



## Office of Children and Family Services

ANDREW M. CUOMO  
Governor

SHEILA J. POOLE  
Acting Commissioner

July 30, 2015

Dear Chief Executive Officer,

Thank you for submitting Schenectady Supervision and Treatment Services for Juveniles Program (STSJP) plan for Fiscal Year (FY) 2016. Your plan has been reviewed by the Office of Children and Family Services (OCFS) and I am pleased to inform you that your county's STSJP plan has been **approved**.

Schenectady is eligible to receive 62% State reimbursement for STSJP expenditures up to the capped STSJP allocation amount. Your Schenectady will continue to receive 49% State reimbursement for eligible detention services expenditures up to the capped allocation amount. If your municipality shifts a portion of its detention allocation into its STSJP plan, your municipality will receive 62% State reimbursement if such shifted funds are spent on STSJP eligible expenditures. Schenectady may make an initial detention allocation shift or increase the amount of the detention allocation shift until December 31, 2015. If Schenectady plans to shift its detention allocation for STSJP eligible expenses, please submit a request on official letterhead to Cara Korn and email it to [stsjp@ocfs.ny.gov](mailto:stsjp@ocfs.ny.gov) outlining the amount that will be shifted and the type of programming or services the re-purpose detention funds will be used for under STSJP. An amend STSJP plan will also need to be submitted, if (Schenectady) shifts its detention allocation for STSJP eligible expenses

All STSJP claims must be submitted electronically via the Juvenile Detention Automated System (JDAS) for the service period April 1, 2015 to March 31, 2016. Questions on all aspects of claiming process should be directed to Daniel Hulihan at (518) 473-4511 or at [Daniel.Hulihan@ocfs.ny.gov](mailto:Daniel.Hulihan@ocfs.ny.gov).

Thank you for your continued partnership as we reform the juvenile justice practices in New York State by safely engaging youth and their family through innovating alternative to placement and detention programs.

If you have any questions, please email us at [stsjp@ocfs.ny.gov](mailto:stsjp@ocfs.ny.gov) and write "STSJP Plan Questions" in the subject line so that we may best assist you in a timely manner. You can direct all STSJP inquiries to Cara Korn at (518) 408-3999 or [Cara.Korn@ocfs.ny.gov](mailto:Cara.Korn@ocfs.ny.gov) and Shawn Chin-Chance at (212) 961-4110 or [Shawn.Chin-Chance@ocfs.ny.gov](mailto:Shawn.Chin-Chance@ocfs.ny.gov).

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Joseph Mancini".

Joseph Mancini  
Associate Commissioner  
DJJJOY Office of Community Partnerships

NEW YORK STATE  
OFFICE OF CHILDREN AND FAMILY SERVICES  
**SUPERVISION AND TREATMENT SERVICES FOR JUVENILE PROGRAM (STSJP)**  
**FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2016 ANNUAL PLAN**

STSJP Plans are due to the Office of Children and Family Services (OCFS) by 06 / 29 / 2015

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 municipality name are in the subject field to facilitate the timely review of your STSJP Plan. **Note:** Fiscal Year (FY) 2016 replaces the term State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2015-16 and FY 2015 replaces the term SFY 2014-15.

Please direct any STSJP Plan questions to either:

[Shawn.Chin-Chance@ocfs.ny.gov](mailto:Shawn.Chin-Chance@ocfs.ny.gov) PH. 212-961-4110

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

<b>SECTION ONE- Municipal Information</b>	
NAME OF MUNICIPALITY: Schenectady County	
STSJP LEAD AGENCY: Probation Department	STSJP LEAD PERSON: Ethan Korotzer
STSJP LEAD PHONE NUMBER: 518-386-2271 ext 3052	STSJP LEAD E-MAIL: <a href="mailto:ethan.korotzer@schenectadycounty.com">ethan.korotzer@schenectadycounty.com</a>

<b>SECTION TWO – List of Programs and Services to be Funded</b>
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In this section, list the exact name of each program who have received STSJP funds, along with the projected amount of STSJP funds to be used for each. If this is a rollover program, please answer questions that are relevant to the funded program:

Program One-Name	Boys and Girls Club of Schenectady County	Type of Program	ATP
<b>Total Program Expenses</b>	\$ 47,000.00	<b>Rollover Funded Program</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
1. Please indicate specific zip codes that your plan targets:	12303	12307	
	12308		

