

2022 THREE-YEAR PLAN

PROGRAM NARRATIVE

a. Description of the Issue

1. System Description: Structure and Function of the Juvenile Justice System

Tennessee is home to 98 juvenile courts with 109 juvenile court judges and 45 magistrates. At least one juvenile court is located in each of the state's 95 counties.

While all of Tennessee's courts with juvenile jurisdiction are governed by the Tennessee Code Annotated (TCA) and Rules of Juvenile Practice and Procedure, there is little standardization in juvenile court size, case management procedures, and court administrative practices. The systems and practices in Tennessee's juvenile courts vary widely and tend to reflect the needs and preferences of the people living in that particular community.

According to the Department of Children's Services (DCS) Minimum Standards for Juvenile Detention Facilities, the local juvenile detention facilities are one of the initial steps in housing youth involved with the court system. The facilities are designed to house youth who meet the criteria of TCA Section 37-1-114(c), and who are: a) in need of legal temporary placement, b) pending adjudication, or c) awaiting disposition and/or placement. Law enforcement agencies make referrals and take youth into custody.

Youth are not arrested but are considered detained by law enforcement. Depending on the offense and circumstances, law enforcement officers have the option of taking the youth before the juvenile court and initiating formal charges or returning the child home to the legal guardian without any charges. Tennessee Corrections Institute (TCI) under the authority of T.C.A. 41-4-140 is required to establish minimum standards for adult local jails and lock-ups in the state. DCS, Office of Juvenile Justice, provides effective

prevention and intervention services for high-risk youth and rehabilitation, treatment and training for delinquent youth while preserving and promoting community safety. DCS tries to place youth in the least restrictive placement as possible. However, delinquent male youth, ages 13 to 18, in need of the highest level of security typically go to a state-operated facility called John S. Wilder (Wilder) Youth Development Center (YDC) or a privately run facility called Mt. View. Youth eligible for these facilities are those who have committed serious and/or violent felonies and community safety requires that they be placed in a structured and secure environment.

Analysis of juvenile delinquency problems (youth crime) and needs

In Tennessee, the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) is the agency responsible for collecting data from each juvenile court regarding the status of youth that appear before them. The AOC recently instituted a new data collection system called Quest. Prior to the start of the Quest system there were challenges gathering crime analysis data. Data received from AOC is from the time period of July 1, 2021 through December 31, 2021 and is incomplete and not an accurate depiction of crime analysis in Tennessee. Juvenile Arrest Data was obtained from the Tennessee Bureau of Investigation (TBI)-Tennessee Incident Based Reporting System (TIBRS). TIBRS data shows youth arrests declined from 2018 to 2020.

i. Juvenile arrests by offense type, gender, and race

According to the TBI-TIBRS data, total juvenile arrest offenses for 2018 were 20,910, juvenile arrest offenses for 2019 were 20,769 and 2020 offenses were 13,175. There has also been a decrease in gender specific data from 2018-2020. There were 14,541 total

arrests for males which consisted of 7,277 White males (WM), 7,066 African American Males (AAM) and 198 Other males (OM) which consisted of American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander and Unknown. Total female arrest for 2018 was 6,369, which consisted of 3,240 White Females (WF), 3,049 African American Females (AAF) and 80 Other females (OF). Total male arrest for 2019 was 14,546 which consisted of 7,457 WM, 6,848 AAM and 241 OM. Total female arrest for 2019 was 6,223 which consisted of 3,209 WF, 2,892 AAF and 122 OF. Total male arrest for 2020 was 9,367, which consisted of 5,027 WM, 4,229 AAM and 111 OM. Total female arrest for 2020 was 3,808, which consisted of 2,030 WF, 1,734 AAF and 44 OF.

Also, according to TBI-TIBRS data the top arrest offenses from 2018 to 2020 were Simple Assault, Drugs/Narcotics, Theft/Shoplifting and Disorderly Conduct for 2018-2019 and Motor Vehicle/Theft replaced Disorderly Conduct during year 2020.

Arrest Date	2019							
Arrestee Gender	Female				Male			
Arrestee Age	Under 18							
Arrestee Race								
Arrest Offense	Total	White	AA	Other	Total	White	AA	Other
Simple Assault	1,549	622	918	9	2,379	1,159	1,194	26
Drugs/Narcotics	589	399	182	8	1,720	1,022	673	25
Theft-Shoplifting	945	432	497	16	572	271	288	13
Disorderly Conduct	564	196	356	12	916	439	451	26

Arrest Date	2018							
Arrestee Gender	Female				Male			
Arrestee Age	Under 18							
Arrestee Race	Total	White	AA	Other	Total	White	AA	Other
Arrest Offense								
Simple Assault	1,516	575	931	10	2,187	1,009	1,159	19
Drug/Narcotics	633	446	178	9	1,905	1,108	768	30
Theft-Shoplifting	948	443	494	11	757	320	425	12
Disorderly Conduct	573	159	410	4	915	416	490	9

