



Office of Children and Family Services

FAQs for Recent Reforms Related to Persons In Need of Supervision (PINS)

Diversion Services and Practices

Q. When a local department of social services (LDSS) is the PINS Diversion Services lead agency, is the LDSS required to use the Youth Assessment and Screening Instrument (YASI)?

A. LDSS as the lead agency for PINS Diversion Services is not required to use YASI. An LDSS may request access to the YASI CaseWorks assessment tool from the New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services, Office of Probation and Correctional Alternatives at opcaYASI@dcjs.ny.gov.

Q. What assessment tools, such as the YASI, does the Office of Children and Family Services (OCFS) recommend LDSS use?

A. The YASI and the Youth Level of Service-Case Management Inventory (YLS-CMI) are two validated risk assessment tools that assess the risk and needs of youth and are used for service planning. They are not required to be used by the LDSS, and at this time, OCFS does not have a recommended assessment tool other than the required sex trafficking screening and assessment tools.

Q. Are the assessment tools, such as the YASI, free?

A. The YASI is not a free assessment tool, it is a software product developed by Orbis Partners, Inc. and functions on the *CaseWorks* platform. To request access to the YASI assessment please contact the Division of Criminal Justice Services, Office of Probation and Correctional Alternatives at opcaYASI@dcjs.ny.gov. For a quick overview of the YASI, please click on this link [Yasi Assessment Orbis website](#).

Q. If LDSS is the lead agency and completing the PINS intake, is the LDSS required to complete a Massachusetts Youth Screening Instrument Version 2 (MAYSI-2) or is this only for probation departments that are the lead agency?

A. LDSS is not required to use the MAYSI-2 to identify mental health needs but may opt to do so.

Q. Are there any strategies that can be employed to reduce the filing of PINS petitions?

A. OCFS encourages localities to utilize collaborative case reviews prior to filing a petition, having an accessible continuum of community-based services, developing strong collaborations with school districts, and utilizing effective engagement strategies to partner with families. Localities in rural communities that have limited resources are encouraged to consider regional approaches to community-based services.

Q. Are respite and voluntary placements an option, with parental consent?

A. To clarify use of terms, preventive respite is not considered a placement and, therefore, cannot be ordered by a court. Preventive respite is available when immediate relief is needed to maintain or restore family functioning or as a diversion for youth. Respite must be voluntary. A youth cannot be

placed by the court in respite. LDSS can access respite services with parent and youth consent, and such service is required as part of PINS Diversion Services in the locality. Voluntary placement of youth in foster care remains a legal option when case circumstance dictates such, in accordance with the applicable statutes and regulations.

Q. Can you describe what family support services would look like?

A. Under FCA §458-m, programs designated as Family Support Services (FSS) Programs were established to provide services to children and families with the goal of: 1) preventing a child from being adjudicated as a person in need of supervision and help prevent out-of-home placements of such youth, 2) preventing a petition from being filed under Article 7 of the Family Court Act (FCA), or 3) reducing future interaction with the juvenile justice and/or child welfare system for children under 12 years of age who do not fall under the definition of a JD and whose behavior would otherwise bring them within the jurisdiction of the family court under Article 3 of the FCA. These programs shall provide comprehensive services to such children and their families, either directly, or through referrals with partner agencies, including but not limited to:

- Rapid family assessments and screenings
- Crisis intervention
- Family mediation and skills building
- Mental and behavioral health services including cognitive interventions
- Case management
- Respite services
- Educational advocacy; and
- Other family support services.

The services shall be trauma-responsive, family focused, gender-responsive, and evidence based or informed, and strengths based and shall be tailored to the individualized needs of the child and family, based on the assessments and screenings conducted by the family support services program. The programs must have capacity to serve families outside of regular business hours, including evenings and weekends.

Q. Will there be expanded availability of diagnostic settings for runaway PINS youth?

A. Deeper conversations and a review of best practices are continuing. Counties are encouraged to utilize community-based diagnostic resources for youth rather than out of home centers. Some counties have utilized Supervision and Treatment Services for Juveniles Program (STSJP) funding to support such services. In some instances, youth who go missing or leave home without permission will continue that same behavior while in placement. So, placement may not be a solution for such behavioral issues.

