any institution in which they have contact with adult inmates and that the Mississippi has a policy in effect requiring individuals who work with both juvenile and adult inmates, including in collocated facilities, to be trained and certified to work with juveniles.

Section 223(a)(13)

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 223(a)(13), the review determined that Mississippi has a rate of 0.00 juveniles detained or confined in adult jails or lockups per 100,000 juvenile population. This is consistent with the established standard of a rate not in excess of 8.41 per 100,000 juvenile population. Based on federal fiscal year 2017 data that Mississippi has provided, OJJDP has determined that Mississippi is in compliance with Section 223(a)(13) of the Act (jail removal), which requires that Mississippi not detain or confine (with certain exceptions) juveniles in adult jails and lockups and that the Mississippi has a policy in effect requiring individuals who work with both juvenile and adult inmates, including in collocated facilities, to be trained and certified to work with juveniles.

Section 223(a)(22)

OJJDP has determined that Mississippi is in compliance with section 223(a)(22) of the Act (disproportionate minority contact). The summary of activities described in its federal fiscal year 2018 Mississippi plan indicate that Mississippi is addressing disproportionate minority contact within its juvenile justice system.

III. STATE AND LOCAL DEVELOPMENTS | UPDATES

A. Administrative Office of Courts (AOC) Annual Report

The Mississippi Administrative Office of Courts was established in July 1, 1993 in order to assist in the efficient administration of the nonjudicial business of the State's court system.

KEVIN LACKEY, *Director*

601-576-4636

lackeyjk@courts.ms.gov

B. The Mississippi Supreme Court

Commission on Children's Justice

The Mississippi Supreme Court charged the Commission on Children's Justice with developing a statewide comprehensive approach to improving the child welfare system; coordinating the three branches of government in assessing the impact of government actions on children who are abused or neglected; and recommending changes to improve children's safety, strengthen and support families and promote public trust and confidence in the child welfare system.

Guardian ad Litem Study Group

Since January 2017, the Mississippi Judicial College has convened a Guardian ad Litem Study Group consisting of members of the Children's Justice Commission, officials of child welfare agencies, members of child advocacy groups, educators, practicing guardians ad litem, and other stakeholders throughout the state to improve guardian ad litem training and education programs and resources; to bring uniformity, efficiency, and clarity to guardian ad litem practices; to ensure compliance with federal laws that impact funding; and to initiate the development of a uniform guardian ad litem reporting system.

Parent Representation

A Parent Representation Committee grew out of the work of the Commission on Children's Justice. Members of the Committee continue to seek public and private funding to maintain and expand pilot programs that provide attorneys for indigent parents facing allegations of abuse and neglect in Youth Court.

Rescue 100

Rescue 100, which began in 2015, sped up the training and licensing of foster homes by recruiting through churches, then offering three days of intense foster parent training.

ReNewMS

ReNewMS aimed to reduce and prevent child abuse and neglect by helping parents break the cycle of drug addiction. The pilot program focused on a renewed approach to address the rise in women with addictions who face a significant risk of losing one or more children.

Resident Jurist

The Resident Jurist, established in April 2015, is a resource person to the judicial system and to local courts on issues such as child abuse reporting, termination of parental rights, general child protection services issues of competency in court proceedings, indigent parent representation, truancy/education neglect and crossover youth.

Mississippi Youth Court Information Delivery System (MYCIDS)

The Mississippi Youth Court Information Delivery System, MYCIDS, is a technology program designed to help Youth Courts organize work and records efficiently and save staff time and resources. MYCIDS includes electronic docketing and record keeping for delinquency, abuse and neglect cases. Case tracking features assist court staff in scheduling all hearings and other events required by law to occur within a specific time. Judges and court staff are able to track juveniles' encounters with multiple jurisdictions. Computer hardware, staff training and a help desk are provided by the Supreme Court at no charge to local courts.

