

NEW YORK STATE
OFFICE OF CHILDREN AND FAMILY SERVICES
SUPERVISION AND TREATMENT SERVICES FOR JUVENILE PROGRAM (STSJP)
SFY 2014-2015 ANNUAL PLAN

STSJP Plans are due to the Office of Children and Family Services (OCFS) by 7/11/2014

Plans should be submitted to: ocfs.sm.stsjp@ocfs.ny.gov

Please ensure that the title “**Supervision and Treatment Services for Juveniles Plan**” and your county name in the subject field to facilitate the timely review of your STSJP Plan.

Please direct any STSJP Plan questions to either;

John.Johnson@OCFS.ny.gov PH. 518-486-4665

Cara.Korn@OCFS.ny.gov PH. 518-408-3999

COUNTY INFORMATION	
NAME OF APPLICANT COUNTY, COUNTIES OR JURISDICTION: Albany County	
LEAD AGENCY FOR STSJP SUBMISSION: Department for Children, Youth and Families	NAME OF CONTACT PERSON: Lynn Tubbs
CONTACT PERSON'S PHONE NUMBER: 518-447-4564	CONTACT PERSON'S E-MAIL ADDRESS: Lynn.Tubbs@albanycounty.com

STSJP SFY 2014 - 2015	
SFY 2014-2015 Starting County Detention Allocation amount	\$ 1,914,919
SFY 2014-2015 County STSJP Allocation amount	\$ 173,738
SFY 2014 -2015 County Detention Allocation being shifted	\$ 0
Total SFY 2014-2015 STSJP Reimbursement Allocation amount	\$ 173,738 \$ 280,222 max
Maximum STSJP Reimbursement amount for a 2014-2015 Plan	\$ \$277,000 plan amt.
SFY 2014-2015 STSJP State Share amount	\$ 171,740
SFY 2014-2015 STSJP County Share amount	\$ 105,260
SFY 2014-2015 Revised County Detention Allocation amount	\$ 1,914,919
TOTAL COUNTY OBLIGATION:	\$ 105,260

SECTION ONE – Analysis of Communities

Provide an analysis that identifies the neighborhoods or communities from which the greatest number of juvenile delinquents and persons in need of supervision (PINS) are remanded to detention or residentially placed. Note any communities or neighborhoods that are different than in last year’s plan. Please ensure that your identification of target areas or populations is clearly highlighted in your plan.

A review of 2013 detention data from NYS Office of Children and Family Services (OCFS) shows there were 165 youth admitted to detention. Further analysis of local detention data revealed that at least 54% of all youth detention admissions for 2013 were of youth who resided in the City of Albany.

* Of which, 21% of the youth admissions to detention in 2013 came from the 12206 zip code in the City of Albany (Arbor Hill/West Hill neighborhoods). Census data reveals that 36.8% of the families with children under the age of 18 years in this neighborhood are living below the poverty level.

* The 12202 zip code in Albany had the second highest percent of youth admissions to detention at 9% in 2013. 36% of families with children under the age of 18 years old in this neighborhood are living below the poverty level.

* The 12210 and 12208 zip codes in Albany had detention admission rates of 8% each. Census data reveals 28% and 9.6% respectively of the residents in these zip codes live below the poverty level.

NYSDCJS Uniform Crime/incident – Based reporting system shows that the City of Albany Juvenile Arrests/Criminal Activity reports dropping from 311 total arrests/criminal activity incidents in 2006 to 141 in 2013.

The City of Cohoes zip code (12047) had the second highest single detention rates at 11% in 2013. In the City of Cohoes, 19.1% of families who have children younger than 18 years old are living below the poverty level. Additionally, NYSDCJS Uniform Crime/ incident – Based reporting system shows that the City of Cohoes reported 33 total Juvenile Arrests/Criminal Activity incidents, which is a significant increase from 17 in 2012.

The area of Colonie (12205) had the next highest single detention rate at 7% in 2013. The Uniform Crime/ incident – Based Reporting system shows that the total Juvenile Arrests/Criminal Activity reports in Colonie declining from 135 in 2006 to 85 in 2012 and 57 in 2013.

Guilderland also demonstrates a decline in Juvenile Arrests/Criminal Activity reports from 146 in 2006 to 86 in 2012, and 53 in 2013, according to this report.

Furthermore, 4% of youth admissions to detention in 2013 came from the City of Watervliet. 15.3% of families with children under the age of 18 years old in Watervliet live below the poverty level and the NYSDCJS Uniform Crime/ incident – Based Reporting system shows the City of Watervliet Juvenile Arrests/Criminal Activity reports dropping from 36 in 2006 to 16 in 2012, but rising to 29 in 2013.

Overall, the NYSDCJS Uniform Crime/ incident – Based Reporting system shows the total Juvenile Arrests/Criminal Activity reports in Albany County dropping from 730 in 2006 to 541 in 2011, 432 in 2012, and 376 in 2013.

Albany County's total detention admission rates from 2009 to 2013, per NYS OCFS data, have continued to decline from 320 total admissions in 2009 to 206 in 2013.

Albany County total Detention care days have also dropped from 4441 days in 2011 to 3803 in 2013.

Despite such downward trends overall in Juvenile Arrests and detention admissions in Albany County, there remains justification for continued focus on the youth from the City of Albany, as well as the communities of Cohoes, Colonie, Watervliet and Guilderland.