Arrest Date	2020							
Arrestee Gender	Female				Male			
Arrestee Age	Under 18							
Arrestee Race	Total	White	AA	Other	Total	White	AA	Other
Arrest Offense								
Simple Assault	1,020	443	565	12	1,467	798	657	12
Drugs/Narcotics	335	231	97	7	1,191	706	467	18
Theft-Shoplifting	511	226	282	3	321	166	150	5
Motor Vehicle Theft	108	33	73	2	589	141	442	3

Other includes Asian, Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islanders and American Indian/Alaskan Natives

AAM and AAF had a higher number of Simple Assault offenses than WM and WF from 2018-2020. WM offense of Simple Assault was higher than AAM in 2020. WM and WF had more cases of arrest for Drugs/Narcotics from 2018-2020. AAM and AAF had more cases of arrest for Disorderly Conduct from 2018-2020 and AAM and AAF had more cases of arrest for Theft/Shoplifting in 2018-2019 except year 2020 where WM cases increased.

ii. Number of juvenile referrals to juvenile court, probation agency or special unit (status and delinquent)

***Juvenile court data received from AOC from 7/1/21 through 12/31/2021 is incomplete and not an accurate depiction of crime analysis in Tennessee**

Referral to Juvenile Court

Total Males (Status) 1,847	White Male 1,379	Black Male 254	Other Male 214
Total Female (Status) 1,325	White Female 954	Black Female 211	Other Female 160
Total Males (Delinquent) 3,462	White Male 2,193	Black Male 869	Other Male 400
Total Females (Delinquent) 1,489	White Female 858	Black Female 438	Other Female 193

Referrals to Detention

Total Males (Status) 26	White Male 19	Black Male 3	Other Male 4
Total Female (Status) 26	White Female 11	Black Female 9	Other Female 6
Total Males (Delinquent) 133	White Male 78	Black Male 40	Other Male 15
Total Females (Delinquent) 58	White Female 31	Black Female 19	Other Female 8

Referrals to Probation

Total Males (Status) 397	White Male 291	Black Male 67	Other Male 39
Total Female (Status) 232	White Female 159	Black Female 38	Other Female 35
Total Males (Delinquent) 994	White Male 635	Black Male 257	Other Male 102
Total Females (Delinquent) 418	White Female 250	Black Female 115	Other Female 53

iii. Number of cases handled informally and formally

Dismissed

Total Males (Status) 580	White Male 416	Black Male 95	Other Male 69
Total Female (Status) 421	White Female 284	Black Female 89	Other Female 48
Total Males (Delinquent) 907	White Male 588	Black Male 223	Other Male 96
Total Females (Delinquent) 358	White Female 213	Black Female 107	Other Female 38

Diversion

Total Males (Status) 397	White Male 291	Black Male 67	Other Male 39
Total Female (Status) 232	White Female 159	Black Female 38	Other Female 35

Total Males (Delinquent) 994	White Male 635	Black Male 257	Other Male 102
Total Females (Delinquent) 418	White Female 250	Black Female 115	Other Female 53

Adjudicated

Total Males (Status) 568	White Male 446	Black Male 66	Other Male 56
Total Female (Status) 364	White Female 268	Black Female 48	Other Female 48
Total Males (Delinquent) 927	White Male 572	Black Male 250	Other Male 105
Total Females (Delinquent) 282	White Female 163	Black Female 79	Other Female 40

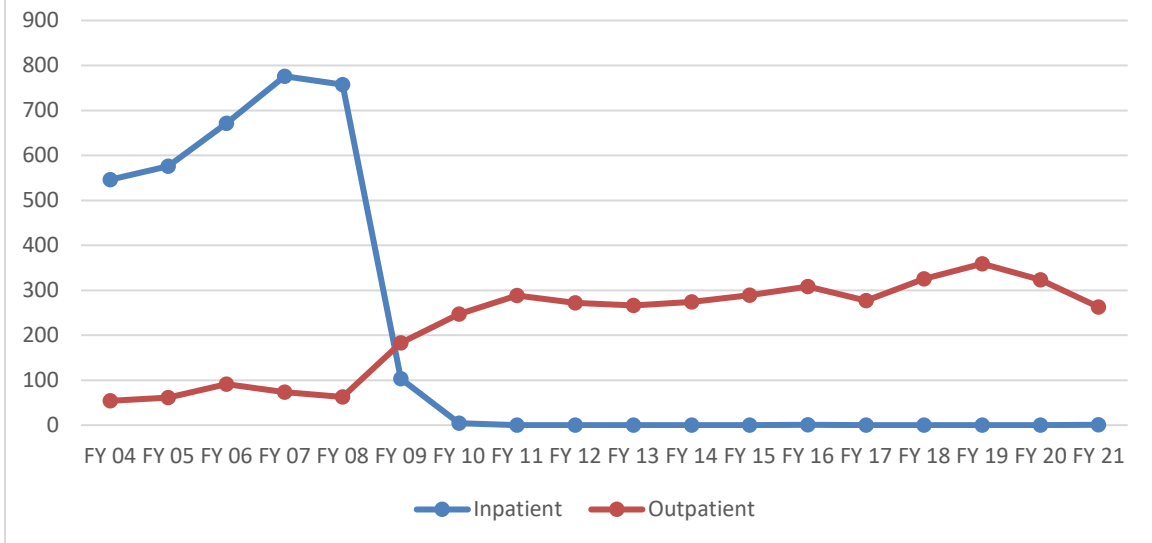
iv. Number of delinquent and status offenders admitted by gender and race to juvenile detention facilities and adult jails and lockups (if applicable)

