

TENNESSEE COMMISSION ON
CHILDREN & YOUTH

2020 THREE YEAR PLAN (UPDATE)

April 13, 2020

Tennessee Commission on Children and Youth

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2020 TITLE II

FEDERAL FORMULA GRANT

PROJECT ABSTRACT

Funds made available through the Title II Formula Grants Program support various state and local efforts throughout Tennessee (TN) to develop more effective education, training, prevention and treatment programs and justice system improvements efforts. Funding is provided statewide to private/non-profit organizations and public entities for the purpose of addressing and reducing juvenile delinquency. Funds will be used to provide assistance to counties in TN with alternatives to placing youth in adult jails. The service population includes youth, 18 years and younger. The Tennessee Commission on Children and Youth (TCCY) believes prevention and early intervention methods can assist in deterring youth from ending up in the juvenile justice system. A survey was distributed to seek input from youth currently under the jurisdiction of the juvenile justice system. Responses from the surveys and analysis of youth crime data in TN helped in developing the state's proposed plan. The following purpose areas are identified in the Three-Year Plan: Planning and Administration, State Advisory Group (SAG) allocation, Compliance Monitoring, Jail Removal, Delinquency Prevention, Juvenile Justice System Improvement, Racial and Ethnic Disparities (RED) and Substance and Alcohol Abuse. TCCY SAG members and staff regularly attend the national Coalition for Juvenile Justice (CJJ) conference to stay abreast of juvenile justice and delinquency prevention issues. TCCY juvenile justice staff and regional coordinators will continue to monitor jails, lock-ups and detention facilities to ensure compliance with the Juvenile Justice Reform Act (JJRA) core requirements. TN remains in compliance with the four core requirements.

No portion of the project budget will be used to conduct research.

2020 THREE-YEAR PLAN (UPDATE)

PROGRAM NARRATIVE

a. Description of the Issue

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

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

While all of Tennessee's courts with juvenile jurisdiction are governed by the Tennessee Code Annotated (TCA) and Rules of Juvenile Practice and Procedure, there is little standardization in juvenile court size, case management procedures, and court administrative practices.

According to the Department of Children's Services (DCS) Minimum Standards for Juvenile Detention Facilities, the local juvenile detention facilities are one of the initial steps in housing children involved with the court system. The facilities are designed to house children who meet the criteria of TCA Section 37-1-114(c), and who are: a) in need of legal temporary placement, b) pending adjudication, or c) awaiting disposition and/or placement. Tennessee has several Temporary Holding Resources (THRs) that are short-term (72 hours, exclusive of non-judicial days) placement alternatives for children pending adjudication, or dispositional placement, or pending return to a dispositional placement. Law enforcement in all counties make referrals and take juveniles into custody. Youth are not arrested but are considered detained by law enforcement.

Depending on the offense and circumstances, law enforcement officers have the option of taking the youth before the juvenile court and initiating formal charges or returning the child home to the legal guardian without any charges. As a result of the way the juvenile justice system in Tennessee functions, TCCY has had limited interfaces with law

enforcement. Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) draft 2017 juvenile court statistical data indicates law enforcement is the primary referral source to juvenile courts for delinquent offenses and the second referral source for status/unruly offenses behind schools.

Tennessee Corrections Institute (TCI) under the authority of T.C.A. 41-4-140 is required to establish minimum standards for adult local jails, lock-ups, workhouses and detention facilities in the state. TCI is responsible for educating local correctional staff while providing and monitoring basic certification and annual in-service training for personnel within local adult correctional detention facilities.

DCS, Division of Juvenile Justice, provides services to youth who have been adjudicated delinquent and addresses the needs of juveniles who have contact with the juvenile justice system. Services range from mental health and substance abuse services, family therapy and reunification, treatment, rehabilitation in programs, educational programs and vocational training. DCS oversees the day-to-day operations of John S. Wilder Youth Development Center (YDC) providing treatment and rehabilitation services to young men ages 13 to 18 committed to state custody for various offenses by the juvenile courts. One goal of the YDC is increasing skills that allow each student to move to a less restrictive setting. Mountain View is a privately run 24-bed facility for the same male population. Youth eligible for these facilities are those who have committed serious and/or violent felonies and community safety requires they be placed in a structure and secure environment.

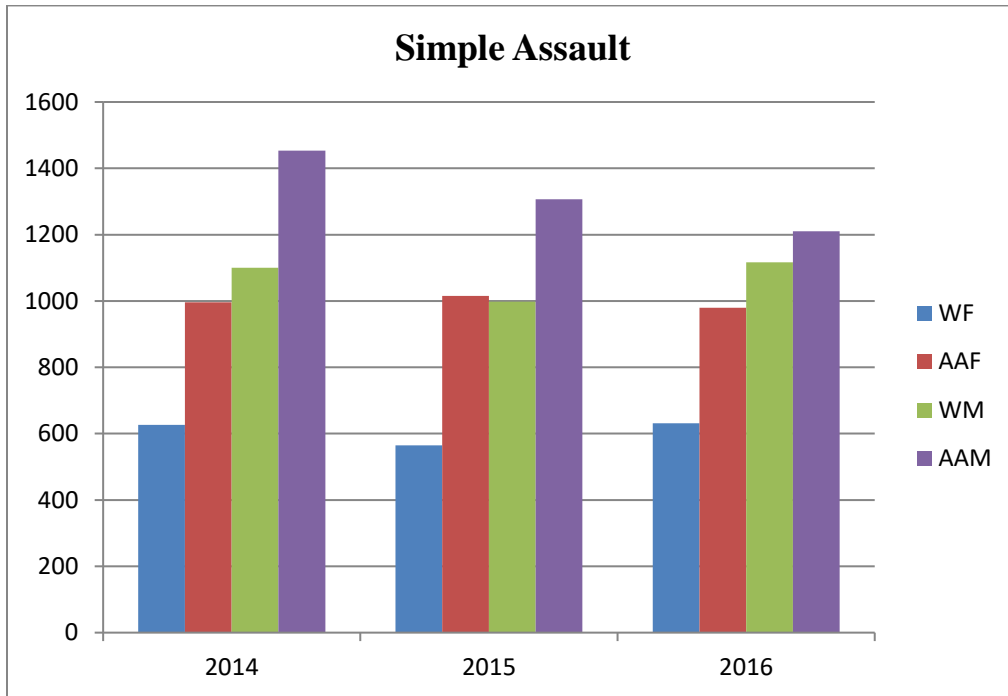
2. Analysis of juvenile delinquency problems (youth crime) and needs