SECTION TWO – Description of Services and Programs to be Funded

List the **name of each service and program** who you expect will received STSJP funds, along with the **projected amount of STSJP funds** to be used for each: As a Guide to providing the information needed to properly review your plan, please provide programmatic information in the format listed below;

- Provide the Name of the Provider of the Service/Program.
- The Amount of any Juvenile Detention Services funds projected to be spent for STSJP Services.
- The communities and types of youth targeted.
- The projected number of youth that will be served.
- Answer a series of Demographic questions

“Please enter each program individually. If you have more programs than the form allows for, please use the addendum OCFS-2121-1 which will allow you to enter more programs.”

The Juvenile Community Accountability Board

The Juvenile Accountability Board (JCAB) is a program coordinated by the Albany County Probation Department that seeks to divert juveniles accused of an act of delinquency from the Family Court system, hence avoiding possible detention, adjudication and possible placement. The amount of STSJP funds expected to be used for the JCAB program in Watervliet/Cohoes/North Colonie, and the towns of Guilderland/Bethlehem is \$16,000.

The JCAB program operates on the principles of balanced and restorative justice while focusing on juvenile accountability. It seeks to help juveniles understand the impact their crime has on their community, while holding them accountable for their acts and allowing them the opportunity to repair the harm that was caused. The process allows the juvenile to understand the impact of delinquency behavior, while learning ways to avoid reoffending. The program allows for successful resolution of the case, avoiding further entry

into the juvenile justice system, possible detention and placement outside of the youth's home.

The Albany County Probation Department trains volunteers as Board Members and then assists the Accountability Board in facilitating meetings with the juvenile, their parents and the victim. These volunteers are members of the community from which the youth resides. The Board, facilitated by a Probation Officer, focuses the youth on the harm caused by the delinquency, how the harm can be repaired and then develops a specific, individualized contract/plan that requires the youth to complete certain activities or engage in certain programs designed to repair the harm. The youth have up to 60-90 days to complete the contract/plan. The Board periodically meets with the youth to monitor his/her progress in completing the set tasks within the contract/plan and will assist the youth in making referrals to programs where necessary. Once all tasks have been successfully completed, an exit interview is completed. The case will be considered successfully adjusted and will be closed as such, with no further action taken.

Youth residing in the City of Albany continue to be served. In 2011 and 2012 JCAB expanded into the cities of Watervliet/Cohoes/North Colonie, and the towns of Guilderland/Bethlehem. Ongoing training of community members, from the respective areas occurred in the Summer of 2013 and again in the late winter of 2014, to allow for a pool of 55 Board members representative of the youth in the JCAB program. It is expected that 40 at risk, alleged or adjudicated juvenile delinquents, male and female, will be served during the timeframe of this funding, diverting 75% of cases from Family Court and possible detention or placement.

Juvenile Reporting Family Center

The Juvenile Reporting Family Center (JRFC), which is an evening reporting center model, is an alternative to detention and placement prevention model. In 2012, there were two Evening Reporting Centers in Albany County, which were operated by LaSalle School for young men ages 12-16 years old and Trinity Alliance of the Capital Region, which served young women ages 12-16 years old who are alleged or adjudicated Persons in Need of Supervision or Juvenile Delinquents. In 2013, three Juvenile Reporting Family Centers were established in Albany County, which are all coordinated by LaSalle School as a centralized intake. LaSalle School continues to operate the JRFC for young men ages 12-16 years old; the JRFC for young women ages 12-16 years old, who are alleged or adjudicated Persons in Need of Supervision or Juvenile Delinquents, is operated by St. Anne Institute; and St. Catherine's Center for Children operates a JRFC for younger children ages 9-13 years old. The programs provide enhanced supervision during the high risk period of time from school dismissal until the youth are under the supervision of their parent at night. During the daily weekday hours of operation, on a year round basis, a high level of structure is provided, as well numerous pro-social activities, academic strengthening, personal skill development, therapeutic family events and counseling.

The amount of STSJP funds expected to be used to continue to fund a dedicated Probation Officer to further assist the JRFC in meeting the goals as an alternative to detention is \$81,000.

Referrals to the JRFC are made by the Probation Department on adjudicated PINS or JD youth who are at risk of placement. Of significance is the immediate response of the program to any youth referred by the Family Court Judges. Any youth in which the Court desires placement into the JRFC, as an alternative to detention, is immediately responded to and accepted. For JD youth, the Detention Risk Assessment Instrument completed by the Probation Department and provided to the Court, assists the Court in determining the appropriateness of a youth's release and referral to an alternative to detention program.

It is expected that during the funding period that 50 youth will be served and that while engaged in the JRFC program, 95% of the youth served will return to Family Court for any and all adjourned dates while engaged in the JRFC Program, 80% of the youth served will not commit any offense that requires new Juvenile Justice

involvement while engaged in JRFC services, and 90% of all youth served will not enter detention or come into Albany County custody while in the program.

Family Assessment Intervention

Albany County, in collaboration with the Family Court Judges, the Presentment Agency and our Juvenile Justice Steering Committee, determined the need for a provider to be available immediately at Family Court to meet with families and youth prior to the initial appearance on a PINS or JD petition, and speak to involved providers, etc. to make an assessment and develop a plan to support the youth and the family. This will occur to provide the Family Court Judges and Presentment Agency more information and possible alternatives that can be implemented immediately to assist in deterring the youth safely from detention whenever possible.

Albany County issued a Request for Proposals to our community providers to develop such programming and the awarded contract is being held currently by Berkshire Farm Center and Services for Youth. The amount of STSJP funds expected to continue to be used for such programming is \$130,000.