<http://courts.ms.gov/research/reports/reports.php>

MS Supreme Court

BEVERLY KRAFT

Public Information Officer

C. Juvenile Facilities Monitoring Unit – Federal | State

The Juvenile Facilities Monitoring Unit (JFMU) was initially established in 2005 as the Juvenile Detention Facilities Monitoring Unit. According to Mississippi Code § 43-21-321, “the unit is responsible for investigating, evaluating and securing the rights of children held in juvenile justice facilities, including detention centers, training schools and group homes throughout the state to ensure that the facilities operate in compliance with national best practices and state and federal law.”

The duties and responsibilities of the Juvenile Facilities Monitoring Unit (JFMU) include the following:

- Monitor juvenile detention centers every 90 days or as needed. Facilities can and will be monitored at the request of state or local government and/or local law enforcement.
- Provide technical assistance to facilities as needed or requested.
- Gather data to be used by legislators in the creation of future legislation regarding the operation of facilities and future improvements in juvenile detention.
- Create forms and documents to be used in the monitoring of juvenile detention facilities.
- Provide leadership to assist in the direction of the juvenile detention facility and to phase in new programs and services as they become either available or necessary.
- Maintain effective public relations with other local and state agencies as well as the general public.
- Investigate incidents of mistreatment, abuse, and serious injuries or death.

The following areas are monitored:

- Policies and Procedures
- Personnel and Certification
- Physical Structure and Accommodations
- Admissions/Intake
- Mental Health Screening
- Counseling
- Medical Screening
- Nutrition
- Education
- Religion
- Personal Hygiene
- Sanitation
- Visitation
- Recreation

JUVENILE DETENTION FACILITIES IN MISSISSIPPI

Adams County Juvenile Detention Center
Alcorn County Juvenile Detention Center
Bolivar County Temporary Holding Facility
DeSoto County Juvenile Detention Center
Forrest County Juvenile Detention Center
Harrison County Juvenile Detention Center
Henley-Young (Hinds) Juvenile Detention Center
Jackson County Juvenile Detention Center
Jones County Juvenile Detention Center
Lee County Juvenile Detention Center
Leflore County Juvenile Detention Center
Lowndes County Juvenile Detention Center
Rankin County Juvenile Detention Center
Warren County Juvenile Detention Center
Washington County Juvenile Detention Center
Washington County Temporary Holding Facility
Wayne County Temporary Holding Facility
Yazoo County Juvenile Detention Center
Oakley Youth Development Center

IV. BEST PRACTICES

A. JUVENILE DETENTION ALTERNATIVE INITIATIVE (JDAI)

ANNIE E. CASEY FOUNDATION



The Annie E. Casey Foundation's juvenile justice reform agenda is designed to improve the odds that at-risk youth can make successful transitions to adulthood. The Foundation is working to create a system that locks up fewer youth and relies more on proven, family-focused interventions that create opportunities for positive youth development. Violence and maltreatment remain widespread in juvenile corrections and detention facilities nationwide. Juvenile corrections agencies have a profound obligation to address these problems and provide safe and humane care to youth in their custody.

Detention is a crucial early phase in the juvenile court process. Placement into a locked detention center, pending court, significantly increases the odds that youth will be found delinquent and committed to corrections facilities. This can seriously damage their prospects for future success. Yet, many detained youth pose little or no threat to public safety.

When the Foundation launched the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) as a pilot project in the early 1990s, overreliance on detention was widespread and growing nationwide. Using a model rooted in eight core strategies, JDAI proved effective in helping participating jurisdictions safely reduce their detention populations. The JDAI eight core strategies are:

- Promoting collaboration between juvenile court officials, probation agencies, prosecutors, defense attorneys, schools, community organizations and advocates;
- Using rigorous data collection and analysis to guide decision making;
- Utilizing objective admissions criteria and risk-assessment instruments to replace subjective decision-making processes to determine whether youth should be placed into secure detention facilities;
- Implementing new or expanded alternatives to detention programs — such as day and evening reporting centers, home confinement and shelter care — that can be used in lieu of locked detention;
- Instituting case processing reforms to expedite the flow of cases through the system;
- Reducing the number of youth detained for probation rule violations or failing to appear in court, and the number held in detention awaiting transfer to a residential facility;
- Combatting racial and ethnic disparities by examining data to identify policies and practices that may disadvantage youth of color at various stages of the process, and pursuing strategies to ensure a more level playing field for youth regardless of race or ethnicity;
- Monitoring and improving conditions of confinement in detention facilities.

