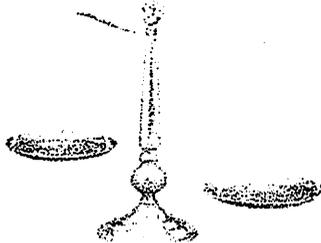

**METROPOLITAN NASHVILLE
DAVIDSON COUNTY, TN
GRAND JURY FINAL REPORT**

**PRESENTED TO: THE HONORABLE
MONTE D. WATKINS,
CRIMINAL COURT DIVISION V**



**PRESENTED BY: EUGENE GRAYER,
GRAND JURY FOREMAN, AND THE
MEMBERS OF THE GRAND JURY**

**SUMMER SESSION
JULY 11, 2011 - SEPTEMBER 30, 2011**

GRAND JURY FINAL REPORT

The Honorable Monte D. Watkins has served as Criminal Court Judge, Division V, since September 1, 2003. Previously, Judge Watkins worked 19 years as a sole practitioner, focusing on criminal defense and probate law. From 1992-present, he served as the Chairman of the Character and Fitness Committee (District V) of the Tennessee Board of Law Examiners.

In Nashville, TN, six Criminal Courts Judges rotate heading the Grand Jury. The summer session was Judge Watkins' turn. The Honorable Judge Watkins impaneled our Grand Jury and swore us in on June 27, 2011 to serve from July 11, 2011 to September 30, 2011. Tamika Clarke, Judicial Administrative Assistant, took care of our administrative needs and was our liaison for Judge Watkins' office. Judge Watkins provided his Court Officer, Jonathan Gross, to transport us to the scheduled off-site tours. Mr. Gross provided valuable information and friendly conversation.

We, the Grand Jury, appreciate the opportunity to serve for the "meting out of justice". We met in the conference room at the Office of the District Attorney General. We served the summer session, three months, three days per week and met on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays until the assigned number of cases was completed. We often worked past 2:00 pm, without breaking for a lunch. The Foreman and the Secretary work the longest. We thank Judge Watkins for appointing our esteemed Foreman, Eugene Grayer. Mr. Grayer spent the summer researching litigations and procedures to guide us through our responsibilities. He provided excellent leadership as he channeled us into a cohesive group.

GRAND JURY DUTIES AND POWERS

The original Grand Jury was a council of noblemen in England who could protect people from the power of a king. Today, in the 20th judicial district, the Grand Jury is a body of thirteen (13) citizens of the County who hear evidence of criminal activity in order to determine probable cause. If the Grand Jury determines there is probable cause, a True Bill of Indictment or a Presentment is created. An indictment is returned when a person has been bound over from General Sessions Court and a presentment is returned when the case is directly presented to the Grand Jury. If the Grand Jury does not find probable cause, a No True Bill of Indictment is determined.

There were numerous occasions when a case dismissed at the General Sessions Court level was presented to the Grand Jury by the District Attorney General's Office. Presentments resulted in capiases (which are arrest orders) issued to take the defendants into custody. Alternatively, the District Attorney General's Office presented cases again to our Grand Jury when not satisfied with a previous Grand Jury's determination of No True Bill. As a Grand Jury, we split some of the counts in a case, finding some of the counts to be a True Bill and other counts to be No True Bill. The Grand Jury also raised a count to a higher charge for harsher sentences, or decreased the charge to lessen evidence criteria rarely resulting in lesser penalties.

The Grand Jury finds probable cause with 12 affirmative votes for a True Bill. The Foreman of the Grand Jury votes when there are only 11 affirmative votes. If it is a No True Bill, jail or bail is released. Typically, a Grand Jury returns 15-30 no true bills.

Lori Hooberry, employed by the DAs Office, is the receptionist for the Grand Jury. She assisted the Grand Jury's Secretary in recording cases and the outcomes. We are pleased with Ms. Hooberry's meticulous attention to detail as she assisted the recording of split decisions and updating defendants with multiple names.

Presentations

Monday, July 11, 2011	8:30 General Johnson 10:00 General Mathews
Tuesday, July 12, 2011	8:30 Gene Donegal, Drug Task Force Unit
Friday, July 15, 2011	8:30 Officer Harold Taylor, Traffic Unit
Monday, July 18, 2011	8:30 Captain Dhana Jones, DV 10:00 St. Michael Shreeve, CSA Unit
Tuesday, July 19, 2011	8:30 Paul P. Smith, Gangs Unit
Friday, July 22, 2011	8:30 Mayor Carl Dean

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

WASHINGTON SQUARE, SUITE 500

222 2ND AVENUE NORTH

NASHVILLE, TN 37201 - 1649

OFFICE HOURS: 8:00 A.M. TO 4:45 P.M. M - F

PHONE (615) 862-5500 | FAX (615) 862-5599

The Nashville District Attorney's office is responsible for representing the State of Tennessee in all criminal cases that occur within Metropolitan Nashville and Davidson County. The Tennessee Constitution created the position of District Attorney General. It is an eight-year term. Tennessee is divided into thirty-one judicial districts each with judges, district attorneys, and public defenders to administer the criminal justice system. Metropolitan Nashville and Davidson County comprise the twentieth judicial district.

The District Attorney General is the chief law enforcement officer in Davidson County, and is responsible for prosecuting all the felonies, misdemeanors, and serious traffic offenses committed in the county. The DA's Office is divided into three divisions: Criminal Division, Victim Witness Services, and Juvenile Division. The Criminal Division is where Attorneys are assigned to appear on behalf of the State of Tennessee prosecuting all misdemeanor and felony charges brought in the General Sessions and Criminal Courts of the district. The Victim Witness Services Division provides a wide variety of support services for victims of violent crime. The office also has units of lawyers who have specialized skills and training in such areas as child physical and sexual abuse, complex drug prosecutions, death penalty prosecutions, domestic violence, fraud and economic crime, and vehicular crimes. The Juvenile Division handles

delinquent acts. The Juvenile Court Judge or a Juvenile Court Referee can adjudicate the charges.

In addition to courtroom duties, assistant district attorneys review citizen complaints about alleged criminal activity, consult with law enforcement agencies about on-going investigations; and provide legal advice to the police. In Nashville, most criminal cases are the result of investigations conducted by and arrests made by the Metropolitan Police Department. The District Attorney's office is responsible for determining whether there is enough evidence to prosecute persons accused of crimes. If not, the charges are dismissed. Otherwise, assistant district attorneys appear in the various General Sessions and Criminal Courts. In General Sessions Courts, cases are tried before a judge and resolved upon guilty pleas or dismissal. Criminal Courts are where one is tried with a petit jury.

In 2006, the DA's office prosecuted over 5,000 cases of domestic violence. The DA's Office is committed to serving victims of domestic violence. They have specialized Assistant DA's and Victim Witness Coordinators who work directly with these victims as their cases go through the court system.