Total Males (Delinquent) 36	White Male 3	Black Male 19	Other Male 14
Total Females (Delinquent) 2	White Female 2	Black Female 0	Other Female 0

v. Data related to availability of mental health services for youth in the juvenile justice system and prevention and treatment services in rural areas.

T.C.A. § 37-1-128(e) grants juvenile courts the authority to order mental health evaluations of youth by contracted providers designated in the community. Juvenile court-ordered evaluations are broad in nature and address whether the juvenile is mentally ill and/or developmentally disabled, identify mental health care and treatment needs, find resources to provide those services, and address the need for voluntary or involuntary commitment for inpatient or residential services.

Table 53: Annual Totals Inpatient & Outpatient Juvenile Court Ordered Evaluations



There was a slight decline in outpatient juvenile court-ordered evaluations in FY 21, which may have been related to the slowing of court business due to the pandemic. TDMHSAS and the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) were previously awarded a grant to implement a process of conducting mental health and substance abuse screenings on youth referred to juvenile courts as unruly or delinquent. The project was intended to improve access to mental health and substance abuse services for youth in juvenile court, increasing the opportunities for diversion from the juvenile justice system and reducing recidivism. The project trains juvenile court staff, typically the courts’ youth service officers (YSOs), to complete a juvenile justice screening version of the Child and Adolescent Needs and Strengths inventory (JJ-CANS) on youth at the point of intake into juvenile court for youth alleged to be unruly or delinquent. In the 2018 legislative session, the Tennessee General Assembly passed the Juvenile Justice Reform Act (Public Chapter 1052), a comprehensive package of reforms to the juvenile justice process. One new statute, T.C.A. §37-1-164, requires that a validated risk and needs assessment shall be used in all delinquent cases post disposition in making decisions and recommendations concerning treatment and programming. The number of courts with at least one staff member certified in JJ-CANS scoring increased from 33 in FY 18 to 86 by the end of FY 20, with over 700 juvenile court staff certified on the JJ-CANS 2.0. The

original version of the JJ-CANS was phased out in FY 19 so all screenings in FY 20 were conducted using the JJ-CANS 2.0. There were 2,290 screenings conducted statewide in FY 20, compared to 1,695 screenings in FY 19 (combined 69 with JJ-CANS 1.0 and 1,626 with JJ-CANS 2.0). The 2,290 screenings in FY 20 brings the grand total to 11,943 screenings conducted since October 2010.

System of Care Across Tennessee (SOCAT) is a spectrum of effective, coordinated community-based services for children and youth with or at risk of mental health or other challenges and their families. These services are organized into coordinated networks that build meaningful partnership with families and youth and address needs to help children, youth, young adults and families to function better at home, at school, in the community and throughout life. SOCAT has 27 community-based teams serving all 95 counties in TN.

vi. Trend data relevant to delinquency prevention programming

There continued to be a decrease in total juvenile arrest from 2016 to 2020 for both male and female. AAM and AAF had more arrest for Simple Assault and Disorderly Conduct than WM and WF. Motor Vehicle offenses increased in 2020 and were higher for AAM and AAF. WM and WF had more cases of arrest for Drugs/Narcotics from 2018-2020 and Theft/Shoplifting was higher for AAM and AAF for the same reporting period.

Assault, Aggravated Assault and Aggravated Robbery were the top Offenses Against Persons from 2016-2018 and there was a decrease in numbers each year for both males and females. AAM and AAF had higher rates of Agg. Assault and Agg. Robbery and Theft of Property than WM and WF for the reporting period and WM and WF had higher rates of Vandalism, Traffic Violations, Violation of Probation, Truancy and Contempt of Court and In-State Runaway. February 2020, a youth survey was sent to the Juvenile Detention facilities in Tennessee and responses listed guns and drugs as the top offenses

that led to youth justice system involvement in 2019 and 2020. Youth reported the need for more alcohol and drug abuse rehabilitation services as well as family support, jobs and mentoring.

b. Goals and Objectives (The goals are derived from the crime analysis and responses of the administered youth survey. The goals are listed in order of priority)

PROGRAM AREA - CODE AND TITLE Planning and Administration

Goals: To maintain compliance with the core requirements of the JJRA and to distribute funds statewide and travel costs to attend local and national conferences

Objectives: Complete Title II plan and submit timely and approve and fund programs by October 1, 2022 in the areas of Delinquency Prevention, Substance and Alcohol Abuse, Systems Improvement and Racial and Ethnic Disparities (RED), attend local and national conferences to discuss the importance of improving juvenile justice and delinquency prevention systems, practices, and policies.