Based on its success, JDAI has been adopted by an ever-growing number of jurisdictions, leading to dramatic declines in detention populations. JDAI expanded from five pilot sites to nearly 300 jurisdictions in 39 states and the District of Columbia. As of the end of 2013, more than 30 percent of U.S. youth reside in jurisdictions where JDAI is active.

To help participating sites implement the JDAI model effectively and achieve success, the Casey Foundation employs a number of inter-connected strategies. They include: direct technical assistance from Casey staff

and consultants; opportunities to visit and learn from four local model JDAI sites; a vast array of publications on all aspects of detention reform, plus a dedicated online JDAI Help Desk; detailed materials and planning tools to guide local site teams, including an elaborate Starter Kit; and opportunity to participate in the annual JDAI Inter-Site Conference.

Increasingly in recent years, as the number of participating jurisdictions has mushroomed – straining the Foundation’s ability to provide needed assistance – Casey has been working with leaders in state government to enhance states’ capacity to promote and support JDAI local replication efforts. In 2008, the Foundation named New Jersey as the first state-level model site, and since then a number of additional states have been building capacity and playing an ever-more central role in spreading the JDAI model.

Participating JDAI sites have reduced their average daily population in detention by 44 percent since launching their JDAI efforts. JDAI sites have reduced the number of youth of color in detention by 40 percent, despite the fact that youth of color comprise an ever-increasing share of the U.S. youth population. JDAI is reducing detention in ways that protect or even enhance public safety.

www.aecf.org

JDAI IN MISSISSIPPI

In December 2007, the Annie E. Casey Foundation (AECF) awarded the Office of the Attorney General a grant to replicate the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) in three Mississippi counties, with the county youth court as the lead entity. The pilot counties were Adams, Leflore and Washington Counties. In our effort to expand JDAI, Rankin and Harrison counties were added as JDAI sites with funding made available through a Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG) from the Department of Public Safety Planning, Office of Justice Programs. Since the launch of the five JDAI sites, the counties of Desoto, Jackson, and Lauderdale counties have been included in training opportunities, site visits, and other JDAI activities.

In January 2012, the Annie E. Casey Foundation awarded the Attorney General’s Office a planning grant to implement JDAI statewide. The plan for going to scale in Mississippi was defined as replicating JDAI principles in each county court jurisdiction with a juvenile detention facility. The pivotal goal of scale is to develop a statewide youth detention assessment tool, with the thought that the use of this tool would impact detention decisions on a statewide basis. The goal being that all youth, regardless of race, gender, ethnicity, or sexual origin will be objectively assessed for risk, without bias, ensuring that only the right youth are detained.

The JDAI strategy of collaboration is the catalyst for effective reform in any system. Through technical assistance from AECF and strong advocates for juvenile justice reform, the AGO has been successful in coordinating a strong, working statewide collaborative. The collaborative consists of representatives from the five JDAI sites, Mississippi Department of Education, Mississippi Department of Mental Health, Mississippi Department of Human Services/Division of Youth Services, Mississippi Supreme Court/Administrative Office of Courts, Association of Detention Center Administrators, County/Youth Courts, Youth Court Prosecutors, Youth Court Public Defenders, law enforcement, community-based providers, and other community stakeholders, working to bring about change in the juvenile justice system through policy and procedure changes and legislation. In January 2018, the JDAI statewide collaborative adopted the name Juvenile Justice Collaborative (JJC). The JJC has quarterly meetings.

Through the JJC, advocacy for juvenile justice reform impacted the passage of the Mississippi Juvenile

Detention Facilities Licensing Act, which raised the age of juvenile court jurisdiction to include 17 year olds charged with most felonies and placed special education teachers in each juvenile detention facility. These efforts proved that with the right stakeholders at the table, with a voice, positive reform can happen.

