



**Office of Children
and Family Services**

ANDREW M. CUOMO
Governor

SHEILA J. POOLE
Acting Commissioner

August 5, 2015

Dear Chief Executive Officer,

Thank you for submitting Allegany 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**.

Allegany is eligible to receive 62% State reimbursement for STSJP expenditures up to the capped STSJP allocation amount. Your Allegany 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. Allegany may make an initial detention allocation shift or increase the amount of the detention allocation shift until December 31, 2015. If Allegany 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 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 (Allegany) 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.

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 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 and Shawn Chin-Chance at (212) 961-4110 or Shawn.Chin-Chance@ocfs.ny.gov.

Sincerely,

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

Joseph Mancini
Associate Commissioner
DJOY 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

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 PH. 212-961-4110

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

SECTION ONE- Municipal Information	
NAME OF MUNICIPALITY: Allegany County	
STSJP LEAD AGENCY: Allegany County Department of Social Services	STSJP LEAD PERSON: Julie Tomasi, Deputy Commissioner
STSJP LEAD PHONE NUMBER: 585.268.9307	STSJP LEAD E-MAIL: TomasiJA@alleganyco.com

SECTION TWO – List of Programs and Services to be Funded

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	Catholic Charities MST Program	Type of Program	ATD
Total Program Expenses	\$ 147,500	Rollover Funded Program	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
1. Please indicate specific zip codes that your plan targets:	All Allegany County Zip codes are eligible for this service.	14724	
		14806	14822
		14708	14715
		14739	14770
		14827	14709 14895

2. How will the program reduce the number of youth who are detained or in residential placement?
 The Allegany County - MST Program is a contract program between Catholic Charities and the Allegany County Department of Social Services for the purpose of diverting at-risk youth from out-of-home placement. Our target population includes youth who have severe behavior problems in the home, school and /or community that put them at risk of being removed from their natural family settings. Multi Systemic Therapy (MST) is an intensive, home-based, ecological model that places responsibility on the worker to aggressively outreach to families and to remove barriers to engagement. Close collaboration with all family members, extended family, school, DSS and/or Probation, Family Court, neighbors, community members, and especially, peers and friends is required in goal setting and attainment. Weekly goals are developed to move the family closer to their overarching goals; these intermediary goals are closely evaluated and retooled as necessary to allow for a successful and sustainable outcome.

It is noteworthy that MST strives to increase parental power, maintain child safety, and enable families to be self-sustaining in their natural environment. At a program level, we are working toward increasing involvement with key participants and to heighten awareness of MST as an effective treatment option for high-risk youth. Refer to Attached Appendix B

3. How will the program be family focused?
 : The specific model of intervention utilized is called MultiSystemic Therapy (MST). MultiSystemic Therapy (MST) is a theory-based, empirically tested, well-defined practice model. Therapists intervene intensively to change the everyday circumstances of families so that the problems that prompt agency and service provider referrals are greatly reduced or eliminated. Multiple needs of a child and family are understood based on the circumstances that give rise to these needs, and the intervention empowers the family to alter the circumstances so that they can manage the majority of their needs with naturally available resources and minimal

involvement of formal service agencies.

Allegany County has identified families with youth ages 12-17 who are in danger of placement as the primary beneficiaries of this initiative. These are youth who are behavior-disordered with a history of

involvement with law enforcement agencies, the social services system, a history of placement, multiple court petitions, and/or academic, attendance, and discipline problems in school. In an effort to divert from Court activity, youth without a previous placement history, without a formal PINS petition who are subject of repeat Court intake attempts and/or chronic truant behavior will also receive service.