2. How will the program reduce the number of youth who are detained or in residential placement?  
A portion of the STSJP funds for the FY 2016 will be used to build community capacity in the Hamilton Hill community by partnering with the Craig Street Boys & Girls Club of Schenectady. This will be accomplished by hiring two part time employees called Youth Engagement Coaches to work with six at-risk youth whom already have open diversion/formal (JD & PINS) cases in the Juvenile Justice system. Each youth on this caseload will receive intensive case management services with an emphasis on coordination towards community based partnerships with local services. These Youth Engagement Coaches will be responsible for assisting youth in their Boys and Girls Club attendance, participation in activities and services, and assisting the youth and their families in developing partnerships with already established community based agencies to assist them with services that are sustainable. It should be noted that the Craig Street Boys and Girls Club is located in the heart of Hamilton Hill and open from 2:30PM -8PM daily, targeting the prime hours when youth participate in offenses that bring them into the Juvenile Justice system.

Youth working within this program will have access to the Boys and Girls Club Teen Career Development Program. This program launched as a result of the Schenectady Bridges Partnership and works exclusively with the highest risk teens who are engaging in ongoing dangerous/criminogenic behaviors, either in the home or the community, that place them at-risk of residential placement through Family Court via the Juvenile Justice System.

- These youth will be guided through the Teen Career Development Program which accomplishes the following:
- Assisting the youth and family in identifying community resources;
  - Connecting youth with established career programming: Boys and girls clubs of America Career launch;
  - Training in the club’s technology programs;

- Provide individualized education on career opportunities, trainings, and apprenticeships;
- Certification through a work readiness class;
- Volunteer opportunities while giving back to the community with training to become indigenous community leaders;
- Earn a stipend while going through the process;
- Priority employment for summer employment with the Schenectady Job Training Agency (SJTA).

A third employee of the Craig Street Boys and Girls Club will be a Community Broker. The Community Broker will serve the most intensive youth, as identified by both YASI (Youth Assessment & Screening Instrument) scores and the youth's history with the juvenile justice system. This worker will be acting as a peer advocate and mentor as he builds relations between the youth, the school, local businesses, mental health & substance abuse clinics and the Juvenile Justice system of Schenectady County. Through family engagement, they can assist families in making referrals and following through with services such as mental health and substance abuse appointments. They can advocate in the school system by creating a bridge between school staff and parents who may have been in conflict before resulting in the limited progress of a youth in the school system. The Community Broker will possess knowledge of the juvenile justice system as well as their community and act as a liaison to create community based solutions that offer the community the ability to engage with the youth and divert their youth away from family court and the potential of residential placement.

As we have reviewed the data on Schenectady's youth who have gone to detention and residential placements, we have noted that this population has a high incidence of mental health disorders. According to our records, in 2011 65% of the youth who went to residential care were diagnosed with a mental health disorder. From there the rates have only increased; 2012: 72%; 2013: 81%; and in 2014 nearly 85% of youths being residentially placed having a mental health diagnosis. Further, in 2014 we have begun to assess these youth's engagement and participation with mental health treatment. In 2014, of the 85% who were placed with mental health disorders, 70% were inconsistent with their treatment reflecting that they were not taken their medications as prescribed or attended counseling appointments as recommended by their mental health clinician. The majority of diagnoses continue to fall in the category of emotional disturbances. The primary disorder being Post Traumatic Stress Disorders (PTSD).

For these reasons, the Community Broker will attend trainings on the impact of trauma on communities. As a Trauma Informed Specialist they will use their knowledge and skills to assist the families and youth as well as to educate other service providers of the impact of trauma on the juvenile justice population.

Additionally, this Community Broker can be used to create and implement effective aftercare plans for youth in residential facilities scheduled to return to the community. The hope being to reduce recidivism of these youth by helping the community identify and build on its own infrastructure to assist them.

### 3. How will the program be family focused?

The key strategy in diverting youth from Family Court and thus reducing detention and placement rates is through creating effective partnerships with families, agencies and assets in their communities. To do this, we choose for our FY 2016 STSJP programs to focus on family engagement and building community capacity. To accomplish this we teamed up with the Craig Street Boys and Girls Club of Schenectady County which is located in the heart of the community and whose youth and families this plan hopes to assist. Further, the Craig Street Boys and Girls Club have already incorporated family engagement into their practice when working with their families and youth. It is our hope that by creating a specialized 'track' for the Juvenile Justice involved youth we are adding to their already established family engagement skills through their strong outreach component and will reduce detention and placement rates for this county. By incorporating the families' expertise of their children and their community instead of alienating them from our process we can have a positive impact on their lives.