<http://www.ago.state.ms.us/divisions/childrens-division/>

MS Band of Choctaw Indians (MBCI) - Juvenile Detention Alternative Initiative (JDAI)

The Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians (MBCI), began involvement with the Annie E. Casey Foundation's (AECF) Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) in 2013, becoming the first tribal nation to implement JDAI in the country. The MBCI Tribal Court assumed the leadership role of JDAI efforts creating the JDAI Steering Committee as the entity to conduct the work of reclaiming ancestral MBCI belief systems to assist in reinterpreting MBCI youth justice for reducing reliance of secure detention for MBCI youth.

In the five years of MBCI implementing JDAI, outcomes include the capacity to collect, review, and analyze detention use data to align JDAI methodology with their practices. JDAI employs eight core strategies, when implemented with fidelity, work to reduce reliance on the use of secure detention for youth justice impacted youth. This report highlights the following core strategies: building a diverse collaborative, and developing a culture and capacity to use data to drive decision making. Using data to enhance and/or design alternatives to detention (ATD) drive policy changes and practices that lead to a decrease use of detention. An element of establishing responsive ATDs is understanding the current continuum of ATD's and youth services within the community that can be utilized to release youth who sit in detention without compromising public safety. The MBCI JDAI Steering Committee agreed to partner with the W. Haywood Burns Institute (BI), the tribe's technical assistance providers, to conduct an intensive community mapping process. The purpose of the mapping is meant to identify MBCI youth services within the geographic limits of the tribal nation that may be utilized to reduce the use of secure detention and serve to support the well-being of justice impacted youth and families.

The report is designed to provide the MBCI with individualized recommendations regarding opportunities to enhance and/or design alternatives to detention. The Community Asset Mapping lays the foundation for the MBCI to develop a twelve- to eighteen-month work plan to deepen and move reform efforts forward.

B. DRUG COURT

MS Juvenile Drug Courts follow the sixteen strategies of juvenile drug courts as published by the U.S. Department of Justice by implementing a comprehensive and collaborative community-based treatment model that engages the family as a valued partner in court operations. In 2018, MS Juvenile Drug Courts had tremendous success, graduating 171 drug-free juveniles from the drug court programs. Through the MS Juvenile Drug Courts in 2018, participants served our state and grew as young adults by providing over 2,700 hours of community service hours. Most importantly, as a result of the juvenile drug courts, participants engaged in over 11,300 counseling hours with an alcohol and drug counselor. There are twelve (12) Juvenile Drug Courts in Mississippi.

C. MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH JUVENILE OUTREACH PROGRAM (JOP)

The Mississippi Department of Mental Health, Division of Children and Youth Services is now accepting applications for Juvenile Outreach programs. The behavioral health Juvenile Outreach programs provide a full-range of services and supports for youth with serious emotional disorders and/or serious mental illness ages 6 to 18 years old who may be in the juvenile justice system or detention centers.

The total program services shall provide a structured therapeutic environment. The individualized program for each young person would offer opportunities and experiences to facilitate transition to a more interdependent environment and to a level reasonably attainable for each individual. The Juvenile Outreach Program must include job skills orientation and training, supported employment (if appropriate for the age), tutorial education, life skills and, any other adequate preparation and training for the next step as non-incarcerated youth and, subsequently, as adults to a community living environment, in addition to a range of mental health services dependent upon each youth's needs, inclusive of:

- medication evaluation and monitoring,
- individual and group therapies,
- Family therapy, and.
- Crisis intervention.

<http://www.dmh.ms.gov/>

D. Trauma-Focused Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (TF-CBT)

The Trauma-Focused Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (TF-CBT) Learning Collaborative is a 12-month training comprised of distinct learning periods followed by action periods for applied learning and reflection. Agencies participate in clinical teams comprised of at least one supervisor and a group of clinicians. There is support built in, both at the agency level through individual and group supervision, and at the training level through twice-a-month clinical consultation calls provided by the national trainer. In addition, supervisors participate in their own track of once-a-month consultation calls to specifically develop TF-CBT supervisory skills. The goal is to implement and sustain evidence-based trauma screening, assessment, and clinical treatment in an effort to create a more trauma-informed and responsive child welfare system.