MST is specifically designed to address the behaviors of such youth. It has been most successful with violent, chronic juvenile offenders with serious emotional disturbance, and with substance-abusing delinquents. It defines success in terms of reduced recidivism rates among participating youth, improved family and peer relations, decreased behavioral problems, and decreased rates of out-of-home placements. Extensive research over the past 17 years has demonstrated effectiveness in clinical trials with families in rural and urban communities, and of different cultural backgrounds and socio-economic status. Findings indicate that not only was it more effective than traditional services at reducing long-term rates of criminal behavior, but also that it was less expensive, and the long-term efficacy of the intervention is reported to be sustained from 2-to-4 years at follow-up.

MST is a time-limited (3-5 months) intervention, provided in the field (home, school, neighborhood, and community), with rigorous attention to goal attainment, stringent supervision and model adherence protocols. MST is a sound intervention that will blend with the collaborative approach fundamental to best practices with this population. This presents a formidable challenge to the barriers of timely, accessible, knowledgeable, and coordinated service delivery.

The commitment of Allegany County..." to preserve families, protect individuals, and "promote self-sufficiency" will be well met through the implementation of MST. The nine (9) Principles of MST which govern the therapeutic relationship with the family will empower the family in their relationship with the collaborating agencies. The principles are:

1. The primary purpose of assessment is to understand the "fit" between the identified problems and their broader systemic context.
2. Therapeutic contacts should emphasize the positive and should use systemic strengths as levers for change.
3. Interventions should be designed to promote responsible behavior and decrease irresponsible behavior among family members.
4. Interventions should be present-focused and action-oriented, targeting specific and well-defined problems.
5. Interventions should target sequences of behaviors within and between multiple systems that maintain identified problems.
6. Interventions should be developmentally appropriate and fit the developmental needs of the youth.
7. Interventions should be designed to require daily or weekly effort by family members.
8. Interventions efficacy is evaluated continuously from multiple perspectives, with providers assuming accountability for overcoming barriers to successful outcomes.
9. Interventions should be designed to promote treatment generalization and long-term maintenance of therapeutic change by empowering caregivers to address family members' needs across multiple systemic contexts.

4. Can the program be replicated across multiple locations?

Intervention Model: MultiSystemic Therapy (MST) is the model of intervention to be implemented in this collaborative process. The core principle of MST is the empowerment of the parents/family to promote positive behavior in the youth.

Grounded in social ecology, the MST interventions target the individual, family, peer, school, and community. These are factors that research has demonstrated as likely to support delinquent behavior, and present barriers to effective parenting. Interventions are home based, occurring in the complex of interconnected systems that are part of the youth's natural environment. Strengths of the adolescent, the family, and their transactions with extra-familial systems (i.e. peers, friends, school, community, parental workplace, etc.) are mobilized to both counteract factors that support delinquent behavior and support pro-social behavior across contexts. Outcome goals are identified and rigorously monitored during each phase of intervention.

MST is offered in five phases: Assessment, Team Collaboration, Treatment, Closure, and Follow-up. Underpinning each phase is the recognition that engaging of the relevant parties in the work, most specifically the parent(s), is essential. At all times, the workers will assume a reach-opt stance for purposes of successful engagement in the work of achieving outcomes. Enforcement is central to the treatment process where court orders are in effect, and each phase will incorporate the principles of enforcement as

determined by the Court.

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

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?
n/a

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.
The MST program achieved the targeted "ultimate outcomes" that were contracted:
 Percent of youth living at home 100 %
 Percent of youth in school/working 100 %
 Percent of youth with no new arrests 100 %

8. What were the barriers if not met? n/a

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? January 2015

2. What was the average length of stay for youth in program or service? MST is a time-limited (3-5 months) intervention, provided in the field (home, school, neighborhood, and community), with rigorous attention to goal attainment, stringent supervision and model adherence protocols. The average length of time is about 90 days.

