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Lauterbach  
1/12/94

HOUSE CS FOR CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 45(JUD)  
IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA  
EIGHTEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

BY THE HOUSE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE

Offered:  
Referred:

Sponsor(s): SENATORS PHILLIPS, Halfora, Kelly, Miller, Leman, Sharp

REPRESENTATIVE Kott

A BILL

FOR AN ACT ENTITLED

1 "An Act relating to persons under 21 years of age; relating to programs for  
2 runaway minors; providing for designation of shelters for runaway minors; relating  
3 to the detention and incarceration of minors."

4 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

5 \* Section 1. PURPOSE OF SECS. 13 AND 17. The purpose of secs. 13 and 17 of this  
6 Act is to improve the state's juvenile justice system by

7 (1) ending, with minor exceptions, the practice of allowing the confinement  
8 of children in adult correctional facilities, jails, prisons, and rural lock-ups, however operated,  
9 based on evidence that the practice often leads to aggravated emotional problems and  
10 depression in, and suicide attempts by, the children who are confined;

11 (2) conforming state law and policy relating to the confinement of children to  
12 the requirements of 42 U.S.C. 5633(a)(13) and (14) (Juvenile Justice and Delinquency  
13 Prevention Act of 1974, as amended), taking into consideration the dislocations that may arise  
14 from distance, weather, and lack of means to transport minor children to suitable places for

1 the care and custody of minors.

2 \* Sec. 2. SHELTERS FOR RUNAWAYS; LEGISLATIVE FINDINGS; INTENT. (a) The  
3 legislature finds that licensed programs for runaway minors need not be the only sources of  
4 government-encouraged assistance for runaway minors. There exist many concerned citizens  
5 in the state who, with appropriate oversight and certain limitations of their liability, would  
6 volunteer to assist runaway minors in their private residences. It would be in the public  
7 interest to encourage properly qualified private citizens to seek designation of their homes as  
8 shelters for runaways where runaway minors could seek temporary, short-term shelter and  
9 other care.

10 (b) It is the intent of legislature that the Department of Health and Social Services,  
11 in implementing secs. 21 - 24 of this Act, adopt regulations under which interested nonprofit  
12 corporations could be approved by the department for the purpose of designating shelters for  
13 runaways. Oversight of the shelters by the nonprofit corporations and the state should  
14 involve less regulation than is required for licensed programs for runaways under  
15 AS 47.10.310 while still requiring the shelters to meet health and safety standards designed  
16 to reduce the risk to the runaway minors in the shelters.

17 \* Sec. 3. AS 09.55.590(a) is amended to read:

18 (a) A minor who is a resident of this state and is at least 16 years of age, who  
19 is living separate and apart from the parents or guardian of the minor, capable of  
20 self-support and of managing one's own financial affairs, or the legal custodian of  
21 such a minor, may petition the superior court to have the disabilities of minority  
22 removed for limited or general purposes.

23 \* Sec. 4. AS 09.55.590(b) is amended to read:

24 (b) A minor or the legal custodian of a minor may institute a [THIS] petition  
25 under this section in the name of the minor.

26 \* Sec. 5. AS 09.55.590(c) is amended to read:

27 (c) The petition for removal of disabilities of minority must state [:]

28 (1) the name, age, and residence address of the minor [PETITIONER];

29 (2) the name and address of each living parent;

30 (3) the name and address of the guardian of the person and the  
31 guardian of the estate, if any;

1 (4) the reasons why removal would be in the best interest of the minor  
2 [CHILD]; and

3 (5) the purposes for which removal is sought.

4 \* Sec. 6. AS 09.55.590(d) is amended to read:

5 (d) The person who institutes a petition under this section [PETITIONER]  
6 must obtain the consent of each living parent or guardian having control of the person  
7 or property of the minor [PETITIONER]. If the person who is to consent to the  
8 petition is unavailable or the whereabouts of that person are unknown, or if a parent  
9 or guardian unreasonably withholds consent, the court, acting in the best interest of the  
10 minor [PETITIONER], may waive this requirement of consent as to that parent or  
11 guardian.

12 \* Sec. 7. AS 09.55.590(e) is amended to read:

13 (e) The court may appoint an attorney or a guardian ad litem to represent the  
14 interests of the minor [PETITIONER] at the hearing. Appointment of an attorney or  
15 guardian ad litem shall be made in accordance with AS 25.24.310.

16 \* Sec. 8. AS 09.55.590(f) is repealed and reenacted to read:

17 (f) If the petition under this section is filed by a minor, the court may remove  
18 the disabilities of minority as requested in the petition if the court finds on the record  
19 after a hearing that the minor is a resident of the state, at least 16 years of age, living  
20 separate and apart from the parent or guardian of the minor, and capable of self-  
21 support and managing the minor's own financial affairs. If the petition under this  
22 section is filed by the legal custodian of a minor, the court may remove the disabilities  
23 of minority as requested in the petition only if the court, in addition to making the  
24 other findings required under this subsection for a petition filed by a minor, makes a  
25 finding on the record that there is interpersonal conflict involving the legal custodian  
26 and the minor that the custodian and the minor have been unable to resolve  
27 satisfactorily through other means; the finding must include a description of the efforts  
28 that were made by the legal custodian to resolve the interpersonal conflict before the  
29 custodian filed the petition under this section. In making its decision under this  
30 subsection, the court may consider whether a noncustodial parent of the minor is able  
31 and willing to petition for custody of the minor.

