

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 07/11/2014

Plans should be submitted to: [ocfs.sm.stsjp@ocfs.ny.gov](mailto: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;

[Johne.Johnson@OCFS.ny.gov](mailto:Johne.Johnson@OCFS.ny.gov) PH. 518-486-4665

[Cara.Korn@OCFS.ny.gov](mailto:Cara.Korn@OCFS.ny.gov) PH. 518-408-3999

COUNTY INFORMATION	
NAME OF APPLICANT COUNTY, COUNTIES OR JURISDICTION: Broome	
LEAD AGENCY FOR STSJP SUBMISSION: Department of Social Services	NAME OF CONTACT PERSON: Don Bowersox
CONTACT PERSON'S PHONE NUMBER: 607-778-2642	CONTACT PERSON'S E-MAIL ADDRESS: donald.bowersox@dfa.state.ny.us

STSJP SFY 2014 - 2015	
SFY 2014-2015 Starting County Detention Allocation amount	\$ 870,145
SFY 2014-2015 County STSJP Allocation amount	\$ 124,197
SFY 2014 -2015 County Detention Allocation being shifted	\$ 100,000
Total SFY 2014-2015 STSJP Reimbursement Allocation amount	\$ 224,197
Maximum STSJP Reimbursement amount for a 2014-2015 Plan	\$ 361,608
SFY 2014-2015 STSJP State Share amount	\$ 224,197
SFY 2014-2015 STSJP County Share amount	\$ 137,411
SFY 2014-2015 Revised County Detention Allocation amount	\$ 770,145
<b>TOTAL COUNTY OBLIGATION:</b>	<b>\$ 137,411</b>

### 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.

Broome County is located in south-central New York State, directly north of the border with Pennsylvania in a section of the state called the Southern Tier. The 2010 Census reports the population to be 200,600. The racial makeup of the county according to the Census is 91.33% White, 3.28% Black or African American, 0.19% Native American, 2.79% Asian, 0.03% Pacific Islander, 0.79% from other races, and 1.59% from two or more races. 1.99% of the population is Hispanic or Latino of any race. 91.4% spoke English, 2.0% Spanish and 1.1% Italian as their first language.

There are 80,749 households out of which 28.20% have children under the age of 18 living with them, 47.60% are married couples living together, 10.80% have a female householder with no husband present, and 37.80% were non-families. 31.00% of all households are made up of individuals and 12.40% have someone living alone who is 65 years of age or older. The average household size was 2.37 and the average family size was 2.97.

In the county the population is spread out with 23.00% under the age of 18, 11.00% from 18 to 24, 26.80% from 25 to 44, 22.80% from 45 to 64, and 16.40% who are 65 years of age or older. The median age is 38 years. For every 100

females there are 93.20 males. For every 100 females age 18 and over, there are 89.90 males.

Broome County's placement rate (children placed in foster care) is 2.6% (out of every 1000 children). This ranks Broome 49th among NY State counties.

Demographic information on the Juvenile Justice Population continues to be of great importance in Broome County. In 2008, there was an estimated 39,000 youth in Broome County with approximately 5,200 being that of Native American/Alaskan, Asian/Pacific Islander, Hispanic or Black race and/or ethnicity. According to Data Collection from CCSI Performance Management, based on 2008 Broome County Probation Department records, 1,029 youth were served in the Juvenile Justice System. Of these youth, 276 identified as Black/African American, 71 identified as Hispanic/Latin American, 661 identified as white/Caucasian and 21 identified as Asian/Pacific Islander. Of the 1,029 youth with involvement in the juvenile justice system, 366 were female and 663 were male. This data indicated that the number of youth served through the JD Department was significantly higher than the number served through the PINS Unit. Youth involved in the Juvenile Delinquent Department who were referred to court were 397 versus 60 in the PINS Department and out of home placement in the JD Department was 26 youth. In 2008-2009 the DAASP Program served 35 unduplicated youth in total with 20 youth being referred from the JD Department and 15 being referred from the PINS Department. Of the 35 youth served, 21 identified as White/Caucasian, 10 identified as Black/African American, 2 identified as Asian/Pacific Islander and 2 identified as Hispanic. 24 youth resided either the City of Binghamton or Endicott with the remaining 11 youth residing in outlying towns. Of the 11 youth residing in outlying towns 7 lived in very rural communities.

