

**Tennessee Commission
on Children and Youth
ANNUAL REPORT
Fiscal Years
2011 and 2012**



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Tennessee Commission on Children and Youth

VISION

All children in Tennessee are safe, healthy, educated, nurtured and supported, and engaged in activities that provide them opportunities to achieve their fullest potential.

MISSION

The Tennessee Commission on Children and Youth (TCCY) advocates to improve the quality of life for children and families and provides leadership and support for child advocates.

WE BELIEVE:

1. Children are Tennessee's most precious assets, and they deserve a safe, healthy quality of life provided in the least restrictive, most appropriate living situation possible.
2. Families and communities have the responsibility to sustain, nurture and protect their children.
3. Government has an important role in creating and maintaining the public structures and public-private partnerships essential for improving the lives of children and families in Tennessee.
4. Tennessee has a responsibility to promote positive change for children and their families, especially children in need of state services.
5. Every child deserves due process, the proper administration of the law and equitable treatment under the law.
6. Services for Tennessee children should be provided through a family-driven and youth-guided, community-based system of care that strives for continuous improvement.
7. The Tennessee Commission on Children and Youth convenes public and private partners to collaborate in the promotion of improvements for Tennessee children and families.
8. The Tennessee Commission on Children and Youth provides data-driven advocacy and recommends best practices for public policies that improve outcomes for children and families.

Administration



Former TCCY Chair Cindy Durham

The Tennessee Commission on Children and Youth (TCCY) is an independent agency created by the Tennessee General Assembly. The primary mission of the Commission is advocacy for improving the quality of life for Tennessee children and families. Tennessee has had a Commission on Children and Youth or Children's Services Commission continuously since the 1950s. The current statutory framework for the Commission on Children and Youth was enacted in 1988, with minor revisions in 1999. The agency is currently authorized to 2015, when it will again go through the state's sunset review process.

Appointed by the governor for up to three consecutive three-year terms, the 21 Commission members serve as the policy board for the agency. At least one Commission member represents each of the development districts created for regional and economic planning. The Commission also has youth advisory members as necessary to meet the requirements for serving as the state advisory group under the federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act.

The chair is appointed by the governor to a three-year term. Other officers, the vice-chair and the secretary, are elected by the Commission. Committee chairs and members are appointed by the Commission chair.

Committees

Seven standing committees oversaw the operations of the agency during fiscal years 2011 and 2012. The Commission officers and committee chairs served as the **Executive Committee**. The **Audit** and **Personnel** committees were administrative committees to assure effective operation of administrative processes.

The **Budget and Data Committee** was responsible for fiscal matters, such as Commission budget requests, budget analyses and budget recommendations, and for agency efforts to collect and disseminate information, including *The Advocate*, *KIDS COUNT* and other publications.

The **Children's Services Committee** reviewed implementation of the TCCY Ombudsman

Program’s coordination with child welfare, juvenile justice and mental health services for children in custody and kinship care and families involved with Child Protective Services. The work of the Council on Children’s Mental Health is also overseen by this committee. It also provided oversight for Commission activities in the evaluation of services for children in the custody of the Department of Children Services by the Children’s Program Outcome Review Team (CPORT), which ended with fiscal year 2012.

The **Councils Committee** reviewed activities related to the nine regional councils on children and youth, the Commission’s annual Children’s Advocacy Days and interdepartmental activities.

The **Juvenile Justice and Minority Issues Committee** supervised the implementation of the federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act in Tennessee, the administration of state funds for juvenile justice and other juvenile justice activities. This committee also ensured adequate consideration of the needs of minority children in all TCCY efforts, with particular attention given to disproportionate minority contact/confinement (DMC) in the juvenile justice system, including recommendations from a statewide task force on how to reduce DMC. The committee was also responsible for the agency plan to address issues related to Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

Commission Meetings

The Tennessee Commission on Children and Youth meets quarterly to carry out its responsibilities. Meetings included reports from TCCY departments, regional coordinators and related agencies about activities across the state, legislative issues and approval of grant awards.

Staff

The Tennessee Commission and Children and Youth has a Nashville office and nine regional coordinators. During the 2012 legislative session, funding for the Children’s Program Outcome Review Team program was removed from TCCY’s budget. As a result of this change and the reduction of federal juvenile justice funding 24 filled positions were eliminated as of July 1, 2012. The organizational chart on page 10 for the Commission indicates staff members at press time.

Fiscal Year	Full-Time Employees	Part-Time Employees
2010-11	49	2
2011-12	45	



**Brenda Davis, Chair
Nashville**

Terms Ended June 2011

Leon D. Caldwell Collierville	Diane Neighbors Nashville	Timothy A. Perry Kingsport	Mary Ann Poe Jackson
James Roland Reid Brownsville	Colonel J.A. Robbins* Nashville	Nancy Williams Memphis	

Terms Ended June 2012

Natasha Blackshear Nashville	Joshua Conner* Nashville	Beverly J. Cosley Chattanooga	Tim Goldsmith Bartlett
Denise Hobbs Shelbyville	Trudy Hughes Maryville	Susan Lawless-Glassman Germantown	

Terms Ended June 2013

Erica Gilmore, Secretary Nashville	Sidney Bynum* Madison	Phil Acord Chattanooga	Lindsay Callahan* Cookeville
Janell Clark Cookeville	Jill Grayson Stott Jonesborough	Carlton Lewis Nashville	Harold Moses Love, Jr. Nashville

Terms Ending June 2014

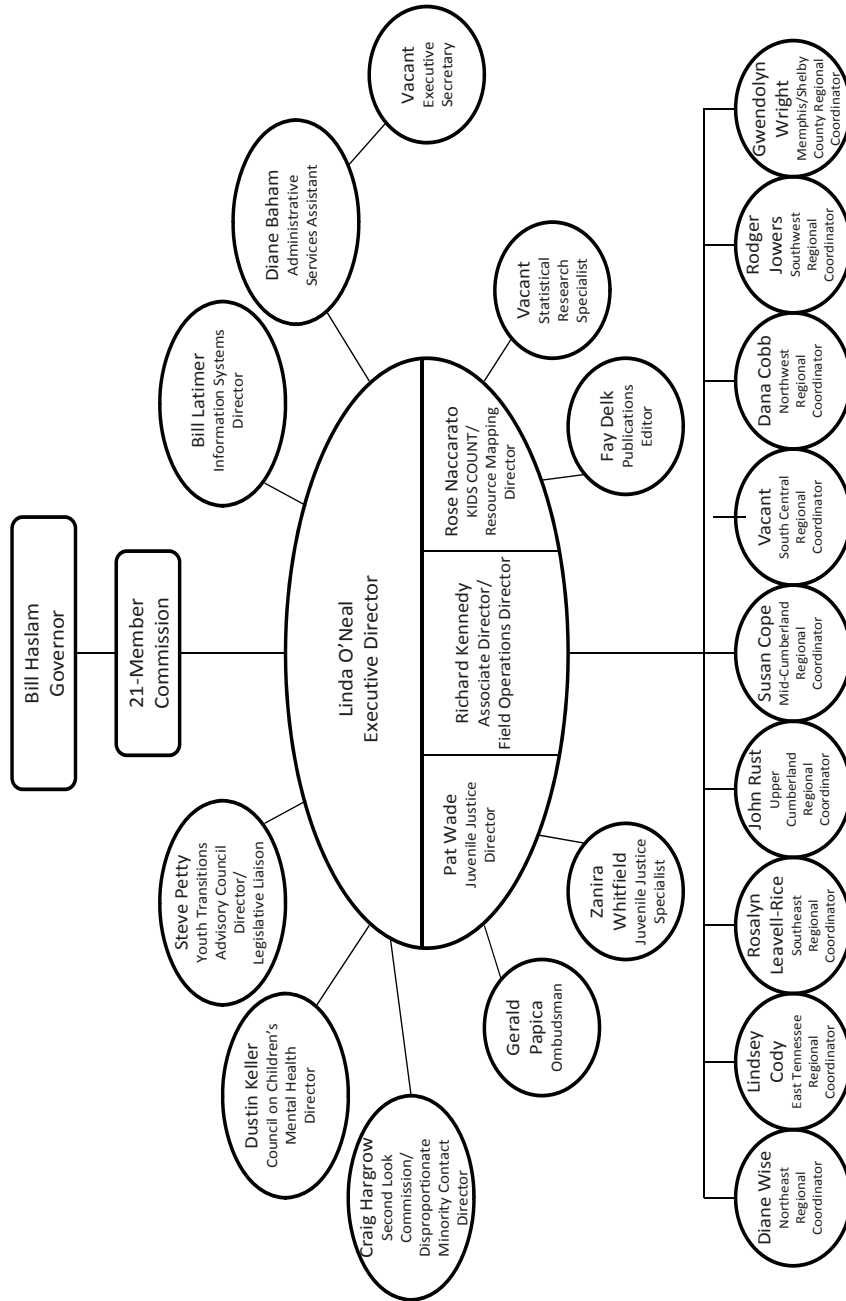
Kelly Drummond Knoxville	Lynne Fugate Knoxville	Amy Lawrence* Knoxville	Rob Mortensen Nashville
Billy Posey Memphis	Wendy Shea Memphis	Christy Sigler, Vice Chair LaVergne	Dwight E. Stokes Sevierville

Terms Ending June 2015

Brenda Davis Franklin	Jennie Harlan, Secretary Columbia	Ethan Flynn Johnson City	Raquel Hatter Nashville
Gary Houston Union City	Tawny Richelle Spinelli Nashville		

Organizational Chart

Tennessee Commission on Children and Youth



Budget

**Tennessee Commission on Children and Youth
Financial Report
For The Period July 1, 2010 Through June 30, 2011**

	STATE	INTERDEPART- MENTAL	JUVENILE JUSTICE	KIDS COUNT	TOTAL
Personal Services and Benefits	940,906.16	695,550.19	307,349.71	96,460.00	2,040,266.06
Salaries / Longevity	381,543.50	286,927.02	120,235.68	42,012.32	830,718.52
Benefits					
Total Personal Services and Benefits	1,322,449.66	982,477.21	427,585.39	138,472.32	2,870,984.58
Other Expenditures					
Travel	67,077.70	89,590.40	48,133.03	4,744.86	209,545.99
Printing, Duplicating, Binding	297.92	88.86	67,658.81	5.22	68,050.81
Communications & Shipping Costs	2,389.77	819.67	1,638.71	153.56	5,001.71
Maintenance, Repairs & Services	487.84	298.86	260.92	17.58	1,065.20
Professional and Admin. Services - Third Party	22,044.47	3,854.71	31,535.55	751.81	58,186.54
Supplies & Materials/Data Processing Equip	25,851.75	8,748.64	12,042.32	5,239.09	51,881.80
Rentals & Insurance	41,427.92	3,714.51	1,278.43	218.94	46,639.80
Motor Vehicle Operation	52.01	37.69	-	-	89.70
Awards & Indemnities	47.00	-	-	-	47.00
Grants & Subsidies	5,149.55	1,376,680.37	2,311,338.71	1,814.87	3,694,983.50
Fees Related to Professional Licenses	800.00	-	400.00	-	1,200.00
Equipment, Miscellaneous	-	-	45.00	-	45.00
Prof. Services From Another State Agency	315,371.51	208,308.54	62,543.13	21,693.56	607,916.74
Total Other Expenditures	480,997.44	1,692,142.25	2,536,874.61	34,639.49	4,744,653.79
Total Expenditures	1,803,447.10	2,674,619.46	2,964,460.00	173,111.81	7,615,638.37
Funding Sources					
State Appropriation	1,784,108.89	-	132,608.99	98,111.81	2,014,829.69
Federal Revenue	-	-	2,740,514.32	-	2,740,514.32
Interest Revenue	-	-	3,858.68	-	3,858.68
Interdepartmental Revenue	-	2,674,619.46	87,478.01	-	2,762,097.47
Non-Governmental Revenue	19,338.21	-	-	75,000.00	94,338.21
Total Funding Sources	1,803,447.10	2,674,619.46	2,964,460.00	173,111.81	7,615,638.37

The State division includes Advocacy, Regional Council, and Ombudsman activities.
 The Interdepartmental division includes the Children's Program Outcome Review Team, Court Appointed Special Advocate, and State Supplement activities.
 The Juvenile Justice division includes Federal Formula Grant, Title V, Juvenile Accountability Block Grant, ARRA Justice Assistance Grant, Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws Grant, and the Council on Children's Mental Health activities.
 The KIDS Count division includes activities directly related to the creation and publication of the State of the Child report.

Budget

**Tennessee Commission on Children and Youth
Financial Report
For The Period July 1, 2011 Through June 30, 2012**

	STATE	INTERDEPART- MENTAL	JUVENILE JUSTICE	KIDS COUNT	TOTAL
Personal Services and Benefits					
Salaries / Longevity	844,216.78	909,688.39	342,779.90	99,541.63	2,196,226.70
Benefits	345,263.66	342,968.60	118,750.86	44,065.05	851,048.17
Total Personal Services and Benefits	1,189,480.44	1,252,656.99	461,530.76	143,606.68	3,047,274.87
Other Expenditures					
Travel	94,402.00	90,863.95	52,982.29	6,695.34	244,943.58
Printing, Duplicating, Binding	69.50	-	66,885.25	-	66,954.75
Communications & Shipping Costs	2,080.32	780.14	722.88	322.09	3,905.43
Maintenance, Repairs & Services	702.64	430.44	107.61	25.31	1,266.00
Professional and Admin. Services - Third Party	38,924.92	3,301.68	23,971.60	444.94	66,643.14
Supplies & Materials/Data Processing Equipment	19,932.50	4,897.19	9,977.42	617.60	35,424.71
Rentals & Insurance	41,389.93	9,105.09	1,164.53	165.14	51,824.69
Motor Vehicle Operation	148.35	-	-	-	148.35
Awards & Indemnities	1,219.88	211.11	22.80	5.38	1,459.17
Grants & Subsidies / Training	4,642.14	1,377,988.97	2,041,300.97	270.96	3,424,203.04
Fees Related to Professional Licenses	1,200.00	-	-	-	1,200.00
Equipment, Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-
Professional Services From Another State Agency	328,614.73	161,338.93	107,279.42	24,413.29	621,646.37
Total Other Expenditures	533,326.91	1,648,917.50	2,304,414.77	32,960.05	4,519,619.23
Total Expenditures	1,722,807.35	2,901,574.49	2,765,945.53	176,566.73	7,566,894.10
Funding Sources					
State Appropriation	1,703,116.38	19,375.84	230,377.91	99,248.15	2,052,118.28
Federal Revenue	-	-	2,521,908.39	-	2,521,908.39
Interest Revenue	-	-	1,816.71	-	1,816.71
Interdepartmental Revenue	-	2,882,198.65	-	-	2,882,198.65
Non-Governmental Revenue	19,690.97	-	11,842.52	77,318.58	108,852.07
Total Funding Sources	1,722,807.35	2,901,574.49	2,765,945.53	176,566.73	7,566,894.10

The State division includes Advocacy, Regional Council and Ombudsman activities.
 The interdepartmental division includes the Children's Program Outcome Review Team, Court Appointed Special Advocate and State Supplement activities.
 The Juvenile Justice division includes Federal Formula Grant, Title V, Juvenile Accountability Block Grant and Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws Grant and the Council on Children's Mental Health.
 The KIDS Count division includes activities directly related to the creation and publication of the State of the Child report.

Advocacy

The primary mission of the Tennessee Commission on Children and Youth is to provide leadership for advocacy activities on behalf of children and families. Major strategies for effective advocacy include extensive networking and coordination of services.

A number of Commission activities combine advocacy and coordination of services. Many of these activities also comply with specific statutory mandates governing the advocacy and coordination responsibilities (TCA 37-3-103). These responsibilities are to:

- ◆ *Make recommendations concerning establishment of priorities and needed improvements with respect to programs and services for children and youth;*
- ◆ *Advocate and coordinate the efficient and effective development and enhancement of state, local and regional programs and services for children and youth.*

Children's Advocacy Days

Each year the Tennessee Commission on Children and Youth gathers child advocates from across the states to:

- ◆ Meet with legislators to discuss relevant children and youth issues;
- ◆ Observe legislative sessions;
- ◆ Receive legislative updates;
- ◆ Network with advocates from other parts of the state;
- ◆ Hear updates on issues affecting children;
- ◆ Present the Jim Pryor Child Advocacy Award, Youth Excellence Award and the Making KIDS COUNT Media Awards.



TCCY engages public, private and governmental agency partners to help sponsor the event. In addition to reports from child-serving agencies and an update on legislation, each year events include youth performances, a networking reception and presentations of the Jim Pryor Child Advocacy Award and Making KIDS COUNT Media Awards.

	Children's Advocacy Days	
	Theme	Attendance
2011	The Art of Children's Advocacy	>500
2012	Adventures in Advocacy	>500

Children's Advocacy Days Awards

Fiscal Year	Award	Winner
2011	Jim Pryor Child Advocacy Award	Dr. Timothy Perry, a psychologist with the Frontier Health
	Making KIDS COUNT Broadcast Media	Beth Curley, WNPT for "NPT Reports: Children's Health Crisis" Bruce Moore, WREG, Memphis's Channel 3.
	Print Media	Shirley Nanney, editor of the Carroll County News Leader Joel Washburn, editor, McKenzie Banner
2012	Jim Pryor Child Advocacy Award	Cindy Durham, Legal Aid
	Making KIDS COUNT Broadcast Media	Beth Curley, Kevin Crane and Mary Makley, "NPT Reports: Children's Health Crisis"
	Print Media, Large Market	Beth Warren, Memphis Commercial Appeal
	Print Media, Small Market	Amye Wright, Cookeville Herald Citizen



2011 Award winners Shirley Nanney, Kevin Crane, Dr. Timothy Perry and Joel Washburn

Creating Solutions and Children’s Caucus

In 2010-11, TCCY collaborated with the League of Women Voters and AARP to hold several “Creating Solutions” forums to explore the problems facing Tennessee’s children and families and ways to address them. Two forums were held in Nashville, and another in Knoxville, with attendance from a wide range of systems — mental health, disability, anti-poverty, etc. — serving children

These groups again convened a Children’s Caucus, similar to one held in 2003, to formulate policy recommendations. The group divided into interest groups, including early childhood education, health and mental health, children in or at risk of custody and policy and budget.

Committees, Task Forces and Boards

A major strategy for advocacy and coordination is participation of Commission staff on national, state, regional and local committees, task forces and boards. This involvement provides an opportunity for critical information sharing, networking, advocacy and coordination.

National/Southeast Regional Organizations

TCCY staff members served on national and regional committees, task forces or boards. These groups focused on issues of juvenile justice, child-welfare, ombudsman and children’s mental health. National and Southeastern regional committees, task forces and boards with Commission representatives included the following:

- ◆ National EUDL Leadership Conference;
- ◆ National Technical Assistance Center for Children’s Mental Health;
- ◆ United States Ombudsman Association.

Year	National	Southeast Regional
2011	4	1
2012	6	1

State Organizations

Staff members participated on roles in statewide committees, task forces and boards addressing a broad range of issues, including health, teen pregnancy, child welfare, mental health, child care, family assistance, juvenile justice and broad-based children’s needs.

Regional and Local Organizations

Commission staff served on regional committees, task forces or boards. At the regional level, representatives of the Commission participated with a number of groups operating in almost every area of the state. Additionally, staff members also participated on committees, task forces and boards unique to individual regions. These regional groups addressed a range of issues, including child abuse, child care, education, Head Start, health, mental health, family assistance, foster care, adoptions, juvenile justice, substance abuse and teen pregnancy.



Southwest group meets.

TCCY staff served in a number of roles on local groups. In addition to foster care review boards, these groups included Tennessee Department of Children’s Services community advisory boards, local health councils, local anti-drug coalitions, education groups, child welfare organizations and nonprofit agencies.

Year	Region of the State	Local
2011	21	101
2012	18	69

Presentations and Displays

Tennessee Commission on Children and Youth staff members made presentations and prepared displays on a variety of topics to a range of different groups and organizations. These presentations focused on Commission activities, advocacy, Commission priorities and substantive issues.

Additionally, TCCY staff presented displays at conferences and other events. The purpose of these displays was to disseminate TCCY information and recruit members for the regional councils.

	Year	National	State	Regional	Local	Total Attendees
Presentations	2011	3	43	18	9	5,377
	2012	3	21	31	14	4,487
Displays	2011	1	6	11	7	4,213
	2012	0	7	19	12	4,352

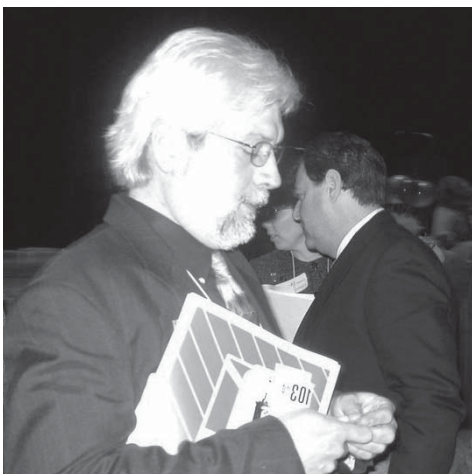
Legislative Advocacy

Tennessee Code Annotated 37-3-103(b) (2) mandates the following activities for TCCY:

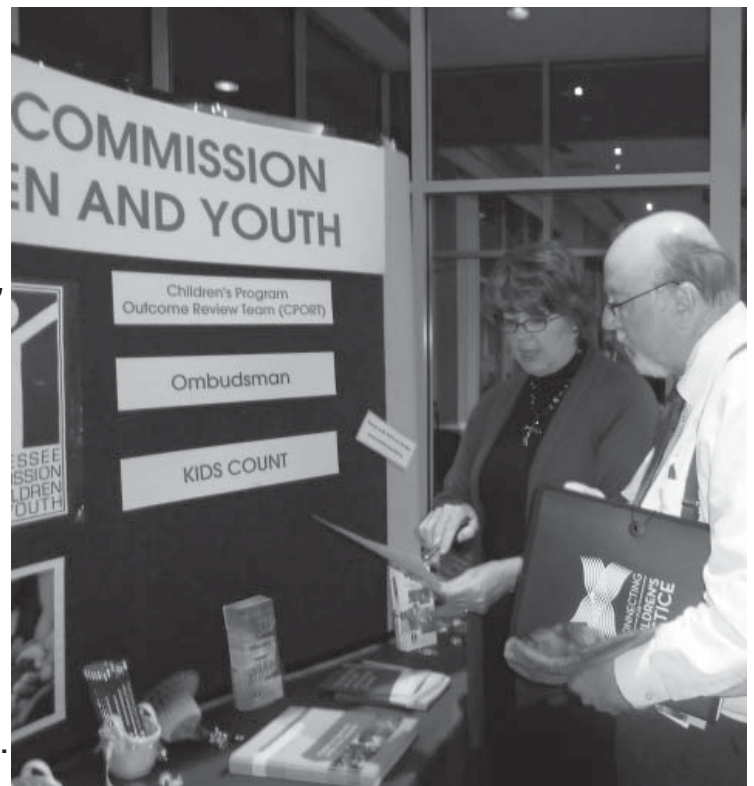
Prepare and distribute impact statements analyzing the potential effect of proposals under consideration by the general assembly which relate to the health, well-being and development of children and youth.

TCCY legislative staff provided regional council members and child advocates with weekly updates continuing throughout the legislative session. The updates and other information were made available statewide electronically, both through e-mail and posting to the

TCCY web page.



TCCY KIDS COUNT Division staff member Steve Petty.



TCCY display at Connecting for Children's Justice conference.

