



Tennessee Commission on Children and Youth Fiscal Year 2004-05 Annual Report



Tennessee Commission on Children and Youth
Andrew Johnson Tower, Ninth Floor
Nashville, TN 37243-0800

(615) 741-2633

Fax: (615) 741-5956

(800) 264-0904

www.tennessee.gov/tccy



Tennessee Commission on Children and Youth authorization number 316056. 2005. 400 copies. This public document was promulgated at a cost of \$3.83 each.

The state of Tennessee is an equal opportunity, equal access, affirmative action employer.



Table of Contents

Table of Contents.....	1
Letter from the Chair	3
Letter from the Executive Director.....	5
Administration.....	7
Budget.....	10
Advocacy	12
Juvenile Justice.....	16
CPORT.....	35
Regional Councils.....	46
Information Dissemination	59
Ombudsman Program.....	63
Title VI.....	66



Letter from the Chair

Dear Reader:

Again we have the opportunity to look at our past accomplishments, and they have been many. The Commission, members and staff together, continues to be dedicated volunteers and professionals who take their “jobs” with the Commission seriously. As chair of the Commission, I am especially pleased to have had the input and participation of so many people who are committed to improving the lives of children and youth in Tennessee. This includes our youth advisory members, some of whom were once in state custody.

When I was appointed by Governor Bredesen as chair of the Commission, I set a goal for myself to travel across the state and meet with TCCY’s nine regional councils. I am proud to have accomplished this, and having the opportunity to meet with hundreds of council members from Johnson City to Memphis, I continue to be impressed with their commitment and willingness to work for Tennessee’s children.

I met with people who got up early in order to meet with their legislators and learn more about how the policies that affect their communities and clients are made. I had an opportunity to learn a lot about problems our children are facing, including bullying, Internet predators and the methamphetamine epidemic affecting our children and causing a swell in the number of foster children. I also saw how making these training events and the other council activities happen takes the hard work of the regional coordinators as well as an army of volunteers. When I see the enthusiasm with which the people throughout our state work to bring children’s issues to the forefront for their elected officials, I can’t help but be recommitted to the mission of TCCY.

During the last year we have continued to work with the other state departments caring for children. After completing an evaluation of the youth development centers, our Children’s Program Outcome Review Team has been working side by side with Department of Children’s Services’ staff to pilot test its Quality Service Review process, a federal evaluation program based on the theory and processes pioneered by TCCY more than a dozen years ago. The staff has worked with the Department of Education to push for more pre-kindergarten education services as well as coordinate a network to improve after-school programs. Various other staff continued participation with the departments of Health, Human Services, and Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities.

Our role as an educator continued. During fiscal year 2004-05, TCCY staff members made 76 presentations: two national, 33 statewide, 14 regional and 27 local, to nearly 3,800 people. Additionally, TCCY staff presented 32 displays to nearly 4,000 individuals at conferences, health fairs, college recruitment meetings, government days and teen meetings. The KIDS COUNT materials describe the status of Tennessee’s children, and

The Advocate and our website provide other information, including newsletters on teen suicide, mental health and juvenile justice and the juvenile detention reform.

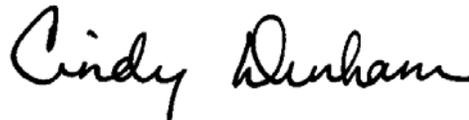
Our Juvenile Justice Division staff conducted hundreds of monitoring visits and reviews of federally funded programs, providing technical assistance, project support and ensuring contract compliance. Tennessee continued to remain in compliance with the core requirements of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act, with TCCY staff identifying incipient problems and working with local courts and detention centers to correct them.

We are especially proud of our efforts to address Disproportionate Minority Contact and Confinement in the juvenile justice system and our focus on detention reform. TCCY Commission and staff members were instrumental in organizing and coordinating a statewide group which developed a Risk Assessment Tool that will be piloted throughout the state in FY2007. I have high hopes for the success of this tool and its ultimate impact on determining the appropriateness of detention for youth and eventual reduction in DMC.

And last but certainly not least, I want to acknowledge those in our accounting division who are working with the Department of Finance and Administration to streamline our finances and who work tirelessly to make heads and tails of all the grants coming in and going out. They are often overlooked with all the wonderful things the rest of the TCCY staff does, but they are as important in supporting our mission as any of the staff and commission members.

I encourage each of you to make a new commitment to the children and youth of Tennessee. TCCY will continue partnering with other state departments and agencies to enrich the health, well-being and development of our children. We will take positions on legislation, supporting that which is good and opposing the legislation that is harmful to our future. And rest assured that the Commission members and staff of TCCY will continue to reinforce our mission – improving the quality of life for Tennessee children and families – every day.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Cindy Durham". The signature is written in a cursive style. To the right of the signature is a vertical red line.

Cindy Durham



Letter from the Executive Director

Dear Reader:

In 2005, the Tennessee Commission on Children and Youth celebrated its 50th Anniversary. Since 1955 there has been a Commission on Children and Youth by one name or another. We spent some time thinking about what we have done over the past half century and looking forward to the future and continued advocacy for Tennessee children and families.

One of the most significant changes of the past year was increased collaboration between the Children's Program Outcome Review Team and the Department of Children's Services for implementation of an integrated Tennessee Quality Service Review process. This effort reflects more emphasis on using evaluation and outcome measures to guide services.

Another effort focused on improved use of evaluation and outcome measures has been in the administration of federal juvenile justice grants. And the TCCY Regional Councils on Children and Youth provide critical networking opportunities to enhance coordination and collaboration and to improve outcomes for Tennessee children and families.

KIDS COUNT provides important data used by people all across Tennessee to document unmet community needs. The 2004 edition focused on many of the programs in Tennessee that make a difference, but unfortunately are still in pilot mode or not funded at the level necessary to meet the needs of all vulnerable children and families who would benefit.

As the Tennessee Commission on Children and Youth moves into its second half century, it remains committed to effective, data-driven advocacy to improve the quality of life for children and families and to ensure a better world for Tennessee's children:

- ✓ More children who are born healthy and strong;
- ✓ More infants who live past their first birthday;
- ✓ Fewer children who experience abuse and the trauma of state custody;
- ✓ More at risk four-year-olds who have the opportunity to attend quality pre-kindergarten programs;
- ✓ More families who receive services to bolster their efforts to care for their children.

We have been, are and will continue working for a brighter future every day when we advocate for children with our elected officials, with representatives of other agencies and with other members of our community. We do this when we evaluate the effectiveness of services to children in state custody or when we fund programs to guide children away from delinquent activities and to help them learn skills to be productive citizens.

TCCY staff members have a clear and deeply felt understanding of and commitment to the agency's mission and goals. We invite you to join us as we work to improve the quality of life for Tennessee children and families.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Linda O'Neal". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Linda O'Neal
Executive Director

Administration



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 improvements in 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, when it was reauthorized through 2006.

Appointed by the governor for overlapping three-year terms, the 21 Commission members serve as the policy board for the agency. At least one Commission member represents each development district, and the commissioners of state departments serving children, or their designees, are *ex officio* members. 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.

Committees

Four standing committees oversaw the operations of the agency during fiscal year 2004-05. The Commission officers and committee chairs served as the *Executive Committee*. 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.

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

The *Councils Committee* reviewed activities related to the nine regional councils on children and youth and interdepartmental activities.

The *Children's Services Committee* provided oversight for Commission activities in the evaluation by the Children's Program Outcome Review Team (CPORT). It also reviewed implementation of the TCCY Ombudsman Program's coordination with child welfare services, juvenile justice services and mental health services to children in custody.

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 development of the agency plan to address issues related to Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

Commission Meetings

During fiscal year 2004-05, the Tennessee Commission on Children and Youth met four times to carry out its responsibilities. In addition to Children’s Advocacy Days in March, meetings included reports from commissioners of other state departments who serve as ex officio members of the Commission, or their designees. Topics for meetings included a report on foster care in Tennessee by Mary Lee, a Commission member formerly in foster care; a discussion of the Department of Human Services’ proposed child support guidelines by Tennessee Justice Center attorney Russ Overby and Mike Adams, assistant commissioner; a report by Department of Children’s Services staff Bonnie Hommrich, Patti Odom, Eric Henderson and Elizabeth Black, on the Brian A lawsuit; consideration of legislative issues; and approval of grant awards.

Commission Membership*

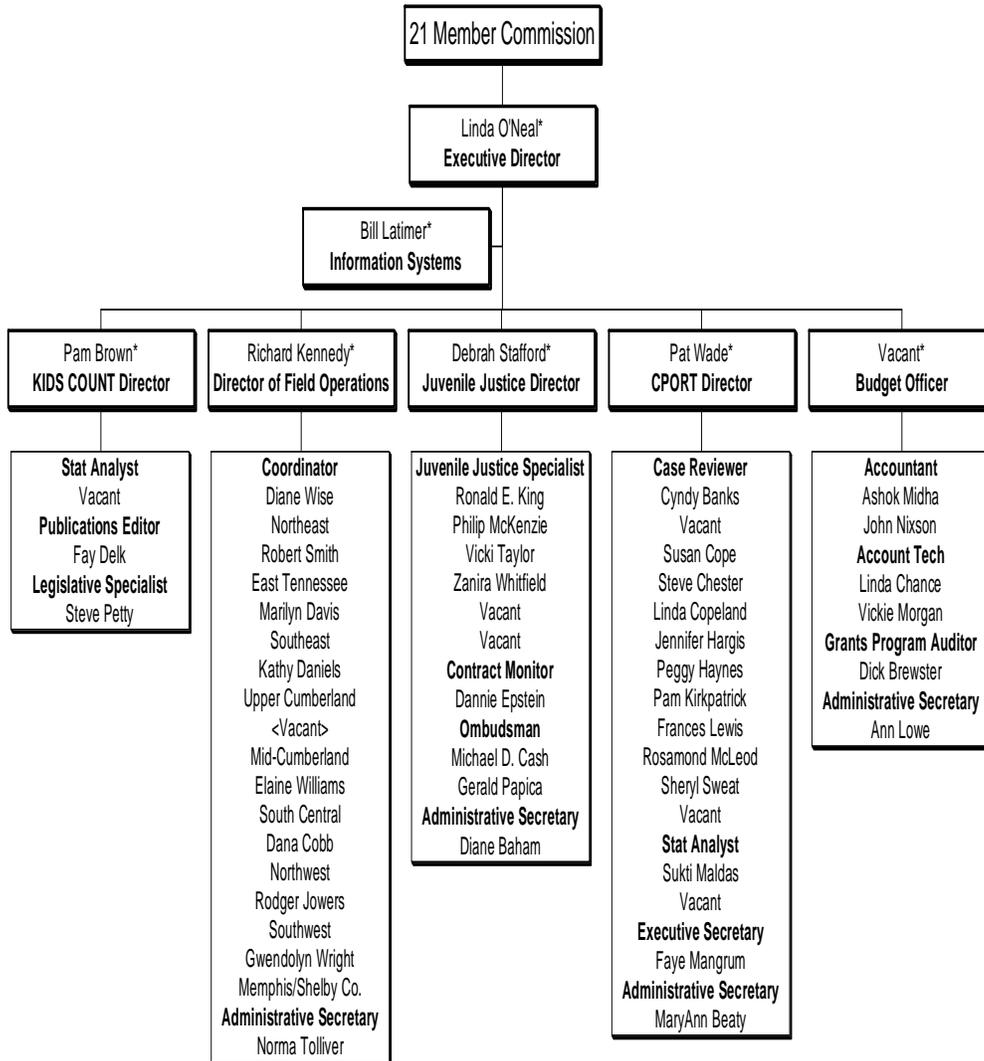
Cindy Durham, Chair*		
Gallatin		
Natasha Blackshear Nashville	Sidney Bynum Nashville	Dennis Clark Chattanooga
Beverly Cosley Chattanooga	Michelle Crowley Antioch	James B. Ford Franklin
Tim Goldsmith Memphis	Marti Herndon Martin	Barbara Holden Memphis
Trudy Hughes Maryville	Charles Hutchins Greeneville	Drew Johnson Johnson City
Susan Lawless-Glassman Germantown	Dana L. Lesley Chattanooga	Carlton Lewis Nashville
Christy Little Jackson	Jerry W. Maness Memphis	Diane Neighbors Nashville
Sue Pilson Cookeville	Colonel J.A. Robbins Murfreesboro	James K. Scott Knoxville
Dwight Stokes Sevierville	Nancy Williams Memphis	Joetta Yarbrow Dyersburg
	Jo Ann Yates Lookout Mountain	

***At press time. Betty Anderson, P. Larry Boyd, Tabitha Dean, E. Ann Ingrum, Mary Lee, Sharon Massey, Linda Miller and Marie Mobley served as members of the Commission during fiscal year 2004-05.**

Staff

The Tennessee Commission on Children and Youth has 53 full-time positions and two part-time secretarial positions. Nine full-time workers and the part-time staff members provide support to the regional councils on children and youth and carry out other regional and local Commission responsibilities. One staff member who monitors grant compliance is located in West Tennessee. The other personnel are located in the Nashville central office. The organizational chart for the Commission indicates staff members at press time. ★

Tennessee Commission on Children and Youth



*Management Team

Budget

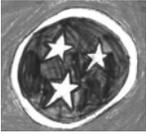
TENNESSEE COMMISSION ON CHILDREN & YOUTH
ACTUAL EXPENDITURES
BY OBJECT CODE / FUNDING SOURCES
FISCAL YEAR 2004-05

	STATE	JUVENILE JUSTICE	CPORT	KIDS COUNT	TOTAL
Personnel Services and Benefits					
Salaries / Longevity	\$657,202	\$528,038	\$626,525	\$84,586	\$1,896,351
Benefits	201,006	194,102	227,070	24,517	646,695
Total Personnel Services and Benefits	\$858,208	\$722,140	\$853,595	\$109,103	\$2,543,046
Other Expenditures					
Travel	\$42,636	\$111,650	\$79,061	\$11,666	\$245,013
Printing, Duplicating, Binding	6,689	77,347	17,453	12,258	113,747
Communications & Shipping Costs	7,945	4,485	1,495	559	14,484
Maintenance, Repairs & Services	84	87	115	12	298
Professional Services & Dues--3rd Party	15,438	7,859	14,099	1,406	38,802
Supplies & Materials	7,717	22,082	26,637	3,041	59,477
Rentals & Insurance	110,341	33,535	94,380	11,247	249,503
Motor Vehicle Operation					0
Awards & Indemnities	280	694	333	360	1,667
Grants & Subsidies	7,631	5,419,562	9,802	1,083	5,438,078
Unclassified	400	400		400	1,200
Equipment					0
Professional Services by Other State Agencies	37,974	30,305	42,267	4,042	114,588
Total Other Expenditures	\$237,135	\$5,708,006	\$285,642	\$46,074	\$6,276,857
Total Expenditures by Source of Funds	\$1,095,343	\$6,430,146	\$1,139,237	\$155,177	\$8,819,903
Funding Sources					
State--Appropriations	1,095,343	337,146	5,927	105,177	1,543,593
Federal--O J J D P		5,028,000			5,028,000
Interdepartmental--DCS		1,065,000	1,133,310		2,198,310
Other--Kids Count--Casey Foundation				50,000	50,000
Other--Kids Count--Rural Poverty Study					0
Total Funding	1,095,343	6,430,146	1,139,237	155,177	8,819,903
Positions					
Full-Time	16	13	20	4	53
Part-Time	2	0	0	0	2
Seasonal	0	0	0	0	0
Total Positions	18	13	20	4	55

TCCY FY 2004 -05 Expenditures By Program

Program	Total Expenditures Of Programs	State Funds	Federal Funds	Interdepartmental Funds	Other Funds
Advocacy. To provide leadership for advocacy activities on behalf of children and families in Tennessee.	\$367,900	\$148,900	\$216,200	\$2,800	
Juvenile Justice. To implement the federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act in Tennessee and efficiently and effectively administer state and federal Juvenile Justice funds.	6,178,700	337,100	4,776,600	1,065,000	
Children's Services Evaluation: To conduct the Program Outcome Review Team (C-PORT) process, an independent evaluation of the delivery of services to children in state custody and their families.	1,139,200	5,900		1,133,300	
Regional Councils on Children and Youth: To develop and support Regional Councils on Children and Youth and to carry out appropriate regional activities related to the Department of Children's Services.	816,600	801,500	15,100		
Information Dissemination: To effectively implement the Tennessee KIDS COUNT project for the collection, analysis and dissemination of data on indicators of the well being of children in Tennessee and to disseminate other appropriate information.	155,200	80,200			75,000
efforts to improve coordination in the delivery of services to children and families in Tennessee.	162,600	142,500	20,100		
Total Expenditures by Source of Funds	\$8,820,200	\$1,516,100	\$5,028,000	\$2,201,100	\$75,000

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 efforts to assist in the 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. 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 – 2005

More than 500 advocates attended the Tennessee Commission on Children and Youth's two-day 17th annual Children's Advocacy Days (CAD) held on March 23-24, 2005, in the War Memorial Auditorium. This year's events focused on Treating Children Fairly Across Systems, and the formal presentations began with a luncheon on March 23, with actor Michael Fowlin headlining.