Q. What are the unique skills needed for child welfare caseworkers serving adolescents?

A. The case practice for child welfare staff serving adolescents is distinct. Caseworkers are supporting parents and caregivers to “outlast the adolescent behaviors,” many of which subside naturally with individualized support and age. Ideally, adolescent caseworkers should enjoy working with older youth, be fluent with social media, youth culture and have a working knowledge of peer-to-peer support models. Adolescent behaviors must also be assessed as potential trauma reactions; supports and interventions should be from a trauma-informed and trauma-responsive approach. Knowledge of motivational interviewing or family mediation resources is additionally helpful.

Q. What are the OCFS practice recommendations if a youth and or their parent refuse services, and problematic behaviors continue or worsen with interventions in place? What does OCFS suggest the LDSS do if a petition is not encouraged/allowed?

A. There is no prohibition on a PINS petition being explored when there is no substantial likelihood that the youth and his or her family will benefit from further diversion attempts (FCA §735). However, before filing a PINS petition, interdisciplinary teams should explore other potential alternatives, such as family team meetings, dispute resolution centers, and restorative justice approaches supported with STSJP, DSS preventive or Youth Development Program funding. If a family is refusing services, and there is a suspicion of child abuse or maltreatment, the New York Statewide Central Register of Child Abuse and Maltreatment (SCR) must be contacted.

Truancy and Education Concerns

Q. Where probation completes the intake, but LDSS is technically the lead, is LDSS still reviewing the truancy allegations before any school can petition? Or should that be the probation department?

A. Per Chapter 362 of the Laws of 2018, the lead agency must review the steps taken by the school district to resolve the educational issues prior to a PINS petition being filed, regardless of whether the school district is the petitioner. PINS petitions that include an allegation of truancy must detail the steps taken by the school district to address the truancy issue. The local procedures should be outlined in any Cooperative Agreement and in the PINS Diversion Services Section of the Child and Family Services Plan. From a best practice perspective, the probation department and LDSS should collaboratively assess that all diversion efforts have been exhausted prior to the filing of a PINS petition for all allegations.

Q. If a school filed a PINS petition and the court placed the youth in care prior to 1/1/20 with truancy as the only concern, will the youth need to be removed from placement by 1/1/20?

A. For youth already placed on a truancy adjudication, the recent change in law has no effect. Youth adjudicated and placed prior to 1/1/2020, must finish out the terms of their current order/adjudication. The LDSS may pursue options such as shortened lengths of stay in placement and a period of trial discharge with aftercare services based on local practice. Please note, however, that after January 1, 2020, any petition for extension of placement born out of that pre-2020 truancy adjudication would not be valid.

Q. What dispositional options will be available for an adjudicated PINS probationer who continues to be a truant in violation of the conditions of probation? If a locality can't place truants, what other options are there?

A. It is recommended that the PINS diversion lead agency work closely with the local schools to identify the underlying factors contributing to the truancy and to identify solutions to meet the youth's educational needs. If the underlying factor is educational neglect by the parent or caregiver, then the SCR must be contacted.

Q. Will OCFS remove allegations of educational neglect on SCR reports after January 1, 2020 for youth age 14 and older?

A. No. Neglect of a child of school age can be the result of a parent's failure to provide the minimum degree of care in providing education for the child, such that the child is impaired or at imminent risk of impairment. As the Family Court Act definition of Neglect is still clear on that matter, the allegation of educational neglect must continue to be available to the Statewide Central Register of Child Abuse and Maltreatment (SCR) and the county based LDSS.

Q. Do PINS youth receiving services solely for truancy concerns meet the criteria for “foster care candidacy”?

A. A candidate for foster care is a child who is at serious or imminent risk of removal from his or her home and placement into foster care, as evidenced by the LDSS pursuing the child's removal from the home through a court proceeding or making reasonable efforts to prevent the removal. As of January 1, 2020, pursuant to the PINS reform legislation, youth cannot be placed out of home (pre- or post-dispositional) solely for truancy concerns. However, a youth may still fit the definition of a candidate for foster care by being at serious or imminent risk of removal due to factors other than the truancy concerns, and candidacy should be assessed on a case-by-case basis. Additional guidance on foster care candidacy can be found in the OCFS Local Commissioner Memorandum 18-OCFS-LCM-04, *Federal Foster Care Candidacy Requirements*, issued February 28, 2018. This is posted on the OCFS website at: <https://ocfs.ny.gov/main/policies/external/>.