TCCY also

provided Internet links to contact information on the Tennessee General Assembly website, including e-mail links, office addresses and phone numbers; links to portable document files (pdf) of specific legislation or amendments under consideration; and links to other relevant advocacy groups, state agencies or reports related to legislative policy issues.

Year	Legislative Advocacy	
	Bills Supported	Bills Opposed
2011	38 (24 passed)	14 (2 passed with TCCY recommended changes)
2012	20 (13 passed)	11 (2 passed - 1 with changes recommended by TCCY)

Year	Legislative Reports	Legislative Updates	Legislative Summaries
2011	19, tracking 557 bills	16, tracking 160 bills	3, tracking 127 Public Acts
2012	19 tracking 441 bills	16 tracking 171 bills	1

Child Care Board of Review

Under Tennessee law, a Child Care Board of Review shall review actions of the Tennessee Department of Human Services' Child Care Licensing Division revoking, denying or otherwise limiting an operator's license to operate a program; any civil penalties imposed; and any long-term (90-days or longer) safety plan required. Under TCA 71-3-510(a)(2) the executive director of the Tennessee Commission on Children and Youth is a permanent member of the board. TCCY staff members serve as representatives of the executive director.

Year	Child Care Board of Review	
	Staff Participating	Meetings
2011	4	8
2012	4	8

Foster Care Review Board

- (4) *Monitor foster care review boards; report on the impact of foster care review on children and youth in foster care; and make recommendations for improvement of the state's foster care system to the governor and each member of the general assembly. TCA-37-3-103*

Tennessee law (TCA 37-2-406) mandates cases of children in state custody be reviewed by juvenile courts within 90 days of entering custody and at least once every six months thereafter until they exit custody. Although juvenile court judges may review the cases, the preferred method is to form a foster care review board made up of community members. According to a 2005 publication by the Administrative Office of the Courts, 88 of Tennessee's counties reported having 108 foster care review boards. Most of the boards met monthly and had from five to seven members. The members, who are appointed by Juvenile Court judges, may include a doctor, a lawyer, a staff member of a social service agency, a staff member of a mental health agency, a young adult (18 to 25 years old) and must include a parent of a minor child. In about half the boards, Department of Children's Services staff members schedule meetings; court staffs schedule the rest of the boards.

Although boards are not required to review the cases of delinquent children in youth development centers, more than half the boards do so.

As a part of its efforts to fulfill its legislative mandate and to advocate for children in care, TCCY staff members serve on local foster care review boards. Each board meets up to 12 times during the year, with most meetings lasting four hours. The majority of TCCY staff members participated on Davidson County Foster Care Review Boards. Davidson County Court staff compiled information on the boards during calendar year 2011, finding boards reviewed an average of 11 cases per meeting.

Year	Foster Care Review Boards	
	Staff Participants	Number of Review Boards
2011	12	13
2012	8	12

Information Dissemination

The Tennessee KIDS COUNT project is part of a national effort to track the status of children throughout the United States, the Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico. KIDS COUNT seeks to enrich local, state and national discussions of ways to secure better futures for all children by providing policy makers and citizens with benchmarks of child well-being.



KIDS COUNT publications produced by TCCY:

KIDS COUNT: The State of the Child in Tennessee, 2010;
KIDS COUNT: The State of the Child in Tennessee, 2011.

National KIDS COUNT books distributed and promoted by TCCY:

National KIDS COUNT Data Book, 2011;
Stepping Up for Kids: What Government and Communities Should Do to Support Kinship Families;
Children Living in America's High-Poverty Communities;
National KIDS COUNT Data Book, 2010.

KIDS COUNT State Child Well-Being

2011	39th in the nation
2010	41st in the nation

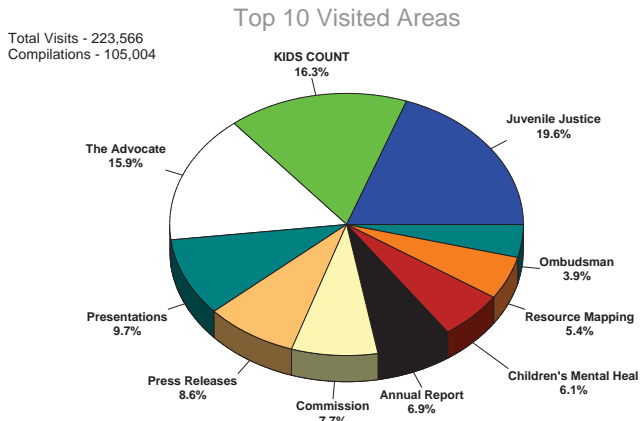


Former KIDS COUNT Director Pam K. Brown

Website

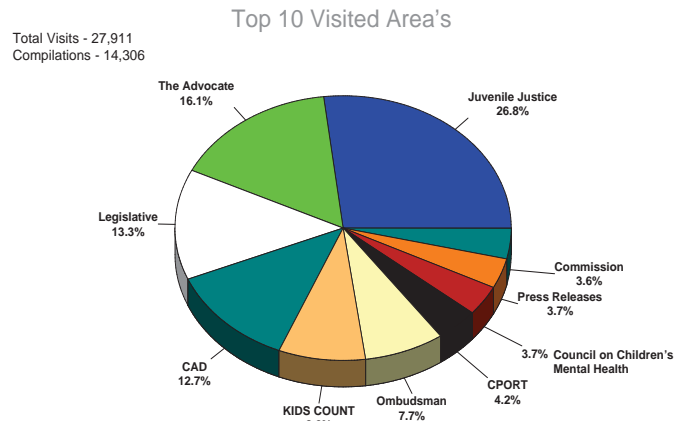
The TCCY website included information about all available Juvenile Justice funds, the Children's Program Outcome Review Team (CPORT) data, *KIDS COUNT: The State of the Child in Tennessee*, *The Advocate*, *Resource Mapping Reports* and *Council on Children's Mental Health Reports*. All the publications were on the Internet in pdf format. The TCCY calendar of events was updated weekly, and a listing of information sources on social service providers was included on the site.

TCCY Web Statistics March 2011



Source: Tennessee Web Stats

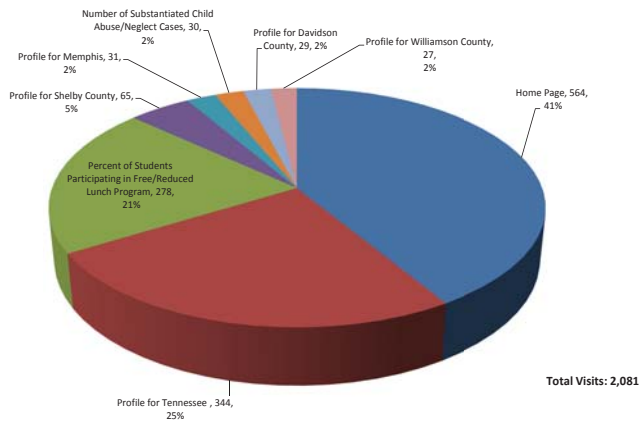
TCCY Web Statistics March 2012



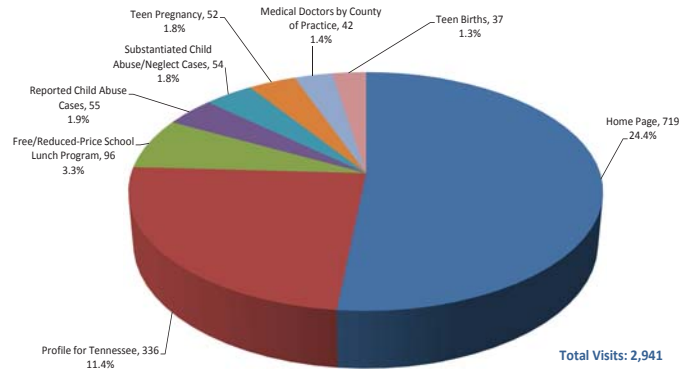
Source: Tennessee Web Stats

During 2010-11, the site received 1,349,662 visits. TCCY was unable to get web statistics from the Office of Information Resources for the last three months of 2011-12, so a year-long report is not available.

Kids Count Data Center
Top 8 Leading Page Views
June 2011



Kids Count Data Center
Top 8 Leading Page Views
June 2012



Use of the TCCY website to access data dropped as more people turned to the Casey Foundation Data Center (<http://datacenter.kidscount.org/>) for information.

Year	Facebook	
	Likes	Total Reach
2011	439	N/A
2012	623	275,102

Year	Twitter
	Followers
2011	114
2012	226

Social Media

The Commission has a Facebook page and a presence on Twitter. At the end of fiscal year 2012, TCCY had 623 Facebook “likes” and 226 Twitter followers.

Media Activities

TCCY tracks articles, stories and notices in newspapers, newsletters, magazines, television, radio and websites referring to its programs, staff and Commission members. Coverage was garnered when TCCY staff members responded to calls from the media or contacted them with information about TCCY activities. For the first time in fiscal year 2010-11, tweets from others were documented. During fiscal years 2010-11 and 2011-12, KIDS COUNT press releases received the most coverage. KIDS COUNT also prompted the highest number of media contact.



The Advocate

TCCY’s newsletter, *The Advocate*, is distributed electronically only. It is available at www.tn.gov/tccy/advocate.shtml.

Media Coverage

	2011	2012
Total	251	251
KIDS COUNT Data Book	73	59
KIDS COUNT State of the Child in Tennessee	35	89

Media Contacts

	2011	2012
Total	39	64
KIDS COUNT Data Book	8	9
KIDS COUNT State of the Child	11	25

Regional Councils

Tennessee Code Annotated 37-3-106 requires the Commission on Children and Youth to organize a regional council on children and youth in each of the state's nine development districts. It establishes the councils as the ongoing communication link between the Commission and regional and local areas in Tennessee. The statute requires one locally based staff person for each regional council and identifies the following duties of the councils:

- ◆ Provide for mutual exchange of information and networking among service providers, advocates and elected officials;
- ◆ Educate council members, officials, others involved in services for children and youth and the general public concerning the needs and problems of children and youth in the region and the state;
- ◆ Coordinate regional and local efforts between public and private service providers to enhance services for children and youth;
- ◆ Advocate for legislation, policies and programs at the local and regional level to promote and protect the health, well-being and development of children and youth; and
- ◆ Collect, compile and distribute data and to make recommendations of the needs and problems of children and youth.



**Associate Executive Director
and Fieldstaff Director Richard
Kennedy**

In addition to these goals, regional coordinators act as regional representatives of TCCY in many ways. They also support the work of the other divisions of TCCY. Tasks of the

All regional coordinators organize and implement regional learning opportunities for public and private service providers, child and family advocates, elected officials and the public to educate participants on the regional needs and issues concerning children, youth and families.

Regional coordinators monitor juvenile and adult detention facilities in compliance with OJJDP requirements and TCCY guidelines to assure youth are kept out of sight and sound of adult offenders.

Regional coordinators review program accountability of TCCY grantees in accordance with the agency’s approved monitoring plan to assure goals of improving public safety and child success are being met.

Regional coordinators support, encourage and help strengthen child- and family-focused networks and identify, engage and participate with organizations in their regions to cultivate linkages to improve the status of children. Events sponsored by regional councils may include opportunities to meet with area legislators to share information about regional needs.

Regional coordinators support public and private providers, child and family advocates, elected officials and the general public by providing technical assistance, community building, information and access, case management support and crisis assistance.

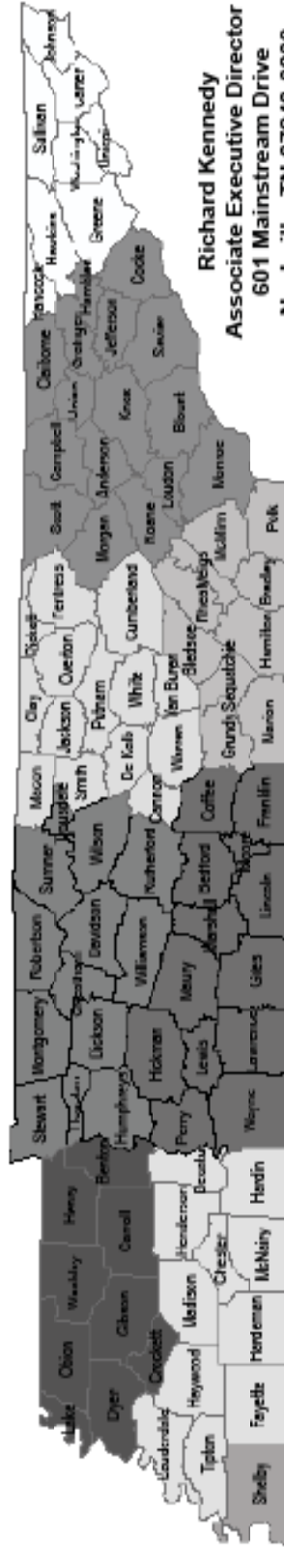
An important role of TCCY regional coordinators is to disseminate TCCY publications and information and those of national, state and local sources. Information and data are distributed to public and private service providers, child and family advocates, elected officials, media and the general public.

Summary information about each council is presented on the following pages.

Fiscal Year	Regional Councils	Active Members
2010-11	9	2,500
2011-12	9	2,387

TCCY Regional Councils and the Coordinators

<p>Dana Cobb Northwest Council 1235 Buena Vista Rd (P.O. Box 586) Huntingdon, TN 38344 (731) 986-4243 Dana.Cobb@tn.gov</p>	<p>Susan Cope Mid-Cumberland Council 601 Mainstream Drive Nashville, TN 37243-0800 (615) 532-1579 (615) 741-5956 (Fax) April.Swoner@tn.gov</p>	<p>John Rust Upper Cumberland 1100 England Drive Cookeville, TN 38501 (931) 646-0955 John.Rust@tn.gov</p>	<p>Lindsey Cody East Tennessee 7175 Strawberry Plains Pike, Suite 302 Knoxville, TN 37914 (865) 594-6658 Lindsey.Cody@tn.gov</p>	<p>Diane Wise Northeast Council 185 Treasure Lane Johnson City, TN 37604 (423) 979-4585 Diane.Wise@tn.gov</p>
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Richard Kennedy
Associate Executive Director
601 Mainstream Drive
Nashville, TN 37243-0800
(615) 532-1570
Richard.Kennedy@tn.gov

<p>Gwendolyn Wright Memphis/Shelby County Council 170 North Main Street 9th floor Memphis, TN 38103 (901) 543-7657 Gwendolyn.Wright@tn.gov</p>	<p>Rodger Jowers Southwest Council Lowell Thomas Bldg. Box 13 225 Martin Luther King Drive Jackson, TN 38301-6984 (731) 423-6545 Rodger.Jowers@tn.gov</p>	<p>Vacant South Central Council Contact Richard Kennedy Associate Executive Director 601 Mainstream Drive Nashville, TN 37243-0800 (615) 532-1570 Richard.Kennedy@tn.gov</p>
<p>Rosalyn Leavell-Rice Southeast Council 540 McCallie Avenue, Ste. 643 Chattanooga, TN 37402 (423) 634-6210 Rosalyn.Leavell-Rice@tn.gov</p>		

Revised

Northeast Region Council on Children and Youth

Regional Coordinator: Diane Wise
1233 Southwest Avenue, Extension
Johnson City, TN 37604
Phone: (423) 979-4585
Fax: (423) 979-3267
E-mail: Diane.Wise@tn.gov



Council members at work.

Northeast Tennessee Council Membership

2010-11	290
2011-12	355

The Northeast Council on Children and Youth members advocate for children in the eight counties in the region: Carter, Greene, Hancock, Hawkins, Johnson, Sullivan, Unicoi and Washington.

Officers

President	Larry Rose, Appalachian Family Outreach, Inc.	Jim Lambert, Foothills Care, Inc
Vice-President	Elizabeth Murphy, Johnson City Juvenile Court	Joy McCray, Child Advocate
President-Elect	Shannon Mason, Foothills Care, Inc.	Amy Perry, Child Advocate
Past-President	Jeff Berry, Washington County Juvenile Court	Larry Rose, Appalachian Family Outreach
Secretary	Anissa Lyttle, Volunteer	Karen McCrary, Upper East Tennessee Regional Juvenile Detention Center
Treasurer	Beth Rader, Tennessee Department of Health	Beth Rader, Tennessee Department of Health

Committees and Chairs

Child and Family Support	Stephanie Sanders, CASA of Northeast Tennessee	Brandy Maltsburger, Free Will Baptist Family Ministries
Child Advocacy	Christen Minnick, Washington County Health Department	Tara Crowe Hodge, Child Advocate

Legislative	Amy Cinnamon, Hawkins County Schools Family Resource Center	Amy Perry, Child Advocate
Juvenile Justice	Angel Blackwell, Washington County Juvenile Court	Angel Blackwell, Washington County Juvenile Court
Membership/Nominating	Kay Ward, Bristol Tennessee Schools, Project Fine	Terry Henson, Tennessee Department of Health
Hospitality/Public Relations	Jane Pack, Tennessee Department of Children's Services Rose Rasmussen, Johnson County Schools	Rose Rasmussen, Johnson County School System

East Tennessee Council on Children and Youth

Regional Coordinator: Lindsey Cody
7175 Strawberry Plains Pike, Suite 302
Knoxville, TN 37902
Phone: (865) 594-6658
E-mail: Lindsey.Cody@tn.gov

East Tennessee Council Membership

2010-11	302
2011-12	350

The East Tennessee Council on Children and Youth members advocate for children in the 16 counties in the region: Anderson, Blount, Campbell, Claiborne, Cocke, Grainger, Hamblen, Jefferson, Knox, Loudon, Monroe, Morgan, Roane, Scott, Sevier and Union.

East Tennessee Council Officers, 2010 - 2012

President	Kelly Drummond, vice president, Human Resources, Boys and Girls Clubs of the Tennessee Valley
Vice President	Captain John Adams, Blount County Juvenile Detention
Secretary	Margaret Durgin, Anderson County Child Advocacy Center
Treasurer	Kim Spoon, director of Family Services for Restoration House

East Tennessee Council Committee Chairpersons, 2010-13

Legislative Committee	Kathy Bryant, M. Ed., Early Intervention educator
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Juvenile Justice
Education/Prevention

Kimberly A. Lauth, Girl Scout Council of the Appalachians
Cathy Keebler, Child and Family Tennessee
Dr. Carolyn Stinnett, Knox County Family Resource Center
Dusty J. Cantrell, MSW, Department of Children's Services,
Smoky Mountain Region
Bruce Crabtree, Boys and Girls Clubs of the Tennessee
Valley

Membership



East Tennessee Council on Children and Youth visits Shangri-La Therapeutic Riding Academy.

Southeast Tennessee Council on Children and Youth Coordinator*

Regional Coordinator: Rosalyn Leavell-Rice
540 McCallie Avenue, Suite 643
Chattanooga, TN 37402
Phone: (423) 634-6210
E-mail: Rosalyn.Leavell-Rice@tn.gov

Southeast Tennessee Council Membership

2010-11	250
2011-12	156

The Southeast Council on Children and Youth members advocate for children in the 10 counties in the region: Bledsoe, Bradley, Grundy, Hamilton, McMinn, Marion, Meigs, Polk, Rhea and Sequatchie.

East Tennessee Council Officers

	2010-11	2011-12
President	Katie Larue	Mike Fields, DCS
Vice-President	Vacant 2010-11	Shula Yelliott, Hamilton County Read 20, Hamilton County
Past-President	Becky Encizo	Azusa Dance, Siskin Children's Hospital
Secretary	Ericcka Hill	Mary Ann Johnson, Hamilton County Schools
Treasurer	Katie Larue	Marguerite Chamber, Parents Are First Teachers

East Tennessee Council Committees and Chairs

	2010-11	2011-12
Legislative	Vacant	Vacant
Public Relations	Azusa Dance, Siskin's Children's Learning Center	Deborah Maddox, Office of Sustainability
Membership/Awards	Shula Yelliott, Hamilton County Read 20, Hamilton County	Vacant
Child Welfare/Advocacy	Beverly McKeldin, Human Services, City of Chattanooga	Beverly McKeldin, Child Advocate
Juvenile Justice	Antinio Petty, Hamilton County Juvenile Court	Bertri LeWinter, Hamilton County Department of Education
Mental Health	Michele Bostwick, Chattanooga Head Start	Erica Brown, Tennessee Commission on Child Welfare
Early Childhood	Marguerite Chambers, Parents As First Teachers	Lisa Moore, Family Resource Centers

*The Southeast regional coordinator position was vacant from January 2010 and continued to be vacant October 1, 2011.

Upper Cumberland Council on Children and Youth*

Coordinator: John Rust
1225 South Willow Avenue
Cookeville, TN 38506
Phone: (931) 432-4297
Cell: (931) 896-3657
Fax: (931) 432-6010
E-mail: John.Rust@tn.gov



Southeast Council meeting

Upper Cumberland Council Membership

2010-11	269
2011-12	100

The Upper Cumberland Council on Children and Youth members advocate for children in the 14 counties in the region: Cannon, Clay, Cumberland, DeKalb, Fentress, Jackson, Macon, Overton, Pickett, Putnam, Smith, Van Buren, Warren and White. Forty-one agencies were represented.

Officers, 2010-2012

President	Carolyn Isbell
President Elect	Vacant
Secretary	Dawn Killmon
Treasurer	Rhonda Bartlett
Past President	John Rust



Upper Cumberland Council members gather to meet their legislators.

Upper Cumberland Council Committees and Chairs

	2010-11	2011-12
Executive Committee	Officers, Past President and Committee Chairpersons	Carolyn Isbell, Stephen's Center
Legislative/Advocacy	Candi Cooper, youth service officer, Putnam County	
Membership/Hospitality	Christy Pailing, Upper Cumberland Training Specialist, Middle Tennessee State University	Leslie Hamlett, TECTA, Kristi Pailing, MTSU Training Specialist
Program Committee	Vacant	
Publicity Committee	Jessica Tucker, Resource Linkage Coordinator, DCS	Jessica Tucker, DCS Resource Linkage

*The Upper Cumberland regional coordinator position was vacant from February 1, 2011, and continued to be vacant at the end of fiscal year 2011.

Mid-Cumberland Council on Children and Youth

Coordinator: Susan Cope
601 Mainstream Drive
Nashville, TN 37243-0800
Phone: (615) 532-1579
Fax: (615) 741-5956
E-mail: Susan.Cope@tn.gov

Mid-Cumberland Council Membership

2010-11	600
2011-12	250

Mid-Cumberland Council on Children and Youth members advocate for children in the following 13 counties in the region: Cheatham, Davidson, Dickson, Houston, Humphreys, Montgomery, Robertson, Rutherford, Stewart, Sumner, Trousdale, Williamson and Wilson.

Mid-Cumberland Council Officers, 2010-12

President	Michael Kirshner
Vice-President	Laura Swanson
Past-President	Monica Causey
Secretary	Daphne Richardson

Treasurer	April Byrd
Davidson	Michael Kirshner, Mental Health Co-op
Dickson	Kim Stringfield, Children's Advocacy Center
Houston	Vacant
Humphreys	Vacant
Montgomery	Patrice Jessie, New Army Parent Support Program
Robertson and Cheatham	Regina Duffie, DCS
Rutherford	Alesha Martin, Smyrna Police Department
Stewart	Nancy Spiers, Coordinated School Health
Sumner and Trousdale	Thomas Marks, Dept. of Health
Williamson	Regina Duffie, DCS
Wilson	Laura Swanson, CASA

South Central Council on Children and Youth

Coordinator: vacant
 601 Mainstream Drive
 Nashville, TN 37243-0800
 Phone: (615) 490-5887 or 381-2040
 Fax: (931) 381-2053
 E-mail: Richard.Kennedy@tn.gov

South Central Council Membership

2010-11	232
2011-12	231



Former South Central Coordinator Elaine Williams helps a Children's Advocacy Days participant.