PROGRAM AREA - CODE AND TITLE State Advisory Group Allocations

Goals: To participate in the development of and review of the state's three-year plan prior to final submission to OJJDP, educate the SAG regarding youth justice issues and make final determinations on Title II Federal Formula grant applications. SAG members attend quarterly meetings advising state agency as needed.

Objectives: The Grant Review Committee (GRC) is the subcommittee comprised of SAG members. The full SAG will provide the final determination on Title II Federal Formula grant applications by August 19, 2022. SAG members will attend national and local conferences gaining a wealth of knowledge as it relates to the juvenile justice system.

PROGRAM AREA - CODE AND TITLE (W) Compliance Monitoring

Goals: Maintain compliance with the core requirements of the JJRA 2018

Objectives: Monitor 100% of adult jails and lockups, secure detention and secure correctional facilities. Maintain compliance with DSO and separation violations by October 2023. Compliance data and plans will be submitted through the OJJDP's online compliance monitoring reporting tool. Youth Justice staff and Regional coordinators monitor facilities to ensure TN remains in compliance with the core requirements of the JJRA.

PROGRAM AREA - CODE AND TITLE (C) Delinquency Prevention

Goals: Award Title II grant funds to programs for the purpose of intervention and prevention of juvenile delinquency

Objectives: Allocate Title II funds by October 1, 2022, and work to increase and support Delinquency Prevention and Intervention efforts statewide.

PROGRAM AREA - CODE AND TITLE Racial and Ethnic Disparities (R/ED)

Goals: To maintain compliance with the core requirements of the JJRA.

Objectives: Allocate Title II grant funds by October 1, 2022, and work to address R/ED reduction activities. The RED plan will be submitted through the OJJDP's online compliance monitoring reporting tool.

PROGRAM AREA - CODE AND TITLE Juvenile Justice System Improvements

Goals: Award funds to programs addressing Juvenile Justice System Improvement efforts

Objectives: Allocate Title II funds by October 1, 2022, and work to support Juvenile Justice System Improvement efforts. Funds will be awarded to programs to create a behavior response system and/or a juvenile diversion program and procedures on a system wide basis.

PROGRAM AREA - CODE AND TITLE (K) Substance and Alcohol Abuse

Goals: Award Title II funds to programs addressing the use and abuse of alcohol and drugs.

Objectives: Allocate Title II funds by October 1, 2022, and work to support initiatives to reduce substance use and abuse. Funds will be awarded for prevention, intervention and treatment initiatives addressing the use and abuse of drugs and alcohol.

C. Implementation (Activities and Services) to attain goals and objectives

Activities and Services Planned (P & A)

The youth justice staff has the responsibility to develop a youth crime analysis that guides the focus of the three-year plan, administer Title II formula grant funds, and monitor adult jails and lockups, secure detention and secure correctional facilities for compliance with the JJRA 2018. Youth justice staff reviews grants and provide technical assistance as needed to the Grant Review Committee and attends local and national conferences.

Activities and Services Planned (SAG)

Title II funds provide opportunities for SAG members to attend conferences and quarterly TCCY commission meetings. SAG members stay abreast of youth justice issues. SAG members are afforded the opportunity to review and comment on all juvenile justice and delinquency prevention grant applications submitted to the TCCY.

Activities and Services Planned (Compliance Monitoring)

TCCY currently has 10 staff members responsible for compliance monitoring of adult jails and lockups, secure detention and secure correctional facilities. TCCY staff provides technical assistance and updates on compliance monitoring issues.

Activities and Services Planned (Delinquency Prevention)

TCCY will fund statewide projects that intervene and prevent delinquency prevention. Projects include services for youth at risk of delinquent behavior or involved with the youth justice system. TCCY staff monitor programs and provide technical assistance as needed to ensure compliance with contract requirements.

Activities and Services Planned (R/ED)

TCCY will request and evaluate juvenile court and law enforcement data and continue to support R/ED efforts, provide guidance, educate communities on R/ED issues and implement evidence-based strategies to address racial and ethnic disparities.

Activities and Services Planned (Juvenile Justice System Improvement)

TCCY will fund projects and other initiatives to examine issues and improve practices on a system wide level as it relates to youth justice. Staff will also monitor programs and provide technical assistance as needed to ensure compliance with contract requirements.

Activities and Services Planned (Substance Abuse and Alcohol Abuse)

TCCY will fund prevention and treatment projects to address the use and abuse of illegal and other prescription and non-prescription drugs and alcohol. Staff will monitor programs and provide technical assistance as needed to ensure compliance with contract requirements.

