



TENNESSEE COMMISSION ON
CHILDREN & YOUTH

2024 THREE YEAR PLAN

August 1, 2024

Tennessee Commission on Children and Youth

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2024 TITLE II FEDERAL FORMULA GRANT

THREE YEAR PLAN

PROGRAM NARRATIVE

The Title II Formula Grants Program award supports various state and local efforts throughout Tennessee (TN) to develop more effective education, training, prevention and treatment programs and justice system improvement efforts. The Tennessee Commission on Children and Youth (TCCY) is the designated state agency responsible for supervising the preparation and administration of the Title II plan. Tennessee Code Annotated (T.C.A.) § 37-3-103 (a)(1)(C) provides that one of the duties of the Tennessee Commission on Children and Youth is “to implement the provisions of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP A) of 1974, compiled in 42 U.S.C. § 5601 et seq., and distribute, consistent with the purpose of the Commission as set forth by § 37-3-102(a), such funds as the general assembly shall direct.”

34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(3). Tennessee’s State Advisory Group consist of twenty- one (21) members appointed by the governor which meets specific statutory requirements set forth in 34 USC 11133(a)(3)(A)(I). They participate in the development and review of the Three-Year Plan prior to submission to the supervisory board for final action. The SAG is given opportunity to review and provide feedback, on all juvenile justice and delinquency prevention grant applications submitted to TCCY. T.C.A. 37-1-102(d) provide that the SAG shall meet four (4) times each year to transact business and perform its duties. The SAG may meet at such other times it deems necessary. The service population includes youth 18 years old and younger. A survey is distributed annually to seek regular 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. TCCY submits a copy of the Three-Year

Plan to the chief executive officer and legislature and posts the plan on our website. No portion of the project budget will be used to conduct research. The following purpose areas have been identified for the Three-Year Plan: Planning and Administration, State Advisory Group (SAG), Compliance Monitoring, Delinquency Prevention, Racial and Ethnic Disparities (R/ED) and Substance and Alcohol Abuse. TCCY believes evidence-based prevention and early intervention strategies can assist in deterring youth from involvement in the juvenile justice system. TCCY youth justice staff and regional coordinators continue to monitor adult jails, lockups, and detention facilities to remain in compliance with the four core requirements of the Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention Act (JJPPA) as amended 2018.

34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(4). 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 and other organizations. TCCY staff participates on several boards designed to address and improve services for children and youth. Several child serving departments attend TCCY's quarterly SAG meetings, presenting programs and services they provide and giving updates on services needed. The Department of Education (DOE), Department of Health, The Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services (TDMHSAS) and Department of Children Services (DCS) are a few of the local units of government that TCCY works with collaboratively.

34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(5). TCCY distributes request for proposals statewide ensuring that 66 2/3 percent of funds shall be expended through units of local government, public/non-profit and private agencies. Not less than 75 percent of awarded funds "shall be used for entities meeting the criteria for evidenced-based programs". Funds will be used to assist counties in TN with alternatives to placing youth in detention and/or adult jails.

34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(6). Title II funds will be awarded to provide for an equitable distribution of the assistance received under section 222(34 U.S.C. & 11132) within the state, including rural areas. The TCCY grant application states geographical locations are considered when applications are reviewed and approved, including rural areas. The SAG reviews progress and accomplishments of projects funded under the State plan quarterly.

Description of the Issue

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 Tennessee Code Annotated (T.C.A.) 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 youth involved with the court system. The facilities are designed to house youth who meet the criteria of T.C.A. § 37-1-114(c), and who are: a) in need of legal temporary placement, b) pending adjudication, or c) awaiting disposition and/or placement. Law enforcement agencies make referrals and take youth into custody. Youth are not arrested but are considered detained by law enforcement. Depending on the offense and circumstances, law enforcement officers have the option of taking the youth before the juvenile court and initiating formal charges or returning the child home to the legal guardian without any charges. Tennessee Corrections Institute (TCI), under the authority of T.C.A. § 41-4-140, is required to establish minimum standards for local adult

jails and lockups in the state. Core principles of the DCS Division of Juvenile Justice are Community Safety, Family-Centered Community Based, Therapeutic Approach, Accountability, Data Driven and Innovation. DCS, Division of Juvenile Justice, provides mental health and substance abuse services, family therapy and reunification, treatment, rehabilitation, education and vocational training services to youth who have been adjudicated delinquent and addresses the needs of youth who have contact with the system. DCS tries to place youth in the least restrictive placement as possible. However, delinquent male youth, ages 13 to 18, in need of the highest level of security typically go to a state-operated facility called John S. Wilder Youth Development Center (YDC) or a privately-run, facility called Mountain View. Youth eligible for these facilities are those who have committed serious and/or violent felonies and community safety requires that they be placed in a structured and secure environment.