The South Central Tennessee Council members advocate for children the 13 counties in the region: Bedford, Coffee, Franklin, Giles, Hickman, Lawrence, Lewis, Lincoln, Marshall, Maury, Moore, Perry and Wayne counties.

South Central Council Officers

	2010-11	2011-12
President	Bobbie Cox, South Central Human Resource Agency	Lynne Farrar, CASA Works, Inc.
Vice-President	Lynne Farrar, CASA Works, Inc.	
Past-President	Tabitha Steadman	Bobbie Cox, South Central Human Resource Agency

Secretary/Treasurer	Nedra Dailey, YSO, Giles County Juvenile Court	Nedra Dailey, YSO, Giles County Juvenile Court
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South Central Council Committees and Chairs

2010-11	2011-12
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President	Bobbie Cox	Lynne Farrar, CASA Works, Inc
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Vice-President	Lynne Farrar	
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Past-President	Tabitha Steadman	Bobbie Cox South Central Human Resource Agency
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Secretary/Treasurer	Nedra Dailey	Nedra Dailey, YSO, Giles County Juvenile Court
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Northwest Council on Children and Youth

Coordinator: Dana M. Cobb
 Carroll County Career Center
 470 Mustang Drive
 Huntingdon, TN 38344
 Phone: (731) 986-4243
 Fax: (731) 986-3200
 E-mail: Dana.Cobb@tn.gov



Northwest Council Coordinator Dana Cobb

Northwest Council Membership

2010-11	353
2011-12	366

The Northwest Council on Children and Youth members advocate for children in the nine counties in the region: Benton, Carroll, Crockett, Dyer, Gibson, Henry, Lake, Obion and Weakley.

Northwest Council Officers, 2010-12

President	Sharye Hendrix, Child Advocate
Vice President	Sherri Sedgebear, Carey Counseling Center
Secretary	Marilyn Goodman, Milan Special School District
Treasurer	Michelle Horton, University of Tennessee Martin Social Work Program
Past President	Jenifer Hart, U.T. Martin Counseling Program

Northwest Council Committees and Chairs

	2010-11	2011-12
Education/Prevention	Betty Rasberry Nancy Deere Dianne Homra	Betty Rasberry Nancy Deere Dianne Homra
Juvenile Justice	Tiffany Latta Michelle Teague Eddy White	Michelle Teague Tiffany Latta
Legislative	Lori Hendon Marti Herndon	Lori Hendon Marti Herndon Kris Moore
Membership	Shannon Mayo Allison Downs Robert Nunley	Allison Downs Shannon Mayo Robert Nunley

Southwest Council on Children and Youth

Coordinator: Rodger D. Jowers
Lowell Thomas State Office Building
Suite 440 - Box 13
225 Dr. Martin Luther King Drive
Jackson, TN 38301-6984
Phone: (731) 423-6545
Fax: (731) 423-6612
E-mail: Rodger.Jowers@tn.gov



Southwest Council learns more about child abuse prevention.

Southwest Council Membership

2010-11	189
2011-12	189

The Southwest Council on Children and Youth members advocate for children in Chester, Decatur, Fayette, Hardeman, Hardin, Haywood, Henderson, Lauderdale, Madison, McNairy and Tipton counties.

Officers, 2010-12

Chairperson	Jimmie Trice-Baylor
Vice Chairperson	Carol Burroughs
Treasurer	Barry Cooper
Secretary	Rhonda Ewing
Past Chairperson	Jonathan Searcy

Juvenile Justice

Tennessee Code Annotated Section 37-3-103(a)(1) (C) establishes the following Tennessee Commission on Children and Youth (TCCY) responsibilities in the juvenile justice arena:

To implement the provisions of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974; and distribute, consistent with the purpose of the commission as set forth by Tennessee Code Annotated, Section 37-3-102(a), such funds as the general assembly shall direct.



Former Juvenile Justice Director Debrah Stafford

TCCY strives each year to improve advocacy services for children and youth by complying with the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act. The Act, reauthorized in 2002, requires participating states to have a state advisory group (SAG). TCCY serves as Tennessee's SAG.

TCCY also exercises the powers and duties designated in the Tennessee code above. These include advocating for efficient, effective and relevant programs and services for children and youth. TCCY identifies problems and gaps in programs and services for children and families across the state.

In order to receive Federal Formula Grant funds to address delinquency prevention and intervention issues, a state must maintain compliance with the JJDP Act's four core requirements for continued participation:

- ◆ Deinstitutionalize status offenders (DSO);
- ◆ Remove children from adult jails;
- ◆ Separate children from adult offenders;
- ◆ Address disproportionate contact of minority children with the juvenile justice system.

The JJDP Act requires the annual submission of a three-year plan or plan update to the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP). Each year, the Commission submits a plan that includes a juvenile crime analysis of court referrals, adjudications, offenses and transfers to adult court categorized by race and gender. The plan includes program areas Tennessee will focus on to reduce juvenile delinquency using funds from the JJDP Act.

Funds provided to projects across the state will focus on evidence-based programs that have proven to work with at-risk and delinquent youth. Programs are required to

submit performance measures to indicate results of services provided. The program areas TCCY focused on for this period included Delinquency Prevention, Minority Over-Representation, Youth Advocacy and Alternatives to Detention.

Basic JJDP Act Requirements:

- ◆ State advisory group;
- ◆ Compliance with four core requirements;
- ◆ Annual submission of three-year plan or plan updates.

Program Purpose Areas

	2010-11	2011-12
Delinquency Prevention	X	X
Youth Advocacy	X	X
Alternatives to Detention	X	X
Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC)	X	X
Mental Health Services	X	X

Federal Formula Grants

TCCY annually awards grants from funds provided through the JJDP Act. Federal Formula grants are awarded for one year. Renewal is not automatic, and grantees must submit an application each year, but these grants are renewable for up to two additional years with the funding levels for the second and third years decreasing to 75 percent and 50 percent, respectively, of the first year’s budget.

Federal regulations require funds be allocated for programs as a part of a coordinated and comprehensive community system of services, including collaborative efforts such as the Community Prevention Initiative. Funded programs must ensure services for the prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency and be consistent with policies focusing on preserving families and providing



TCCY juvenile justice staff: Ron King, Zanira Whitfield, Dominick Grimaldi, Vicky Taylor, Debrah Stafford, Phil McKenzie, Diane Baham and Gerald Papica

appropriate services in the least restrictive environments.

TCCY gives preference to evidence-based programs that provide direct services to youth and encourages private and public partnerships in the delivery of services for the prevention and intervention of juvenile delinquency. Funded projects should focus on early intervention efforts for children at risk of developing emotional or behavioral problems because of physical or mental stress and abuse.

Tennessee's Federal Formula Grant Funds continue to be reduced. TCCY awarded grants to agencies for delinquency prevention and intervention projects to ensure youth at risk of committing offenses received appropriate services. During this reporting period, grantees served more than 2,700 children with 870 volunteers, mainly as mentors to the youth, working on the projects.

Fiscal Year	Grant Amount
FY 2011	\$1,101,000
FY 2012	\$ 845,846

TCCY staff provided grant-writing training and technical assistance to potential applicants for all federal grants it administers. An orientation session and technical assistance were given by TCCY staff to agencies and organizations approved for funding to assure successful implementation of programs.

Federal Formula Grants

- ◆ Grant for up to 3 years;
- ◆ Year 1 = 100% funding;
- ◆ Year 2 = 75% funding;
- ◆ Year 3 = 50% funding.

Title V Delinquency Prevention Grants

The 2002 reauthorization of the JJDP Act included Title V provisions to promote collaboration within communities to develop delinquency prevention strategies. Title V requires community-based planning process focused on reducing risks and enhancing protective factors to prevent youth from entering the juvenile justice system. Local communities completed risk and resource assessments to determine effective strategies and specific programs for target populations.

Unlike Federal Formula grants, which may be awarded to individuals or single agencies, Title V funds must be given to local units of government. To be considered for funding, a community must demonstrate collaboration by the establishment of a multidisciplinary prevention policy board (PPB) and the development of a three-year plan for delinquency prevention. In addition, the local unit of government must provide a 50 percent cash or



Training on impact of alcohol use through EUDL-funded program.

in-kind match. The county must also be in compliance with the mandates of the JJDP Act.

In fiscal years 2010-11, TCCY continued its participation with the Tennessee departments of Health, Children's Services and Education and the United Way in the Community Prevention Initiative for children. Title V programs and those funded by the Department of Health through the Community Prevention Initiative share

similar philosophies and goals. To receive these funds, community collaboration must be demonstrated in the development of strategies to prevent negative behaviors and outcomes for children.

Congress did not allocate any Title V funds for FY 2012, which will result in states not receiving any prevention funds for programs. This prevented TCCY from awarding programs at the projected levels of funding anticipated to grantees when grants were originally awarded in August 2011.

Title V Requirements:

- ◆ Granted to local units of government;
- ◆ Multidisciplinary prevention policy board;
- ◆ Three-year delinquency prevention plan;
- ◆ 50 percent cash/in-kind match of funds from local government;
- ◆ County compliance with JJDP Act.

Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG) Program

TCCY strongly urges Congress to maintain funding for the Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG) enacted in the 2002 reauthorization of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act. Formerly funded through appropriations bills as the Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant (JAIBG), the current Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG) program provides dollars for use by states and units of local government to promote greater accountability in the juvenile justice system. From the beginning of

this program in 1998 to September 2001, the Department of Children Services (DCS) administered these funds in Tennessee. Effective October 1, 2001, the Tennessee Commission on Children and Youth (TCCY) became the administrator for the JAIBG/JABG program.

Programs funded have included:

- 1) Intensive probation services;
- 2) Residential observation and assessment services;
- 3) Intensive after care services;
- 4) Alternative school and summer adventure-based programs;
- 5) Additional referees to handle cases;
- 6) Improved data systems for tracking juveniles;
- 7) New youth and drug courts for diversion from the regular juvenile justice system, etc.;
- 8) Juvenile courts in rural areas, which normally have minimal resources, now have a greater variety of services to meet more individualized needs.

The benefits to Tennessee have been numerous, including:

- ◆ Tennessee has received a total of **33,415,324** from **1998 through 2012** for accountability-based juvenile justice system programs.
- ◆ Rural counties across the state have received funds to help with juvenile court services and the backlog of juvenile cases.

In Tennessee, juvenile offense referrals for crimes such as homicide, robbery, aggravated assault, rape, larceny and burglary have been reduced by 8 percent from 2001 to 2009.

Unfortunately, JABG funds to Tennessee continue to decrease.

Fiscal Year	Award Amount
FY 2001	\$4,302,300
FY 2010	\$896,000
FY 2011	\$704,059

It is important to maintain Juvenile Accountability Block Grant funds to continue the success of reducing juvenile crime in Tennessee and providing more individualized, accountability-based interventions for youth involved with the juvenile courts.

EUDL

Alcohol is the drug of choice among children and adolescents. Though progress is being made, underage drinking remains a persistent problem among youth and presents an enormous public health issue. Binge drinking has increased among girls. According to the 2010 Attitude Tracking Study completed by the Partnership for Drug-Free America,

underage drinking has become more normalized among adolescence, and parents feel unable to respond to the negative shifts in teen drug and alcohol use. The 2009 study also showed 70 percent of girls surveyed reported that alcohol helped them cope better by allowing them to forget problems at home or with friends. Long-term studies show a direct link between alcohol advertising and youth drinking. Young people who see and hear more alcohol advertisements are more likely to drink than their peers.

According to a June 2009 study by the National Institute of Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA), drinking-related accidental deaths are on the rise and heavy episodic drinking (sometimes referred to as binge drinking) and drunk driving has increased among college students. The study also states that there is growing evidence that college prevention programs help reduce binge drinking and other alcohol-related problems.

A request for proposals was developed, and training on the EUDL program was held for agencies, coalitions and organizations interested in reducing the sale and use of alcohol by minors.

Activities funded were:

- ◆ Task forces of state and local law enforcement and prosecutorial agencies that target establishments suspected of a pattern of violations of state laws governing the sale and consumption of alcohol by minors across the state;



Former DCS Juvenile Justice Deputy Commissioner Albert Dawson talks to advocates.

- ◆ Innovative programs to prevent and combat underage drinking;
- ◆ Public advertising campaigns to educate establishments about statutory prohibitions and sanctions;
- ◆ Educational activities and training.

Juvenile Justice Reimbursement Account

The Commission allocates a combination of state (\$16,042) and federal (\$107,358) JJDP Act funds to provide financial assistance to counties for alternatives to placing children in adult jails (TCA 37-1-161). These funds can be used to provide services to children who meet the criteria of TCA 37-1-114(c), which describes appropriate placement of children in secure facilities. Allowable services include, but are not limited to, the following programs: attendant care services, emergency transportation, emergency shelter and foster care, temporary holding and secure detention.

Fiscal Year	Counties
FY 2011	38
FY 2012	33

Each county accepting these funds must develop and submit local rules and procedures for each service provided. Account funds can only be used to provide services to children who are taken into custody in a county that did not operate a secure detention facility in 1983. Counties that established secure detention centers since the passage of legislation in 1983, which prohibited the placement of children in adult jails, are eligible for reimbursement for non-secure placements only. Counties receive funds according to a weighted formula based on historical usage of the grants. The list of counties receiving Reimbursement Account Funds is on [page 80](#).

Juvenile Justice State Supplements

The Commission administers state funding for improving juvenile court services as provided by TCA 37-1-162. In fiscal years 2010-11, each county was eligible to receive \$9,000; however, Claiborne, Fayette and Hawkins counties opted out of State Supplement Funding.

In counties with more than one juvenile court, each court is entitled to an equitable share of the county’s allocation. To receive the funds, the juvenile court must have at least one full- or part-time youth services officer (YSO) who is appointed and supervised by the juvenile court judge. The youth services officer must meet identified educational requirements (60 semester hours or 90 quarter hours of undergraduate credit from an accredited college or university in a social service-related field) and receive training

annually (40 hours during the first year of employment and 20 hours of training during each subsequent year).

State supplement funds cannot be used to pay salaries or expenses of juvenile court judges or for construction or remodeling of adult facilities. In the fiscal years, 92 counties used approximately 90 percent of the state supplement funds to pay the salaries of youth services officers or other staff to enhance the services of the court. In addition, funds were used for travel for YSOs and equipment and supplies for the court. Use of these funds can vary as long as the expenditures improve juvenile court services and do not supplant local funds.

Responsibility for oversight of state supplement funds was transferred to the Tennessee Department of Children's Services in fiscal year 2013.

Court Appointed Special Advocate (CASA) Programs

TCCY also administers state funds for Court Appointed Special Advocate (CASA) programs in Tennessee. The purpose of the CASA programs is to recruit, train and supervise court-approved volunteers. These volunteers advocate for the best interests of abused, neglected and dependent children removed from their homes by the juvenile court and placed under the supervision of the DCS. CASA volunteers assist the court by collecting background information, preparing court reports, participating in meetings or case reviews, assessing the child's situation and submitting recommendations. The CASA volunteer works with the court and collaborate with other agencies to ensure that a permanent placement is identified expeditiously and to ensure that appropriate resources are available in order to meet adequately the needs of children in state custody.

Grant Monitoring

Tennessee Department of Finance and Administration Policy 22 requires that all sub-recipients receiving state or federal funds from state departments, agencies and commissions in Tennessee be monitored on a regular basis following monitoring guidelines it established, in consultation with the Comptroller of the Treasury. The plan contained sub-recipient contracts to be monitored during the fiscal years, sample monitoring guides for each federal or state award TCCY receives, program descriptions for each federal or state award and a corrective action process for programs identified with findings and/or observations that need to be corrected. Core monitoring areas covered included allowable or unallowable activities; civil rights assurances; allowable costs/cost principles; eligibility; matching; level of effort; earmarking; program income; cash management; Davis-Bacon Act prevailing wage compliance; equipment and real property management; period of availability of funds; procurement, suspension and debarment from federal grant programs; real property acquisition and relocation assistance; reporting; and special tests and provisions.

TCCY program monitored grants to fulfill the Tennessee Policy 22 requirement that each state grantor monitors at least one-third of its contracts, totaling at least two-thirds of grant funds each year. Special emphasis is given to including new programs and programs whose past performance indicated a higher need.

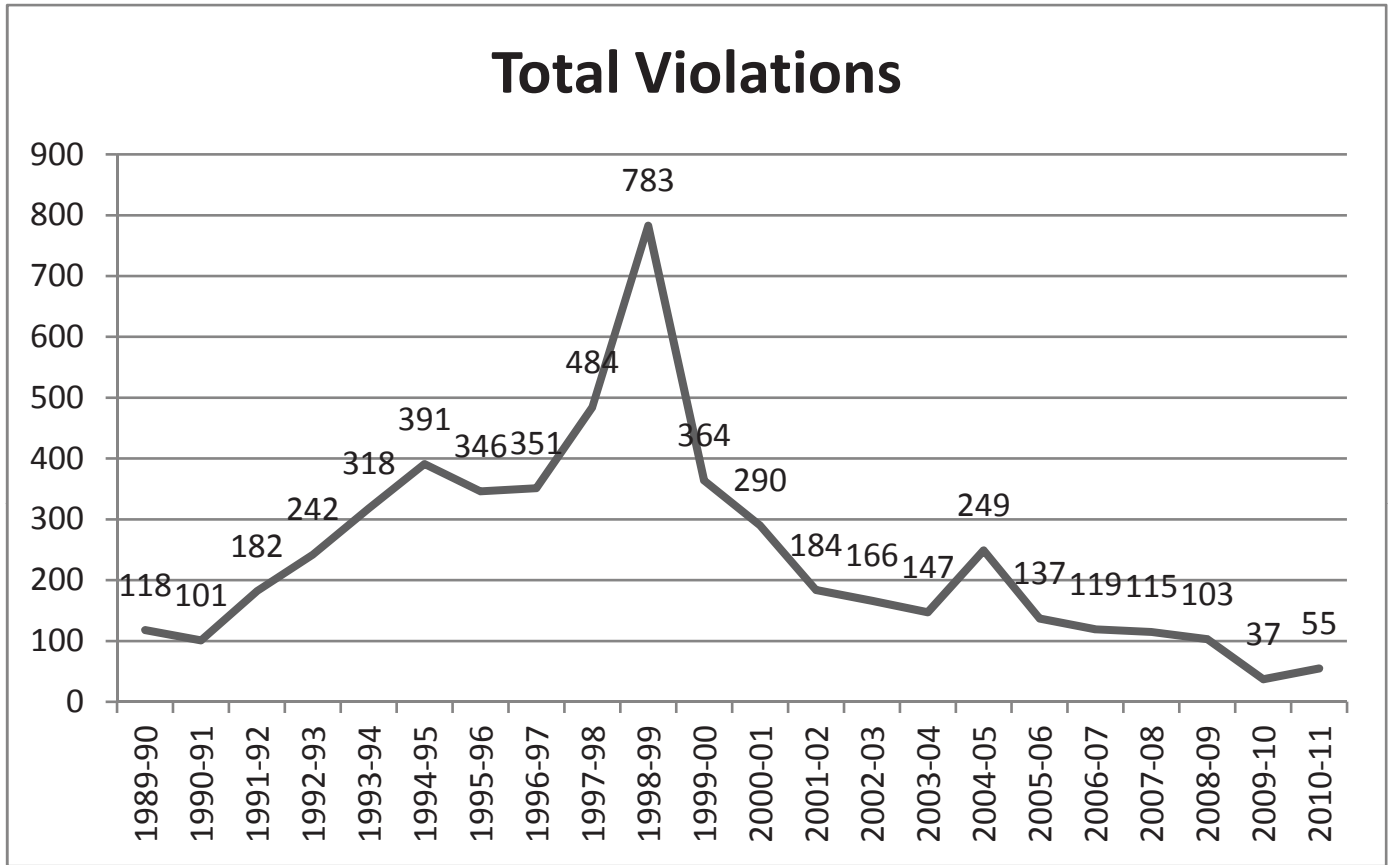
Program	No. of Programs Monitored	
	2010-11	2011-12
Title V	2	1
Federal Formula Grant	14	11
Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws	9	10
Juvenile Accountability Block Grant	19	8
Juvenile Justice Reimbursement	1	2
Juvenile Justice State Supplement	1	2
Court Appointed Special Advocates	24	24
American Reinvestment and Recovery Act	2	0
	72	58

JJDP Act Monitoring

TCCY is tasked with assuring Tennessee complies with the core requirements of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) Act. TCCY strives to make Tennessee violation free. Failure to comply with the core requirements can put OJJDP funding in jeopardy. Efforts include training juvenile court judges and their staffs, new sheriffs and jail administrators and their staffs. TCCY has also notified youth service officers and the Administrative Office of the Courts' staff that it will provide any information required by those who are having trouble understanding or are unaware of the rules or guidelines of the JJDP Act, including those covering Deinstitutionalization of Status Offender and Jail Removal and Separation.

The maximum allowed to continue to be eligible for funding was 409. TCCY strives to make new and seasoned youth service officers aware of the guidelines set by the JJDP Act. TCCY continues to provide the updated, necessary materials and make clear the understanding of the Act and the use of Valid Court Orders, a mechanism for holding youth for violations of court orders entered in dependency or children in need of supervision proceedings that prohibit the child from engaging in specified status offense behaviors.

The violation process continued to involve an ongoing training program and changing the schedule to monitor juvenile detention facilities, temporary holding resources, jails and lockups on a monthly rather than a quarterly basis, TCCY regional coordinators intervened to stop problems before they started. The monitoring also provided opportunities for technical assistance and advice on alternatives to secure placements.



Commission members also continued reduction efforts by talking to judges and facility directors in their areas regarding the alternatives to secure placements. Tennessee had no counties out of compliance for DSO violations.

Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders

Year	Number
2011	55
2012	65

Jail Removal

The OJJDP Act requires children be held out of sound and sight of adult offenders as one of its core requirements, Tennessee has remained in compliance with this requirement since 1986. The Act's impact on Tennessee's juvenile justice system regarding children held in adult jails led to a significant reduction in the number of violations for children held in adult jails from approximately 10,000 in 1980. In 2008-09, the state reached the goal of zero violations in 2008-09. For the 2010-11 year, Tennessee had one jail removal violation.

Incidents Resulting in DSO Violations	
Youth's Charge	No.
In-State Runaway	19
Out-of-State Runaway	13
Truancy	10
Unruly Behavior:	13
Total DSO Violations:	55

Year	% of Population 10-17 Who Are Members of a Minority	African-American	
		% of Population 10-17	% of Referrals to Juvenile Court
2010	26%	20%	30%
2011	27%	21%	26%

TCCY will continue to work with the local sheriffs, jail administrators and Correction Facilities to prevent future violations.

DMC

This disproportionately higher referral rate translates into higher incarceration rates in state secure facilities.

A comparison of the latest juvenile court data for Tennessee's 2010 Relative Rate Indexes (RRI) shows African American children were six times more likely to be transferred to adult court when compared to their White youth counterparts. The RRI is the indicator of disproportionate over-representation of children of color in our state juvenile justice system required by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

According to the *Tennessee Annual Juvenile Court Statistical Report* comparisons, the number of African-American children transferred to adult court remains high.