PINS Pre-dispositional Placement

Q. Is a youth in foster care if they are in a pre-dispositional placement?

A. No. While the law provides that pre-dispositional placements are to be in a foster care setting, as the court has not transferred legal care and custody of the child to the LDSS, the child is not in foster care.

Q. As PINS pre-dispositional placements are not foster children, is there any guidance from OCFS regarding liability, releases, authorizations to treat, and procedures to meet the medical and behavioral health care needs of youth?

A. The parent/guardian retains all rights, as they do with preventive respite. All releases and authorizations required to meet the physical, psychological, and medical needs of a youth while in pre-dispositional placement should be obtained.

Q. Is there a list of authorized voluntary agencies who are currently able to provide pre-dispositional services in their current foster care settings of group homes and Residential Treatment Centers (RTCs). Do the agencies have authority to co-mingle these new PINS placements with foster care children?

A. Pre-dispositional placements can occur in any foster care setting certified or licensed by OCFS or an authorized agency (Foster boarding home, Group home, Residential Treatment Center) so long as there is a court order and the required findings prior to the pre-dispositional placement. There is no prohibition against co-mingling PINS pre-dispositional placed (PDP) youth with youth in foster care in any foster care setting. Please be aware, for Foster Family Boarding Homes, the entity that has certified the home will have notice/documentation obligations for any children in foster care in the home before the PDP youth may begin to reside there.

Q. Does a voluntary agency need to have a special program to accommodate youth who need parents/guardians to sign authorizations for medical and mental health treatment needs while in pre-dispositional care?

A. No. Pre-dispositional placements may occur in any foster care setting certified or licensed by OCFS or another authorized agency.

Q. How are the education-related costs and health-related costs accounted for in contracting with Voluntary Agencies for pre-dispositional placement services in a foster care setting?

A. All costs associated with PINS pre-dispositional placements are 100 percent local share. This includes any educational and health-related costs (using the Medicaid per diem as a proxy) typically incurred by a Voluntary Agency while a youth is placed in a foster care setting. If a local district is contracting with a Voluntary Agency for PINS pre-dispositional placement services, it is recommended that the local district request any potential Voluntary Agency contractors to outline any and all costs anticipated to be incurred while a youth is in pre-dispositional placement, and negotiate a rate based on those anticipated expenditures. Please be mindful that PINS pre-dispositional placements are only to be ordered when all diversionary efforts have been exhausted, including respite, and are legislatively outlined as very short-term.

Q. Can the LDSS contract with a locally certified foster family, not affiliated with a voluntary agency, but certified by the department to be the placement resource for pre-dispositional placements?

A. Yes. Pre-dispositional placements may occur in any foster care setting certified or licensed by OCFS or another authorized agency. These would include a foster family boarding home, group home, and residential treatment center.

Q. Will OCFS be issuing a model contract for pre-dispositional placement services?

A. OCFS is not issuing a model contract for pre-dispositional placement services to leave flexibility at the local level. OCFS offers the following suggestions for contracting with authorized agencies for pre-dispositional care and maintenance services:

- 1) In the immediate term, consider utilizing the approved small dollar amount (under \$50,000) contract mechanism in the County that satisfies Office of the New York State Comptroller's rules.
- 2) Consult with your County Legal team and explore an addendum to county preventive respite contracts for the purchase of pre-dispositional care and maintenance services. Please note that pre-dispositional care and maintenance services are not eligible for preventive funding.
- 3) Create new contracts for pre-dispositional care and maintenance services.

Q. Is there contract language that OCFS recommends for pre-dispositional placements?

A. The LDSS should utilize local protocols for contracting for PINS pre-dispositional placements in a foster care setting while being mindful of the PINS reform legislation. For PINS pre-dispositional placements ordered to a foster care setting, all laws, rules, and regulations that govern such settings apply. For youth who agree to a short-term safe house, those rules and regulations govern. There are no specific regulations for pre-dispositional placement of youth related to a Family Court Act Article 7 matter. There are specific limited time frames outlined in the legislation and specific findings by the court which must be made prior to the order of a pre-dispositional placement. The cost of any pre-dispositional placement cannot be funded or reimbursed by the state. Expenditures must not be

authorized in the Welfare Management System (WMS), paid through the Benefits Issuance Control System (BICS), or claimed in the Automated Claiming System (ACS). The LDSS should consult with its local legal and contracting teams in deciding how to contract for pre-dispositional placement services. Services provided under pre-dispositional placement contracts should include but not be limited to intake requirements, including obtaining consents and information regarding medical, mental health, developmental needs and education needs from parents/guardians, transportation to court where relevant, and visitation/access to family members.