It should also be noted that Schenectady County fosters the Bridges out of Poverty program along with Functional Family Therapy program. Both of these programs are nationally recognized for their family based approach and are accessible to the families of Schenectady County.

### 4. Can the program be replicated across multiple locations?

This program can be replicated across multiple locations assuming that: 1) The staff hired have a working (and ideally personal) knowledge of the Juvenile Justice system and the communities for which this program is targeted; 2) There is a commitment from both the Department and community stakeholders.

5. What is the projected number of youth that are served by this STSJP funded program?  
15

6. If program is being used as an Alternative to Detention (ATD) and an Alternative to Placement (ATP), how will it serve both populations of youth?  
This is an Alternative to Placement program only.

7. If the program was used during FY 2015, please assess whether the service or program achieved the projected reductions in detention utilization and/or residential placements and other performance outcomes.  
This program was not used in FY 2015

8. What were the barriers if not met? As this is a new program we have not met with any barriers.

**Did the program receive STSJP funds for FY 2015?**  Yes  No **If Yes, answer the questions below:**

1. When did the program start using FY 2015 STSJP Funds? N/A

2. What was the average length of stay for youth in program or service? N/A

3. How many youth received services in the program during FY 2015? N/A

<b>Program Two -Name</b>	The City Mission of Schenectady	<b>Type of Program</b>	<b>ATP</b>
<b>Total Program Expenses</b>	\$ 41,511.00	<b>Rollover Funded Program</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
1. Please indicate specific zip codes that your plan targets:	All of Schenecady County		

2. How will the program reduce the number of youth who are detained or in residential placement?  
In the FY 2014-15 STSJP we contracted with the City Mission of Schenectady to provide a Family Advocate. That Family Advocate's primary function was to engage with families that had a distrust of Probation and DSS services in the county. Historically, these were families often forced into the system by their child's arrest or a school-based PINS application. As a result they could become resistant to services. Despite ongoing efforts by probation officers and DSS case workers many of these youth were ultimately violated; bringing them and their family deeper in the Juvenile Justice system.

Our belief was that by partnering with a Family Advocate we would be able to gain the trust of the families we worked with and subsequently their participation resulting in their successful diversion from the Juvenile Justice system. This is exactly what happened.

Our Family Advocate was a woman who grew up in poverty and was raised by her mother who was an active substance abuser. At the age of 15 she became a mother and soon became an addict herself. With her addictions came the life that traditionally goes with it: Homelessness, prostitution, violence etc. Only when she was arrested and subsequently placed in the County's Drug court while living in the local City Mission did she begin to turn her life around. Now eight years sober, five children, gainfully employed, and a trainer in The Bridges out of Poverty Program, through STSJP funding she has joined the Center for Juvenile Justice team.

In the past year our Family Advocate worked long term with eight families through the Juvenile Mental Health Access Program and another ten cases short term (one to three months). All of these cases were deemed as successful in that the Family Advocate was able to engage with these families and develop partnerships that allowed access to diversion services and systems such as DSS, Family Court, school, and mental health.

Further, through her Bridges out of Poverty training the Family Advocate was able to educate probation officers and DSS case workers on the culture of inner-city poverty. This gave the probation officers and case workers new skills to increase engagement with the inner-city low-income population.

It is this advocacy work, bridging the gap between the Juvenile Justice system and the families, that has resulted in increased compliance with services and a reduction in detention usage and residential placement for these youth.

3. How will the program be family focused?

The role of the Family Advocate is to engage with the family, educate the family on the multiple systems of the community (school, DSS, legal (juvenile and adult), mental health and substance abuse) and walk them through these systems imparting knowledge and independence. None of this can be done if there is no engagement with the family. As stated above, this is a woman who grew up in many of the same ways that the families we work with are currently functioning within: poverty, violence, substance abuse, mental illnesses and unpredictability. Historically and anecdotally speaking, the most progress has been made when the providers have been able to gain the trust of these families but this has traditionally been the hardest goal and thus many of our families and their youth have fallen deeper into the family court system. Through the use of our Family Advocate this past year, a woman who has come from the same streets and faced the same challenges they have, we have been able to engage with these families and partner with them through the juvenile justice process.