VICTOR S. (TORRY) JOHNSON III
DISTRICT ATTORNEY GENERAL
20TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Davidson County District Attorney General Victor S. (Torry) Johnson, III, was elected to his third eight-year term as Nashville's top prosecutor. He has been in office since 1987 and was appointed to the post by Governor Ned R. McWherter. As District Attorney, he has pioneered the development of specialized groups of prosecutors to handle such crimes as child physical and sexual abuse, domestic violence, drunk driving, and vehicular homicide. The office also oversees the 20th Judicial District Drug Task Force that targets major drug traffickers. He currently oversees a staff of about 125 employees, including 60 Assistant District Attorneys.

In Torry Johnson address to the Grand Jury, he explained, the Grand Jury probable cause is different from judges' probable cause. In an arraignment, the defendant receives charges, pleads not guilty and the DA gives the defending attorney the evidence against the defendant. The defense lawyer then gives a motion to suppress statement to ban flawed evidence.

According to Torry Johnson, in 2010 General Sessions, 97% plead guilty and out of, 5500 criminal cases, only 150 went to jury. Most of the cases were DUI, child sexual abuse cases, and homicide. To prevent Double Jeopardy, the DA does not charge again. The defendant can go to the court of Criminal Appeals where the defense must prove mistakes to three Judges on a panel. Judges can approve, disapprove, or modify charges.

Everyone has the right to be heard by the Grand Jury for any case. Yet few misdemeanors are heard that could not be solved in General Sessions. For every 100,000 charges, 50,000 are misdemeanors. Everyone is presumed innocent and is entitled to a Criminal Defense Lawyer. According to Torry Johnson, the "Judicial System is not supposed to be fair. It is designed to protect

the innocence". In a Preliminary Hearing, the DA represents the State of TN – People at Large, "Against the peace and dignity of the people of TN... to pursue guilt and preserve innocence".

There must be a Preliminary Hearing - within 72 hours if in custody. The Defense can waive and bind it over to the Grand Jury. Then the DA' Office pulls evidence for the Grand Jury to prove probable cause. However, DAs Office can dismiss cases, or draft indictments. Multiple charges equal multiple counts. An indictment can charge multiple defendants. The DA's Office can add more charges after the defendant has been to General Sessions. Finally, in a Trial Court, the Petit Court Jury decides guilt or innocence.

ATTORNEY GENERAL MACALLA MATHEWS

Assistant District Attorney Macalla Mathews reported that there is usually one witness presenting evidence, an arresting officer, and a detective in charge. Grand Jury cases include armed aggravated robbery, remediated murder, and felony murder while committing felony. Sealed indictments have not gone through general sessions courts therefore after the Grand jury decides probable cause, an indictment is formed and extradition is made. Grand Jurors have a two-day reflection period where we can pull an earlier charge, clarify, and/or amend indictments.

SPECIAL PROSECUTORS

To reduce the 30-40 officers presenting cases for 5-10 minutes each, Sgt. David Liles, Grand Jury Liaison with Case Prep, presents cases for an average of 20 or more officers. When we began the summer session, Sgt. Liles was on leave for a month to study for the Bar Exam. Interim case prep liaisons were Sgt. Robert Bandish, District Attorney Liaison with Case Prep and Officer Joshua Mayo. All liaisons were thoroughly familiar with each case. The cases' highlights were clear, correct, and concise.

GENE DONEGAN, DRUG TASK FORCE

In 2009, Tennessee Narcotics Officers Association elected Gene Donegan for Vice-President. Members of the West Precinct Crime Suppression Unit, under the leadership of Sergeant Gene Donegan, were named the state's Narcotic Unit of the Year at the Tennessee Narcotic Officers' Association (TNOA) Conference, October 3, 2010 in Gatlinburg. Sergeant Donegan and Detectives Curtis Watkins, Joe Simonik, Scott Cothran, Johnnie Melzoni, Martin Gonzalez, and Kevin Guyton, were selected for their outstanding efforts to curb drug operations using innovative investigative methods to arrest and convict street level dealers and their suppliers. Gene Donegan brought many samples of drugs, marijuana, and narcotics to the Grand Jury. He gave a broad overview of the drugs that plague Nashville. His presentation depicted the physical effects on meth that were appalling.

The Specialized Investigations Division's, Narcotics Section specifically focuses on drug enforcement and deterrence in Nashville. The enforcement is conducted through proactive investigative techniques utilizing information from police officers in the field and information provided by citizens, as well as other intelligence gathering methods.

The Narcotics Section consists of four separate functions; the Narcotics Unit, the Interdiction Unit, representation with the Drug Enforcement Agency , and representation with the 20th Judicial Drug Task Force. Narcotics Unit's investigators focus on middle and upper level drug trafficking. They work closely with Nashville's citizens to investigate information related to drug dealing in the hierarchy of the drug world. Their concentration is on who brings drugs into the Nashville area and who distributes those drugs to the dealers who in turn sell them in our neighborhoods. The Interdiction investigators track drug couriers who bring drugs into and through Nashville. Couriers commonly transport large quantities of drugs and illegal money via roadways, interstates, and through our neighborhoods.

The Narcotics Section also has investigators assigned to the Drug Enforcement Agency. These investigators work to coordinate enforcing drug trafficking on the larger national and international scale. They also work with the DEA in enforcing criminal laws against those who manufacture and traffic methamphetamine. The 20th Judicial District Drug Task Force has been in place since 1988 when the General Assembly enacted legislation to create a drug task force in each judicial district. The focus of the Task Force is to select and target upper level drug organizations for investigation. The goal of the Task Force is to dismantle the targeted drug organization by arresting all members and seizing the assets of the organization. The Drug Task Force also serves as a point of contact for other narcotics officers across the state when their investigations lead to Nashville. If you have information about drug activity in Nashville, please call the Specialized Investigations Division at 615-782-3301.

People who use methamphetamine can be hooked after just their first try, and once a person is addicted, it is extremely difficult to get off the drug. The ingredients used to make meth include toxic chemicals that do permanent injury to the body. Meth does not affect just the user; it affects the user's family and society as a whole. This is one drug capable of destroying lives, families, and communities. Meth is made from rubbing alcohol, cold pills, acetone, red phosphorous, gasoline antifreeze, cleaning products, battery acid, anhydrous ammonia (farm fertilizer), lye, and engine starter fluid

The Meth-Free Tennessee Act went into effect in 2005, requiring pharmacies to move cold and sinus products containing pseudoephedrine, the key ingredient in meth, behind the counter. Retailers without pharmacies had to remove the products from their shelves and stop selling them. Despite this act, people continue to find ways to obtain the ingredients to make meth. "Smurfing" is the street term meth makers are using to describe shopping from store to store, buying small quantities of pseudoephedrine until they have enough to manufacture meth.

Tennessee is in the process of implementing legislation to stiffen penalties for smurfing, and to implement a statewide, electronic tracking system that will log every single purchase of medications containing pseudoephedrine. That means Tennessee's law enforcement community has more resources on hand than ever for tracking would-be smurfers. If you buy pseudoephedrine, law enforcement will know exactly when, where and how much ... even if you make some of those purchases in another state.