<https://www.uwgb.edu/behavioral-health-training-partnership/tf-cbt-project/>

Contact: Kelly Wilson

E. THE MISSISSIPPI WRAPAROUND INSTITUTE (MWI)

The Mississippi Wraparound Institute (MWI) is a partnership between the University of Southern Mississippi's School of Social Work, Division of Medicaid, and Mississippi Department of Mental Health. The institute was developed to assist the State of Mississippi and the State's child-serving agencies and their identified partners with efforts to (1) accomplish successful development of integrated systems of mental and behavioral health that follow the principles of the high-fidelity Wraparound model and (2) successfully implement and sustain Wraparound facilitation as a service.

MISSION

To provide support and resources to child serving agencies that utilize high-fidelity Wraparound principles and philosophies, and our community and state partners.

<https://www.usm.edu/center-discovery-integration-and-transformation/mississippi-wraparound-institute>

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Assistant Project Director

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F. POSITIVE BEHAVIORAL INTERVENTIONS AND SUPPORTS (PBIS)

Funded by the U.S. Department of Education's Office of Special Education Programs (OSEP) and the Office of Elementary and Secondary Education (OESE), the Technical Assistance Center on PBIS supports schools, districts, and states to build systems capacity for implementing a multi-tiered approach to social, emotional and behavior support. The broad purpose of PBIS is to improve the effectiveness, efficiency and equity of schools and other agencies. PBIS improves social, emotional and academic outcomes for all students, including students with disabilities and students from underrepresented groups.

<https://www.pbis.org/>

Changing Behaviors in Juvenile Detention Centers - Mississippi

Positive Behavior Interventions and Supports (PBIS) is multi-tiered, proactive, data-based framework emphasizing the use of evidence-based prevention and intervention practices to improve social, emotional, behavioral, and academic outcomes for youth (PBIS.org). Outcomes of implementing PBIS include, but are not limited to creating a structured setting, focusing on therapeutic activities, improving behavior, promoting positive relationships between youth and staff, improving educational outcomes, and reducing recidivism (Taking PBS to Scale in Juvenile Justice Settings).

PBIS has been a major focus of the State Personnel Development Grant (SPDG), REACH MS. REACH MS is held at the University of Southern Mississippi and is implemented in collaboration with Mississippi State Department of Education. REACH MS provides training and ongoing coaching in PBIS to juvenile detention centers across the state of Mississippi. To date, REACH MS has provided a two-day facility-wide Tier 1 PBIS training for all of the juvenile detention centers within the state. REACH MS Staff are currently providing direct support to 4 out of the 16 centers, which include Rankin County Juvenile Detention Center, Jones County Juvenile Detention Center, Harrison County Juvenile Detention Center, and Jackson County Juvenile Detention Center. All of the centers are at varying stages of implementing PBIS.

Rankin County Juvenile Detention Center has been fully implementing PBIS for the last 5 years. They are recognized as a Tier 1 PBIS Model Site after passing an external evaluation, utilizing a nationally recognized fidelity of implementation tool the Facility Wide Evaluation Tool (FET). A quote from the former Facility Director, Michelle Rhodes, describes the impact of PBIS on the facility, *"The training we have received has helped us reduce our incidents by 65% since implementing PBIS. We have also reduced our total number of intake by approximately 12%. We are constantly looking at our data to improve the way that we operate our center to benefit the youth."* Jones County Detention Center is also in full implementation stage and is scheduled to be evaluated utilizing the FET November 26, 2018. Both Harrison and Jackson County are at pre-implementation stage with teams scheduled to be trained at the end of November, 2018.

As legislation and the understanding of best practices continue to change within the state, Center Directors are adjusting their systems and practices to focus on developing the competency of all staff members to provide quality services to youth within the center. PBIS offers the framework for developing these systems and practices (tools and strategies) imperative for developing the social skills necessary for youth to have positive life outcomes. At the core of the framework lies the paradigm shift from a punitive approach in response to behaviors to a teaching and reinforcing approach of the desired behaviors.