As in the past several years and again in 2013 the majority of juveniles arrested were in the urban areas of the county including the cities of Binghamton, Johnson City and Endicott. Broome has a high number of detention placements especially when compared with other medium sized (as grouped by the Office of Children & Family Services (OCFS)) counties. Out of the 62 counties in New York State, Broome had a higher number of detention care days for 2010 than all but six. Those six were considerably larger than Broome. However, counties such as Onondaga, Nassau and Dutchess (all much larger than Broome) had less detention days.

Broome County has seen a reduction in the admissions of youth to detention in both non-secure (43%) and secure (36%) from 2009 to 2013. Male admissions during this period dropped 51% in non-secure and 42% in secure. Females were reduced by 25% (non-secure) and 21% (secure), The Average length of stay has dropped significantly in secure by 53% and 24% in non-secure. These reductions are believed to be a result of continued focus on detention reform by the Family Court Judges down to the caseworkers and probation officers working the cases. The only data that did not see a significant improvement or reduction was the placement of youth of color in detention in both secure and non-secure. Black youth increased by 19% in non-secure detention placements in 2009 to 2013 and they increased by 16% for the same period in secure detention placements.. There was also a slight increase of 3% non secure detention placements for Hispanic youth.

Broome has been able to keep the youth in residential levels of placement steady with approximately 40 youth a month in residential care. This is a remarkable reduction from 92 youth in June 2010.

The Broome County Executive's Office continues to take a active role in the county's efforts to better serve juveniles. We have met with key juvenile justice partners on a fairly regularly basis over the past four years. Definite improvements have been made and results are visible.

## **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, and if you have more programs than the form accounts for, please use the addendum supplied with this document.”**

<b>STSJP Program One</b>	Lourdes Youth Services	<b>Type of Program (ATD/ATP)</b>	ATD
<b>The amount of STSJP funds that your jurisdiction will devote to the services from this program?</b>			\$ 300,318
1. What geographic areas has your analysis suggested you target? City of Binghamton			
2. What is your Jurisdiction's Projected Number of Youth that will be served by this STSJ Program? 35			
<b>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".</b>			
1. When did the program start using 2013-2014 STSJP funds? April 1, 2013			
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? 10 weeks			
4. How many youth received services in the program during 2013-2014? 30			
<b>For programs intended as alternatives to detention, how many youth in the program experienced each of these outcomes:</b>			
1. Successfully completed the program (not re-arrested and appeared in court as directed) 29			
2. Did not appear in court when directed to do so 1			
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) 4			
5. What amount of last SFY allocation for this STSJP Service Program was left unspent: 0			

<b>STSJP Program Two</b>	CHWC Basic Tracker Program	<b>Type of Program (ATD/ATP)</b>	ATD
<b>The amount of STSJP funds that your jurisdiction will devote to the services from this program?</b>			\$ 61,290
1. What geographic areas has your analysis suggested you target? City of Binghamton			
2. What is your Jurisdiction's Projected Number of Youth that will be served by this STSJ Program? 40			
<b>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".</b>			
1. When did the program start using 2013-2014 STSJP funds? N/A			
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?			
<b>For programs intended as alternatives to detention, how many youth in the program experienced each of these outcomes:</b>			
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 Three	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?	
<b>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".</b>	
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?	
<b>For programs intended as alternatives to detention, how many youth in the program experienced each of these outcomes:</b>	
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 Four	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?	
<b>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".</b>	
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?	
<b>For programs intended as alternatives to detention, how many youth in the program experienced each of these outcomes:</b>	
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 Five	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?	
<b>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".</b>	
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?	
<b>For programs intended as alternatives to detention, how many youth in the program experienced each of these outcomes:</b>	
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	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?	
<b>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.</b>	
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?	
<b>For programs intended as alternatives to detention, how many youth in the program experienced each of these outcomes:</b>	
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? Since 2009 black youth have seen detention placements increase in both secure and non-secure. Black youth have seen an increase of 19% in non-secure and an increase of 16% in secure detention placements.