The Berkshire Farm Stepping Stones Family Assessment Intervention Program is a trauma informed intensive home and community based Alternative to Detention program to divert alleged or adjudicated PINS or JD youth from detention and placement. The goal is to determine the least restrictive option to address the needs of the community and the youth while preventing further interaction with the Juvenile Justice system. The Stepping Stones staff meet immediately with the youth and family and develop a safety plan which identifies the strategies to allow the youth to safely be diverted from detention at that time. It may contain such strategies as respite, expectations of the youth in community, the supervision plan of such, and any supportive services or natural supports to make the plan a success. If the youth is safely diverted from detention, the program staff will work with the youth and family over the next 30 days to conduct a full range of assessments, provide intensive support to monitor the safety plan and provide any necessary crisis intervention for the family 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. It is expected that 60 youth would be served by this program and that 90% of families and youth will be engaged in an upfront strength-based assessment and 45% of all initial youth entering Family Court with a low level offense will be deterred from detention or residential placement.

Drug Court Engagement Services

Albany County Family Court offers youth with substance abuse charges and concerns an opportunity to participate in Drug Treatment Court. As such, there has historically been a number of youth who enter detention as a sanction of noncompliance with the Drug Treatment program. When examining the rationale regarding the usage of detention by Family Court and the Drug Treatment program as a sanction, it was determined that there are a lack of alternative resources for the youth to be involved with, and/or options for the Judge to utilize, instead of detention. Additionally, the Drug Treatment program does not consistently incorporate parents and family members within the drug treatment program/process; missing a prime opportunity to assist and support youth to success.

Consequently, Probation and DCYF have begun collaborating with Cornell Cooperative Extension to develop training, education and group work, as a resource connected to our Drug Treatment program. In mid-March 2013, Cornell began to provide evidence-based family services (Strengthening Families Program) that incorporate the youth and individual youth services (Urban 4-H) to address issues surrounding family dynamics and culture and individual youth development topics. Working with the Drug Treatment Judge has been key to involving parents and family within the treatment model. We believe that giving the Drug

Treatment program and the Family Court Judge an array of services to utilize when a youth is noncompliant will assist in deterring detention stay for these youth. The amount of STSJP funds expected to continue to be used for these programs is \$50,000.

We project that 10 youth and their families will be served at any one time in each of these programs, for a total of 20. The programming will follow that of the admissions to the Drug Treatment Court process. The Strengthening Families program is an evidenced-based 8 week program for both parents/caretakers and youth, and utilizes youth and family skills-building curriculum designed to strengthen parenting skills, build family strengths, and prevent teen substance abuse and other behavior problems. The Urban 4-H program will engage at-risk youth in educational programming designed to help them realize their full potential and identify specific assets and strengths they possess to give them a sense of purpose and assist them in becoming productive citizens. These programs will impact and deter 65% of the youth in Drug Treatment Court from detention.

OCFS-2121 (6/23/2014)

STSJP Program One	Juvenile Community Accountability Board	Type of Program (ATD/ATP)	ATD/ATP
The amount of STSJP funds that your jurisdiction will devote to the services from this program?			\$ \$16,000
1. What geographic areas has your analysis suggested you target? City of Albany, Cohoes, Watervliet, Colonie and Guilderland			
2. What is your Jurisdiction's Projected Number of Youth that will be served by this STSJ Program? 40			
Did the program listed above receive STSJP funds for 2013-2014? If so, provide answer the questions below. If not, please proceed to section "STSJP Program Two".			
1. When did the program start using 2013-2014 STSJP funds? 4/1/13			
2. How many slots were created in the program with STSJP funds? 35			
3. What was the average length of stay for youth in the program or service? 3 months			
4. How many youth received services in the program during 2013-2014? 24			
For programs intended as alternatives to detention, how many youth in the program experienced each of these outcomes:			
1. Successfully completed the program (not re-arrested and appeared in court as directed) 18			
2. Did not appear in court when directed to do so 0			
3. Were re-arrested before appearing in court 2			
4. Moved to detention because of non-compliance with the program or any reason (other than re-arrest or failure to show at court) 0			
5. What amount of last SFY allocation for this STSJP Service Program was left unspent: \$0			

STSJP Program Two	Juvenile Reporting Family Center	Type of Program (ATD/ATP)	ATD/ATP
The amount of STSJP funds that your jurisdiction will devote to the services from this program?			\$ \$81,000
1. What geographic areas has your analysis suggested you target? City of Albany, Cohoes and Colonie			
2. What is your Jurisdiction's Projected Number of Youth that will be served by this STSJ Program? 50			
Did the program listed above receive STSJP funds for 2013-2014? If so, provide answer the questions below. If not, please proceed to section "STSJP Program Three".			

1. When did the program start using 2013-2014 STSJP funds? 4/1/13
2. How many slots were created in the program with STSJP funds? 35-40
3. What was the average length of stay for youth in the program or service? 67 days
4. How many youth received services in the program during 2013-2014? 33
For programs intended as alternatives to detention, how many youth in the program experienced each of these outcomes:
1. Successfully completed the program (not re-arrested and appeared in court as directed) 31
2. Did not appear in court when directed to do so 2
3. Were re-arrested before appearing in court 2
4. Moved to detention because of non-compliance with the program or any reason (other than re-arrest or failure to show at court) 2
5. What amount of last SFY allocation for this STSJP Service Program was left unspent: \$0