This program is all about focusing on the family, meeting the family where they are at and partnering with them to assist their children. Punitive and paternalistic approaches to working with families have only been met with resistance, resulting in an adversarial relationship with the families we were there to assist. Additionally, the Family Advocate will build leadership qualities in our directly-affected parents and other family members to partner with these systems in meaningful ways that lead to better individual youth outcomes, stronger family-focused policies and practices, and safer and healthier communities.

4. Can the program be replicated across multiple locations?

This program can be replicated across multiple locations assuming 1) That the staff hired have a working knowledge (ideally personal) of the Juvenile Justice system and the communities for which this program is targeted; 2) There is a commitment from both the Department and community stakeholders

5. If the program was used during FY 2015, were the performance outcomes met and describe the outcomes?

STSJP funds paid for the Juvenile Mental Health Access Program (JMAP) for FY 2015. JMAP consisted of a Family Advocate, Behavioral Specialist, a Prevention Worker with a master's degree in mental health, and a Probation Officer with a master's degree in Social Work. This program was designed to assist youth with mental health disorders who were either arrested or had a PINS filed against them. The Family Advocate and the Prevention worker worked very closely to meet the mental health needs of the youth and family by providing them with a milieu of services from in-home family therapy, transportation to medical appointments, psychotropic medication education, and school advocacy.

The team worked with ten 'HIGH' to 'VERY HIGH' Risk youth (as defined by YASI) in the course of a year and was able to keep all but one youth from entering residential placement. The one youth who entered residential placement did so due to severe mental health and substance abuse issues. Despite intensive outpatient mental health services she was unable to keep herself safe in the community. Although we were engaged with this youth and her family, the severity of her mental health and co-occurring substance abuse continued to put her at risk to herself.

However, we surpassed our predicted outcome by reducing the use of detention and placement of JMAP youth from our predicted 20% to 90%.

6. What were the barriers if not met?

N/A

7. If program was used as an ATD and an ATP, how was it used to serve both populations of youth?

This program was only an Alternative to Placement program.

8. What is the projected number of youth that will be served by this STSJP – funded program? 20-25

Did the program receive STSJP funds for FY 2015?  Yes  No If Yes, answer the questions below:

1. When did the program start using FY 2015 STSJP Funds? 4/1//2014

2. What was the average length of stay for youth in program or service? 8 months

3. How many youth received services in the program during FY 2015? 15

Program Three -Name	Schenectady County Probation Department	Type of Program	ATP
Total Program Expenses	\$ 54,250.00	Rollover Funded Program	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
1. Please indicate specific zip codes that your plan targets:	All of Schenectady County		

2. How will the program reduce the number of youth who are detained or in residential placement?

A Probation Officer will be assigned to all of these cases. This will be a PO who is highly familiar with the individual communities of Schenectady County. By partnering the PO with the Craig Street Boys and Girls Club Youth Engagement Coaches, the Community Broker, and the Family Advocate they will develop a particular skill set to engage with community members. They will earn the respect and trust among the community members and organizations and through this trust they will be able to engage with and advocate for the families and youth they serve. Further, they will learn of all the formal and informal resources the community has to assist their youth. By developing this rapport with the community and learning all the mechanisms in which the community can assist their youth and families, this PO will be more readily able to access those services through their neighborhoods to have their needs met.

Lastly, it is our hope that this Probation Officer, the Family Advocate, Youth Engagement Coaches, and Community Broker will develop strong and long term positive relationships in the community that will pave the way for other Juvenile Probation Officers.

3. How will the program be family focused?

As stated previously, the use of FY 2016 STSJP funds are all about the families we serve and their communities. Schenectady County recognizes that historically the relationship between the Juvenile Justice System and the families we work with have at times been paternalistic which fostered their distrust and, at times, their animosity. This resulted in more youth entering the Juvenile Justice System with the possibility of residential placement. By having the Probation Officer learn engagement skills through the Family Advocate in supporting the family and community we gain their trust. Once the trust is developed, engagement can occur and the family partners with us to assist their children. It is our belief that this approach will be more successful than a punitive or paternalistic one that will only set this department at odds with the youth, family, and community.

4. Can the program be replicated across multiple locations?

Yes, this program can be replicated across multiple locations.