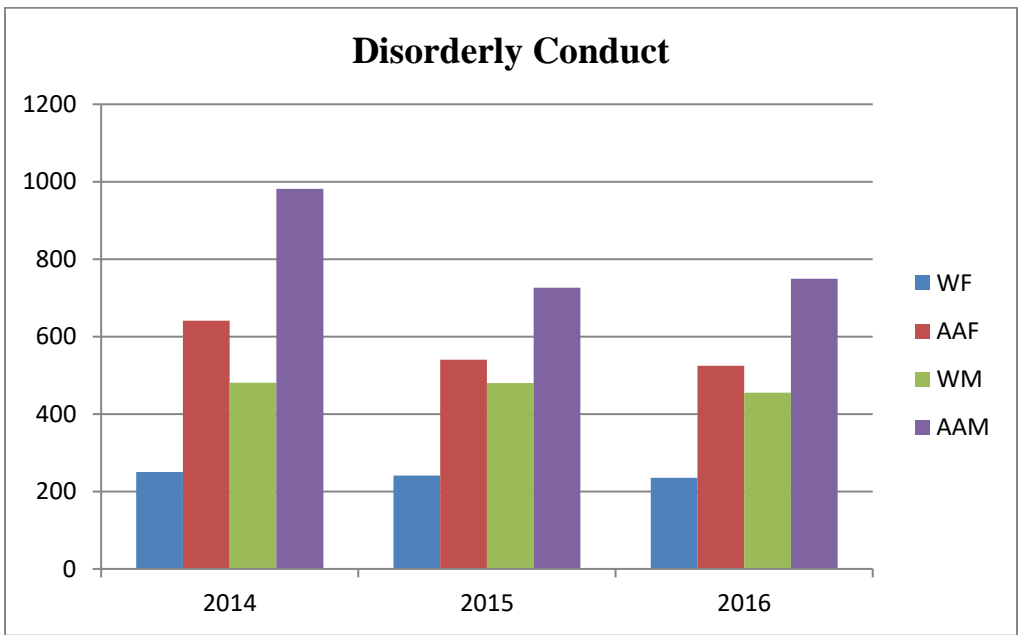
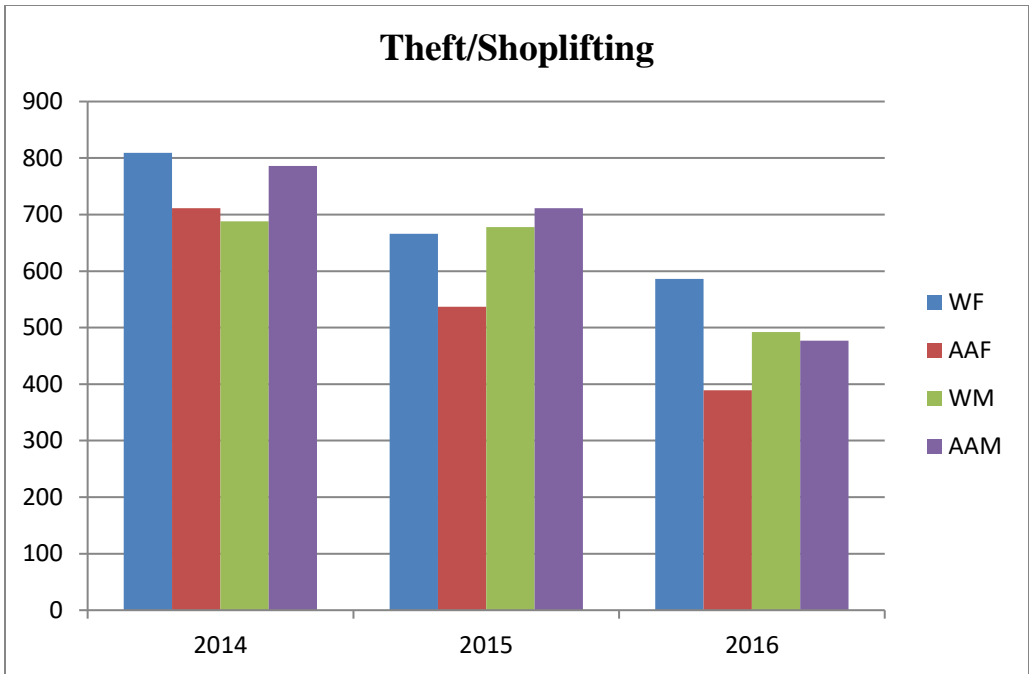
In Tennessee, the AOC is the agency responsible for collecting data monthly from each juvenile court regarding the status of youth that appear before them. The 2016 Annual Juvenile Court Statistical Report data obtained from AOC is still in draft form. Juvenile Arrest Data was obtained from the Tennessee Bureau of Investigation (TBI)-Tennessee Incident Based Reporting System (TIBRS). Tennessee data shows juvenile arrests declined from 2014 to 2016 and referrals to juvenile court decreased during the same period.

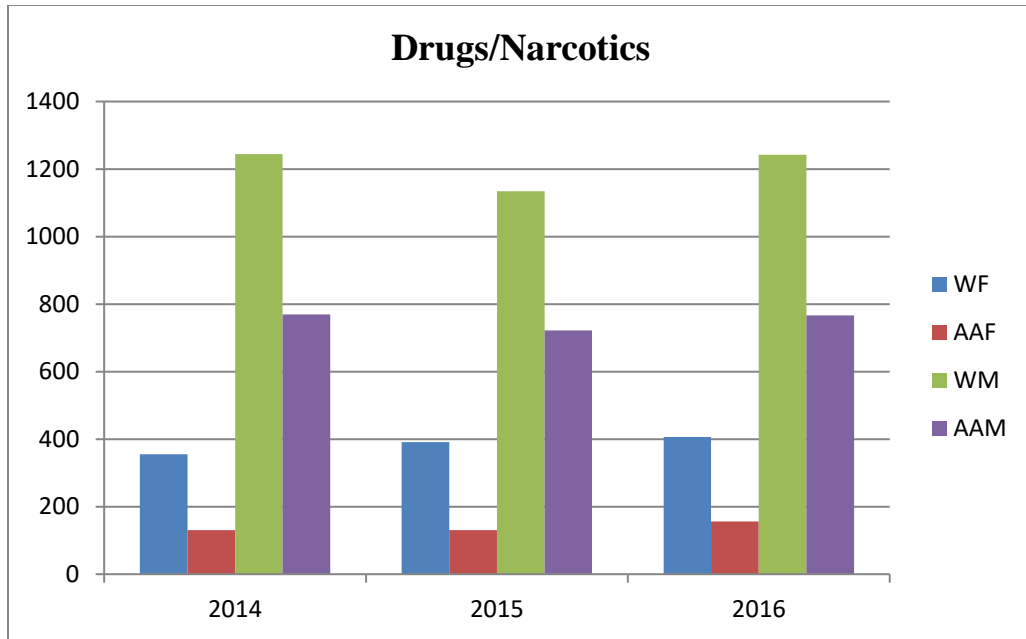
i. Juvenile arrests by offense type, gender, and race

According to the TBI-TIBRS data, total juvenile arrest offenses for 2014 were 26,692, juvenile arrest offenses for 2015 were 25,128 and 2016 offenses were 23,152. There was a 13 percent decrease from 2014 to 2016. Gender specific data for 2014 was 18,625 total arrests for males which consisted of 9,273 White males (WM), 9,119 African American Males (AAM) and 233 Other males (OM) which consisted of American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander and Unknown. Total female arrest for 2014 was 8,067, which consisted of 3,668 White Females (WF), 3,192 African American Females (AAF) and 1,207 Other females (OF). Total male arrest for 2015 was 17,425, which consisted of 8,649 WM, 8,562 AAM and 214 OM. Total female arrest for 2015 was 7,387, which consisted of 3,752 WF, 3,544 AAF and 91 OF. Total male arrest for 2016 was 16,216, which consisted of 8,129 WM, 7,901 AAM and 186 OM. Total female arrest for 2016 was 6,936, which consisted of 3,669 WF, 3,192 AAF and 75 OF.

Also, according to TBI-TIBRS data the top arrest offenses from 2014 to 2016 were Simple Assault, Theft/Shoplifting, Disorderly Conduct and possession of Drugs/Narcotics.







AAM and AAF had more cases of arrest for Simple Assault and Disorderly Conduct from 2014 to 2016. WM and WF had more cases of arrest for Drugs/Narcotics and Theft/Shoplifting for the same reporting period.

Total Simple Assault offenses for females decreased by 7% from 2014 to 2016 and decreased by 9% for males. There was a 2% increase in simple assault offenses for WM and .8% increase for WF. Simple Assault offenses decreased by 2% for AAF and decreased by 17% for AAM from 2014 to 2016. Total Theft/Shoplifting offenses for females decreased by 36% from 2014 to 2016 and decreased by 35% for males from 2014 to 2016. There was a 28% decrease in theft/shoplifting offenses for WF and a 28% decrease for WM. Theft/shoplifting offenses decreased by 45% for AAF and decreased by 39% for AAM from 2014 to 2016.