STSJP Program Three	Family Assessment Intervention	Type of Program (ATD/ATP)	ATD/ATP
The amount of STSJP funds that your jurisdiction will devote to the services from this program?			\$ 130,000
1. What geographic areas has your analysis suggested you target? City of Albany, Cohoes and Colonie			
2. What is your Jurisdiction's Projected Number of Youth that will be served by this STSJ Program? 60			
Did the program listed above receive STSJP funds for 2013-2014? If so, provide answer the questions below. If not, please proceed to section "STSJP Program Four".			
1. When did the program start using 2013-2014 STSJP funds? 2/14			
2. How many slots were created in the program with STSJP funds? 60 per year			
3. What was the average length of stay for youth in the program or service? 25 days			
4. How many youth received services in the program during 2013-2014? 13			
For programs intended as alternatives to detention, how many youth in the program experienced each of these outcomes:			
1. Successfully completed the program (not re-arrested and appeared in court as directed) 12			
2. Did not appear in court when directed to do so 0			
3. Were re-arrested before appearing in court 1			
4. Moved to detention because of non-compliance with the program or any reason (other than re-arrest or failure to show at court) 0			
5. What amount of last SFY allocation for this STSJP Service Program was left unspent: \$140,573			

STSJP Program Four	Drug Court Engagement Services	Type of Program (ATD/ATP)	ATD
The amount of STSJP funds that your jurisdiction will devote to the services from this program?			\$ 50,000
1. What geographic areas has your analysis suggested you target? City of Albany, Cohoes and Colonie			
2. What is your Jurisdiction's Projected Number of Youth that will be served by this STSJ Program? 20 for both programs			
Did the program listed above receive STSJP funds for 2013-2014? If so, provide answer the questions below. If not, please proceed to section "STSJP Program Five".			
1. When did the program start using 2013-2014 STSJP funds? 4/1/13			
2. How many slots were created in the program with STSJP funds? 10 in each program			
3. What was the average length of stay for youth in the program or service? 8 weeks for curriculum			
4. How many youth received services in the program during 2013-2014? 10 youth in Urban 4H and 8 families and youth in Strengthening Families			
For programs intended as alternatives to detention, how many youth in the program experienced each of these outcomes:			
1. Successfully completed the program (not re-arrested and appeared in court as directed) 100%			
2. Did not appear in court when directed to do so 0			
3. Were re-arrested before appearing in court 0			
4. Moved to detention because of non-compliance with the program or any reason (other than re-arrest or failure to show at court) 2			
5. What amount of last SFY allocation for this STSJP Service Program was left unspent: \$0			

STSJP Program Five	N/A	Type of Program (ATD/ATP)	
The amount of STSJP funds that your jurisdiction will devote to the services from this program?			\$
1. What geographic areas has your analysis suggested you target?			
2. What is your Jurisdiction's Projected Number of Youth that will be served by this STSJ Program?			
Did the program listed above receive STSJP funds for 2013-2014? If so, provide answer the questions below. If not, please proceed to section "STSJP Program Six".			
1. When did the program start using 2013-2014 STSJP funds?			
2. How many slots were created in the program with STSJP funds?			
3. What was the average length of stay for youth in the program or service?			
4. How many youth received services in the program during 2013-2014?			
For programs intended as alternatives to detention, how many youth in the program experienced each of these outcomes:			
1. Successfully completed the program (not re-arrested and appeared in court as directed)			
2. Did not appear in court when directed to do so			
3. Were re-arrested before appearing in court			
4. Moved to detention because of non-compliance with the program or any reason (other than re-arrest or failure to show at court)			
5. What amount of last SFY allocation for this STSJP Service Program was left unspent:			

STSJP Program Six	N/A	Type of Program (ATD/ATP)	
The amount of STSJP funds that your jurisdiction will devote to the services from this program?			\$
1. What geographic areas has your analysis suggested you target?			
2. What is your Jurisdiction's Projected Number of Youth that will be served by this STSJ Program?			
Did the program listed above receive STSJP funds for 2013-2014? If so, provide answer the questions below. If not, please proceed to Section Three.			
1. When did the program start using 2013-2014 STSJP funds?			
2. How many slots were created in the program with STSJP funds?			
3. What was the average length of stay for youth in the program or service?			
4. How many youth received services in the program during 2013-2014?			
For programs intended as alternatives to detention, how many youth in the program experienced each of these outcomes:			
1. Successfully completed the program (not re-arrested and appeared in court as directed)			
2. Did not appear in court when directed to do so			
3. Were re-arrested before appearing in court			
4. Moved to detention because of non-compliance with the program or any reason (other than re-arrest or failure to show at court)			
5. What amount of last SFY allocation for this STSJP Service Program was left unspent:			

SECTION THREE – Disproportionality

Provide available information (use objective data or, if none exists, you may provide anecdotal or other information) indicating whether the use of detention or residential placement in your service area shows a significant racial or ethnic disproportionality. What, if any, differences are there from what was noted in last year's plan? Additionally if NO data exists, what measures will your jurisdiction implement to monitor disproportionality?

According to the US Census Bureau, Albany County's racial makeup in 2012 is comprised of the following percentages:

White / Caucasian	78.6%
Black/African American	13.4%
American Indian	.3%
Hispanic/Latino	5.3%
Of two or more races	2.4%

As is shown in the chart below, there is a significant disproportionate number of African American and Hispanic youth being sent to detention in Albany County compared to the overall percentage of African American and Hispanic residents in Albany County. This is also consistent with Juvenile Justice residential placements in Albany County.

RACIAL DISPROPORTIONALITY IN THE USE OF DETENTION SERVICES IN ALBANY COUNTY *(Based on data from NYS OCFS)

Admissions	Non Secure		Secure	
	2009	2013	2009	2013
Male	48%	50%	78%	87%
Female	52%	50%	22%	13%
White	19%	35%	10%	9%
Black	58%	54%	75%	76%
Hispanic	12%	10%	13%	15%
Other	11%	1%	2%	0%

If such disproportionality exists, describe how the service/programs proposed for funding will address the disproportionality:

As a NYS Juvenile Detention Alternative Initiative (JDAI) site, Albany County is committed to specifically addressing the racial and ethnic disparities that exist in the juvenile justice system. Our Juvenile Justice Steering Committee collaborative has also committed to addressing such. The NYS Detention Risk Assessment Instrument is one tool, which is to be utilized to objectively inform detention decisions, which should also work to reduce such disparities.