Advocates came together at Children's Advocacy Days 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;
- ✓ Present the Making KIDS COUNT Media Award.

Commission Chair Cindy Durham welcomed participants. Viola Miller, commissioner of the Department of Children's Services, Dr. Elizabeth Williams from the Department of Health, Dr. Frieda Outlaw from the Department of Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities, and Dr. Gary Nixon of the State Board of Education reported on what their agencies were doing to address disparities. Each CAD participant received an information packet.

The TCCY Jim Pryor Child Advocacy Award was presented to Jody Roberts, Children's Program coordinator for the Avalon Center Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Program in Crossville. The Making KIDS COUNT award went to Cheryl Tatum, named

editor of the Hendersonville Star News, who began working with the newspaper's sister paper, the Gallatin News Examiner in 1993, after working with the Hendersonville Free Press. No qualifying applicants for the Youth Excellence Award were received, so no award was given this year.

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. TCCY staff served in a total of 318 different roles with governmental and nonprofit agencies serving children and their communities. One hundred and ten of these positions were with local organizations.

National/Southeast Regional Organizations

TCCY staff members served on two Southeastern regional committees, task forces and boards and 13 national groups. These groups focused on issues of juvenile justice, early childhood education, health and human services, and family-centered medical services. National and Southeastern regional committees, task forces and boards with Commission representatives included the following:

- ✓ Annie E. Casey Foundation KIDS COUNT Network;
- ✓ Coalition for Juvenile Justice, Washington, D.C., Government Relations Committee;
- ✓ Southern Coalition of Juvenile Justice Regional Specialists Committee, Southeastern/Northeastern Conference Planning Committee, Washington, D.C.;
- ✓ United States Ombudsman Association.

State Organizations

Staff members participated on 68 statewide committees, task forces and boards that addressed 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. The statewide committees, task forces or boards with Commission representatives included the following:

- ✓ Administrative Office of the Courts Court Improvement Program Advisory Committee;
- ✓ Adolescent Advisory Committee;
- ✓ Advocates to DHS;
- ✓ Children's Justice Task Force;
- ✓ Early Childhood Comprehensive System;
- ✓ Governor's Children's Cabinet;
- ✓ Home Builders Advisory Board;
- ✓ ISM Events Committee;

- ✓ Juvenile Crime Enforcement Coalition;
- ✓ Juvenile Justice Mental Health Workgroup;
- ✓ Special Adolescent Populations Study Advisory Group (Substance Abuse);
- ✓ Suicide Prevention Network Advisory Board;
- ✓ System of Care Council;
- ✓ Technical Implementation Group (TIG);
- ✓ TennCare Advocates;
- ✓ TennCare for Children Project;
- ✓ TennCare Partners Roundtable and Children and Youth Committee;
- ✓ TennCare Saves Lives Coalition;
- ✓ Tennessee Association for Child Care;
- ✓ Tennessee Conference on Social Welfare;
- ✓ Tennessee Conference on Social Welfare Executive Director Selection Committee;
- ✓ Tennessee Conference on Social Welfare Nominating Committee;
- ✓ Tennessee Council on Developmental Disabilities;
- ✓ Tennessee Department of Children's Services Chaffee Oversight Committee;
- ✓ Tennessee Department of Children's Services Statewide Kinship Advisory Committee;
- ✓ Tennessee Department of Children's Services Child Protective Services Reform Ad Hoc Advisory Committee;
- ✓ Tennessee Department of Children's Services Children's Justice Task Force;
- ✓ Tennessee Department of Children's Services Juvenile Justice Reform Task Force;
- ✓ Tennessee Department of Children's Services Kinship Care Advisory Council;
- ✓ Tennessee Department of Children's Services/TCCY QSR/CPORT Design Team;
- ✓ Tennessee Department of Education Grants for Dropout Prevention Committee;
- ✓ Tennessee Department of Health Bureau of Alcohol and Drug Services, Strategic Prevention Framework State Implementation Grant;
- ✓ Tennessee Department of Health Child Fatality Review Committee Data Subcommittee;
- ✓ Tennessee Department of Health Child Fatality Review Team;
- ✓ Tennessee Department of Health Early Childhood Comprehensive System Advisory Committee;
- ✓ Tennessee Department of Health ECCS Mental Health Subcommittee;
- ✓ Tennessee Department of Human Services Advocates Committee;
- ✓ Tennessee Department of Human Services Child Care Board of Review;
- ✓ Tennessee Department of Human Services Families First Advisory Council;
- ✓ Tennessee Department of Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Transitioning Youth Work Group;
- ✓ Tennessee Department of Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Children's Crisis Services Review Committee;
- ✓ Tennessee Department of Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Mental Health Planning Council;
- ✓ Tennessee Department of Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Mental Health Planning Council Criminal/Juvenile Justice Subcommittee;

- ✓ Tennessee Early Childhood Training Alliance, Tennessee State University Site Advisory Committee;
- ✓ Tennessee State Employees Association;
- ✓ Tennessee State Legislature Select Committee on Children and Youth Child Protective Services Legislative Drafting Committee;
- ✓ Tennessee State Legislature Select Committee on Children and Youth, Child Protective Tennessee State Legislature Services Advisory Committee;
- ✓ Tennessee State Legislature Select Committee on Children and Youth Protective Services Reform Workgroup;
- ✓ Tennessee Suicide Prevention Network;
- ✓ Tennessee Voices for Children;
- ✓ Yes-2-Kids Conference Committee;
- ✓ Youth Court Advisory Board.

Regional Organizations

Commission staff served on a total of 50 regional committees, task forces or boards. At the regional level, representatives of the Commission participated with a number of groups in almost every area of the state. Additionally, staff members also participated on many 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. The committees, task forces or boards in each region with relatively consistent staff representation are:

- ✓ Tennessee Conference on Social Welfare;
- ✓ Tennessee Department of Health Regional Health Council;
- ✓ Tennessee Department of Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Regional Mental Health Planning Council;
- ✓ Tennessee Suicide Prevention Network.

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. During fiscal year 2004-05, TCCY staff members made 76 presentations, two national, 33 statewide, 14 regional and 27 local, to nearly 3,800 people.

Additionally, TCCY staff presented 32 displays to nearly 4,000 individuals at conferences, health fairs, college recruitment meetings, government days and teen meetings. The purpose of these displays was to disseminate TCCY information and recruit members for the regional councils.★

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.

Each state participating in the federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act of 1974, amended, is required to have a state advisory group. In Tennessee, TCCY serves as the state advisory group responsible for the administration of funds received through the Act. It is important for TCCY to exercise the powers and duties designated in the Tennessee Code Annotated Section 37-3-103, which includes advocating for efficient, effective and relevant programs and services for children and youth. TCCY also identifies problems and gaps in programs and services for children and families.

In addition to the requirement to have a state advisory group, a state must maintain compliance with the Act's four core requirements for continued participation. Compliance with these requirements enables Tennessee to receive Federal Formula Grant funds to address delinquency prevention and intervention issues. In November 2002 the JJDP Act was reauthorized. The basic core requirements were maintained. However, the fourth requirement was changed from addressing "minority over-representation in secure confinement" to "addressing minority over-representation at all levels of the juvenile justice system." The core requirements are to:

- ✓ Deinstitutionalize status offenders (DSO);
- ✓ Remove children from adult jails;
- ✓ Separate children from adult offenders;
- ✓ Address disproportionate minority contact.

Another requirement for participation in the Act is the annual submission of a three-year plan or plan update to the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP). In March 2004 the Commission submitted the 2004 three-year plan that included a juvenile crime analysis of court referrals, adjudications, offenses and transfers to adult court categorized by race and gender. The three-year plan included program areas to receive priority for JJDP Act funds. The program areas for this period included Delinquency Prevention, Minority Over-Representation, Gender Specific Services, Court Services, and Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders (DSO).

Program Monitoring

The Department of Finance and Administration monitored programs that received state and federal funds until February 2004, when TCCY staff began monitoring programs funded by the agency. Additionally, TCCY staff conducted 141 on-site and program monitoring visits of federally funded programs to provide technical assistance, project support and assure contract compliance. They also made sure programs met the goals and objectives specified and complied with Title VI nondiscrimination policies.

Department of Finance and Administration Policy 22 requires that all subrecipients receiving state or federal funds from state departments, agencies and commissions in Tennessee be monitored on a regular basis following monitoring guidelines established by the Department of Finance and Administration (F&A), in consultation with the Comptroller of the Treasury. Core monitoring areas to be covered include activities, allowed or unallowed; civil rights; allowable costs/cost principles; eligibility; matching; level of effort and earmarking; program income; cash management; Davis-Bacon Act compliance; equipment and real property management; period of availability of funds; procurement; suspension and debarment; real property acquisition and relocation assistance; reporting; and special tests and provisions.

The Policy 22 monitoring function was transferred from F&A to individual departments, agencies and commissions in Tennessee on February 2, 2004. During the 2004-05 contract period, TCCY program and fiscal monitors completed 104 monitoring reviews of contracts totaling \$4,967,000. TCCY entered into 173 contracts totaling \$5,730,000 during that same period. Policy 22 guidelines require that each state grantor monitor at least one-third of its contracts totaling at least two-thirds of grant funds each year.

Compliance Monitoring Report

Each year TCCY submits to OJJDP a monitoring report summarizing violations of the Act's mandates. The 2004-05 Compliance Monitoring Report indicated a total of 249 deinstitutionalization of status offender (DSO) violations for the state, up from 147 in 2003-04. The maximum allowed was 399. This increase was due to several detention facilities dealing with either new employees who did not understand the process or with children who were not picked up either by parents or their worker at the specified time.

The violation process requires an ongoing training program. The untiring efforts of TCCY Juvenile Justice specialists and TCCY regional coordinators monitoring juvenile detention facilities, temporary holding resources, jails and lockups on a monthly rather than a quarterly basis support our desire to stop the problem before it gets started. We also provide technical assistance and advice on alternatives to secure placements. Commission members also assisted in reduction efforts by talking to judges and facility directors in their areas regarding the alternatives to secure placements. Knox County, the largest populated county in eastern Tennessee, reduced its violations by one from 14 to 15 for the 2004-05 year.

TCCY Juvenile Justice Monitoring Activities Fiscal Year 2004-2005

Number	Type of Program	Monitoring/On-site Frequency	Total Number of TCCY Monitoring/On-Site Activities
6	Court Appointed Special Advocate Programs (CASA)	Annually	6
30	State Supplement/Reimbursement Accounts	Annually	3
22	Federal Formula Grant Programs	Annually	22
5	Title V Grants	Annually	5
34	Juvenile Accountability Block Grant Program	Annually	34
0	Challenge Program	Annually	0
7	Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws Program	Annually	7
104		Subtotal	77
112	Jails and/or Lockups*	Annually/Quarterly	150
9	Temporary Holding Facilities*	Monthly	108
18	Juvenile Detention Centers*	Monthly	216
139		Subtotal	474
243		Total	551

In regard to the jail removal and separation core requirements of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act, Tennessee has remained in compliance since 1986. The Act has had a strong impact on Tennessee’s juvenile justice system regarding children held in adult jails. The number of violations for children held in adult jails has been reduced from approximately 10,000 in 1980 to only two jail removal violations during the 2004-05 monitoring period, with 100 percent of jails and lockups being monitored.

At the end of 2004-05 Tennessee had eight counties that were out of compliance. Due to the population of counties, two counties each had one violation, causing them to be out of compliance. TCCY continues to strive to make Tennessee violation free. Staff members continue conducting trainings across the state and helping the regional coordinators when assistance is needed.

DSO Violations Present and Past			
1989-90	118	1997-98	484
1990-91	100	1998-99	783
1991-92	182	1999-00	364
1992-93	242	2000-01	290
1993-94	318	2001-02	184
1994-95	391	2002-03	166
1995-96	346	2003-04	147
1996-97	351	2004-05	249

Minority Over-Representation

One of the four core requirements of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act of 1974 was to address minority over-representation (MOR) in secure confinement. The act, when reauthorized in 2002, also included disproportionate minority contact with the juvenile justice system as a core requirement to replace disproportionate minority confinement. Minority over-representation occurs when the “proportion of juveniles detained or confined in secure detention facilities, secure correctional facilities, jails, and lock-ups who are members of minority groups...exceeds the proportion such groups represent in the general population.”

