

# Tennessee Commission on Children and Youth Fiscal Year 2002-03 Annual Report



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February 26, 2004

Dear Reader:

As a part-time juvenile court employee and the former executive director of the Sumner County Court Appointed Special Advocate program and a member of TCCY's Mid-Cumberland Council on Children and Youth, I have long been aware of the work of the Commission and its staff on behalf of Tennessee's children. I was therefore honored and delighted to be asked by Governor Bredesen in July 2004 to chair the Tennessee Commission on Children and Youth. I inherited an organization with nearly a half century of success, and I look forward to achieving even more.

Thanks and congratulations are due to Betty Cannon and the other members of the Commission whose terms ended with this fiscal year for their commitment to and efforts on behalf of children.

Those efforts have met with much success. TCCY's Children's Program Outcome Review Team continued to refine and improve its evaluation of children in state custody. Over the past few years, the Juvenile Justice division has successfully absorbed new programs and adjusted to federal changes. I am especially proud of the Ombudsman program for children in state custody, which was asked by DCS to expand to include children in kinship care. The KIDS COUNT publications are wonderful resources, with a truly astounding array of information. The regional coordinators and regional councils provide important networking and training opportunities, increasing advocacy for children and youth across the state.

TCCY's achievements are even more astounding because they took place in an era of state budget reductions.

We have a dedicated and knowledgeable group of people serving on the Commission, who bring their expertise to bear on behalf of children. TCCY also has a hard working staff, each of whom is committed to the well-being of children in the state of Tennessee.

I am proud to be associated with such a great group of people.

Sincerely,

  
Cindy Durham

Dear Reader:

Fiscal Year 2002-2003 was another exciting year for the Tennessee Commission on Children and Youth. As the fiscal year drew to a close, we said “goodbye” to Commission Chair Betty Cannon and members Shirlene Booker, Rebecca Dove, Alisa Malone, John Rambo, Mary Kate Ridgeway, and James Stewart. We really enjoyed working with them as members of the Commission, and valued their leadership, wisdom, and guidance.

We said “hello” to new Commission Chair Cindy Durham and new members Natasha Blackshear, Beverly Cosley, Tabitha Dean, Tim Goldsmith, Trudy Hughes, Susan Lawless-Glassman, and Joetta Yarbrow. Joe Askins was a new appointee earlier in the fiscal year. We likewise look forward to their leadership, wisdom, and guidance.

TCCY continued efforts to achieve its mission of improving the quality of life for Tennessee Children and Families. We worked extensively with advocates from across Tennessee to encourage expansion of early childhood education for at risk 4-year-old children. We were glad to see its inclusion in the lottery legislation, but are sorry there may not be as much excess lottery dollars for early childhood education as we would like.

Children’s Advocacy Days 2003 was the most successful to date. We were thrilled to have Governor Bredesen sign the executive order and announce the creation of the Children’s Cabinet as part of the event, and Jack Levine provided a stirring speech focusing on the importance of early childhood education.

TCCY’s regional councils on children and youth remained strong in FY 2002-03, and we successfully administered federal juvenile justice funds in Tennessee. Thanks to the collaborative efforts within the juvenile justice community, we maintained compliance with the core requirements for continued federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act funds.

The KIDS COUNT publication, as always, was well received and used extensively to document the need for programs and services to address the needs of children and families. The Children’s Program Outcome Review Team (CPORT) evaluation of the systems serving children in state custody identified strengths and efforts needed to improve the systems serving children in custody and their families, and the Ombudsman program assisted families in negotiating the sometimes challenging bureaucracies.

We look forward to continuing our effort to improve the quality of life for Tennessee children and families. We are grateful for the concern and commitment of so many Tennessee citizens and policymakers to provide opportunities for all Tennessee children to reach their full potential.

Sincerely,



Linda O’Neal  
Executive Director

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**T**he 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

The Commission had five standing committees to oversee the operations of the agency during fiscal year 2002-03. 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 and Interdepartmental Responsibilities 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 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.



The Minority Issues Committee ensured adequate consideration of the needs of minority children in all TCCY efforts, with particular attention given to disproportionate minority 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 2002-03, the Tennessee Commission on Children and Youth met four times to carry out its responsibilities. In addition to Children's Advocacy Days in March, primary topics for meetings included reports from commissioners of other state departments who serve as ex officio members of the Commission, or their designees; a report from representatives of Battered Women, Inc, a Federal Formula grantee; and consideration and determination of grant awards.

Cindy Durham, Chair\*  
Gallatin

Angi Agle  
Oak Ridge

Betty Anderson  
Covington

Joe Askins  
Fayetteville

P. Larry Boyd  
Rogersville

Murray Butler  
Huntingdon

Beverly Cosley\*  
Chattanooga

Tabitha Dean\*  
Cordova

James B. Ford  
Franklin

Susan Lawless-Glassman  
Germantown

Johnny Horne  
Chattanooga

Trudy Hughes\*  
Maryville

Drew Johnson  
Johnson City

Jim Kidd  
Fayetteville

Mary Lee  
Dickson

Christy Little  
Jackson

Jerry W. Maness  
Memphis

Sharon T. Massey  
Clarksville

Linda Miller  
Memphis

Suzan Mitchell  
Johnson City

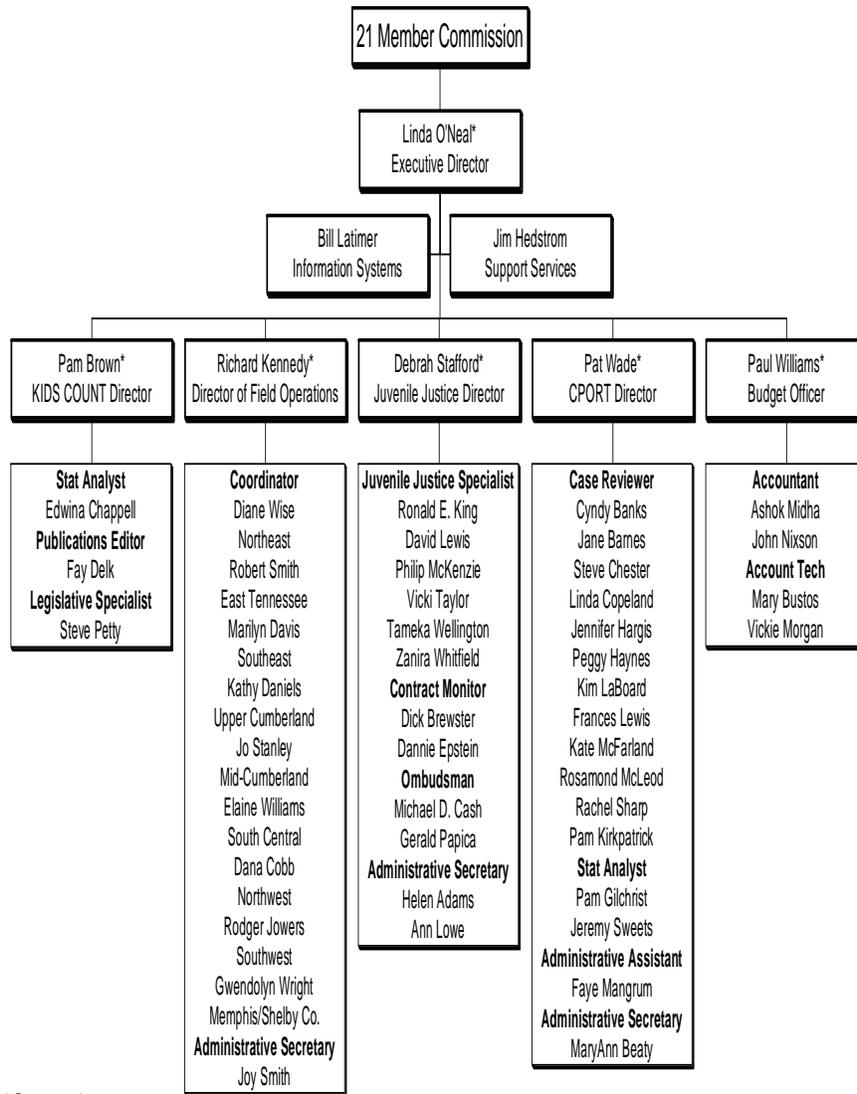
Marie Mobley  
Goodlettsville

Joetta Yarbro  
Dyersburg

## Staff

The Tennessee Commission on Children and Youth has 51 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. 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



\*Supervisors

**TENNESSEE COMMISSION ON CHILDREN & YOUTH  
ACTUAL EXPENDITURES  
BY OBJECT CODE / FUNDING SOURCES  
FISCAL YEAR 2002--2003**

	STATE	JUVENILE JUSTICE	CPORT	KIDS COUNT	TOTAL
<b>Personal Services and Benefits</b>					
01 Salaries / Longevity	\$595,063	\$426,267	\$592,580	\$78,190	\$1,692,100
02 Benefits	149,525	127,987	187,623	15,814	480,950
<b>Total Personal Services and Benefits</b>	<b>\$744,588</b>	<b>\$554,254</b>	<b>\$780,203</b>	<b>\$94,004</b>	<b>\$2,173,050</b>
<b>Other Expenditures</b>					
03 Travel	\$42,521	\$85,166	\$100,522	\$4,435	\$232,644
04 Printing, Duplicating, Binding	13,375	74,027	25,634	33,247	146,283
06 Communications & Shipping Costs	13,700	5,006	4,454	9,124	32,285
07 Maintenance, Repairs & Services	332	2,050	847	61	3,289
08 Professional Services & Dues	20,793	3,427	66,420	742	91,381
09 Supplies & Materials	40,711	24,683	30,363	4,092	99,849
10 Rentals & Insurance	109,753	43,405	84,963	11,331	249,451
12 Awards & Indemnities	120	39	7		166
13 Grants & Subsidies	4,827	6,852,774	1,959	176	6,859,736
16 Equipment					0
25 Professional Services/State Agencies	68,016	140,472	44,793	3,886	257,167
<b>Total Other Expenditures</b>	<b>\$314,148</b>	<b>\$7,231,049</b>	<b>\$359,962</b>	<b>\$67,093</b>	<b>\$7,972,254</b>
<b>Total Expenditures by Source of Funds</b>	<b>\$1,058,736</b>	<b>\$7,785,303</b>	<b>\$1,140,166</b>	<b>\$161,097</b>	<b>\$10,145,304</b>
<b>Funding Sources</b>					
State--Appropriations	1,058,736	440,758		80,585	1,580,079
Federal--O J J D P		6,191,216			6,191,216
Interdepartmental--DCS		1,153,329	1,140,166		2,293,495
Other--Kids Count--Casey Foundation				75,000	75,000
Other--Kids Count--Rural Poverty Study				5,512	5,512
<b>Total Funding</b>	<b>1,058,736</b>	<b>7,785,303</b>	<b>1,140,166</b>	<b>161,097</b>	<b>10,145,303</b>
<b>Positions</b>					
Full-Time	16	13	20	4	53
Part-Time	5	0	0	0	5
Seasonal	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Positions</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>58</b>

**ACTUAL EXPENDITURES  
BY OBJECT CODE / FUNDING SOURCES  
FISCAL YEAR 2002--2003**

	STATE	JUVENILE JUSTICE	CPORT	KIDS COUNT	TOTAL
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Awards & Indemnities	120	39	7		166
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**T**he 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 – 2003**

More than 630 advocates attended the Tennessee Commission on Children and Youth's two-day 15th annual Children's Advocacy Days (CAD) held on March 18-19, 2003, in the War Memorial Auditorium. This year's events centered around a luncheon on March 18 that was co-sponsored by Success by 6. Governor Bredesen gave the keynote speech, and Jack Levine was the featured speaker. Each CAD participant received an information packet.

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 Betty Cannon welcomed participants. Speakers on March 19 included John G. Morgan, state comptroller; Natasha Metcalf, commissioner, Department of Human Services; Patti van Eys, Ph.D., coordinator for Mental Health Services, Children's Health Initiative; Mary Walker, general counsel, Department of Children's Services; and Elisabeth Rukeyser, commissioner, Department of Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities.