V. PARTNERSHIPS AND COLLABORATIONS

A. JJDPA FACT BOOK

This book was compiled by organizations of the Act 4 JJ working group of the National Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Coalition in 2007. There have been some updates to the document to reflect current data and trends. Act 4 JJ is hoping to release a completely updated version of the fact book later this year.

For more information contact: Coalition for Juvenile Justice

www.act4jj.org

ALEXANDRA STARPOLI, Esq. <i>Associate Director of Government and Field Relations</i>	Coalition for Juvenile Justice 202.467.0864 ext. 109	starpoli@juvjustice.org www.act4jj.org
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B. COALITION FOR JUVENILE JUSTICE

Coalition for Juvenile Justice (CJJ) is a nationwide coalition of State Advisory Groups (SAGs) and allies dedicated to preventing children and youth from becoming involved in the courts and upholding the highest standards of care when youth are charged with wrongdoing and enter the justice system.

<http://www.act4jj.org/resources>

C. MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

In accordance with Miss. Code Ann. § 43-21-321, educational provisions are required for all youth detained in a juvenile detention center (JDC). Educational programs are currently operating in the state's fifteen (15) JDCs and are facilitated by certified teachers employed by the sponsoring school district. Detained youth, including those with identified disabilities, receive a full array of individualized academic services and special education services (as required). The Mississippi Department of Education (MDE), Office of Compulsory School Attendance Enforcement ensures academic and support services are provided to youth in juvenile detention centers and to sponsoring school districts through cyclical program monitoring, professional development opportunities, and ongoing technical assistance. The JDC education program standards developed by the MDE parallel joint guidance issued by the U.S. Department of Education and the U.S. Department of Justice.

MS DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION <i>P.O. Box 771 Jackson, MS 39205-0771</i>	P 601.359.5743 F 601.576.3504	www.mdek12.org
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D. REACH MS

<https://www.usm.edu/reachms/about-reach-ms>

About REACH MS

Realizing Excellence for ALL Children in Mississippi (REACH MS) is Mississippi's State Personnel Development Grant which focuses primarily on supporting school-wide and district-wide implementation of Positive Behavioral Intervention and Support (PBIS) at the elementary, middle, and high school levels. Recently, several new initiatives were added: PBIS Early Childhood, Universal Design for Learning and Significant Cognitive Disabilities. Awarded to the Mississippi Department of Education in 2005, the grant is operated by the University of Southern Mississippi's Department of Curriculum, Instruction and Special Education.

The purpose of REACH MS is to:

- Provide high quality professional development opportunities meeting the needs of educators, related service providers, families and children of our state.
- Increase the engagement of stakeholders within and beyond the Mississippi Department of Education to support a more unified, sustainable structure of professional development processes, products, and opportunities for both pre-service and in-service educators.
- Engage and support local education agencies, institutes of higher learning, families, and other stakeholders to increase Mississippi's capacity to meet state goals relevant to PBIS through program improvement.

E. YOUTH COURT

The Youth Courts deal with matters involving abuse and neglect of juveniles, as well as offenses committed by juveniles. Young people who have not reached the age of 18 may be subject to the Youth Court, although there are some exceptions. Some offenses which would be treated as crimes if committed by adults are known as delinquent acts when they involve juveniles.

In the 22 counties which have a County Court, those judges also serve as Youth Court judges. In counties which do not have a County Court, the Chancery Judge may hear Youth Court matters, or the Chancery Judge may appoint a lawyer to act in a judicial capacity as Youth Court Referee.

Courts.ms.gov

F. MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES-DIVISION OF YOUTH SERVICES

The Division of Youth Services is the primary Juvenile Justice agency in the State of Mississippi. It is composed of two major sections, the Community Services Section which is responsible for ensuring a balanced approach to accountability, competency development and community safety in providing quality services that address the needs of clients, individual victims and the community. Also, to test the effectiveness of community-based programs on reducing commitments to state custody and caseload reduction. Additionally, to establish multi-agency, cooperative partnerships with local communities, and establish uniformity in DYS services, case management practices and procedures. They also provide Probation and After Care Services to juveniles referred to youth courts in Mississippi. Individual, group and family counseling, intake, pre-court investigation, case management and referral and placement are some of the services provided by DYS counselors. Within Community Services is also the Interstate Compact for Juveniles subsection. This unit works with other states in providing parole and probation care for youth crossing into Mississippi or leaving the state.