The State of Tennessee remains in compliance with the minority over-representation (MOR) core requirement of the JJDP Act by:

- ✓ Collecting data, which verified a disproportionate number of minority youth in secure confinement in rural and metropolitan areas of the state;
- ✓ Educating local Tennessee communities regarding disproportionate minority contact/confinement (DMC);
- ✓ Completing DMC Assessment Study on minority over-representation in secure confinement in the Tennessee Juvenile Justice System;
- ✓ Using Intensive Technical Assistance (ITA) Consultants to provide technical assistance on the Juvenile Detention Alternative Initiative (JDAI) to re-educate our professionals, (i.e., juvenile court staffs, law enforcement agencies and other juvenile justice professionals) on better ways to determine what youth are incarcerated;
- ✓ Attending and presenting achievements made in Tennessee at national conferences on DMC and keeping updated on the latest information on minority over-representation;
- ✓ Assisting citizens from Montgomery County form a DMC Task Force in the city of Clarksville;
- ✓ Continuing Technical Assistance (TA) from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) and Design Systems Group (DSG) on strategies to address and reduce the large numbers of children of color at all levels of the juvenile justice system;
- ✓ Recruiting a citizen from Montgomery County to start a local DMC Task Force in Clarksville and become a member of the statewide DMC Task Force;

- ✓ Making DMC Task Force presentations at the Legislative Caucus Retreat, Tennessee Judges' Conference and having workshops presented on Juvenile Detention Alternative Initiative (JDAI) before a legislative subcommittee of the Select Committee on Children and Youth (SCCY) and at TCCY's Children's Advocacy Day and Children's Caucus;
- ✓ Receipt of a mandate by Tennessee House Resolution authorizing TCCY with responsibility to lead the development of a draft template of a Risk Assessment Instrument (RAI) on detention;
- ✓ TCCY's Juvenile Justice and Minority Issues Committee requested and got approval for shifting Federal Formula Grant funds from the category of child advocacy to alternatives to detention

The statewide DMC Task Force formed in 1995 works to address minority over-representation issues at the state and local levels. The task force (see current membership list in this section) met four times during fiscal year 2004-05 to develop strategies to reduce DMC in problem areas. The Tennessee Commission on Children and Youth (TCCY) and the DMC Task Force have found that the latest research and best practice programs show the Annie E. Casey Foundation's Juvenile Detention Alternative Initiative (JDAI) has proven to be the best nationwide effort to reduce the number of children of color found in secure confinement, as well as the number of majority American children who find themselves confined in secure confinement.

For Tennessee as a whole, 20 percent of at-risk youth ages 12 to 17 are children of color. Overall referrals of minority youth to juvenile court had a significantly higher rate than White youth. This significantly higher referral rate, translates into significantly higher incarceration rates in state secure facilities. A 2004 evaluation was conducted by the Juvenile Justice Mental Health Task Force of several types of facilities used in Tennessee to serve youth, and information from the report is included on the table following this paragraph. Juvenile Detention Centers (JDCs) are operated by county governments. Only the Upper East facilities are not affiliated with one county, but some JDCs also contract with smaller counties to house their youth. Temporary Holding Resources (THRs) are usually county facilities that agree to serve youth on an as-needed basis in counties where there is no JDC and the need for youth detention is not regular. The Youth Detention Centers (YDCs) are usually operated by governmental agencies to serve and treat youth who have been adjudicated and are serving a sentence and include one adult prison with a unit specifically for youth under age 21. Similarly, governmental agencies also contract with other public and private agencies (Others) to house youth who are not suitable for the YDCs but need a secure placement. The final type of facility houses youth as they conduct Juvenile Court Commitment Orders (JCCO), usually at the Regional Mental Health Institutes (RMHI) operated by the state Department of Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities and its contractors. All these facilities are hardware secure and serve youth with juvenile justice involvement, either pre- or post-adjudication. As shown in the following table, the more punitive state facilities (JDC and YDC) have more minority youth housed than majority youth.

Race/Ethnicity of Youth by Type of Facility					
	African-American	White	Hispanic	Asian-America	Other
JDC	54%	42%	2%	1%	1%
THR	13%	87%	0%	0%	0%
YDC	57%	40%	2%	1%	1%
JCOO/RMHO	44%	52%	0%	0%	4%
Other	79%	20%	0%	0%	1%
Total (Percent and Number)	57% (690)	40% (483)	2% (18)	1% (10)	1% (14)

Juvenile Justice/Mental Health Work Group 2004

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: 1) completion of the statewide DMC Assessment Study on Disproportionate Minority Confinement in Tennessee; 2) Establishment of and continuation of four local DMC Task Forces in Davidson, Hamilton, Knox and Shelby counties; 3) The hiring of four Americorp*Vista Volunteers to coordinate the DMC Task Force activities in the four local aforementioned counties; 4) Passage of HR 890, calling for legislative study and report on DMC, by the legislature; 5) Funding of several youth programs regarding delinquency prevention and minority over-representation; 6) Technical assistance was provided by the Annie E. Casey Foundation staff presentations concerning Juvenile Detention Alternative Initiative (JDAI) to a legislative subcommittee of the Select Committee on Children and Youth (SCCY), to the juvenile court judges and juvenile court staff at the Tennessee Juvenile Court Judges Conference, and TCCY's Children's Advocacy Day and Children's Caucus; 7) Acceptance of leadership of the effort to develop, with the assistance of 25 juvenile delinquency professionals, a draft of a Risk Assessment Instrument (RAI) on detention authorized by a Tennessee legislative mandate; 8) Redirection of additional Federal Formula Grant funds into the alternatives to detention category.

Disproportionate Minority Contact/Confinement (DMC) Task Force Members*

West

Morrie Noel	Juvenile Court	Shelby County
Lorenzo Caldwell	Clergy	Shelby County
John Hall, Vice Chair	Service Provider	Shelby County
Randi Guigui	Service Provider	Shelby County
Susan Adams	Service Provider	Shelby County
Wanda Halbert, Esq.	Memphis School Board	Shelby County

Middle

Gwen Harris	Department of Children's Services	Mid-Cumberland
Jill Kelly, Esq.	TN Alliance for Legal Srv.	Mid-Cumberland
Jaunita Veasy	Black Children's Institute	Mid-Cumberland

Denise Nickleberry	Therapeutic Interventions	Mid-Cumberland
Trish Hayes	Public Defender's Office	Mid-Cumberland
Jenny Jones	Social Science Professor	Mid-Cumberland
Jimmie Garland	NAACP (Clarksville)	Mid-Cumberland
D. Michael Carter, Esq.	Disability Law & Advocacy	Mid-Cumberland
Jessica Hooper	Center	Mid-Cumberland
	Administrative Office of the	
	Courts	

East

Dennie Littlejohn, Chair	Social Worker, Head Start	Northeast
Beverly McKeldin	Service Provider	Southeast
Beverly Cosley	TCCY Commissioner	Southeast
Dwight Stokes, Esq.	Juvenile Judge	Northeast
Beverly McKeldin	Service Provider	Southeast
William Murrah	Service Provider	East
Bo Walker	Administrator	East

Federal Formula Grants

In addition to monitoring for compliance with the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act of 2002, TCCY annually awards grants from funds provided through the Act. Federal Formula Grants are awarded for one year and are renewable for up to two additional years. Renewal is not automatic, and grantees must submit an application each year. If a project is approved for funding after the first year, the funding level for the second and third years will be 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 comprehensive and coordinated community system of services, including collaborative efforts such as the Community Prevention Initiative. It is important that funded programs ensure services for the prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency are consistent with policies focusing on preserving families and providing appropriate services in the least restrictive environments. TCCY gives preference to programs that provide direct services to youth. Also, these 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. In addition, TCCY encourages private and public partnerships in the delivery of services for the prevention and intervention of juvenile delinquency.

Tennessee received approximately \$1.2 million in Federal Formula Grant funds in fiscal year 2004-05. The Commission awarded grants to agencies for delinquency prevention and intervention projects to ensure youth at risk of committing offenses receive appropriate services. During this reporting period, grantees served more than 8,000 children.

TCCY staff provided grant-writing training and technical assistance to potential applicants for all federal grants it administers. In addition, an orientation session was conducted for grantees approved for funding. TCCY staff also provided technical assistance to agencies and organizations to assure successful implementation of programs.

Title V Delinquency Prevention Grants

The 2002 reauthorization of the JJDP Act included a Title V allocation to promote collaboration within communities to develop delinquency prevention strategies. TCCY holds training sessions for local units of government community teams to develop long-range planning for their neighborhoods. A community-based planning process focused on reducing risks and enhancing protective factors to prevent youth from entering the juvenile justice system is required. 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 in-kind match. Also, to be eligible, the county must be in compliance with the mandates of the JJDP Act.

In fiscal year 2004-05, 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. During this reporting period, Title V grantees served more than 7,000 children.

Listed next are the local units of government awarded the Title V funds.

Title V Grantee	FY 2004-05 Award Amount
City of Bristol	\$56,256
City of Brownsville	\$41,723
Hamilton County	\$39,044
Hancock County	\$65,184

Challenge Activities

The purpose of the Challenge Activities Funds is to provide states with incentives to develop, adopt and improve policies in one of 10 specific areas. The Tennessee

Commission on Children and Youth in the past has chosen to fund two Challenge Activities program areas. They include:

- ✓ Activity J, Developing and adopting policies to establish state administrative structure to develop program and fiscal policies for children with emotional or behavioral problems and their families. The structure would coordinate the activities of major child-serving systems and implement a statewide case review system;
- ✓ Activity F, establishing and operating a state ombudsman office for children, youth and families to investigate and resolve complaints relating to action, inaction, or decisions of providers of out-of-home care to children and youth. After the 2004 award, the federal government eliminated the funds for Challenge Activities. In 2005 the State of Tennessee decided to continue this program through state funds.

The TCCY Ombudsman Program was initially funded under Activity F. This program helped to resolve concerns of parents, guardians and agencies regarding children in state custody. The objectives of this program were to communicate with all parties involved in the child's case, investigate the issues of the individual making the referral, facilitate discussions between parties, and mediate resolutions that are in the best interest of the child. Additional information regarding the Ombudsman Program is discussed later.

Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG) Program

In fiscal year 1998, Congress authorized the attorney general to provide grants under the Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant (JAIBG) program for use by states and units of local government to promote greater accountability in the juvenile justice system. The Department of Children's Services (DCS) initially administered the JAIBG program for Tennessee. In October 2001, JAIBG program administration was transferred to the Tennessee Commission on Children and Youth. For federal fiscal year 2001, Tennessee received \$4,302,300 in federal JAIBG dollars to be used for projects that reinforced accountability through a graduated sanctions system for crimes committed by juveniles. Grantees must submit an application to TCCY every year because renewal is not automatic. In October 2002, when the program was reauthorized the name was changed to the Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG) program.

If it does not request a waiver, each state must distribute not less than 75 percent of the state's allocation among units of local government in the state. In making this distribution, the state allocates to each unit of local government an amount by a federal formula based on a combination of law enforcement expenditures for each unit of local government and the average annual number of violent crimes reported by each unit of local government for the three most recent calendar years for which data are available.

There are two types of distribution for the JABG funds. They include local Pass-Through funds and State-Allocated funds. According to the federal formula calculations, all local jurisdictions eligible to receive at least \$10,000 can receive these funds if they request

them. The amount for each unit of local government is determined by the state's percentage for pass-through funds. TCCY did not apply for a waiver; therefore, 75 percent of the JABG funds were passed to the units of local government. The remaining 25 percent were used by the state to benefit those areas that were not eligible to receive at least \$10,000. Grants were distributed through a request for proposals that focused on accountability and enhancing services for youth in the juvenile justice system.

Funds are available for the following 16 program purpose areas (a 10 percent cash match is required when applying for these funds, except for Purpose Area 1):

- Purpose Area 1. Developing, implementing and administering graduated sanctions for juvenile offenders.
- Purpose Area 2. Building, expanding, renovating or operating temporary or permanent juvenile corrections, detention or community corrections facilities.
- Purpose Area 3. Hiring additional juvenile court judges, probation officers, and court-appointed defenders and funding pre-trial services for juveniles, to promote the effective and expeditious administration of the juvenile justice system.
- Purpose Area 4. Hiring additional prosecutors, so more cases involving violent juvenile offenders can be prosecuted and case backlogs reduced.
- Purpose Area 5. Providing funding to enable prosecutors to address drug, gang and youth violence problems more effectively and for technology, equipment and training to assist prosecutors in identifying and expediting the prosecution of violent juvenile offenders.
- Purpose Area 6. Establishing and maintaining training programs for law enforcement and other court personnel with respect to preventing and controlling juvenile crime.
- Purpose Area 7. Establishing juvenile gun courts for the prosecution and adjudication of juvenile firearms offenders.
- Purpose Area 8. Establishing drug courts for juvenile offenders that provide continuing judicial supervision over juvenile offenders with substance abuse problems and to provide the integrated administration of other sanctions and services.
- Purpose Area 9. Establishing and maintaining a system of juvenile records designed to promote public safety.
- Purpose Area 10. Establishing and maintaining interagency information-sharing programs that enable the juvenile and criminal justice system, schools and social service agencies to make more informed decisions regarding the early identification, control, supervision and treatment of juveniles who repeatedly commit serious delinquent or criminal acts.
- Purpose Area 11. Establishing and maintaining accountability-based programs designed to reduce recidivism among juveniles who are referred by law enforcement personnel or agencies
- Purpose Area 12. Establishing and maintaining programs to conduct risk and needs assessments of juvenile offenders that facilitate the effective early intervention and the provision of comprehensive services, including

mental health screening and treatment and substance abuse testing and treatment to such offenders.

- Purpose Area 13. Establishing and maintaining accountability-based programs that are designed to enhance school safety.
- Purpose Area 14. Establishing and maintaining restorative justice programs.
- Purpose Area 15. Establishing and maintaining programs to enable juvenile courts and juvenile probation officers to be more effective and efficient in holding juvenile offenders accountable and reducing juvenile recidivism.
- Purpose Area 16. Hiring detention and corrections personnel and establishing and maintaining training programs for such personnel to improve facility practices and programming.

The JABG benefits to Tennessee have been numerous, including the following list.

- ✓ Tennessee has received a total of \$25,423,100 from 1998 through 2005 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.
- ✓ 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.
- ✓ Juvenile courts in rural areas, which normally have minimal resources, now have a greater variety of services to meet more individualized needs.
- ✓ In Tennessee, the number of juvenile offenders for crimes such as homicide, robbery, aggravated assault, rape, larceny and burglary has been reduced by 25 percent from 1996 to 2005.

Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws (EUDL) Program

Adolescence marks the age in which experimentation with mood-altering substances is most active. Underage drinking is America's number one youth drug problem, killing six and half times more people younger than the age of 21 than all other illicit drugs combined. Alcohol causes serious problems in young people, including death, poor health and weak academic performance.

According to the Tennessee Department of Education, in the 2005 Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS), information regarding Tennessee showed that:

- ✓ 42 percent of youth ages 12 to 17 reported using alcohol one or more times during the past 30 days before the assessment;
- ✓ 25 percent of youth ages 12 to 17 reported having five or more drinks of an alcoholic beverage on one or more of the past 30 days.

In order to combat underage drinking, in 1999 Congress appropriated \$360,000 to each state to address and reduce the use and sale of alcohol to minors. The Department of

Children's Services (DCS) administered the Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws (EUDL) program in Tennessee from its inception until February 2002. The funds were given to Mothers Against Drunk Driving (MADD) for its program to target establishments selling alcohol to minors and educate youth regarding alcohol and its effects. Their activities consisted of the following programs and goals:

Youth in Action (YIA) Program

- ✓ The significant increase in knowledge regarding alcohol and its effects;
- ✓ An increase in youth activism in the state concerning underage consumption;
- ✓ An increase in youth believing that they have the control and ability to make life-altering decisions;
- ✓ An increased ability to dispel alcohol-related myths.