Analysis of Juvenile Delinquency Problems (youth crime) and Needs. 34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(7).

In Tennessee, juvenile courts are statutorily required to report statistical and demographic information to the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) per T.C.A. § 37-1-187. The AOC continues to be the primary statewide agency responsible for compiling and tracking data from each juvenile court regarding the status of youth that appear before them. The AOC's 2021 institution of the Quest data collection system streamlined statewide statistical data reporting, allowing stronger statistical analyses and more uniform data specific to the needs of justice-involved youth. Data provided by the AOC spans all juvenile court cases filed January 1, 2023 through December 31, 2023; however, an estimated 55% of juvenile courts are currently reporting under this system. The data

cannot be considered a full depiction of statewide youth adjudication. Juvenile arrest data is annually obtained from the Tennessee Bureau of Investigation, Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS) Division through their Tennessee Incident Based Reporting System (TIBRS); however, data has not been certified by all contributing agencies, and figures are not final as of the drafting of this Analysis. Numerous data sources were compiled and analyzed to create TCCY's Youth Crime Data Snapshot (Appendix I). counties showed decreases. For crimes against property, 83 counties report decreases, with the largest evidenced in Dyer, Van Buren and Lawrence counties. Wayne, Loudon and Anderson counties have reported increases. For crimes against society, 44 counties show decreases over the decade, with Hancock, Lawrence and Lewis counties reporting the largest decreases. Hamblen, Smith, and Chester counties have seen the largest increases among the 42 counties reporting upticks in crimes against society (Appendix I).

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

PROGRAM AREA - CODE AND TITLE Planning and Administration

Goals: To maintain compliance with the core requirements of the JJDPA as amended 2018, to distribute funds statewide and travel costs to attend local and national conferences.

Objectives: Complete Title II plan and submit by August 5, 2024, approve and fund programs by October 1, 2024, in the program areas of Delinquency Prevention, Substance and Alcohol Abuse, and Racial and Ethnic Disparities (R/ED), attend local and national conferences to discuss the importance of improving and supporting our juvenile justice system.

PROGRAM AREA - CODE AND TITLE State Advisory Group Allocations

Goals: To participate in the development and review of the state's three-year plan prior to final submission to OJJDP, educate the SAG regarding juvenile justice issues and determinations on Federal Formula grants.

Objectives: The SAG is responsible for supervising the designated state agency, reviews and make recommendations on the state's three-year plan by August 5, 2024. The Grant Review Committee is the subcommittee comprised of SAG members and the full SAG provides the final determination on grant awards by August 16, 2024. SAG members attend national and local conferences gaining a wealth of knowledge as it relates to the juvenile justice system.

PROGRAM AREA - CODE AND TITLE Compliance Monitoring

Goals: Maintain compliance with the core requirements of the JJDPA as amended 2018.

Objectives: Monitor 100% of juvenile justice facilities, YDCs and jails, maintain compliance with DSO and separation violations by October 1, 2024. Compliance data and plans will be submitted through the OJJDP's online compliance monitoring reporting tool. Youth Justice staff and Regional Coordinators monitor facilities to ensure TN remains in compliance with the core requirements of the JJDPA as amended 2018.

PROGRAM AREA - CODE AND TITLE Delinquency Prevention

Goals: Award funds to programs for the purpose of intervention and prevention of juvenile delinquency.

Objectives: Allocate Title II funds to address Delinquency Prevention and support intervention efforts especially in the rural areas by October 1, 2024.

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

Goals: To maintain compliance with the core requirements of the JJDPa as amended 2018.

Objectives: Allocate Title II funds to address R/ED reduction activities by October 1, 2024. TCCY continues to provide technical assistance to local jurisdictions and has developed a statewide strategy. R/ED plans will be submitted through the OJJDP's online compliance monitoring reporting tool.

PROGRAM AREA - CODE AND TITLE Substance and Alcohol Abuse

Goals: Award funds to programs addressing the use and abuse of alcohol and drugs by youth.