5. If the program was used during FY 2015, were the performance outcomes met and describe the outcomes?

As stated above, FY 2015 STSJP funds paid for the Juvenile Mental Health Access Program (JMAP). JMAP consisted of a Family Advocate, Behavioral Specialist, a Prevention Worker with a master's degree in mental health, and a Probation Officer with a master's in Social Work. This program was designed to assist youth with mental health disorders who were either arrested or had a PINS filed against them.

The team worked with ten 'HIGH' to 'VERY HIGH' Risk youth (as defined by YASI) in the course of a year and was able to keep all but one youth from entering residential placement. The one youth who entered residential placement did so due to severe mental health and substance abuse issues despite intensive outpatient mental health services was unable to keep herself safe in the community. Although we were engaged with this youth and her family, the severity of her mental health and co-occurring substance abuse continued to put her at risk to herself.

However, we surpassed our predicted outcome by reducing the use of detention and placement of JMAP youth from our predicted 20% to 90%.

6. What were the barriers if not met?

N/A

7. If program was used as an ATD and an ATP, how was it used to serve both populations of youth?

This program was only an Alternative to Placement program.

8. What is the projected number of youth that will be served by this STSJP – funded program? 20-25

Did the program receive STSJP funds for FY 2015?  Yes  No If Yes, answer the questions below:

1. When did the program start using FY 2015 STSJP Funds? 4/1/2014

2. What was the average length of stay for youth in program or service? 8 months

3. How many youth received services in the program during FY 2015? 15

### **SECTION THREE – Analysis of Communities**

Provide an analysis that identifies the neighborhoods or communities from which the greatest number of juvenile delinquents, juvenile offenders and persons in need of supervision (PINS) are remanded to detention or residentially placed. Are these the communities and neighborhoods served in the previous years' approved plan, if not, what has changed?

With regards to demographics, little has changed within Schenectady County since the reporting of the FY 2015 STSJP Plan. Schenectady County continues to respond to the challenges of reducing placements by creating effective community-based alternatives to detention and residential settings. Due to these efforts placements have reduced but the challenges within our community continue to remain the same. The multiple issues that our families struggle with remain highly complex and as a result this department continues to plan and adapt to these challenges in new and creative ways.

Within Schenectady County, the City of Schenectady in particular has high rates of unemployment, poverty and substandard housing. In the City of Schenectady, 14.8% of families fall below the poverty level. In high need/at-risk neighborhoods, this percentage grows to as high as 39% (U.S. Census 2010). High crime rates, domestic violence rates, Child Protective Services (CPS) rates, poverty rates (especially for children under the age of 18), teenage pregnancy rates, and many other statistics make childhood exposure to trauma a frequent occurrence. Mental health professionals have defined the members of two particular neighborhoods, Mont Pleasant and Hamilton Hill (12303 and 12307 zip codes) as having particularly high levels of trauma.

In the City of Schenectady there are numerous risk factors for youth, particularly in these two neighborhoods. The highest number of JD arrests, foster care placements, and indicated hotlines occur in these two zip codes. When reviewing Youth Assessment and Screening Inventory (YASI) data we also find youth in these zip codes score 'High Risk' in the spheres of Family, School, Community-Peers, and Violence. These risk factors lead to a high number of youth from these zip codes placed in non-secure and secure detention as well as residential placements.

Currently, the majority of juvenile delinquents and PINS who are remanded to detention or who are placed in residential care are from the City of Schenectady and predominantly reside in the two neighborhoods listed above. The two schools in these neighborhoods have the highest rates of youth in detention, classified CSE youth, meet eligibility criteria for free lunch, and have the highest rates of suspensions, truancy and adolescent pregnancy. These two schools are Schenectady High School which has also received the designation as a persistently dangerous school by the New York State Department of Education and Mont Pleasant Middle School which has the designation as a low performing school. From these two schools we receive the highest percentage JD and PINS complaints

## SECTION FOUR – Disparity

In this section, please provide information indicating whether the use of detention or residential placement in your service area exhibits a significant racial or ethnic disparity or disproportionality. Please note that when looking for disparity, highlight, with the use of accurate data, youth who given comparable levels of need, do not receive equal utilization of services. Seek out all decision points to illustrate usage. When looking for disproportionality, identify any population groups who are underrepresented in a larger population and then overrepresented in a subset population. For example, population group A represents 15 percent of the general population but represents 75 percent of the detention population. If you currently do not measure these variables, please include your plan for data collection for Racial and Ethnic Disparities across your system. If no disparities or disproportionalities exist in your system simply state that in the space below.