SHAPE Program. TCCY is serious and proactive in trying to reduce the number of children of color in secure confinement. Several initiatives have been completed that will actively assist TCCY in its overall goal. The DMC Pilot Project that has proven to be effective in reducing minority youth in the juvenile justice system is the School House Adjustment Program Enterprise (SHAPE) in Memphis-Shelby County. SHAPE is a collaborative effort between Memphis City Schools, the Memphis Police Department, the offices of the Memphis City and Shelby County mayors, the Public Defender's Office, Juvenile Court and the local Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) Task Force. Started in October 2008, the program's purpose is to reduce the number of minority students referred to juvenile court for minor offenses committed at school (e.g., simple assault with no serious injury, criminal trespass and disorderly conduct).

Year	Total Transfers	% African-American
2011	217	76%
2010	274	83%
2009	361	74%
2008	421	81%
2007	291	80%

There are presently 21 schools participating in the program (16 high schools and 5 middle schools), an increase from the 18 schools that started the program. The students selected attend after-school sessions lasting approximately six weeks and involving homework assistance, tutoring, mentoring and social and life skills training.

Approximately 247 students have been involved in the program with 64 percent successfully completing it in 2010. Successful completion of the SHAPE program (www.mcsk12.net/shape), is defined as completing all curriculum requirements and having no contact with juvenile court while in the program. During the 2006-07 school year, more than 1,700 students were transferred to juvenile court from Memphis City Schools. In 2008-09, there was a reduction of 29.4 percent of students transported to juvenile court. In FY 2009-10, there was a more than a 30 percent reduction in the students transported to juvenile court. In the 2010-11 fiscal year, again a reduction of 22.6 percent in students being transported to juvenile detention was achieved. It must be noted that in the 2010-11 school year there were fewer students enrolled in the program.

DMC Study

In fiscal year 2012, the TCCY staff DMC Study Team, with the support of the DMC Task Force and TCCY Commission members worked to plan a study of current disproportionate minority contact in Tennessee. Others helping with the program and providing data for the study were the Administrative Office of the Courts; the Tennessee departments of Children's Services, Department of Correction and Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services; Trevecca Nazarene University and the University of Memphis.

The study found many of the recommendations of a previous study sponsored by TCCY in 2003 had been implemented, but the problem of minority over-representation in the juvenile justice system continues.

The study employed a mixed methods approach, including data analysis using a dataset obtained from the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) and a qualitative survey instrument developed by the study team. The report examined the relationship between demographic and community factors and contact with the juvenile justice system. The report found:

- ◆ Positive correlation between poverty and delinquency commitments and transfer to adult courts;
- ◆ A positive correlation between a lack of education and delinquency;
- ◆ Support for a traditional family with two involved parents as a protective factor;

Title VI

TCCY also complies with the following statutes and regulations:

- ◆ Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color or national origin in the delivery of services (42 U.S.C. § 2000d), and the Department of Justice (DOJ) implementing regulations at 28 C.F.R. Part 42, Subpart C;
- ◆ The Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, which prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, religion or sex in the delivery of services and employment practices (42 U.S.C. § 3789d(c)(1), and the DOJ implementing regulations at 28 C.F.R. Part 42, Subpart D;
- ◆ Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, which prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability in the delivery of services and employment practices (29 U.S.C. § 794), and the DOJ implementing regulations at 28 C.F.R. Part 42, Subpart G;
- ◆ Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1980, which prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability in the delivery of services and employment practices (42 U.S.C. § 12132), and the DOJ implementing regulations at 28 C.F.R. Part 35;
- ◆ Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, which prohibit discrimination on the basis of sex in educational programs (20 U.S.C. § 1681), and the DOJ implementing regulations at 28 C.F.R. Part 54;
- ◆ The Age Discrimination Act of 1975, which prohibits discrimination on the basis of age in the delivery of services (42 U.S.C. § 6102), and the DOJ implementing regulations at 28 C.F.R. Part 42, Subpart I;
- ◆ The DOJ regulations on the Equal Treatment for Faith-Based Organizations, which prohibit discrimination on the basis of religion in the delivery of services and prohibits organizations from using DOJ funding on inherently religious activities (28 C.F.R. Part 38).

From July 1, 2010, to June 30, 2012, there were no complaints reported to TCCY regarding discrimination on the grounds laid out in the Title VI implementation plan.

Specific Title VI-related activities during fiscal years 2010-12 included the following.

- ◆ All grantee programs awarded funds by TCCY completed the Title VI Self Survey by the scheduled due date.

- ◆ TCCY improved the distribution of the Title VI policies. A copy of the Title VI Implementation Plan was given to each TCCY employee, Commission member and grantee. Additional Title VI information, including Title VI brochures and posters, was also distributed to the appropriate groups.
- ◆ Title VI requirements were included in the Monitoring Review Guide used by the Department of Finance and Administration when monitoring TCCY sub-grantees.
- ◆ TCCY submitted its annual Title VI Plan before the required deadlines.
- ◆ The Title VI Implementation Plan included a letter from a minority person verifying review of the plan.
- ◆ An explanation of the Title VI policies was presented at grantee application trainings for new grantees. Training sessions were held in Chattanooga, Jackson, Knoxville, Memphis and Nashville.
- ◆ All grant application packets for Tennessee Commission on Children and Youth funds included Title VI requirements.
- ◆ TCCY regional coordinators and central office staff visited grantees to assure compliance with the Title VI policies and provided technical assistance on Title VI issues.
- ◆ TCCY Juvenile Justice and Minority Issues Committee and Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) Task Force reviewed and gave input on the development of the Title VI Plan.
- ◆ TCCY Grantee Matrix on Minority Vendors was implemented.
- ◆ Title VI Self Survey was reviewed by TCCY staff for updating.
- ◆ Two TCCY staff members attended Title VI trainings.

Ombudsman

The Tennessee Commission on Children and Youth's (TCCY) Ombudsman Program, in the Juvenile Justice Division, acts as an impartial, independent and confidential reviewer. The program looks into concerns, issues and complaints pertaining to minors in state custody (social services and juvenile justice children), Child Protective Services and kinship care (relative caregiver) program. As a case reviewer, the ombudsman is a public servant who advocates the best interest of children, ensures adequate family support and evaluates delivery of services. The Ombudsman Program promotes fairness as well as transparency and adheres to the ombudsman principles defined in the United States Ombudsman Association (USOA) bylaws that include a credible review process. The USOA is the largest and oldest public sector ombudsman group in North America.

Originally funded in 1996 by a Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act Challenge Grant (Activity F), the Ombudsman Program has a mandate to improve the quality of children's lives in Tennessee by emphasizing thorough and expeditious service delivery. In fiscal year 2002-03, the program was expanded to include children in kinship care. As the Challenge Grant funds were phased out, the state continued to fund the program.

In February 2008, then Commissioner Viola Miller released a memorandum to all Department of Children's Services (DCS) regional administrators announcing a "new process has been developed to provide oversight and support to the regions" pertaining to Child Protective Service (CPS) and Special Investigations Unit (SIU) cases that require neutral, impartial reviews. TCCY agreed to perform third party case reviews as a "means to address complaints that are not resolved satisfactorily" within the current DCS process. The goal of this collaborative effort is to ascertain whether the department observed best practices and applied appropriate procedures or policies.

Referrals are obtained from a variety of sources such as:

- ◆ Biological and adoptive parents;
- ◆ Foster parents, caregivers and relatives;
- ◆ Children and youth;
- ◆ Neighbors and friends;
- ◆ DCS staff members and case managers;
- ◆ State of Tennessee departments and agencies;
- ◆ Juvenile Courts and Youth Service Offices;
- ◆ Offices of the governor and state legislators;

- ◆ TennCare Consumer and Child Advocacy Centers;
- ◆ Tennessee Voices for Children;
- ◆ ACLU and Legal Aid Services;
- ◆ Guardians ad litem;
- ◆ Therapists and service providers;
- ◆ National or out-of state children's advocacy groups;
- ◆ Anonymous referents or callers.

The Ombudsman Program does not seek resolution of a dispute if it is contrary to the best interest of the child or community safety or is inconsistent with local, state or federal laws and regulations. Additionally, the ombudsman cannot and will not engage in the following roles:

- ◆ Serve as an agent of the law or assume police enforcement;
- ◆ Act as an attorney, litigate cases or subpoena individuals or documents;
- ◆ Provide legal advice or file petitions or injunctions;
- ◆ Entertain a case where the Termination of Parental Rights was submitted to the court or deal with private child custody situations;
- ◆ Find individual fault or assign blame to parties responsible for a case.

Upon initial contact, the ombudsman will determine if the office has jurisdiction of the referral presented. Later in the process, the ombudsman will decide if the case has merit in accordance with program limitation and protocol for case activation. Additionally, the ombudsman will assess if the referent has sufficiently attempted to resolve the problem through normal administrative channels.

The Ombudsman Program does not aim to supersede any existing complaint and grievance mechanisms established by DCS. Referents who have not attempted to get their concerns addressed first by the department are encouraged to pursue this avenue. When referents have sufficient reasons to depart from normal administrative systems or have been reasonably dissatisfied with the outcome of their complaints, the ombudsman may open the referral as a valid case.

During the data-gathering phase, the ombudsman will plan a series of interviews with individuals directly involved in the case. These contacts may include the parents or caregivers, child or youth, custodial department's case managers, probation officers and middle to upper level management, juvenile court staff, caregivers or caretakers, residential and medical providers, foster parents, therapists, guardians ad litem, attorneys, teachers, relatives, friends and relevant others or stakeholders.

Preliminary contacts are used to:

- ◆ Verify referral information specific to the child's status or condition;
- ◆ Collect additional facts or information specific to the question or concern;
- ◆ Obtain past and present background histories and progress notes.

The Ombudsman Program also provides information-only service. Referrals resulting from the caller's lack of information about the system are common. These situations are resolved oftentimes by the providing them an explanation of the DCS policies and procedures.

The TCCY Ombudsman Program includes ongoing outreach opportunities with a wide range of Tennessee children's services stakeholders. The Ombudsman Office is always available to provide lectures, workshops, informational programs or brief classes to any interested community groups, nonprofit organizations and other agencies working with children. For fiscal year 2011-12, the ombudsmen concentrated on reaching out to the minority population involved with the DCS system.

Ombudsman Program referrals are received from any individual or agencies concerned with the plight of a child in the foster care system, CPS or relative caregiver programs. Referrals must involve conditions or situations that adversely affect the health, safety, welfare or rights of children and youth. The ombudsman assumes various roles that include, but not limited to:

- ◆ A voice or an advocate on behalf of the child;
- ◆ A communicator or educator to help stakeholders understand policies and procedures;
- ◆ A facilitator expediting timely delivery of services.

An example of the success of the Ombudsman Program is its work on a referral from a mother pertaining to her son. She originally wrote a letter to First Lady Michelle Obama's office. Her correspondence was brought to the attention of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Children's Bureau. Someone from the Bureau wrote the mother a letter, including TCCY's Ombudsman Program among its recommendations.

Ombudsmen also participate by phone or in person on DCS Child and Family Team Meetings (CFTM). Attendance at the CFTMs has been productive.

The TCCY ombudsmen continue to provide informational classes at the Tennessee Correction Academy (TCA) in Tullahoma. Classes for the last 12 months were fewer than previous years due to the decrease in hiring of new DCS employees.

One of the TCCY ombudsmen has served on the USOA Board of Directors and was chosen by his peers as the vice-president of the association. Along with that role, he continued to serve as a conference planning committee member. For the last few years, he has joined as a faculty member of the popular two-day preconference workshop (New Ombudsman Training) during annual conferences. He chaired the United States Ombudsman Association's (USOA) Conferences and Training Committee for seven years. An article by a TCCY ombudsman entitled, "The Ombudsman's Guide to Fairness" was published in the 2011 spring edition of the Journal of the International Ombudsman Association (JIOA). The journal manuscript can be found in the TCCY/Ombudsman and JIOA websites.

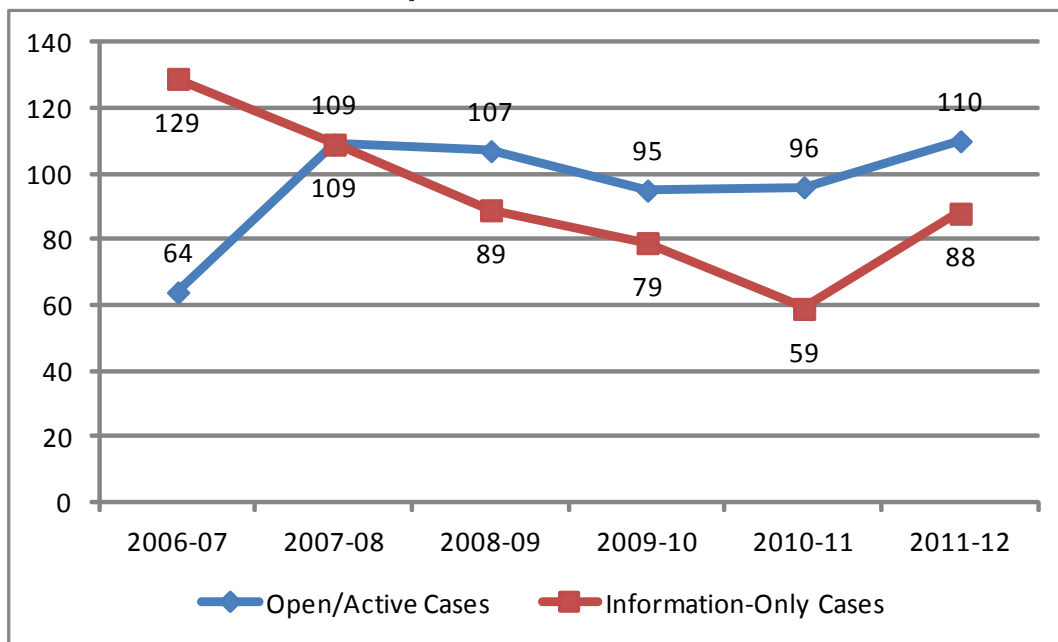
Additional Responsibilities of Ombudsmen as Juvenile Justice Specialists

The agency's two ombudsmen also perform regularly other Juvenile Justice Unit functions, which approximately constitute 20 to 30 percent or more of their time depending on the time of the year. They act as liaisons, monitors, and processed quarterly reports. The TCCY ombudsmen are responsible for coordinating all juvenile courts and federal grants in Northeast and Northwest counties in Tennessee. Annual site visits of federal grants are also a part of their unit duties.

Reviewing, rating and discussing applications for federal Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws, Federal Formula, Title V, JABG, CASA and State Supplement grant are additional duties for everybody in the unit.

One of the TCCY ombudsmen served as a Davidson County Foster Care Review Board member for more than 14 years.

**TCCY Ombudsman Program Referrals
July 1, 2005 – June 30, 2012**



How to find an Ombudsman:

www.tn.gov/tccy/ombuds.shtml or 1-800-264-0904

Council on Children's Mental Health

The Council on Children's Mental Health is required by TCA 37-3-111 to design a plan for a statewide system of mental health care for children. The children's mental health system must be child-centered, family-driven and culturally and linguistically competent and provide a coordinated system of care for children's mental health needs in the state. The Council was co-chaired by the commissioner of the Department of Mental Health, Virginia Trotter Betts (July 2010 until January 2011) and E. Douglas Varney (January 2011 - June 2012), and the executive director of the Tennessee Commission on Children and Youth, Linda O'Neal.

The plan created by the Council must:

- Provide a service delivery system that focuses on the principles for a system of care;
- Include a core set of services and supports that appropriately and effectively address the mental health needs of children and families;
- Develop a financial resource map and cost analysis of all federal- and state-funded programs for children's mental health, updated on an annual basis, to guide and support the plan.

Other council duties include stimulating more effective use of resources; assisting in developing interagency agreements; determining whether programs are evidence-based, research-based and theory-based; and submitting those findings.

The Council on Children's Mental Health is composed of a broad range of stakeholders from all across the state. The council has nine workgroups, including a steering committee, to assist in the organization and coordination of council meetings. The group came together in fiscal year 2010-11 four times and five times in fiscal year 2011-12 with an average attendance of 65 participants.



CCMH Director Dustin Keller advocates

The Council on Children's Mental Health officially filed its July Reports to the Legislature on by the deadlines specified in the legislation. These reports may be found at <http://www.tn.gov/tccy/ccmh-report10.pdf> and <http://www.tn.gov/tccy/ccmh-report12.pdf>. CCMH was also renewed through the Legislative Sunset Process until 2014, allowing the Council to complete its reporting requirements through 2013.

The following is a list of meetings dates and abbreviated agenda topics:

October 21, 2010

- ◆ Mule Town Family Network Financial Infrastructure Pilot Proposal;
- ◆ Children and Youth Budget Recommendations;
- ◆ Legislative Feedback on the CCMH July 2010 Report;
- ◆ Research of Home-Based Services;
- ◆ Training Institutes Update.

February 17, 2011

- ◆ Recognition of Commissioner Virginia Trotter Betts' leadership on the CCMH;
- ◆ Introduction of New Tennessee Department of Mental Health Commissioner Doug Varney;
- ◆ Legislative Overview and Update;
- ◆ Coordinated School Health;
- ◆ Quality Service Review Process;
- ◆ Mule Town Youth Evaluation Project;
- ◆ Family and Youth Engagement Discussion;
- ◆ CCMH Bylaws Update;
- ◆ Workgroup Process and Next Steps.

April 21, 2011

- ◆ Legislative Update;
- ◆ Overview of Fiscal Year 2012 Budget by Representatives from Child-Serving State Departments;
- ◆ System of Care Grant Opportunity;
- ◆ Community Mental Health Budget Impact by Representatives of Providers;
- ◆ Tennessee Lives Count Project;
- ◆ Lead Family Contact Training;
- ◆ CCMH Bylaws Update;
- ◆ Workgroup Process and Next Steps.

June 16, 2011

- ◆ Overview of the Planning and Next Steps Process;
- ◆ Statewide Expansion Grant Application;
- ◆ Moving System of Care Forward;
- ◆ Next Steps Document Overview and Café;
- ◆ Regional Intervention Program;
- ◆ Family-Driven Care;
- ◆ Legislative Update.



August 25, 2011 Meeting

- ◆ Budget Recommendations;
- ◆ *KIDS COUNT*;
- ◆ Tennessee Teen Institute (TTI);
- ◆ Infant and Early Childhood Mental Health Overview;
- ◆ Workgroup Meeting Café;
- ◆ System of Care Community Training: Expanding System of Care.

October 19, 2011 Meeting

- ◆ Workgroup Reports;
- ◆ Departmental Updates;
- ◆ MCO Updates.

December 8, 2011 Meeting

- ◆ Workgroup Reports (Workgroup Co-Chairs);
- ◆ Statewide Planning Grant for Children and Youth with Autism Overview;
- ◆ TennCare Healthcare Effectiveness Data Information Set (HEDIS) Data Overview and Budget Update;
- ◆ Early Connections Network (ECN) Community Connections Overview;
- ◆ Tennessee Lives Count (TLC).

February 23, 2012 Meeting

- ◆ TennCare Update;
- ◆ Workgroup Reports
- ◆ Tennessee Department of Mental Health (TDMH) Update
- ◆ Tennessee Integrated Court Screening and Referral Project;
- ◆ Attachment, Regulation and Competence (ARC);
- ◆ Legislative Update.

April 19, 2012 Meeting

- ◆ Workgroup Reports;
- ◆ Draft Report Outline Discussion;
- ◆ Legislative Update.

Resource Mapping

The commission shall design and oversee a resource mapping of all federal and state funding sources and funding streams that support the health, safety, permanence, growth, development and education of children in this state from conception through the age of majority or so long as they may remain in the custody of the state (TCA 37-3-116).

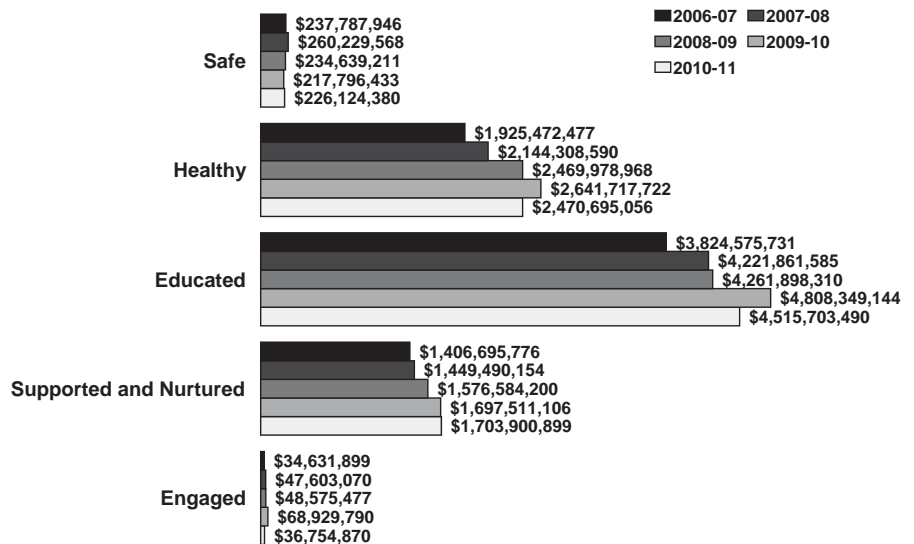
The goal of the Resource Mapping Project is to provide legislators, administrators and citizens with information for decision making for state funded programs for children. Resource mapping represents a new perspective for understanding and analyzing the diversity of services provided to children and youth. The project aims to present a comprehensive statewide view of programs available to children from both a programmatic and fiscal perspective. This contrasts with traditional state reporting by attempting to remove the departmental dividers that govern current reporting to show a combined picture of the dollars spent for programs and services.

Participants from all child-serving agencies make up the Resource Mapping Advisory Group. This stakeholder group is composed of a mix of programmatic and fiscal representatives. As a product of the group's ongoing work, resource mapping data was collected for fiscal years 2008-09 and 2009-10 in 2011 and 2010-11 in 2012. This reporting time frame captured the initial American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) funding. The most recent resource mapping report may be accessed at <http://www.tn.gov/tccy/MAP-rpt12.pdf>.

TCCY offers group and one-on-one technical assistance to agency staff on how to use the data collection template. TCCY's partner agencies provide staff time to fulfill the project's goal

Total Funding by Outcome Area

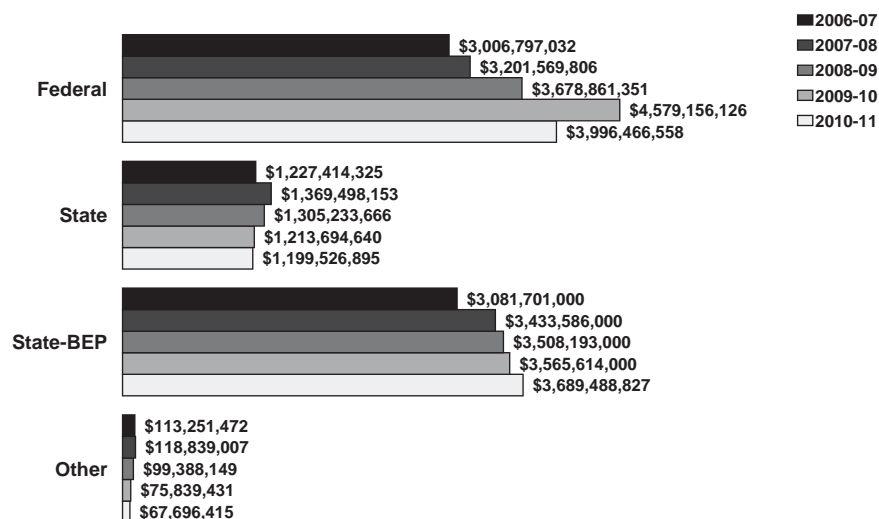
Fiscal Years - 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11



Source: Tennessee Commission on Children and Youth Resource Mapping Project

Total Expenditures by Source

Fiscal Years 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11



Source: Tennessee Commission on Children and Youth Resource Mapping Project

of mapping the funding streams. Agencies provide financial data for services to children in Tennessee and the program data showing the numbers of children benefiting from those services.