3. How many youth received services in the program during FY 2015? 10 families from January - March

Program Two -Name	Allegany County Probation Department - EHM Program	Type of Program	ATP
Total Program Expenses	\$ \$4,160	Rollover Funded Program	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
1. Please indicate specific zip codes that your plan targets:	All Allegany County Zip codes are eligible for this service.		
	14770		
	14715		

2. How will the program reduce the number of youth who are detained or in residential placement?
Electronic home monitoring ("EHM") is type of technology assigned by courts to track the location of juvenile offenders under surveillance and with restricted movement while residing at home. This allows an alternative to detention or placement. EHM technology emits the offender's uniquely coded signal to a home monitoring device (HMD) in the offender's residence. The device communicates through the offender's phone line with a central computer in a monitoring center, where a probation officer can monitor.
Family Court assign juveniles to an EHM program during while pending disposition and on probation. Courts ascribe predetermined rules to the offender. If offender violates those rules, the EM probation officer may act on the violation, which can lead to an arrest and/or termination from the EHM program.

3. How will the program be family focused?
The family is involved in the use of the EHM. The family needs to ensure that a land-line is established within the home so that the EHM equipment works within their residence. The family would also be working with the Probation Officer in regard to the expectations and goals of this intervention. Electronic Home Monitoring helps to provide the youth and the family with a structure within which the youth is able to reside within their home. The importance of communication within the family and between the family and detention is a crucial component to the success of this program. The Probation Officer works closely with the family to

address their needs and understanding of the program.

4. Can the program be replicated across multiple locations?
 Electronic Home Monitoring (EHM): The Allegany County electronic home monitoring program is used as a Sentencing Alternative for the Courts; it is used as a component to the Allegany County Pre-Trial Release Program (ROR-RUS) and, it is used in some cases with Juvenile Delinquents and Persons in Need of Supervision cases. This program is able to be used with any person throughout the county that qualifies. EHM can be used in any residence that has a land-line.

5. If the program was used during FY 2015, were the performance outcomes met and describe the outcomes?
 The youth that were enrolled in the EHM program were successful. The youth did not require further court intervention and their cases were disposed of by the end of the EHM service.

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?
 n/a

8. What is the projected number of youth that will be served by this STSJP – funded program? 5

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? January 2015

2. What was the average length of stay for youth in program or service? 5 months

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

Program Three -Name	Probation Department - Thinking 4 A Change	Type of Program	ATD
Total Program Expenses	\$ 2,500	Rollover Funded Program	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
1. Please indicate specific zip codes that your plan targets:	All Allegany County Zip codes are eligible for this service.	14737	
	14895		

2. How will the program reduce the number of youth who are detained or in residential placement?
 Thinking 4 a Change (T4C):

Thinking for a Change (T4C) is an integrated, cognitive behavioral change program for offenders that include cognitive restructuring, social skills development, and development of problem solving skills. For trainers, NIC offers T4C offender program materials and a curriculum for training program facilitators. NIC can also assist agencies in training staff to facilitate the program.

Thinking for a Change (T4C) is a cognitive-behavioral curriculum developed by the National Institute of Corrections that concentrates on changing the criminogenic thinking of offenders. T4C is a cognitive-behavioral therapy (CBT) program that includes cognitive restructuring, social skills development, and the development of problem-solving skills.

T4C stresses interpersonal communication skills development and confronts thought patterns that can lead to problematic behaviors. The program has three components: cognitive self-change, social skills, and problem-solving skills. Lessons on cognitive self-change provide participants with a thorough process for self-reflection concentrated on uncovering antisocial thoughts, feelings, attitudes, and beliefs. Social skills lessons prepare participants to engage in pro-social interactions based on self-understanding and awareness of the impact that their actions may have on others. Finally, problem-solving skills integrate the two other components and provide participants with a step-by-step process to address challenges and stressful situations they may encounter. As participants develop their skills they increase the likelihood of making decisions that would not put them in a position to be detained or residentially placed.