- If such disproportionality exists, describe how the service/programs proposed for funding will address the disproportionality: The Alternative to Detention Tracker Program will be applied to all youth who are able to participate in the basic tracker program. Youth who are likely to appear in next scheduled court and who are unlikely to commit an additional crime qualify for the basic tracker program.
- Admission to the DAASP program will not be based on color or what area of the county you are from. If a youth is considered appropriate for admission to the program they will be admitted regardless of race.

### **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

How they will reduce the number of youth who are detained or residentially placed: The Detention Alternative after School Program works with youth referred by both Broome County Probation and Broome County Family Court. The program is an after school program that works with up to ten youth at one time. Each youth is enrolled in the program for up to 12 weeks. The program is a sentencing option for youth involved in either PINS or JD who are facing placement in non-secure detention. While in the program youth are exposed to life skills training, employment skills training, academic assistance and advocacy, as well as recreational activities and psycho-educational lead groups. The program works very closely with the youths' probation officers as well as family court to relay information in regards to behavior performance, academic performance as well as program attendance. The concept behind the program is to provide enrichment skills so that the youth will have what they need to remain in their homes and out of placement and or detention. The after school program will provide the needed monitoring of such vulnerable youth and be able to assist in providing necessary intervention to again, help the youth remain in their home and out of non-secure detention. By providing skills training and monitoring, these youth will have the extra support that is needed to keep them in the home. By providing an after school program, youth will be occupied in a constructive, supervised environment, decreasing the chance to commit further offense during what is typically a vulnerable time of the day for many youth.

Youth are expected to attend program 4 days a week. In order to do this, they must attend school. Many youth who are referred to the program are truant from school and or suspended from school on a regular basis. This is often a barrier to services. This is something that is going to be modified for the upcoming program year and funding year. The goal of the program is to have youth attend daily and obtain all program modules within the 12 weeks. When youth are suspended from school they will still be required to attend program in the afternoon. When youth are truant from school on an ongoing basis they will be required to make up the time. Notification will be sent to the courts as well as their probation officer as needed. The program has discovered that many youth continue to be suspended from school as a way to not have to attend both school and programming. By enforcing attendance during these times the youth will be afforded the opportunity to be supervised during times when most youth are out committing crimes and getting involved with delinquent behavior. It is hoped that by modifying the program policy, but having youth attend program when suspended from school that this will not only decrease suspensions, but also decrease the potential for committing crimes and increase the chance for successful completion of program, Probation as well as being able to maintain the youth in their current living environment.

Youth will be expected to participate in Community Service Projects while in the after school program. It has been found that by giving back to your community you become more invested and the chance for committing continued crime in your community reduces. The after school program believes strongly in giving back to the community and works with the program participants to design projects that the youth are invested in and helps the youth to carry out such projects.

1. Youth will also be expected to participate in a weekly mixed martial arts program. This program is designed to build on resiliency, refusal skills and build positive character traits. The program is currently under study for best practice by a local university and is being carried out in the community at area schools as well as the local Power of One Mixed Martial Arts Studio. The idea behind the mixed martial arts program is to enhance positive and pro-social activities and build the youth up with positive adult role models as their guide. The program has been effective in reaching some of the hard to reach youth that the program works with. Often youth who find it challenging to engage in a group setting, have no problem engaging in the mixed martial arts program as it is focused on the individual and is a hands on activity.
2. How they are family –focused: The Detention Alternative after School Program will work with families at the time of intake to engage both the youth and the family. Program staff will maintain ongoing communication with the families to ensure that the family feels connected to the program. Monthly family nights will be held to engage the youth and his or her family in a fun, structured and educational family night. The family will be responsible for maintaining ongoing communication with the program as needed for address changes, attendance matters, school matters and family matters. The family will be invited to come join their youth any time while program is operating to have dinner and or spend some quality time with the youth. this will be encouraged throughout the youths’ tenure in the program.
3. Whether the services/programs are capable of being replicated across multiple sites: he Detention Alternative after School Program can be modified to fit other sites as well including but not limited to such areas as schools. The Detention Alternative after School Program is currently held both onsite as well as in the community. This allows for the program participants to have exposure to real life events and situations within the community as well as the potential to experience life events that they may not otherwise have the opportunity to do.