Governor Phil Bredesen used Children's Advocacy Days as a forum to announce the formation of a Children's Cabinet of commissioners and advocates to recommend policy and improve communication and service.



Jack Levine's speech, which was made possible by Success by 6, focused on the need for quality early childhood education

The TCCY Jim Pryor Child Advocacy Award was presented to Phil Acord of Chattanooga, executive director of The Children's Home-Chambliss Shelter and former TCCY Commission member. Representing large and small markets respectively were the winners of the 2001 Making KIDS COUNT print media awards. Bradley A. Martin of the Hickman County Times and Jill Thomas of the Cookeville News Herald received the print media awards, and WLJT television of Jackson and May Dean Eberling of WTVF in Nashville were awarded the broadcast awards.

### **Committees, Task Forces, and Boards**

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

### **National/Southeast Regional Organizations**

TCCY staff members served on six national or Southeastern regional committees, task forces, and boards. 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 Self-Assessment Working Group, Baltimore;
- ✓ Annie E. Casey Foundation Rural Poverty Summit, Baltimore;
- ✓ Coalition for Juvenile Justice, Washington, D.C.;
- ✓ Southern Coalition of Juvenile Justice Regional Specialists Committee, Washington, D.C.;
- ✓ United States Ombudsman Association, Conference Planning Committee, San Francisco.

### **State Organizations**

Staff members participated on a total of 47 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:

- ✓ Advocates to DHS;
- ✓ Autism Study Committee;
- ✓ Child Care Resource Center Advisory Board;
- ✓ Children's Cabinet of Governor Bredesen's Administration;
- ✓ Children with Special Needs Steering Panel;

- ✓ Children's Health Policy Makers' Discussion and Teleconference Planning Committee;
- ✓ Developmental Disabilities Services Workgroup;
- ✓ Early Child Health Outreach (ECHO);
- ✓ Families First Working Group;
- ✓ Health Resources and Services Administration Systems of Care State Council;
- ✓ John B Advisory Committee;
- ✓ Juvenile Crime Enforcement Coalition;
- ✓ Kinship Grant Advisory Board, Tennessee Department of Children's Services;
- ✓ Mental Health and Juvenile Justice Committee;
- ✓ Mental Health and Substance Abuse Co-Occurring Disorders Coalition;
- ✓ Mental Health Planning Council Children and Youth Committee;
- ✓ Mental Health Planning Council TennCare Partners Roundtable Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnosis, and Treatment Subcommittee;
- ✓ Mental Health Planning Council Children and Youth Committee;
- ✓ Mental Health Planning Council Criminal Justice Committee;
- ✓ Mental Health Planning Council TennCare Partners Roundtable;
- ✓ Mental Health Review Committee;
- ✓ Middle Tennessee Suicide Prevention Council;
- ✓ Policymakers Work Group;
- ✓ Special Adolescent Populations Study Advisory Committee;
- ✓ State Information Systems Managers (ISM) Events Committee;
- ✓ State Information Systems Managers (ISM) Group;
- ✓ State System of Care Council;
- ✓ State Technology Implementation Group (TIG);
- ✓ Suicide Prevention Network Advisory Board;
- ✓ Supreme Court Permanency Planning Commission;
- ✓ Task Force on Co-Occurring Disorders, Region VI Work Group;
- ✓ TennCare for Children, Statewide Advisory Group, Coordination Committee\*;
- ✓ Tennessee Association for Child Care;
- ✓ Tennessee Conference on Social Welfare, Mid-West and Middle Tennessee chapters;
- ✓ Tennessee Conference on Social Welfare Board of Directors;
- ✓ Tennessee Conference on Social Welfare Welfare Reform Reauthorization Committee;
- ✓ Tennessee Conference on Social Welfare;
- ✓ Tennessee Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges Advisory Council;
- ✓ Tennessee Council on Developmental Disabilities;
- ✓ Tennessee Department of Children Services Assessment Workgroup;
- ✓ Tennessee Department of Children Services Child and Family Service Review Stakeholder Group;
- ✓ Tennessee Department of Children Services Child Sexual Abuse Task Force;
- ✓ Tennessee Department of Children Services Children's Justice Taskforce;
- ✓ Tennessee Department of Children Services Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee;
- ✓ Tennessee Department of Education Family Literacy Coalition;

- ✓ Tennessee Department of Education Grants for Learning Centers Committee;
- ✓ Tennessee Department of Health Child Fatality Review Team;
- ✓ 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 Service Planning and Oversight Committee;
  - ✓ Tennessee Department of Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Services Planning Committee;
  - ✓ Tennessee Department of Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities System of Care Council;
  - ✓ Tennessee Disabilities Training Network;
  - ✓ Tennessee Early Childhood Training Alliance, Tennessee State University Site Advisory Committee;
  - ✓ Tennessee Suicide Prevention Network;
  - ✓ Tennessee Voices for Children;
  - ✓ Workforce Development Committee;
  - ✓ Yes-2-Kids Conference Committee;
  - ✓ Youth Court Advisory Board;

\*TCCY staff served as chair.

### **Regional Organizations**

Commission staff served on a total of 61 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:

- ✓ Department of Children’s Services Regional Resource Management Group;
- ✓ Department of Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Regional Mental Health Planning Council.

### **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 2002-03, TCCY staff members made 72 presentations, two national, 20 statewide, 20 regional, and 30 local, to more than 2,726 people.

Additionally, TCCY staff presented 19 displays 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.

### **Legislative Advocacy**

During the 2003 Legislative Session of the 103<sup>rd</sup> Tennessee General Assembly, the Tennessee Commission on Children and Youth took positions on 32 pieces of legislation in the areas of juvenile justice, child care, education, children's health care, family custody law, and transportation.

While the Commission often supports the development of new programs and services for children, because of the lack of state dollars for new initiatives it has become customary to focus first on opposing laws that would be detrimental for the children of Tennessee. Eight of the 20 bills TCCY supported passed. Of the 12 bills that TCCY opposed, only two passed. One was amended from an initial caption that weakened child restraint laws to a bill that substantially strengthened them, changing TCCY's position from opposition to support. The other bill was amended to address the majority of TCCY concerns.

In 2003, the Commission priority was the allocation of future lottery revenue for funding statewide expansion of the Early Childhood Education Pilot Project that provided 150 classrooms for high-risk 4-year-old children in 2002-03. The Commission would have preferred a scholarship program with more stringent scholarship requirements to ensure more funds would be available for early childhood education but was pleased early childhood education programs were clearly included in the final lottery legislation. Additionally, in collaboration with the State Board of Education, the Tennessee Association for the Education of Young Children, Success by 6, and other early childhood advocates, our efforts raised awareness of the importance of early childhood education for the future of our children and our state and gained the support of many members of the General Assembly as a strong foundation for building future support of the program.

The other key issue of the session once again surrounded legislation to delay implementation of child-care reforms passed in previous years. Legislation to eliminate the requirement for lower adult-child ratios for 4- and 5-year-old children in child care passed the Senate by a wide margin but was stopped in a House subcommittee. The next phase of lower adult-to-child ratios became effective July 1, 2003.

TCCY legislative staff provided regional council members and child advocates with weekly updates beginning March 3 and continuing throughout the legislative session. The updates and other information were made available statewide electronically, both through e-mail and posting to the TCCY web page. The *Legislative Update* tracked the status of up to 122 bills; the *Legislative Report* provided bill summaries and tracked the status of 526 bills; and the *Legislative Summary* included summaries of 112 laws enacted during the 2003 session. These bills affected children and families over the broad spectrum of

policy issues from criminal law to family law, education to health care, and public finance to transportation.

As part of the series of weekly reports, recipients were provided an excellent first-person account of the most salient points in each week's events, as well as alerts for the week ahead. Steve Petty, TCCY legislative specialist, provided information about various policy proposals from the TCCY perspective. His insightful summaries provided readers a window to better understand the policy discussions and maneuvering at the Capitol.

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

# Juvenile Justice

**T**ennessee Code Annotated Section 37-3-103(a)(1)(D) 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, as amended; and to 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 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 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; and
- ✓ 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 fiscal year 2002-03 the Commission submitted the 2003 Three-Year Plan that included a crime analysis of juvenile court referrals and adjudications categorized by race, gender, and specific offense. Minority over-representation in rural and metropolitan areas of Tennessee was also identified. 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, Systems Improvement, Juvenile Court Services, and Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders (DSO).



## Facilities and Program Monitoring

To assure compliance with the core requirements, TCCY conducts periodic on-site monitoring of all adult jails and lock-ups and all secure juvenile facilities in Tennessee, including juvenile detention centers, temporary holding resources, and training schools. Commission staff reviews records to determine the number of children detained and the circumstances of their detention. In fiscal year 2002-03, Commission staff conducted 455 monitoring visits at 143 facilities. The Department of Finance and Administration monitored programs that received state and federal funds. Additionally, TCCY staff conducted 85 on-site visits of federally funded programs to provide technical assistance and project support. They also made sure that programs met the goals and objectives specified in their contracts and that they complied with Title VI nondiscrimination policies.

<b>TCCY Juvenile Justice Monitoring Activities Fiscal Year 2002-03</b>			
Number	Type of Program	Monitoring/On-site Frequency	Total Number of TCCY Monitoring/On-Site Activities
14	Court Appointed Special Advocate Programs (CASA)	*	
95	State Supplement/ Reimbursement Accounts	*	
29	Federal Formula Grant Programs	Annually*	29
8	Title V Grants	Annually*	8
42	Juvenile Accountability Block Grant Program	Annually*	42
1	Challenge Program	Annually*	1
6	Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws Program		6
<b>195</b>		<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>86</b>
116	Jails and/or Lockups	Annually/Quarterly	131
12	Temporary Holding Facilities	Monthly	144
15	Juvenile Detention Centers	Monthly	180
<b>143</b>		<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>455</b>
<b>338</b>		<b>Total</b>	<b>541</b>

\*The Department of Finance and Administration monitored these programs.

## Compliance Monitoring Report

Each year TCCY submits to OJJDP a monitoring report summarizing violations of the Act's mandates. The 2002 Compliance Monitoring Report indicated a total of 184 deinstitutionalization of status offender (DSO) violations for the state. The maximum allowed was 399. This is the lowest number of DSO violations since 1993 (see chart).

The drastic reduction of violations is due to 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. They also provide technical assistance and advice on alternatives to secure placements. In addition, the Department of Children’s Services (DCS) helped by being more timely in finding placements for juveniles. Commission members also assisted in reduction efforts by talking to judges and facility directors in their areas regarding the alternatives to secure placements.

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 11 jail removal violations during the 2002 monitoring period. In the rare instances where juveniles were placed in adult facilities, they were inadequately separated from adult offenders only one time, a significant reduction from almost 3,800 violations in 1977.