As proposed in this plan, the use of JCAB, and the Juvenile Reporting Family Center prior to Family Court intervention seeks to reduce the number of youth who would normally be referred to Court. Access to Court in many instances may mean possible placement or detention. By providing alternative programs, youths will be diverted from Court, hence reducing the opportunity for disproportionate use of detention. In the case of the Juvenile Reporting and Family Center, the Family Assessment Intervention and Drug Court

Engagement services, all such utilize trauma and evidence-informed practices and assessments, which will objectively inform the needs and strengths of youth to better objectively divert youth safely from detention.

SECTION FOUR – Efficacy of the Programs and Services

Provide a description of the proposed services and programs that explain the four listed elements

Please answer the questions below for each of the programs highlighted in Section Two

1. How they will reduce the number of youth who are detained or residentially placed:
2. How they are family –focused:
3. Whether the services/programs are capable of being replicated across multiple sites:
4. If the same plan was used last SFY, were the performance outcomes met and describe the outcomes. What were the barriers if not met?

The Juvenile Community Accountability Board

There are three targeted strategies to have youths diverted from detention, adjudication and/or placement with the utilization of JCAB:

1. The Probation Department Intake Diversion Unit can refer to JCAB before referral to the Presentment Agency;
2. The Presentment Agency upon review of the case can refer to JCAB as an alternative to the filing of a delinquency petition;
3. A Family Court Judge can refer to JCAB either as a referral back to Diversion Services or as a condition of an ACOD or formal Probation supervision.

All first time offenders are considered for the JCAB by the Probation Department Diversion Unit. The Albany County Probation Department incorporates a risk assessment instrument in the eligibility guidelines for JCAB, with medium risk scores indicating an immediate JCAB referral. A high risk score will require Probation Supervisor approval before any JCAB referral.

The program allows for successful resolution of the case, avoiding further entry into the juvenile justice system, possible detention or placement outside of the youth's home. After the youth completes the JCAB agreement, the case will be considered successfully adjusted and will be closed as such, with no further action taken.

Parents or caregivers of the youth are engaged, as they must attend the meetings with their youth as expected by the Board, and must also sign the contract agreed to between the youth and the Board, lending their support and assistance in the process.

Youths residing in Albany, Cohoes/Watervliet/North Colonie, and Guilderland/Bethlehem will continue to be served. JCAB is capable of being replicated across multiple sites and was expanded into the five additional areas outside of the City of Albany in 2011. Additional training of community members from these respective areas will continue to occur to allow Board members to be representative of the youth in the JCAB program.

In the previous plan, the number of youth served (24) did not fulfill the anticipated target of 35 at risk, alleged, or adjudicated juvenile delinquents. It is believed that a smaller number of Juvenile Delinquents were handled than anticipated due to reduced juvenile delinquency numbers referred to the Probation Department. The previous performance targets for the program were achieved: 75% the youth served

through the previous STSJP plan successfully completed the program and 90% avoided re-arrest.

Juvenile Reporting Family Center

Families are engaged from the onset in assessing the needs of the youth and continue engaged in assessing the progress of the youth. The JRFC is required, within 2 weeks of the youth being in the program, to hold a Family Team Meeting with the youth, family, family resources and involved providers to enhance involvement and engagement with the family. Additionally, the JRFC holds several family events throughout the year to enhance the involvement of the parent and/or guardian of the youth. There is also a linkage for siblings of these youth to a younger age program, which is part of this collaboration and is operated by St. Catherine's Center for Children via prevention funding.

As part of this funding request, to further enhance the alternative to detention service, enhanced community supervision would continue to be provided by a dedicated Probation Officer who will work closely with the St. Anne Institute JRFC and will be on-site at least one time per week. Regular contact will be maintained between the program and Probation to monitor attendance, participation, family participation and progress toward goals. The purpose of higher levels of supervision is to ensure appearance at subsequent court dates and to monitor that needs are being addressed so that reoffending does not occur, thereby reducing the need for detention for the youth. The primary goal of this short-term alternative to detention program is to avoid the need for detention or out of the home placement.

Juvenile Reporting Family Centers are capable of being replicated across multiple sites and in fact, in Albany County there are three programs. This evening reporting center model has been utilized in various communities with high success for youth and their families. The JRFCs and models such as these, provide a structured level of supervision and accountability while keeping the youth involved and active and build upon the youth's and family's strengths.

In the previous plan, it was anticipated that 35-40 young women would be served, with 75% of them being African American females in an effort to reduce racial disparities in detention admissions. It was also anticipated that 95% of the female youth would appear for court dates, and 90% would not enter detention while in the program. During the previous STSJP plan dates, 33 young women were served, with 94% of them remaining out of detention, 94% averted re-arrest, and 94% of them appearing for their court dates. 74% of the young women served were African American. Albany County considers these performance outcomes achieved for the previous plan.

Family Assessment Intervention

Engagement with families and youth and early intervention is key to this new intervention service. The ability to gather family and youth information, supports, and provider involvement, to complete an initial assessment and develop a temporary safety plan, will give the Family Court Judges information and options not previously at their disposal. Albany County Family Court Judges have worked diligently with the Juvenile Justice Steering Committee and have articulated the need for upfront immediate information and rapid engagement of families and services to alleviate the need to place a youth in detention due to risk and safety concerns.