If the same plan was used last SFY, were the performance outcomes met and describe the outcomes. It was hoped that detention placement of PINS would drop below five (5) per 12 months. We have seen 9 PINS go to detention in 2014 YTD. Many of these youth are remanded to detention once they go AWOL. The problem is that the average length of stay until recently was quite long. The Family Court Judges have gotten to the point that they are actively trying to keep youth out of detention. This is obvious when you look at the drop in admissions and the fact that we no longer need to contract with Haskins for up to 8 beds. We will be looking for alternatives in the near future. We also are not placing youth who are PINS or JDs in residential care. We are placing these youths in foster families that are trained to work with this population. The results have been quite encouraging and we are seeing much better outcomes. The Probation Department, DSS and service providers are committed to this and want to concentrate on reducing the number of JD’s in detention. Another key is reducing the length of stay. Broome Juvenile Partners had a meeting with two of the three Family Court Judges to discuss detention issues in September 2013. The purpose of this meeting was to discuss the length of stay and detention alternatives. It was hoped that the Judges would make a commitment to reduce these stays significantly. Since that meetings we have seen a reduction in the length of stays as well as the juveniles placed in detention. In 2014 we are projecting that it will be the lowest number of care days for detention in our County history.

4. As previously pointed out, residential placements have been reduced dramatically through several strategies from a high of 92 youth in June 2010 to a low of 39 youth currently. We have kept this reduction in residential placements our focus and as of June 2014 we had a low of 33 youth in residential care. We have set a goal of 34 by the end of December 2014.

5. What were the barriers if not met? There are no barriers.

**SECTION FIVE – Justification for the Proposed Programs and 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 demonstrated effectiveness of the proposed services and programs, or provide (in the form) other justification of why you are proposing these services/programs for funding. Please answer the questions below for each of the programs highlighted in Section Two.

**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: Detention Utilization will be reduced by 12% in the next program year. Residential Placements will be reduced from an average of 40 to an average of 34.
- Other projected positive outcomes for youth who participate in the services and programs:
  - 75% of parents will participate in the family program components of DAASP
  - 95% of all youth participants will attend all court appearances
  - 90% of all youth participants will not reoffend while in the program
  - 75% of all youth participants will improve school attendance
  - 90% of all youth participants will not be placed in detention while in the 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:
- Were there other positive outcomes for youth participating in STSJP services and programs?

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: 239	
TTL number of youth admitted to detention programs: 68	
<b>Secure detention:</b>	12
<b>Non-Secure detention</b>	56
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:	19
Number of PINs placed:	9
TTL Number of youth who received service and programs as a result of STSJP funding:	33

**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?

They did achieve the projected reductions and the numbers are the basis for us stating that.

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

We have added a basic tracker program to our STSJP plans. We also are rolling over \$100,000 from our Detention Block Grant to use in our STSJP programs. This is significant step based on the success that we are having. We are also going to increase our parental component in the Detention Alternative Afterschool Program as we see that as a key to maintaining youth in their homes and communities.

**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:
- Describe the manner of employment of personnel across and between counties in the cooperative:
- Identify whether a single fiscal officer shall be the custodian of the funds made available for STSJP:

**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.

Debra A. Preston

7-25-14

Name (Please Print)

Date

X

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