Q. When opening the Welfare Management System (WMS) case for pre-dispositional placement in a foster care setting, what eligibility code (section 10), services goal (section 13) and services type (section 17) should be listed?

A. For pre-dispositional placement in a foster care setting, the LDSS must not authorize any services through WMS. Therefore, no "Service Goal" or "Direct Service" should be entered. An eligibility code of 14 (to be determined) should be entered.

Q. What are the legal Activity codes entered in CONNECTIONS for a youth ordered to pre-dispositional placement in a foster care setting?

A. The corresponding "Legal Activity" codes in CONNECTIONS for PINS pre-dispositional placement in a foster care setting are L300, 06, 97 (pre-dispositional placement in a foster care setting). If the court extends the youth's pre-dispositional placement in a foster care setting, the corresponding "Legal Activity" codes are L300, 06, 98 (pre-dispositional placement extension).

Please refer to the issued policy, *Persons In Need of Supervision Reform Changes (20-OCFS-ADM-22-R1)* and to *Attachment A, System Instructions for Youth Ordered to Pre-dispositional Placement in a Foster Care Setting and Post-dispositional Placement Under Article 7*, for additional information.

Q. What are the requirements of the Family Services Stage (FSS) for pre-dispositional placement in a foster care setting, including but not limited to the child sex trafficking screening tools?

A. Please refer to the issued policy, *Persons In Need of Supervision Reform Changes (20-OCFS-ADM-22-R1)* and *Attachment A, System Instructions for Youth Ordered to Pre-dispositional Placement in a Foster Care Setting and Post-dispositional Placement Under Article 7*. The Preventing Sex Trafficking and Strengthening Families Act requirements for child sex trafficking screening do apply to youth who are in a pre-dispositional placement in a foster care setting. Please refer to 15-OCFS-ADM-16, *Requirements to identify, Document, Report, and Provide Services to Child Sex Trafficking Victims*, for further information.

Q. If the court cannot hold a pre-dispositional placement hearing within the new time frames and the order expires, is the LDSS required to return the youth home?

A. A valid court order with the necessary findings by the Court is required for pre-dispositional placement of youth in a foster care setting (20-OCFS-ADM-22-R1).

PINS Post-dispositional Placement

Q. Can PINS youth placed in a foster care setting at pre-disposition and youth placed at post-disposition be co-mingled?

A. There is currently no legislation that precludes pre-adjudicated youth and post-adjudicated youth from

co-mingling in a foster care setting.

Q. Is there a prohibition of placing PINS youth with JD youth?

A. There is no preclusion of youth adjudicated as PINS co-mingling with youth adjudicated a Juvenile Delinquent (JD) in foster care.

Q. Should each LDSS be provided with copies of the pre-dispositional investigation (PDI) for the case record?

A. FCA §782 was not changed by the PINS Reform legislation. Per FCA §782-a, the family court so placing the youth shall transmit a copy of the orders of the family court pursuant to FCA §§752 and 754, and of the probation report and all other relevant evaluative records in the possession of the family court and probation department related to such child. If the PDI does not arrive with the placement order, it is recommended that the LDSS confer with the placing judge's office.

Q. Is it possible for LDSS to get the PDI earlier? (It is troubling to receive the PDI at court. The LDSS is being asked to find a placement without access to information necessary to complete the referral packet.)

A. Probation is required to provide the PDI directly to the court unless the court directs them to share it with other providers for the purposes of placement and service planning. Per FCA §782-a, the family court so placing such person shall transmit a copy of the orders of the family court pursuant to FCA §§752 and 754, and of the probation report and all other relevant evaluative records in the possession of the family court and probation department related to such child. Close collaboration with Probation for awareness of potential placements and the ability to request records timely is recommended.

Q. Can LDSS use Supervised Independent Living Programs (SILP) for PINS youth?

A. There is no prohibition on using SILPS for any youth, provided they otherwise meet the federal, state, and local requirements.

Q. If a child was adjudicated a PINS before January 1, 2020, but the disposition was not until after January 1, does the new law control disposition?

A. Yes.

Q. If a PINS youth was placed before January 1, 2020, is the time frame of the placement now shortened by the new law?

A. This depends on whether the placement being asked about is pre-dispositional or post-dispositional. For pre-dispositional placements, the new law relates only to petitions filed on or after January 1, 2020. For post-dispositional placements (following adjudication) any new placement order issued following January 1, 2020 will be bound by the new time frames.