The Berkshire Farm Stepping Stones program has been utilized in other districts and can easily be replicated in other sites. It has been shown to be effective in other districts as well. Overall outcomes for the program model in NYS counties show an 88% diversion rate of youth safely from detention and 98% averted residential placement. Locally, per the previous plan, it was anticipated that we would issue an RFP and

secure a provider for such services. The program served 13 youth during the 2013-2014 STSJP plan, averting 92% from residential placement and 100% from detention. 77% of the youth served were African American youth, which only contributes to reducing the disparity of detention admissions.

Drug Court Engagement Services

Implementing the evidence-based, Strengthening Families program and the Urban 4H program through Cornell Cooperative Extension has provided the Drug Court Judge and Team with alternatives to detention.

The number one engagement strategy is to involve parents and family members in the Drug Treatment program, which has not been prevalent. It is believed the additional services and involvement of family and supports, will increase compliance within the Drug Treatment program and increase successful completion. Youth will be able to guide the focus of the Urban 4H activities, thus increasing their likelihood of engagement. It is believed the programs will significantly reduce the use of detention and recidivism of such use.

Both the Strengthening Families program and Urban 4H program can be utilized and expanded to other sites. These programs are nationally known and implemented.

In the previous STSJP plan it was anticipated that 5-12 youth and their families would be served at any one time in these programs. These programs were projected to deter 60% of the youth in Drug Treatment Court from detention, and detention will be utilized as a last result, therefore recidivism of youth to detention from Drug Treatment Court will decrease by 85%. 10 youth were served in the Urban 4H program and 8 families in the Strengthening Families program. Detention was diverted 80% of time for those youth in the Urban 4H program and 100% for youth with families engaged in the Strengthening Families program. Overall, 52% of Juvenile Drug Court youth were diverted safely from detention. Their recidivism rate though was not reduced. One of the barriers noted by the Juvenile Drug Court is successfully engaging families and youth in the program. Clearly when youth and families are engaged in these programs, they successfully and safely divert detention and placement.

SECTION FIVE – Overall Strategy and Justification for the Proposed Programs Services

The purpose of STSJP funds is to establish supports and services for youth who, absent these services, are likely to be detained or placed. Funds should therefore be clearly targeted to meet the needs of the types of youth who in the past have been admitted to detention or residentially placed. With this specific purpose in mind, describe the strategy devised by your county's collaborative to address the STSJP Funding objective through the programs chosen in Section Two. Please discuss in the section below.

Juvenile Community Accountability Board

Juveniles who acknowledge their offenses and agree to participate in restorative practices are typically diverted from court to community based programs. Until JCAB was established, these Juvenile Delinquent cases were targeted for Family Court intervention, creating the risk of adjudication, detention and possible placement. JCAB offers an alternative program to divert delinquency cases of medium to high score on the YASI, with reparative action via community service as part of their JCAB agreement. By continuing the program, it is expected that youth will be diverted from Family Court, thereby reducing the risk of adjudication, possible detention and placement in Albany County.

Juvenile Reporting Family Center

The Juvenile Reporting Family Center offers Probation Departments and Family Court Judges an alternative to detention and placement that provides at risk youth a high level of structure during unsupervised, high risk times of the afternoons, early evenings, and school vacation periods. These programs also offer a wealth of services to enrich the

youth's wellbeing and development, and address the identified needs of the youth and his or her family. To further enhance the program, the assignment of a dedicated Probation Officer offers the intensified monitoring and supervision to ensure reappearances at court and emphasizes youth accountability to prevent the reoccurrence of the acts which brought the youth into the system. These programs overall have been successful in diverting 94% of youth served from detention or placement in 2013.

Family Assessment Intervention and Drug Court Engagement Services

Both of these new initiatives are to address the concerns identified by the Family Court Judges of the lack of upfront information and immediate alternative sanction availability. As such, we have identified two key areas where interventions could occur that may assist the Judges to deter from utilizing detention. It is believed that if more information is presented to the Family Court Judges, with a proposed safety plan for the youth remaining in the community safely, they will have the information necessary to make an informed decision to safely not utilize detention. Additionally, with available alternatives to sanctions that immediately engaged the youth and family, this will also give the Family Court Judges an alternative to detention and feel that safety and risks identified are being addressed.

The Strengthening Families program is an evidence-based intervention that has been proven to reduce substance abuse and delinquency risk factors by improving family relationships.

The Urban 4H model through longitudinal study shows youth engaged in 4H programming are:

- nearly two times more likely to get better grades in school;
- nearly two times more likely to plan to go to college;
- 41 percent less likely to engage in risky behaviors; and
- 25 percent more likely to positively contribute to their families and communities.

The Stepping Stones program has proven its effectiveness in various other NYS counties as an alternative to detention and placement program.

SECTION SIX – Performance Outcomes

For 2014-2015, provide the projected performance outcomes for your proposed services and programs, being sure to include:

An estimate of the anticipated reductions in detention utilization and residential placements:

Juvenile Community Accountability Board

It is anticipated that 40 at risk, alleged, or adjudicated Juvenile Delinquent Youths will be served; all of which would have been at risk previously to enter the Family Court system. It is anticipated that with a projected success rate of 75%, 30 youths will be successfully diverted from the Family Court system.

Other identified benefits of the JCAB program include the youth learning to be responsible to the community. By repairing the harm caused to the community, the youth experiences a positive connection to community members and a connection to programs to which the Board has referred the youth. The program allows parents to become actively involved in the outcome of the youth's case and help the youth develop ownership of his/her restorative plan. Parents also can experience a positive connection to the community through the Community Board members.