3. How will the program be family focused?

Thinking for a Change (T4C):

T4C combines cognitive restructuring theory and cognitive skills theory to help individuals take control of their lives by taking control of their thinking (Bush, et al. 2011). The foundation of T4C is the utilization of CBT principles throughout the group sessions. There is an extensive body of research that shows cognitive-behavioral programming significantly reduces recidivism of offenders (Landenberger and Lipsey 2005). The youth develops cognitive skills that will have a positive impact on their relationships with their family as well as with others that they interact with.

4. Can the program be replicated across multiple locations?

Thinking 4 A Change (T4C):

The T4C program can be run in a variety of locations. Due to youth who require transportation in order to attend and limited access to county transportation groups have been targeted to be held in the school setting. The types of skills and cognitive restructuring can be reinforced in a variety of settings that the youth will encounter.

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

This program was not used and therefore did not have any performance outcomes.

6. What were the barriers if not met?

An identified barrier to the Thinking 4 a Change (T4C) is that there were not enough referrals to run a group. The Probation Department is exploring ways to address this barrier with the possibility of partnering with adjoining counties in order to run the group.

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

n/a

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

The ideal group size is between eight (8) and twelve (12) members. The sessions should be held minimally two times a week for twelve weeks. The sessions are an hour and a half in length. At the most two groups would be held for a maximum number of 24 youth participating.

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? _____

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

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

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?

Wellsville is the biggest municipality within Allegany County. It is also the neighborhood with the most JD and PINS referrals and, therefore; has the greatest possibility that the number of detention placements would come from this area. The probation referrals tend to come from Wellsville, Friendship, Belmont and Bolivar over the last year.

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.

There was no disproportionality noted with the use of detention services. We will continue to monitor for any discrepancies.

If such disproportionality exists, describe how the service/program proposed for funding will address this disparity.

n/a

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.

Our strategy to address the needs of our youth who require services and supports in order to remain safely within their home and communities can be summed up in a word “partnership”. Our collaborative partners have developed positive working relationships to address and identify the youth in need and to best assess the services that meet these needs. This occurs with both formal and informal meetings. The following meetings are held: Probation intake meeting (JUST), PINS/Reform Team meetings, SPOA monthly meetings and 90-day treatment meetings. These meetings may include at any given time the following collaborative partners: the family, Allegany County Department of Social Services, Allegany Probation Department, SPOA team, Family Court, County Attorney, Cattaraugus County Department of Social Services, New Directions Youth and Family Services and Catholic Charities – MST and the schools systems.

The following information will describe the justification of using MST, EHM and Thinking 4 a Change:

MST:

The specific model of intervention utilized is called MultiSystemic Therapy (MST). MultiSystemic Therapy (MST) is a theory-based, empirically tested, well-defined practice model. Therapists intervene intensively to change the everyday circumstances of families so that the problems that prompt agency and service provider referrals are greatly reduced or eliminated. Multiple needs of a child and family are understood based on the circumstances that give rise to these needs, and the intervention empowers the family to alter the circumstances so that they can manage the majority of their needs with naturally available resources and minimal involvement of formal service agencies.

Allegany County has identified families with youth ages 12-17 who are in danger of placement as the primary beneficiaries of this initiative. These are youth who are behavior-disordered with a history of involvement with law enforcement agencies, the social services system, a history of placement, multiple court petitions, and/or academic, attendance, and discipline problems in school. In an effort to divert from Court activity, youth without a previous placement history, without a formal PINS petition who are subject of repeat Court intake attempts and/or chronic truant behavior will also receive service.

MST is specifically designed to address the behaviors of such youth. It has been most successful with violent, chronic juvenile offenders with serious emotional disturbance, and with substance-abusing delinquents. It defines success in terms of reduced recidivism rates among participating youth, improved family and peer relations, decreased behavioral problems, and decreased rates of out-of-home placements. Extensive research over the past 17 years has demonstrated effectiveness in clinical trials with families in rural and urban communities, and of different cultural backgrounds and socio-economic status. Findings indicate that not only was it more effective than traditional services at reducing long-term rates of criminal behavior, but also that it was less expensive, and the long-term efficacy of the intervention is reported to be sustained from 2-to-4 years at follow-up.