Objectives: Allocate Title II funds to support initiatives to reduce substance use and abuse by October 1, 2024. Funds will be awarded for prevention, intervention and treatment initiatives addressing the use and abuse of drugs and alcohol.

Implementation (Activities and Services) to attain goals and objectives

Activities and Services Planned (P & A)

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

Activities and Services Planned (SAG)

The SAG is responsible for review and approval of the development of the Three-Year Plan and the distribution of funds. Title II funds provide opportunities for SAG members to attend conferences, on-site monitoring visits, and regional council meetings. SAG

members attend quarterly TCCY commission meetings to assist in strategic planning and stay abreast of youth justice issues.

Activities and Services Planned (Compliance Monitoring)

TCCY currently has 11 staff members responsible for compliance monitoring of adult jails and detention facilities. TCCY staff provides technical assistance and updates on compliance monitoring issues. TCCY uses the Valid Court Order (VCO) exception, complies with OJJDP requirements, and follows the VCO checklist when reviewing detention records. A description of this process will be submitted in the Compliance Monitoring Tool.

Activities and Services Planned (Delinquency Prevention)

TCCY will fund projects that intervene and prevent delinquency prevention. Projects include services for youth in rural TN at risk of delinquent behavior or involved with the juvenile justice system. TCCY staff monitor programs and provide technical assistance as needed to ensure compliance with contract requirements. Federal funds will be awarded to provide for an equitable distribution within the state.

Activities and Services Planned (R/ED)

TN will work to establish procedures and systems for implementing policy, practice, and system improvement strategies at the state, territorial, local, and tribal levels as applicable; to identify and reduce racial and ethnic disparities among youth who come in contact with the juvenile justice system. TCCY will fund projects and other initiatives to examine issues and improve practices. TCCY will request and evaluate court and law enforcement data to support R/ED efforts. Staff will also monitor programs and provide technical assistance, as needed, to ensure compliance with contract requirements.

Activities and Services Planned (Substance Abuse and Alcohol Abuse)

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

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) collects juvenile court statistical data as set out in T.C.A. § 37-1-506 and makes such data available. TCCY staff obtains juvenile court data to incorporate into the Title II application. TCCY gathers, analyzes, and reports information in The State of The Child in Tennessee Report is released annually with state rankings to present a comprehensive picture of child well-being in Tennessee. The report is posted on the TCCY website.

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.

Contain an analysis of gender specific services for the prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency; 34 U.S.C. §11133(a)(7)(B)(i).

Several organizations providing gender specific service for the prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency in Tennessee are FIND Design, Girls Inc. from the YWCA, Girl Talk, Inc., Epic Girl Inc., and SMART Girls from Boys and Girls Club. These programs focus on prevention by supporting the healthy development of female children and youth and empowering girls from all ages. Dancing Through the Curriculum, Girls on the Run, Heart and Sole, and Backfield in Motion are all gender specific programs seeking to empower youth and instill confidence through physical activity and educational development. The YWCA's Game Changers program, Amend Together, Juvenile Intervention and Faith-based Follow-up (JIFF), Save Our Sons and 100 Black Men of Middle Tennessee are seeking to reduce male youth involvement in the juvenile justice system by providing mentorship, interventions, and educating them on healthy relationships, domestic violence, intervention skills, and healthy masculinity. The Big Brothers Big Sisters organization provides gender matching mentorship.

Contain a plan for providing gender-specific services for the prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency; 34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(7)(B)(ii).

TCCY's plan is to continue seeking to award applicants providing gender-specific services for the prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency. The TCCY solicitation for grant applications are distributed statewide and include a statement that we will seek to fund gender-specific applicants.

Contain a plan for providing needed services for the prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency in rural areas; 34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(7)(B)(iii).

Every aspect of the Title II plan accommodates and considers the needs of rural communities and activities that service their needs for the prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency. Applications are distributed statewide and rural programs are funded. TDMHSAS's System of Care Across Tennessee (SOCAT) program utilizes the System of Care values and principles while empowering Tennessee families to work with child-serving agencies as partners to guide their care. The SOCAT goal is to ensure children, youth, young adults and families receive services and supports that are community-based, family driven, youth guided and culturally and linguistically responsive. The SOCAT initiative has the capacity to serve all 95 counties in TN and offers care coordination services using a wraparound approach.