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

### Minority Over-Representation

One of the four core requirements of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act of 1974 is to address minority over-representation (MOR) in secure 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 the data, which verifies a disproportionate number of minority youth in secure confinement in rural and metropolitan areas of the state;
- ✓ Educating local Tennessee communities regarding disproportionate minority confinement (DMC);
- ✓ Funding an assessment study of minority over-representation in secure confinement in the Tennessee juvenile justice system;

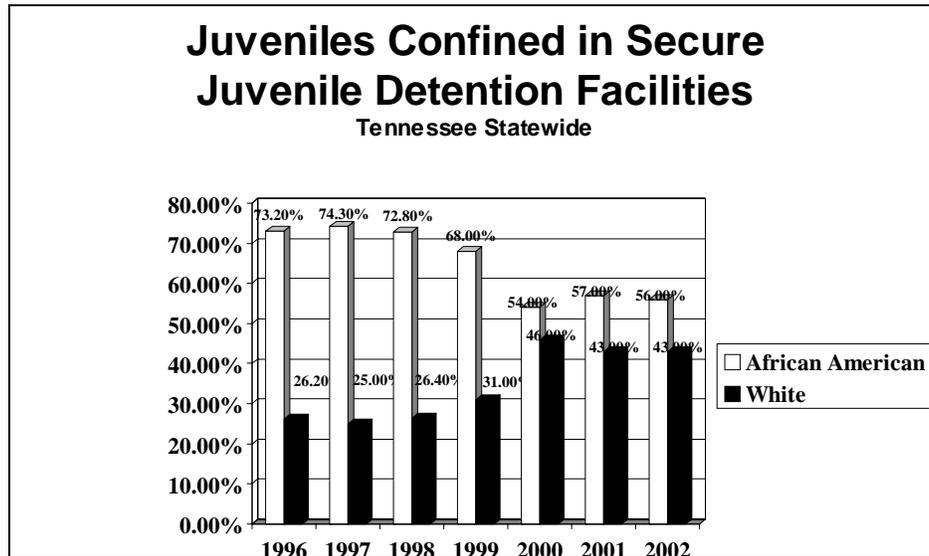
- ✓ Completed the DMC Assessment Study on minority over-representation in secure confinement in the Tennessee Juvenile Justice System;
- ✓ Intensive Technical Assistance (ITA) Consultants did technical assistance training on DMC with all four local DMC Task Force members in Davidson, Hamilton, Knox, and Shelby counties;
- ✓ Statewide DMC Task Force coordinator attend national conferences on DMC to keep updated on the latest information on minority over-representation;
- ✓ Statewide DMC Task Force coordinator made presentations at national conference on DMC in Tennessee sponsored by the Coalition of Juvenile Justice;
- ✓ Applied to and was approved for four Americorp\*Vista volunteers to help coordinate local DMC Task Force activities in Davidson, Hamilton, Knox, and Shelby counties;
- ✓ Improving the data collection tool used to determine racial identity; and
- ✓ Receiving Intensive Technical Assistance (ITA) from Research and Evaluation Associates, Inc. regarding minority over-representation. The ITA team, consisting of Teresa Lurry, consultant from Port St. Lucie, Florida; Dr. Rod Ellis, University of Tennessee School of Social Work; and Dr. Oscar Miller, Tennessee State University, is working with TCCY staff on strategies to address and reduce the large numbers of minorities at all levels of the juvenile justice system.

The statewide DMC Task Force formed in 1995 works to address the minority over-representation issues at the state and local levels. The committee (See current membership list in this section) met four times during fiscal year 2002-03 to develop strategies to reduce DMC in problem areas. Local DMC Task Forces established in Memphis, Nashville, Chattanooga, Knoxville, and Jackson have had initial meeting(s) to form strong community collaborations to help minority children involved in the juvenile justice system.

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. In Tennessee, 56 percent of the juveniles placed in secure detention facilities for calendar year 2002 were African-American. This was a 2 percent increase from the year 2000. Unfortunately, this increase of 2 percent indicated that minority over-representation still remained a major issue that must be addressed and taken seriously by all Tennesseans, including state legislators, local community leaders, juvenile court judges and staff, law enforcement officials, school personnel, faith-based organizations, and parents and/or guardians.

Statewide transfers to adult court in 2002 had an index of 3.1 or 62 percent (over-representation) involving African-American youth and 0.5 or 38 percent (under representation) involving White youth. This is compared to a 1.0 index representing proportionate numbers in relation to percentage of the population each group represents. Therefore, African-American youth are almost three times more likely to be transferred to adult court than would be expected based on their representation in the juvenile

population. A historical view of the data regarding minority over-representation is illustrated in the diagram below.



Source: Tennessee Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges CY1996-CY2002

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) established and continued operation of four local DMC Task Forces in Davidson, Hamilton, Knox and Shelby counties; 3) application for and approval of four Americorp\*Vista volunteers to coordinate the DMC Task Force activities in the four local aforementioned counties, which was made and received.

**Disproportionate Minority Confinement (DMC) Task Force Members\***

<b>West</b>		
John DeBerry Chairman	Clergy/State Legislator	Shelby County
Lorenzo Caldwell	Clergy	Shelby County
Veronica Coleman-Davis	Service Provider	Shelby County
Randi Guigui	Service Provider	Shelby County
John Hall	Service Provider	Shelby County
Morrie Noel	Juvenile Court	Shelby County
<b>Middle</b>		
Jenny Jones	Social Work Professor	Mid-Cumberland
Denise Nickleberry	Juvenile Detention	Mid-Cumberland
Servella Terry	DCS	Mid-Cumberland
Jaunita Veasy, Secretary	Black Children's Institute	Mid-Cumberland
John Walker	Social Services-MDHA	Mid-Cumberland
Julius Witherspoon	Residential Director	Mid-Cumberland

<b>East</b>		
Dennie Littlejohn, Vice Chairman	Administrator	East
Dave Anderson, Sr.	DCS	East
Beverly Cosley	TCCY Commission Member	East
Jim Griffin	Service Provider	East
Johnny Horne	TCCY Commission Member	Southeast
Beverly McKeldin	Service Provider	Southeast
William Murrah	Service Provider	East
Rodney Rakestraw	DCS	East
Mary Williams	Social Worker, Headstart	Northeast

\*At press time

### **Federal Formula Grants**

In addition to monitoring for compliance with the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act of 1974, 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 that funds be allocated for programs that are 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 that services for the prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency are consistent with policies that focus 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 \$1.28 million in Federal Formula Grant funds in fiscal year 2002-03. The Commission awarded grants to agencies for delinquency prevention and intervention projects to ensure that youth who are at risk of committing offenses receive appropriate services. During this reporting period, grantees served more than 15,000 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 Grants

The 1992 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. Listed below are the local units of government that were awarded the Title V funds.

Title V Grantee	FY 2002-03 Award Amount
City of Brownsville	\$57,573
Fayette County	\$92,295
Hamilton County	\$82,820
Hancock County	\$94,813
Lawrence County	\$82,665
Lincoln County	\$98,443
Unicoi County	\$95,715
Washington County	\$75,876

In fiscal year 2002-03, 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.

### 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 chose to fund two Challenge Activities program areas. They include:

- ✓ Activity B, developing and adopting policies and programs to provide access to counsel for all juveniles in the juvenile justice system to ensure that juveniles consult with counsel before waiving the right to counsel, and
- ✓ 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.
- ✓ Tennessee received \$146,000 in fiscal year 2002 for Challenge Activities.

The TCCY Ombudsman program was 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 was 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 (JAIBG) 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.

Absent 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 that are eligible to receive at least \$5,000 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 \$5,000. 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 12 program purpose areas (a 10 percent cash match is required when applying for these funds, except for Purpose Area 1).

- ✓ Purpose Area 1. Building, expanding, renovating, or operating temporary or permanent juvenile correction or detention facilities, including training of correctional personnel. **A 50 percent cash match is required for all construction costs.**
- ✓ Purpose Area 2. Developing and administering accountability-based sanctions for juvenile offenders.
- ✓ Purpose Area 3. Hiring additional juvenile court judges, probation officers, and court-appointed defenders and funding pre-trial services for juveniles, to ensure the smooth and expeditious administration of the juvenile justice system.
- ✓ Purpose Area 4. Hiring additional prosecutors, so that more cases involving violent juvenile offenders can be prosecuted and backlogs reduced.
- ✓ Purpose Area 5. Providing funding to enable prosecutors to address drug, gang, and youth violence problems more effectively.
- ✓ Purpose Area 6. Providing funding for technology, equipment, and training to assist prosecutors in identifying and expediting the prosecution of violent juvenile offenders.
- ✓ Purpose Area 7. Providing funding to enable juvenile courts and juvenile probation officers to be more effective and efficient in holding juvenile offenders accountable and reducing recidivism.
- ✓ Purpose Area 8. Establishing court-based juvenile justice programs that target young firearms offenders through the establishment of juvenile gun courts for the adjudication and prosecution of juvenile firearms offenders.
- ✓ Purpose Area 9. Establishing drug court programs for juveniles so as to provide continuing judicial supervision over juvenile offenders with substance abuse problems and to provide the integrated administration of other sanctions and services.
- ✓ 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 that work with juvenile offenders who are referred by law enforcement agencies, or that are designed, in cooperation with law enforcement officials, to protect students and school personnel from drug, gang, and youth violence.
- ✓ Purpose Area 12. Implementing a policy of controlled substance testing for appropriate categories of juveniles within the juvenile justice system.

**2001-02 JAIBG Grantees and Fund Distribution**

<b>Subrecipient Name</b>	
<b><u>State Allocated Funds</u></b>	<b>Amount</b>
Bedford County	\$100,000
Behavioral Health Initiatives	\$100,000
Bradley County (X-Cel Academy)	\$200,000
Family Guidance Training Institute Inc	\$125,000
Frontier Health	\$302,479
Helen Ross McNabb Center Inc	\$125,000
Lifecare Family Services	\$137,350
Madison County Government	\$500,000
Ridgeview Center	\$150,000
Southeast TN Human Resource Agency	\$100,000
Youth Villages	\$200,000
Tennessee Council on Juvenile and Family Court Judges	\$110,000
<b><u>Pass-Through Funds</u></b>	
Bradley County	\$19,839
City of Bristol	\$7,678
City of Knoxville	\$67,507
Hamilton County	\$46,984
Knox County	\$73,994
Madison County	\$42,467
Metro-Davidson County	\$423,645
Montgomery County	\$38,088
Putnam County	\$12,579
Sevier County	\$6,340
Shelby County	\$618,023
Sullivan County	\$30,270
Sumner County	\$23,416
Williamson County	\$21,673
Wilson County	\$7,879

**Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws (EUDL)**

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 Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services administration (SAMHSA), in the 2003 Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS), information regarding Tennessee showed that:

- ✓ 41.1 percent of youth ages 12 to 17 reported using alcohol one or more times during the past 30 days before the assessment;
- ✓ 25.5 percent of youth ages 12 to 17 reported having a great risk of 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/or 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) that were 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.

### **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 removing children from 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 2001-02 TCCY contracted with 76 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.

**Juvenile Justice Reimbursement Account**

<b>County</b>	<b>Reimbursement Amount</b>
Anderson	\$7,000
Bedford	\$4,500
Bledsoe	\$600
Blount	\$12,000
Campbell	\$300
Cannon	\$300
Carter	\$5,100
Cheatham	\$600
Claiborne	\$500
Cocke	\$3,000
Coffee	\$2,000
Crockett	\$1,500
Dickson	\$8,000
Fayette	\$700
Gibson	\$1,300
Giles	\$900
Greene	\$1,000
Grundy	\$300
Hamblen	\$8,200
Hancock	\$300
Hardeman	\$1,000
Hardin	\$300
Hawkins	\$8,000
Haywood	\$300
Henderson	\$800
Hickman	\$300
Humphreys	\$800
Jackson	\$300
Jefferson	\$2,400
Johnson	\$1,500
Lauderdale	\$3,000
Lewis	\$400
Loudon	\$3,000
Macon	\$300
Marion	\$5,400
Marshall	\$1,500
Maury	\$5,000
McMinn	\$3,200
McNairy	\$400
Montgomery	\$4,700
Polk	\$300
Roane	\$1,000
Robertson	\$2,000
Sequatchie	\$300
Sevier	\$4,700
Smith	\$300
Sullivan	\$12,000
Unicoi	\$1,000
Warren	\$400
Washington	\$12,000
Wayne	\$300
Total	\$135,000

## **State Juvenile Justice Supplements**

The Commission administers state funding for improving juvenile court services as provided by TCA 37-1-162. In fiscal year 2002-03, each county received \$10,000. State budget shortfalls resulted in a 10 percent reduction from previous years. This reduction has led to fewer services being provided for juveniles, less training for youth service officers, cuts in travel expenses and less overtime pay for youth service 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 2002-03, all 95 counties used approximately 96 percent of the state supplement funds to pay the salaries of youth services officers or other staff to enhance the services of 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 Advocates**

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 2002-03, state CASA funds provided services for more than 4,100 children in Anderson, Blount, Davidson, Hamblen, Hamilton, Knox, Madison, Sevier, Shelby, Sullivan, Sumner, Washington, Williamson, and Wilson counties. Each county received \$15,000.