Originally, the process of making meth required an elaborate lab with open flames, flammable liquids, and large quantities of pseudoephedrine. Meth is now being made through the "shake-

and-bake" method, also commonly known as the "one-pot" method, which is faster, cheaper and much simpler. As a result of the "shake-and-bake"/"one-pot" methods, batches of meth are much smaller but just as dangerous as the old process, sometimes producing explosions with damage that must be handled like toxic waste. This new method requires combining pseudoephedrine with common household chemicals and then shaking the mixture in a soda bottle. No flame is required. The "shake-and-bake" method does away with the typical meth lab, turning the back seat of a car or a public bathroom stall into a temporary meth lab. Some users have even been caught making meth while driving.

It is expensive and time-consuming to certify a law enforcement officer to seize a meth lab safely. The health of those officers must be closely monitored because of their presence at lab sites. Equipment used in meth investigations is costly, and much of it must be destroyed after each use because of contamination.

TRAFFIC UNIT

The DUI Unit is responsible for seeking out impaired drivers aggressively and proactively. In 2009 there were 1,705 DUI Arrests made from this unit alone. The arrests are extremely important when you consider the following figures. In 2008, Davidson County experienced 64 fatal crashes with 38% of those crashes involving an impaired driver. In 2009, Davidson County experienced 67 fatal crashes with 36% of those crashes involving an impaired driver.

The unit uses enforcement efforts that are designed to target impaired driving. One of the methods is DUI or Sobriety Check Points. Officers assigned to the DUI Unit have been trained to detect both alcohol and drug impairment. Some officers are certified as Drug Recognition Experts and they often assist in training officers at the Metropolitan Nashville Police Academy and the Tennessee Law Enforcement Academy.

Officers are assigned with either partially marked or completely unmarked vehicles that are equipped with onboard camera systems which record and capture the driver's actions as well as the Standard Field Sobriety Tasks. Standard Field Sobriety Tasks are designed to give the DUI officer indications of the subject's level of impairment. These tasks are the Horizontal Gaze, Nystagmus (eye test), Walk and Turn, and One Leg Stand.

Once there is reasonable suspicion to believe that the subject is driving while impaired, they are required by law to submit to a breath alcohol test or blood test. Officers use a machine called an intoximeter to measure the alcohol content that is emitted from the person's breath. These instruments are placed in certain officer's police vehicles and police facilities. In Tennessee, Officer Harold Taylor holds the record for the most DUI arrests for several consecutive years.

Officer Harold Taylor, Traffic Unit, arrested 395 DUIs in 2009 and he still holds the record in Tennessee for the most DUIs issued. Officer Harold Taylor has an intoximeter (breathalyzer) in his squad car. He usually works on West End and Friday night is the most common night for DUI arrests with Saturday night as a runner up and closely trailed by Thursday evenings.

The following Officers had over 100 DUI Arrests for 2009:

James T. Cole, Jr-163 arrests
Thomas Jackson-106 arrests
Jessie Loy-172 arrests
Robert Richards-302 arrests
John Roberson-263 arrests
Harold Taylor-395 arrests
Wallace Taylor-384 arrests
Shawn Taylor-262 arrests

At times, Jurors had concerns about Officer Taylor's methods and procedures, which seemed bias and lacked quality for determining "probable cause". Remember "quality before quantity"
GRAND JURY MEMBERS.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

By statute in Tennessee, Domestic Violence is defined as committing one of the following against a family or household member (T.C.A. 39-13-111): intentionally, knowingly, or recklessly causing bodily injury to the victim, intentionally, knowingly, or recklessly causing the victim to reasonably fear imminent bodily injury, or intentionally or knowingly causing physical contact that a reasonable person would regard the contact as extremely offensive or provocative.

Other offenses frequently occur between intimate partners or family members that are classified as Domestic Violence. These offenses include Homicide, Attempted Homicide, Rape, Kidnapping, Aggravated Assault, Harassment, Stalking, Protective Order Violations, Vandalism, Theft, and Cruelty to Animals.

The MNP Domestic Violence Division was created in 1994 to victims of domestic violence, while accessing the support that is available in the criminal justice system and in the community. Captain Dhana Jones is head of the Domestic Violence Division, Metropolitan Nashville Police Department and is a former Domestic Violence Detective. She believes that everyone should know some of the warning signs of Domestic Abuse and the responses that are available. Domestic violence tends to escalate in both severity and frequency the longer a victim waits before taking action. There is help and information available to break this cycle of violence. Call (615) 880-3000 if you need assistance. Phones are manned from 8:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m. Monday through Friday, with evening investigators who may be in at other hours. For help, call (615) 862-8600. Call 911 if it is an emergency.

Captain Jones recommended we look and see if there are multiple warning signs that are occurring in your life and then look to see the responses available, which can help you and your family out of this type of situation. She cautioned us to remember domestic violence does not tend to end but escalate in both severity and frequency the longer a victim waits before taking action. There is help and information available for you to break this cycle of violence. Call (615) 880-3000 if you need assistance. Phones are manned from 8:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m. Monday through Friday, with evening investigators who may be in at other hours. For help, call (615) 862-8600. Call 911 if it is an emergency.

CHILD SEX ABUSE UNIT

The Child Sex Abuse Unit is part of the Sex Crimes Section, and is part of the Criminal Investigation Division for the Metropolitan Nashville Police Department. He presented to the Grand Jury. The section is open from 7:30 AM to 11 PM, Monday through Friday. However, detectives are on-call 24 hours a day to assist in matters requiring their specialized training and services. Sgt. Michael Shreve heads the Child Sex Abuse Unit (CSA). The sexual crimes investigated include violations such as indecent exposure, peeping tom, sexual battery, and rape. Internet monitoring and officers posing as juveniles catch many would be predators. When a child is sexually abused, the child is taken to forensic counseling, where the details of the victim's abuse can be gently extracted and forwarded to the Child Sex Abuse Unit.

GANGS UNIT

Detective Paul P. Smith, Gangs Unit presented Officer John Wright's PowerPoint on the Specialized Investigations Division's Gang Unit which combats gang related crime through active suppression, investigation, and intelligence gathering. Information is collected by various means to determine if these individuals or groups might be a threat to Nashville. The Gang Unit investigates crimes that are reported as gang related (such as assault, vandalism, narcotic related, etc.). The Gang Unit also has the responsibility for distributing analyzed data on gang matters and focusing on criminal violations committed by criminal gangs. The Gang Unit shares this information and works with other agencies including the FBI, DEA, ATF, ICE, and other law enforcement agencies.

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MAYOR KARL DEAN

Karl Dean first held public office when he was elected as Nashville's Public Defender in 1990, a post he was re-elected to in 1994 and 1998. Dean served as Metro Law Director from 1999 to January 2007, when he resigned to run for the office of mayor. Dean completed the program for Senior Executives in State and Local Government at the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard in 1999. He has also served as an Adjunct Professor of Law at Vanderbilt.