Juvenile Reporting Family Center

As part of this funding request, it is expected that 50 youth will be served and that while engaged in the JRFC program 95% of the youth served will return to Family Court for any and all adjourned dates while engaged in the JRFC Program; 80% of the youth served will not commit any offense that requires new Juvenile Justice involvement while engaged in JRFC services; and 90% of all youth served will not enter detention or come

into Albany County custody while in the program.

Other identified benefits of the Juvenile Reporting Family Center program, which incorporates a dedicated Probation Officer, are the numerous services provided: the pro-social activities, academic strengthening, personal skill development, therapeutic family events, and exposure to numerous positive adult role models, positive relationship building and counseling. Families are engaged from the onset in assessing the needs and progress of the youth. As well, youth accountability for their actions begins with the intervention of the Probation Officer with the youth, and the monitoring of the terms of the release to the alternative to detention program.

Family Assessment Intervention

It is expected that 60 youth would be served by the Berkshire Farm Stepping Stones Family Assessment Intervention program, and that 90% of families and youth will be engaged in an upfront strength-based assessment and 45% of all initial youth entering Family Court with a low level offense will be deterred from detention or residential placement. It is also anticipated that 75% of youth who participate in the Family Assessment Intervention will be successfully linked to at least one community and/or formal support to safely reduce their need for detention or placement.

Due to the comprehensive nature of the assessment process, the intensity of the contact with the program staff, and linkage to appropriate community services and supports over time, it is believed the overall well-being and long term functioning of the youth and family will improve.

Drug Court Engagement Services

We project that 10 youth and their families will be served at any one time in each the Strengthening Families and Urban 4H programs. The programming will follow that of the admissions to the Drug Treatment Court process. These programs will impact and deter 65% of the youth in Drug Treatment Court from detention.

It is anticipated that the overall well-being and functioning of both the youth and their families who participate in these programs will be improved, thereby reducing the chances of juvenile justice involvement in the future.

- Other projected positive outcomes for youth who participate in the services and programs: *see above under each proposed program.

SECTION SEVEN – Assessment of Success Achieving Previous Performance Outcomes

Although performance outcome data for 2013-2014 may be incomplete because many jurisdictions were unable to implement programs until late in the year and data-producing structures are not yet in place, we are asking you to provide available data on your STSJP programs for each of the following parameters for 2013-2014 year. The inclusion of that information will help establish local and state baseline information on SSJP programs and may be useful in informing discussions about potential improvements to be made in your STSJP Plan.

What were your projected performance outcomes in your 2012-2013 STSJP Plan for your proposed services and programs:

Juvenile Community Accountability Board

The 2013-2014 STSJP plan proposed that the JCAB program for the City of Albany would be maintained and JCAB continue in the expanded areas of Watervliet, Cohoes, and Guilderland. It was anticipated that 35 at risk, alleged, or adjudicated juvenile delinquents would be served during the timeframe with a 75% success rate. It is believed that a smaller number of Juvenile Delinquents were handled than anticipated due to falling delinquency numbers referred to the Probation Department, as reflected by the following

numbers: Year 2010- 572; Year 2011- 508; Year 2012- 425, Year 2013- 309.

The initial expansion training for volunteer Board members was held in June 2011, and youth cases began being handled in all of the expansion areas in July 2011. The areas of North Colonie and Bethlehem are now also being served. Currently there are 58 trained volunteer Board members. In the 2013-2014 STSJP plan timeframe, JCAB served 24 youth. The majority of these JCAB cases scored moderate to high on the YASI (78%). 75% the youth served successfully completed the program and 90% avoided re-arrest. 703 hours of community service were ordered, with 510 hours completed as of the ending of the previous STSJP plan timeframe. By the nature of the risk scores, almost all of the youths were at significant risk of further penetration into the Juvenile Justice system, and JCAB served as an appropriate alternative program to Family Court intervention.

Juvenile Reporting Family Center

In the 2013-2014 STSJP plan proposed that the Juvenile Reporting Family Center for young women ages 12-16 years who are alleged or adjudicated PINS or JDs be provided with the enhanced supervision services of a dedicated Probation Officer. It was proposed that 35-40 young women would be served, that during the engagement process that 95% would appear for court dates, and that 90% would not enter detention while in the program. During the STSJP plan dates, 33 young women were served, with 94% of them remaining out of detention, 94% averted re-arrest, and 94% of them appearing for their court dates. 74% of the young women served were African American. The dedicated Probation Officer provided enhanced supervision and was on site at the program an average of twice a week, monitoring participation, attendance, and progress toward goals. Immediate engagement with the youth occurs on any Family Court referral.

Family Assessment Intervention

The 2013-2014 STSJP plan proposed a Family Assessment Intervention for a provider to meet with the youth and family members, contact appropriate family, involved providers, etc. prior to an initial Family Court appearance, to make an assessment with the evaluation of past history and safety, and develop a plan to support the youth and the family. This will give the Family Court Judges more information and alternatives that can be implemented immediately to assist the judges in deterring the youth safely from detention. It was proposed that a Request for Proposals (RFP) would be issued to our community providers to develop such programming. The RFP was to indicate that 45% of the initial youth entering Family Court with a low level offense will be safely diverted from detention.

The RFP was issued and a contract awarded to Berkshire Farm Center and Services for Youth for their Stepping Stones Family Assessment Intervention program. The program began mid-month in February 2014 and served 13 youth during the previous STSJP plan; diverting 92% from residential placement and 100% safely from detention admission. The program also served 77% African American youth.