**Federal Formula Grants Awarded by TCCY**

**Grant Period: 10/1/00 - 9/30/01**

**By Program Category**

<b>Grantee</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Amount</b>
<b>Compliance Monitoring</b>		
TCCY Monitoring	*Nashville	\$75,000
<b>DSO</b>		
Boys to Men	Johnson City	\$19,954
Chattanooga-Hamilton County Health Department	Chattanooga	\$20,000
U.T. College of Human Ecology	Martin	\$20,000
Exchange Club Family Center (Memphis)	Memphis	\$22,742
Crittenton Services, Inc.	Nashville	\$30,000
23rd District Juvenile Advocates Inc	Ashland City	\$ 6,337
Academic Achievement Solutions	Clarksville	\$15,750
Buddies of Nashville (Putnam)	Cookeville	\$19,350
Buddies of Wilson	Lebanon	\$28,102
Children and Family Services, Inc.	Covington	\$20,000
Community Resource Center-Haywood County	Brownsville	\$24,750
Exchange Club Family Center	Nashville	\$13,247
Johnson City Schools	Johnson City	\$26,098
Kingsport Housing Authority	Kingsport	\$22,905
Knox County Schools	Knoxville	\$23,386
Mid South VORP	Hohenwald	\$15,000
The Carpetbag Theatre	Knoxville	\$20,000
The Potter's House	Lebanon	\$20,000
<b>Juvenile Courts</b>		
Cumberland County Juvenile Court	Crossville	\$17,060
Hardeman County Juvenile Court	Bolivar	\$22,477
Johnson City Schools Juvenile Court	Johnson City	\$30,000
TCJFCJ (Information Systems)	Nashville*	\$23,000
TCJFCJ (Training)	Nashville*	\$50,000
<b>Title V Grantees</b>		
Carroll Academy	Huntingdon	\$18,600
Lincoln County Schools	Fayetteville	\$85,388
Fayette County Schools	Somerville	\$97,250
Hamilton County Government	Chattanooga	\$89,067
Hancock County Government	Tazewell	\$79,163
Roane County Schools	Harriman	\$25,315
Unicoi County Schools	Erwin	\$135,845
<b>Challenge Grantee:</b>		
West Tennessee Legal Services	Jackson	\$72,500
<b>Total Grants</b>		<b>\$1,188,286</b>

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

**Federal Formula Grants Awarded by TCCY**

**Grant Period: 10/1/01-9/30/02**

**By Program Category**

<b>Grantee</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Amount</b>
TCCY Monitoring	*Nashville	\$80,000
<b>Compliance Monitoring</b>		
<b>Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders</b>		
Wilson County Government	Lebanon	\$60,000
<b>Disproportionate Minority Confinement</b>		
Children & Family Services	Covington	\$40,000
Martha O'Bryan Center	Nashville	\$36,195
SOULSVILLE	Memphis	\$30,800
University of Tennessee Chattanooga	Chattanooga	\$58,911
Tennessee State University, OBER, College of Business	Nashville	\$93,286
YMCA Metro/Knoxville	Knoxville	\$58,000
<b>Delinquency Prevention</b>		
Anderson County Board of Education	Clinton	\$59,953
Apostolic Faith Church of Jesus Christ	Dyersburg	\$47,784
Battered Women, Inc	Crossville	\$43,243
Buddies of Wilson	Lebanon	\$18,735
Center for Youth Issues-Nashville, Inc.	Nashville	\$23,032
Chattanooga Kids on the Block	Chattanooga	\$11,681
Community Mediation Center-Knoxville	Knoxville	\$32,532
East Tennessee Community Services Agency	Knoxville	\$60,000
Hancock County Board of Education	Sneedville	\$47,078
HHLC/Kingsport Housing	Kingsport	\$15,270
Johnson City Schools GLAD	Johnson City	\$17,399
Knox County Schools	Knoxville	\$18,924
Lewis County-Mid South VORP	Hohenwald	\$10,000
Mediation Services of Putnam County	Cookeville	\$40,000
Putnam County Board of Education	Cookeville	\$45,000
R.E.A.C.H.	Woodbury	\$32,000
Teen PEACE	Nashville	\$40,359
YMCA Metro/Chattanooga	Chattanooga	\$60,000
<b>Systems Improvement</b>		
TCJFCJ Information Systems	Nashville*	\$10,700
TCJFCJ Training	Nashville*	\$62,203
<b>Juvenile Court Services</b>		
DeKalb County Government	Smithville	\$22,000
Dyer County Juvenile Court	Dyersburg	\$35,738
Hardeman County Government	Bolivar	\$14,985
Jefferson County Juvenile Court	Dandridge	\$29,750
Johnson City Schools-Juvenile Court	Johnson City	\$20,000
Lauderdale County Juvenile Court	Ripley	\$36,424
Morgan County Juvenile Court	Wartburg	\$ 6,500
<b>Total Amount of Grants</b>		<b>\$1,318,482</b>

## **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 2002-03, three hearings were held regarding three children. A transfer hearing is convened by the department requesting the transfer or, in an emergency situation, by the receiving facility. All children involved in the hearings were White males, and the transfers were related to self harmful behavior or suicidal ideation.

All three of the transfer hearings were held at the Middle Tennessee Mental Health Institute in Nashville. ■■

## Juvenile Justice Reimbursement Account

County	Reimbursement Amount
Anderson	\$7,000
Bedford	\$4,500
Bledsoe	\$600
Blount	\$12,000
Campbell	\$300
Cannon	\$300
Carter	\$5,100
Cheatham	\$600
Claiborne	\$500
Cocke	\$3,000
Coffee	\$2,000
Crockett	\$1,500
Dickson	\$8,000
Fayette	\$700
Gibson	\$1,300
Giles	\$900
Greene	\$1,000
Grundy	\$300
Hamblen	\$8,200
Hancock	\$300
Hardeman	\$1,000
Hardin	\$300
Hawkins	\$8,000
Haywood	\$300
Henderson	\$800
Hickman	\$300
Humphreys	\$800
Jackson	\$300
Jefferson	\$2,400
Johnson	\$1,500
Lauderdale	\$3,000
Lewis	\$400
Loudon	\$3,000
Macon	\$300
Marion	\$5,400
Marshall	\$1,500
Maury	\$5,000
McMinn	\$3,200
McNairy	\$400
Montgomery	\$4,700
Polk	\$300
Roane	\$1,000
Robertson	\$2,000
Sequatchie	\$300
Sevier	\$4,700
Smith	\$300
Sullivan	\$12,000
Unicoi	\$1,000
Warren	\$400
Washington	\$12,000
Wayne	\$300
Total	\$135,000

# CPORT

**D**uring fiscal year 2002-03 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), parent(s), custodial department worker(s), caregiver(s) (foster parent or direct care staff in a group facility), court representative(s), teacher(s), 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 ninth year of reviews February 11, 2002, and involved 44 to 52 randomly selected cases in each of the 12 Department of Children's Services (DCS) Community Services Agency regions. Data for 2002 were reflective of the population of children in the custody of DCS. By December 6, 2002, 573 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 85 percent level of confidence with +/-10 percent accuracy.



In 2002, 12 full-time CPORT case reviewers determined the status of children and families being served. Twenty-one new external reviewers, representing the Department of Children Services and a variety of provider agencies, and two TCCY staff members were trained to perform CPORT intensive case reviews.

External reviewers were staff members from various direct service agencies, including private providers and Court Appointed Special Advocate (CASA) agencies. Four external-reviewer training workshops were conducted in 2002: Morristown, January 22-25; Chattanooga, February 25-27; Nashville, April 15-18; and Jackson, September 23-25.

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.

Modified training workshops were held on January 28-31, 2002, to train all experienced external reviewers on the revisions made to the 2002 CPORT protocol. Thirty-two participants, including TCCY staff, attended modified training. This is an integral part of the process.

The evaluation suggests improvements in the delivery of services to children and families, and CPORT continually improves the data-gathering process.

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.

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, Youth Development (now assimilated into DCS); Assessment and Care Coordination Team (ACCT); 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. Family satisfaction;
12. Child 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 were 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 335 professionals attended. Additional state agency administrative staff, legislators, and child advocates also were provided copies of the CPORT results.

For calendar year 2002, CPORT reported the following data on children in state custody:

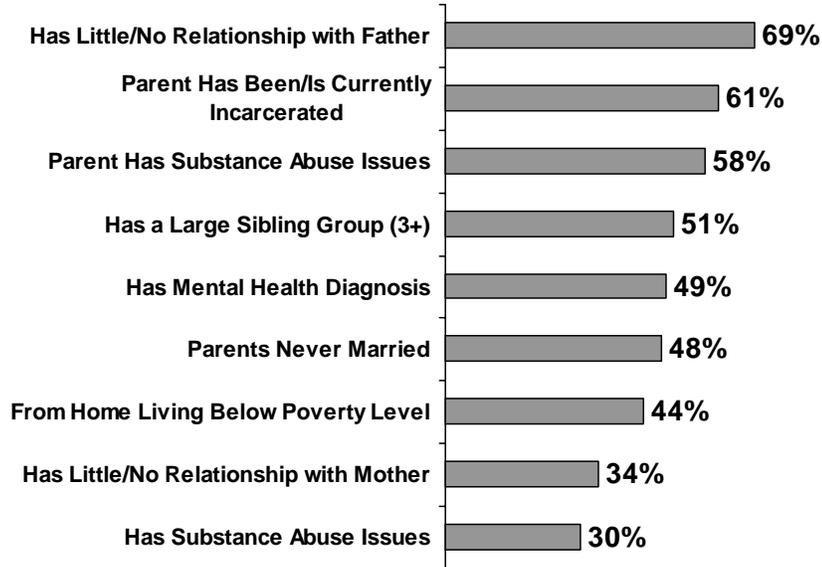
- ✓ 55 percent of the total petitions were filed by Department of Children's Services/Department of Human Services; followed by courts (14 percent) and law enforcement (11 percent);
- ✓ 68 percent of the children were adjudicated dependent/neglect; 28 percent, delinquent; and 4 percent, unruly;
- ✓ 29 percent of the children were in custody primarily due to neglect by caretaker, and 33 percent because of child's behavior problems;
- ✓ 41 percent were in a foster placement (including regular and therapeutic custodial department foster homes and regular and therapeutic contracted foster homes); 27 percent were in a group placement (any congregate living environment); 20 percent were with birth or adoptive parents or other relatives; 6 percent were in paid kinship; 6 percent were on runaway status;
- ✓ 58 percent were 13 years or older; 23 percent were 6 to 12 years; 19 percent were newborns to age 5;
- ✓ 57 percent of the children were White; 35 percent African-American; 8 percent were categorized as "other" (includes Asian-American, Hispanic, and biracial);
- ✓ 65 percent of the children were male; 35 percent were female; those adjudicated dependent/neglect were 56 percent male; 44 percent female; children adjudicated unruly were 53 percent male, 47 percent female; those adjudicated delinquent were 88 percent male, 12 percent female;
- ✓ 37 percent of the children came from single-parent families where the mother was the head of the household;
- ✓ 61 percent of the children had parents who were or had been incarcerated; 23 percent involved the father; 18 percent of the families involved the mother, and 20 percent involved both parents;
- ✓ Almost all children, 95 percent, were appropriate for custody at the time of custody.

Although most children were appropriate for custody, approximately 23 percent remained in custody too long, a decrease from 30 percent in 2001. More than half the children in custody too long needed either termination of parental rights or to complete adoption. Ninety-three percent of those needing termination of parental rights (TPR) or to complete adoption had been in custody 22 months or longer at the time of the CPORT review. Sixty-seven percent of these children have been in custody longer than four years. A number of children had experienced delays in either TPR or adoption due to a variety of reasons, including failure to expedite TPR, adequately explore adoption, or legal issues. Fifty-nine percent of the children needing to complete adoption were ages 6 to 12.

For 2002, 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.