MST is a time-limited (3-5 months) intervention, provided in the field (home, school, neighborhood, and community), with rigorous attention to goal attainment, stringent supervision and model adherence protocols. MST is a sound intervention that will blend with the collaborative approach fundamental to best practices with this population. This presents a formidable challenge to the barriers of timely, accessible, knowledgeable, and coordinated service delivery.

Electronic Home Monitoring (EHM):

The principal purpose of the Allegany County Probation Department Electronic Home Monitoring Program is to provide a degree of restriction, which is less severe than incarceration yet more punitive than existing alternatives.

Additionally, the use of electronic home monitoring will help reduce jail overcrowding in Allegany County and it will allow the offender to remain a fully participating family member, able to maintain employment, attend school and participate in appropriate counseling.

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Additionally, the use of electronic home monitoring will help reduce jail overcrowding in Allegany County and it will allow the offender to remain a fully participating family member, able to maintain employment, attend school and participate in appropriate counseling.

Thinking 4 a Change (T4C):

Thinking for a Change (T4C): T4C combines cognitive restructuring theory and cognitive skills theory to help individuals take control of their lives by taking control of their thinking (Bush, et al. 2011). The foundation of T4C is the utilization of CBT principles throughout the group sessions. There is an extensive body of research that shows cognitive-behavioral programming significantly reduces recidivism of offenders (Landenberger and Lipsey 2005). The youth develops cognitive skills that will have a positive impact on their relationships with their family as well as with others that they interact with.

The program is divided into 25 lessons (each lasting approximately 1 to 2 hours), with the capacity to extend the program indefinitely. The curriculum is designed to be implemented with small groups of 8 to 12 offenders. Each lesson teaches offenders important social skills (such as active listening and asking appropriate questions) as well as more complex restructuring techniques (such as recognizing the types of thinking that get them into trouble and understanding the feelings of others). Most sessions include didactic instruction, role-play illustrations of concepts, a review of previous lessons, and homework assignments in which participants practice the skills learned in the group lesson.

Examples of some of the lessons are Active Listening Skill; Thinking Controls Our Behavior; Paying Attention to Our Thinking; Recognize Risk; Use New Thinking; Understanding the Feelings of Others; Apologizing; Responding to Anger; Introduction to Problem Solving; Stop and Think; and State the Problem.

Thinking for a Change (T4C) is an integrated, cognitive behavioral change program for offenders that include cognitive restructuring, social skills development, and development of problem solving skills. For trainers, National Institute of Corrections(NIC) offers T4C offender program materials and a curriculum for training program facilitators. NIC can also assist agencies in training staff to facilitate the program.

Thinking for a Change (T4C) is a cognitive-behavioral curriculum developed by the NIC that concentrates on changing the criminogenic thinking of offenders. T4C is a cognitive-behavioral therapy (CBT) program that includes cognitive restructuring, social skills development, and the development of problem-solving skills.

T4C stresses interpersonal communication skills development and confronts thought patterns that can lead to problematic behaviors. The program has three components: cognitive self-change, social skills, and problem-solving skills. Lessons on cognitive self-change provide participants with a thorough process for self-reflection concentrated on uncovering antisocial thoughts, feelings, attitudes, and beliefs. Social skills lessons prepare participants to engage in pro-social interactions based on self-understanding and awareness of the impact that their actions may have on others. Finally, problem-solving skills integrate the two other components and provide participants with a step-by-step process to address challenges and stressful situations they may encounter. As participants develop their skills they increase the likelihood of making decisions that would not put them in a position to be detained or residentially placed.

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.

- Of all of the youth during 2013-2014, who participated in the MST program, 100% of the youth did not require out of home placement. It would be anticipated that this goal would be able to be achieved next year as well.