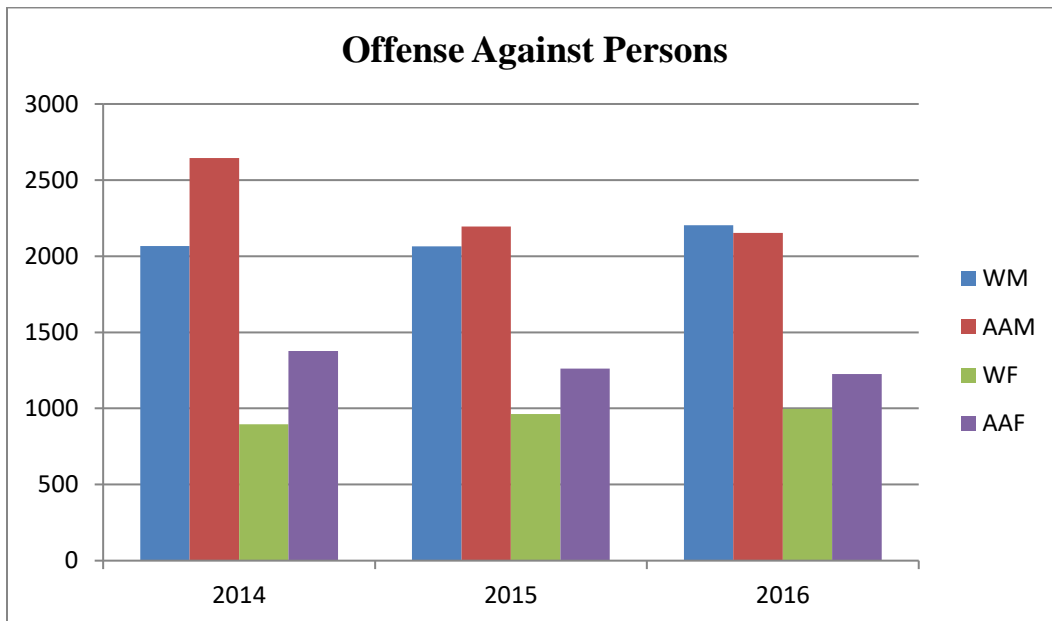
Total Disorderly Conduct offenses for females decreased by 15% from 2014 to 2016 and decreased by 18% for males. There was a 6% decrease in disorderly conduct offenses for WF

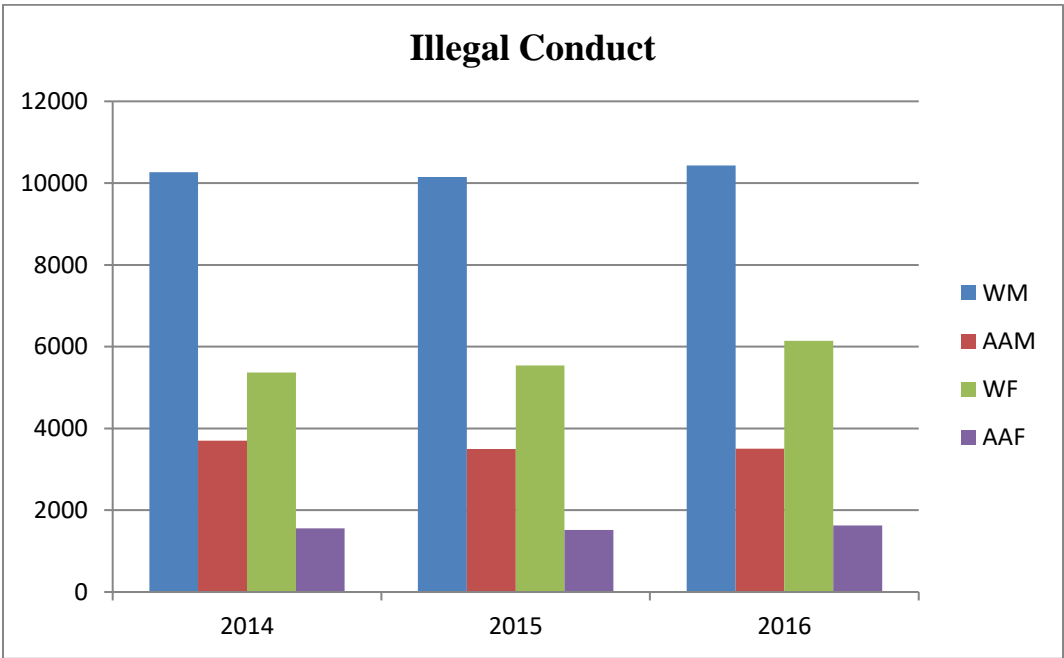
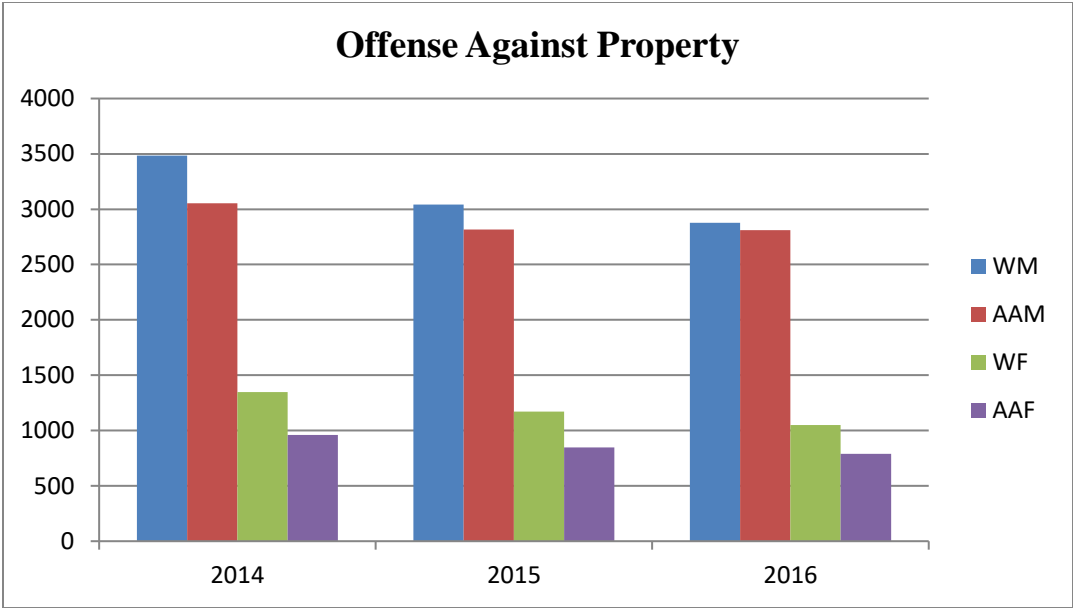
and a 5% decrease for WM. Disorderly conduct offenses decreased by 18% for AAF and decreased by 24% for AAM from 2014 to 2016.

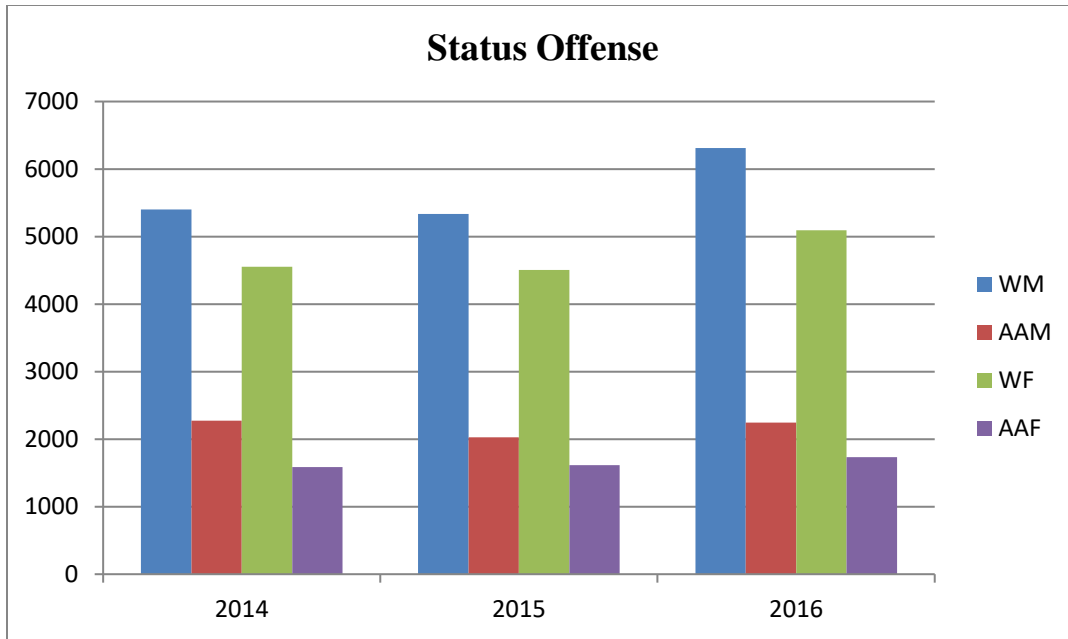
Total Drug/Narcotics offenses for females increased by 17% from 2014 to 2016 and decreased by 5% for males. There was a 14% increase in drugs/narcotics offenses for WF and a .2% increase for WM. Drugs/Narcotics offenses increased by 19% for AAF and .3% for AAM from years 2014 to 2016.

ii. Number and characteristics of juveniles referred to juvenile court, a probation agency, or special intake unit for a delinquent or status offense.