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

Title II funding is used to support state and local delinquency prevention and intervention efforts. Grants awarded address challenges in the areas of mental health, substance and alcohol use, early intervention, childhood trauma, and adolescent development. Metro Davidson County Juvenile Court in collaboration with the Metropolitan Nashville Public Schools (MNPS) and the Metropolitan Nashville Police Department (MNPd) operates the Metro Student Attendance Center (MSAC) primarily focusing on loitering during school hours, truancy, and educational neglect cases. TDMHSAS funds Juvenile Diversion Programs that strives to divert youth in juvenile courts from further penetration into the juvenile justice

system using community-based services, rather than commitment to states custody, where treatment to community-based services better address the youth's needs. The array of services to be provided can included care coordination, intensive family therapy, group therapy, peer support, substance abuse management, school based and community monitoring and resource linkage. The diversion programs work to strengthen partnerships between juvenile courts, mental health providers, child welfare, juvenile justice, education, youth, and guardians to coordinate in the diversion of youth.

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

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

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

Based on a comprehensive review of Tennessee's juvenile justice system, the Tennessee Juvenile Justice Reform Act of 2018 was created to bring needed reforms to strengthen families and communities. One section of the act is to reserve detention and out-of-home placement for youth who have committed serious crimes or pose a public safety risk and requires the use of a validated risk-and-needs assessment in each case to identify the type and level of service needed for youth. Based on the assessments, an individual case plan is developed to determine the services and actions needed for rehabilitation.

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

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

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

TCCY distributes solicitations to community based and private (non-profit) agencies, including governmental, educational, law enforcement, juvenile courts, and other child

serving/advocacy organizations. TCCY will continue to use Title II funding to enhance the work of community agencies responding to the needs of at-risk youth or youth in the juvenile justice system.

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

Tennessee's state plan incorporates updated research and scientific findings in the foundational work of Building Strong Brains Tennessee's (BSB TN) trainings to raise awareness of early childhood development, adverse childhood experiences, positive childhood experiences and resiliency. This work uses a statewide network of trained advocates to educate on the importance of safe stable and nurturing environments and relationships for children. BSB TN provided a strong foundation for The Resilient Tennessee Collaborative (RTC), which takes that continuously expanding knowledge base and puts it into action to support thriving and flourishing communities through data driven advocacy and education. The vision and mission of RTC is based on the scientific evidence of positive childhood experiences and seeks to have a Tennessee where every child flourishes (vision) and to foster connections to promote positive childhood experiences for children and youth across all communities in Tennessee (mission). The goals of the RTC are to align strategic funding priorities, champion policies and programs that are evidenced based and equip and empower agencies, organizations and communities to advance those programs and strategies. RTC continues to use social media to distribute information about the science of early childhood development, adversities, positive events and resiliency. TCCY regional coordinators continue to provide statewide networking and training opportunities to promote evidence-

based and trauma-informed programs and practices. TCCY promotes evidence-based and trauma informed programs and practices when awarding funds.

Contain a plan that shall eliminate the use of restraints of known pregnant juveniles housed in secure juvenile detention and correction facilities. 34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(7)(B)(ix)(I).

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

DCS licenses juvenile detention facilities and provides Chapter 0250-04-08, Minimum Standards for Juvenile Detention Centers and Temporary Holding Resources. 0250-04-08-.11 addresses the current standards for seclusion and restraint. DCS staff and juvenile detention staff will continue to receive training upon initial employment and during annual in-service training pertaining to DCS Protocol: Best Practices in the Use of Restraints with Pregnant Girls. This protocol explains requirements on eliminating the use of restraints of known pregnant juveniles housed in secure juvenile detention and correction facilities during labor, delivery, and post-partum recovery and on eliminating the use of abdominal restraints, leg and ankle restraints, wrist restraints behind the back, and four-point restraints on known pregnant juveniles, unless credible reasonable grounds exist to believe the detainee presents an immediate and serious threat of hurting herself, staff or others.

Provide for the coordination and maximum utilization of evidence-based and promising juvenile delinquency programs, programs operated by public and private agencies and organizations, and other related programs (such as education, special education, recreations, health, and welfare programs) in the state; 34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(8).