The population of Schenectady County is predominately white-non-Hispanic (80.2%) but the Black/African American (9.6%), Latino (4.8%) and Asian (4.0%) populations are growing and are concentrated primarily in the City of Schenectady. The Guyanese are the fastest growing immigrant group comprising 12% of the total County population. In the city, as compared to the county, the population of African Americans is twice as high (20.2%). As in previous years, rates of youth in detention and placement were higher among African Americans and other minority populations. When reviewing the youth who have been in residential placement during 2015 we see that youth of minority comprise nearly 78%.

However, to understand why minority youth in placement comprise of nearly 78% and how this is occurring we need to collect more information. More specifically, we would need juvenile arrest data broken down primarily by geographic location and charge. For example, if the police are arresting more youth in a particular geographic location where there are more minorities the JD population will reflect a higher amount of minorities as well. This population of JD youth, given their racial breakdown, will reflect those youth who are now at risk of residential placement.

Further, the process of a youth being arrested and placed is a long and complicated process with many factors going into the decision. One such factor is the charge that the youth was arrested for. Higher charges are more likely to make the youth vulnerable to a residential placement.

To make a determination of how this disproportionality is occurring one must start by looking at each one of these variables and how they result in the final percentages of disproportionality. While we do not have access to these numbers for the purposes of this report, moving forward this data will be collected and evaluated via arrest intake records and YASI reports.

If such disproportionality exists, describe how the service/program proposed for funding will address this disparity. As stated above, the youth who enter detention centers and residential placements are primarily from the City of Schenectady. These are predominantly minority youth. By using Youth Engagement Coaches, a Community Broker, a Family Advocate, and agencies such as the Craig Street Boys and Girls Club who are from their community we are specifically targeting to work with these youth and use their own community supports to assist them. The Youth Engagement Coach, Community Broker, and Family Advocate have all either come from this neighborhood or neighborhoods with similar demographics. Some of them have had experiences with the Juvenile Justice system themselves; either as youth or as parents of youth in the system. Thus, they bring with them a specific set of life experiences that will allow them to successfully engage with these families. Further, we are incorporating the community agencies like the Craig Street Boys and Girls Club that provides specific programming to create community leaders.

By using indigenous community leaders and agencies we are focusing services on the specific population of our county that is most often placed in detention or residential settings. Therefore we are addressing the racial disproportionality found in our detentions and residential placements.

## SECTION FIVE – Strategy

**Justification and Overall Strategy** – 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 residential placement. With this specific purpose in mind, describe the strategy devised by your collaborative partners (list your collaborative partners) to address the STSJP Funding objective through the programs chosen in Section Two.

As stated above, numerous youth in the City of Schenectady are struggling with poverty, mental illness, substance abuse, crime and many other risk factors. Often, attempts to assist families and youth entering the juvenile justice system have been met with distrust resulting in a challenge for Probation officers and DSS case workers. This can result in paternalistic and even punitive approaches to working with families which only creates a larger chasm of distrust and avoidance between the service providers and the community.

To address this, FY 2015 STSJP funds focused on Family Advocacy which had great success. For FY 2016 we are expanding on the Family Advocacy model to include Peer Advocacy and building community capacity. According to the YASI data of Schenectady

City, the highest scoring YASI domains for youth are FAMILY, SCHOOL, and COMMUNITY & PEERS. All of these domains pertain to the community.

It is our hope that by expanding on the already successful Family Advocacy program of FY 2015: engaging with the most challenging youth of the community that are involved with the Juvenile justice System, and build upon the resources of community to address those needs, we will be successful in diverting youth from detention and residential placement. In essence, the partnerships we will be developing with the families and community itself will divert the youth out of the juvenile justice system.

This will be accomplished through:

A Family Advocate through the City Mission of Schenectady who has been trained in the Bridges out of Poverty program will be working with families from this community. Her role is to engage the families who have historically been reluctant to working with the government agencies such as Probation and DSS. It is our plan that she will be able to reduce the family's hesitancy and allow us to work with them in meeting their needs. She will be working very closely with the Youth Engagement Coaches and the Community Broker from the Craig Street Boys and Girls Club as well as the Probation Officer and DSS case worker as a wrap-around service.