Youth Leadership Statewide Training

- ✓ To provide young people with the skills necessary to return to their individual communities in order to make changes in attitudes, policies and laws that condone underage drinking and other drug use;
- ✓ To develop the skills necessary to implement effective programs that help reduce social and retail availability of alcohol to minors.

Compliance Measures

- ✓ Reduce the sale and availability of alcohol to minors.

Zero Tolerance/Shoulder Tap

- ✓ Reduce third party transactions;
- ✓ Decrease the number of adults willing to purchase alcohol for minors;
- ✓ Educate the community and retail establishments of the laws governing third party transactions.

Media Awareness

- ✓ Increase awareness about the consequences of underage drinking and help young people understand the laws in their state;
- ✓ Increase youth's concept that adolescents do have control over their futures through the choices they make;
- ✓ Increase the ability of youth to dispel alcohol-related myths;
- ✓ Increase in youth activism in the state regarding underage alcohol consumption.

In February 2002, the administrative responsibility for the EUDL program was transferred to TCCY. A request for proposals was developed, and training on the program was given to agencies and organizations (including MADD) interested in reducing the sale and use of alcohol. Program objectives for a statewide strategic plan included:

- ✓ To have an underage drinking coalition in each comprehensive community program with a special emphasis on increasing law enforcement participation;

- ✓ To demonstrate collaborative efforts with law enforcement, Department of Health, Department of Safety, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, schools, etc.;
- ✓ To develop youth leadership and participation in planning and program activities at the state and local levels.

Programs funded include Youth Crossing Bridges, Memphis; Loudon County Juvenile Services, Lenoir City; Bradley County Government, Cleveland; Brownsville Police Department; MADD-Tennessee; Family Affairs Ministry, Nashville; Humphreys County Board of Education, Waverly; and Somerville Police Department.

Juvenile Justice Reimbursement Account

The Commission administers a combination of state (\$18,000) and federal (\$117,000) JJDP Act funds to provide financial assistance to counties for alternatives to placing children in adult jails. 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 care and foster care, temporary holding and secure detention. In fiscal year 2004-05 TCCY contracted with 36 counties for the use of Reimbursement Account funds.

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 nonsecure placements only. Funds are allocated to counties according to a weighted formula based on historical usage of the grants.

JABG Pass Through		
Anderson County	Clinton	\$ 21,425
Blount County	Maryville	33,371
Bradley County	Cleveland	26,459
Campbell County	Jacksboro	5,357
Carrol County	Huntingdon	5,865
Cheatham County	Ashland City	7,076
Coffee County	Manchester	5,667
Metro Nashville-Davidson	Nashville	525,894
Dickson County	Charlotte	15,588
Fayette County	Somerville	7,507
Greene County	Greeneville	15,296
Hamblen County	Morristown	14,323
City Of Morristown	Morristown	11,971
Hamilton County	Chattanooga	192,276
Haywood County	Brownsville	6,413
Henry County	Paris	6,430
Knox County	Knoxville	105,181
City Of Knoxville	Knoxville	80,973
Loudon County	Loudon	6,365
McMinn County	Athens	12,464
Madison County	Jackson	54,604
Marion County	Jasper	5,733
Maury County	Columbia	24,581
Monroe County	Madisonville	7,088
City of Clarksville	Clarksville	28,504
Montgomery County	Clarksville	18,628
Putnam County	Cookeville	20,680
Roane County	Kingston	6,761
Rutherford County	Murfreesboro	63,699
Sevier County	Sevierville	20,613
Shelby County	Memphis	740,777
City Of Bristol	Bristol	11,353
Sullivan County	Blountville	76,275
Sumner County	Gallatin	30,953
Warren County	McMinnville	5,853
City Of Johnson City	Johnson City	24,195
Williamson County	Franklin	29,740
Total		\$ 2,275,938

Reimbursement Account			
Anderson	Clinton	\$	7,500
Bledsoe	Pikeville		2,000
Blount	Maryville		400
Cannon	Woodbury		300
Carter	Elizabethton		5,500
Cheatham	Ashland City		500
Claiborne	Tazewell		300
Cocke	Newport		1,600
Coffee	Manchester		7,200
Crockett	Alamo		800
Decatur	Decaturville		300
Dickson	Charlotte		9,000
Dyer	Dyersburg		300
Fayette	Somerville		600
Giles	Pulaski		1,200
Grainger	Rutledge		300
Greene	Greeneville		300
Hamblen	Morristown		9,500
Hancock	Sneedville		400
Hardeman	Bolivar		4,000
Hardin	Savannah		600
Hawkins	Rogersville		7,500
Haywood	Brownsville		600
Henderson	Lexington		500
Hickman	Centerville		300
Jefferson	Dandridge		5,000
Lauderdale	Ripley		5,000
Lawrence	Lawrenceburg		300
Loudon	Loudon		2,400
Marion	Jasper		5,500
Marshall	Lewisburg		1,600
Maury	Columbia		9,000
McMinn	Athens		1,400
Montgomery	Clarksville		9,000
Monroe	Madisonville		300
Moore	Lynchburg		300
Pickett	Brydstown		300
Polk	Benton		300
Rhea	Dayton		300
Roane	Kingston		300
Robertson	Springfield		2,500
Scott	Oneida		300
Sequatchie	Dunlap		600
Smith	Carthage		600
Stewart	Dover		600
Sullivan	Blountville		12,000
Tipton	Covington		300
Hartsville/Trousdale	Hartsville		300
Unicoi	Erwin		2,000
Van Buren	Spencer		300
Warren	McMinnville		500
Washington	Jonesborough		12,000
Wayne	Waynesboro		500
	Total		\$135,000

Juvenile Justice State Supplements

The Commission administers state funding for improving juvenile court services as provided by TCA 37-1-162. In fiscal year 2004-05, each county received \$9,000 (initially this amount had been \$1,000). This reduction has led to fewer services being provided for juveniles, less training for youth services officers, cuts in travel expenses and less overtime pay for youth services officers.

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 fiscal year 2004-05, all 95 counties used approximately 89 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 are used for travel for YSOs, 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.

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 or dependent children and other children who are placed out of their homes by the court. CASA volunteers assist the court by collecting background information, preparing reports for the court and participating in case reviews. The CASA volunteer works with the court and other agencies to ensure that a permanent placement is found as quickly as possible and to ensure that appropriate resources are made available to meet the needs of these children.

Each year, TCCY seeks to increase the number of CASA programs by recommending additional dollars in budget recommendations to the governor and including an increase in the agency's annual budget request. In fiscal year 2004-05, state CASA funds provided services for more than 3,500 children in Anderson, Blount, Davidson, Hamblen, Hamilton, Knox, Madison, Sevier, Shelby, Sullivan, Sumner, Washington, Williamson and Wilson counties. Each county received \$15,000.

**Grant Period: 10/1/03 - 9/30/04
By Program Category**

Grantee	Location	Amount
Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders		
Knox County Government	Knoxville	\$ 76,575
Wilson County Government	Lebanon	\$ 30,000
Disproportionate Minority Confinement		
Children & Family Services	Covington	20,000
Legal Aid of East Tennessee (DMC)	Knoxville	58,700
Martha O'Bryan Center	Nashville	18,097
TN Legal Community Foundation	Nashville	60,000
UT Chattanooga	Chattanooga	29,211
Youth Visions, Inc.	Memphis	30,000
Delinquency Prevention		
American Family Institute	Chattanooga	25,500
Anderson Co Board of Education	Clinton	29,997
Apostolic Faith Church of Jesus Christ	Dyersburg	23,892
Avalon Center/Battered Women Inc.	Crossville	21,622
Children's Advocacy Center, Inc.	Chattanooga	31,288
Center for Youth Issues-Nashville Inc.	Nashville	11,516
Chattanooga Kids on the Block	Chattanooga	5,841
DVIC/Teen PEACE (Juvenile Court)	Nashville	20,179
DVIC/Teen PEACE	Rutherford, Sumner, Williamson	60,000
Exchange Club Family Center	Memphis	60,000
Frontier Health, Inc.	Johnson City	22,500
Girl Scouts of Moccasin Bend	Chattanooga	18,750
Hancock County Board of Education	Sneedville	23,539
Henry County Board of Education	Paris	28,605
Junior's House, Inc.	Fayetteville	52,622
Legal Aid of East Tennessee (Spec Ed)	Knoxville	50,000
Little Children of the World, Inc	Etowah	46,940
Mediation Services of Putnam County	Cookeville	20,000
Putnam County Board of Education	Cookeville	22,500
R.E.A.C.H. of Cannon County	Woodbury	16,000
Shelbyville Housing & Development Corp	Shelbyville	55,217
United Way of Blount County	Maryville	22,500
Warren County	McMinnville	18,750
West TN Legal Services, Inc.	Jackson	60,000
YMCA Metro/Chattanooga	Chattanooga	30,000
Systems Improvement		
TCJFCJ Information Systems	*Nashville	15,000
TCJFCJ Training	*Nashville	35,000
Juvenile Court Services		
Jefferson County Juvenile Court	Dandridge	14,875
Lauderdale County Juvenile Court	Ripley	18,212
Total		\$ 1,183,428

* Grantee is located in Nashville, but scope is statewide.

Federal Formula Grants Awarded by TCCY
Grant Period: 10/1/04-9/30/05
By Program Category

Grantee	Location	Amount
Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders		
Knox County Government	Knoxville	\$ 57,431
Shelby County Government	Memphis	\$ 60,000
Disproportionate Minority Confinement		
Legal Aid of East Tennessee (DMC)	Knoxville	44,025
TN Legal Community Foundation	*Nashville	60,000
UT Chattanooga	Chattanooga	40,000
Youth Visions, Inc.	Memphis	22,500
Delinquency Prevention		
American Family Institute	Chattanooga	17,000
Children's Advocacy Center, Inc.	Chattanooga	23,466
Catholic Charities of TN, Inc.	Nashville	60,000
DVIC/Teen PEACE	Rutherford, Sumner, Williamson	45,000
Exchange Club Family Center	Memphis	45,000
Frontier Health, Inc.	Johnson City	15,000
Girl Scouts of Cumberland Valley	Nashville	21,040
Henry County Board of Education	Paris	21,454
Junior's House, Inc.	Fayetteville	39,467
Legal Aid of East Tennessee (Spec Ed)	Knoxville	37,500
Little Children of the World Inc	Etowah	35,205
Shelbyville Housing & Development Corp	Shelbyville	41,412
United Way of Blount County	Maryville	15,000
Warren County	McMinnville	12,500
West TN Legal Services Inc	Jackson	45,000
Systems Improvement		
TCJFCJ Training	*Nashville	35,000
Total		\$ 793,000

* Grantee is located in Nashville, but scope is statewide.

Transfer Hearings

Tennessee Code Annotated 33-3-401 establishes procedures for the involuntary transfer of youth between the departments of Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities (DMHDD) and Children's Services (DCS). A transfer hearing is scheduled before a five-person review panel composed of two representatives each from MHDD and DCS and one representative from the Commission.

A transfer hearing is called when:

1. The transferee objects to a transfer;
2. An emergency transfer is needed; or,
3. A transferee is being returned.

During fiscal year 2004-05, no hearings were held regarding any children. A transfer hearing is convened by the department requesting the transfer or, in an emergency situation, by the receiving facility.★

Children's Program Outcome Review Team (CPORT)



During fiscal year 2004-05 TCCY continued to implement the Children's Program Outcome Review Team (CPORT) evaluation. This process evaluates the service delivery system designed for children and their families involved in state custody. The ultimate goal of CPORT is to promote positive system change by providing qualitative and quantitative information for a process of continuous improvement in the delivery of services to children and families.

The CPORT evaluation collects and organizes essential information about the population of children served, the needs of the children and families and the system's ability to adequately perform or function to meet the needs of the children and families it serves. The pertinent information is collected using a special instrument called a protocol. The protocol is a booklet containing a series of in-depth, structured interviews. Each interview contains a set of questions regarding the status of the child and family; the functions of the service delivery system; demographics; TennCare implementation; and Early Periodic Screening, Diagnosis and Treatment (EPSDT).

Structured interviews were conducted with the following: child (if age appropriate), parents, custodial department workers, 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 Permanency Plans, social histories, court orders and other pertinent reports were copied and reviewed. The majority of information was collected through the interview process.

The CPORT evaluation, conducted on a calendar-year basis as opposed to a fiscal year, began its 11th year of reviews February 9, 2004, and involved 36 to 46 randomly selected cases in each of the 12 Department of Children's Services (DCS) Community Services Agency regions. Data for 2004 were reflective of the population of children in the custody of DCS. By December 10, 2004, 462 cases were reviewed. These data were then summarized regionally and compared to the cases randomly selected for statewide analysis.

The statewide sample consisted of 342 child-custody cases designed to be statistically significant at the 95 percent level of confidence with +/-5 percent accuracy. Additionally, regional samples were designed to be statistically significant at the 80 percent level of confidence with +/-10 percent accuracy.

In 2004, 12 full-time CPORT case reviewers determined the status of children and families being served. Three training workshops were conducted to train TCCY staff and external reviewers on the Child and Adolescent Service Intensity Instrument (CASII) and two CPORT modified training workshops were conducted in Nashville on January 27-28, 2004. In addition, two external reviewer training workshops were conducted, one in

McMinnville on August 16-19 and one in Jackson on September 7-10, to train 21 participants representing the Department of Children's Services in the CPORT intensive case reviews process.

Reviewer training required intensive instruction and fieldwork preparation activities focusing on the administration of the CPORT protocol and the procedures required for its use. In addition, basic techniques of interviewing were taught, as well as standards of evaluation and research principles.

The Child Behavior Checklist (CBCL) and the Child and Adolescent Functional Assessment Scale (CAFAS) provide supplemental assessments to the CPORT review process. These assessment tools were administered during the review process. The CBCL was developed by Thomas M. Achenbach and provided a behavior-rating scale, which assessed behavior problems and social competencies of the children reviewed. The CAFAS was developed by Kay Hodges and was used to assess a child's psychosocial functioning. It has been adopted by several other states for evaluating state-served children. In addition, the Child and Adolescent Service Intensity Instrument (CASII) is included to identify the most appropriate level of care need for the children reviewed.

The CPORT evaluation documented the adequacy of the status of the child and family and how the system was functioning to meet the needs of the child by providing qualitative and quantitative data for continuous improvement in the delivery of services to children and families. The quantitative data were a result of an examination of 13 status indicators for the child and family and 17 system functions or capabilities in the context of how the system served one child at a time. The indicators for determining the status of the child and family and for determining the adequacy of service system functions were established by a Design Team representing the departments of Education (DOE), Finance and Administration (F&A), Health (DOH), Human Services (DHS), Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities (MHDD), Youth Development (now assimilated into DCS); the Assessment and Care Coordination Team (ACCT); the Tennessee Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges (TCJFCJ); service providers; and the University of Tennessee College of Social Work (UTCSW). Its function was to develop the specifications for the CPORT evaluation.