Drug Court Engagement Services

The 2013-2014 STSJP plan proposed to collaborate with Cornell Cooperative Extension to develop training, education and group work as a resource connected to Albany County Juvenile Drug Treatment Court. In mid-March 2013, Cornell began to provide evidence-based family services (Strengthening Families Program) that incorporate the youth and individual youth services (Urban 4-H) to address issues surrounding family dynamics and culture and individual youth development topics. Working with the Drug Treatment Judge has been key to involving parents and family within the treatment model. We believe that giving the Drug Treatment program and the Family Court Judge an array of services to utilize when a youth is noncompliant

will assist in deterring detention stay for these youth.

We projected that 5-12 youth and their families would be served at any one time in these programs. These programs were projected to deter 60% of the youth in Drug Treatment Court from detention and detention will be utilized as a last result, therefore recidivism of youth to detention from Drug Treatment Court will decrease by 85%. For the reporting period of the 2013-2014 STSJP plan, 10 youth were enrolled in the Urban 4H program and 8 parents/caretakers and their youth were enrolled in the Strengthening Families Program. Detention was diverted 80% of time for those youth in the Urban 4H program, and 100% for youth with families engaged in the Strengthening Families program. Overall, 52% of Juvenile Drug Court youth were diverted safely from detention. Their overall recidivism rate though was not reduced.

- Were there other positive outcomes for youth participating in STSJP services and programs? *please see above.

Please provide the following information for your county or the jurisdiction served by your STSJP programs for 2013-2014, indicating if the geographic area is anything other than countywide:

TTL number of youth under 16 arrested: 309

TTL number of youth admitted to detention programs: 165

Secure detention:	62
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Non-Secure detention	103
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TTL Number of youth placed out of their home as part of a disposition in a JD and/or PINs case:

Number of JDs placed with OCFS or LDSS:	25
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Number of PINs placed:	19
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TTL Number of youth who received service and programs as a result of STSJP funding:	88
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COMMENTS

Please assess whether the services and programs in your 2013-2014 STSJP Plan achieved the projected reductions in detention utilization and residential placements and other performance outcomes. If they did not, what were the barriers?

The JCAB program did not meet the target number of youth to be served, however, it did meet the successful completion rate, and did divert 90% of participants from re-arrest, which is a significant accomplishment. The youth who participated in this program scored moderate to high on the YASI indicating the significant challenges they face. During the upcoming STSJP period, it is anticipated the number of youth referred to JCAB will increase as the Probation Department has instituted a more aggressive screening process to identify appropriate youth.

The Juvenile Reporting Family Center came close to meeting the target number of female youth to participate; diverted 94% of these youth from arrest/re-arrest, and also diverted 94% of participants from Detention. 94% appeared for Court when expected to, which speaks to the significant success of this program as an alternative to detention.

The Family Assessment Intervention program RFP was issued and a contract awarded. However, services did not fully begin until mid-February 2014 which only resulted in a small number of youth being served. Those served though were safely diverted from detention 100% of the time and from residential placement 92% of the time. This program has also shown much success in other NYS counties related to safe detention and placement diversion.

The Drug Court Engagement Services met the target of youth and families served, and also showed great success for diverting placement and detention safely for those youth and their families who engaged in the programming. The challenge here is to strengthen the engagement of families and youth in these services from Juvenile Drug Court which will continue to be a focus in the 2014-2015 plan.

Overall, there is a barrier regarding the mismatch of fiscal calendar years between the County and State, which does negatively impact the County's ability to expedite services until written funding notices are received from the State. The County then must follow the procurement processes to solicit services and obtain Contract Administration Board or Legislative approval for any contracts of services.

Are there any changes in allocations or practices planned for 2014-2015 based on experiences in 2013-2014? Please list those changes.

Based on the utilization and planned funding of the Family Assessment Intervention program since 3/14, it is anticipated that the total amount of STSJP funding for this specific program in the 2014-2015 plan will be slightly reduced from \$150,000 to \$130,000. The number of youth anticipated to be served by this funding change, remains unchanged though.

**SECTION EIGHT – Cooperative Applications Submitted Jointly by Two or More Counties
(Complete this section only if this is a joint application)**

Two or more eligible local jurisdictions (counties) may join together to establish, operate, and maintain supervision and treatment services for juveniles programs and may make and perform agreements in connection therewith. Counties submitting such applications must provide the following information:

- Describe the provisions for the proportionate cost to be borne by each county:

N/A

- Describe the manner of employment of personnel across and between counties in the cooperative:

N/A

- Identify whether a single fiscal officer shall be the custodian of the funds made available for STSJP:

N/A

SECTION NINE– Additional Comments

APPROVAL OF THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

As Chief Executive Officer of the applicant municipality named on Page 1, I certify that I approve of this Supervision and Treatment Services for Juveniles Program Plan.

Daniel P. McCoy, County Executive

Name (Please Print)

10 July 2024

Date

X

Daniel P. McCoy

Signature

INSTRUCTIONS:

Instructions for properly processing an STSJP plan.

- a. Once you have opened a copy of the OCFS-2121 form, please immediately use the "Save As" function in Microsoft Word to save a copy of the document on your computer.
- b. Please save your STSJP plan using the following format; (Somewhere County 2014-2015 STSJP Plan)
- c. Work from the "saved" county plan document using it to record all of your county's information.
- d. Once you have satisfactorily completed entering the required data, save the document, print the plan.
- e. Then have the person named in the plan as the CEO sign the hard copy of the document.
- f. Upload the signed copy of the plan and send it to OCFS via the STSJP email address at ocfs.sm.stsjp@ocfs.ny.gov