- Describe how the state plan is supported by or takes account of scientific knowledge regarding adolescent development and behavior and regarding the effects of delinquency prevention programs and juvenile justice interventions on adolescents; 34 U.S.C. § 11133(a).

Tennessee's state plan takes account of scientific knowledge with the Building Strong Brains (BSB) Tennessee statewide trainings to raise public knowledge about Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) that disrupts the safe, stable, nurturing environments that children need to thrive. The BSB strategy is transitioning to the Resilient Tennessee Collaborative: Building Strong Brains Tennessee. This expanded strategy moves into the phase of building a more resilient Tennessee which includes individuals, families and communities while continuing support of the BSB legacy. The collaborative will provide opportunities to hear from state child-serving and other relevant departments, advocates, and leaders statewide.

- Provide for an equitable distribution of the award funds within the state, including in rural areas; 34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(6). Title II funds will be awarded to provide for an equitable distribution within the state. The TCCY grant application states geographical locations are considered when applications are reviewed and approved, including rural areas.
- Contain an analysis of gender specific services for the prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency; 34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(7)(B)(i).

Several organizations providing gender specific service for the prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency in Tennessee are Sisters with Aspiring Goals (SWAG), Girls Inc. from the YWCA, Girl Talk, Inc., Epic Girl Inc., Creative Girls Club and the Boys and Girls Club SMART Girls curriculum. These gender-specific programs focus on prevention by supporting the healthy development of female children and youth and empower girls from all ages. Dancing Through the Curriculum, Girls on the Run, Heart and Sole, Backfield in Motion are all gender specific programs seeking to empower youth

and instill confidence through physical activity and educational development. The YWCA's Game Changers program, Amend Together, Juvenile Intervention and Faith-based Follow-up (JIFF), Save Our Sons and 100 Black Men of Middle Tennessee are seeking to reduce male youth involvement in the juvenile justice system by providing mentorship, interventions, and educating them on healthy relationships, domestic violence, intervention skills, and healthy masculinity. The Big Brother Big Sister organization provides gender matching mentorship.

- Contain a plan for providing gender-specific services for the prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency; 34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(7)(B)(ii). The TCCY grant applications are distributed statewide and will include a statement that we will seek to fund gender-specific applicants for the prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency. TCCY's GRC will continue to review applications and use Title II funding to enhance gender-specific services. TCCY currently funds two programs providing gender-specific services for the prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency.
- Contain a plan for providing needed services for the prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency in rural areas; 34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(7)(B)(iii). Every aspect of the Title II plan accommodates and considers the needs of rural communities and activities that service their needs for the prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency. Applications are distributed statewide and rural programs are funded. TDMHSAS's System of Care Across Tennessee (SOCAT) program utilizes the System of Care values and principles while empowering Tennessee families to work with child-serving agencies as partners to guide their care. The SOCAT initiative expanded to 27 community-based teams in TN and offers care coordination services using a wraparound approach.

- Contain a plan to provide alternatives to detention for status offenders, survivors of commercial sexual exploitation, and others, where appropriate, such as specialized or problem-solving courts or diversion to home-based or community-based services or treatment for those youth in need of mental health, substance abuse, or co-occurring disorder services at the time such juveniles first come into contact with the juvenile justice system; 34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(7)(B)(iv).

Title II funding is used to support state and local delinquency prevention and intervention efforts. Grants awarded address challenges in the areas of mental health, substance and alcohol use, early intervention, childhood trauma and adolescent development. For three years, Title II funding afforded a juvenile court in Tennessee the opportunity to train staff on the Youth Assessment Screening Instrument (YASI) risk and need assessments for youth charged with unruly and/or delinquent offenses and diverting youth to home-based or community-based services. The YASI screening tool continues to be used and is funded by the juvenile court. Title II funding also provided afterschool and summer programming for males referred by juvenile court in Memphis/Shelby County. Metro Davidson County Juvenile Court in collaboration with the Metropolitan Nashville Public Schools (MNPS) and the Metropolitan Nashville Police Department (MNPD) operates the Metro Student Attendance Center (MSAC) primarily focusing on loitering during school hours, truancy, and educational neglect cases.

TDMHSAS funds Juvenile Diversion Programs that strives to divert youth in juvenile courts from further involvement with the criminal justice system through the use of community-based services to provide treatment to address the youth's needs rather than being in state custody. The diversion programs work to strengthen partnerships between

juvenile courts, mental health providers, child welfare, juvenile justice, education, youth and guardians to coordinate in the diversion of youth in state custody.

- Contain a plan to reduce the number of children housed in secure detention and corrections facilities who are awaiting placement in residential treatment programs; 34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(7)(B)(v).