Karl Dean is the sixth mayor of the Metropolitan Government of Nashville and Davidson County. He was elected on Sept. 11, 2007 and was re-elected on Aug. 4, 2011 to serve a second

term. During his time in office, Dean has led Nashville through two big challenges – a deep national recession and a 1,000-year flood – and has still made progress on his priorities of education, public safety, and economic development. He also works diligently on efforts to sustain and improve Nashville’s high quality of life.

Mayor Karl Dean’s priorities are improving schools, making neighborhoods safer and bringing more and better jobs to Nashville. He is working to make Nashville a livable city.

OFF-SITE VISITS

Tuesday, August 9, 2011	2:00 Center for Forensic Medicine
Monday, August 15, 2011	11:30 Juvenile Court, Lunch and Tour
Friday, August 19, 2011	11:30 Davidson County Drug Court
Tuesday, August 23, 2011	9:00 Riverbend Prison Tour
Tuesday, August 30, 2011	9:00 Police Training Academy

CENTER FOR FORENSIC MEDICINE
850 R. S. GASS BLVD.
NASHVILLE, TN 37016-2640
(615) 743-1800

Forensic Medical Management Services, PLC (FMMS), provides services at the Center for Forensic Medicine. The Business Office is open to the general public 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, except major holidays. Grand Juror and Alternate Secretary, Melinda L. Garner, prearranged our tour at the Center for Forensic Medicine. Bill Leftwich, Director of Human Resources, led our tour and explained the services. An investigator and a medical examiner are available 24 hours a day 7 days a week to accept reports of death and to coordinate release of the body to the funeral director after normal business hours.

Forensic Management of Facilities services include the services/operation of the Medical Examiner's office. Transition plans for assuming contracted responsibilities, plans for maintaining mass casualty and mass disaster plans, morgue planning, new medical examiner facilities, recruiting and staffing forensic pathologists and support personnel, maintaining facility professional accreditations. FMMS provides training for death investigators and autopsy technicians to establish death investigation and autopsy standards fulfilling the legal requirements of the facility/state/county/city, and set guidelines fulfilling the needs of the law enforcement agencies that interact with the facility.

Medical Examiner services comprise: death scene investigation, discovery and retention of evidence, autopsies to determine cause of death, positive identification of decedents, expert testimony in civil and criminal cases, forensic consultations with medical, legal and law enforcement professionals and management of our centers and staff. Medical examiner services also provide expert consultation testimony for an exhumation autopsy, a 2nd autopsy, or as an expert witness.

Forensic Autopsies usually take several weeks to complete. Copies of the Forensic Autopsies Reports are provided without charge to the legal next-of-kin, treating physicians, law enforcement personnel, and district attorneys after an appropriate request has been received. Although the written autopsy report is considered a matter of public record, photographs taken during the autopsy and death scene investigation are not, the analysis will not be released without an order issued by the court.

Private Autopsies are performed to understand the natural disease or disease process that caused death, to provide information about possible inherited or genetic diseases, allowing other family members to seek testing, and/or treatment, to investigate possible medical treatment complications and/or to assist in civil proceedings regarding the death. Religious and cultural customs are honored. For Example, Muslims must be buried within 3 days.

Tour of Office Forensic Medicine Forensic Medical Management services 850 RS Gas Bass Blvd. Bill Leftwich directed the tour of the facility. We toured the entire facility. He explained forensic medicine process very thoroughly to us including the investigative assistant. They give to the judicial system then forensic medical exams office opened on July 1997. It provides autopsy services for 52 middle Tennessee counties resulting in approximately 1600 autopsies per year. The facility was extremely clean and staff was extremely friendly. The faculties at the facility are very caring and sensitive about a person's remains making sure at all times they are treated with respect and dignity. **Melinda L. Garner**

The first place we toured was the Coroner's Office. The office was not at all, what I expected. It was well lighted, clean and very organized. The deceased were all treated with respect during the autopsy as well as when it came time to notify the family members to arrange for burial. I expected to smell decaying bodies. However, the air filtration was of such that it sucked out the order to seem effortlessly. **Delores D. Miller**

BETTY ADAMS GREEN, JUDGE
WOODLAND STREET
P.O. BOX 196306
NASHVILLE, TN 37213-6306

The Honorable **Judge Betty Adams Green** is the Juvenile Judge. During her undergraduate years at Vanderbilt University, Betty Adams Green began working with at risk children and families for more than 40 years. In 1980, she was instrumental in the development of legislation creating the Tennessee Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges, and was appointed by Governor Lamar Alexander as the first Executive Secretary of that agency.

In 1985, she went to work in the District Attorney's Office as an Assistant District Attorney assigned to Nashville's Juvenile Court and handled all cases involving unruly and delinquent youth. Later, Governor Ned Ray McWherter created a separate department of state government to serve a delinquent and unruly youth and she was appointed as the first commissioner for this agency. Next, Betty worked as Regional Vice President for Children's Comprehensive Service until 1998, when she was elected the first female juvenile court judge in Davidson County. She received several awards recognizing her contributions to the juvenile justice field.

Year	2010		
	Charges or Allegations	Individual Kids	Petitions Filed
JUVENILE COURT ACTIVITY			
CHILDREN'S CASES			
Delinquent	8,307	3,151	5,790
Unruly (Status, Truancy & Runaway)	1,870	1,510	1,838
Neglect and Dependent	1,726	1,503	1,209
Other Petition Types	1,646	1,461	1,507
SUB TOTAL	13,549	7,625	10,344
ADULT RELATED CASES			
Paternity, Legitimation, & Support	5,455	4,085	3,816
Orders of Protection	1,610	786	832
TOTAL CASES FILED	20,614	11,221	14,992
Children Transferred as Adults (*)	46		
Violations of Probation, Aftercare, Home Detention, Electronic Monitor(*)	589		
Diverted Cases	1,318		
SCHEDULE COURT APPEARANCES			
Scheduled Court Appearances Yearly	46,974		
Average Scheduled Court Appearances Per Day of average (using 21 working days/month)	186		
PROBATION			
Youth on Supervised Probation (monthly average)	614		
Probation Officer Caseload (Average)	22		

JUVENILE DETENTION
 100 WOODLAND STREET
 NASHVILLE, TN 37213-6306
 JUVENILE DETENTION CENTER SUPERINTENDENT 615-862-8067

After Nashville's flood in 2010, restoration was necessary and significant improvement was made to the Juvenile Detention Center. Renovation allowed for structurally updating the facility with additional classrooms, new technology, and better living quarters. The Recreation Area is enclosed by four walls in a courtyard without a roof. Inclement weather restricts the juveniles' exercise times,

Patrick Curran is the Superintendent of the Juvenile Detention Center. Curran works for a private company, G4S, (formerly Group 4 Securicor), that contracted with the detention center to provide security. "Currently, the Davidson County detention center is the only accredited

juvenile jail by the American Correctional Association in the state, and has been since 2000", according to Curran.

Assistant Superintendent, Yolanda Hockett, has worked at the Davidson County Juvenile Detention Center for 15 years, serving as correctional officer, shift supervisor, administrative manager, case-manager/counselor, compliance coordinator, and her current position as the assistant superintendent of programs. Ms. Hockett has a bachelor's degree in criminal justice from Tennessee State University and a master's degree in public service management from Cumberland University. She is an ACA auditor, a certified correctional executive with a juvenile specialization, and a graduate of G4S Youth Services Leadership Academy.