Q. For post-January 1, 2020 PINS Placements, does the placement duration start at two months?

A. The first period of post-dispositional PINS placement can last no longer that 60 days. It is expected that the 60-day period of placement is viewed as a period for focused problem solving and permanency planning with a view of all youth returning to the community after this period. Extensions of placement should be sought only after vigorous efforts for immediate reunification have not been

successful. Please also note that the extensions are “up to” time frames – the extensions are not required to utilize the maximum allowable times.

Q. What permanency hearings are required when an extension of a PINS placement has been ordered?

A. FCA §756-a(b) requires the court to conduct a permanency hearing concerning the need for continued placement. The provisions of FCA §745 apply at the permanency hearings.

Q. Can an LDSS file for an extension of post-dispositional placement after the youth turns 18 without the youth’s consent?

A. In accordance with FCA §756-a(g), no placement may be made or continued beyond the youth’s 18th birthday without his or her consent. Without the consent of the youth, no additional extensions of placement may be ordered.

Q. How do I continue placement for PINS youth over the age of 18?

A. The LDSS will not be able to petition for an extension of placement if the county has reached the maximum number of extensions. If the youth and the service team deem such to be in the best interest of the youth and no permanency options have been located, the LDSS will need to pursue other legal avenues to retain custody of the youth with their permission.

PINS Reform and the Intersection With Family Court Act (FCA) §1091

Q. If all time frames for a placement extension end before the youth turns 18, if the youth and their attorney do not agree to a continuation, and the child leaves care before turning 18, can the youth apply to re-enter after age 18?

A. Yes

Q. Can a youth who exited care before January 1, 2020 at age 18 apply to re-enter foster care under Article 10-B?

A. Yes

Q. When a former PINS youth petitions to come back into care, are they still considered to be a PINS youth upon re-entry?

A. If a youth formerly in foster care under a PINS order qualifies to petition the Family Court under FCA §1091, upon re-entry, the youth is no longer a PINS youth when the youth is returned to the custody of the local commissioner of social services.

Q. If a PINS youth does not consent to a continuation of foster care placement after the age of 18, can the youth petition the court to re-enter foster care up until age 21? Will the number of extensions of placement impact that youth’s legal ability to re-enter foster care?

A. Chapter 342 of the Laws of 2010 does apply to youth whose prior episode of care was initiated through a PINS proceeding under Article 7 of the FCA, if such youth otherwise is eligible under Chapter 342 (11-OCFS-ADM-02). Youth re-enter foster care under Article 10-B of the FCA. The youth is no longer considered a PINS upon re-entry to foster care.

- Q. If a youth was placed in foster care on a PINS prior to January 1, 2020, subsequently surrendered by his parents, and the case is under an Adoption surrender (As) docket, is the youth still considered a PINS placement?**
- A. If the placement originated as a PINS Article 7 (S) docket, was converted to an Adoption surrender (As) docket, or termination of parental rights (B) docket, and the child is freed and remained in foster care, it would no longer be a PINS placement or on the PINS docket.
- Q. If a youth was placed in care on a PINS petition prior to January 1, 2020, and has already had multiple extensions, can the LDSS request additional extensions or up to the two potential extensions for these cases?**
- A. The provisions in FCA §756-a took effect January 1, 2020 and apply to any decisions for extension of placement that occur on or after such date, regardless of the date the petition is filed. If clarification is needed on the applicability, please see the effective date provision section 24 of Part K of Chapter 56 of the Laws of 2019.
- Q. If a PINS youth was ordered into post-dispositional placement in 2019 for up to 12 months, when the order expires, do the time frames in the PINS Reform legislation apply?**
- A. The provisions in FCA §756-a took effect January 1, 2020 and apply to any decisions for extension of placement that occur on or after such date, regardless of the date the petition is filed. Extensions of placement should be sought only after vigorous efforts for reunification have not been successful. Please also note that the extensions are “up to” time frames – the extensions are not required to utilize the maximum allowable times.
- Q. What would be the length of time for the out-of-home placement if the court orders an extension of placement under FCA §756-a (d)(ii) at the second permanency hearing? FCA §756-a (d)(ii) permits an extension of placement for not more than four months unless the attorney for the child, at the request of the respondent youth, seeks an additional length of stay for the youth and the court determines that it is in the youth’s best interest; or the court finds extenuating circumstances exist, which necessitate the child be placed out of the home.**
- A. If the court orders an extension of placement under FCA §756-a(d)(ii), making at least one of the two exception findings, the legislation does not outline the time frame for such an extension. The court would need to determine the time frame of such an extension at the second permanency hearing and no further extensions could be ordered. Extensions of placement should be sought only after vigorous efforts for reunification have not been successful. Please also note that the extensions are “up to” time frames – the extensions are not required to utilize the maximum allowable times.
- Q. Can a foster family boarding home with emergency certification be a placement for a PINS youth even if it is for 60 days?**
- A. Yes, LDSS can complete an emergency certification or approval of a foster parent for PINS youth. All regulatory standards must be met. The LDSS may also want to explore the use of certifying or approving emergency foster homes for this population, when non-foster care kinship options are not available. Please see 20-OCFS-ADM-08, *Approval of Emergency Foster Boarding Homes and Expanded Waiver Authority*, for additional information.