The top five geographical regions and metropolitan areas in TN that referred youth to juvenile courts from 2014-2016 were Mid-Cumberland, East, Shelby/Memphis, Northeast and Davidson/Nashville. The top Referral Reasons by Class were Offenses against Persons, Offenses against Property, Illegal Conduct and Status Offenses.







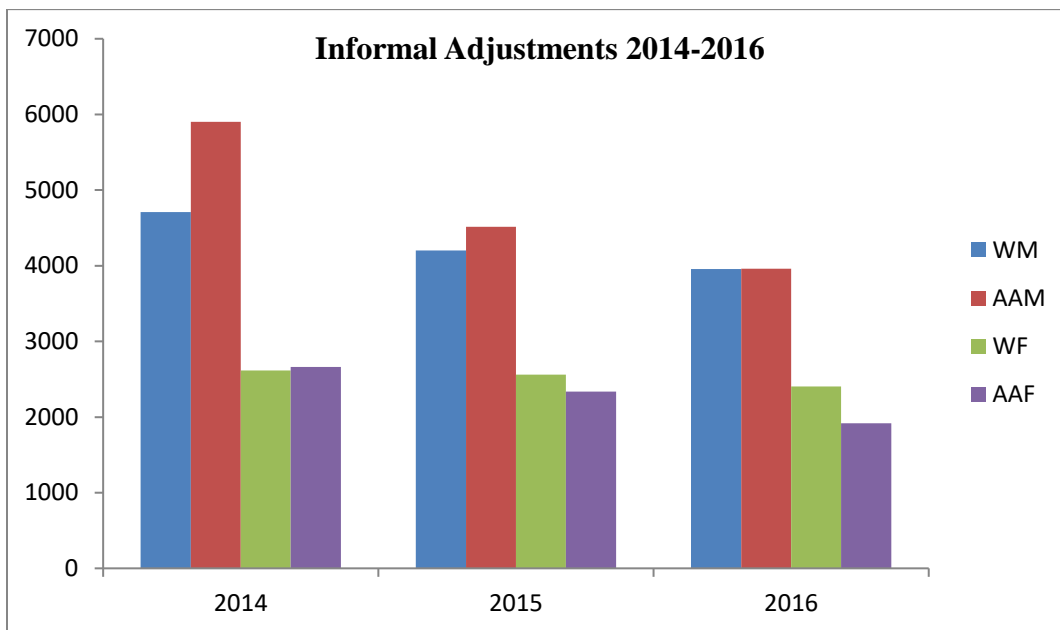
AOC reports from 2014 to 2016 show Offenses against Persons decreased by 4 percent, Offenses against Property decreased by 14 percent, Illegal Conduct referrals decreased by 2 percent and Status Offense referrals decreased by 4 percent from 2014 to 2015 and increased by 7 percent from 2015 to 2016.

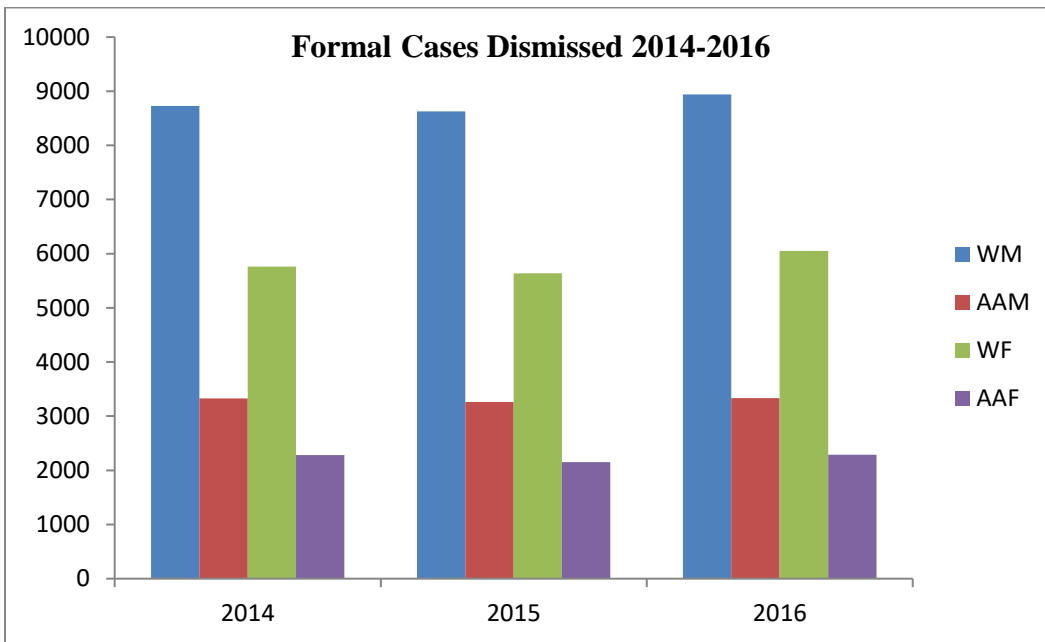
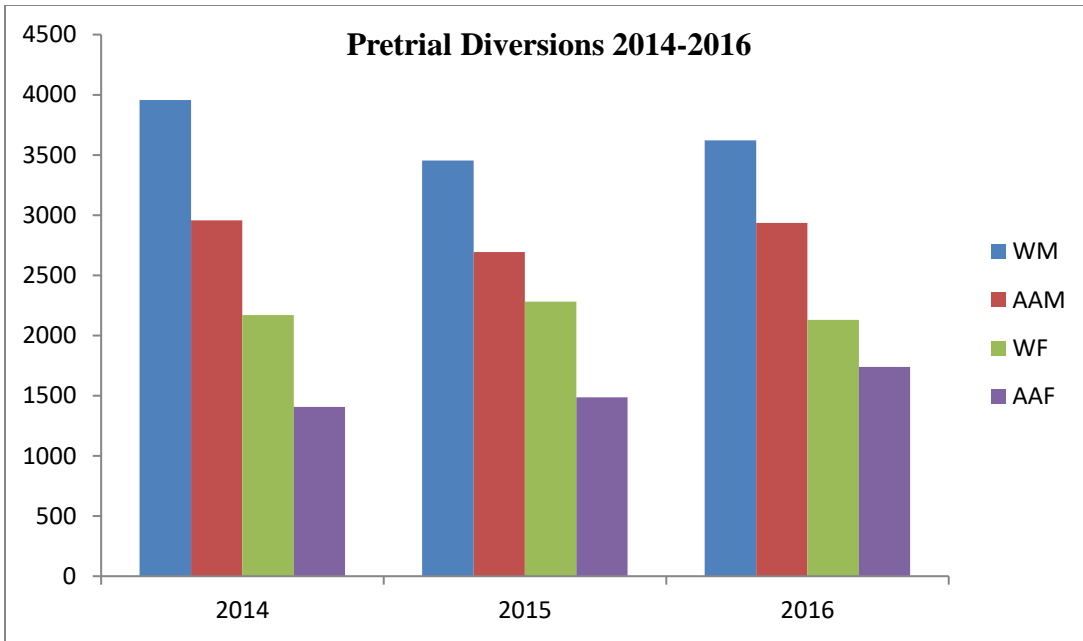
Overall data trends regarding delinquent referrals to juvenile court decreased from 2014 to 2016 for Offense against Property with the top three offenses being theft of property, vandalism and burglary. WM and WF had a higher rate of referrals for Offense against Property than AAM and AAF. Offenses against Persons top three offenses were assault, aggravated assault and robbery. AAM and AAF had a higher rate of referral for Offense against Persons than WM and WF. Offenses for Illegal Conduct top three offenses were Traffic Violation, Contempt of Court and Violation of Probation. Referrals for Illegal Conduct increased overall by 14% for WF and showed a 5% decrease for AAM. According to AOC data trends from 2014 to 2016, the top three Status Offenses were Truancy, Unruly Behavior and In-State Runaway. The total status offense referrals increased by 18% for WM and 13%