TCCY provides for the coordination and maximum utilization of evidence-based juvenile delinquency programs operated by public and private agencies and organizations throughout the state. Tennessee's state plan incorporates updated research and scientific findings in the foundational work of Building Strong Brains Tennessee's (BSB TN) trainings to raise awareness of early childhood development, adverse childhood experiences, positive childhood experiences and resiliency. This work uses a statewide network of trained advocates to educate on the importance of safe stable and nurturing environments and relationships for children. BSB TN provided a strong foundation for The Resilient Tennessee Collaborative (RTC), which takes that continuously expanding knowledge base and puts it into action to support thriving and flourishing communities through data driven advocacy and education. The vision and mission of RTC is based on the scientific evidence of positive childhood experiences and seeks to have a Tennessee where every child flourishes (vision) and to foster connections to promote positive childhood experiences for children and youth across all communities in Tennessee (mission). The goals of the RTC are to align strategic funding priorities, champion policies and programs that are evidenced based and equip and empower agencies, organizations and communities to advance those programs and strategies. RTC continues to use social media to distribute information about the science of early childhood development, adversities, positive events and resiliency.

34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(9). Tennessee assures that not less than 75% of the total Title II funds provided to the stateless the amount set aside for the SAG, shall be used for, through grants or contracts with priority in funding given to entities meeting the criteria for evidenced base or promising programs detailed through (A)-(W).

34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(10). TCCY will develop an adequate research, training and evaluation capacity within the state; dedicated to providing high quality data, research, and evaluation services to an array of entities including federal, state and local government.

A plan shall, in accordance with rules issued by the Administrator, provide that a juvenile shall not be placed in a secure detention facility or a secure correctional facility if juvenile who is charged with or has committed an offense that would be criminal if committed by an adult. 34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(11).

This is addressed within the TCCY Policies and Procedures for Monitoring Compliance Manual on page 4. T.C.A. defines the criteria for placement of youth in secure detention facilities.

The plan shall require that youth, after a hearing and in writing, that it is the interest of justice, juveniles awaiting trial or other legal process who are treated as adults shall not have sight or sound contact with adult inmates. 34 U.S.C. § 11133(b)(11).

This is addressed within the TCCY in the TCCY Policies and Procedures for Monitoring Compliance Manual on pages 7-9. TCA 37-1-134(i) provide for sight and sound separation.

Plan shall provide that juvenile alleged to be found delinquent will not be detained or confined in any institution in which they have sight and sound contact with adult inmates. 34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(12).

This is addressed within the TCCY Policies and Procedures for Monitoring Compliance Manual on pages 7-9. T.C.A 37-1-134(i) provide for sight and sound separation of juveniles from adult inmates.

A plan shall provide no juvenile will be detained or confined in any jail or lockup for adult except for. (A) juveniles who are accused of nonstatus offenses and who are detained in such jail or lockup for a period not to exceed 6 hours. (B) juveniles accused of nonstatus offenses, awaiting a court appearance within 48 hours after being taken into custody. 34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(13).

Juveniles accused of nonstatus offenses to be detained for a period not to exceed 6 hours, addressed on pages 8-13 within the TCCY Policies and Procedures for Monitoring Compliance Manual on pages. T.C.A 37-1-134(i) provide for sight and sound separation. Tennessee does not use the rural exception.

Plan shall provide for an affective system of monitoring jail, lock ups, detention facilities and correctional facilities. 34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(14).

TCCY Policies and Procedures for Monitoring Compliance Manual provide for an effective system of monitoring.

34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(15). TN will work to establish procedures and systems for implementing policy, practice, and system improvement strategies at the state, territorial, local, and tribal levels as applicable; to identify and reduce racial and ethnic disparities among youth who come in contact with the juvenile justice system. This is addressed in the state's R/ED core requirement plan.

Plan shall provide an assurance that youth in juvenile justice system are treated equitable. 34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(16).

TCCY will work to establish policies and systems to ensure youth in the juvenile justice system are treated equitably on the basis of gender, race, ethnicity, family income, and disability.

Plan shall provide assurance that consideration will be given to strengthen the families of delinquent and other youth to prevent juvenile delinquency. 34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(17).

Tennessee assures that assistance will be available for approaches designed to strengthen the families of delinquent and other youth to prevent juvenile delinquency.

Provide for procedures to be established for protecting the rights of recipients of services and for assuring appropriate privacy with regard to record 34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(18).

The TCCY grant application has a confidentiality section explaining the importance of protecting the rights of recipients of services and assuring appropriate privacy.