The following 13 status indicators were examined for the child and family. Design Team members agreed the indicators with asterisks must be found positive for an overall adequate finding regarding the status of the child and family. The indicators are:

1. Safety of the child and community; *
2. Emotional well-being*;
3. Physical well-being*;
4. Caregiver functioning*;
5. Stable home;
6. Permanence;
7. Appropriateness of placement;
8. Educational and vocational progress;
9. Family unification;

10. Independent living, if 13 years of age or older;
11. Child satisfaction;
12. Family satisfaction; and
13. Overall status of child and family.

The reviewers evaluated the following 17 system functions or capabilities in the context of how the system served one child at a time. Once again, the functions or capabilities with the asterisks must have been found positive for an overall adequate finding for the system. The functions or capabilities are:

1. Assessment of needs*;
2. Long-term view for services*;
3. Child participation*;
4. Family participation*;
5. Service plan design*;
6. Service plan implementation*;
7. Service coordination*;
8. Monitoring change*;
9. Advocacy;
10. Early child and family intervention;
11. Home and community resources;
12. Placement resources;
13. Supportive interventions for staying or returning home;
14. Urgency response;
15. Progress achieved – child;
16. Progress achieved – family; and
17. Overall adequacy of services.

Research standards and guidelines specify the importance of reporting results to all research participants, so exit conferences were scheduled in each region following the review to report the data-gathering results. A PowerPoint presentation illustrating the data with charts and graphs and a qualitative report summarizing specific strengths, noteworthy accomplishments, weaknesses of the system, recommendations, training and resource needs was provided.

The participants in the review process, such as direct service staff; supervisory and management personnel; social counselors and case managers from DCS, CSA, MHDD and DOE; placements; and juvenile courts attended. The average attendance at a CPORT Exit Conference per region was approximately 28 professionals. Statewide, approximately 341 professionals attended. Additional state agency administrative staff, legislators and child advocates also were provided copies of the CPORT results.

For calendar year 2004, CPORT reported the following data on children in state custody:

- ✓ 60 percent of the total petitions were filed by Department of Children's Services/Department of Human Services, followed by courts (14 percent), law enforcement (9 percent) and relative/family (7 percent);

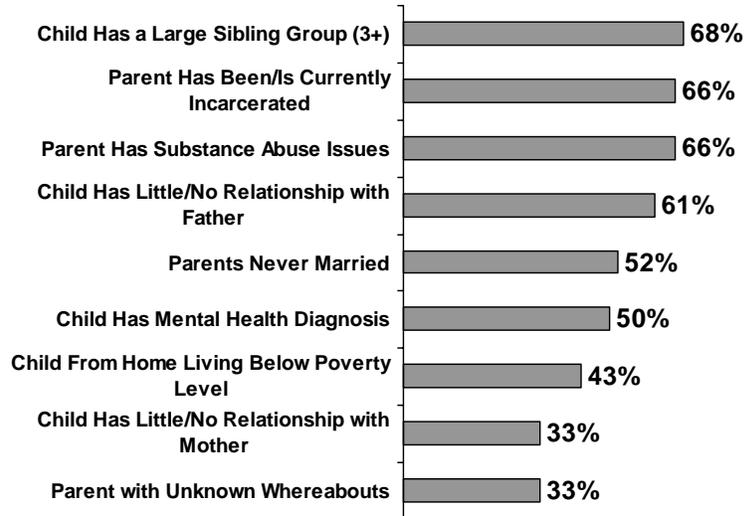
- ✓ 73 percent of the children were adjudicated dependent/neglect; 24 percent, delinquent; and 3 percent, unruly;
- ✓ 24 percent of the children were in custody primarily due to neglect by caretaker, and 32 percent because of child's behavior problems;
- ✓ 48 percent were in a foster placement (including regular and therapeutic custodial department foster homes and regular and therapeutic contracted foster homes); 18 percent were in a group placement (any congregate living environment); 18 percent were with birth or adoptive parents or other relatives; 12 percent were in paid kinship; 4 percent were on runaway status;
- ✓ 59 percent were 13 years or older; 21 percent were 6 to 12 years; 20 percent were newborns to age 5;
- ✓ 58 percent of the children were White; 33 percent were African-American; 9 percent were categorized as "other" (includes Asian-American, Hispanic and biracial);
- ✓ 53 percent of the children were male; 47 percent were female; those adjudicated dependent/neglect were 45 percent male, 55 percent female; children adjudicated unruly were 82 percent male and 18 percent female; those adjudicated delinquent were 73 percent male and 27 percent female;
- ✓ 32 percent of the children came from single-parent families where the mother was the head of the household;
- ✓ 66 percent of the children had parents who were or had been incarcerated; 17 percent involved the father; 20 percent of the families involved the mother, and 29 percent involved both parents;
- ✓ Almost all children, 96 percent, were appropriate for custody at the time of custody.

Although most children were appropriate for custody, approximately 24 percent remained in custody too long. More than half the children in custody too long needed either termination of parental rights or to complete adoption (65 percent). Seventy-six percent of those needing termination of parental rights (TPR) or to complete adoption had been in custody 20 months or longer at the time of the CPORT review. A number of children had experienced delays in either TPR or adoption due to a variety of reasons, including failure to expedite TPR or adequately explore adoption or legal issues. Forty-seven percent of the children needing to complete adoption were ages 13 to 17, and 43 percent were ages 6 to 12.

For 2004, children and family conditions that possibly contributed to the risk of entering or remaining in custody were categorized under "Critical Issues." These are issues characteristic of children and their families that influence the need for services.

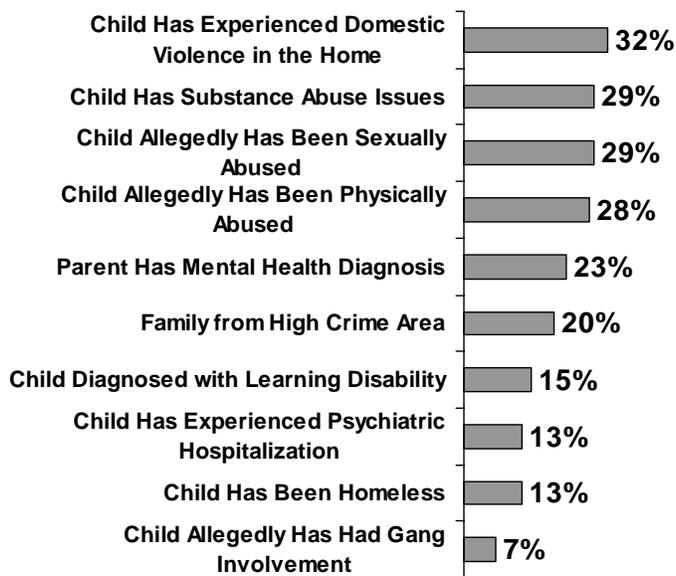
High-Risk Critical Issues

All Cases



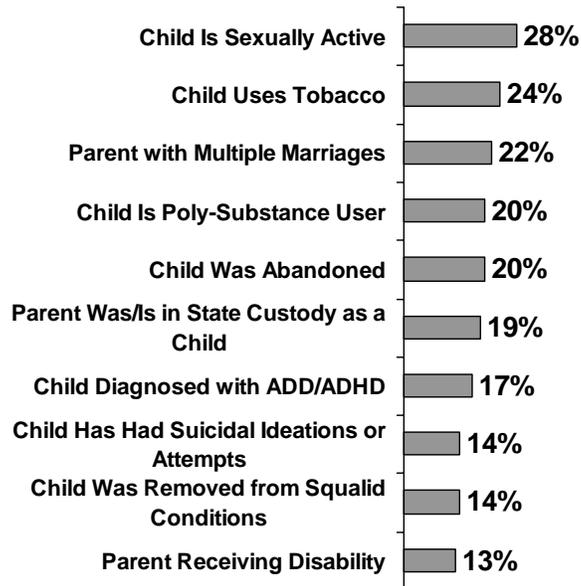
High-Risk Critical Issues

All Cases



Other Critical Issues

All Cases



There appears to be considerable risk of custody for children experiencing multiple risk factors.

Strengths Identified Statewide in 2004 CPORT Findings

- ✓ Most children were appropriate for custody at the time of custody.
- ✓ Most children were in the least restrictive, most appropriate placement to meet their needs.
- ✓ Substantial services had been provided in an effort to prevent custody.
- ✓ In almost all cases, when appropriate, siblings were placed together in compliance with Brian A./Best Practices.
- ✓ Most children with a goal of reunification were visiting with families in appropriate settings.
- ✓ The majority of children were in placements close to home or in the DCS region.
- ✓ In most cases the TNKIDS extract/screens contained accurate information.
- ✓ Many children were in high quality foster homes with foster parents very committed to the children, and many were willing to adopt.
- ✓ Excluding runaways, most children were receiving Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnosis and Treatment services.
- ✓ Most children needing special education services were receiving them.

- ✓ Most social services caseloads were at the level needed to meet Brian A./Best Practice requirements with an average of 15.7; adoption caseloads averaged 10. Juvenile Justice caseloads averaged 25.7.

Weaknesses Identified Statewide in 2004 CPORT Findings

- ✓ The assessment of needs identified for children/families was often inadequate.
- ✓ Many Permanency Plans were inadequate, not addressing current issues/service needs of the child and family, and lacking strategies to achieve the permanent goal.
- ✓ Service coordination and communication between various system components were often inadequate.
- ✓ Many children in the Brian A. class experienced more than two out-of-home placements, ranging from 3 to 28 with an average of five and a median of four. The average total number of placements for all children in custody was four.
- ✓ Many children had experienced a change in case managers within the past 12 months because many case managers had been reassigned, and other case managers possessed 12 or fewer months experience.
- ✓ Many children stayed in custody too long.
- ✓ Truancy or other school problems were major factors contributing to custody for a number of school-age children.
- ✓ A number of children did not receive adequate independent living/transition services.
- ✓ A number of children experienced lengthy stays (30 days or more) in detention/emergency shelter/diagnostic shelter awaiting a placement.
- ✓ A number of children (19 percent) experienced multiple custodies: 77 percent, four times; 9 percent, three times; 8 percent, six times; 3 percent, five times; 3 percent, two times.
- ✓ A number of children received in-home services/crisis intervention but still entered custody.
- ✓ A number of children did not receive timely subsequent dental screenings as required by EPSDT, and hearing and vision screenings were not always adequately documented.
- ✓ TennCare sometimes delayed service implementation or provided inadequate services due to insufficient provider network, especially for mental health services, refusal to pay for specialized services, extended waiting periods at the Health Department, difficulty scheduling appointments, and confusion related to TennCare eligibility.

CPORT Findings on the Status of the Child/Family											
Reported as Percents											
	'94	'95	'96	'97	'98	'99	'00	'01	'02	'03	'04
Cases reviewed in an overall positive status	74	75	79	83	81	87	84	84	87	87	85
Safety of children positive	91	93	92	93	95	95	93	93	94	94	96
Children's physical well-being addressed	95	94	96	95	99	98	97	95	97	97	96
Children placed with adequate caregivers	90	92	91	94	94	96	93	94	95	96	95
The child's emotional well-being was being addressed	78	78	82	84	85	90	88	87	88	88	88
Families were receiving services to remain intact or to reunify with children	58	62	66	68	60	74	80	80	83	80	83
Families were satisfied with services received	58	59	67	69	65	70	68	57	72	69	65

The 2004 results indicate the overall status of children decreased from 2003 (87 to 85 percent positive). Most children were in a positive status and were safe, receiving services and supports to address their physical well-being and with caregivers who are able to provide necessary supports and supervision. The emotional well-being indicator continued to be the primary factor defaulting the overall status of the child to negative. Children rated inadequate in emotional well-being needed services to address issues of physical/sexual abuse, grief/separation/loss/abandonment. Children adjudicated unruly or age 13 and older were least likely to receive the appropriate level of services to address their emotional well-being. There were no major differences in the emotional well-being of children by gender, race, or residence.

Most children were in least restrictive, most appropriate placements to receive services, and the stability of the children's living arrangements was positive.

The independent living indicator, although not a default item, was 75 percent adequate, with approximately 40 percent of the children receiving only minimally adequate services to address their needs in this area.

CPORT Findings on Adequacy of Service System Functions Reported as Percents										
	'95	'96	'97	'98	'99	'00	'01	'02	'03	'04
Service system functioned adequately to meet needs of child/family	40	46	51	33	46	42	38	54	53	46
Assessment of needs of child/family	80	86	86	73	70	68	65	74	76	68
Service Plan design	63	71	72	48	63	63	58	70	67	62
Service plan implementation	66	67	73	69	79	78	79	85	84	81
Service coordination	61	65	70	59	67	71	69	77	79	71
Monitoring/change	61	66	72	60	74	80	84	87	86	85
Supportive intervention for children to stay or return home	64	65	72	64	76	76	81	82	79	79
Progress achieved by family	50	56	56	52	55	59	55	57	55	53

Overall in 2004 the system performed adequately 46 percent of the time. Child and family participation were major strengths, indicating the system was engaging most children and families in the planning and implementation of services.

Assessment of needs, service plan design and service coordination need the most attention. Service plan design was especially inadequate for children who are African-American.

Advocacy was rated as overall adequate in 78 percent of cases but was only minimally adequate approximately 35 percent of the time. Advocacy was 95 percent positive for children ages birth to 5.

The weakest system function was service plan design (62 percent adequate), which was especially inadequate for children ages 13 and older or for children who were African-American.

Child and Adolescent Functional Assessment Scale (CAFAS) Findings Summary

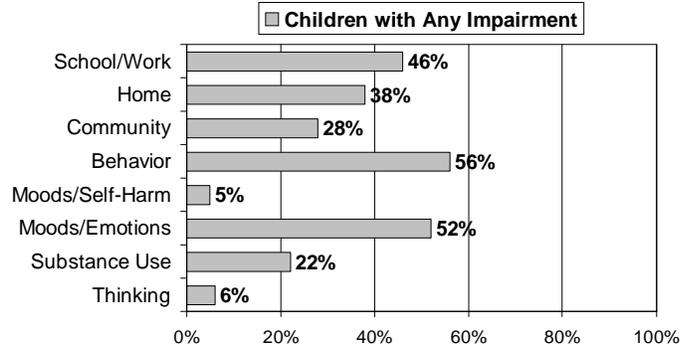
The Child and Adolescent Functional Assessment Scale (CAFAS) is a supplemental tool used to determine a child's ability or inability to function in the community by measuring the child's level of psychosocial impairment. The CAFAS measures the degree of psychosocial impairment in functioning of children and adolescents secondary to

emotional, behavioral or substance use problems. The CAFAS is multidimensional, measuring functioning in five areas: role performance (school, home and community), moods (self-harm and emotions), behavior towards others, thinking, and substance abuse.