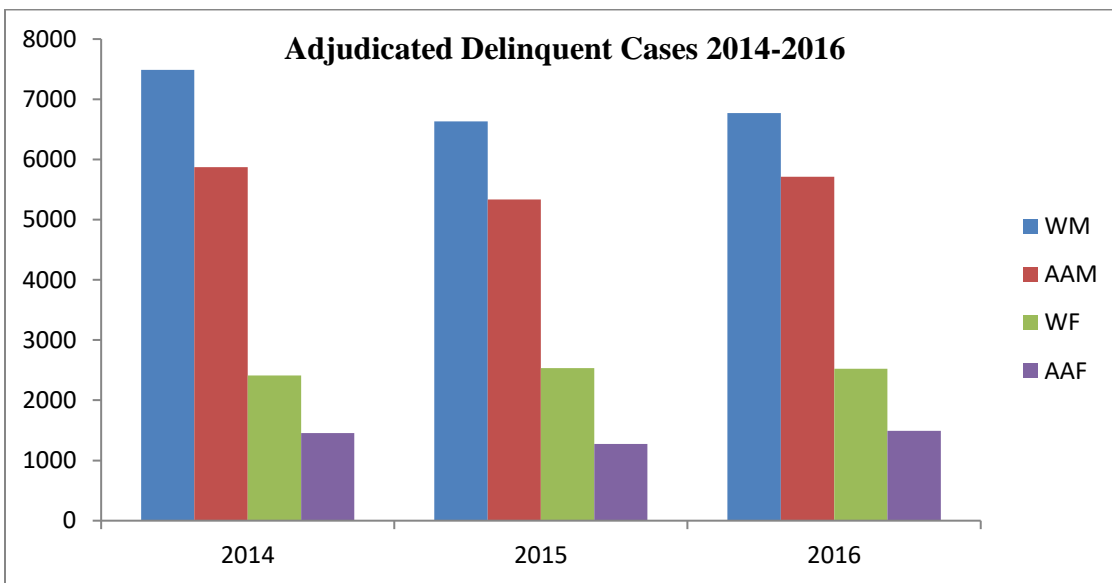
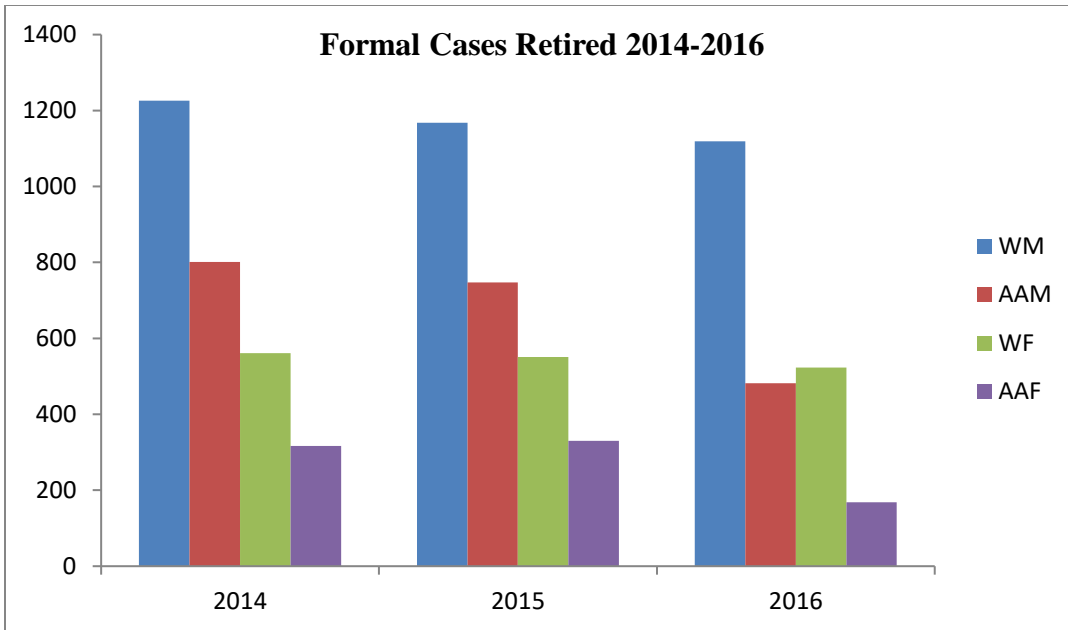
for WF from 2014 to 2016 and increased by 10% for AAM and 7% for AAF. Due to the structure of the AOC database, age is not readily calculated.

iii. Number of cases handled informally (non-petitioned) and formally (petitioned) by gender, race and type of disposition.

According to the AOC Juvenile Court Statistical Reports from 2014 to 2016, the top two dispositional categories for cases handled informally were Informal Adjustments and Pre-trial Diversions.







For years 2014 to 2016, there was an overall decrease in total cases handled by informal adjustments. WM and WF had more cases handled by pre-trial diversion from 2014 to 2016 than AAM and AAF. WM and WF had a 6% decrease in informal adjustments while AAM had a 12% decrease and AAF had a 17% decrease in cases handled by informal adjustment.

The top two dispositions for cases handled formally were Dismissed and Retired. For years 2014 to 2016, WM and WF had more cases Dismissed and Retired than AAM and AAF.

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

2014 Juvenile Placement after Secure Detention Hearing							
	WM	AAM	OM	WF	AAF	OF	Unknown Race/Sex
Juvenile Detention Facility	339	469	31	120	114	13	14
Jail	15	12	0	1	2	1	1

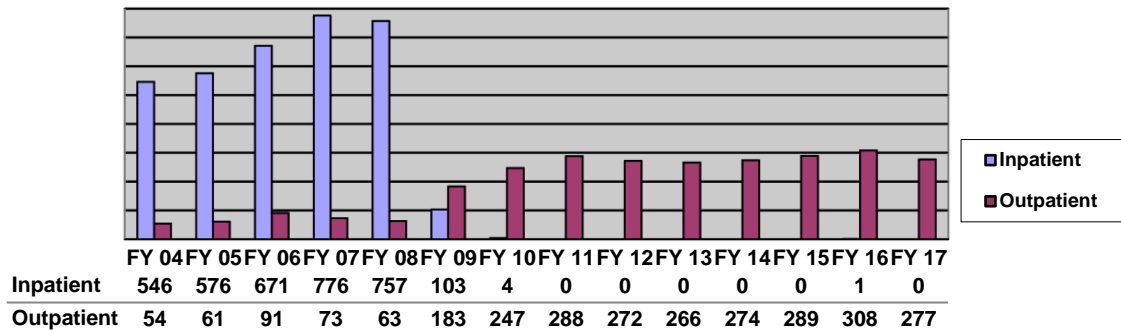
2015 Juvenile Placement after Secure Detention Hearing							
	WM	AAM	OM	WF	AAF	OF	Unknown Race/Sex
Juvenile Detention Facility	339	463	28	121	125	12	22
Jail	3	9	0	1	0	1	0

2016 Juvenile Placement after Secure Detention Hearing							
	WM	AAM	OM	WF	AAF	OF	Unknown Race/Sex
Juvenile Detention Facility	365	456	33	154	103	11	27
Jail	0	3	0	1	0	1	0

African American youth, on average, are 29 percent of Tennessee's youth (0-17) population during 2014, 2015 and 2016. However, African American youth, on average, are 52 percent of the juveniles placed in a juvenile detention facility after a secure detention hearing. While there was an 84 percent decrease from 2014-2016 of youth placed in adult jails after a secure detention hearing, African American youth, on average, were 51 percent of the youth placed in adult jails after a secure detention hearing from 2014 through 2016.

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

T.C.A. § 37-1-128(e) grants juvenile courts the authority to order mental health evaluations by an evaluator designated by the Commissioner of the Tennessee Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services (TDMHSAS). While evaluations ordered for adult criminal defendants are limited strictly to competency to stand trial and/or mental capacity at the time of the offense, juvenile court-ordered evaluations are much broader in nature. These evaluations address whether the juvenile is mentally ill and/or developmentally disabled, what, if any, treatment is recommended, whether or not the juvenile meets commitment criteria, and legal questions such as competency to stand trial. In June of 2009, T.C.A. § 37-1-128(e) was amended to require that all evaluations be ordered on an outpatient basis first, and only ordered inpatient if the outpatient evaluator recommended inpatient evaluation. T.C.A. § 37-1-150 was amended to clarify that the city or county would be responsible for the cost of inpatient evaluations. The frequency of inpatient evaluations declined precipitously while juvenile courts have gradually increased the use of outpatient evaluations.