TCCY staff members are continually refining the most effective way to display data to enhance clear reporting of services for children and youth in this state.

As required by 2008 Public Chapter 1197 establishing resource mapping, TCCY delivered an annual data

report to the state legislature by April 15 in both 2011 and 2012. This report reflected program and fiscal information for all identified services provided to children and youth based upon data submitted by the 27 state agencies participating in the mapping project.

Report Overview:

2011

- ◆ Data collection completed March 24, 2011;
- ◆ Report presented to Legislature April 15, 2011;
- ◆ More than \$9 billion support services for children and youth in Tennessee in fiscal year 2009-10.

2012

- ◆ Data collection completed March 22, 2012;
- ◆ Report presented to Legislature April 15, 2012;
- ◆ The expiration of these federal stimulus funds was the primary reason that over half a billion fewer federal dollars (-\$582,689,568) were spent on Tennessee children in FY 2011 than in FY 2010.

Second Look Commission

There is created the Tennessee second look commission. The commission shall review an appropriate sampling of cases involving a second or subsequent incident of severe child abuse in order to provide recommendations and findings to the general assembly regarding whether or not severe child abuse cases are handled in a manner that provides adequate protection to the children of this state [37-3-803(a)].

The Second Look Commission released December reports on an analysis of cases involving a more than one incidence of severe child abuse in 2011 and 2012.

Public Chapter 1060 of the Acts of 2010 created the Tennessee Second Look Commission (SLC) to review an appropriate sampling of cases involving a second or subsequent incident of severe child abuse in order to provide recommendations and findings to the General Assembly regarding whether or not severe child abuse cases are handled in a manner that provides adequate protection to the children of this state.

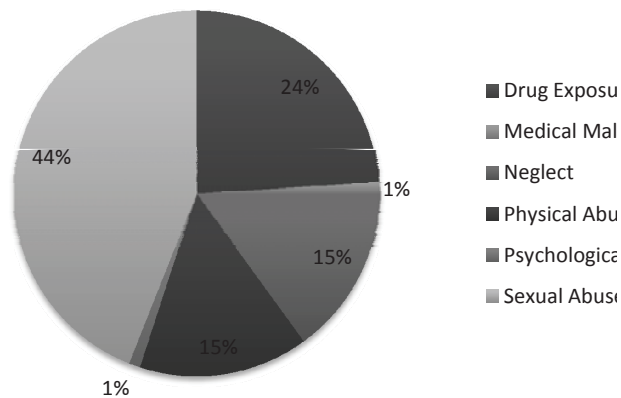
The SLC Commission is comprised of a diverse group of professionals dedicated to improving the lives of our children. Its findings and recommendations shall address all stages of investigating and attempting to remedy severe child abuse, including but not limited to:

- ◆ The reporting, investigating and referring of alleged severe child abuse cases by state agencies and others;
- ◆ The risk of severe child abuse victims being returned to the custody of the child's abuser or placed by the state in an environment where the child is at risk of being abused a second or subsequent time;
- ◆ The procedures used by juvenile courts and courts exercising jurisdiction over criminal and civil child abuse, neglect and endangerment cases;
- ◆ The laws, rules or guidelines used to determine whether or not an alleged perpetrator of severe child abuse is to be prosecuted;
- ◆ The causes of severe child abuse in Tennessee and any preventative measures that would reduce the number of severe child abuse cases in this state;
- ◆ The manner in which severe child abuse data is collected and used by multiple agencies within the state; and
- ◆ The representation provided to severe child abuse victims, including, but not limited to, representation provided by attorneys, guardians and advocates.
- ◆ The Second Look Commission will report annually to the General Assembly in December on its work. It holds open meetings quarterly and closed investigatory meetings as needed.

Craig Hargrow, Esq., with experience advocating for children and families in private practice, as regional general counsel for the Tennessee Department of Children's Services and as a referee/magistrate for Montgomery County Juvenile Court, staffs the Second Look Commission.

The 2011 and 2012 reports made recommendations for improved functioning of the state's child welfare system. Second Look Commission reports are available online at www.tn.gov/tccy/slc.shtml.

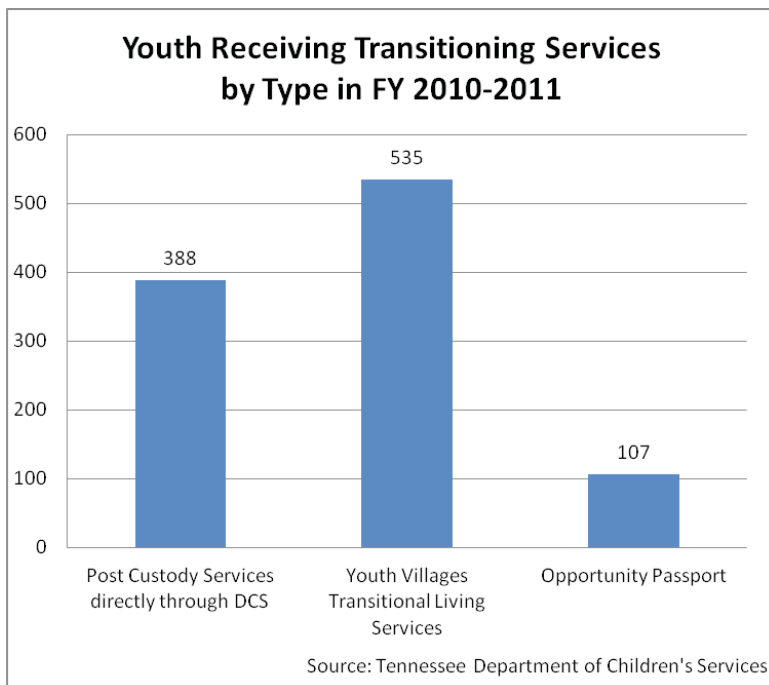
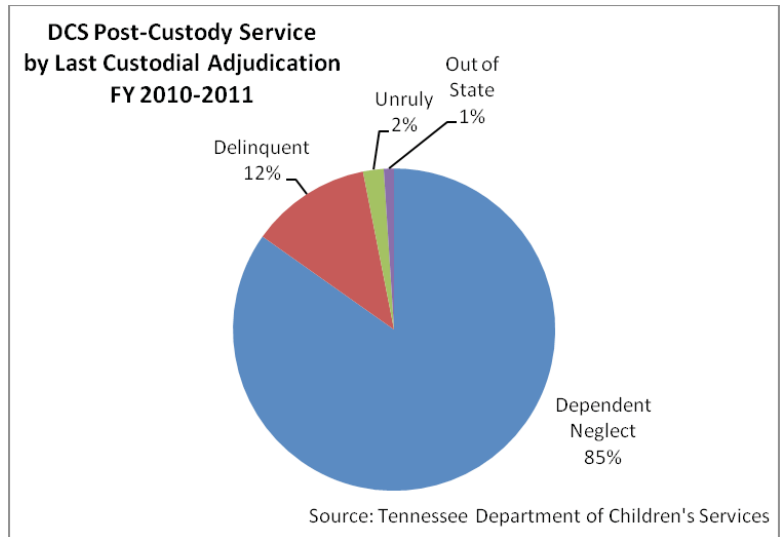
Types of Child Abuse Experienced in Total Population of Children Experiencing Subsequent Abuse, 2010-11



Youth Transitions Advisory Council

The Youth Transitions Advisory Council (YTAC) was created by legislation that established an advisory council on post-custody services for youth in state custody who age out of the child welfare and juvenile justice systems.

The Youth Transitions Advisory Council was originally staffed by the General Assembly's Select Committee on Children and Youth. However, in July 2011, the legislature eliminated all select committees, including the Select Committee on Children and Youth, so support for the Youth Transitions Advisory Council was transferred to TCCY.



Research indicates providing supports and services until age 21 leads to better outcomes for youth. Remaining in care after turning 18 more than doubles the chance a youth will be working or in school at age 19. Young women who remained in care saw a 38 percent reduction in pregnancy before age 20. Research also clearly shows the adverse outcomes for the youth who are not able to access services beyond age 18. Youth transitioning from foster care suffer significantly higher rates of incarceration, homelessness, school dropout, unemployment, unwanted pregnancy, and lack of access to health care. Studies show more than one in five youth will

become homeless after age 18 and one in four will be incarcerated within two years of leaving the system.

With this grim outlook for the youth aging out of state custody, policy makers must make it a priority to improve the opportunities for young people to succeed and transition into adulthood successfully, including extending foster care services beyond age 18. The Tennessee Youth Transitions Advisory Council (YTAC) works to identify quality, effective services and supports, as well as opportunities for improvement by addressing the barriers and gaps these young people experience.

TCCY hosted a council meeting on July 14, 2011 and held quarterly meetings throughout fiscal year. YTAC has published an annual report in October as required by its enabling legislation, which are available on TCCY's website at www.tn.gov/tccy/ytac.shtml.

CPORT: Children's Program Outcome Review Team

Under the direction of the Tennessee Commission on Children and Youth, the Children's Program Outcome Review Team (CPORT) was a pioneer in the use of an intensive case review approach to collect, analyze and report essential information about the population of children served by the Department of Children Services. The CPORT process was initiated in 1994 and assessed the status of children in state care, measured the effectiveness of the service delivery system to promote positive system change and guided policy makers toward decisions that enhance the safety and well-being of children and families until it ended at the end of fiscal year 2011-12.

Since 2005, the Tennessee QSR Team, comprised of staff from the Department of Children's Services (DCS), Tennessee Commission on Children and Youth (TCCY) and the Tennessee Center for Child Welfare (TCCW) worked collaboratively to conduct a comprehensive case-based quality services review (QSR) process. The process involved a comprehensive evaluation of service delivery outcomes by examining relevant aspects of the lives of children and families being served by DCS. The ultimate goal of QSR was to promote positive change by providing qualitative and quantitative information about the status of the child/family and service system function for the cases reviewed. QSR results were designed to be used for continuous system improvement and implementation and reinforcement of best practices for children and their families.

The process for the reviews included face-to-face interviews (except when circumstances prevented) with the following: child (if age appropriate), parents, custodial department, caseworkers, caregivers (foster parent or direct care staff in a group facility), court representatives, teachers and other relevant service providers. The case records were reviewed, and pertinent documents or reports were copied and compiled for review. The majority of information was collected through the interview process.

Thirteen full-time CPORT case reviewers, along with DCS and TCCW employees, worked in pairs to examine and determine the status of children and families and the adequacy of performance of key system practices and services for the children reviewed. One full-time CPORT statistical analyst provided technical support producing QSR samples, data analyses and reports. Two support staff provided administrative and clerical assistance. CPORT management staff provided technical assistance, facilitated reviewer sessions and participated/facilitated regional "wrap-up" sessions guiding regional staff in decision-making toward next steps for improving practice outcomes.

The quantitative data were a result of an examination of 11 status indicators for the child and family and 11 system functions or capabilities in the context of how the system served one child at a time.

The following 11 status indicators were examined for the child and family:

Well-Being

1. Safety;
2. Stability;
3. Appropriate Placement;
4. Health/Physical Well-Being;
5. Emotional/Behavioral Well-Being;
6. Learning and Development (3 different life stages);
7. Caregiver Functioning;

Family and Permanence

8. Permanence;
9. Family Functioning and Resourcefulness;
10. Family Connections; and
11. Satisfaction

The reviewers evaluated the following 11 system functions or capabilities in the context of how the system served one child at a time.

Practice Model Indicators

1. Engagement;
2. Teamwork and Coordination;
3. Ongoing Functional Assessment;
4. Long-Term View;
5. Child and Family Permanency Planning Process;
6. Permanency Plan/Service Implementation;
7. Tracking and Adjustment;

Conditions and Attributes of Practice

8. Resource Availability and Use;
9. Informal Support and Community Involvement;
10. Resource Family Supports/Support for Congregate Care Providers;
11. Transitioning for Child and Family

During fiscal year 2010-11, quality service reviews were conducted in each of the 12 DCS regions and involved 22 random cases stratified over age, race, gender, adjudication, and DCS case manager/team leader. By May 2011, 264 cases were reviewed.

The statewide sample consisted of 163 child-custody cases designed to be statistically significant at the 99 percent level of confidence with +/-10 percent accuracy. Additionally, regional samples were designed to be statistically significant at the 85

percent level of confidence with +/-15 percent accuracy. These data results below are reflective of the population of children (approximately 7,000) in the custody of DCS. A targeted review of children residing in Youth Development Centers was also completed, and information from this review is also included in this summary.

QSR Findings: Status of the Child and Family in Custodial Cases Reviewed

- ◆ Child safety was maintained at a high level, with almost all children safe from harm (98 percent).
- ◆ The health and physical well-being of children was adequately addressed at the time of review (99 percent).
- ◆ Caregivers were adequately meeting children's needs (95 percent).
- ◆ Most children were making progress in education or a vocation (83 percent), also the highest level achieved to date on the Learning and Development indicator.
- ◆ The emotional well-being of children in custody was adequately addressed for four of every five children (81 percent).
- ◆ Permanency (35 percent) and Family Functioning (47 percent) are indicators that are linked heavily to System Performance and only slightly improved from last year.
- ◆ An indicator that could benefit from continued support is Family Connections (57 percent).

QSR Findings: Service System Performance/Functions in Custodial Cases

- ◆ The system was engaging children, if age appropriate, and their families in the planning and implementation of services (61 percent).
- ◆ There was an adequate assessment of child and family needs in 50 percent of cases.
- ◆ Conditions and attributes of practice that, as they improve, support best practice outcomes, include Resource Availability (71 percent), Informal Supports (62 percent), Placement Supports (93 percent) and Transitioning (49 percent).
- ◆ In many cases the system adequately identified the long-term view for ensuring Safety, Permanency and Well-being beyond system involvement (42 percent).
- ◆ Compared to last year, despite improvements, Long-Term View and Transitioning are areas that could benefit from more attention and are impacted by Teaming and Coordination, Planning Process and Plan Implementation.

System Recommendations

- ◆ Develop a coordinated system of care network involving the departments of Children's Services, Education, Health, Human Services, Mental Health and Developmental and Intellectual Disabilities at the state level, and with an array of public and private organizations, including courts, schools, child advocates and community organizations at the local/community level. These community partnerships are essential to prevent children from unnecessarily entering state custody; access needed mental health, substance abuse and health services; link children and families to needed public assistance; access transition to adult service systems; and successfully implement Child and Family Team Meetings.

- ◆ Continue to improve frontline supervision to support staff in implementing best practice.
- ◆ Utilize the Quality Practice Teams to not just identify and address areas for improvement, but to also share experiences and successful strategies across regions and partner agencies to improve the implementation of best practice.
- ◆ Continue to implement the Child and Family Team (CFTM) approach to serving children and families. Ensure all knowledgeable and relevant team participants are included in the Child and Family Team meetings to support optimal decision-making practices. Additionally, ensure team decisions are advocated in court.
- ◆ Continue implementing strategies that support ongoing functional assessment processes to identify strengths and needs of the child/family and make changes as necessary. Family Service Workers need access to Child Protective Services records and/or other previous intervention or prevention efforts for decision-making and planning strategic service delivery. Continue to develop caseworkers' skills in practical casework and family system dynamics. Ensure family service workers (FSW) are fully trained and practice family-centered case planning that encourages, respects and incorporates input from the children and families it serves.
- ◆ Improve coordination and communication between the Child and Family Team and DCS legal staff for improved outcomes for children and families.
- ◆ Ensure children and their families receive timely evidence-based, best practice, culturally competent quality mental health services with attention to child/family resiliency, recovery and treatment.
- ◆ Ensure adequate and appropriate independent living/transition services are provided to children aging out of foster care, including those adjudicated delinquent.
- ◆ Partner with DCS Legal and local court staff to support the Child and Family Team decision-making process, even in cases where a Severe Abuse adjudication is being sought or criminal charges are being pursued and when no-contact orders are present. Barriers to communication and work with families during criminal investigations and delays in adjudication negatively impact outcomes for children.
- ◆ Early engagement and teambuilding during the CPS and assessment work was associated with positive outcomes when that Child and Family Team is the primary decision-maker. Continuing strategies to support early work will likely help improve best practice outcomes in non-custodial cases and reduce the number of children entering custody.
- ◆ Encourage frequent contact and partnership between family service workers and the case managers in the Youth Development Centers to support implementation of best practice for youth in the facilities.
- ◆ Improve advocacy for all children by ensuring that fundamental due process rights for children and families are met and that parties have adequate and effective representation. Opportunities exist with both guardians ad litem and with attorneys representing parents.
- ◆ Improve the overall internal communication between DCS Central Office program and DCS field staff to ensure overall goals of DCS are articulated clearly and provide support to regional efforts to implement best practice.
- ◆ Continue to implement and support a qualitative case review process to provide

a mechanism to identify opportunities to strengthen practice and overall system functioning.

Training Recommendations

- ◆ To enable staff to adequately serve children and families, provide detailed and specialized training for development of skills needed to implement job responsibilities.
- ◆ Field staff expressed a desire to have more information regarding specialty areas related to transition services from the child-serving system to the adult-serving system, special education, mental health and substance abuse/addiction and in some cases understand how to access Well-Being units as a means to secure appropriate services. In addition, workers expressed a need for the practical knowledge in order to implement these processes, such as collecting necessary information and documentation.
- ◆ Provide coaching and mentoring to team leaders and team coordinators around using principles of best practice at the supervisory level to enhance their teams' ability to implement best practice principles. Continue to support training initiatives for supervisors to adequately develop leadership and skills necessary to support frontline staff in best practice principles.

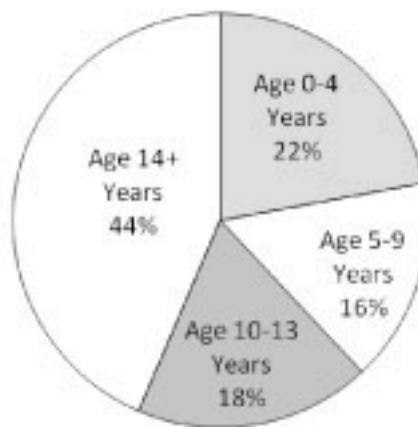
Recommendations for Additional Resources

- ◆ Provide adequate placement resources for appropriate out-of-home placements in a timely manner as close to home as possible, preferably within the child's home community. Distance to placement is a challenge to communication, maintaining family connections and can result in delays in achieving permanency.
- ◆ Frequent contact between team members and visits between family members and Family Service Workers is associated with positive outcomes. Ensure resources are available to support frequent visits, such as transportation and financial support for travel.
- ◆ Encourage continuum providers to adopt the practice of utilizing placements closer to the child's home community.
- ◆ Provide adequate placement resources for step-down for youth exiting residential treatment or YDC placements.
- ◆ For expedited placements, once the PATH process is completed ensure board payments begin timely.
- ◆ Improve the recruitment and retention of staff. Review the current administrative requirements that create barriers to frontline practice and lead to case worker turnover.

Statewide Totals 2010-11

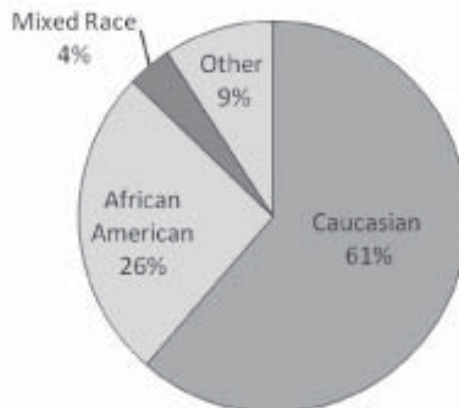
The following information summarizes findings for the cases selected as part of the CPORT Statewide Sample, reporting on factors present in cases from a sample representative of the custodial population statewide.