Warrants and Other Court Orders

Q. Do the PINS reform legislation dispositional rules apply to violation of probation petitions filed post January 1, 2020, of a PINS youth?

A. FCA §756-a took effect January 1, 2020 and applies to any petitions filed regarding a PINS youth.

Q. If a PINS youth is located on a warrant after regular business hours and refuses to go home, and/or parents refuse to take them, where will they go if they cannot go to non-secure detention (NSD)?

A. Crisis Intervention is a required service under PINS Diversion Services for each locality. Each county will need a process to address the emergency safety planning for youth when the caregiver is unable or unwilling to accept the youth into their own home. Respite (informal or formal) is also a required service under PINS Diversion Services within each locality and should be explored. The youth and caregiver should agree to this intervention. It is also good practice to assist the youth and family to identify safe agreed-upon natural supports, including kin and fictive kin, who could be utilized during times of family crisis.

Q. Can courts order electronic monitoring for pre-disposition PINS youth?

A. Electronic monitoring may still be ordered by the court for pre-dispositional PINS youth. The use of this tool should be time limited and part of an overall service plan for the youth and family.

Q. With an adjudicated PINS youth, are Orders of Protection still available to place on parents to ensure that the youth engages in services?

A. FCA §759, which provides for the issuance of an order of protection for a person who is before the court and is a parent or other person legally responsible for the child's care or the spouse of the parent or other person legally responsible for the child's care, or respondent or both, was not changed by the PINS reform legislation. Orders of protection are still available, in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations.

Funding and Claiming

Q. What funding can be used for PINS placements?

A. Effective January 1, 2020, there is no state funding reimbursement for any PINS placements. No state (or Title IV-E) funding may support pre-dispositional placements. No state dollars may be used to fund PINS pre- and/or post-disposition placement, including PINS placements of youth in foster care ordered prior to January 1, 2020. Post-dispositional PINS placements may be Title IV-E eligible if the youth meets the IV-E eligibility criteria for foster care youth. It is important to note that all requirements of the Family First Prevention Services Act legislation apply to youth in post-dispositional placements under Article 7 of the Family Court Act after September 2021. For the purposes of post-dispositional placements for dually eligible TANF-EAF and Title IV-E eligible children, the local share requirements for Title IV-E cannot be matched with other federal funds, including TANF-EAF. Localities may use TANF-EAF funds to cover 100 percent of the post-dispositional placement of PINS. Preventive funding may be utilized to provide supportive and rehabilitative services, in accordance with Social Services Law §409, to expedite the safe return of a youth in foster care back to their home; all preventive funding eligibility requirements apply. Chaffee

funds may also be utilized, as per eligibility requirements, to support the youth while in foster care, but may not be utilized to fund the PINS placement (19-OCFS-LCM-08).

Q. Can preventive funds be used for payment of a PINS pre-dispositional placement?

A. No. Effective January 1, 2020, there is no state funding reimbursement for any PINS pre-dispositional or post-dispositional placements. Additionally, Title IV-E funds may not be used to support the pre-dispositional placement either.

Q. What is the claiming process for pre-dispositional placements? Given that they are entirely local share, will OCFS track the costs through our typical payment and claiming structure?