DCS Office of Juvenile Justice, provides effective prevention and intervention services for high-risk youth and rehabilitation, treatment and training for delinquent youth while preserving and promoting community safety. DCS makes every effort to reduce the number of children housed in secure detention and has administrative policies and procedures in place for youth referrals and placement. DCS Administrative Policy and Procedures 20.3 outlines procedures on how to administer the Computer Adaptive Testing-Mental Health (CAT-MH) assessment on custodial youth placed in a detention center or other temporary placement for the need of immediate mental health interventions. DCS utilizes a weekly tracking mechanism to address length of stay in detention and the need for residential placement for youth.

Several jurisdictions in Tennessee operate court ordered reviews for temporary placement where the juvenile court judge has weekly team meetings to review youth on the placement lists and discuss plans toward residential placement until the youth is removed from the list.

Based on a comprehensive review of Tennessee's juvenile justice system, the Juvenile Justice Reform Act of 2018 was created to bring needed reforms to strengthen families and communities. A section of the act is to reserve detention and out-of-home placement for youth who have committed serious crimes or pose a public safety risk and requires

the use of a validated risk-and needs assessment in each case to identify the type and level of service needed for youth. Based on the assessments, an individual case plan is developed to determine the services and actions needed for rehabilitation

- Contain a plan to engage family members, where appropriate, in the design and delivery of juvenile delinquency prevention and treatment services, particularly post-placement; 34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(7)(B)(vi).

DCS Administrative Policies and Procedures Chapter 31 provides guidelines for the implementation of the Child and Family Team (CFT) meetings. DCS utilizes the building, preparing and maintaining CFT model to ensure that families and their support systems are engaged in the planning and decision-making process throughout their relationship with DCS. Advanced planning to ensure the participation of families and the DCS Juvenile Justice Family Service Workers (JJ FSWs) is necessary. FSWs assess individual risk factors and needs, make and monitor service referrals, and make sure youth stay involved and accountable. Discharge planning begins at the beginning of a case to ensure the family's needs are met and appropriate services are in place. DCS ensures that consideration is given to strengthen families of delinquent and other youth and prevent juvenile delinquency.

- Contain a plan to use community-based services to respond to the needs of at-risk youth or youth who have contact with the youth justice system; 34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(7)(B)(vii).

TCCY distributes solicitations to community based and private (non-profit) agencies, including governmental, educational, law enforcement, juvenile courts and other child serving/advocacy organizations. TCCY will continue to use Title II funding to enhance

the work of community agencies responding to the needs of at-risk youth or youth in the youth justice system. TCCY currently funds after school and summer programs with focus on prevention and intervention services for at-risk youth and those referred by juvenile court. Seven Youth Courts operate in collaboration with Juvenile Court, Tennessee Youth Courts, Inc, and the Metropolitan Nashville Public Schools where youth are trained in court structure, etiquette, case preparation, witness questioning, and fair case outcome determination by members of their community, including the Juvenile Court Judge, Youth Court Team, attorneys, law students, and teachers.

- Contain a plan to promote evidence-based and trauma-informed programs and practices; 34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(7)(B)(viii).

TCCY continues to support the hallmark and legacy of Building Strong Brains (BSB) Tennessee which is why the strategy has expanded and is now called Resilient Tennessee Collaborative: Building Strong Brains Tennessee. This statewide initiative broadens the BSB impact with all interested parties, community leaders, advocates and trainers. BSB goals were to impact public policy in Tennessee to support prevention of ACEs and to reduce community conditions that contribute to them, support innovative projects that offer fresh thinking and precise measurement of impact in addressing ACEs and toxic stress in children. TCCY regional coordinators continue to provide statewide networking and training opportunities to promote evidence-based and trauma-informed programs and practices. TCCY promotes evidence-based and trauma-informed programs and practices when awarding funds.

- Contain a plan that shall be implemented not later than December 21, 2020, to—
 - I. eliminate the use of restraints of known pregnant juveniles housed in secure juvenile detention and correction facilities during labor, delivery, and post-partum recovery,

- unless credible, reasonable grounds exist to believe the detainee presents an immediate and serious threat of hurting herself, staff, or others.
- II. eliminate the use of abdominal restraints, leg and ankle restraints, wrist restraints behind the back, and four-point restraints on known pregnant juveniles, unless—
- (a) credible, reasonable grounds exist to believe the detainee presents an immediate and serious threat of hurting herself, staff, or others; or
- (b) reasonable grounds exist to believe the detainee presents an immediate and credible risk of escape that cannot be reasonably minimized through any other method; 34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(7)(B)(ix).

TCCY's deputy executive director has provided several trainings to juvenile court staff on eliminating the use of restraints of known pregnant juveniles housed in secure juvenile detention and correction facilities during labor, delivery, and post-partum recovery and on eliminating the use of abdominal restraints, leg and ankle restraints, wrist restraints behind the back, and four-point restraints on known pregnant juveniles, unless credible reasonable grounds exist to believe the detainee presents an immediate and serious threat of hurting herself, staff or others.