The Craig Street Boys and Girls Club of Schenectady will be providing Youth Engagement Coaches to create individualized programming for the youth involved with the juvenile justice system. Their role will be to keep them actively involved in their agency based services and off the streets. To do this, Youth Engagement Coaches will work closely with identified youth to keep them engaged and walk them through their services. They will work closely with the Family Advocate with respect to issues in the home, and identifying evaluations or services that may be in needed outside the Boys and Girls Club (i.e. mental health or substance abuse).

The Community Broker will be community based. They will be assigned to work primarily with youth who have been extremely challenging to engage with due to unhealthy peer relations (gang affiliations), narcotics, running away, etc. Their own history, knowledge of the community, and knowledge of the juvenile justice system will allow them to develop trust with these youth and engage them for much needed services.

They will be working very closely with the Family Advocate and other Youth Engagement Coaches to develop a comprehensive wrap-around service.

Schenectady County Probation will be supervising the youth. The Juvenile Probation Officer will have a strong rapport with this community and its many resources.

This team will work closely with community agencies to provide as many services as available to the youth being served by the STSJP funds the team will also work to identify which services are not provided by the community but needed and through the direction of the community's leaders start to develop such programs.

## **SECTION SIX – Outcomes**

**Performance Outcomes** – For FY 2016, 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.

- 1) Reduced use of detention of youth receiving STSJP services by 20%
- 2) Reduced use of residential placements of youth receiving STSJP services by 20%

Other projected positive outcomes for youth who participate in the services and programs:

- 1) Reduced PINS and JD adjudications of youth working with STSJP funded programs for FY 2016;
- 2) Improved school attendance and behavior of youth working with STSJP funded programs for FY 2016;

Are there any changes in allocations or practices planned for FY 2016 based on experiences in FY 2015, please list those changes:

Given the positive results of our Family Advocate from FY 2015 we are using STSJP FY 2016 funds to expand on that success by reaching many more youth and developing partnerships with the communities in which they live in.

**SECTION SEVEN– Comments**

N/A

**SECTION EIGHT– Plan Amounts**

**Instructions:**

- A. Enter all program expenses in Program Services tab.
- B. Specify State Reimbursements for this plan (lines 6-9)

**Expenses**

1. Program Expenses (from Program Services)	\$142,760.00	
2. State Reimbursement (Line 1* 0.62)		\$88,511.00

**Available Reimbursements**

3. STSJP Allocation	\$88,511.00
4. Detention Allocation	\$854,304.00
5. JDAI	\$0.00

**Reimbursements for this Plan**

6. STSJP Allocation	\$88,511.00
7. Detention Allocation being shifted to STSJP (if applicable)	\$0.00
8. JDAI (if applicable)	\$0.00
9. FY 2015 Rollover (if applicable)	\$0.00
10. Total Reimbursements (Lines 6-9)	\$88,511.00

**State and Local Totals**

11. State Share Amount (Line 10)	\$88,511.00
12. Local Share Amount (Subtract Line 11 from 10)	\$54,250.00

**SECTION NINE– Approval**

**Approval of the Chief Executive Officer**

As STSJP Lead for Schenectady County Municipality, I certify that the CEO  
 Kathy Rooney, County Manager has reviewed and approved the 2015-2016 plan.

Date: 06 / 29 / 2015 STSJP Lead 42a303 STSJP Lead Ethan Korotzer  
 User ID: \_\_\_\_\_ Printed Name: \_\_\_\_\_

**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; (Municipality Name 2015-2016 STSJP Plan)
- c. Work from the "saved" plan document using it to record all of your municipality's information. Please use the document OCFS- 2121A to document additional STSJP programs.
- d. Once you have satisfactorily completed entering the required data, save the document.
- e. Section Nine must be completed prior to OCFS review of STSJP Plan.
- f. Upload completed plan and send it to OCFS via the STSJP email address at [ocfs.sm.stsjp@ocfs.ny.gov](mailto:ocfs.sm.stsjp@ocfs.ny.gov)

**Approval of the OCFS STSJP Program Lead**

As OCFS STSJP reviewer, I certify that I approve of this Supervision and Treatment Services for Juveniles  
 Program Plan for Schenectady Municipality and 2015-2016 fiscal year.

Date: 7/30/2015 User ID: MJ0687 Printed Name: Shawn A. Chin-Chance