TDMHSAS and the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) were awarded a grant to implement a process of conducting mental health and substance abuse screenings on youth referred to juvenile courts as unruly or delinquent. The project was intended to improve access to mental health and substance abuse services for youth in juvenile court, increasing the opportunities for diversion from the juvenile justice system and reducing recidivism. The project trains juvenile court staff, typically the courts’ youth service officers (YSOs), to complete a 33-item juvenile justice screening version of the Child and Adolescent Needs and Strengths inventory (JJ-CANS) on youth at the point of intake into juvenile court for youth alleged to be unruly or delinquent. The JJ-CANS is an evidence-based screening practice on which each individual item identifies a need and the screener rates the level of urgency on a four-point scale (0-3) for an action to address the need from “none” to “immediate.” Youth who appear to need mental health, substance abuse, or family services (including crisis services) are then referred by the Department of Children’s Services (DCS) court liaisons to locally available services. By July 1, 2016, 20 juvenile courts had implemented the use of the JJ-CANS. There were 1,531 screenings conducted between July 1, 2016 and June 30, 2017, for a total of 8,476 screenings conducted since October 2010.

Juvenile Court of Metro Nashville and Davidson County Detention Center has an Education Department staffed by a Principal, three full time regular education teachers, one full time special education teacher and two teacher's aides. Individuals attend school six hours per day. All grades received in detention are transferable to Metro Nashville Schools. GED preparation courses are also available. Also, the Detention Center School is an approved school through the Tennessee State Board of Education. Shelby County Juvenile Court in Memphis, Tennessee partners with Shelby County Schools providing the Hope Academy Juvenile Education program to students in grades 6-12. Academic instruction is provided in Math, Communicative Arts, Science/Social Studies, Special Education and Character Education. Rutherford County Juvenile Detention Center (RCJDC) is a short-term facility housing youth aging from 8-18, with an average length of stay of eight days. RCJDC currently provides and implements a basic education program for facility youth ensuring each student receives grade level and subject specific assignments from their home/local schools. Every student has access to credit-bearing coursework and all available courses that lead to a regular high school diploma and/or grade promotion.

vi. Trend data relevant to delinquency prevention programming

There was a 13 percent decrease in total juvenile arrest from 2014 to 2016. There was a decrease in total male and female arrests. AAM and AAF had more arrest for Simple Assault and Disorderly Conduct than WM and WF. WM and WF had more cases of arrest for Drugs/Narcotics and Theft/Shoplifting than AAM and AAF for the same reporting period. Total Drug/Narcotics offenses increased for females by 17 percent from

2014 to 2016. In February 2018, a youth survey was sent to the Juvenile Detention facilities in Tennessee to be completed by youth being detained. Responses from the youth survey distributed list Violation of Probation as the top offense that led to youth involvement with the system with Assault (including aggravated and aggravated with a deadly weapon) as the second top offense. Drugs, alcohol and tobacco were listed as the biggest problem facing youth in the community and as the main challenge to getting back on track. African American youth, on average, are 29 percent of Tennessee's youth (0-17) population during 2014, 2015 and 2016. However, African American youth, on average, are 52 percent of the juveniles placed in a juvenile detention facility after a secure detention hearing. Youth also reported the need for more mental health and alcohol and drug abuse services.

b. Goals and Objectives (The goals of the plan are linked to the analysis of juvenile delinquency problems and needs and from responses of the youth survey administered. The goals are listed in order of priority)

PROGRAM AREA - CODE AND TITLE

#23 - Planning and Administration

Program Goals

- To maintain compliance with the core requirements of the JJRA
- To administer the distribution of funds statewide
- Travel costs to Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) and Coalition for Juvenile Justice (CJJ) national conferences

Program Objectives

- Update Title II plan and submit by April 13, 2020

- Approve and fund programs by October 1, 2020 in the areas of Delinquency Prevention, Substance and Alcohol Abuse, Systems Improvement and Racial and Ethnic Disparities (RED)
- Attend the CJJ national conference in June 2020 to discuss the importance of improving and supporting our juvenile justice system

The planning and administrative costs covers the salaries of the Deputy Executive Director and two Juvenile Justice Specialist, travel costs for JJ staff and SAG members to attend required OJJDP and CJJ trainings, monitoring of detention facilities, jails, lockups, police precincts, the YDC and to conduct grantee site visits.

PROGRAM AREA - CODE AND TITLE

#31 – State Advisory Group Allocations

Program Goals

- To participate in the development of and review of the state’s three year plan update
- Educate the SAG regarding national, state and local juvenile justice issues and ways to improve the system
- Review, score and make determinations on Federal Formula grants and annually review effectiveness of funded programs

Program Objectives

- The SAG will review the state’s draft three-year plan update by April 8, 2020 and make further recommendations

- Approve and award funding to programs in the areas of Delinquency Prevention, Substance and Alcohol Abuse, Systems Improvement and RED by October 1, 2020

The SAG is responsible for advising and approving the updated Three-Year Plan and the distribution of federal grant funds throughout the state. The Grant Review Committee is comprised of SAG members. Grants are reviewed, scored and award determinations are made by the Grant Review Committee prior to recommendations to the full commission. SAG members attend annual OJJD and/or CJJ conferences gaining a wealth of knowledge about issues of youth in the juvenile justice system.

PROGRAM AREA - CODE AND TITLE

#06 – Compliance Monitoring

Program Goal

- Maintain compliance with the core requirements of the JJDP Act

Program Objectives

- Monitor juvenile justice facilities, YDC and jails by October 1, 2020
- Maintain compliance with DSO violations by October 1, 2020
- Maintain compliance with Separation violations by October 1, 2020

Juvenile Justice staff and Regional coordinators monitor detention facilities, the YDCs, THRs and jails to ensure compliance with the core requirements of the JJDP Act. As a result of diligent monitoring, Tennessee remains in compliance with the core requirements.

PROGRAM AREA - CODE AND TITLE

#17 – Jail Removal

Program Goals

- Maintain compliance with jail removal violations

Program Objectives

- Distribute reimbursement account funds to counties without a detention facility by June 30, 2020

Juvenile Justice staff and Regional field staff monitor detention centers, YDC, THRs and jails to ensure compliance with the core requirements. As a result of diligent monitoring, Tennessee remains in compliance with the jail removal requirement. Reimbursement funds are used to provide financial assistance in rural counties where there are no detention facilities or alternative juvenile placements.

PROGRAM AREA - CODE AND TITLE

#09-Delinquency Prevention

Program Goals

- Award funds to programs to prevent juvenile delinquency

Program Objective

- Allocate Federal Formula Grant funds to address Delinquency Prevention and support intervention efforts/programs, especially in the rural areas by October 1, 2020

Funds will be awarded to address and support intervention efforts/programs in both rural and urban areas. JJ staff and the Grant Review Committee take into account geographical location of all proposals submitted.

PROGRAM AREA - CODE AND TITLE

#10 – Racial and Ethnic Disparities (RED)

Program Goals

- To maintain compliance with the core requirements of the JJDP Act.

Program Objective

- Allocate Federal Formula Grant funds to address RED reduction activities by October 1, 2020

On a statewide level, children of color are “arrested” at rates significantly higher than Caucasians. TCCY continues to make efforts to address RED and meet with task forces to provide technical assistance.

PROGRAM AREA - CODE AND TITLE

#19-Juvenile Justice System Improvements

Program Goals

- Award funds to programs addressing Juvenile Justice System Improvement

Program Objective

- Allocate Federal Formula Grant funds to support Juvenile Justice System Improvement efforts by October 1, 2020

Funds will be awarded to programs to examine issues or improve practices, policies or procedures on a system wide basis.

PROGRAM AREA - CODE AND TITLE

#32 Substance and Alcohol Abuse

Program Goals

- Award funds to programs addressing the use and abuse of alcohol and drugs.

Program Objective

- Allocate Federal Formula Grant funds to support initiatives to reduce substance use and abuse by October 1, 2020

Funds will be awarded to prevention and treatment programs or other initiatives to address the use and abuse of illegal and other drugs and the use and abuse of alcohol.