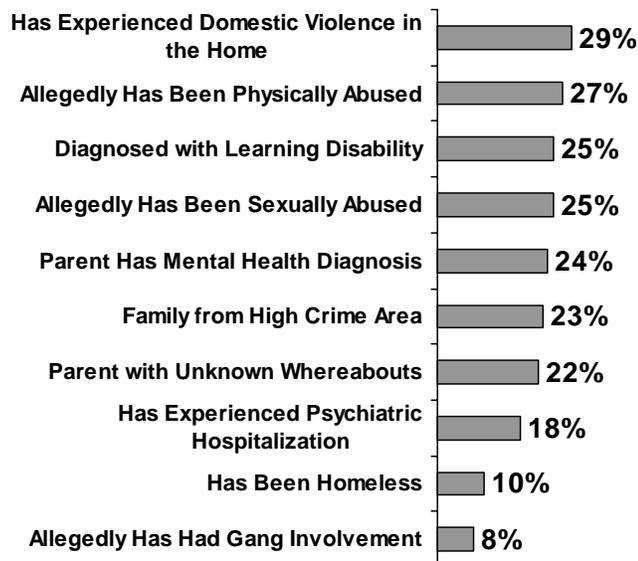
# High-Risk Critical Issues

## All Cases



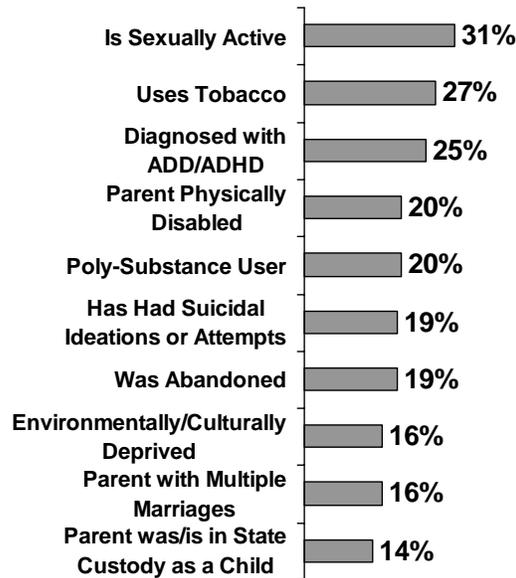
# High-Risk Critical Issues

## 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 2002 CPORT Findings

- ✓ Most children were appropriate for custody at the time of custody.
- ✓ Efforts were made to place siblings together when appropriate.
- ✓ Most children were in the least restrictive, most appropriate placement to meet their needs.
- ✓ The majority of children were in placements close to home or in the CSA region.
- ✓ In most cases the TNKIDS extract contained accurate information.
- ✓ The majority of foster homes were high quality and very committed to children, and many were willing to adopt.
- ✓ Excluding runaways, children were receiving Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnosis, and Treatment services.
- ✓ Substantial services had been provided in an effort to prevent custody.
- ✓ Most children needing special education services were receiving them.
- ✓ The system was making efforts to reduce social services caseloads to meet Brian A. requirements (from 25 in 2001 to 17 in 2002).

### Weaknesses Identified Statewide in 2002 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.
- ✓ Service coordination and communication between various system components were often inadequate.
- ✓ Many children experienced multiple placements (four or more).
- ✓ Many children had experienced a change in case managers within the past 12 months because many case managers possessed 12 or fewer months experience and other case managers were reassigned.
- ✓ 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 experienced lengthy stays (30 days or more) in detention/emergency shelter/diagnostic shelter awaiting a placement.
- ✓ A number of children experienced multiple custodies, in some cases three or more times.
- ✓ A number of children received in-home services/crisis intervention but still entered custody.

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

The 2002 CPORT results indicate an increase in the overall percentage of children in a positive status (87 percent) compared to the previous year (84 percent). Overall, most

children are in a positive status and are 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 continues to be the primary factor in defaulting the overall status of the child to negative. The 12 percent of children rated inadequate in emotional well-being needed services to address issues of physical/sexual abuse, grief/separation/loss, and/or abandonment. Children adjudicated delinquent were least likely to receive the appropriate level of services to address their emotional well-being.

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

Both child and family satisfaction improved and, although it is not always an indicator of the quality of services received, families were satisfied 72 percent of the time, a substantial increase from 57 percent last year. Families were the most satisfied when the children were in group placements and they were receiving services for the children to return home. There were differences in family satisfaction based on age, with families of children who are ages 6-12 much more satisfied than families of children age birth to 5. There was not much difference in satisfaction based on race, residence or adjudication.

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

In 2002 the system functioned adequately 54 percent of the time, a substantial improvement over 2001 (38 percent) and the best ever. All system indicators improved, except for placement resources, and child progress remained the same as last year.

Child participation (92 percent) and family participation (93 percent) were major strengths, indicating the system was engaging most children and families in the planning and implementation of services. However, only 57 percent of the families were making progress or improvement as measured in outcomes/benefits. Families were more likely to achieve progress when children were placed at home. Families of children in foster homes were least likely to achieve progress.

Although substantial improvement was made in assessment of needs, service plan design, and service coordination, these essential indicators still need attention.

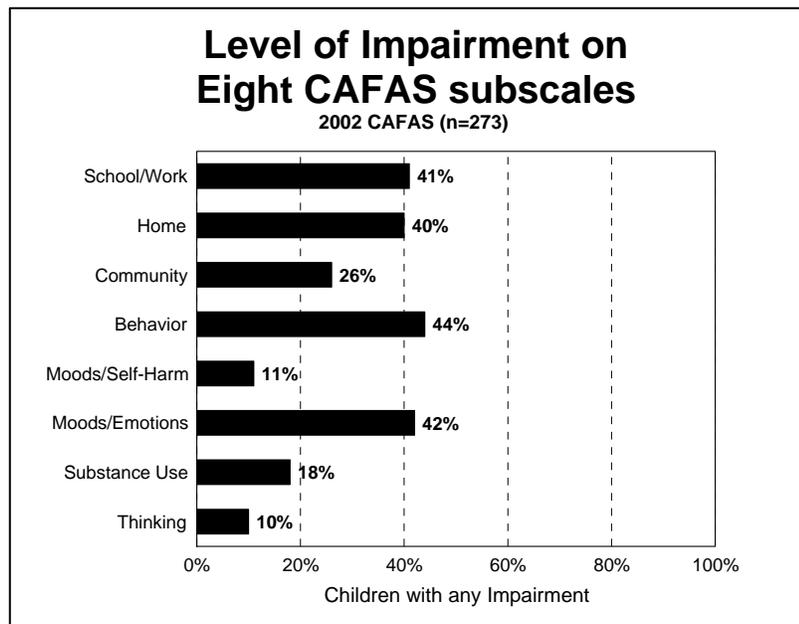
The assessment of needs indicator for identifying the needs of children and families was 74 percent. This most essential indicator had been a strength from 1994 to 1997. The weakest system function was service plan design (70 percent adequate). Inadequate assessments and permanency plans contributed to inadequate progress achieved by the family, especially for children ages 6 and over and to children remaining in custody too long. Inadequate assessments and permanency plans also relate to weak performances by the department and the parents on all system component responsibilities. Service coordination also needs to be improved for all children.

### **Child and Adolescent Functional Assessment Scale (CAFAS) Findings Summary**

The Child and Adolescent Functional Assessment Scale (CAFAS) is used as a supplemental tool to the CPORT evaluation. The assessment is very useful in determining 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, 282 eligible cases had completed CAFAS assessment from the total 342 children and youth (ages birth to 21 years) included in the 2002 CPORT sample.

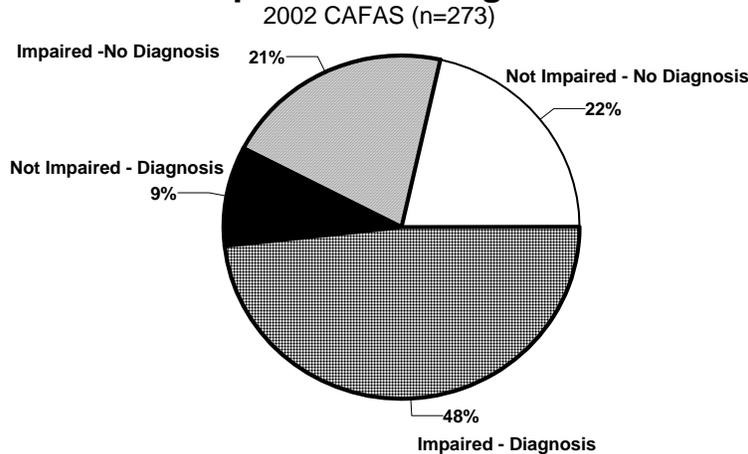
Although many of the children were rated as functioning in the average range for their age for specific areas, 66 percent demonstrated some type of impairment in at least one area. Forty-four percent of the children demonstrated some type of impairment in at least two or more areas. Forty-five percent were rated with moderate or severe impairment in at least one area. 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 relevant to his or her place in the community, and includes the subscales for school/work, home, and community) and behavior.

The pie chart shows the distribution of children with impairment in any subscale of the CAFAS. Forty-nine percent of the children in custody had a reported formal mental health diagnosis. Of those children with a completed CAFAS, 21 percent of children without a reported formal mental health diagnosis scored a mild, moderate or severe

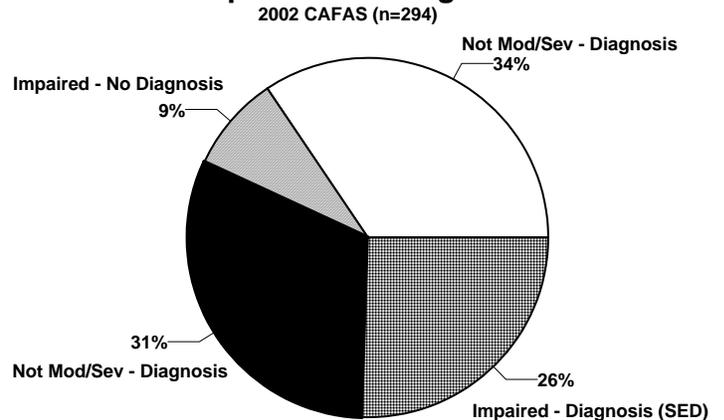
### Impairment in Any Subscale Compared with Diagnosis



impairment in any subscale. Many of the 9 percent of children who had a mental health diagnosis but rated as not impaired on the CAFAS may in fact be functioning at that level because of the effectiveness of treatment, including medications, they were receiving as a result of the diagnosis.

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. Twenty-six percent of the children were so identified.

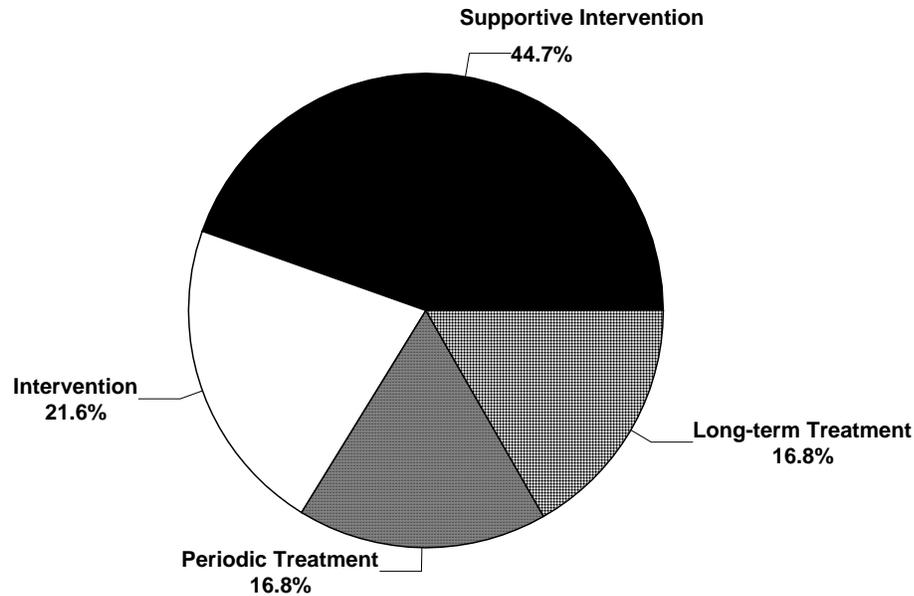
### Moderate to Severe Impairment in Role Performance Compared with Diagnosis



Overall, the CAFAS total scores indicated the following treatment needs for the sample population of children and youth in state care: 45 percent, supportive intervention; 22 percent, short-term treatment (up to 6 months); 17 percent, periodic treatment over a 6-24 month period; and 17 percent, long-term treatment (one to five years). This indicates a significant proportion of children needing specialized and long-term care.