The second major section is the Institutional Section providing institutional care to delinquent juveniles committed to DYS custody through Oakley Youth Development Center. OYDC has an accredited nonpublic school approved by the Mississippi Department of Education that serves both boys and girls. The

psycho-educational program offered at OYDC begins with standardized admission, intake screening, and orientation assessment. Once assessed, the student is placed into an appropriate housing unit and staff begins developing a comprehensive service plan for the youth involving treatment programs, counseling, recreation, and education. After mental health, physical, academic and vocational aptitude assessments are completed along with a complete physical exam; students are placed in academic and/or vocational classes, based on assessment results and the cumulative educational records at Williams School, the educational branch of OYDC. Youth committed to Oakley are the more serious offenders within the state's juvenile justice system having committed a felonious act. OYDC is the State's only long term juvenile facility.

<http://www.mdhs.ms.gov/division-of-youth-services-annual-reports/>

G. DISPROPORTIONATE MINORITY CONTACT IN MISSISSIPPI'S JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM

In 1988, Congress amended the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act of 1974 (Public Law No.93-415, 42 U.S.C. 5601 et seq.) in response to evidence that minority youth were disproportionately confined in secure correctional facilities. States participating in the Formula Grants Program were required to determine whether disproportionate minority confinement (DMC) existed in its facilities. If the proportion of minority youth detained in secure detention facilities, secure correctional facilities, jails, and lockups exceeded the proportion of minority youth in the general population, states had to develop and implement plans to reduce the disparity. In 1992, the reauthorization of the JJDP Act elevated DMC to a "core requirement." By 1994, states stood to forfeit one-fourth of their formula grant funds for each year that they failed to show a good-faith effort to assess DMC and to develop and implement corrective actions. In 2002, the act was modified to broaden the focus from "disproportionate minority confinement" to "disproportionate minority contact" to encourage the equitable treatment of youth at all phases of juvenile justice processing.

Department of Public Safety, Office of Justice Programs

<https://www.dps.state.ms.us/divisions/public-safety-planning/office-of-justice-programs/>

Social Science Research Center, Crime and Justice Research Unit

<https://cjru.ssrc.msstate.edu/>

H. FAMILIES FIRST INITIATIVE

The Family First Initiative is an arm of the Supreme Court's Commission on Children's Justice. It promotes the safety of Mississippi's children and the stability and self-sufficiency of Mississippi's families by pulling together resources for multi-generational care. Leading the initiative is a state-level Family First Parent Steering Committee, providing guidance and support to stakeholders in local communities. This united process engages these parties in collaborative planning, resulting in system-level and service-level changes to improve outcomes for children and their families. Through this Initiative, Mississippi will be a national example for implementation of the federal Family First Prevention Services Act. By focusing on prevention of child maltreatment and prevention of unnecessary placement of children in foster care, the Family First Initiative will reduce the need for state intervention in families.

JUSTICE DAWN BEAM

MS Supreme Court

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VI. TRAINING, EVENTS AND ACTIVITIES

A. JUVENILE JUSTICE SYMPOSIUM

The purpose of the juvenile justice symposium is to provide a venue whereby participants from varying disciplines can receive appropriate resources to help prevent juvenile delinquency by educating the professionals who serve throughout our state. The symposium is careful to offer up-to-date training and information in an attempt to effectively respond to victimization by enhancing the knowledge among juvenile justice practitioners through training sessions conducted by national and state presenters that are leaders in their respective field. It is our ultimate goal to produce a workforce prepared to address juvenile justice issues with the latest, most relevant, proven effective information and strategies.

<http://beta3.msjjac.org/>

B. COALITION FOR JUVENILE JUSTICE (CJJ) ANNUAL CONFERENCE AND COUNCIL OF STATE ADVISORY GROUP

CJJ is a nationwide coalition of State Advisory Groups (SAGs) and allies dedicated to preventing children and youth from becoming involved in the courts and upholding the highest standards of care when youth are charged with wrongdoing and enter the justice system.