The Education Program is headed by Principal Jeanette Carter. Certified teachers provide transferable education classes that are interconnected with the Metropolitan Nashville Public School System. G4S achieved significant success by, "Successfully engaging the minds and the motivation of these challenging youth is the focus of our educational programs. With almost 45 percent of pupils in a correctional setting diagnosed with learning difficulties (as opposed to 20 percent in traditional schools), motivation and engagement is key". G4s hires experienced staff with proven competence in alternative education in a juvenile justice setting".

When we visited juvenile court, as well as the areas the children were housed really impressed us. We commented that the foods as well as their rooms were probably better than what they would receive at home. Their program to keep the children on track with schoolwork is to be commended. There are certified teachers, a computer room, library, as well as physical activities space **Delores D. Miller**

The only downside to the activity space for basketball etc. is that there isn't a roof on it. With inclement weather, the kids are stuck inside close quarters. With children from various backgrounds and ethnicity, there are occasions when fights will occur. I believe that given the opportunity to release this energy through physical activity on the courts anytime of the year, we will have to provide them with a roof. **Delores D. Miller**

Lunch: We ate in the juvenile dining room, eating the same food that was scheduled for the juveniles' food plan. Canned dark chicken on a burrito with rice and beans was not appealing. The dessert made of canned peaches and oatmeal was better. It appears these lunches could be improved for flavor and nutritious content, supporting children's' development. Just filling meals is not sufficient. **Charlene Pirtle.**

Very nice setting. We were greeted by Mr. Casey and Mr. Davis. The rooms were very nice, the girls' rooms were very nice, and the activities they have for the kids to do are nice and very educational. In addition, the program is run very well. The basketball area needs to have more room, more activities, and a roof. The staff was friendly. The rooms for the kids were very nice and clean. The food could be a little better. I think they operate the facility very well. I commend them for improving their establishment. **Charlene Pirtle**

If granted, the roof should be retractable so the juveniles could continue enjoying fresh air on fair-weather days and the roof could be closed for protection against foul-weather days. **Patricia I. Riester**

JUVENILE COURT CLERK DAVID SMITH
MAIN OFFICE 615-862-7980
OFFICE MANAGER 615-862-7980
BOOKKEEPING 615-862-7984

Julius Sloss, Director of Operations for the Juvenile Court Clerk's Office, estimated that 25 percent of the court's files were waterlogged after the flood in 2010. About 12,000 documents were shipped by refrigerated trucks to Chicago for a \$750,000 restoration process. Yet, not all were salvageable. Magistrates, attorneys, and probation officers used what individual files they each had to piece together case details because federal law requires hearings within 72 hours on cases involving children removed for emergency dependency neglect matters and adolescents arrested and detained. A file-scanning process started in September after David Smith took over as Juvenile Court Clerk.

JUDGE SETH NORMAN
CRIMINAL COURT, DIVISION IV

The Honorable Seth Norman is currently the Judge of Division IV of Criminal Court and Presiding Judge of the 20th Judicial District. Elected to the bench in 1990, Judge Norman was reelected without opposition in 1998. He is a Korean veteran, having served 5 years in the U.S. Air Force. In 1962, Judge Norman received his J.D. degree from the Nashville School of Law in 1962. He practiced law in Nashville for 28 years and served as a member of the General Assembly, the State Democratic Executive Committee and as a Delegate to the 1968 Democratic National Convention. A member of the Nashville and Tennessee Bar Associations, Judge Norman is the founder and Presiding Judge of the Davidson County Drug Court.

Judge Norman, Criminal Court Division IV, served as Presiding Judge of the 20th Judicial District for the years 1998 and 1999. Elected to the bench in 1990, Judge Norman was reelected without opposition in 1998 and again in 2006. Judge Norman received his J.D. Degree from the Nashville School of Law in 1962. He practiced law in Nashville for 28 years in the law office of Jack Norman, Sr., and served as member of the General Assembly, the State Democratic Executive Committee, and as a Delegate to the 1968 Democratic National Convention. Judge Norman is the founder and Presiding Judge of the Davidson County Drug Court, and the founder and Chairman of the Nashville Drug Court Support Foundation, Inc. In 2003, the Tennessee Association of Drug Court Professionals recognized Judge Norman as the "Pioneer of Tennessee Drug Courts" for his exhausting efforts in making Drug Courts a crucial and instrumental part of Tennessee's Criminal Justice System.

There are six Criminal Courts in Nashville, Davidson County, Tennessee. Each of these Courts handles approximately 2000 cases per year. Approximately 80% of these cases will involve either drugs or alcohol. In addition, research indicates that at least 60% of the people charged in those cases have a chemical dependency problem. Before 1995, the Corrections Corporation of

America (CCA) facility in Nashville was the only penal institution in the State of Tennessee that offered any type of long-term treatment for addiction. It was apparent to the Judges of the Criminal Courts that the recidivism rate for persons appearing before them with a chemical dependency problem was extremely high.

Judge Norman and the Director for Community Corrections began to look for a facility that could be used for residential treatment. In the southern part of the county, they found a possible site, a huge tract of land that had formerly been used as a state mental health facility. Many of the buildings on that site had been constructed before World War II, were ancient, and had been abandoned by the state leaving them in a dismal state of repair. The State of Tennessee returned the use of this land to Davidson County, and following the inspection of all available buildings; one two-story dormitory style structure was selected as a potential site for a residential facility.

DAVIDSON COUNTY DRUG COURT | A DIVISION OF THE TRIAL COURTS
DEVELOPING CHARACTER DURING CONFINEMENT.

1406 COUNTY HOSPITAL ROAD
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE 37218
PHONE: 615-862-4220 | FAX: 615-862-4219

The Davidson County Drug Court Residential Program (DC4) is a long-term residential drug and alcohol treatment facility, which operates under the direct supervision of the Division IV Criminal Court in the 20th Judicial District of Tennessee (Nashville/Davidson County). To our knowledge, DC4 is the only self-operated residential drug court program established in this country.

Since the program was established in 1997, 520 offenders have successfully completed the program. The recidivism rate for persons successfully completing the program is approximately 25%. The retention rate since program inception is approximately 65%. On average, participants had more than eight previous drug charges, and participants had been previously incarcerated from two to four years. By using this approach since May of 1997, the Davidson County Drug Court program has accomplished the following: diverted approximately 1,057 people from the current criminal justice process, maintained a negative drug test rate of 97%, provided the community with over 50,000 community service hours annually, maintained a 100% employment rate for graduates, and 5 drug-free babies have been born. All of this has been accomplished at a cost of \$48.00 per day as opposed to \$63.41 day in prison, representing a savings in excess of 30%.