Age Group/Age of the Child N=163



CPORT/QSR Evaluation Results 2010-2011

Race of the Child N=163

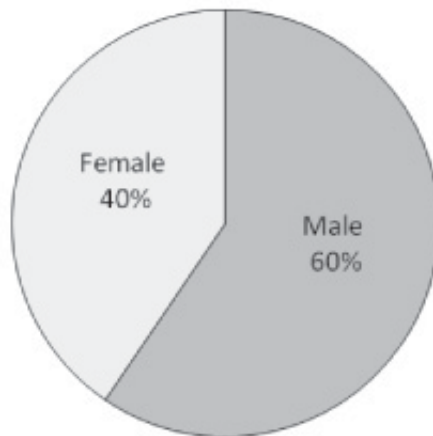


CPORT/QSR Evaluation Results 2010-2011

Statewide Totals 2010-11

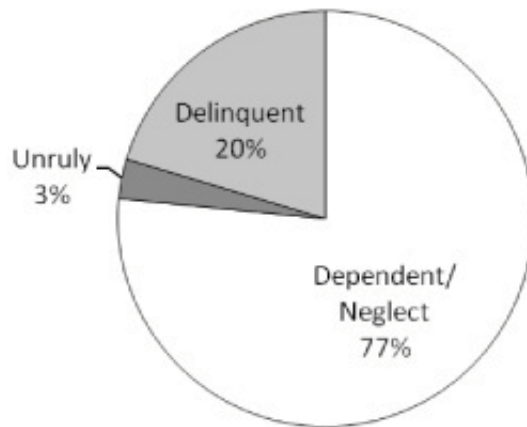
Gender of the Child

N=163



Adjudication of the Child

N=163

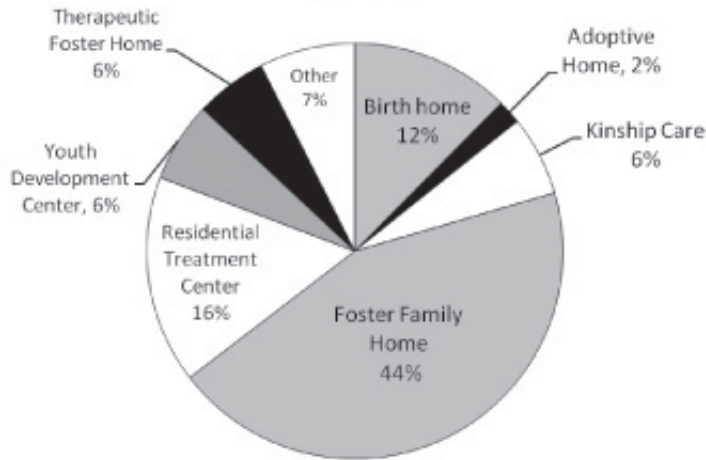


CPORT/QSR Evaluation Results 2010-2011

Statewide Totals 2010-11

Child Current Placements

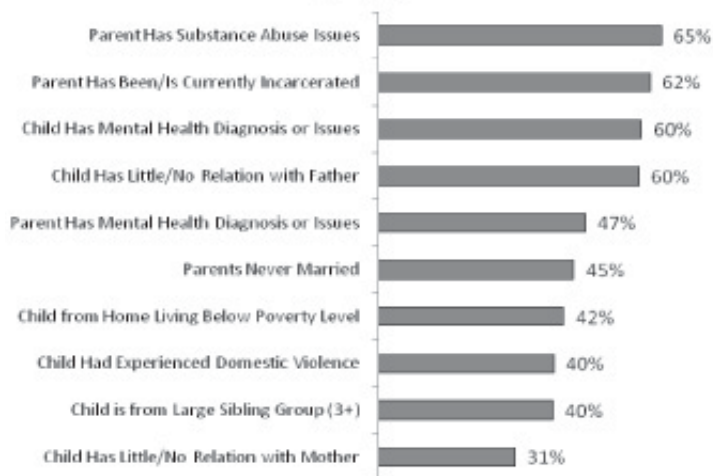
N = 163



CPORT/QSR Evaluation Results 2010-2011

High Risk Critical Issues

N=163



CPORT/QSR Evaluation Results 2010-2011

Statewide Totals 2010-11

High Risk Critical Issues

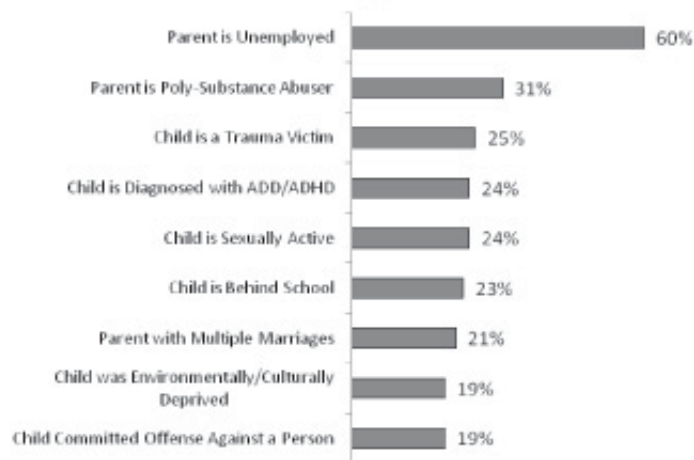
N=163



CPORT/QSR Evaluation Results 2010-2011

Other Critical Issues

N=163

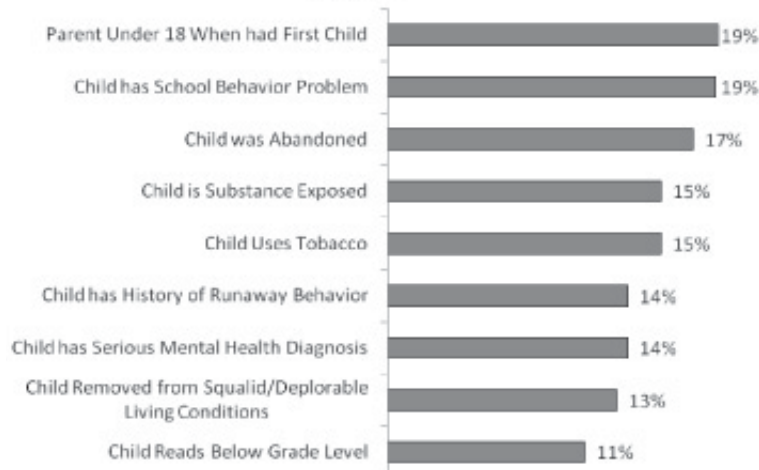


CPORT/QSR Evaluation Results 2010-2011

Statewide Totals 2010-11

Other Critical Issues

N=163

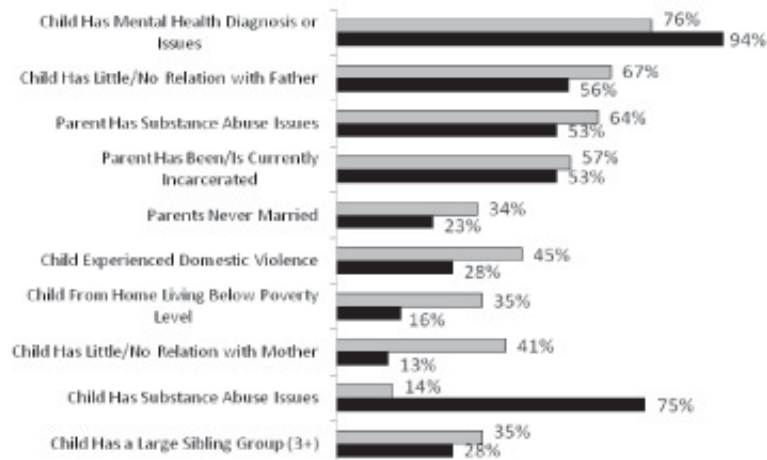


CPORT/QSR Evaluation Results 2010-2011

High Risk Critical Issues

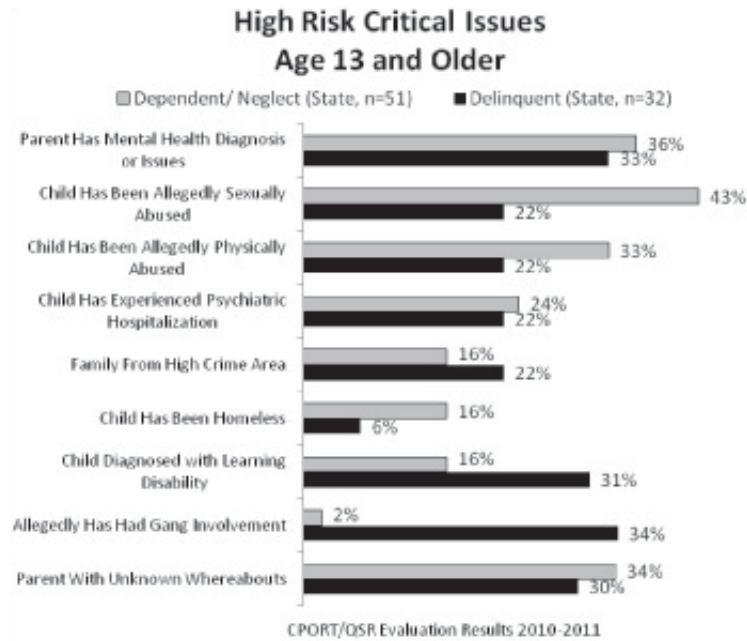
Age 13 and Older

■ Dependent/ Neglect (State, n=51) ■ Delinquent (State, n=32)

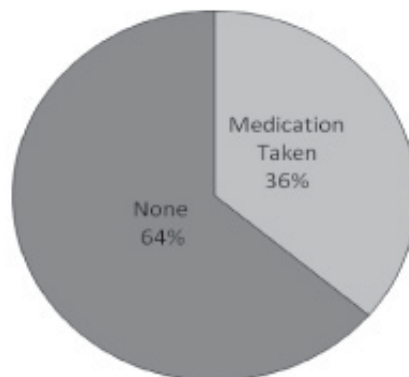


CPORT/QSR Evaluation Results 2010-2011

Statewide Totals 2010-11

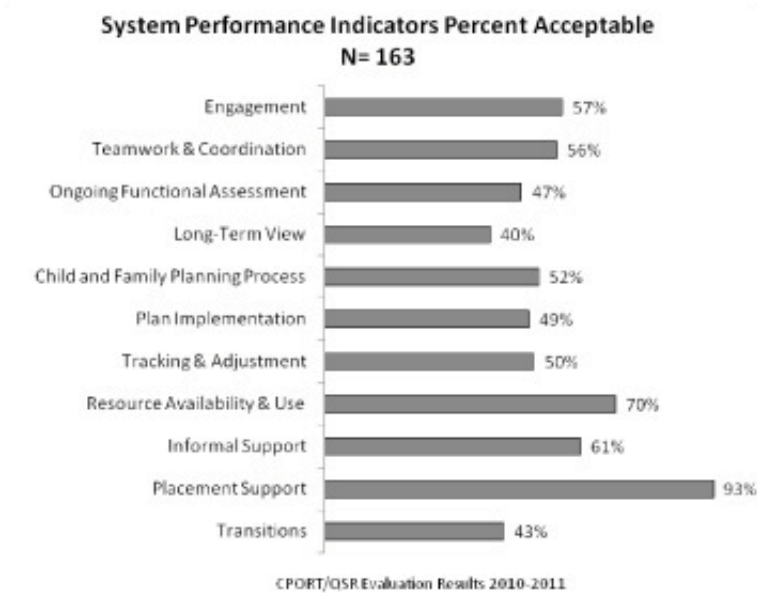
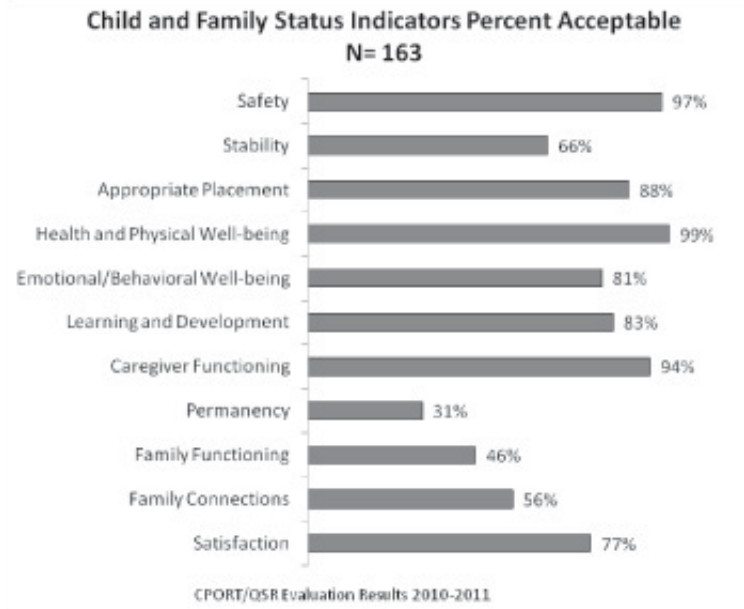


Psychotropic Medication Currently Taken



CPORT/QSR Evaluation Results 2010-2011

Statewide Totals 2010-11



Statewide Totals 2010-11

**Child and Family Status Indicators - Percent Acceptable
Comparison By Year (N = '08-'09 & '09-'10= 162; '10-'11 =163)**



**System Performance Indicators - Percent Acceptable
Comparison By Year ((N = '08-'09 & '09-'10= 162; '10-'11 =163)**



Youth Development Centers 2010-11

Targeted Review of Children Adjudicated Delinquent

Toward the end of fiscal year 2009-10 and beginning 2010-11, in collaboration with DCS Juvenile Justice Division, CPORT conducted quality service reviews of children residing in five Youth Development Centers (YDC): New Visions, Woodland Hills, Mountain View, Wilder and Taft. Children placed at the youth development centers are adjudicated delinquent and meet criteria established by the Department of Children's Services for placement at these secure facilities. The sample consisted of 46 child-custody cases randomly pulled for qualitative research and based on the number of children residing in the facilities at the time of the review.

System Recommendations for Children Residing in Youth Development Centers

- ◆ Address the case management structure between the placement facilities and DCS field staff.
 - ❖ Encourage partnership and sharing of information. Family Functioning, Resourcefulness and Transitions for youth to return home directly affect timeliness to permanency. Students residing in YDCs are assigned internal case managers, and a Family Service Worker (FSW) in their county of commitment. FSWs are under the supervision of their region, while facility case managers are supervised by the facility. This structure causes issues related to communication, distance, and failure to understand roles/responsibilities by relevant case managers. To increase acceptable performance in engagement, teamwork and coordination, assessment, long term view, planning and implementation of services, frequent contact and partnership between family service workers and facility case managers is needed to support implementation of best practice for youth the these Centers. The case management structure should be addressed to reduce these issues.
- ◆ Prioritize placing students close to their home (regionalized placement) when assigning a student to a YDC.
 - ❖ A large percentage of students were placed in facilities out of their home county or region, in some instances as much as 200 miles from home. This affected family connections and visitation, family counseling and treatment, transportation to hearings, FSW visitation, etc., and caused delays in program completion and permanence. Single FSWs from outlying (often-distant) regions were visiting multiple students on the caseloads of other FSWs in their regions, as well as their own. While clearly an attempt to reduce cost and save time, this practice affects Engagement, Assessment and Teaming and should be eliminated. Students benefit from the direct contact and relationships they build with their own FSWs, and informal assessment

Youth Development Centers 2010-11

is improved through direct contact between the student, the FSW and the facility staff.

- ◆ Standardize treatment programs and services available among all YDCs.
 - ❖ All treatment programs and services should be available at each facility. Sex Offender treatment is available at only two YDCs, therapeutic service availability was not consistent between YDCs and vocational and off-campus work and recreational opportunities varied between facilities. Standardizing services and ensuring all services are available at each facility will assist in regionalization of placements and reduce unnecessary moves due to programmatic factors.
- ◆ Increase flexibility on who may be included in the student's visitation list.
 - ❖ Student visitation lists are presently limited to immediate family and close biological relatives, although there is some variation between facilities. The student may have more distant, kinship or informal support relationships that are important. Increasing scope of visitation lists will assist in maintaining these relationships. In turn, this will help build student and family engagement in the treatment process and maintain important, positive relationships for the student.
- ◆ Include regional specialty staff (legal, independent living, educational, Practice and Permanence specialists) in internal YDC Treatment and Child and Family Teams (CFT) where appropriate.
- ◆ Regional specialist staff provides expertise in their areas and are available to teams serving youth in the YDCs. These resource persons are rarely included in teaming for YDC youth, but could provide solutions to issues common to all older youth in custody. This is particularly important for students who are facing release at much older ages and have few options for post-custodial services or other assistance.
- ◆ Continue to improve treatment team emphasis on family-centered practice.
 - ❖ Many YDC youth are returning to families with histories of dependency and neglect. Family needs for assessment and supportive services or supervision are often overlooked. Returning the child to a family with unaddressed needs increases the likelihood of further systemic involvement for both the child and family, increasing recidivism rates.
- ◆ Improve the quality and thoroughness of psychological assessments.
 - ❖ Some instances of generic psychological assessments that were not individualized or did not provide treatment recommendations were observed. Thorough psychological assessments are the basis for developing detailed, individualized treatment plans which fully address the needs of the child. Abbreviated Wechsler tools were more commonly utilized for youth in YDCs. Quality psychological evaluations/assessments help identify underlying needs that if addressed, may produce better outcomes for the student and help prevent recidivism.

Youth Development Centers 2010-11

- ◆ Increase use of face-to-face family therapy by qualified providers.
 - ❖ Family therapy is an essential element of family-centered practice and a continuing concern. The number of sessions should be increased to meet individual student and family needs, rather than relying on a fixed number of sessions for each student receiving treatment. Additionally, only qualified staff should provide this service.
- ◆ Train facility staff members who have direct interface with students (teachers, security staff, etc.) in informal assessment and interacting with students.
 - ❖ Further training will assist facility staff for gaining a better understanding of underlying student needs and behaviors. Input from these staff will help build the treatment teams' overall informal assessment.
- ◆ Fully staff facility schools with appropriately certified and qualified teachers and support staff.
 - ❖ Student educational programs were affected by staff vacancies in facility schools. In some cases, key vacancies resulted in teachers working outside their areas of certification or some courses being unavailable. Fully staffed facility schools assure students receive an appropriate education and that DCS meets its obligation as the designated LEA for students residing in a Youth Development Center.
- ◆ Increase vocational programs with emphasis on computer- or technology related skills that increase employability.
 - ❖ Many older students complete secondary education while in facilities and need opportunities to continue education and increase employability. Lack of post-custodial service and training options and present economic conditions increases importance of adequately preparing students prior to release from the facility. Technology-related skills are more important in the workforce and add value to the student in the job market. Programs that produce certification should receive particular attention, and opportunities to partner with providers, whether on- or off-campus, should be explored.
- ◆ Increase opportunities for students who complete secondary education in the YDC to participate in post-secondary, off-campus cooperative work programs.
 - ❖ As noted above, student employability would increase.
- ◆ Improve educational transitions between the YDCs and preceding or succeeding LEAs.
 - ❖ Some students, particularly those with special education needs, experienced delays in educational services due to slow transmission of records, IEPs, etc. A primary responsibility of facilities to students is to provide a seamless, appropriate education based on student needs. For students returning to schools in their home region, efforts should be made to ensure students are enrolled in the appropriate educational programs with appropriate services and in an appropriate setting. All issues with the receiving LEA should be addressed by Child and Family Teams prior to release and resolved in a timely manner.

Youth Development Centers 2010-11

- ◆ Plan earlier and in more detail for release and post-release services.
 - ❖ Earlier planning is needed for services for both child and family prior to exiting from the YDCs, whether going to another placement or home for aftercare or release. Services should be in place, seamless and ready to receive the student prior to release from the YDC. Planning should include both formal services and informal supports to help sustain the student and reduce likelihood of re-entry to custody or entry into the adult correctional system. The student, family, service providers and school or employment resources should be fully integrated in planning.
- ◆ Collaborate with community service providers to assist in providing supportive services for both the child and family as needed.
 - ❖ Collaborating can increase the availability and effectiveness of services targeted to individualized family and student needs. The resource array through the Department for students on aftercare or after full release from custody is very limited. Gaps in available services may be addressed through accessing community resources, and partnerships with community organizations may assist in identifying previously unknown services or sources of support for the child or family.
- ◆ Create a pool of short-term foster homes for students exiting the YDC.
 - ❖ Many students would benefit from post-custody services. For those students exiting custody directly from the YDC, post-custody services are extremely limited. A pool of very short-term foster homes could be developed for placement of these youth, providing them the opportunity to access the full range of post-custody services.
- ◆ Partner with provider agencies to increase the number of step-down placements available.
 - ❖ Many students exiting the YDC would benefit from step-down congregate care placements. Juvenile Justice staff should partner with provider agencies to increase the number of available placements and variety of available to programs to meet individual student needs. For students exiting the YDC, programs able to address targeted needs of individual students (alcohol and drug, mental health, vocational, etc.) would be beneficial and would improve outcomes for children transitioning into their communities, homes or the adult world.
- ◆ Explore alternative sources of permanence for students whose best interests or needs are not served by return to family.
 - ❖ Teams should examine alternative forms of permanence for some students when return to family is not best for their needs or situation. In some cases, students were returned to families with issues who were not able to meet the student's needs or to provide proper supervision. Some students would benefit from interdependent living programs, placement with extended family members, vocational/work programs or Planned Permanent Living

Youth Development Centers 2010-11

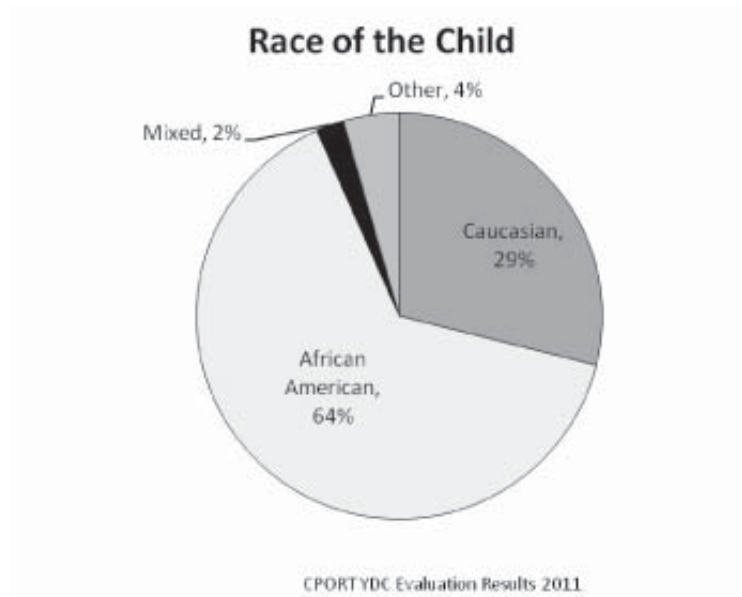
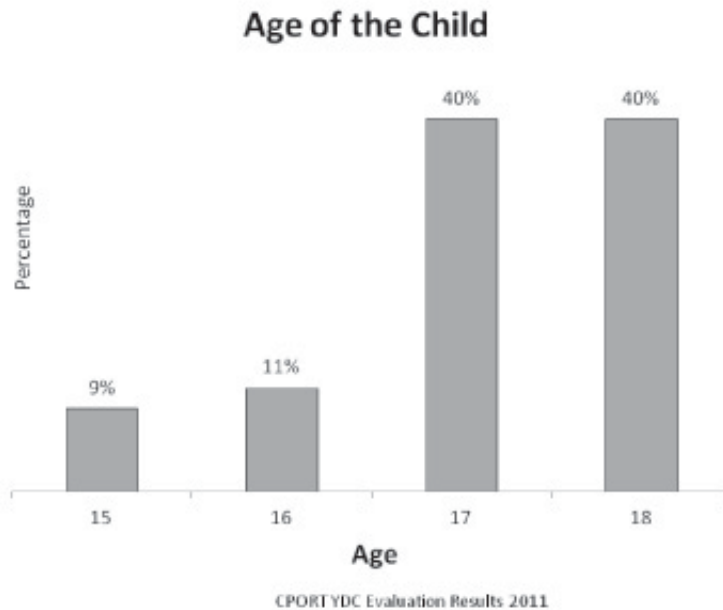
Arrangements more specifically tailored to their needs. These alternatives should be fully explored for each student.

- ◆ Identify and use more step-down placements for younger students with determinate sentences.
 - ❖ There was a large increase in numbers of younger students with determinate sentences from a single DCS region. Some of these students had completed their individual programs and were repeating treatment several times during prolonged stays. Appropriate step-down placements to free expensive YDC resources and ongoing, non-repetitive programs for those who cannot step down should be developed.
- ◆ Expand use of the Restorative Justice Program to all YDCs and all students where appropriate.
 - ❖ The Restorative Justice Program is an effective tool to reduce recidivism and improve treatment outcomes.
- ◆ Fill vacancies in frontline and supervisory security staff.
 - ❖ Vacancies in frontline and supervisory security staff and high turnover affected student and staff safety. Staff reported they were performing excessive overtime work or forced to work irregular shifts in some instances, lowering quality of their performance. Three facilities had experienced recent assaults on staff resulting in serious injury. Factors that may have contributed were understaffing of security staff, insufficient surveillance in key areas and/or insufficient training in situational awareness and personal safety for staff members.
- ◆ Increase staff safety training.
 - ❖ Staff training should be increased in topics such as situational awareness, personal safety and policies regarding conduct or interactions with students to reduce the possibility of injury to staff or students, inappropriate conduct (student-student or staff-student) or abuse within the facilities. Additionally, security staff should receive further ongoing training in use of isolation and restraint.
- ◆ Survey each facility to identify areas without camera coverage or adequate supervision.
 - ❖ Some strategic areas of each facility still do not have full camera coverage. Both staff and students are quick to identify gaps and “blind spots,” which resulted in reports of assaults, extortion, etc. occurring in these areas. Each facility should be surveyed to identify “blind spots” and cameras or additional supervision provided to cover these areas.
- ◆ Increase monitoring for contraband.
 - ❖ Students and staff reported continued entry of tobacco, drugs or other contraband into facilities. Monitoring and efforts to reduce contraband should be continued and where necessary, increased.
- ◆ Improve quality of food at facilities.

Youth Development Centers 2010-11

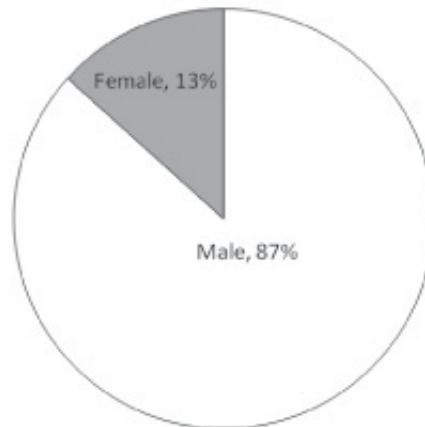
- ❖ Numerous students and some staff reported food of insufficient quality and/or quantity. Where appropriate, menus need to be improved or quantities increased to improve student performance and morale.
- ❖ From the time the cases were selected for review and the time of the review, 11 percent of children had either returned home, or moved to residential placement.