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

Activities and Services Planned (P & A)

The juvenile justice staff functions as a unit within TCCY. JJ staff has the responsibility to develop a youth crime analysis and the three-year plan, administer formula grant funds, and monitor jails and detention facilities for compliance with the JJRA. No other agency in the state provides these services. JJ staff will participate in grant reviews and assist the Grant Review Committee as needed and provide technical assistance and grant orientation training for grantees to understand program requirements. JJ staff attends trainings to enhance skills and maintains contact with the assigned OJJDP program manager for technical assistance as needed.

Activities and Services Planned (SAG)

The SAG is responsible for review and approval of the development of the Three-Year Plan and updates and the distribution of federal formula grant funds statewide. Title II funds provide opportunities for SAG members to attend conferences, on-site monitoring visits, regional council meetings, visits with legislatures and attend legislative hearings. SAG members attend quarterly TCCY commission meetings to assist in strategic planning and stay abreast of juvenile justice issues.

Activities and Services Planned (Compliance Monitoring)

TCCY currently has 11 staff members responsible for compliance monitoring of adult jails, YDC and detention facilities. Detention monitoring reports are submitted to the TCCY compliance monitor. The annual compliance monitoring report is submitted timely to OJJDP. Violation letters are sent to juvenile court judges and detention staff when a violation occurs. TCCY staff provides technical assistance and regular updates on compliance monitoring issues as needed.

Activities and Services Planned (Jail Removal)

TCCY allocates funds to reimburse counties without detention facilities for costs incurred in seeking alternatives to adult jail placements. These funds help keep Tennessee in compliance with the jail removal core requirement of the JJDP Act. Costs that are reimbursed consist of attendant and foster/shelter care, emergency transportation of youth to detention facilities in other counties and temporary holding resources. TN does not use the Rural Removal Exception rule.

Activities and Services Planned (Delinquency Prevention)

TCCY will fund projects that address delinquency prevention. Projects will include services for youth in rural TN who are at risk of delinquent behavior or involved with the juvenile justice system. TCCY staffs and coordinates nine regional councils that provide organizational structure for statewide networking on behalf of children and families, including the rural areas of TN. The councils address the needs of children and families at the regional level and offer local-level feedback to SAG members. TCCY coordinators have offices in each region, provide staff support to the councils and work to make information available pertaining to services and events of interest to advocates and other interested

community providers. Grantees are expected to maintain contact with TCCY regional council's in their area and to participate in council activities. Staff will also monitor programs and provide technical assistance as needed to ensure compliance with contract requirements.

Activities and Services Planned (RED)

TCCY will request and begin to collect and evaluate juvenile court data from the AOC and other sources. We will continue to support RED task forces in the development and implementation of evidence-informed and evidence-based strategies to address minority overrepresentation at the local level. TCCY will support local RED initiatives to educate communities on RED issues and encourage creative dispositions redirecting children to community-based services when appropriate instead of confinement. The TCCY RED Coordinator will continuously monitor progress of local task forces.

Activities and Services Planned (Juvenile Justice System Improvement)

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

Activities and Services Planned (Substance Abuse and Alcohol Abuse)

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

Population-specific plans

Gender Specific Services

A variety of schools and public agencies in TN are providing gender specific programs to empower both males and females to reach their full potential through educational programs, mentoring, counseling and community activities. Many of these agencies work collaboratively with juvenile courts, detention facilities, foster care agencies, at-risk youth programs and DCS. A few gender specific programs offered in TN are Oasis Center's EPIC Girl, Students Taking a Right Stand (STARS) Youth Overcoming Drugs and Alcohol (YODA) which now has a male component, Boys and Girls Club offers SMART Girls and YWCA provides Girls Inc. Big Brothers Big Sisters offers gender specific mentors and Juvenile Intervention and Faith-based Follow-up (JIFF) provides mentoring and educational programming for males juvenile offenders age 10 to 17. Gender Specific services offered for the prevention and treatment of youth delinquency are provided by agencies statewide and were not identified as a priority in this plan.

Services in Rural Areas

Every aspect of the updated Title II plan accommodates and considers the needs of rural communities and activities that service their needs. Educational, prevention, intervention and treatment program applications in rural areas are considered and funded using Title II funds. The Request for Proposals (RFPs) include a statement regarding taking into account the geographical locations of applicants. RFP's are distributed through the councils, to county mayors, juvenile courts and the education systems statewide. TCCY provides jail removal funds to 32 rural counties for reimbursement for providing alternatives to detention. These counties do not have a detention facility.

TCCY partners with TDMHSAS through System of Care Across Tennessee (SOCAT). SOCAT utilizes the System of Care values and principles while empowering Tennessee families to work together with child-serving agencies as partners to guide their care. The SOCAT initiative recently expanded to eleven rural counties in TN and offers care coordination using a wraparound approach that follows a series of steps to help children and their families realize their hopes and dreams.

Mental Health Services

Tennessee Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services (TDMHSAS) provide funding to four counties for juvenile drug courts services. There are nine counties in TN providing juvenile or family drug court services. These juvenile drug court services are offered in both rural and metropolitan areas of TN. Juvenile drug courts provide close supervision and case management services for youth with substance abuse issues who plea to, or are found guilty of a drug-related charges in the juvenile court. The goal is to keep the youth in the home and ultimately out of the juvenile justice system.

TDMHSAS funds the Lifeline Recovery Peer Project which staff 10 Regional Lifeline Coordinators throughout the state to educate communities and reduce the stigma related to the disease of addiction and increase access to treatment and other substance abuse recovery services for adults and youth involved in the juvenile justice system. Legislation passed in established the Council on Children's Mental Health (CCMH) to design a plan for statewide system of mental health care for children. The Council is co-chaired by the commissioner of TDMHSAS and the executive director of TCCY. TDMHSAS is committed to providing best practice services to meet the mental health needs of Tennessee's youth. Mental health services were not identified as a priority in this plan.

Consultation and participation of units of local government

TCCY advocates to improve the quality of life for children and families and provides leadership and support for child advocates. TCCY SAG is comprised of individuals representing units of local government, professional associations and other organizations. TCCY staff participates on several boards designed to address and improve services for children and youth. Many of the child serving departments attend TCCY's quarterly SAG meetings and make presentations on programs and services they provide and include updates on programs and services needed. The activities of this plan will address some of the needs of these child serving agencies. Department of Education, Department of Health, TDMHSAS and DCS are a few of the local units of government that TCCY works with collaboratively.

On January 18, 2019, Tennessee Governor Bill Haslam appointed members to the Governor's Juvenile Justice Reform Implementation Council. During the prior legislative session, Governor Haslam proposed, and the Tennessee General Assembly passed, reforms to the state's juvenile justice system based on recommendations from the Joint Ad-hoc Tennessee Blue Ribbon Task Force on Juvenile Justice. The Council will help ensure that reform is pursued in a responsible manner, and judges and other juvenile justice system stakeholders will have a committed team with whom to collaborate on additional changes to strengthen families and make communities safer. The Juvenile Justice Reform Act of 2018 will make Tennessee's juvenile justice system more effective, improve outcomes for youth offenders, and increase public safety. In addition, the state budget now includes a recurring investment in treatment services for youth. The Council will promote consistent statewide implementation of the legislation, develop

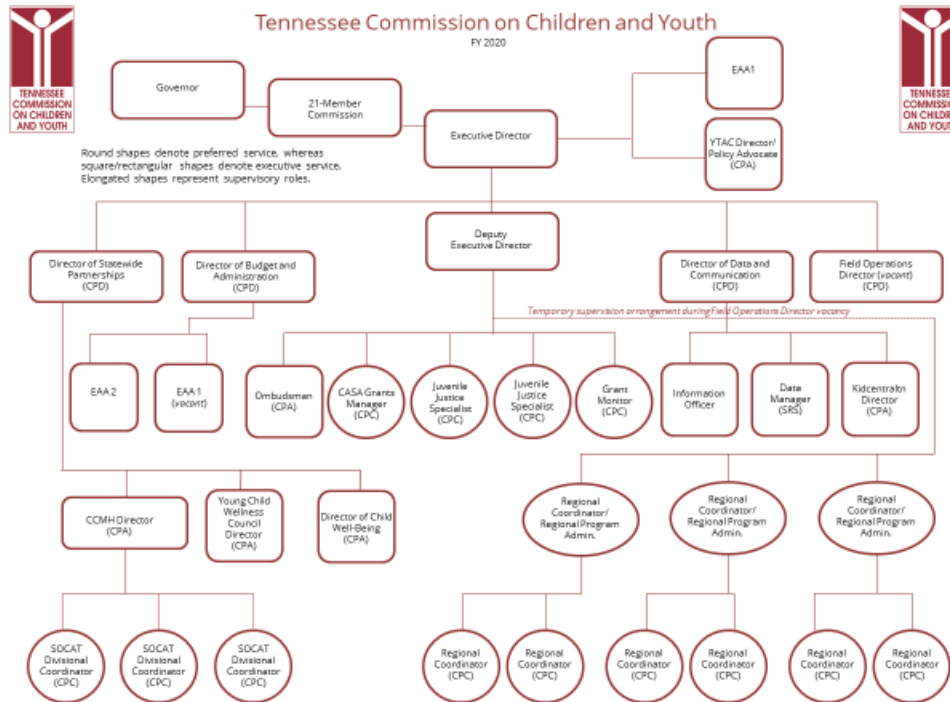
performance measures, consider further policy recommendations, and support improving statewide juvenile justice-related data collection.