- Of the 3 youth who completed the T4C group, a 100% were not placed out of their home.
- The youth who participated in the EHM program, 100% was not placed out of their home.

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

The primary goals of MST treatment are to:

- Eliminate or significantly reduce the frequency and severity of the youth's referral behavior(s);
- Empower parents with the skills and resources needed to independently address the inevitable difficulties that arise in raising children and adolescents, and to empower youth to cope with family, peer, school, and neighborhood problems.

The MST program has identified Ultimate Outcomes and Instrumental Outcomes.

Ultimate outcomes include the following: Percent of youth living at home; percent of youth in school/working; and percent of youth with no new arrests.

Instrumental Outcomes are identified by the following: percent with improved family relations; percent improved network of supports; percent with success in educational/vocational setting; percent of youth involved in pro-social peers/activities; percent of cases where changes have been sustained.

Electronic Home Monitoring (EHM) has been used with some high risk juveniles and none of them were placed. The electronic home monitoring systems has been used with juveniles that have not been in compliance with their probation conditions. This is used as an intervention prior to violation in Court and an out-of-home placement as a last deterrent and change agent. As the opportunity to utilize this intervention increases, we would expect that there may be some youth that would still require some out-of-home placement and would target a realistic outcome to be 85% of the youth who use EHM would remain within their home and would not have an out-of home placement during their time in the Probation program.

The T4C program is expected to have the same positive effect on the youth that the program has demonstrated in other localities. The youth would successfully complete the program and show that they would not need on-going Probation oversight. Improvements would be seen at home, at school, and within the community based on their initial reasons for requiring probation services.

In conclusion, the youth who participate in any of the programs MST, EHM or T4C would all continue to reside within their home, schools and communities while developing skills that would assist them in not requiring continued juvenile justice interventions.

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

n/a

SECTION SEVEN– Comments

Although not a cooperative application, it is important to note that Allegany County and Cattaraugus County will share administrative costs for the MST program. Allegany county will have the Director of Administrative Services have overs sight of the payment for the STSJP funds. Cattaraugus County Department of Social Services will independently over see their STSJP funds and work directly with Catholic Charities.

The time frame to submit the plans and to receive notification of the allocated amount of STSJP money is not adequate to ensure the continuity of services. This has been brought up as a concern on the STSJP calls as well.

I would like to request for a consideration of sending the letter to the "lead for the STSJP" as well as to the Chief Executive Officer. After receiving the letter from another Director of Service and following up within our county, I do not believe that the Chief Executive Officer received this letter and therefore we were informed of this letter well past 5/28/15. Thank you for your consideration to this request. Can you please clarify who the letter went to within Allegany County? Thank you!

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)	\$154,160	
2. State Reimbursement (Line 1* 0.62)		\$95,579

Available Reimbursements

3. STSJP Allocation	\$40,000
4. Detention Allocation	\$138,327
5. JDAI	0

Reimbursements for this Plan

6. STSJP Allocation	\$40,000
7. Detention Allocation being shifted to STSJP (if applicable)	\$55,579
8. JDAI (if applicable)	0
9. FY 2015 Rollover (if applicable)	0
10. Total Reimbursements (Lines 6-9)	\$95,579

State and Local Totals

11. State Share Amount (Line 10)	\$95,579
12. Local Share Amount (Subtract Line 11 from 10)	\$58,581

SECTION NINE– Approval

Approval of the Chief Executive Officer

As STSJP Lead for Allegany County Municipality, I certify that the CEO
 Mitchell M. Alger has reviewed and approved the 2015-2016 plan.

Date: 06 / 25 / 2015 STSJP Lead TomasiJA@alleganyco.com STSJP Lead Julie A. Tomasi
 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

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 Alleghany Municipality and 2015-2016 fiscal year.

Date: 8/4/2015 User ID: MJ0687 Printed Name: Shawn Chin-Chance 