DCS license juvenile detention facilities and provides Chapter 0250-04-08, Minimum Standards for Juvenile Detention Centers and Temporary Holding Resources. 0250-04-08-.11 addresses the current standards for seclusion and restraint. DCS staff and juvenile detention staff will continue to receive training upon initial employment and during annual in-service training pertaining to DCS Protocol: Best Practices in the Use of Restraints with Pregnant Girls. This protocol explains requirements on eliminating the use of restraints of known pregnant juveniles housed in secure juvenile detention and correction facilities during labor, delivery, and post-partum recovery and on eliminating the use of abdominal restraints, leg and ankle restraints, wrist restraints behind the back,

and four-point restraints on known pregnant juveniles, unless credible reasonable grounds exist to believe the detainee presents an immediate and serious threat of hurting herself, staff or others.

- Provide for the coordination and maximum utilization of evidence-based and promising juvenile delinquency programs, programs operated by public and private agencies and organizations, and other related programs (such as education, special education, recreations, health, and welfare programs) in the state; 34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(8).
- TCCY provides for the coordination and maximum utilization of evidence-based juvenile delinquency programs operated by public and private agencies and organizations throughout the state. This occurs through quarterly presentations at SAG meetings as well as SAG members connections to various programs throughout the state.
- Provide for procedures to be established for protecting the rights of recipients of services and for assuring appropriate privacy with regard to record 34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(18).
The TCCY grant application has a confidentiality section explaining the importance of protecting the rights of recipients of services and assuring appropriate privacy.
- Provide that the designated State agency will (A) to the extent practicable give priority in funding to programs and activities that are based on rigorous, systematic, and objective research that is scientifically-based; (B) from time to time, but not less than annually, review its plan and submit to the Administrator and analysis and evaluation of the effectiveness of the programs and activities carried out under the plan, and any modifications in the plan, including the survey of State and local needs, that it considers necessary. 34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(22).

TCCY has a statement in our grant application that we will fund programs and activities that are scientifically-based research. TCCY will annually submit our plan to the Administrator along with programs, activities and services including our survey of State and local needs.

- Provide for the coordinated use of funds provided under the award with other Federal and State funds directed at juvenile delinquency prevention and intervention programs. Through our grant review process and awarding of grants TCCY provides for the coordinated use of funds provided under the award with other Federal and state funds directed at juvenile delinquency prevention and intervention programs.
- Describe policies, procedures, and training in effect, if any, for the staff of juvenile state correctional facilities to eliminate the use of dangerous practices, unreasonable restraints, and unreasonable isolation, including by developing effective behavior management techniques; 34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(29).

DCS Administrative Policies and Procedures 13.4 has been established and DCS staff and juvenile detention staff receive training upon initial employment and during annual in-service training pertaining to eliminating the use of dangerous practices, unreasonable restraints, and unreasonable isolation/seclusion, including effective behavior management techniques. Minimum Standards 0250-04-08-.11 pertains to seclusion, restraints and training of staff as it relates to both. DCS Administrative Policy and Procedure 18.17 addresses programs of behavior management to ensure individual programs are developed for youth and goals and objective targeted and the most appropriate treatment options are chosen.

The Tennessee General Assembly passed a law that began July 1, 2021 adding section 37-5-214 to the TCA which redefines seclusion as an involuntary segregation of a child from the rest of the residential population and states seclusion shall not be used for discipline, punishment, administrative convenience, retaliation, staffing shortages, or any reason other than a temporary response to behavior that threatens immediate harm to a youth or others. TCCY deputy executive director has participated in several trainings to discuss eliminating the use of restraints, dangerous practices and unreasonable isolation.

- Describe: (A) The evidence-based methods that will be used to conduct mental health and substance abuse screening, assessment, referral, and treatment for juveniles who (i) request a screening; (ii) show signs of needing a screening; or (iii) are held for a period of more than 24 hours in a secure facility that provides for an initial screening; and (B) How the state will seek, to the extent practicable, to provide or arrange for mental health and substance abuse disorder treatment for juveniles determined to be in need of such treatment; 34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(30).

The Juvenile Justice Reform Act of TN passed by the Tennessee General Assembly requires that a validated risk and needs assessment shall be used in all delinquent cases post disposition in making decisions and recommendations concerning treatment and programming and states that service plans for youth in juvenile court be consistent with previously administered risk and needs assessment. The Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) provided grant funds for the Justice and Mental Health Collaboration Program (JMHCPC) which is operated by TDMHSAS and Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC). The program trains juvenile court staff, such as the courts' youth services officers (YSOs), to complete a screening based on the Child and Adolescent Needs and Strength

inventory but with an emphasis on juvenile justice (JJ-CANS). The screening has been updated to the JJ-CANS 2.0 which is an evidence-based screening that assesses child and adolescent functioning in five areas: strengths, emotional and behavioral needs, risk behaviors, juvenile justice, and trauma experience.