Youth Development Centers 2010-11



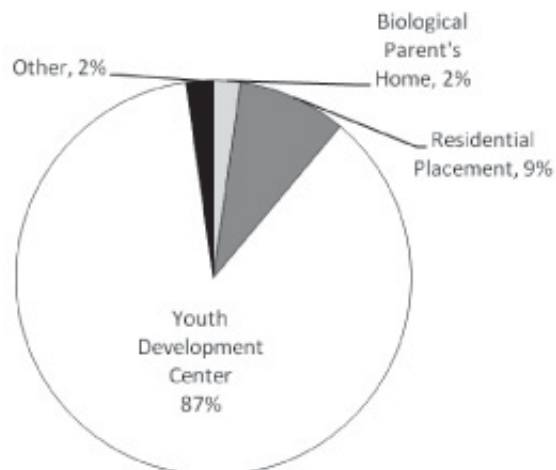
Youth Development Centers 2010-11

Gender of the Child



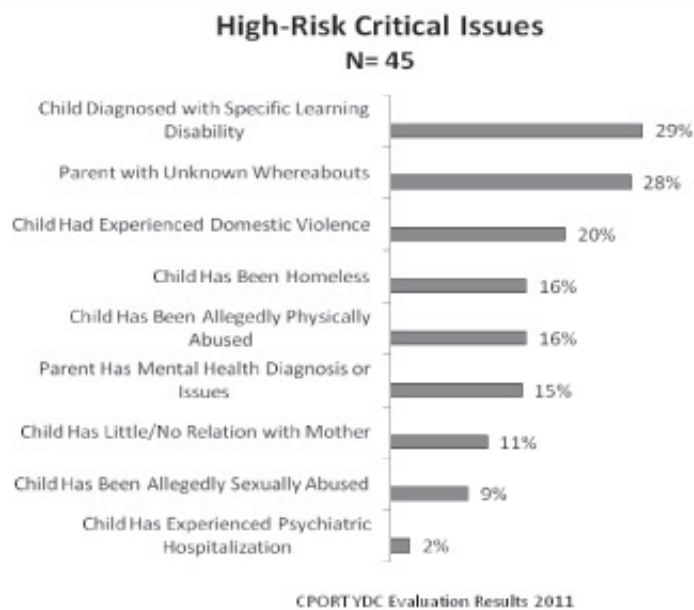
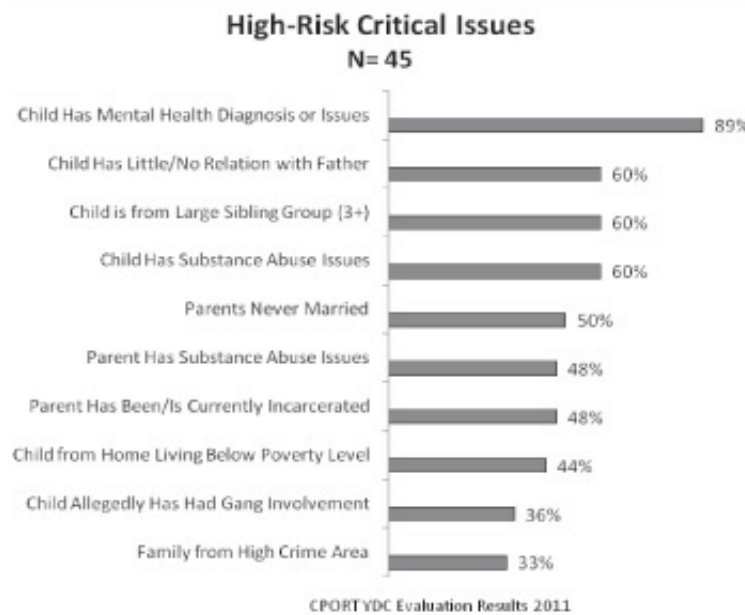
CPORTYDC Evaluation Results 2011

Youth Development Center Student Safety Questionnaire Results Placement of the Child



CPORTYDC Evaluation Results 2011

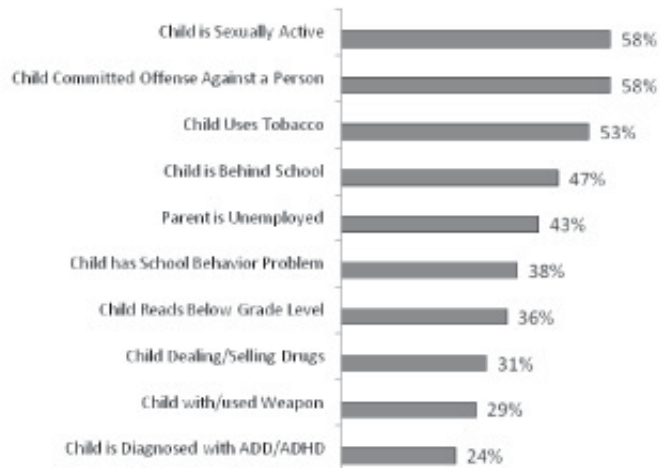
Youth Development Centers 2010-11



Youth Development Centers 2010-11

Other Critical Issues

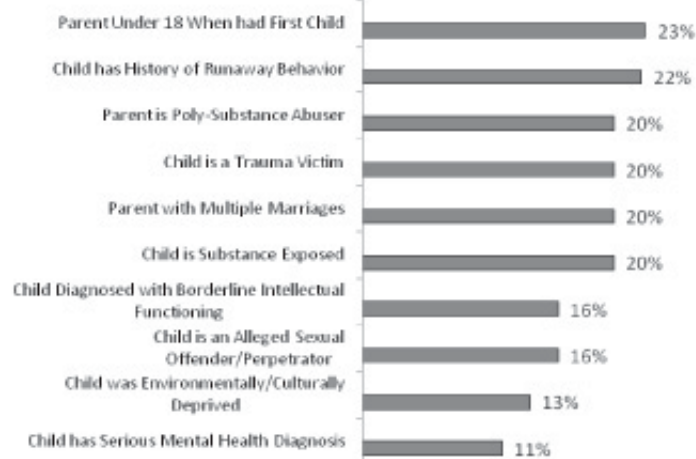
N= 45



CPORTYDC Evaluation Results 2011

Other Critical Issues

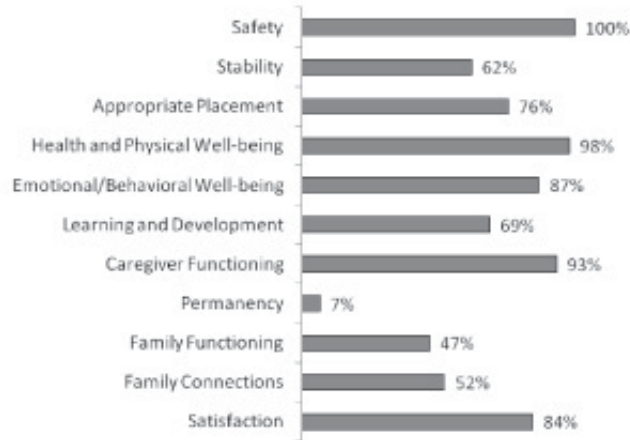
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CPORTYDC Evaluation Results 2011

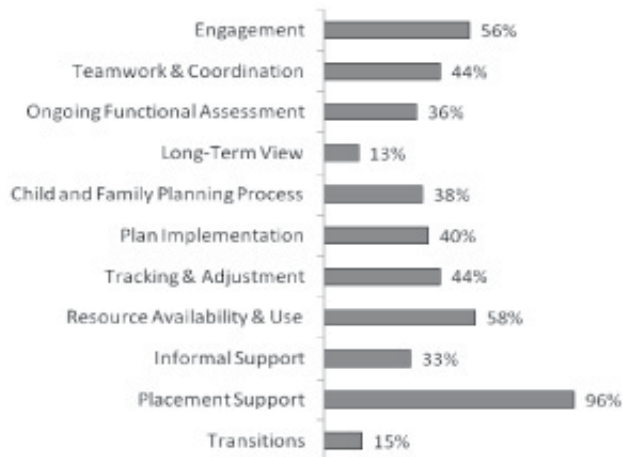
Youth Development Centers 2010-11

Child and Family Status Indicators Percent Acceptable
N= 45



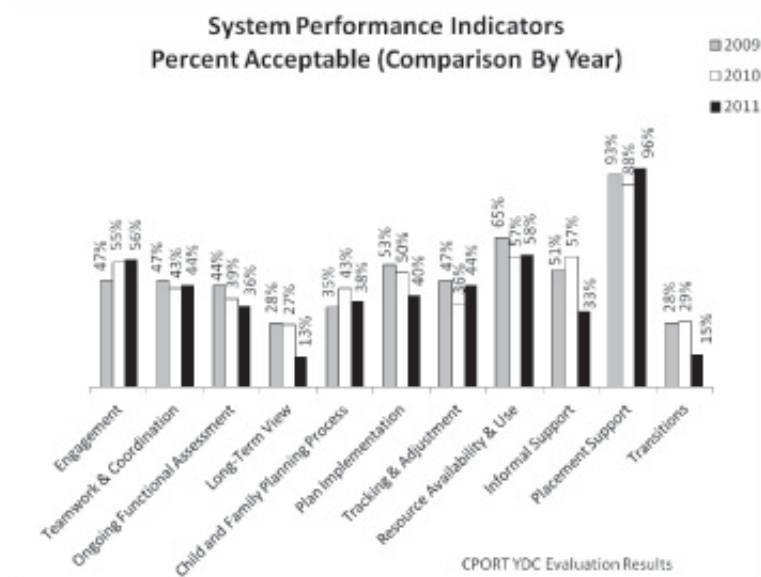
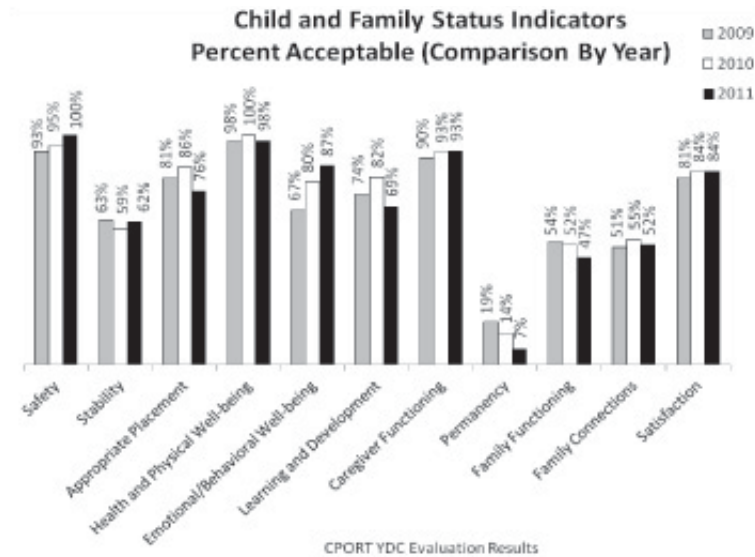
CPORT YDC Evaluation Results 2011

System Performance Indicators Percent Acceptable
N= 45



CPORT YDC Evaluation Results 2011

Youth Development Centers 2010-11



PREA Surveys 2010-11

The published report *Sexual Victimization in Juvenile Facilities Reported by Youth, 2008-2009* identified the Woodland Hills Youth Development Center as having among the highest prevalence of sexual victimization in the nation. As a result, the Department of Children's Services (DCS) requested the assistance of the Tennessee Commission on Children and Youth (TCCY) CPORT division to join in collaborative efforts to design and implement activities or actions to study alleged sexual assault, sexual abuse or sexually related inappropriate relationships between juvenile offenders and between juvenile offenders and staff.

The immediate plan of action involved the development of a process for evaluating current procedural safeguards to heighten the protection and safety of students residing in Youth Development Centers. A Student Safety Interview Questionnaire (SSIQ) was specially designed to survey students currently residing in the Youth Development Centers. The interview tool contained 62 questions related to the student's length of stay, reason(s) for placement, type of offenses, past and present information regarding student safety, physical abuse and/or sexual abuse related to behaviors or inappropriate relationships between students and/or staff.

Experienced interviewers/reviewers from TCCY and DCS administered the SSIQ. Collaboratively they possessed considerable experience related to providing services to children. Their backgrounds included social services, community health, mental health, juvenile justice, child development, forensic interviewing, education and experience with incarcerated youth. All interviewers possessed experience in children's services and experience with the juvenile court. All of the DCS interviewers represent the Office of Child Safety or a regional Child Protective Services (CPS) team and had frontline casework experience and supervisory responsibilities within a CPS program.

The interview process was implemented from April to July 2010 and involved 154 students, 35 to 40 randomly selected from each of the four male Youth Development Centers and nine randomly selected students from the one female Youth Development Center. The sample size was predetermined so the results of the process would be statistically significant at the 97 percent level of confidence with +/- 7 percent accuracy. The reported number of students residing in the Youth Development Centers at the time of the interview process was 425.

The superintendent of each facility was notified of the impending review. The administrative staff and reviewers were notified of the established date for review. The

PREA Surveys 2010-11

superintendents were notified shortly before the arrival of the SSIQ Team. Upon arrival of the SSIQ Team, the superintendents were provided the list of students for review, and the students were immediately segregated or sequestered in a confined area and brought to the interview site 10 at a time. A pair of reviewers in a closed room interviewed each student. The SSIQ took an average of 40 to 45 minutes to complete for each student. In order to maintain the integrity of the study, upon completion of the interview, each student was escorted to their respective dorm to prevent information sharing between students who had not yet been interviewed.

The following information provides an analysis of the responses from the interviews conducted at Woodland Hills, Mountain View, Taft, Wilder and New Visions Youth Development Centers. For this study, information regarding age or race was excluded.

Analysis of Responses

The following information consists of qualitative and quantitative analysis of all student responses to the SSIQ:

Demographic Information

- ◆ 36 percent of students had resided in the Youth Center 6-12 months; 29 percent of the students, less than 3 months; 29 percent, 3-6 months; and 7 percent, 12 plus months (Refer to Table 1, page 22).
- ◆ For 77 percent of the students, this was their first entry to a Youth Development Center; one in three students had previously resided in another Youth Development Center and three were incarcerated in another state.
- ◆ When asked why they were incarcerated, most students responded for violation of probation, aggravated robbery, possession of a weapon or drugs, underage consumption, reckless driving, attempted murder, escape, rape, aggravated sexual battery and theft; two students were incarcerated for animal cruelty, and one for prostitution.
- ◆ All students reported performing well in school: one student was in seventh grade, two in eighth grade; 37 reported to be in the ninth grade, 33 in the 10th; 32 in the 11th; 19 in the 12th ready to graduate; 13 had graduated/received high school diploma; and 16 had completed their GED (Refer to Table 2, page 22).
- ◆ 98 percent of students reported to be sexually active.
- ◆ 16 percent of students were parents.
- ◆ 16 percent of students reported having “suicidal thoughts.”
- ◆ 10 percent of the students were sexually abused at a younger age.
- ◆ 24 percent of students reported taking medication for depression, ADHD, bi-polar, mood swing and/or anger.

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Table 1
Length of Stay in Youth Center at Time of Review

Length of Stay	Woodland Hills	Taft	Mountain View	Wilder	New Visions
Less than 3 months	31%	36%	22%	29%	22%
3 - 6 months	17%	18%	49%	26%	44%
6 - 12 months	53%	39%	19%	34%	33%
More than 12 months		6%	11%	11%	

Table 2
All students reported performing well in school. The following Table presents the number of students in each grade level for students interviewed:

Grade	Woodland Hills	Taft	Mountain View	Wilder	New Visions
7 th			1		
8 th			1		1
9 th	12	3	10	10	2
10 th	6	6	7	12	2
11 th	11	7	7	6	1
12 th	3	7	4	4	1
Graduated/H.S. Diploma	2	6	2	2	1
Completed GED	2	5	7	1	1

Strengths:

- ◆ 98 percent of students stated they felt safe while sleeping.
- ◆ 96 percent of students denied engaging in sexual activity with another students.
- ◆ 96 percent of students denied engaging in sexual activity with staff.
- ◆ When asked how staff treated them at the facility, 87 percent of the students responded “good.”
- ◆ 87 percent of students stated they would report any misconduct by staff or student.
- ◆ 86 percent of the students felt the staff cared about them.
- ◆ 80 percent of the students stated “if anyone abused them while in the facility”

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they would talk to staff. The responses included: “tell an officer or corporal,” “file a report,” “write a grievance,” “tell someone,” or “report it to the superintendent.”

- ◆ 73 percent of students responded they would trust someone (staff or student) at the facility to discuss their thoughts or problems.
- ◆ When asked if they were ever threatened by staff or students, 52 percent responded they were never threatened; a number of students reported threats by other students; 4 students reported being threatened by staff.

Opportunities

- ◆ 73 percent of students have experienced segregation/isolation/cell time for fighting other students and, in some cases, staff.
- ◆ 15 percent of students filed grievances, and a number of students reported the grievance process as frustrating because they do not receive feedback when a grievance is filed.
- ◆ Some students indicated there was no value in the grievance process because nothing changed, or they felt they “were not believed.”
- ◆ One student planned to file an abuse charge but was told that no form was available.
- ◆ Several students made complaints about discrimination. Most of the complaints involved reports of discrimination in the school.
- ◆ A number of students stated there were gangs and fights generated by the gangs.

Each student interviewed was provided an opportunity to make recommendations regarding their safety. The following recommendations are listed per YDC.

Woodland Hills Youth Development Center

- ◆ A number of students identified the need for additional training for staff for improving coping skills when dealing with students, and improved supervision.
- ◆ A number of students suggested the need for cameras in the gym, because a number of fights take place in the gym, and make sure guards keep an eye on students. One student reported staff was quick to respond to fights.

Taft Youth Development Center

- ◆ Students stated the need for more guards, more cameras, and “safety button” to call a “Gold Badge” (a supervisor/higher level security guard) and not go through the guards.
- ◆ “Students who cannot defend themselves should not be placed at Taft.”
- ◆ “Stop letting students tell staff what to do.”

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- ◆ “Guards need to be able to assess a situation and not over react.”
- ◆ Guards need training on the use of mace because “they use it too freely.”
- ◆ Staff need training on gangs and proper restraints.

Mountain View Youth Development Center

- ◆ Guards and cameras are needed in the horseshoe area; students need to be watched more closely; cameras are also needed in the halls, confinement, school and gym.
- ◆ More staff is needed in the dorm.
- ◆ Staff needs more training in restraint and anger management.
- ◆ Guards need better control of students and need to know how to react or act during a fight.

Wilder Youth Development Center

- ◆ Need cameras everywhere to keep eyes on staff, gym and classrooms, “lots of fights are planned and break out where there are no cameras.”
- ◆ Need more staff to be with the students, “One staff out of three do their job and help us get out.”
- ◆ Guards could move quicker to intervene when fights break out, “Sometimes they just watch.”
- ◆ Hire more guards and have meetings with guards and students to discuss communication issues.
- ◆ Need a better grievance policy/procedure; “Some staff are related, and if you grieve the other one becomes mad.”
- ◆ Need for opportunities to talk to the superintendent.
- ◆ Guards should react quicker to suicide threats.
- ◆ Need more fun activities, “Know we are locked up but could do something.”
- ◆ “If they cut down on majors (disciplinary incident reports), they’d cut down a lot of problems.”

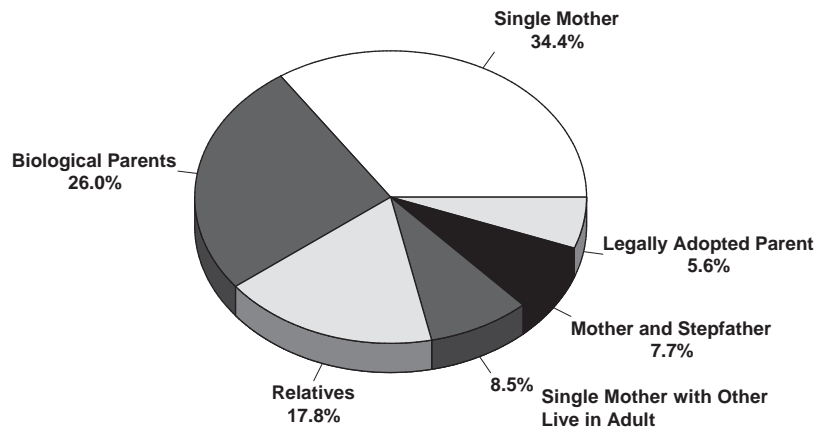
New Visions Youth Development Center (female facility)

- ◆ Students stated females should not be left alone with male staff.
- ◆ More structure is needed within the facility.
- ◆ “Staff training is needed on how to work with girls”
- ◆ One student stated, “Make sure there is always someone to talk to.”

Statewide Totals 2011-12

Caregiver at the Time of Child's Removal

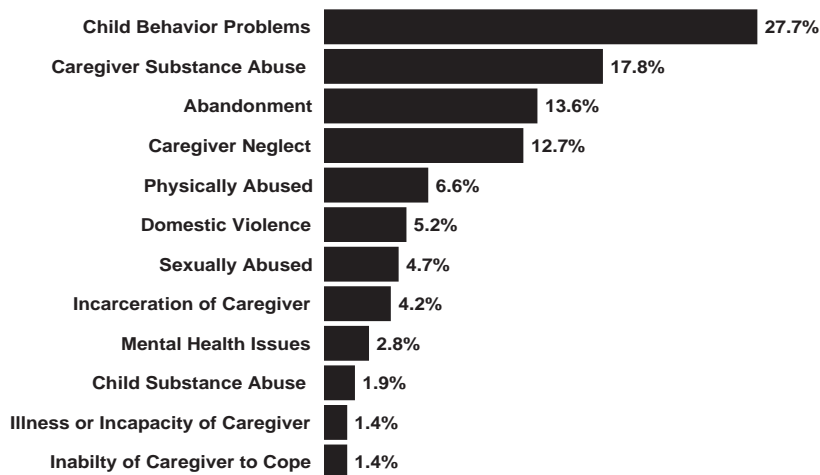
2011-12



Source: Tennessee Commission on Children and Youth, Children's Program Outcome Review Team.

Primary Reasons for Child Removal by the Department of Children's Services

2011-2012

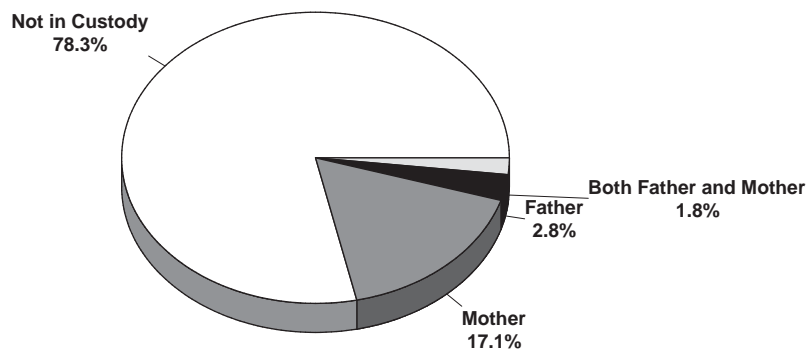


Source: Tennessee Commission on Children and Youth, Children's Program Outcome Review Team.