DC4 currently has the capacity to serve 171 adult male and female non-violent felony offenders for both inpatient and intensive outpatient treatment. The daily average census is 80 in residential 25 in outpatient, and 25 aftercares. Demographics of current residents indicate that the average participant began using AOD at the age of 14, and 58% identified cannabis as the first substance they abused. At the time of entry into DC4, approximately 68% of residents identified some form of cocaine as their primary drug of choice (crack cocaine 47.7%, other forms of cocaine 20%). ninety-eight percent were residents of Davidson County. The average age upon entry to DC4 was 31 years old, with approximately 68% male and 32% female, 61.7% were African American, 37.8% were Caucasian, and 0.05% was either Asian or Hispanic.

Average household income was zero to \$10,000, and there was no stable job history. The majority were unemployed. Our estimate is that applicants had on average, been convicted of five prior felonies and had been incarcerated 4 years.

After the program had been in operation for about 18 months, Dell Computer Corporation became interested in relocating some of its manufacturing process to Nashville. After careful study it was determined that, the property upon which we were situated was the most attractive. Because the Metropolitan Government for Davidson County had approved our facility, it was the county's responsibility to relocate our facility. As the result a new 3 million facility was constructed adjacent to the Bordeaux Hospital in northwest Nashville. What started as an outpatient drug treatment program has now evolved into an outpatient program as well as an inpatient program that now houses 40 female and 60 male long-term residents for treatment of chemical dependency.

We visited Judge Seth Norman drug camp. The patients work around the property and have a large garden, a small engine repair shop, a wood shop, and auto body shop. We were greatly impressed with the overall condition of the facilities and especially with the success rate of those who have graduated from the program and became productive members of society. **Jess R. Amonette**

The drug court offers those that have achieved the required qualification to start their life in an environment where they can learn skills that are useful in everyday life. The offenders are taught to garden, cook, carpentry, electrical, and earn their GEDs etc. I was so proud to meet these strong people working towards improving their lives by completing the program. Whatever funding can be given to expand the lodging as well as employ more counselors so that more can be served is will be well worth the investment. This facility has opened its doors to various counties in Tennessee besides serving Davidson County Substance Abuse Offenders in the past few years. **Charlene Pirtle**

RIVERBEND MAXIMUM SECURITY INSTITUTION
7475 COCKRILL BEND BOULEVARD
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE 37243-0471
(DAVIDSON COUNTY)
(615) 350-3100

On April 1, 2011, Roland Colson was named Warden of Riverbend Maximum Security Institution. He most recently served as Director of Information Systems for the Tennessee Department of Correction. Mr. Colson previously served as Warden of the Lois DeBerry Special Needs Facility from April 2007 until June 2010. Prior to that appointment, Warden Colson was TDOC Assistant Commissioner of Operations.

On August 23, 2011, Warden Roland Colson accompanied our group, but the Education Director, Mr. Steve Bell led our expedition, giving a short presentation before the excursion began with procedures and facilities that carryout capital punishment. The inmate is taken from the general Death Row population to an area to giving time to put the affairs in order. Old

Sparky was still in working order, but the chance of anyone asking for an electrocution is almost nonexistent. Designated seating areas separate the inmate's families from the victim's families and from the press.

We visited death row, receiving most of the information from an inmate, describing how they build up benefits. Since most of the inmates spend many years in that cellblock, a system of responsibilities and rewards help inmates keep their sanity and become a productive person. In maximum security, an inmate who should have been a motivational speaker spoke of changes since he has been in Maximum Security. For example, he earned a cosmetology license, joined a religion, and now enjoys helping others.

Riverbend opened in 1989 and replaced its 100 year-old neighbor, the Tennessee State Penitentiary. Even today, it's billed as one of the state's most high-tech facilities. RMSI, which is made up of 20 different buildings with approximately 320,000 square feet of operating space, sits on 132 acres located off Cockrill Bend Boulevard. Riverbend's designated capacity is 714 offenders. Of that number, 480 are classified as high risk.

In addition to housing the majority of the state's male death row inmates, Riverbend is also home to approximately 600 maximum and medium security inmates. The overall mission of the institution is to house and manage high-risk male offenders, including those sentenced to death, to ensure the safety of the public, departmental employees and inmates while providing rehabilitative programs.

All Tennessee inmates are required to work or attend school during their incarceration. The overall goal is to assist them in learning a marketable skill to be used upon their release. Education programs at the prison include GED and Adult Basic Education. There are also vocational classes available for printing, commercial cleaning, residential construction, and cabinet making/millwork and computer information systems. TRICOR, the prison industry, also manages a data entry plant and print shop at the prison. Inmates not involved in academic vocation, or industry programs are required to work in support service roles throughout the facility.

TRICOR is the state's prison industry that employs nearly a thousand inmates. The remaining inmates work in support service roles throughout the institutions or participate in community work crews that assist neighboring communities. Since 1998, TDOC work crews have performed more than 17.5 million hours of community service. In fiscal year 2009-2010, 2,295 inmates obtained their GED or vocational certificates.

There are 86 males on death row. (The one female inmate is housed in the Women's Prison.) The breakdown is as follows: 48 White, 36 African Americans, 1 Hispanic, 1 Native American, and 1 Asian. 55 inmates are from the largest metropolitan counties of Shelby (34), Davidson (11), Knox (7), and Hamilton (3); 25 inmates were convicted in East Tennessee. 21 inmates were convicted in Middle Tennessee 41 inmates were convicted in West Tennessee. **Oldest on Death Row:** John Henrietta, 2/12/43, 68 years old Convicted in Bradley County On Death Row since April 2002. **Only Female on Death Row:** Christa Pike, 3/10/76, 35 years old Convicted in Knox County On Death Row since March 1996. **Youngest Male on Death Row:** Devin

Banks, 8/2/83, 28 years old Convicted in Shelby County On Death Row since April 2005. **Longest Time on Death Row:** Donald Strouth, 1/9/59, 52 years old Convicted in Sullivan County On Death Row since September 1978. **Last Person Sentenced to Death Row:** James Thomas, 7/24/77, 34 years old Convicted in Shelby County. On Death Row since June 2011. The Breakdown is as follows: July 1916 through December 2, 2009 86 Black, 45 White, 36 Rape, 91 Murder 2 Rape,/Murder.