Collecting and Sharing Juvenile Justice Information

1. Describe the state's process for gathering juvenile justice information and data across state agencies—i.e., departments of education and welfare, mental health services, local law enforcement—and how the state makes this information available across agencies and incorporates the data into its three year plan and updates. The Tennessee Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges (TCJFCJ) through the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) collect juvenile court statistical data as set out in Tennessee Code Annotated 37-1-506 and make such data available to agencies and individuals. TCCY staff is on boards and committees of various state and local agencies and are able to obtain data and information to incorporate into the Title II application and updates. TCCY gathers, analyzes and reports information on children and families in various publications, including the annual KIDS COUNT: The State of the Child in Tennessee, tracking the status of children's educational, socioeconomic and physical well-being. The KIDS COUNT County data book is also disseminated statewide.
2. A description of specific barriers the state encounters with sharing of information of at-risk youth among state agencies, including local law enforcement, i.e., where state statute, regulation, or policy prohibits the sharing of this information. Barriers for sharing information in Tennessee include: 1) inadequacy of the current juvenile information/data system; 2) problems of detailed, timely information from the juvenile courts; and, 3) lack of standardization of juvenile court information causing reporting issues. This results in

the need for existing statutory directives regarding collection and submission of data on all types of juvenile court proceedings to be clarified and strengthened.

a. Formula Grants Program staff (TCCY organizational chart)



3. Plans for Compliance and RED

TN’s Compliance and RED plans (**Submitted to OJJDP’s online Compliance Reporting Tool**)

4. Additional Requirements: Eligibility Assurances and Certifications submitted as part of Category 1

5. Plan for Collecting the Required Performance Measures Data

TCCY understands data reporting requirements and has processes in place to collect required performance data and comply timely with the Data Collection and Technical Assistance Tool (DCTAT) and Grants Management System (GMS) reporting requirements.

6. Budget and Associated Documentation: Budget Detail Worksheet submitted in GMS

**TCCY BUDGET NARRATIVE
2020**

Planning and Administration (P&A)

The planning and administrative costs cover:

- The salaries of two full-time juvenile justice specialists, the deputy executive director, part-time compliance monitors, and the executive director;
- The travel costs of staff for the following:
 - Attend national OJJDP and CJJ conferences;
 - Attend local conferences and workshops as appropriate;
 - Monitor funded programs statewide;
 - Monitor detention facilities, youth development centers and jails

Staff with primary juvenile justice responsibilities:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Percentage of Time Juvenile Justice</u>	<u>Funding Source</u>	
Craig Hargrow	Deputy Executive Director	30%	Title II 5%	State 95%
Vicki Taylor	Juvenile Justice Specialist	100%	Title II 50%	State 50%
Zanira Whitfield	Juvenile Justice Specialist	100%	Title II 50%	State 50%

The Title II funding for P&A is 50% federal and 50% state.

In addition to the above named personnel, other staff performing juvenile justice functions:

Richard Kennedy	Executive Director	10%	State	100%
* Other	Regional Coordinators (9)	5% (each)	Title II 5% (x9)	State 95%

***Each of the nine regional coordinators monitors facilities in their respective areas.**

Job Descriptions

The following positions are Children’s Program Coordinators for TCCY

- Juvenile Justice Specialist
- Regional Coordinator

The other two positions that work on juvenile justice issues are: Executive Director and Deputy Executive Director.

Budget

FISCAL YR	FFG FUNDS	STATE FUNDS	TOTAL
2020	\$82,026	\$82,026	\$164,052
2021	\$82,026	\$82,026	\$164,052
2022	\$82,026	\$82,026	\$164,052
2023	\$82,026	\$82,026	\$164,052

State Advisory Group (SAG)

The State Advisory Group (SAG) serves as a supervisory board. Funds will be used to reimburse travel of SAG members to attend meetings/trainings to stay abreast of juvenile justice issues.

Budget

FISCAL YR	FFG FUNDS	STATE FUNDS	TOTAL
2020	\$20,000	\$0	\$20,000
2021	\$20,000	\$0	\$20,000
2022	\$20,000	\$0	\$20,000
2023	\$20,000	\$0	\$20,000

Compliance Monitoring

Funds will be used to assist in paying for monitors and their travel to detention facilities, jails, lockups and temporary holding resources (THRs).

Budget

FISCAL YR	FFG FUNDS	STATE FUNDS	TOTAL
2020	\$50,000	\$0	\$50,000
2021	\$50,000	\$0	\$50,000
2022	\$50,000	\$0	\$50,000
2023	\$50,000	\$0	\$50,000

Jail Removal

Funds will be used to pay for alternatives to placing youth in adult jails in smaller TN counties where there are no juvenile detention facilities.

Budget

FISCAL YR	FFG FUNDS	STATE FUNDS	TOTAL
2020	\$58,000	\$0	\$58,000
2021	\$58,000	\$0	\$58,000
2022	\$58,000	\$0	\$58,000
2023	\$58,000	\$0	\$58,000

Racial and Ethnic Disparities

Funds will be used for local and statewide RED activities and funding for the RED Statewide Coordinator.

Budget

FISCAL YR	FFG FUNDS	STATE FUNDS	TOTAL
2020	\$74,730	\$0	\$74,730
2021	\$74,730	\$0	\$74,730
2022	\$74,730	\$0	\$74,730
2023	\$74,730	\$0	\$74,730

Delinquency Prevention

Funds will be used to increase delinquency prevention programs for youth who are at risk of delinquent behavior or under the jurisdiction of the juvenile justice system.

Budget

FISCAL YR	FFG FUNDS	STATE FUNDS	TOTAL
2020	\$295,502	\$0	\$295,502
2021	\$295,502	\$0	\$295,502
2022	\$295,502	\$0	\$295,502
2023	\$295,502	\$0	\$295,502

System Improvements

Funds will be used to provide evidence-based juvenile specific education and training to justice court staff statewide.

Budget

FISCAL YR	FFG FUNDS	STATE FUNDS	TOTAL
2020	\$60,000	\$0	\$60,000
2021	\$60,000	\$0	\$60,000
2022	\$60,000	\$0	\$60,000
2023	\$60,000	\$0	\$60,000

Substance and Alcohol Abuse

Funds to will be used to provide prevention and treatment programs to address the use and abuse of drugs and alcohol.

Budget

FISCAL YR	FFG FUNDS	STATE FUNDS	TOTAL
2020	\$180,000	\$0	\$180,000
2021	\$180,000	\$0	\$180,000
2022	\$180,000	\$0	\$180,000
2023	\$180,000	\$0	\$180,000

7. Indirect Cost Rate Agreement N/A

**8. Financial Management and System of Internal Controls Questionnaire (Attached in
GMS with Category 1)**

9. Disclosure of Lobbying Activities (Attached in GMS)

10. Additional Attachments:

- a. Disclosure of pending applications (**Statement attached in GMS**)
- b. Research and Evaluation Independence and Integrity N/A
- c. Demonstration of Compliance with additional requirements of the JJDP Act
(**Submitted to OJJDP's online Compliance Reporting Tool**)
- d. State agency contact information (**Attached in GMS**)
- e. Request for waiver of pass-through requirements N/A