34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(19). Tennessee affirms that (A) any assistance provided under this Act will not cause the displacement (including a partial displacement, such as a reduction in the hours of non-overtime, work, wages, or employment benefits) of any currently employed employee. or impair collective bargaining relationships. No such activity that would be inconsistent with the terms of a collective bargaining agreement shall be undertaken without the written concurrence of the labor organization involved.

34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(20). Tennessee affirms it meets the requirement to provide such fiscal control and fund accounting procedures necessary to assure prudent use, proper disbursement, and accurate accounting of funds received under the Title II Formula Grants Program.

34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(21). TCCY affirms that it complies with the requirement to provide reasonable assurance that federal funds made available under this part, for any period, will be used as to supplement, not supplant, state, local, tribal and other non-federal funds.

34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(22). TCCY, to the extent practicable, will give priority in funding to programs and activities that are based on rigorous, systematic, and objective research that is scientifically based. TCCY has a statement in our grant application, and we will fund programs and activities that are using scientifically-based research.

34 U.S.C. § 11133(22)(b). Tennessee affirms that from time to time, but not less than annually, the state will review its plan and submit to the Administrator an analysis and evaluation of the effectiveness of the programs and activities carried out under the plan, and any modifications in the plan, including the survey of State and local needs, that it considers necessary.

34 U.S.C. § 11133(22)(c) Tennessee assures that it will not expend funds to carry out a program if the recipient of funds who carried out such program during the preceding 2-year period failed to demonstrate, before the expiration of such 2-year period, that such program achieved substantial success in achieving the goals specified in the application submitted by such recipient to the state agency.

Tennessee shall provide that if a juvenile is taken into custody for violating a valid court order issued for committing a status offense. 34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(23).

There are procedures in place to ensure a status offender is held according to the Valid Court Order process. The Valid Court Order process is addressed in the Policies and Procedures for Monitoring Compliance manual on pages 5-7.

34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(24). TCCY affirms that if the state received an amount that exceeds 105 percent of the federal award, all excess funds will be expended for programs as part of a comprehensive and coordinated community system of services.

34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(25). Tennessee affirms not to exceed 5 percent, of funds received by the State under section 222 (other than funds made available to the State advisory group under section 222 (d)). TCCY does not reserve funds to provide incentive grants to units of general local government that reduce the caseload of probation officers.

34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(26). Tennessee affirms that to the extent practical, a system has been implemented to ensure that a juvenile before the court in the juvenile justice system, records will be made known to such court. T.C.A. § 37-1-153 establishes systems to ensure that if a juvenile is before a court in the juvenile justice system, public child welfare records relating to such juvenile are on file in the geographical area and are made known to such court. DCS established administrative procedures and systems to ensure juvenile offenders receive protections including a case plan and case plan review.

34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(27). Tennessee affirms that juvenile offenders whose placement is funded through section 472 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C 672) receive the protections specified in section 471 of such Act (42 U.S.C. 671), including a case plan and case plan review as defined in section 475 of such Act (42 U.S.C. 675).

34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(28). Tennessee affirms that it provides for coordinated use of funds provided under Title II with other Federal and State funds directed at juvenile delinquency prevention and intervention programs. Through our grant review process and awarding of grants, TCCY provides for the coordinated use of funds provided under the award with other

Federal and State funds directed toward juvenile delinquency prevention and intervention programs.

Describe policies, procedures, and training in effect, if any, for the staff of juvenile state correctional facilities to eliminate the use of dangerous practices, unreasonable restraints, and unreasonable isolation, including by developing effective behavior management techniques; 34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(29).

DCS Administrative Policies and Procedures 13.4 has been established and DCS staff and juvenile detention staff receive training upon initial employment and during annual in-service training pertaining to eliminating the use of dangerous practices, unreasonable restraints, and unreasonable isolation/seclusion, including effective behavior management techniques.

Minimum Standards 0250-04-08-.11 pertains to seclusion, restraints, and training of staff as it relates to both. DCS Administrative Policy and Procedure 18.17 addresses programs of behavior management to ensure individual programs are developed for youth, goals and objectives are targeted, and the most appropriate treatment options are chosen.

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

Describe: (A) The evidence-based methods that will be used to conduct mental health and substance abuse screening, assessment, referral, and treatment for juveniles who

(i) request a screening;

(ii) show signs of needing a screening; or

(iii) are held for a period of more than 24 hours in a secure facility that provides for an initial screening; and (B) how the state will seek, to the extent practical, to provide or arrange for mental health and substance abuse disorder treatment for juveniles determined to be in need of such treatment; 34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(30).