Among the cases reviewed, the two domains with the most problems in functioning reported were role performance (the effectiveness with which the child fulfills the roles most

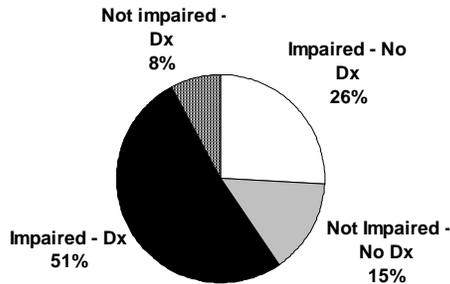
Level of Impairment on 8 CAFAS Subscales

2004 CAFAS (n=279)



Impairment in Any Subscale Compared with Diagnosis

2004 CAFAS (n=279)



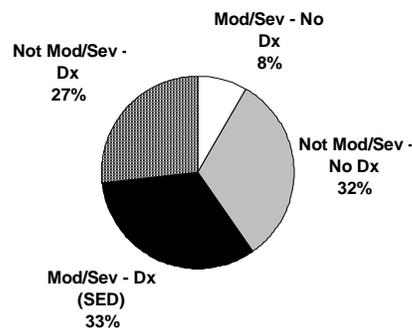
relevant to his or her place in school, home or community) and behavior towards others (appropriateness of child's daily behavior toward others, including adults and peers).

Although many of the children were rated as functioning in the average range for their age for specific areas, 78 percent of the children were rated as impaired in at least one of the eight areas, with 62 percent receiving impaired ratings in two or more areas. Fifty-three percent of the children rated a moderate or severe impairment in at least one area.

The pie chart shows the distribution of children with impairment in any subscale of the CAFAS. Fifty-one percent of the children in custody had a reported formal mental health diagnosis. Of those children with a completed CAFAS, 26 percent of children without a reported formal mental health diagnosis scored a mild, moderate or severe impairment on any subscale. Many of the 8 percent of children who had a mental health diagnosis but rated as not impaired on the CAFAS might, in fact, have been functioning at that level because of the effectiveness of treatment, including medications they were receiving as a result of the diagnosis.

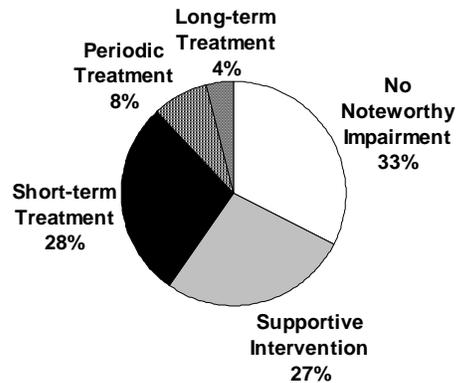
Moderate to Severe Impairment in Role Performance Compared with Diagnosis

2004 CAFAS (n=279)



Children with both formal mental health diagnosis and moderate or severe impairment in their daily living skills as measured by psychosocial functioning are considered seriously emotionally disturbed (SED) and at highest risk of future problems. Thirty-three percent of the children were so identified.

Overall Level of Service Needed 2004 CAFAS (n=273)



Overall, the CAFAS total scores indicated the following treatment needs for the sample population of children and youth in state care: 27 percent, supportive intervention; 28 percent, short-term treatment (up to 6 months); 8 percent, periodic treatment over a 6-24 month period; and 4 percent, long-term treatment (one to

five years). This indicates a significant proportion of children needing specialized and long-term care.

2005 CPORT Reviews

In late 2004 and even more intensively in 2005, TCCY staff worked collaboratively with the staff of the Department of Children's Services to move toward integration of the CPORT process with the quality service review (QSR) process being implementing for continuous quality improvement (CQI). Integration of the CPORT and DCS QSR CQI processes will mean using common definitions and common measures to assess the well-being of children in custody and their families, and how well the service system is functioning to meet the needs of children and families. While the collaborative work continued, CPORT conducted independent studies of the youth correctional facilities: Wilder, Taft, Mountain View and Woodland Hills. The results of these independent studies will be published at a later date. ★

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 to:

- ✓ 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.

In fiscal year 2004-05, 2,434 community representatives and professionals were members of the nine regional councils. The information below presents the nine regions and the regional coordinators. Summary information about each council is presented on the following pages.

TCCY Regional Councils and the Coordinators

Dana Cobb
Northwest Council
P.O. Box 586
Huntingdon, TN 38344
(731) 986-4243
FAX: (731) 986-3200
Dana.Cobb@state.tn.us

Vacant
Mid-Cumberland Council
Andrew Johnson Tower,
9th Fl.
710 James Robertson Pky.
Nashville, TN 37243-0800
(615) 532-1579
(615) 741-5956 (Fax)

Kathy Daniels
Upper Cumberland
Nashville State Tech
Cookeville Center
1000 Neal Street
Cookeville, TN 38501
1(931) 520-4445
(931) 520-0017 (Fax)
Kathy.Daniels@state.tn.us

Robert Smith
East Tennessee
531 Henley St., 7th Floor
Knoxville, TN 37902
(865) 594-6658 (Voice &
Fax)
Robert.E.Smith@state.tn.us

Diane Wise
Northeast Council
1233 Southwest Ave.,
Extension
Johnson City, TN 37604
(423) 979-3200 Ext. 105
(423) 979-3267 (Fax)
Diane.Wise@state.tn.us



Richard Kennedy
Director of Field Operations
Andrew Johnson Tower, 9th Fl.
710 James Robertson Pky.
Nashville, TN 37243-0800
(615) 532-1570
Richard.Kennedy@state.tn.us

Gwendolyn Wright
Memphis/Shelby County Council
170 North Main Street
Memphis, TN 38103
(901) 543-7657
(901) 543-6462 (Fax)
Gwendolyn.Wright@state.tn.us

Rodger Jowers
Southwest Council
Lowell Thomas Bldg. Suite 440
Box 13
225 Martin Luther King Drive
Jackson, TN 38301
(731) 423-6545
(731) 423-6612 (Fax)
Rodger.Jowers@state.tn.us

Elaine Williams
South Central Council
Post Office Box 397
Columbia, TN 38402-0397
(931) 490-5887
(931) 381-2053 (Fax)
Elaine.Williams@state.tn.us

Marilyn Davis
Southeast Council
540 McCallie Avenue, Ste. 643
Chattanooga, TN 37402
(423) 634-6210
(423) 634-3094 (Fax)
Marilyn.Davis@state.tn.us

★ Northeast Tennessee Council on Children and Youth ★

Coordinator: Diane Wise
1233 Southwest Avenue, Extension
Johnson City, TN 37604
Phone: (423) 979-3200, Extension 105
Fax: (423) 979-3267
E-mail: Diane.Wise@state.tn.us

Northeast Tennessee Council Membership

The Northeast Council has 214 members representing the eight counties in the region: Carter, Greene, Hancock, Hawkins, Johnson, Sullivan, Unicoi and Washington.

Northeast Tennessee Council Officers

President	Kathy Bailey, Northeast Tennessee Community Services Agency
Past President	Holly Hardin Davis, Camelot Care, Inc.
Vice President	Nona Shepard-Whisenhunt, East Tennessee State University
President Elect	Ray White, Frontier Health, Inc.
Secretary	Mandy Hooven, Sullivan County Juvenile Court, Division II
Treasurer	Beth Rader, Northeast Tennessee Regional Health Office

Northeast Tennessee Council Committees and Chairs

Legislative	Amy Harris, Tennessee Department of Children's Services
Juvenile Justice	Nancy Davis, Hawkins County Juvenile Court
Child and Family	Sarah Jane Bruner, Sullivan County Schools
Membership/Nominating	Stephanie Edwards, Washington County Health Department
Hospitality/Public Relations	Lucretia Sanders, Northeast Community Services Agency
Regional Advocacy	Ann Shepard, Tennessee Department of Health

Northeast Tennessee Council Meetings and Topics

September 17, 2004	The Rural Poverty Study
November 19, 2004	Cultural Diversity: The Hispanic Community
May 20, 2005	Legislation of the 104th General Assembly

Northeast Tennessee Council Special Events

December 3, 2004	Teen Suicide Prevention 201: Ask Because You Care Conference
February 18, 2005	Breakfast for Our Legislators
March 23 & 24, 2005	Children's Advocacy Days
April 15, 2005	Gangs? In Northeast Tennessee? Conference

Northeast Tennessee Council Award

The 2005 Child Advocate of the Year award was presented to Carrie Marchant, director of Youth Services for First Tennessee Human Resource Agency.

★ East Tennessee Council on Children and Youth ★

Coordinator: Robert E. Smith
531 Henley Street, Suite 735
Knoxville, TN 37902
Phone: (865) 594-6658
Fax: (865) 594-6658
E-mail: Robert.E.Smith@state.tn.us

East Tennessee Council Membership

The East Tennessee Council on Children and Youth has 166 members representing 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

President	George Gorghis, Knox County Juvenile Court
President-Elect	Edna Eickman, community Action council Family Friends Program
Secretary	Charity Smith, Knox County Health Department
Post President	Amy Dilworth, Tennessee Protection and Advocacy

East Tennessee Council Committees

Executive Committee	George Gorghis, Knox County Juvenile Court
Nominating Committee	Cynthia Hudson, Knox County Health Department
Legislative Committee	Tannis Duncan, Sevier County Schools, Special Education
Juvenile Justice/ Education	Jim Griffin, Tennessee Voices for Children

East Tennessee Council Meetings

October 1, 2004	Suicide Awareness and Prevention
November 29, 2004	Knox County CPORT Exit Conference
March 17, 2005	Legislative Update
June 2005	Juvenile Justice Training Information

East Tennessee Council Special Events

October 1, 2004	Mental Illness Awareness Week
2004	Knox Teen Assessment Program

★ **Southeast Tennessee Council on Children and Youth** ★

Regional Coordinator: Marilyn Davis
540 McCallie Avenue, Suite 643
Chattanooga, TN 37402
Phone: (423) 634-6210
Fax: (423) 634-3094
E-mail: Marilyn.Davis@state.tn.us

Southeast Tennessee Council Membership:

The Southeast Council has 410 members representing the 10 counties in the region: Bledsoe, Bradley, Grundy, Hamilton, McMinn, Marion, Meigs, Polk, Rhea and Sequatchie.

Southeast Council Officers:

President: Dorthy Stephens
Fortwood Center
Vice President: Jeanne Bille
Health Dept/Hamilton Co.
Secretary: Dalton E. Mook
Big Brothers/Big Sisters
Treasurer: Jamie Bergmann
United Way

Hiwassee Council Officers:

President: Denese Williams
Hiwassee Mental Health
Vice President: Lisa Wiley
Bradley County Juvenile Court
Secretary: Shannon Bishop
Cleveland City Schools
Legislative: Max Hood
Hiwassee Mental Health
Legislative: Becky Encizo
Bradford Health Services
Hospitality: Lisa Wiley
Bradley Co. Juvenile Court
Public Relations: Shannon Bishop
Cleveland City Schools
Nominations/Awards: Lisa Mantooth and
Carolyn Gibbon
Membership: Clark Graham
Rhea Co. Schools
Past President: Carolyn Gibbons
Regional Intervention Program

Southeast Tennessee Council Committees and Chairs:

Legislative:	Max Hood, Hiwassee Mental Health Becky Encizo, Bradford Health Services
Public Relations:	Frank Hill, Community Impact Fund
Membership:	Cynthia Coleman, Partnership FCA
Nominations/Awards:	Shula Yelliott, Bradley Co. Visitation Center
Hospitality:	Katie LaRue, Partnership FCA
Mental Health:	Stephanie Austin, Parkridge Valley
Juvenile Justice:	Hugh Reece, City Court

Southeast Council and Hiwassee Council Meetings and Topics

Southeast Council Meetings

- Sept. 15, 2004 Impact of Depression: Medical/Educational/Family and Community; Deborah Poteet-Johnson, M.D.; Camilla Von Hollen Swope, School Psychologist, Hamilton County Schools; and Holland Kemp Rainey, Suicide N.E.T.S.
- Nov. 10, 2004 Redirecting Children's Behavior, Bill Corbett, Executive Director of program
- Jan. 12, 2005 M.L. King Birthday Celebration Children's Conference; Keynote: Commissioner Viola Miller, Tennessee Dept. of Children's Services
- March, 2005 Children's Advocacy Days in Nashville
- May 4, 2005 Children's Mental Health Conference; Keynote: Dr. Susan McGuire, Parkridge Valley Hospital; Panel; and Other Presenters

Hiwassee Council Meetings

- Oct. 13, 2004 Safer Society Approach to Sexually Aggressive Children; Max Hood, LCSW, and Linda Wells, LCSW; Hiwassee Mental Health Center, Cleveland
- April 6, 2005 Bradley County Supervised Visitation Center and Assessment Tool
- April 6, 2005 Development for Juvenile Court; Shula Yelliott and Judge Van Deacon, Bradley County Juvenile Court

Southeast Council Special Events

- February 28, 2005 Legislative Workshop and Advocacy Training
Steve Petty, TCCY, Legislative Specialist
- April, 2005 Co-sponsored Children's Advocacy Center's
Conference
- May 5, 2005 Executive Board Celebration Event for Board and
Special Supporters of the Councils
- May 7, 2005 SHOW ME U CARE – Children's Mental Health Event
at Coolidge Park, Resource Fair and Children's
Awareness Activities

Special Projects for Children and Youth

- Hamilton Co. Juvenile Court, Intensive Probation Program's Christmas Party donation for students
- Co-sponsored Child Abuse Prevention Awareness Cards for distribution
- Collected old/used Cell phones for Domestic Violence Program

Southeast and Hiwassee Council Advocacy Awards

The Southeast Regional Council's advocacy award was given to Jay Ku, Southeast Region, Department of Children's Services Legal Department, education specialist, and the Hiwassee Council's award was given to Carolyn Kelley, a Cleveland City Schools social worker.

★ Upper Cumberland Council on Children and Youth ★

Coordinator: Kathy Daniels
Nashville State Community College, Cookeville Center
1000 Neal Street
Cookeville, TN 38501
Phone: (931) 520-4445
Fax: (931) 520-0017
E-mail: Kathy.Daniels@state.tn.us

Upper Cumberland Council Membership

The Upper Cumberland Council has 225 members representing the 14 counties in the region: Cannon, Clay, Cumberland, DeKalb, Fentress, Jackson, Macon, Overton, Pickett, Putnam, Smith, Van Buren, Warren and White. Seventy agencies are represented.