Statewide Totals 2011-12

Parent Was in State Custody as a Child

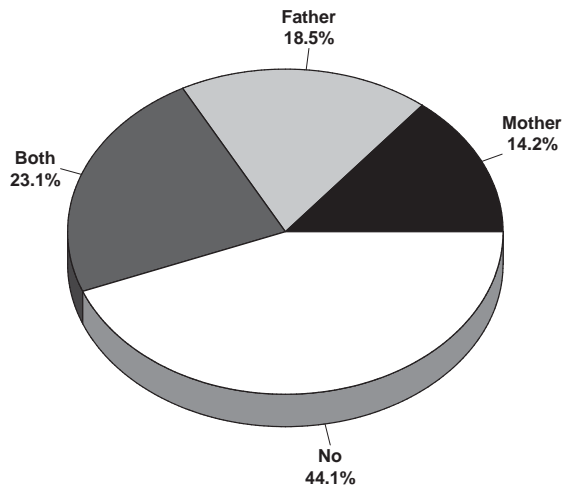
2011-2012



Source: Tennessee Commission on Children and Youth, Children's Program Outcome Review Team.

Parent Previously Incarcerated on Charges Other than Offenses Against the Child or Siblings

2011-12

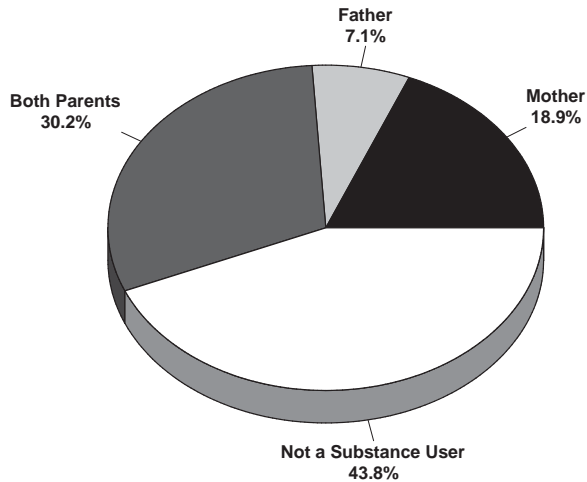


Source: Tennessee Commission on Children and Youth, Children's Program Outcome Review Team.

Statewide Totals 2011-12

Substance Use by Parents

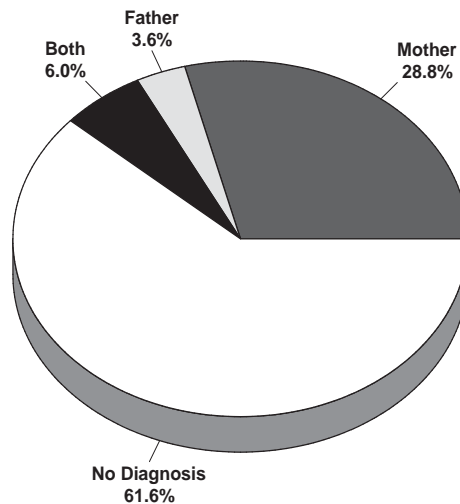
2011-12



Source: Tennessee Commission on Children and Youth, Children's Program Outcome Review Team.

Parent with Mental Health Diagnosis

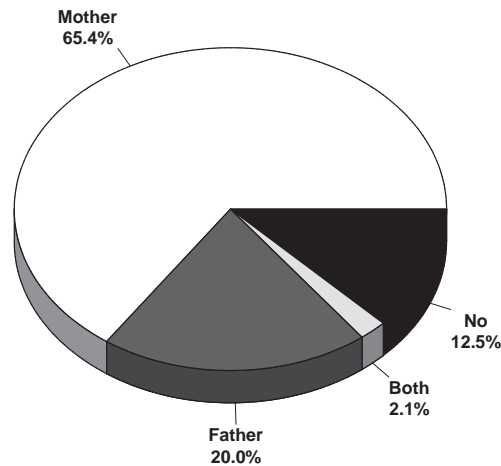
2011-2012



Source: Tennessee Commission on Children and Youth, Children's Program Outcome Review Team.

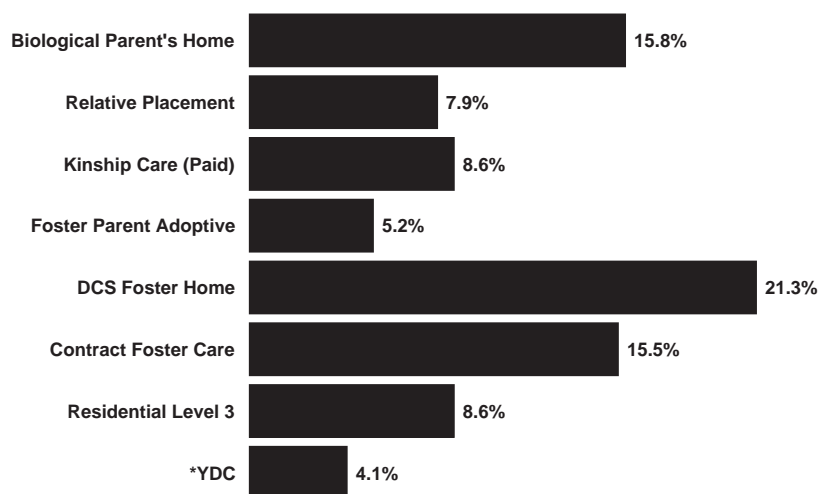
Statewide Totals 2011-12

Parents Have Experienced Homelessness 2011-2012



Source: Tennessee Commission on Children and Youth, Children's Program Outcome Review Team.

Placement of the Child at the Time of Interview 2011-2012

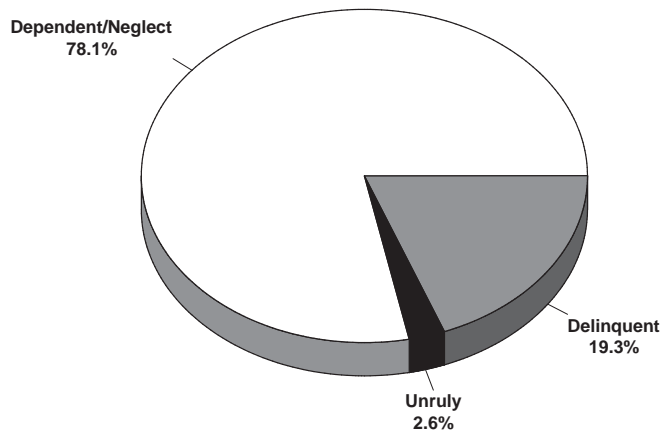


Source: Tennessee Commission on Children and Youth, Children's Program Outcome Review Team.
*Youth Development Center.

Statewide Totals 2011-12

Reason for Child's Adjudication

2011-12

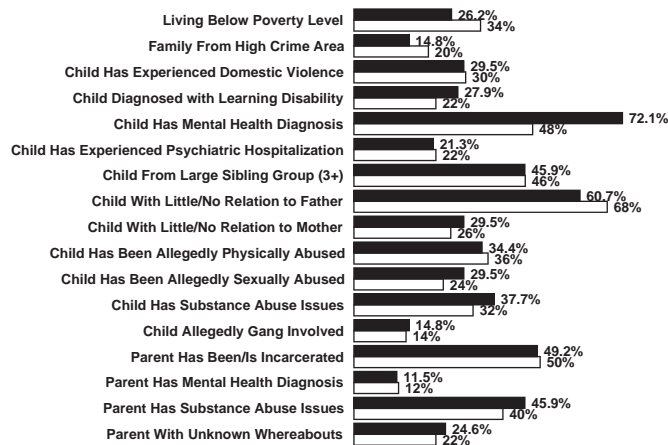


Source: Tennessee Commission on Children and Youth, Children's Program Outcome Review Team.

Critical Issues for Children in State Custody Ages 13 and Older

2011-2012

■ Dependent/Neglect N = 61
□ Delinquent N = 50

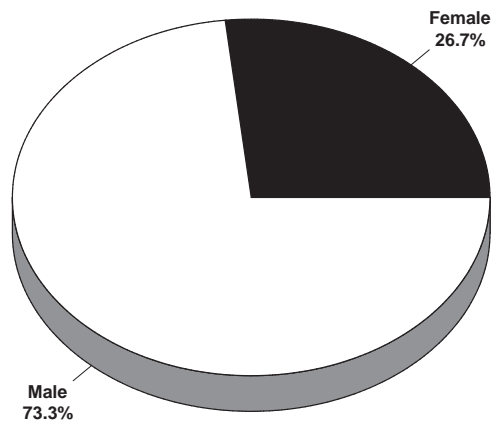


Source: Tennessee Commission on Children and Youth, Children's Outcome Review Team.

Statewide Totals 2011-12

Gender of Child in State Custody

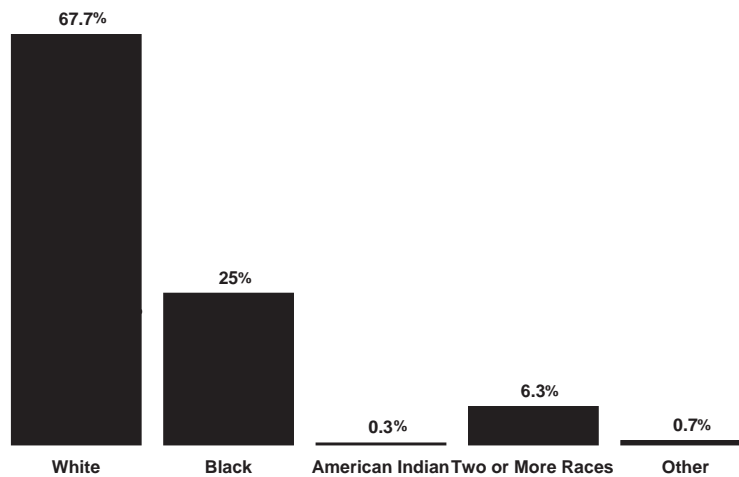
2011-2012



Source: Tennessee Commission on Children and Youth, Children's Outcome Review Team.

Race of Children in State Custody

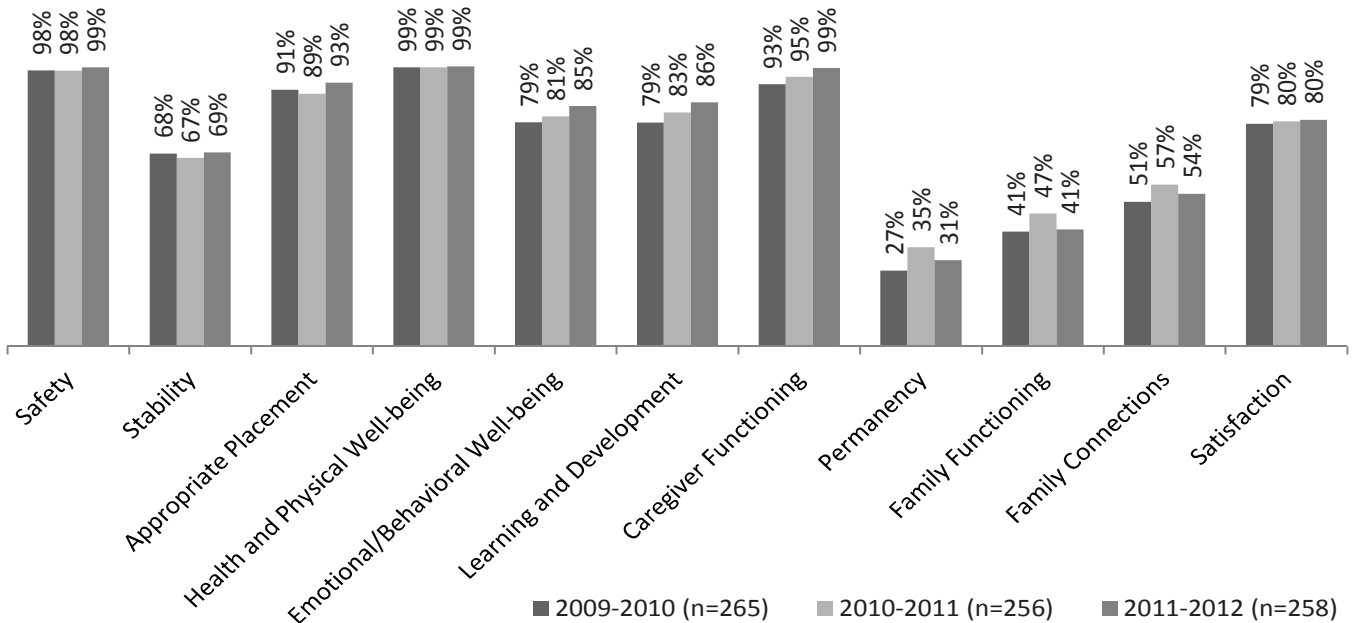
2011-12



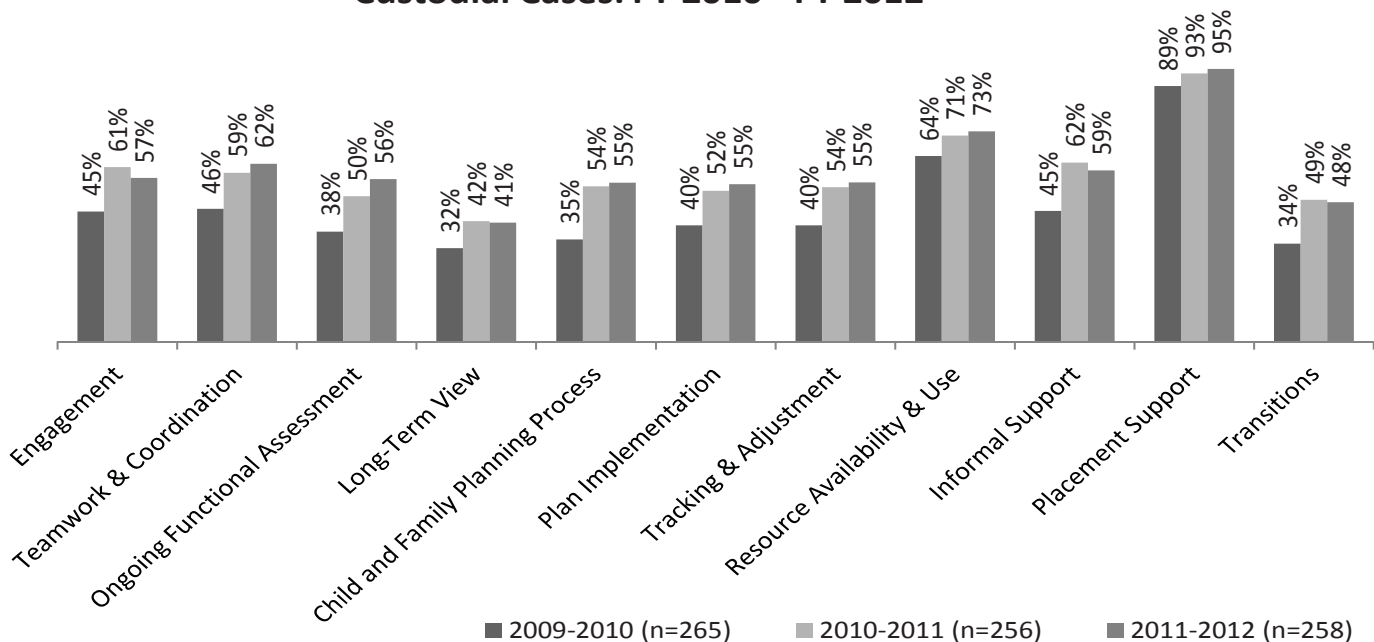
Source: Tennessee Commission on Children and Youth, Children's Program Outcome Review Team.

Statewide Totals 2011-12

**Child and Family Indicators - Percent Acceptable
Custodial Cases: FY 2010 - FY 2012**



**Child and Family Indicators - Percent Acceptable
Custodial Cases: FY 2010 - FY 2012**



Appendices

Federal Formula Grant 2010-11

Delinquency Prevention		
Bledsoe County Schools	Pikeville	33,000
Boys and Girls Club of Maury County	Columbia	30,003
Coalition for Kids	Johnson City	33,000
Fentress County Children's Center	Jamestown	33,000
Teaching Kids to Dream	Nashville	33,000
University of Tennessee-Knoxville	Knoxville	33,000
Oasis Center	Nashville	150,000
Boys and Girls Club of Tennessee Valley	Knoxville	70,000
Shelby County District Attorney	Memphis	11,413
Scott Street Community Resource Center	Brownsville	60,000
YMCA of Nashville	Nashville	35,000
Memphis City Schools	Memphis	125,000
Youth Advocacy		
Administrative Office of the Courts	Nashville*	60,000
Tennessee Legal Community Foundation	Nashville*	60,000
		\$766,416
* Grantee is located in Nashville, but scope is statewide.		

Federal Formula Grant 2011-12

Federal Formula Grant

Boys and Girls Clubs of Cleveland	Southeast	\$ 70,162
Bledsoe County Schools	Southeast	\$ 22,000
Administrative Office of the Courts	Mid-Cumberland	\$ 50,000
Boys and Girls Club of Maury County	South Central	\$ 20,002
Tennessee Legal Community Foundation	Mid-Cumberland	\$ 50,000
Fentress County Children's Center	Upper Cumberland	\$ 22,000
University of Tennessee-Knoxville	East	\$ 22,000
Boys and Girls Clubs of the Tennessee Valley	East	\$ 70,162
*Murfreesboro City Schools	Mid-Cumberland	\$ 45,000
Coalition For Kids, Inc	Northeast	\$ 22,000
Big Brothers Big Sisters of Middle Tennessee	Mid-Cumberland	\$ 80,000
Total		\$428,326

**This Award (\$45,000) Will Come from 2010 Title V Residual Funds*

Juvenile Accountability Block Grants 2010-11

JABG Pass-Through Grantees and the Amount Received

Grantee	Amount
Davidson County Government	\$126,216.00
Knox County Government	\$ 47,195.00
Shelby County Government	\$231,326.00

JABG State-Allocated

Grantee	Amount
Children and Family Services, Inc.	\$79,421.00
Frontier Health	\$160,000.00
Madison County Government	\$200,000.00
Professional Care Services of West TN	\$ 38,841.00
Southeast TN Human Resource Agency	\$ 16,108.00
TN Community Services Agency	\$ 68,700.00
Upper Cumberland HRA	\$ 90,000.00

Juvenile Accountability Block Grants

JABG Pass-Through Grantees and the Amount Received

Grantee	Region	Amount
Madison County Government	Southwest	\$ 68,174
Upper Cumberland Human Resource Agency	Upper Cumberland	\$ 61,200
Children and Family Services	Southwest	\$ 80,000
The Florence Crittenton Agency	East	\$ 62,116
Leap Organization	Mid-Cumberland	\$ 81,098
Total		\$352,588

JABG State-Allocated

Grantee	Region	Amount
Montgomery County Juvenile Court.	Mid-Cumberland	\$ 11,050
Knox County Government	East	\$ 39,904
Shelby County Government	West	\$165,696
Metropolitan Government Nashville/Davidson County	Mid-Cumberland	\$129,636
Total		\$346,286

Ending Underage Drinking Laws Grants 2011-12

Boys and Girls Clubs of Cleveland	Southeast	\$ 70,162
Bledsoe County Schools	Southeast	\$ 22,000
Administrative Office of the Courts	Mid-Cumberland	\$ 50,000
Boys and Girls Club of Maury County	South Central	\$ 20,002
Tennessee Legal Community Foundation	Mid-Cumberland	\$ 50,000
Fentress County Children's Center	Upper Cumberland	\$ 22,000
University of Tennessee-Knoxville	East	\$ 22,000
Boys and Girls Clubs of the Tennessee Valley	East	\$ 70,162
*Murfreesboro City Schools	Mid-Cumberland	\$ 45,000
Coalition For Kids, Inc	Northeast	\$ 22,000
Big Brothers Big Sisters of Middle Tennessee	Mid-Cumberland	\$ 80,000
		\$428,326
<i>*This Award (\$45,000) Will Come from 2010 Title V Residual Funds</i>		

Ending Underage Drinking Laws Grants 2011-12

Loudon County Health Improvement Council	East	\$ 35,001
Houston County Drug Alliance	Mid-Cumberland	\$ 58,499
Franklin County Prevention Coalition	South Central	\$ 50,000
Cleveland City Schools	Southeast	\$ 30,000
Wayne County Board of Education	South Central	\$ 41,000
Child Advocacy Center of Anderson County	East	\$ 40,000
Madison County	Southwest	\$ 30,000
Community Anti-Drug Coalition for Jackson County	Upper Cumberland	\$ 41,691
Putnam County Board of Education	Upper Cumberland	\$ 25,000
TICUA/CHASECO	Mid-Cumberland	\$ 15,490
Total		\$366,681

Reimbursement Account Grants 2010-11

Reimbursement Account	
County	Amount
Anderson	\$ 6,000.00
Cannon	\$ 800.00
Carter	\$ 5,000.00
Cheatham	\$ 400.00
Chester	\$ 300.00
Clay	\$ 300.00
Cocke	\$ 2,500.00
Coffee	\$ 6,500.00
Crockett	\$ 1,500.00
Dickson	\$ 6,000.00
Giles	\$ 1,600.00
Hamblen	\$ 12,000.00
Hardeman	\$ 300.00
Hardin	\$ 400.00
Hawkins	\$ 5,600.00
Haywood	\$ 600.00
Henderson	\$ 500.00
Hickman	\$ 300.00
Humphreys	\$ 300.00
Jefferson	\$ 5,000.00
Johnson	\$ 300.00
Lake	\$ 300.00
Lauderdale	\$ 5,500.00
Loudon	\$ 1,700.00
Marion	\$ 2,500.00
Marshall	\$ 1,400.00
Maury	\$ 5,000.00
McMinn	\$ 2,500.00
McNairy	\$ 300.00
Montgomery	\$ 12,000.00
Morgan	\$ 300.00

Reimbursement Account Grants 2010-11

Reimbursement Account	
County	Amount
Overton	\$ 300.00
Robertson	\$ 4,900.00
Sequatchie	\$ 2,400.00
Stewart	\$ 700.00
Sullivan	\$ 1,200.00
Warren	\$ 3,300.00
Washington	\$ 11,000.00

DMC State Task Force Members

DMC TASK FORCE MEMBER LIST

Susan Adams	Memphis Area Community Solutions	Memphis
Oretha Anderson		Memphis
Gary Cummings	Juvenile Court Memphis/Shelby County	Memphis
Wanda Halbert	Memphis School Board	Memphis
John Hall	Department of School Security	Memphis
Morrie Noel	Juvenile Court Memphis/Shelby County	Memphis
Beverly Norment	Department of Children's Services	Nashville
Wayne J. Pitts, Ph.D.	University of Memphis	Memphis
Eric Capehart	All the King's Men	Nashville
Gwen Harris	Department of Children's Services	Nashville
Atica Helms	Metro Student Attendance Center	Nashville
Yolanda Hockett	Davidson Court Juvenile Detention Center	Nashville
Marcy Melvin, LPC/MHSP	Centerstone	Nashville
Elvira Newcomb	Administrative Office of the Courts	Nashville
Tommy Vallejos	Faith Outreach Church	Clarksville
Jaunita Veasy	Black Children's Institute	Nashville
Hoan N. Bui, PhD	Dept. of Sociology, UTK	Knoxville
Beverly Cosley	TCCY Commission Member	Chattanooga
Dorothy Kincaid		Alcoa
Bo Walker (*)		Chattanooga
Richard Magsby		Clarksville
Amadou Sall, Ph.D.	Africana Studies, UT-K	Knoxville
Merriel Neal, Esq.(*)	Civil Rights Attorney	Clarksville
David Sabir	Harriet Tubman Express	Chattanooga
Dwight Stokes, Judge	Sevier County Juvenile Court	Sevierville