# Overall Level of Service Needed

2002 CAFAS (n=273)



## 2003 CPORT Reviews

In late 2002 the CPORT protocol was revised, and in 2003 case reviewers were trained on the new protocol as well as system changes. In addition, the assessment tools were expanded to include the Child and Adolescent Level of Care Utilization System (CALOCUS). This new instrument will be beneficial in identifying the most appropriate level of care need for the children reviewed.

Three training workshops were conducted to train TCCY staff and external reviewers on the CALOCUS and two CPORT modified training workshops were conducted in Nashville on January 14-16 and January 21-22, 2003.

The 2003 CPORT reviews began January 27, 2003, and as of June 30, 2003, 281 cases had been reviewed, encompassing six of the 12 Department of Children's Services regions. ■

# 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;
- ✓ To 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;
- ✓ To coordinate regional and local efforts between public and private service providers to enhance services for children and youth;
- ✓ To 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
- ✓ To collect, compile, and distribute data and to make recommendations of the needs and problems of children and youth.

In fiscal year 2002-03, 3,100 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  
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(731) 986-4243  
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Mid-Cumberland Council  
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Jo.Stanley@state.tn.us

Kathy Daniels  
Upper Cumberland  
Nashville State Tech  
Cookeville Center  
1000 Neal Street  
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Extension  
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(423) 979-3267 (Fax)  
Diane.Wise@state.tn.us



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Memphis, TN 38103  
(901) 543-7657  
(901) 543-6462 (Fax)  
Gwendolyn.Glenn@state.tn.us

Rodger Jowers  
Southwest Council  
Lowell Thomas Bldg, 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 332 members representing the eight counties in the region: Carter, Greene, Hancock, Hawkins, Johnson, Sullivan, Unicoi, and Washington.

### **Northeast Tennessee Council Officers**

President	Bob Larkins, Sullivan County Juvenile Court, Division II
Past President	Anita Kilbourne-Greer, Advocate
Vice President	Sandi Fisher, Northeast Tennessee Community Services Agency
President Elect	Holly Hardin, Camelot Care, Inc.
Secretary	Amy Harris, Department of Children's Services
Treasurer	Judy Holden, Northeast Tennessee Regional Health Office

### **Northeast Tennessee Council Committees and Chairs**

Legislative	Teresa Bohannon, First Tennessee Human Resource Agency
Juvenile Justice	Sharon Stover, Johnson City Juvenile Court
Child and Family	Kathy Bullen, Unicoi County Schools
Membership/Nominating	Terry Henson, Carter County Health Department
Hospitality/Public Relations	Linda Holden, Sullivan County Schools
Regional Advocacy	Patricia Miller, Communities in Schools

### **Northeast Tennessee Council Meetings and Topics**

September 13, 2002	Health Services and How to Access Them Through Your Local Health Department
November 8, 2002	Working With the Hostile Client
February 14, 2003	Homeland Defense Our Mission: Education and Prevention
May 2, 2003	Legislation of the 103 <sup>rd</sup> General Assembly

### **Northeast Tennessee Council Special Events**

December 11, 2002	Get-Acquainted Reception for Our New Legislators
February 7, 2003	Annual Breakfast for Our Legislators
February 14, 2003	Homeland Defense Our Mission: Education and Prevention
March 18, 19, 2003	15 <sup>th</sup> Annual Children's Advocacy Days
June 11, 2003	Co-Sponsor of No Child Left Behind Conference
March/April, 2003	Co-Sponsor of Motherread/Fatheread Literacy Program

### **Northeast Tennessee Council Award**

The 2002-03 Northeast Tennessee Council's Child Advocacy Award was presented to Jewel Shipley, R.N., director of Children's Special Services with the Northeast Tennessee Regional Health Office.

### **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 165 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	Jim Griffin, Tennessee Voices for Children
President-Elect	Amy Dilworth, Tennessee Protection and Advocacy
Secretary	Marsha Boran, Tennessee Voices for Children

### **East Tennessee Council Committees**

Executive Committee	Jim Griffin, Tennessee Voices for Children
Nominating Committee	Jim Pedigo, Foothills Care, Inc.
Legislative Committee	Tannis Duncan, Sevier County Schools, Special Education
Membership Committee	Patricia Pearson, East Tennessee Community Services Agency
Juvenile Justice/ Education Committee	Amy Dilworth, Tennessee Protection and Advocacy

### **East Tennessee Council Meetings**

September 4, 2002	Internet Crimes Against Children
November 6, 2002	Domestic Violence
December 7, 2002	Public Officials Breakfast; Presentation: "Unmet Needs"
February 5, 2003	Youth Transition Program
March 5, 2003	Knox County Teen Assessment Project
May 7, 2003	Awards Presentation/Installation of New Officers

### **East Tennessee Council Special Events**

October 2, 2002	"It's a Scary World: Healthy Choices to Counter Social Changes that Challenge Children's Mental Health"
March 18-19, 2003	Children's Advocacy Days
April 2, 2003	Juvenile Justice Seminar: "Schools, Juvenile Justice, and the IDEA"

**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 426 members representing the 10 counties in the region:  
Bledsoe, Bradley, Grundy, Hamilton, McMinn, Marion, Meigs, Polk, Rhea, and Sequatchie.

**Southeast Council Officers:**

President: Shula Yelliott  
Volunteer Center of Chattanooga  
Vice President: Dorothy Stephens  
Fortwood MH Center  
Secretary: Dalton E. Mook  
Big Brothers/Big Sisters  
Treasurer: Jamie Bergmann  
Invest In Children

**Hiwassee Council Officers:**

President: Carolyn Gibbon  
Regional Intervention Program  
Vice President: Denese Williams  
Hiwassee Mental Health Center  
Secretary: Jim Wille  
Boys/Girls Club Bradley County  
Legislative: Tim Tatum  
Bradley County Y-CAP  
Liesl Martz  
Hiwassee Mental Health Center  
Public Relations: Shannon Bishop  
Cleveland City Schools  
Hospitality: Carol Cox  
Partnership CFA  
Nominations/Awards: Sandra Falagan  
Behavioral Medicine Center  
Membership: Clark Graham  
Rhea Co. Schools

**Southeast Tennessee Council Committees And Chairs:**

Legislative: Max Hood, CADAS  
Public Relations: Jennifer Jackson, Community Foundation  
Hospitality: Charlesia Brewer, Public Education Foundation  
Nominations/Awards: Erin Creal, Partnership CFA  
Membership: Frank Hill, Weed and Seed  
Jeanne Bille, Hamilton Co. Health Dept.  
Juvenile Justice/DMC: Beverly McKeldin, Human Services/Child Care  
Bo Walker, Partnership for Families, Children, and Adults  
Mental Health: Dorothy Stephens, Fortwood Mental Health Center  
Tabi Upton, Joe Johnson Mental Health Center

## **Southeast Council and Hiwassee Council Meetings and Topics**

### **Southeast Council:**

September 26, 2002	Schools For A New Society: Bill Kennedy, Director, Carnegie Grant Stephanie Spencer, Director, Benwood Grant
November 13, 2002	Crisis Intervention Services for Children in Turbulent Times Sam Bernard, Ph.D.
January 15, 2003	The Martin Luther King Birthday Celebration Children's Conference: Keynote Speaker and Workshops
March 18-19, 2003	Children's Advocacy Days – Approximately 50 people attending from the Southeast Region during the two days.
May 7, 2003	Children's Mental Health Week "Show Me U Care" Conference
May 10, 2003	"Show Me U Care" Fair at Coolidge Park

### **Hiwassee Council:**

October 30, 2002	Legal Aspects of DCS: TPR/Adoption; Jay Ku, DCS Attorney, Mediation, Family and The Parenting Plan, Deb House, Southeast Tennessee Legal Services
December 11, 2002	Policy and Procedures for The Non-Citizen in Juvenile Court. Panel: Mark Eisenbeis, Special Agent, Immigration and Naturalization Service; Judge Van Deacon, Bradley County Juvenile Court; Jay Ku, DCS, Legal Services. Services and Needs of The Community – Rev. Jim Gaither
April 30, 2003	Safe and Drug Free Schools: Mike Herrmann, Director Red Cross Programs: Lisa Mantooh, Executive Director, Hiwassee Chapter

### **Special Projects/Events:**

Sponsored two foster children at Christmas in Hamilton Co. and Southeast Region;  
Co-sponsored Intensive Probation Christmas Party at Hamilton County Juvenile Court;  
Organized juvenile justice grant trainings;  
Organized alcohol and training (TCCY Grant) in Hamilton County;  
Co-sponsored a Child Abuse Prevention Conference;  
Donation to Family and Children's Services for Youth Programs;  
Sponsored two CPORT Exit Conferences for Hamilton County and SE Region.

### **Upper Cumberland Council on Children and Youth**

Coordinator: Kathy Daniels  
Nashville State Tech 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 275 members representing the 14 counties in the region: Cannon, Clay, Cumberland, DeKalb, Fentress, Jackson, Macon, Overton, Pickett, Putnam, Smith, Van Buren, Warren, and White. Eighty-five (85) agencies are represented.

### **Upper Cumberland Council Officers**

President	Charlene Hall, Families and Schools Together (FAST)
President Elect	Christy Nason, Eckerd Wilderness Educational System
Secretary	Randi Moser, Director, AmeriCorp
Treasurer	Jody Reecer, Advocacy Resources Corp. (ARC)
Past President	Felicia Prowse, Family Day Care Registration, Tennessee Technology University

### **Upper Cumberland Council Committees and Chairs**

Executive Officers, Past President, and Chairpersons	
Legislative	Shelly Painter, Tennessee Technological University
Youth Issues/Juvenile Justice	Terry Alley, Upper Cumberland Human Resource Agency Nathan Miller, Advocacy Resources Corp.
Early Childhood/Prevention,	Louise Gorenflo, Rural Cumberland Resources Suzanne Rymer, UC Child Care Resource Center
Membership/Nominating/ Hospitality	Charlene Leftwich, Parent Advocate

### **Upper Cumberland Council Meetings and Topics**

June 20, 2002	Success By 6, Jamie Bergmann, United Way of Hamilton County
October 25, 2002	Annual Networking Conference, Cultural Diversity, Dr. John Pennington, MTSU
February 7, 2003	Raising Mentally Healthy Children, Dr. Jann Cupp, TTU
May 2, 2003	Vision and Learning Disabilities, Heidi Clopton, OTR/L, Center of Vision Development

### **Upper Cumberland Council Special Events**

November 15, 2002	Juvenile Justice Training, Youth Court, Michael O'Neil, Davidson County Juvenile Court
December 6, 2002	Upper Cumberland Legislative Networking Breakfast, Early Childhood/Brain Development, Miriam McCaleb, Wendy Polsky, Tennessee Early Childhood Training Association.
March 27, 2003	Redirecting Children's Behavior Parent Training, Bill Corbett, Nashville Tech
May 3, 2003	Child Care Collaborative Conference

### **Upper Cumberland Council Award**

Upper Cumberland 2003 Advocate of the Year Award was given to Pam Gannon, Upper Cumberland Community Services Agency.