<http://www.act4jj.org/resources>

C. OFFICE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION (OJJDP) NATIONAL DMC CONFERENCE

D. JUVENILE DETENTION ALTERNATIVE INITIATIVE (JDAI) QUARTERLY MEETINGS-RISK ASSESSMENT/ PILOT SITES

www.ago.state.ms.us

E. THE NATIONAL PARTNERSHIP FOR JUVENILE SERVICES

The National Symposium on Juvenile Services (NPJS) is a unique forum that brings together the leadership and direct care professionals from juvenile services and other human services professionals for training and the opportunity to network and share innovative program service approaches being implemented within the juvenile justice system throughout the country.

SYMPOSIUM GOALS

- To convene a diverse representation of juvenile service practitioners, trainers, and educators
- To provide an open forum for an exchange of ideas and a discussion of issues
- To build partnerships for enhanced service delivery
- To be innovative in planning for the profession's future
- To educate all participants on the critical issues in juvenile justice
- To share best practices and
- To celebrate our successes

<http://npjs.org/symposium/>

F. NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JUVENILE AND FAMILY COURT JUDGES (NCJFCJ)

The mission of the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges is to provide all judges, courts, and related agencies involved with juvenile, family, and domestic violence cases with the knowledge and skills to improve the lives of the families and children who seek justice.

www.ncjfcj.org

VII. KEY REFERENCES | COMPONENTS

A. A DECADE OF REFORM

2001	HB 974 Enacted Minimum Standards for JDCs
2003	HB 1366 Created Juvenile Detention Task Force
2004	HB 1500 Additional Factors for Delinquent Disposition
2005	SB 2894 Juvenile Justice Reform Act of 2005 <i>(Monitoring Unit & AOPs)</i>
2006	HB 199 Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Act of 2006
2007	HB 527 Established Youth Court Support Funds; Alternative Sanctions Grants; Defender Standards
2008	HB 244 Columbia Training School Closed
2009	HB 876 Established DPS Planning Compliance Monitoring Unit and Juvenile Detention Facilities Monitoring Unit HB 1494 Prohibit first time non-violent offenders at training school
2010	SB 2969 Remove 17 year old felons from Adult Jurisdiction SB 2984 Increase hurdle to Send to Oakley
2011	HB 420 Expanded Intensive Supervision Program
2012	SB 2598 Juvenile Detention Efficiency and Center Licensing Act of 2012
2013	SB 2631 Establish Domestic Violence Task Force

VII. MOVING FORWARD

Volunteer Philosophy

I am only one,
but I am one. I will not let what I cannot do
keep me from doing what I can do; to make this a better place
for at least one other person.

The Mississippi Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee is comprised primarily of volunteers dedicated and committed to improving the lives of youth entering the juvenile justice system. The Annual Report and Resource Guide (The Report) provides a summary of the programs and services of our varied partners and organizations throughout the state of Mississippi focused on effective delivery of services in juvenile correction.

The Report is intended to build upon the theme of the 41ST Juvenile Justice Symposium which was entitled, “Becoming the Solution That Brings About Change”. Emphasis was placed on the importance of adults across the state helping at least one child reach their full potential and purpose in life.

It is our expectation that you will utilize the MSJJAC website www.msjjac.org and additional links noted throughout the Report to gain additional data and information from the programs and services identified.

Finally, there is information available on the Mentoring website that can assist those of you interested in becoming a mentor. [Mentor, The National Mentoring Partnership](http://www.mentoring.org/) maintains the Mentoring Connector. The Mentoring Connector is a free volunteer referral service and the only database of its kind designed to help quality youth mentoring programs across the US recruit volunteer mentors to opportunities in their local communities. Become a Mentor: Stay Connected! You can stay up to date on new resources, opportunities to advocate, national initiatives, and news about youth mentoring by signing up on the following website and/or link:

<https://www.mentoring.org/>

<https://www.mentoring.org/program-resources/mentoring-connector/>