Upper Cumberland Council Officers

President	Christy Nason, Eckerd Wilderness Educational System
President Elect	Jody Reecer, Advocacy Resources Corp. (ARC)
Secretary	Jody Roberts, Coordinator, Avalon Center
Treasurer	Patty Jones, Director, Relative Caregiver Program Upper Cumberland
Past President	Charlene Hall, Coordinator, Families & Schools Together

Upper Cumberland Council Committees and Chairs

Executive	Officers, Past President, and Committee Chairpersons
Legislative	Cheri Richards, Upper Cumberland Community Services Agency
Youth Issues/Juvenile Justice	Terry Alley, Upper Cumberland Human Resource Agency
Early Childhood/Prevention	Nathan Miller, Advocacy Resources Corp. Martha Howard and Debbie Roddy, TECTA Betty Vaudt, Upper Cumberland Child Care Resource Center
Membership/Nominating/ Hospitality	Charlene Leftwich, Parent Advocate and Charlene Hall, Past President and Advocate

Upper Cumberland Council Meetings and Topics

October 1, 2004	Annual Networking Conference, Redirecting Children's Behavior by Bill Corbett. Keynote: Psychiatric
-----------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

November 19, 2004	Medications in Children: Finding the Right Balance, Dr. William Cooper, Vanderbilt University
December 3, 2004	Juvenile Justice Training, Juvenile Justice Monitoring and Detaining Youth, Phil McKenzie and Vicki Taylor
February 4, 2005	Quarterly Council Meeting. Disaster Psychology and Crisis Intervention, Sam Bernard, Ph.D, Chattanooga
May 6, 2005	Quarterly Council Meeting, Cognitive Abilities of Children with Prenatal Polydrug Exposure by Dr. Comfort Asambe. Listening to Rural Families, Pam Brown
	Child Abuse Blue Ribbon Report by Stephens Center. Memory Map, Dr. Barry Wagner, M.D.

Upper Cumberland Council Special Events

September 17, 2004	To Save a Life QPR Training, co-sponsored with Upper Cumberland Regional Health Office
October 26, 2004	“Drug Court Conference,” co-sponsored with Upper Cumberland Community Services Agency and ARC.
March 4, 2005	Break the Cycle: Prevention of Teen Pregnancy co-sponsored with Upper Cumberland Regional Health Office
April 2005	Blue Ribbon Tree Memorial Project for Child Abuse Prevention Month sponsored by the Stephens Center for Prevention of Child Abuse

Upper Cumberland Council Award

Upper Cumberland 2005 Advocate of the Year Award was presented to Carolyn Isbell, executive director, Exchange Club/HJ Stephens Center for Prevention of Child Abuse.

★ Mid-Cumberland Council on Children and Youth ★

Coordinator: Vacant
 710 James Robertson Parkway, Ninth Floor
 Nashville, TN 37243-0800
 Phone: (615) 532-1579
 Fax: (615) 741-5956
 E-mail: Richard.Kennedy@state.tn.us

Mid-Cumberland Council Membership

The Mid-Cumberland Council has 658 members representing the following 13 counties in the region: Cheatham, Davidson, Dickson, Houston, Humphreys, Montgomery, Robertson, Rutherford, Stewart, Sumner, Trousdale, Williamson and Wilson.

Mid-Cumberland Council County Representatives

Cheatham and Robertson	Regina McDuffie, CPS, Children Services
Davidson	Doris Pell-McLean, Tennessee Voices for Children

Dickson	Michael Kirshner, Mental Health Cooperative
Houston	Kim Stringfield, Child Advocacy Center
Humphreys	Camille Lashlee, Centerstone Mental Health Center
Montgomery	Amy Sue Williams, Department of Children's Services
	Monica Causey, Youth Villages
	Heather Hansen, Youth Villages
Stewart	Nancy Spiers, The Center for Teaching and Learning
Williamson	Betsy Adgent, Williamson County Juvenile Court
Wilson	Saranne Winfield, Wilson County Court Appointed Special Advocate (CASA)
	Joey Hunnicutt, Wilson County Youth Ranch

Mid-Cumberland Council Executive Officers

President	Kim Stringfield, Child Advocacy Center
Past President	Michelle Covington, Centerstone-Luton Site
Vice President	Phillip Morrison, AdvoCare
Secretary	Susanne Roy, Doral Dental
Treasurer	Patsy Sanford, Mid-Cumberland Community Services Agency

Mid-Cumberland Council Committees and Chairs

Child Welfare and Adolescent Health	Phillip Morrison, Magellen Health Center, AdvoCare Carol Wilkin, Mid-Cumberland Community Services Agency
Juvenile Justice Legislative	Michelle Covington, Centerstone John Blount, New Life Lodge Jackie Bryant, Mid-Cumberland Community Services Agency

Mid-Cumberland Council Quarterly Meetings and Topics

February 23, 2005	12 th Annual Legislative Breakfast, Working with Youth that Have Difficulties, Nashville
May 6, 2005	Spring Networking Conference, Autism in Children and Youth, Clarksville

Mid-Cumberland Council Sponsored Events

November 3, 2004	Rape and Sexual Abuse Council, Montgomery, Clarksville
November 16, 2004	The Importance of Behavior Modification, Davidson
November 17, 2004	Child Abuse Prevention, Wilson and Youth Alliance, Lebanon
December 10, 2004	Foster Care Christmas Party, Dickson
January 21, 2005	MCCY Full Board Meeting, Nashville
January 24, 2005	TCCY/MCCY Overview, Sumner
February 1, 2005	YMCA Services, Montgomery, Clarksville

★ **South Central Tennessee Council on Children and Youth** ★

Coordinator: Francis Elaine Williams
815 South Main Street
P.O. Box 397
Columbia, Tennessee 38402-0397
Phone: (931) 490-5887 or 381-2040
Fax: (931) 381-2053
E-mail: Elaine.Williams@state.tn.us

South Central Council Membership

The South Central Tennessee Council has 371 members representing but not limited to the 13 counties in the region: Bedford, Coffee, Franklin, Giles, Hickman, Lawrence, Lewis, Lincoln, Marshall, Maury, Moore, Perry and Wayne counties.

South Central Tennessee Council Officers

President	Tabitha Steadman, EMT, IV, Lawrenceburg
Vice President	Marlisa Wallace, South Central Community Services Agency, Columbia
Secretary/Treasurer	Patsy Espenschied, South Central Development District, Summertown
Past President	Verna Brown, Parent/Child Advocate, Hohenwald Gerald Geho, Systems Services Group, Lawrenceburg

South Central Tennessee Council Committees and Chairs

Executive/Juvenile Justice	Tabitha Steadman, Council President
Legislative	Elizabeth West, Marshall County Youth Services
CARE Committee	Dana Simpson, Educational Consultant
Juvenile Justice	Chuck Huckaby, Workforce Investment Board

South Central Council Meetings and Topics

July 15, 2004	Business Meeting and Training Early Childhood: Meeting the Needs of Children” Fayetteville
December 9, 2004	Business Meeting and Juvenile Justice Focused Workshop, Motlow State Community College, Strengthening Individuals, Building Better Families
February 28, 2005	Business Meeting and Parenting Training, Juvenile Justice, Tennessee Children’s Home, Spring Hill, Solution-Focused Parenting, Building Parenting History, Career Pathways
April 22, 2005	Co-Sponsored South Central Tennessee Suicide Prevention Conference, JUST ASK IT, Lewisburg
May 26, 2005	Business Meeting, Annual Planning for Council Year

South Central Council Special Events

July 16, 2004	Tennessee – Juvenile Justice Compliance Issues: Where Do We Go From Here? and County Resource Manual Training for Juvenile Court Staff, Columbia
July 19, 2004	Tennessee Juvenile Justice Compliance Issues: Where Do We Go From Here? Lynchburg
September 27, 2004	South Central Tennessee Suicide Prevention Network’s Responsible Reporting, Maury Regional Hospital, Columbia
October 21, 2004	Exhibitor at South Central Community Services Agency’s Share Our Mission, Columbia
November 4, 2004	Exhibitor at South Central Tennessee Workforce Investment Board’s Youth Summit, Columbia State Community College, Columbia
February 03, 2005	Business Meeting, Legislative workshop

★ Northwest Council on Children and Youth ★

Coordinator: Dana M. Cobb
1235 Buena Vista Road
Post Office Box 586
Huntingdon, TN 38344
Phone (731) 986-4243 Fax (731) 986-3200
E-mail: Dana.Cobb@state.tn.us

Northwest Council Membership

The Northwest Council has 257 members representing the nine counties in the region: Benton, Carroll, Crockett, Dyer, Gibson, Henry, Lake, Obion and Weakley.

Northwest Council Officers

President	Bret Brooks, Northwest Community Services Agency
Vice President	Kris Moore, Youth Villages
Secretary	Kim Stephenson, Carey Counseling Center
Treasurer	April Curlin, AFLAC Insurance Company

Northwest Council Committees and Chairs

Education/Prevention	Joyce Hale, Weakley County Alternative School Marilyn Goodman, Milan Special School District Betty Rasberry, Retired
Juvenile Justice	Allen Webb, Benton County Juvenile Court Eddy White, Dyer County Juvenile Court
Legislative	Joetta Yarbrow, Dyersburg Family Resource Center Barbara Quinn, Martin Primary School

Membership Janie Alexander, Northwest Community Services Agency
Jenifer Hart, Baptist Behavioral Health

Northwest Council Meetings and Topics

August 24, 2004 Northwest CPORT Exit Conference
September 17, 2004 Northwest Region Youth Services Officer Training
October 4, 2004 METHology: Dealing With Myths of Meth
Conference Anti-Drug Coalition Conference, Co-Sponsor
October 15, 2004 Building Healthy Communities, TCSW Fall Conference, Co-Sponsor
November 5, 2004 Crossing the Line: Behaviors That Present A Challenge Northwest Council Fall Conference
December 15-16, 2004 Applied Suicide Intervention Skills Training
January 21, 2005 Northwest Council Legislative Forum
March 23-24, 2005 Child Advocacy Days
March 11, 2005 How to Connect With the Hispanic Community (TCSW Spring Conference), co-sponsor
April 11, 2005 School and Workplace Violence Prevention Conference Anti-Drug Coalition Conference, co-sponsor
April 29, 2005 SUICIDE: Up Close and Personal (co-sponsor)

Northwest Council Special Events

October, 2004 Red Ribbon Week Bookmark Project: Bookmarks were purchased and distributed to all Northwest eighth grade students.
April, 2005 Child Abuse Prevention Awareness Month: Cookie/goody baskets were made and delivered to 30 agencies.

★ **Southwest Tennessee Council on Children and Youth** ★

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

Southwest Council Membership

The Southwest Council has 185 members, representing the 11 counties of the region: Chester, Decatur, Fayette, Hardeman, Hardin, Haywood, Henderson, Lauderdale, McNairy, Madison and Tipton.

Council Leadership

Chairperson	Jonathan Searcy, West Tennessee Children's Home
Vice Chairperson	Jimmie Trice-Baylor, Southwest Community Services Agency
Treasurer	Janis McCall, Citizen Advocate
Secretary	OPEN

Council Meetings and Events

August 16, 2004	No Deal: Keeping Youth Away from Gangs and Drug Dealing
September 24, 2004	Prevention of Sexually Assaultive Behavior in Children and Adolescents
October 4, 2004	METHology: Dealing with the Myths of Methamphetamine
January 20, 2005	Rethinking Justice, Changing Lives, Restorative Justice Symposium
February 1	Getting 2 Outcomes for High Performance Prevention, co-sponsor
February 23, 2005	Teleconference on Preventing Truancy, co-sponsored local viewing site
March 24-25, 2005	Children's Advocacy Days
April 13, 2005	Juvenile Justice Grant Training
April 15, 2005	School and Workplace Violence: Protecting Yourself and Others, co-sponsor
May 20, 2005	By a Jury of your Peers: Building Youth Courts

★ Memphis/Shelby County Children and Youth Council ★

Coordinator: Gwendolyn Wright
170 N. Main Street, 9th Floor
Memphis, TN 38103
Phone: (901) 543-7657
FAX: (901) 543-6462
E-mail: Gwendolyn.Wright@state.tn.us

Memphis/Shelby County Council Membership

The Memphis/Shelby County Children and Youth Council has 241 members representing Memphis and Shelby County.

Memphis/Shelby County Officers

President	Kelli Grissom, Memphis Child Advocacy Center
President-Elect	Sandy Guntharp, University of Memphis
Secretary	Jacqueline King, Porter Leath Children's Center
Treasurer	Vince Robertson

Memphis/Shelby County Committees and Chairs

Prevention	Marsha Ewart, University of Tennessee Boling Center
Youth and Juvenile Justice	Henrietta Jones, Senior Services
Legislative	Bobbie Thompson, Department of Human Services
Executive	Kelli Grissom, Memphis Child Advocacy Center

Memphis/Shelby County Meetings and Topics

August 25, 2004	Protecting Yourself and Your Family From Identity Theft
November 16, 2004	Options in Education
February 23, 2005	Question, Persuade and Refer for Suicide Prevention
May 25, 2005	Up With Babies: Infant Mortality In Memphis and Shelby County

Memphis/Shelby County Council Events

October 23, 2004	After-School Training Conference (co-sponsor)
November 1, 2004	CPORT Exit Conference
November 15, 2004	Every Child Ready
December 1, 2004	Annual Legislative Reception
March 23-24, 2005	Children's Advocacy Days, Nashville
April 23, 2005	Mini-Conference for Parents and Middle School Students: Communicating, Connecting and Coping

Memphis/Shelby County Council Award

Peggy Pryor-Johnson was the recipient of the Council's Mary F. Todd Advocacy Award.★

Information Dissemination



The Tennessee KIDS COUNT Project is part of a national effort to track the status of children throughout the United States. KIDS COUNT seeks to enrich local, state and national discussions of ways to secure better futures for all children by providing policymakers and citizens with benchmarks of child well-being. Publications completed and promoted during fiscal year 2004-05 included *KIDS COUNT: The State of the Child in Tennessee* and the national *KIDS COUNT Kids Count Data Book 2005*.

KIDS COUNT: The State of the Child in Tennessee

At the state level, the principal activity of the Tennessee KIDS COUNT Project is the publication and dissemination of the annual *KIDS COUNT: The State of the Child in Tennessee*. *The State of the Child in Tennessee* uses the best available data to measure the physical, educational, social and economic well-being of children and families in the state. The report also fulfills TCCY's mandate in Tennessee Code Annotated 37-3-103(a)(1)(E) to annually publish "a comprehensive report on the status of children and youth in Tennessee."

The 102-page report produced in fiscal year 2004-05 presented data on 41 indicators of child well-being. The report focused on areas of unmet need for Tennessee children. The areas are as follows:

- ✓ Births to Unmarried Females;
- ✓ Child Abuse, substantiated;
- ✓ Child Abuse, reported;
- ✓ Child Care;
- ✓ Child Death;
- ✓ Children in State Custody, Commitments;
- ✓ Children in State Custody, Remaining in;
- ✓ Cohort Dropout Rate;
- ✓ Dentists by County of Practice;
- ✓ Education;
- ✓ Event Dropout Rate;
- ✓ Fair Market Rents;
- ✓ Families First;
- ✓ Food Stamps;
- ✓ Free and Reduced Price Lunch;
- ✓ Housing Cost Index;
- ✓ Housing Costs, Median;
- ✓ Infant Mortality;
- ✓ Juvenile Court Referrals;
- ✓ Low-Birthweight Babies;
- ✓ Medical Doctors by County of Practice;
- ✓ Minority Youth Population;

- ✓ Per Capita Personal Income;
- ✓ Population, Total and Youth;
- ✓ Population, Total and Youth;
- ✓ Prenatal Care;
- ✓ Recorded Divorces;
- ✓ Recorded Marriages;
- ✓ School Expulsions;
- ✓ School Suspensions;
- ✓ Sexually Transmitted Diseases;
- ✓ Special Education;
- ✓ Teen Pregnancy and Birth;
- ✓ Teen Violent Death;
- ✓ TennCare, total;
- ✓ TennCare, under 21;
- ✓ WIC;
- ✓ Youth Unemployment.