## **Mid-Cumberland Council on Children and Youth**

Coordinator: Jo Stanley

710 James Robertson Parkway, Ninth Floor

Nashville, TN 37243-0800

Phone: (615) 532-1579

Fax: (615) 741-5956

E-mail: Jo.Stanley@state.tn.us

### **Mid-Cumberland Council Membership**

The Mid-Cumberland Council has 678 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	Heidi Nottingham, Safe House, Inc.
Davidson	Doris Pell, Tennessee Voices for Children
Dickson	Kim Stringfield, Jackson Academy, LLC
Houston	Camille Lashlee, Centerstone Mental Health Center
Humphreys	Annette Puckett, Humphreys County Juvenile Court
Montgomery	Anne Fisher, Montgomery County Child Advocacy Center
Robertson	Melissa Watts, Crisis Intervention Center
Rutherford	Cheryl Hultman, First Call for Help/United Way of Rutherford County
Stewart	Nancy Spiers, The Center for Teaching and Learning
Williamson	Betsy Adgent, Williamson County Juvenile Court
Wilson	Saranne Winfield, Wilson County CASA

### **Mid-Cumberland Council Executive Officers**

President	Michelle Covington, Centerstone
Past President	Kelley Binkley, TRAC, Inc.
Vice-President	Scott Ridgway, Tennessee Suicide Prevention Network
Secretary	Millie Sweeney, Tennessee Voices for Children, Inc.
Treasurer	Frank Mix, Tennessee Department of Children's Services

### **Mid-Cumberland Council Committees and Chairs**

Child and Adolescent Health	Shawn LeMasters, Youth Villages
Child Welfare	Terri Lawson, Residential Services, Inc. John Tongate, Residential Services, Inc.
Juvenile Justice	Carol Wilkin, Mid-Cumberland Community Services Agency Jackson Routh, TeenPEACE
Legislative	Amanda Lucas, Centerstone Jackie Bryant, Mid-Cumberland Community Services Agency

### **Mid-Cumberland Council Meetings and Topics**

September 30, 2002	Stopping Youth Aggression: Jackson Routh, TeenPEACE, Jennifer Brinkman, YWCA Domestic Violence Intervention Center, and Kids on the Block
December 12, 2002	Disproportionate Minority Confinement of Youth in Tennessee: Linda O'Neal, TCCY; Rebecca Rhodes, Tennessee State University; PG-13 Players, Planned Parenthood; and Youth Panelists
January 30, 2003	2003 New Year Kick-Off: Linda O'Neal, TCCY, and Jean Renfro, Tennessee Department of Health
March 18-19, 2003	Children's Advocacy Days, War Memorial Auditorium, Nashville
April 30, 2003	Spring Networking Conference: Adolescent Substance Abuse and the Family: Dick Clark, Foundations Associates, Co-Founder; Stephanie Bundle, Bev Fulkerson, Regina Guess, and Dyann Woody of Students Taking a Right Stand (STARS); and Youth panel.

### **Mid-Cumberland Council Sponsored Events**

August 15, 2002	Sibshop Middle Tennessee Initiative - Statewide Conference
September 9, 2002	Gallatin Business and Professional Women, Inc. – “Reality Store”
November 13, 2002	Tennessee Suicide Prevention Network: Applied Suicide Intervention Skills Training (ASIST)
December 12, 2002	Planned Parenthood of Middle Tennessee – PG-13 Players
April 12, 2003	Wilson County Court Appointed Special Advocates (CASA)
May 3, 2003	Williamson County Foster Parent Association Walk-a-thon
May 9, 2003	Sumner County Schools Just Say No: One Day Drug Free Camp for 8 <sup>th</sup> grade students
May 15, 2003	Department of Children's Services, Montgomery County Foster Parent Appreciation Banquet
June 2, 2003	South Central Community Services Agency – Middle Tennessee Teen Institute

### **Mid-Cumberland Council Award**

The MCCY 2002 Child Advocate of the Year Award was presented to Scott Ridgway, executive director, Tennessee Suicide Prevention Network, Nashville.

### **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) 388-1053 or 381-2040  
Fax: (931) 381-2053  
E-mail: Elaine.Williams@state.tn.us

### **South Central Tennessee Council Membership**

The South Central Tennessee Council 450 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	Patsy Espenschied, SCTDD, Columbia
Treasurer	Verna Brown, Parent, Hohenwald

### **South Central Tennessee Council Committees and Chairs**

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

### **South Central Tennessee Council Meetings and Topics**

September 26, 2002	“When The Cry For Help Is Real,” Columbia, Scott Ridgway, Statewide Project Director, Tennessee Suicide Prevention Network; Kim Rush, Tennessee Department of Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities; Debi Dinwiddie, the TAD Foundation.
November 19, 2002	Council Business Meeting, Columbia, Disproportionate Minority Confinement (DMC) perspective.
March 6, 2003	“Council of Councils ” to coordinate efforts and better serve the children and families.
June 30	Planning for 2003-2004 for the major agencies were presented at this meeting.

### **Council Special Projects/Collaborative Efforts**

August-November 2002	Success by Six: Eight presentations to provide awareness and collaborating efforts in regard to the “Success by Six” initiative.
July 19, 2002	Worked with the Tennessee Early Intervention Services and County Resource Manual for the 0-3 year-old population.
July-October, 2002	Co-sponsored the Maury County Health Council’s Youth Subcommittee’s “Safe Night Out for Youth.”
July 2002-April 2003	Co-sponsored with Maury Health Council/Police Department, the HEART (Health Education Awareness Relationship Team) program.
August-October 2002	Co-sponsored the Maury County Board of Education’s “Profile of Students” project.
October 17, 2002	Co-sponsored the Workforce Investment Board’s “Teen Summit 2002 – The Cost of Illiteracy.”
November 2002	Coordinated with the Interagency Child Care Task Force
November 2002 –	Council members promoted “Parenting Wisely,” “Children in the Middle”

February 2003	“Career Pathways” projects focus on reducing the recidivism rate in juvenile court; reducing the DMC rate in the region.
November 19, 2002	CPORT Exit Conference
November 26, 2002	“Success by Six” presentation for the Giles County Health Council
December 4, 2002	“Success by Six” presentation for the Early Childhood Network.
January 9, 2003	Legislative Workshop, Tullahoma
February-April 2003	Worked with agencies applying for Juvenile Justice grants through TCCY.
February 3, 2003	“Success by Six” presentation for the Bedford County Health Council.
February 20 and 27, 2003	Participated in the South Central Community Services Agency’s “Share the Mission,” a networking opportunity.
March 13-14, 2003	SCTCCY co-sponsored ASIST, a two-day Applied Suicide Intervention Skills Training,.
March 18-19, 2003	SCTCCY was a sponsor and participant in Children’s Advocacy Days in Nashville, Tennessee
March 20, 2003	SCTCCY participated in the Bedford County Health Council’s “Greatest Baby Shower Ever,” which focused on reducing the teen pregnancy rate.
April 15, 2003	SCTCCY presented “The State of the Child” and “Success by Six” at the His Royal Daughter’s workshop sponsored by the Seventh Day Adventist of the Kentucky-Tennessee Conference.
June 26-27	SCTCCY co-sponsored ASIST; Columbia, Tennessee. Training Suicide Prevention

### **Northwest Council on Children and Youth**

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

### **Northwest Council Membership**

The Northwest Council has 215 members representing the nine counties in the region: Benton, Carroll, Crockett, Dyer, Gibson, Henry, Lake, Obion, and Weakley.

### **Northwest Council Officers**

President	Lori Hendon, Carey Counseling Center
Vice President	Bret Brooks, Northwest Community Services Agency
Secretary	Kris Moore, Youth Villages
Treasurer	Kim Stephenson, Carey Counseling Center

## **Northwest Council Committees and Chairs**

Education/Prevention	Joyce Hale, Weakley County Alternative School Marilyn Goodman, Milan Special School District
Juvenile Justice	April Curlin, Martin Housing Authority Allen Webb, Benton County Juvenile Court
Legislative	Raymond Jenkins, Northwest Community Services Agency Valerie Votaw, Carey Counseling Center
Membership	Joetta Yarbrow, Dyersburg Family Resource Center Janie Alexander, Northwest Community Services Agency Eddy White, Dyer County Juvenile Court

## **Northwest Council Meetings and Topics**

July 19, 2002	Changes, Changes, Changes: What's New With State Programs and The State Budget Conference
August 20, 2002	NW Council Board Planning Retreat
August 29, 2002	Co-sponsored Tennessee Conference on Social Welfare Provider Fair and Workshop.
September 5-6, 2002	Co-sponsored Respect and Protect: A Violence Awareness and Prevention Program. NW Council was a co-sponsor of this event.
September 17, 2002	New Focus on Adolescents Conference.
October 4, 2002	Building Strong Families Conference.
November 14, 2002	Co-sponsored Life in the State of Poverty Simulation.
November 15, 2002	Co-sponsored TCSW Fall Conference, Change Happens: Don't Get Left Behind."
January 24, 2003	NW Council Legislative Forum and Brunch.
May 3, 2003	Co-sponsored No Child Left Behind: Supporting Children in Poverty Conference.
June 26, 2003	NW Council Board Retreat.

## **Northwest Council Special Events**

October, 2002	Red Ribbon Week Bookmark Project: Bookmarks were purchased and distributed to all NW 8 <sup>th</sup> grade students.
March 18-19, 2003	NW Council was a co-sponsor of Child Advocacy Days.
April, 2003	Child Abuse Prevention Awareness Month: Cookie 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  
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Jackson, TN 38301  
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Fax: (731) 423-6612  
E-mail: Rodger.Jowers@state.tn.us

### **Southwest Council Membership**

The Southwest Council has 171 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	Lori Wiggington, Tennessee Voices for Children

### **Council Meetings and Events**

August 21, 2002	EPSDT Teleconference – co-hosted by SWCCY
September 20, 2002	LIGHTS ON AFTERSCHOOL! - A Showcase of Afterschool Innovations in West Tennessee
November 13, 2002	EPSDT Teleconference – co-hosted by SWCCY
January 13-14, 2003	Applied Suicide Intervention Skills Training – co-hosted by SWCCY
February 14, 2003	CPORT Exit Conference
February 19, 2003	Children's Health Coordinating Teleconference – co-hosted by SWCCY
March 18-19, 2003	Children's Advocacy Days
March 31, 2003	Lights ON Afterschool, Too – Another Showcase
April 3-4, 2003	TCCY Grants Training – co-hosted by SWCCY
June 30, 2003	Focus Group on Children and Disaster Recovery

### **Memphis/Shelby County Children and Youth Council**

Coordinator: Gwendolyn Glenn  
170 N. Main Street, 9<sup>th</sup> Floor  
Memphis, TN 38103  
Phone: (901) 543-7657  
Fax: (901) 543-6462  
E-mail: Gwendolyn.Glenn@state.tn.us

### **Memphis/Shelby County Council Membership**

The Memphis/Shelby County Children and Youth Council has 224 members representing Memphis and Shelby County.

### **Memphis/Shelby County Officers**

President	Mona Winfrey, Caring Center
President-Elect	Barry Mitchell, Memphis/Shelby County Juvenile Court
Secretary	Judy Brown, Department of Children's Services
Treasurer	Vince Robertson, Memphis/Shelby County Community Services Agency

### **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 Juanita White, Department of Children's Services
Executive	Mona Winfrey, Caring Center

### **Memphis/Shelby County Meetings and Topics**

August 21, 2002	Disproportionate Minority Confinement (DMC) in the Juvenile Justice System
November 13, 2002	Helping Children Cope with HIV and AIDS
February 24, 2003	Unmet Needs of Children of Prisoners
May 28, 2003	The Link Between Dependent/Neglect Issues and Later Delinquent Behavior

### **Memphis/Shelby County Council Events**

September 26, 2002	Workshop Co-Sponsor: Profiling the Sexual Predator
October 24, 2002	Workshop Co-Sponsor: Developmental and Medical Effects of Domestic Violence on Children
November 21, 2002	Workshop Co-Sponsor: Physical Effects of Domestic Violence on Children
December 4, 2002	Annual Legislative Reception
December 9, 2002	Workshop: Child Development, Developmentally Appropriate Discipline and Child Abuse
March 20, 2003	Annual Spring Conference 2003: Celebrating the Family: Promoting Safe and Stable Families for Children

### **Memphis/Shelby County Council Award**

Len Edwards, executive director of The Commission on Missing and Exploited Children (COMEC) was the recipient of the Mary F. Todd Advocacy Award. 

# Information Dissemination

## KIDS COUNT Project Publications

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 2002-03 included *The State of the Child in Tennessee 2003* and the national *KIDS COUNT Kids Count Data Book 2003*.

### *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)(F) to annually publish "a comprehensive report on the status of children and youth in Tennessee."