On August 23, 2011, the Grand Jury had the opportunity to tour the Riverbend Maximum Security Institution after a short presentation. Few jurors were able to hide their emotions when learning and seeing inmates' conditions. Our group quickly learned we would not be the exception to the rules, when our smokers tried to smoke in the parking lot. This excursion was an eye-opening experience. **Jeanine M. Dwyer**

Riverbend Maximum Security Institution: we were welcomed by Mr. Steve Bell We first walked to the cells that held 4 death row inmates. One, which was Dennis Reed, which has been up 7 times and didn't get the chair because his time ran out before 10:00. **Charlene Pirtle**

When we visited juvenile court, as well as the areas the children were housed really impressed us. We commented that the foods as well as their rooms were probably better than what they would receive at home. Their program to keep the children on track with schoolwork is to be commended. There are certified teachers, a computer room, library, as well as physical activities space **Delores D. Miller**

The only downside to the activity space for basketball etc. is that there isn't a roof on it. With inclement weather, the kids are stuck inside close quarters. With children from various backgrounds and ethnicity, there are occasions when fights will occur. I believe that given the opportunity to release this energy through physical activity on the courts anytime of the year, we will have to provide them with a roof. **Delores D. Miller**

POLICE TRAINING ACADEMY TRAINING DIVISION
METROPOLITAN NASHVILLE POLICE DEPARTMENT
2715 TUCKER RD.
NASHVILLE, TN 37218
PHONE: (615) 862-7617

The Training Division and Academy is part of the Administrative Services Bureau and is divided into four sections: Basic Police Training, In-Service Training, Physical Fitness & Wellness, and Confrontation Management. The Academy provides approximately 950 hours of training to newly hired police officer trainees, 40 hours of in-service training to all police officers every year, and thousands of hours of specialized training to officers from across the MNP and Metropolitan Government. All basic and in-service training is approved and monitored by the Tennessee Police Officers Standards (P.O.S.T.) Commission.

On September 1, 1970, the first Officer Trainee class began its training on the current Academy grounds under the direction of Captain James York. Classes were held in the old chapel building across the parking lot from the present Academy building and were later expanded to the

basement of the hospital building. In December 1974, the present Academy structure was completed and on January 2, 1975, Session 1 began its twenty-one weeks of basic officer training. Since that time, the Training Academy has graduated over 2,200 police officers. It boasts an Academy staff, which represents a multitude of areas of expertise.

The Training Division and Academy is part of the Administrative Services Bureau. The Training Academy is divided into four sections: Basic Police Training, In-Service Training, Physical Fitness & Wellness, and Confrontation Management. A variety of sworn and civilian members, from across the department, have served as instructors at the Academy in its 30 year history. These instructors have been supplemented by experts from local universities, the community, and from other state and federal agencies.

Consistent with the Department's Mission, the primary role of the Training Division is the operation of a Police Training Academy where, through the training of officers in law, ethics, fitness, and community service, the highest level of professional law enforcement performance is achieved. The Academy provides approximately 950 hours of training to newly hired police officer trainees, 40 hours of in-service training to all police officers every year, and thousands of hours of specialized training to officers from across the MNPD and the Metropolitan Government. All basic and in-service training is approved and monitored by the Tennessee Police Officers Standards (P.O.S.T.) Commission.

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The basic training program is designed to challenge the trainee-both mentally and physically. The curriculum is developed with the goal of providing Nashville with the most qualified officers. Trainees receive instruction in the following topic areas: Firearms, Emergency Medical Training, Patrol Procedures, Interpersonal Communications, Professional & Ethical Conduct, Physical Defense Techniques, Criminal & Constitutional Law & Procedures, Communications, Human Relations, Criminal Justice System, Police Stress, Emergency Vehicle Operation, Diversity, and Physical Training.

After graduation, officers are on probation for six months while they train / patrol with Field Training Officers (FTO's). Officers will ride with several FTO's in different areas of the city as they rotate within the field-training program. The goals of the FTO program are: to provide a structured, standard learning experience in preparation for solo patrol; to transfer and apply classroom training to the real problems and situations of an officer's daily patrol activities; to provide a mentor, guide, advisor and role model in the form of an FTO; to provide documented

evaluation of performance in order to determine readiness for solo patrol duty. Successful completion of the field-training program is essential to retention as a police officer with the Metropolitan Government of Nashville.

State law and department policy require all sworn officers to attend an annual In-service training program consisting of a minimum of forty hours of relevant topics. Within the forty hours, at least eight hours is devoted to firearms training and qualification (including use of force training and training with all issued weapons). Also included are updates in criminal/constitutional law, diversity, management, officer survival, child sexual abuse, administrative issues, department policies/procedures, professional communication, defensive and arrest tactics/procedures, and departmental inspections. A written test is administered at the end of the training and officers must make a passing score. Officers must also qualify with any firearm they carry twice yearly. Additional practice on the officer's own time is available throughout the year.

Nashville Police Academy Lt Sneed was the touring officer. Metro Police department employed 1372 officers all trained at the police academy. It is a 22-week program both hands-on and academic. We watched a very informative presentation, Police use of force training presentation. We were shown weapons and other devices used by police officers to help maintain security in the field. Police academy also does training for all current police officers continuing education 40-hour program. We learned about the defensive tactics, chemical tactics, and impact weapons. Police academy has a 25-30% washout rates. We toured facility. They were very friendly. We also toured helicopter facility learning how the helicopter helps the police fight crime. It was a very friendly and informative tour. **Melinda L. Garner**

Lt. Sneed was the touring officer. Nashville Police ACA employment for Metro 1372 officers is a 22-week program. Both hands on and academic. 40 hours continuing education for every officer remaining on the force. Police use of force training presentation Captain Harmon

Lieutenant Bill Sneed is the Outsider Director of Training and Confrontation Training Officer, Sgt. Bob Allen framed the use of weapons prior to any training, and all partners are given a safety briefing. Police are authorized to use reasonable force to enforce state laws and municipal ordinance use of force police. It is the policy of MNPD that authorizes employees can use reasonable force to enforce laws. **Charlene Pirtle**

FINDINGS

We, the Grand Jury, determined 807 True Bills and 43 No True Bills. Sealed Indictments, 112 True Bills and 05 No True Bills. Total indictments 967- 48 No-True Bills is represents a percentage change of .53% of total

Our Grand Jury met with a minimum of 13 Jurors for each deliberation.
Our Foreman founded that it was best in the true Spirit of Justice to always use no less then 13 Jurors.

Bound Over Indictments		Sealed Indictments		Total Indictments
True Bills	No True Bills	True Bills	No True Bills	Summer Session
807	43	112	05	967

RECOMMENDATIONS

As a Grand Jury, we were charged with determining two things: 1) was a crime committed; and 2) was there probable cause to believe that the defendant committed the crime. However, along the way, we not only fulfilled that charge, we observed that we want to share. Those include:

- What appears to be a potential disproportionate use of “minor” traffic offenses to stop vehicles in less affluent, minority neighborhoods that often led to “free air” search opportunities. Several jurors observed that many drug related cases involved simple possession charges that began as a traffic stop for tint violations or other minor offences (with no ticket being issued) that allowed for closer inspection of a vehicle that resulted in the discovery of small amounts of drugs through a consensual or free air sniff and search. While the Grand Jury applauds the Metropolitan Police Department’s efforts to get drugs off the street, the concern is that both human and equipment resources may be better utilized in targeting the suppliers and other criminal activities. **Kevin R. Wright**
- The time estimated for each day of service is not adequate to provide careful consideration of each case presented. As the term progressed so too did the number of cases reaching as high as 40. While many were relatively straightforward and easy to understand, many others were much more complex. Those with more people involved and multiple scenes required much more time to digest and deliberate. Four hours is often not enough time to hear 40 or more cases. **Kevin R. Wright**
- The payment received for Grand Jury service, while appreciated, is not adequate to compensate for member expenses. Because the session regularly went much further past the lunchtime and some Jurors had to travel across the county to serve, the \$10 per day

payment often did not even compensate for expenses incurred. This Grand Jury recommends \$25 per day. **Kevin R. Wright**