The data sources for *The State of the Child in Tennessee* were the Tennessee departments of Children’s Services, Education, Health and Human Services; the TennCare Bureau; the Tennessee Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges; the Business and Economic Research Center, Middle Tennessee State University, Department of Economics and Finance, the Business and Economic Research Center, University of Tennessee; the Center for Business and Economic Research; the Tennessee Department of Finance and Administration; the Department of Labor and Workforce Development; the Tennessee Department of Revenue; Tennessee State Special Schools; other state agencies; and Metropolitan Nashville-Davidson County Juvenile Court; and various state and national reports.

National KIDS COUNT Data Book

At the national level, the principal activity of the KIDS COUNT Project is the annual *KIDS COUNT Data Book*, which uses the best available data to measure the educational, social, economic and physical well-being of children. Individual states and the District of Columbia are ranked on 10 indicators of child well-being. Tennessee ranked 43rd in overall cumulative rankings when compared with other states in the 2005 publication. The Tennessee KIDS COUNT Project works with the Casey Foundation and the Casey Foundation’s public relations firm to disseminate and publicize the findings of the Data Book.

The Advocate

TCCY publishes *The Advocate*, a newsletter on children’s issues, to inform children’s advocates, children’s service providers, legislators, policy makers, and regional council members about children’s issues. During fiscal year 2004-05, TCCY made its newsletter available on its website.

The first 2004-05 issue of *The Advocate* was released in August 2004 and addressed teen suicide just prior to Suicide Awareness Month in September. An October 2004 issue of *The Advocate* reported on the interrelationship between mental illness and juvenile justice. The April 2005 issue of *The Advocate* explored juvenile detention reform efforts and their applicability to Tennessee. The newsletters also included events of interest to child advocates and reports from TCCY's regional councils.

Listserv

TCCY now has a Listserv with which it distributes updates about state legislation during the legislative session, alerts about other issues and national legislation and information about newsletters as they are released.

Electronic Access to Data

Tennessee KIDS COUNT data were provided on the Internet during the fiscal year 2004-05 using the National KIDS COUNT CLIKS site at http://www.aecf.org/cgi-bin/cliiks.cgi?action=profile&areatree_expand=TN#jumpto. The KIDS COUNT CLIKS site houses information for all 95 Tennessee counties on 71 indicators, with the option to map, graph, or summarize data. CLIKS gives the user an opportunity to compare data across the 50 states, Washington D.C. and the Virgin Islands.

Website

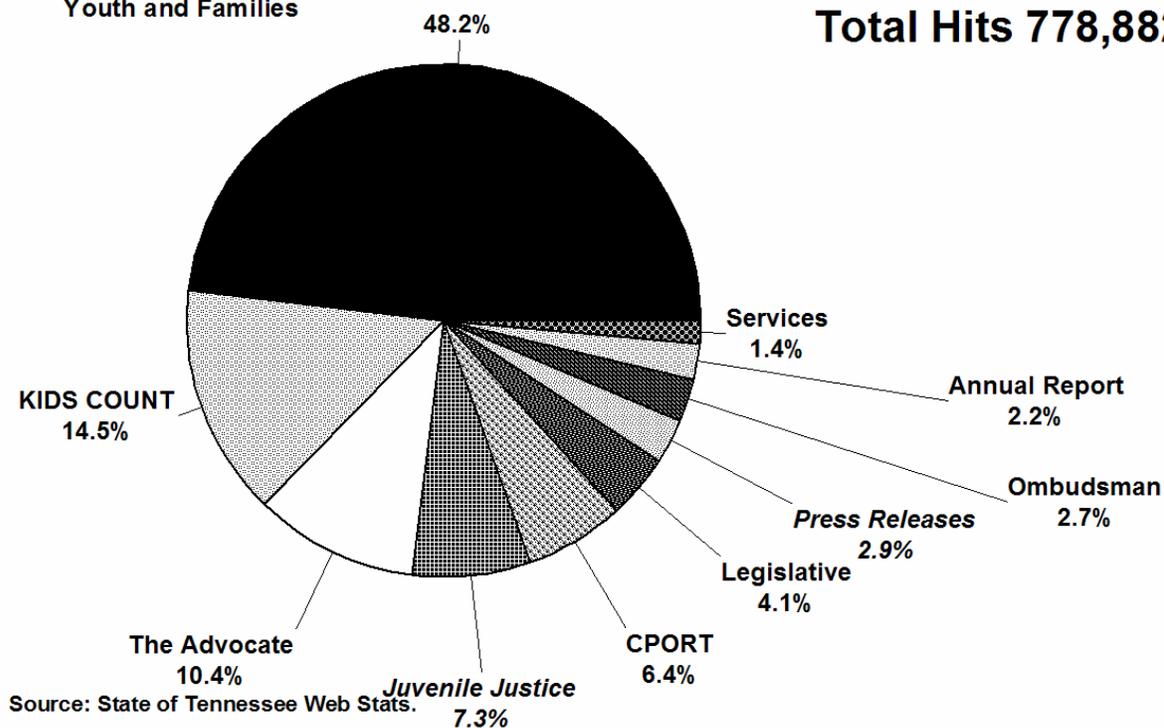
During the fiscal year 2004-05, the TCCY website included information about all of the Juvenile Justice funds available, the Children's Program Outcome Review Team (CPOR) report, *KIDS COUNT: The State of the Child in Tennessee*, and *The Advocate*. All of the publications on the web were in pdf format so they can be reproduced as a replica of the hard copy publications. The TCCY calendar of events was updated weekly, and a listing of sources of information on social service providers was also included on the site. During 2004-05, 778,882 visits to the site were recorded, a monthly average of 64,907 hits. ★

TCCY Web Statistics

Top 10 Visited Areas FY 2004-05

Tennessee Compilation of Selected Laws on Children
Youth and Families

Total Hits 778,882



Ombudsman Program



The Tennessee Commission on Children and Youth's (TCCY) Ombudsman, in the Juvenile Justice Unit, acts as an impartial reviewer of concerns, issues, and complaints pertaining to children in state custody (foster care system) and in the kinship care (relative caregiver) program. As an independent and neutral reviewer, the ombudsman is a public servant who advocates for the well-being of children, adequate family support, and appropriate delivery of services. The Ombudsman Program does not seek problem resolution or mediate a dispute if it is contrary to the best interest of the child or is inconsistent with local, state or federal laws and regulations. Additionally, the ombudsman cannot and will not:

- ✓ Serve as an agent of law enforcement;
- ✓ Act as an attorney;
- ✓ Provide legal advice;
- ✓ Find individual fault; or,
- ✓ Participate in a case bound for court due to Termination of Parental Rights, Child Protective Services, child custody or other non-jurisdiction circumstances.

Any individual calling about a child or family receiving state services may get in touch with the ombudsman office with his or her questions or concerns. Referrals are obtained from a variety of sources:

- ✓ The departments of Children Services, Education, Health, and Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities;
- ✓ The offices of the governor and state legislators (senate and state representatives);
- ✓ TennCare Consumer/Child Advocacy Program;
- ✓ Tennessee Voices for Children;
- ✓ ACLU and Legal Aid Services;
- ✓ Guardians ad litem, therapists, and service providers;
- ✓ Out of state children's advocacy groups;
- ✓ Foster parents, caregivers, and relatives;
- ✓ Biological/adoptive parents; and
- ✓ Child/youth, neighbors and friends.

Statistical information for FY 2004-05 is included at the end of this summary.

Upon initial contact, the ombudsman will determine if the referent has sufficiently attempted to resolve his or her problem through normal administrative channels. The Ombudsman Program is not designed or intended to supersede any existing complaint and grievance mechanisms established within the custodial department or other agencies providing services to children. Referents who have not attempted to get their concerns addressed in this manner are informed of the appropriate contacts and steps that can assist with their specific issues. When referents have valid reasons to depart from normal administrative systems or have been reasonably dissatisfied with the outcome of their query, the ombudsman may accept the referral as an open 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.

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.

Through case-specific contacts, the validity as well as reliability of the complaint is assessed. Following initial interviews, follow-up contacts are used on an ongoing basis to provide updates and share information with individuals invested in the case. The data-gathering phase of the referral process may require anywhere from two days to two weeks or more on any given case.

Referrals related to the referent's misunderstanding or mistrust of the information given by the Department of Children's Services or service providers are resolved by providing a thorough explanation of policies and procedures adhered by the custodial department or other agencies. Referrals about obstacles to achieving agreed upon case outcome can lead to formal or informal mediation facilitated by the ombudsman. The ombudsman also tries to establish seamless communication among all parties involved in the case. Education and mediation efforts can lead to a meeting or re-staffing to strengthen and finalize the strategy for overcoming obstacles and achieving the desired outcome. Building on a common goal – the best interest of the child – is the overarching goal.

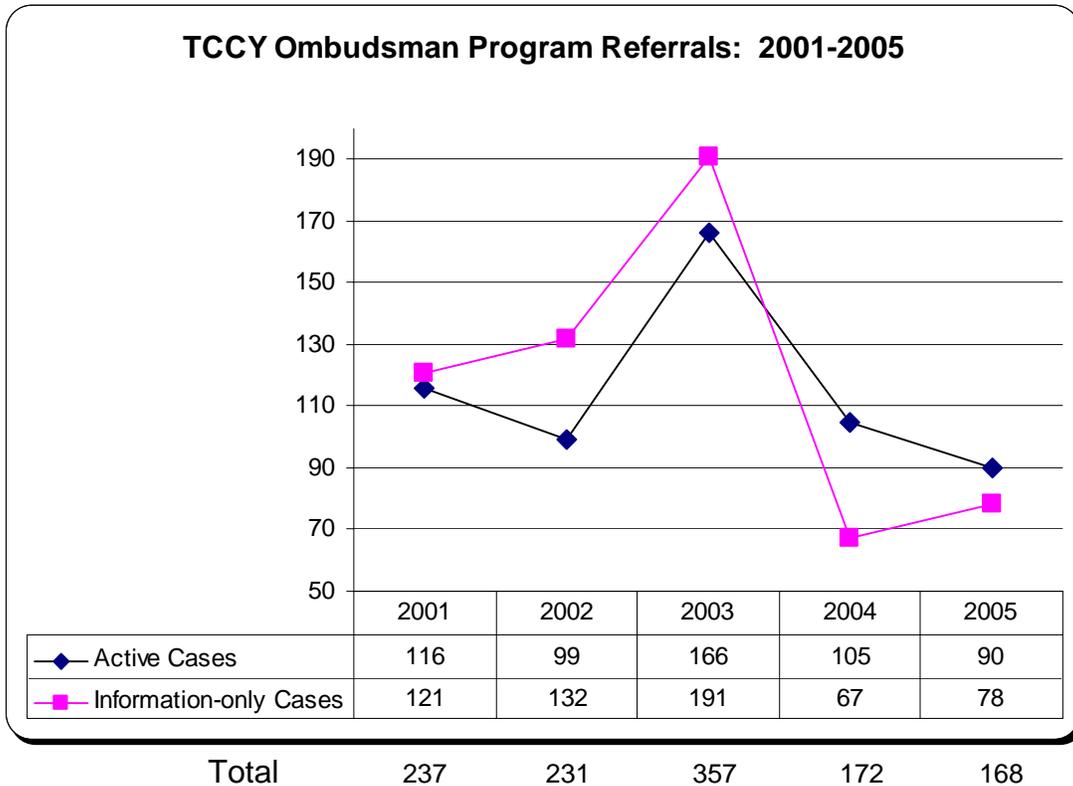
Upon resolution of the referral, the ombudsman conducts, if necessary, follow-up interviews. The intent of these follow-up contacts is to determine satisfaction with Ombudsman services, answer additional or remaining questions, and confirm adherence to or compliance with the agreed-upon resolution of the original problem(s) or issue(s).

The TCCY ombudsman office takes advantage of ongoing outreach opportunities with a wide range of Tennessee children's services stakeholders. Dissemination of information efforts have included participation in TCCY regional councils and child advocacy organizations. Informative presentations during local and statewide meetings and conferences are made upon requests. The Ombudsman Office is always available to provide lectures and workshops to any interested community groups, nonprofit organizations, and other agencies working with children.

Originally funded, since 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 life in Tennessee by ensuring unconditional, thorough and expeditious service delivery. In 2002-03 the program was expanded to include children in kinship care. As the Challenge Grant funds phased out, the state continued to fund the program. The program, among other things, relies on confidentiality and a credible review process in achieving problem resolution. Referrals to the ombudsman are taken

from any individual or agencies concerned with the plight of a child in the foster care system or relative caregiver program. Referrals must involve conditions or situations that may adversely affect the health, safety, welfare, or rights of children and youth. The ombudsman assumes various roles that include:

- ✓ A voice or an advocate on behalf of the child;
- ✓ An informal or formal mediator between a child and the system;
- ✓ A communicator or educator to help stakeholders understand policies/procedures;
- ✓ An arbiter or facilitator expediting timely delivery of services.



Highlights of Calendar Year 2005

- ✓ Referrals received from January 1 to December 31: 168.
- ✓ Referrals closed from January 1 to December 31: 165.
- ✓ For the past five years, a total of 1,165 referrals were received by TCCY's ombudsmen.
- ✓ TCCY hosted the United States Ombudsman Association's 26th Annual Conference at Gaylord Opryland Hotel in Nashville on September 19-22, 2005. Mayor Bill Purcell gave the Welcome Address.
- ✓ The Ombudsman Program has produced a new brochure explaining its unique services designed for children in state custody and kinship care/relative caregiver program.

How to find an Ombudsman: www.state.tn.us/tccy/ombuds.html or 1 (800) 264-0904.★

Title VI



Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 states:

No person in the United States shall, on the grounds of race, color, or national origin, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance. (Public Law 88-352, Title VI, § 601, July 2, 1964, 78 Stat. 252.)

As an administrator and recipient of federal funds, it is the intent of the Tennessee Commission on Children and Youth (TCCY) to bind all agencies, organizations or governmental units operating under its jurisdiction and control or receiving its funding to fully comply with and abide by the spirit and intent of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

From July 1, 2004, to June 30, 2005, there was one complaint reported to TCCY regarding alleged discrimination on the grounds laid out in Title VI implementation plan. The agency's Title VI coordinator is investigating the complaint. A report of the results of the investigation was submitted upon completion of the investigation.

Specific Title VI-related activities during fiscal year 2004-05 included the following list.

- ✓ 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 this year. 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.
- ✓ The Tennessee Commission on Children and Youth submitted its annual Title VI Plan before the required deadline of June 30, 2005.
- ✓ The 2005 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, 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 Minority Issues Committee reviewed and gave input on the development of the Title VI Plan.
- ✓ TCCY Grantee Matrix on Minority Vendors.
- ✓ Updated the Title VI Self Survey.
- ✓ Investigating Title VI complaint filed by a Tennessee citizen. ★