The 172-page report produced in fiscal year 2002-03 presented data on 33 indicators of child well-being, from birth to age 18. The report narrative used national trends and other information to add a contextual framework for the statistics. Thirty-nine graphics, in addition to tables for 95 counties, were used to illustrate the statistical information. *The State of the Child in Tennessee 2002* was widely disseminated in Tennessee and, to a limited extent, nationally. The 33 indicators covered the following topics:

- ✓ TennCare;
- ✓ Prenatal Care;
- ✓ Low-Birthweight Babies;
- ✓ Immunizations;
- ✓ WIC;
- ✓ Infant Mortality;
- ✓ Teen Pregnancy and Birth;
- ✓ Sexually Transmitted Diseases;
- ✓ Child Abuse;
- ✓ Children in State Custody;
- ✓ Child Death;
- ✓ Teen Violent Death;
- ✓ Juvenile Justice;
- ✓ Alcohol and Drug Abuse;
- ✓ Mental Health;
- ✓ Domestic Violence;
- ✓ Child Care;
- ✓ Head Start;
- ✓ Education;



- ✓ Special Education;
- ✓ High School Dropouts;
- ✓ School Safety
- ✓ School Nutrition;
- ✓ Poverty and Unemployment
- ✓ Families First;
- ✓ Food Stamps;
- ✓ Housing;
- ✓ Single Parent Households;
- ✓ The People of Tennessee; and
- ✓ Special Populations.

The data sources for *The State of the Child in Tennessee* were the Tennessee departments of Children’s Services, Education, Employment Security, Health, and Human Services and the TennCare Bureau; the Tennessee Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges; the Business and Economic Research Center, Middle Tennessee State University; the Business and Economic Research Center, University of Tennessee; the Tennessee Housing Development Agency, the Tennessee Department of Finance and Administration, the Tennessee Bureau of Investigation, the Department of Labor and Workforce Development, the Tennessee Department of Revenue, Tennessee State Special Schools, and other state agencies; 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 overall in the national data book released in 2003. 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 2002-03, TCCY produced and distributed nearly 5,000 copies each of three issues of *The Advocate*.

The first 2002-03 issue of *The Advocate* was released in September 2002 and focused on teen courts. This issue included information on teen courts created after legislation was created to authorize them and on evaluations of programs in states where they have been established.

The February 2003 issue of *The Advocate* reported the results of TCCY’s survey of advocate on priorities for the new administration and legislative session.

The April 2003 issue of *The Advocate* was focused on early childhood education. The final edition of the year, which was published in June 2003, reported on the findings of the *KIDS COUNT: The State of the Child in Tennessee* and the CPORT Report.

The newsletters also included events of interest to child advocates and reports from TCCY's regional councils.

### **Website**

Tennessee KIDS COUNT data were provided on the Internet during the fiscal year 2002-03 on the Tennessee Department of Health's Health Information Tennessee (HIT) website. The HIT site provided access to *The State of the Child 2002* database for Internet users who wish to use an interactive process to produce graphs and maps for specific indicators and demographic areas. TCCY also made the information available on the agency's website at [www.state.tn.us/tccy](http://www.state.tn.us/tccy).

During the fiscal year 2002-03, the TCCY website included information about all of the Juvenile Justice funds available and the Children's Program Outcome Review Team (CPORT) report. The *KIDS COUNT The State of the Child in Tennessee* has been available on the website since 1999. All of the publications on the web were in pdf format so they could be reproduced as a replica of the hard copy publications. The TCCY calendar of events, updated weekly, and a listing of sources of information on social service providers were also included on the site. During 2002-03, 312,757 visits to the site were recorded. 

# Ombudsman Program

The Tennessee Commission on Children and Youth's Ombudsman for Children and Families serves as a neutral reviewer of questions and concerns regarding state child custody services. As a neutral reviewer, the Ombudsman is understood to be an advocate for the child, family, and service system when appropriate. It should be underscored that the Ombudsman will not mediate a dispute resolution that is contrary to the best interests of the child or is inconsistent with the law or state policy. Additionally, the Ombudsman cannot and will not:

- ✓ Serve as an agent of law enforcement;
- ✓ Find individual fault;
- ✓ Act as an attorney;
- ✓ Provide legal advice, or,
- ✓ In any way participate in a case that is imminently bound for court upon the petition of termination of parental rights, abuse, neglect, dependency, or child custody.

Any individual who has knowledge of a child or family who may be the recipient of state custody services may contact the Ombudsman program with his or her questions or concerns. To date, referrals have been received from representatives of the following:

- ✓ The departments of Children Services, Education, Health, and Mental Health and Mental Retardation;
- ✓ The governor's office;
- ✓ State legislators' office (senate and state representatives);
- ✓ Juvenile court judges and staff, various Legal Services offices, private legal attorneys;
- ✓ Child and family ombudsmen from other states;
- ✓ Therapists and residential services providers;
- ✓ Biological and adoptive parents, and family members;
- ✓ Neighbors and friends, and
- ✓ Foster parents and caregivers.

Statistical information for FY 2002-03 is included at the end of this summary.

Upon initial contact, the Ombudsman will first determine if the referent has attempted to resolve his or her question or concern through normal administrative channels. The Ombudsman program is not designed or intended to supersede the existing complaint and grievance mechanisms established within the child and family services system. Referents who have not attempted to have their concerns answered in this manner are informed of the appropriate contacts for their specific issue. When referents have valid reasons to depart from normal administrative systems or have attempted these and been dissatisfied with the results, the Ombudsman may accept the referral.



During the data-gathering phase of the referral review, the Ombudsman initiates a series of structured interviews with individuals directly involved in the child's and family's custody case.

These contacts may include the parents or caregivers, Department of Children’s Services case manager or probation officer, Department of Children’s Services field services management or central office staff, juvenile court staff, direct caregiver, residential provider, foster parent, therapist, counselor, guardian ad litem, attorney, managed care organization (MCO) representative, behavioral health organization (BHO) representative, private insurance representative, medical provider, teacher, school principal, school superintendent, relatives, and friends.

Preliminary contacts are used to:

- ✓ Verify referral information specific to the child’s custody status;
- ✓ The type and level of services provided; and,
- ✓ Facts specific to the question or concern.

Following initial interviews, follow-up contacts are used on an ongoing basis to share information among parties involved in the case. The data-gathering phase of the referral process may require anywhere from two days to two weeks on any given case.

Through case-specific contacts, the validity of the question or concern is determined. Referrals determined to emerge from a lack of information or misinformation concerning state custody services result in Ombudsman efforts to provide the referent with accurate and pertinent information. This information may be provided directly by the Ombudsman, when appropriate, or a topic-related expert, when available or necessary.

Referrals determined to emerge from issues related to the referent’s concern about or mistrust of the information provided within the children’s services system are responded to with a neutral explanation of policies and procedures by the Ombudsman. Referrals that emerge from issues related to specific complicating factors resulting in obstacles to the agreed case outcome or the best interests of the child result in mediation facilitated by the Ombudsman. Building on a common goal – the best interests of the child – the Ombudsman facilitates communication between all parties involved in a problematic case. Informal mediation efforts lead to the restaffing of the case to finalize the agreed-upon strategy for overcoming the obstacles in the case.

Upon resolution of the referral, the Ombudsman conducts periodic follow-up interviews with the parties involved. The intent of these follow-up contacts is to determine satisfaction with Ombudsman services, answer additional or remaining questions, and monitor adherence to agreed-upon strategies for problem resolution. In referrals where communication between consumer and provider was problematic, periodic Ombudsman re-involvement may be required to facilitate the ongoing progress.

The TCCY Ombudsman office has created outreach opportunities with a wide range of Tennessee children’s services stakeholders. Efforts have included addressing TCCY regional councils and child advocacy organizations at their statewide meetings and conferences, as well as, being available to present Ombudsman services to any interested community organization, nonprofit organization or children’s services agency.

Through the Ombudsman Program, funded under Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act Challenge Grant program, Activity F, TCCY furthers its mandate to improve the quality of life for the children and families of Tennessee on an individual basis. This program serves as a neutral party in the review and mediation of questions, concerns, and complaints about children in state custody. Referrals to the Ombudsman staff are accepted from any individual who has knowledge of a child or family who may be the recipient of state custody services. Referrals must involve conditions that may adversely affect the health, safety, welfare, or rights of children and youth in state custody and their families. The Ombudsman staff serve in various capacities, which include as:

- ✓ An advocate on behalf of the child;
- ✓ A mediator between a child or his or her representative and the bureaucracy;
- ✓ A communicator to help all parties involved understand policies and procedures regarding the child; and
- ✓ A facilitator expediting the delivery of services.

During FY 2002-03, the Ombudsman Program assisted 157 active or open referrals and 169 information-only cases, either by direct involvement or providing information and referral sources to referents.

The breakdown of referents for open or active cases is as follows:

Mother	45
Father	17
Grandparents	7
Relative	15
Child/Youth	6
Foster Parent	15
DCS	8
Out of State	4
Non-Profit	10
Attorney	5
Legislator	11
Governor's Office	1
CASA	2
Teacher	1
Psychiatrist	1
Anonymous	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>157</b>

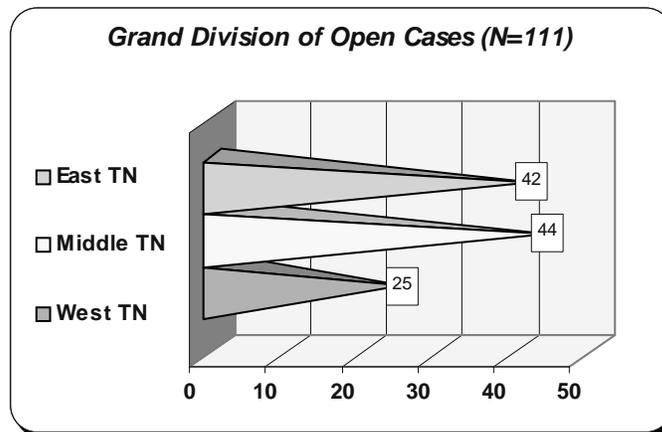
The gender breakdown of open or active referrals is as follows:

Male	92
Female	65
<b>Total</b>	<b>157</b>

The counties represented in open or active referrals are as follows:

Anderson	2	Lauderdale	4	Sequatchie	2
Bedford	2	Madison	7	Sevier	1
Bradley	1	Marion	2	Shelby	9
Cheatham	1	Maury	2	Sullivan	1
Davidson	15	McNairy	1	Sumner	10
Dickson	4	Monroe	2	Unicoi	2
Franklin	3	Montgomery	4	Washington	3
Gibson	5	Morgan	1	White	1
Greene	1	Obion	3	Williamson	6
Grundy	1	Perry	2	Wilson	1
Hamilton	3	Roane	1		
Knox	9	Rutherford	8	TOTAL	120

Note: The total number of county referrals (120) does not equal the total number of open cases (157) for FY 2002-03. Prior to November 2002, counties belonging to the three Tennessee grand divisions were tracked instead of individual counties. This would account for 37 active referrals.



# 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 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, 2002, to June 30, 2003, there were no complaints reported to TCCY regarding discrimination on the grounds laid out in Title VI implementation plan.

Specific Title VI-related activities during fiscal year 2002-03 included the following:

- ✓ All grantee programs awarded funds by TCCY completed the Title VI Self Survey by the scheduled due date.
- ✓ TCCY improved the distribution of the Title VI policies 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, 2003.
- ✓ The 2003 Title VI Implementation Plan included a letter from a minority person verifying review of the plan.
- ✓ An explanation of the Title VI policies was presented at grantee application trainings for new grantees. Training sessions were held in Chattanooga, Jackson, Knoxville, Memphis, and Nashville.
- ✓ All grant application packets for Tennessee Commission on Children and Youth funds included Title VI requirements.
- ✓ TCCY regional coordinators and central office staff visited grantees to assure compliance with the Title VI policies and provided technical assistance on Title VI issues.
- ✓ TCCY Minority Issues Committee and Disproportionate Minority Confinement (DMC) Task Force reviewed and gave input on the development of the Title VI Plan.
- ✓ TCCY Grantee Matrix on Minority Vendors.
- ✓ Updated the Title VI Self Survey. 