- A reminder of the charge of the Grand Jury after agency presentation but before hearing the first case by the presiding Judge is recommended. While District Attorney Johnson and his staff did a great job of laying out the process and expectations of the Grand Jury from their office's perspective, having the presiding Judge reaffirm the charge may help some members who are not as familiar with or intimidated by, the judicial system had better understand the charge in a setting that allows for questions. **Kevin R. Wright**
- Just something for the court, they should provide a bus for the special needs people if they are going on field trips. Access bus for wheel chairs, stepladders, and people on canes. Should If they are chosen for the Grand Jury so they can also have some input on the cases also. **Charlene Pirtle**
- The only downside to the tours would be the inability to provide transportation to someone in a motorized wheel chair. Please consider this in the future since one of the Jurors was not able to attend all of the facility tours. **Delores D. Miller**

OPINIONS

We, the Grand Jury, recommend future that Grand Juries not be told they would finish at 11:30-12:30. The Grand Jurors should be prepared for a longer day, allowing for proper deliberation and fewer conflicts with the jurors' workplaces. **Patricia I. Riester**

My time on the grand jury from July to September 2011. The privilege to serve this session will be one that I will always remember. The various members of the jury all had their belief of what was morally right or wrong with the charges brought before this jury. We all wanted to do what we were sworn to do to the best of our ability. The DA and the ADAs were very helpful in assisting us when it came to deciding a True Bill or Not True Bill as cases were presented to us. **Delores D. Miller**

FOREMAN

WORDS FROM GRAND JURY FOREMAN, EUGENE GRAYER, I

As Grand Jury Foreman, I, Eugene Grayer, wish to say this has been a very special time for me, serving on this Grand Jury. It has been an honor and a pleasure to serve with the Jurors and Alternates. All Jurors will agree there were times that "we agreed to disagree" only to agree in the end. There are some special "Jurors", I will never forget Leroy, Marsha, Kevin, Jess, E. Kindall, Ms. Charlene, Delores, and Madam Secretary, Patricia I. Riester; but I can't help but remember them all. It was rewarding, educational, invaluable opportunity, that enlightening our souls for the most unselfish time of all of our lives.

Regular Jurors:

Jess R. Amonette
Alsa Paul Brown, III
Tony L. Crain
Leroy Cunningham, Sergeant at Arms
Jeanine M. Dwyer
Marsha Nell French
Melinda L. Garner, Assistant Secretary
Edward T. Kindall, Assistant Foreman
Anthony J. T. Longo
Delores D. Miller
Charlene Pirtle
Paula A. Van Dyke
Patricia I Riester, Secretary

SPECIAL ALTERNATE JUROR

Kevin R. Wright

ALTERNATE JURORS

Michelle B. Chumley
Lesa Y. Hall
Ray W. Hinkle
Timothy W. Horton
Vicky J. Millsbaugh
Scott C. Nelson
Melissa A. Ragsdale-Bloom
Jami L. Smith
Joseph G. Prichard
Phillip C. Spangenberg

EXCEPTIONAL JURORS

Early in the Summer Session, Alsa Paul Brown, III was dismissed and Marsha Nell French became a regular and very useful juror. Her endless inquisitiveness necessitated an examination of details.

Kevin R. Wright was invaluable. Always dependable, he impressed fellow Grand Jury Members with the quality of his work and his steadfast commitment to success. Our Special Alternate Juror impressed the entire Grand Jury with his dedication and tenacious personality.

There are some special "Jurors", I will never forget Leroy, Marsha, Kevin, Jess, E. Kindall, Ms. Charlene, Delores, and Madam Secretary, Patricia I. Riester; but I can't help but remember them all. It was rewarding, educational, invaluable opportunity, that enlightening our souls for the Our Grand Jury Secretary: Madam Secretary, Patricia Irene Riester, has been a "Jewel" on this Grand

Jury. Patricia worked very effectively in keeping all Jury documents and attendance in order. We, The Grand Jury would like to thank "Madam Secretary" for the great job of compiling this document (you are reading) "The Grand Jury Final Report" wherein she included the comments of other jury members. Patricia, is an educator and a result-oriented professional, whose skills along with many others helped to make this a productive Jury Term. **Eugene Grayer**

We analyzed every case and treated each with fairness and integrity. For these standards, we applaud our thirteenth juror and Grand Jury Foreman, Mr. Eugene Grayer. Rarely did he get to vote because he always made sure an alternative juror was available, should regular jurors find the need to reclude themselves.

OUR GRAND JURY FOREMAN: EUGENE GRAYER I

Eugene Grayer, Our Foreman emphasized our role as Grand Jurors was not to determine a defendant innocence or guilt but to find probable that a crime has been committed and by the accused. Foreman Grayer detailed questions to presenters, attention to detail of documents, outstanding guidance to his fellow Jurors, his insight of the operations and policies of Law enforcement and criminal justice systems, was outstanding. His gand on going education of his fellow Jurors was very unselfish. This being said because "We" are/were a very "Diverse Jury" and very "Opinionated"- which Foreman Grayer understood to be a "Quality" and used it as a positive. Eugene, shared many of his personal experiences and "We" also shared many of ours- which help in All Our discussions and deliberations. With Foreman Grayer guidance and confidence, "We" analyzed every case and treated them with Fairness and Integrity. "We", Applauded Grand Jury Foreman Eugene Grayer.

CONCLUSION

At the beginning of our Grand Jury journey, Judge Watkins delivered many words of wisdom. He cautioned against assigning guilt. He counseled jurors to listen to the testimony and draw our own, independent conclusions based on the facts presented, not what we thought the District Attorney may want or on our personal beliefs and values. Most importantly, he provided the guidance that allowed us to fulfill our civic duty as a major and important part of the judicial process. **Kevin R. Wright**

Finally, the members of the July, 2011 term of the Metropolitan Nashville Davidson County Grand Jury would like to express their appreciation to the District Attorney Torry Johnson and his staff for providing support, Tamika Clarke in Judge Watkins' office for her coordination and administrative support, the representatives of each of the departments that provided insightful and educational presentations, the staff at each of the facilities that the members visited for their hospitality, Mayor Dean for taking the time to show his appreciation for members' services and all the men and women of the various law enforcement agencies that risk their lives every day protecting the citizens of Davidson County. **Kevin R. Wright**

As Grand Jury Foreman, Eugene Grayer, I wish to convey to all of you, what a very special time for me to, serve on this Grand Jury. It has been an honor and a pleasure to serve with our Grand

Jurors and Alternates. All Jurors will agree there were times that impassible, so "we agreed to disagree", only to agree in the end.

Grand Jury Final Report approved by: Grand Jury Foreman and the Grand Jurors

JURORS

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Edward T. Kindall, Assistant Foreman

Patricia I. Riester, Secretary

Melinda L. Garner, Assistant Secretary

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