A. The ADM 20-OCFS-ADM-22-R1 contains instruction for claiming in *Attachment A, System Instructions for Youth Ordered to Pre-dispositional Placement in a Foster Care Setting and Post-dispositional Placement Under Article 7*, outlines that expenditures for pre-dispositional youth residing in a foster care setting **must not** be authorized in WMS, paid through BICS, or claimed in the Automated Claiming System. These expenditures shall be processed outside of these systems as there is no claiming allowed for these placements. Additionally, as the expenditure is entirely local share, the localities should establish a payment route directly between the district and agencies as a local invoicing process which should only be used for pre-dispositional placement.

Q. What funding sources are envisioned for meeting the treatment needs of youth found to have co-occurring mental health and substance abuse?

A. PINS reform did not impact these areas specifically, as youth with substance abuse concerns are not best treated in foster care but rather in Office of Addiction Services and Supports (OASAS) licensed programs. Medicaid state plan services, STSJP or preventive funds may continue to be used to support the behavioral health needs of youth in the community.

Q. What funding stream is Youth Development Program funding?

A. Youth development program funding is 100 percent state funding and is allocated through each municipal youth bureau to support delinquency prevention and statewide positive youth development for all youth ages 0-21 in New York State.

Collaboration Strategies

Q. How will Runaway Homeless Youth (RHY) programs be affected by this legislation?

A. RHY programs may be impacted by increased utilization of these programs to the extent they will be identified as a short-term safe house intervention for youth identified as trafficked who are willing to participate in such intervention. RHY programs are also very experienced in responding to the needs of youth who leave home without consent and should be engaged at the local level by the LDSS for effective collaborations.

Q. How should an LDSS respond when the recommendation from probation is to place youth with substance use disorders and at risk of sex trafficking?

A. PINS reform did not impact the area of substance use disorders specifically, as youth with substance abuse concerns are not best treated in foster care but rather in OASAS-licensed programs. Supervision and Treatment Services for Juvenile Programs (STSJP) or preventive funds may be

used to support the behavioral health needs of youth in the community and for aftercare. Please also see the resources available for concerns regarding the trafficking of youth at OCFS, <https://ocfs.ny.gov/programs/human-trafficking/index.php>. There is a special provision found in SSL §447 that will allow youth who have been found by the Court to be sexually exploited to be directed to a short-term safe house (runaway and homeless youth program [FCA §§720 and 739]), as a pre-dispositional placement or a long-term safe house at disposition. (FCA §756). OCFS encourages each LDSS to use the implementation of this legislation as an opportunity to strengthen agency partnerships and PINS diversion work. Localities are encouraged to leverage Court Improvement Projects and juvenile justice collaborations to assess system impacts of the PINS Reform legislation and amend practice and protocols as necessary.

Q. Are there state-level discussions occurring between OASAS, the Office of Mental Health (OMH), and the Office for People With Developmental Disabilities (OPWDD) around services for youth who are non-compliant?

A. There are state-level discussions occurring between these agencies and OCFS with a focus on how to collectively support positive youth and family outcomes. The New York State system of care partners are offering trained facilitation at the local level for those counties interested. For further information, please contact Angela Keller, OMH, at Angela.Keller@OMH.ny.gov. Additionally, counties can refer the case to the New York State Council on Children and Families Interagency Resolution Unit. Information on this unit can be found at https://www.ccf.ny.gov/files/2016/4872/6830/IRU_Overview_3_2022.pdf.

Q. What are the OCFS/DCJS expectations to probation when LDSS is the lead agency, yet probation still plays a big role in the dispositional outcome?

A. OCFS encourages each LDSS to use the implementation of this legislation as an opportunity to strengthen agency partnerships and PINS diversion work. Localities are encouraged to leverage Court Improvement Projects and Juvenile Justice collaborations to assess system impacts of the PINS Reform legislation and amend local practice and protocols as necessary.

Q. How are communities/parents being made aware of these changes?

A. OCFS issued 20-OCFS-ADM-22 in December 2020 to address the changes in the PINS Reform legislation and issued revised guidance in November 2023. Additionally, OCFS encourages localities and other stakeholders to identify the best means to provide outreach efforts that need to occur in their communities related to the PINS Reform legislation. As specific resources to support youth and families are locally administered, OCFS would recommend that localities continue to share information with community stakeholders, families, and youth.

For more information regarding the implementation of the PINS legislation, please visit the OCFS website at: <https://www.ocfs.ny.gov/programs/youth/pins/>

Please contact us with any additional questions at the PINS mailbox: PINS@OCFS.ny.gov