The Juvenile Justice Reform Act of TN passed by the Tennessee General Assembly requires that a validated risk and needs assessment shall be used in all delinquent cases post disposition in making decisions and recommendations concerning treatment and programming and states that service plans for youth in juvenile court be consistent with previously administered risk and needs assessment. The Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) provides grant funds for the Justice and Mental Health Collaboration Program (JMHCP) which is operated by TDMHSAS and Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC). The program trains juvenile court staff, such as the courts' youth services officers (YSOs), to complete a screening based on the Child and Adolescent Needs and Strength inventory but with an emphasis on juvenile justice (JJ-CANS). The screening has been updated to the JJ-CANS 2.0 which is an evidence-based screening that assesses child and adolescent functioning in five areas: strengths, emotional and behavioral needs, risk behaviors, juvenile justice, and trauma experience.

TDMHSAS funds six programs with an emphasis on areas of Tennessee with limited community-based alternatives to out-of-home placements providing community-based care to youth, involved with the juvenile justice system, as part of the diversion program. These providers receive referrals from juvenile court judges, court staff, and the Department of

Children's Services (DCS). Youth are provided with a range of services such as care coordination, intensive family therapy, group therapy, peer support, medication management, substance abuse services, crisis planning, both school and community-based monitoring, and links to resources. TDMHSAS provides funding to seven Juvenile Recovery Courts in Tennessee which is a docket within a juvenile court, to which selected delinquency cases and, in some instances, status offenders, are referred to for handling by a designated judge. The youth referred to this docket are identified as having problems with alcohol and/or other drugs. During the program, the juvenile treatment court team meets frequently; determining how best to address the substance abuse and related problems, of the youth and his or her family, that have brought the youth into contact with the juvenile system.

Describe how reentry planning by the state for juveniles will include—

(A) A written case plan based on an assessment of needs that includes—

(i) the pre-release and post-release plans for the juveniles;

(ii) the living arrangement to which the juveniles are to be discharged; and

(iii) any other plans developed for the juveniles based on an individualized assessment; and

(B) Review processes; 34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(31).

DCS uses the Computer Adaptive Testing-Mental Health (CAT-MH) to assess custodial youth placed in a detention center or other temporary placement for the need of immediate mental health interventions. DCS utilizes a weekly tracking mechanism to address the need for residential placement for youth. Youth identified as having a need for mental health and substance abuse service are referred to available services by the Family Social Workers (FSWs). Based on the assessment tool utilized, an individual case plan is developed to determine the services and actions needed for rehabilitation and allows for input from the

youth and pertinent family members and includes pre-release and post-release plans and living arrangements for youth upon discharge. FSWs are responsible for following up on referrals, tracking service implementation, identifying needs and problems, and modifying services in a timely manner.

Tennessee's JJRA 2018 adoption contains specific requirements regarding case planning. T.C.A. § 37-1-173 provides that "[A]n individualized case plan shall be developed by the department or supervising authority for every child adjudicated for a delinquent or unruly offense. The case plan shall be updated as appropriate and, in the case of a delinquent offense, shall be informed by the results of a validated risk and needs assessment." The statute goes on to state that, "For any child ordered to probation supervision pursuant to § 37-1-131 or § 37-1-132, the supervising authority shall develop and implement an individualized case plan in consultation with the child's parents or guardian, school, and other appropriate parties, and, for delinquent offenses, such plan shall be based upon the results of a validated risk and needs assessment conducted within seven (7) days of the court's disposition."

34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(32). TCCY will collaborate with the Department of Education in developing and implementing a plan to support adjudicated juveniles educational progress and ensures a smooth reentry into communities.

Describe policies and procedures, if any, to—

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

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

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

Tennessee Bureau of Investigation (TBI) established a regional, single-point-of-contact (SPOC) system to ensure that quality services would be provided to human trafficking survivors across statewide. The SPOC receives human trafficking referrals and coordinates services to meet the needs of each individual survivor. TBI is responsible for documenting in records of the state the identification of victims of trafficking or those at risk of trafficking. The Community Coalition Against Human Trafficking, Second Lift TN, AncoraTN, Grow Free, Restore Corps, EPIC Girl, Inc., and It Has to Stop TN are a few direct service programs and services that raise awareness, provide training, intervene, and coordinate trauma informed aftercare services.