TDMHSAS funds six programs with an emphasis on areas of Tennessee with limited community-based alternatives to out-of-home placements providing community-based care to youth involved with the juvenile justice system as part of the diversion program. These providers receive referrals from juvenile court judges, court staff, and the Department of Children's Services (DCS). Youth are provided with a range of services such as care coordination, intensive family therapy, group therapy, peer support, medication management, substance abuse services, crisis planning, both school and community-based monitoring, and links to resources. TDMHSAS provides funding to three Juvenile Recovery Courts in Tennessee which is a docket within a juvenile court, to which selected delinquency cases and in some instances status offenders, are referred for handling by a designated judge. The youth referred to this docket are identified as having problems with alcohol and/or other drugs. During the program, the juvenile treatment court team meets frequently determining how best to address the substance abuse and related problems of the youth and his or her family that have brought the youth into contact with the juvenile system.

- Describe how reentry planning by the state for juveniles will include—
 - (A) A written case plan based on an assessment of needs that includes—
 - (i) the pre-release and post-release plans for the juveniles;
 - (ii) the living arrangement to which the juveniles are to be discharged; and

(iii) any other plans developed for the juveniles based on an individualized assessment; and (B) Review processes; 34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(31).

DCS uses the Computer Adaptive Testing-Mental Health (CAT-MH) to assess custodial youth placed in a detention center or other temporary placement for the need of immediate mental health interventions. DCS utilizes a weekly tracking mechanism to address the need for residential placement for youth. Youth identified as having a need for mental health and substance abuse service are referred to available services by the FSWs. Based on the assessment tool utilized, an individual case plan is developed to determine the services and actions needed for rehabilitation and allows for input from the youth and pertinent family members and includes pre-release and post-release plans and living arrangements for youth upon discharge. FSWs are responsible for following up on referrals and track service implementation, identify needs and problems and modify services in a timely manner.

Tennessee's JJRA 2018 contains specific requirements regarding case planning. TCA 37-1-173 provides, "An individualized case plan shall be developed by the department or supervising authority for every child adjudicated for a delinquent or unruly offense.

The case plan shall be updated as appropriate and, in the case of a delinquent offense, shall be informed by the results of a validated risk and needs assessment." The statute goes on to provide, "For any child ordered to probation supervision pursuant to §37-1-131 or §37-1-132, the supervising authority shall develop and implement an individualized case plan in consultation with the child's parents or guardian, school, and other appropriate parties, and, for delinquent offenses, such plan shall be based upon the

results of a validated risk and needs assessment conducted within seven (7) days of the court's disposition.”

- Describe policies and procedures, if any, to—
 - (A) Screen for, identify, and document in records of the state the identification of victims of domestic human trafficking, or those at risk of such trafficking, upon intake; and
 - (B) Divert youth described in subparagraph (A) to appropriate programs or services, to the extent practicable; 34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(33).

Tennessee has consistently been ranked among the best in the nation for its approach to human trafficking, as a growing number of advocates- from non-profit organizations, direct service providers and law enforcement work collaboratively. TCA 38-6-114(e): This statute provides the Tennessee Bureau of Investigation shall develop and deliver a course of instruction designed for various agencies and departments likely to come into contact with human trafficking and human trafficking victims during the course of delivering services. Those departments and agencies include the Council of juvenile and family court judges, including juvenile court administrators, juvenile court youth services officers, and juvenile court probation officers and the DCS.

The Tennessee Human Trafficking Services Coordination and Service Delivery Plan, a statewide plan for delivering services to survivors of human trafficking is still active.

Tennessee Bureau of Investigation (TBI) established a regional, single-point-of-contact (SPOC) system to ensure that quality services would be provided to human trafficking survivors across statewide. The SPOC receives human trafficking referrals and coordinate services to meet the needs of each individual survivor. TBI is responsible for documenting in records of the state the identification of victims of trafficking or those at risk of trafficking.

The Community Coalition Against Human Trafficking, Second Lift TN, End Slavery TN, Grow Free, Restore Corps, EPIC Girl, Inc. and It Has to Stop TN are a few direct service programs and services that raise awareness, provide training, intervene and coordinate trauma informed aftercare services.

- TN provides for the active consultation with and participation of units of local government providing opportunities for communication between agencies. TCCY advocates to improve the quality of life for children and families and provides support for child advocates. TCCY SAG is comprised of individuals representing units of local government and other organizations. TCCY staff participates on several boards designed to address and improve services for children and youth. Several child serving departments attend TCCY's quarterly SAG meetings presenting programs and services they provide and giving updates on services needed. The Department of Education, Department of Health, TDMHSAS and DCS are a few of the local units of government periodically working collaboratively with TCCY and regularly make presentations at our quarterly SAG meetings.
- TCCY gathers, analyzes and reports information in the KIDS COUNT Data Book which is released annually with state rankings to present a comprehensive picture of child well-being in Tennessee. KIDS COUNT data is posted on the TCCY website.