1 \* Sec. 9. AS 11.51.130(a) is amended to read:

2 (a) A person commits the crime of contributing to the delinquency of a minor  
3 if, being 19 years of age or older or being under 19 years of age and having the  
4 disabilities of minority removed for general purposes under AS 09.55.590, the  
5 person aids, induces, causes, or encourages a child

6 (1) [AIDS, INDUCES, CAUSES, OR ENCOURAGES A CHILD]  
7 under 18 years of age to do any act prohibited by state law unless the child's  
8 disabilities of minority have been removed for general purposes under  
9 AS 09.55.590;

10 (2) [REPEALED

11 (3) AIDS, INDUCES, CAUSES, OR ENCOURAGES A CHILD] under  
12 18 years of age to enter or remain in the same room in a building where the unlawful  
13 sale of a drug occurs unless the child's disabilities of minority have been removed  
14 for general purposes under AS 09.55.590;

15 (3) [OR (4) REPEALED

16 (5) AIDS, INDUCES, CAUSES, OR ENCOURAGES A CHILD] under  
17 16 years of age to be [ABSENT FROM THE CUSTODY OF A PARENT,  
18 GUARDIAN, OR CUSTODIAN OR TO BE] repeatedly absent from school, without  
19 just cause; or

20 (4) under 18 years of age to be absent from the custody of a parent,  
21 guardian, or custodian without just cause, unless the child's disabilities of  
22 minority have been removed for general purposes under AS 09.55.590 or the  
23 person has immunity under AS 47.10.350(c) or 47.10.398(a).

24 \* Sec. 10. AS 12.62.035(f)(1) is amended to read:

25 (1) "contributing to the delinquency of a minor" means a conviction for  
26 a violation or attempted violations of AS 11.51.130(a) [AS 11.51.130(a)(1), (3), OR  
27 (5)]; former AS 11.40.130; or the laws of another jurisdiction if the offense would  
28 have been a crime in this state under AS 11.51.130(a) [AS 11.51.130(a)(1), (3), OR  
29 (5)] or former AS 11.40.130 if committed in the state;

30 \* Sec. 11. AS 23.10.350 is amended by adding a new subsection to read:

31 (f) A minor for whom the disabilities of minority have not been removed for

1 general purposes under AS 09.55.590 may not be employed or allowed to work  
2 without the written permission of the minor's legal custodian. Regardless of whether  
3 the minor's legal custodian has given permission, a minor for whom the disabilities of  
4 minority have not been removed for general purposes under AS 09.55.590 may not be  
5 employed or allowed to work after 10:00 p.m. on the night before the minor's school  
6 is in session unless the minor has graduated from secondary school or its equivalent;  
7 however, a minor under 16 years of age may not be employed to work after 9:00 p.m.,  
8 as provided in AS 23.10.340.

9 \* Sec. 12. AS 34.50.020(b) is amended to read:

10 (b) A state agency or its agents, including a person working in or responsible  
11 for the operation of a foster, receiving, or detention home, or children's institution, is  
12 not liable for the acts of unemancipated minors in its charge or custody. A state  
13 agency or an agent of a state agency, including a nonprofit corporation that  
14 designates shelters for runaways under AS 47.10.392 - 47.10.399 and employees  
15 of or volunteers with that corporation, is not liable for the acts of a minor  
16 sheltered in a shelter for runaways, as defined in AS 47.10.399.

17 \* Sec. 13. AS 47.10.130 is repealed and reenacted to read:

18 Sec. 47.10.130. DETENTION. (a) A minor may not be incarcerated in a  
19 correctional facility that houses adult prisoners.

20 (b) When a minor is detained under this chapter, the person having  
21 responsibility for the facility in which the minor is detained shall immediately notify  
22 the minor's parent, guardian, or custodian of the minor's detention.

23 (c) Notwithstanding (a) of this section, a minor may be incarcerated in a  
24 correctional facility

25 (1) if the minor is the subject of a petition filed with the court under  
26 this chapter seeking adjudication of the minor as a delinquent minor or if the minor  
27 is in official detention pending the filing of that petition; however, detention in a  
28 correctional facility under this paragraph may not exceed the lesser of

29 (A) six hours; or

30 (B) the time necessary to arrange the minor's transportation to  
31 a juvenile detention home or comparable facility for the detention of minors;

1 (2) if, in response to a petition of delinquency filed under this chapter,  
2 the court has entered an order closing the case under AS 47.10.060(a), allowing the  
3 minor to be prosecuted as an adult; or

4 (3) if the incarceration constitutes a protective custody detention of the  
5 minor that is authorized by AS 47.37.170(b).

6 (d) When a minor is detained under (c)(1) or (c)(3) of this section and  
7 incarcerated in a correctional facility, the minor shall be

8 (1) assigned to quarters in the correctional facility that are separate  
9 from quarters used to house adult prisoners so that the minor cannot communicate with  
10 or view adults who are in official detention;

11 (2) provided admission, health care, hygiene, and food services and  
12 recreation and visitation opportunities separate from services and opportunities  
13 provided to adults who are in official detention.

14 (e) Notwithstanding the limitation on detention set out in (c)(1) of this section,  
15 a minor whose detention is authorized by (c)(1) of this section may be detained in a  
16 correctional facility for more than six hours if transportation to a juvenile detention  
17 home or comparable facility for the detention of minors is not available. The minor's  
18 detention for more than six hours is authorized by this subsection only if the person  
19 having responsibility for the facility in which the minor is detained

20 (1) documents the reason that transportation of the minor to a juvenile  
21 detention home or comparable facility is not available; and

22 (2) during the minor's detention, after learning that transportation is not  
23 available, promptly notifies the appropriate officials or employees of the department  
24 and the Alaska court system of the lack of available transportation.

25 (f) A detention authorized by (e) of this section may not exceed the time  
26 necessary to satisfy the requirement of (c)(1)(B) of this section.

27 (g) The provisions of AS 47.37.170(i) apply to a minor incarcerated in a  
28 correctional facility when authorized by (c)(3) of this section.

29 (h) In this section

30 (1) "correctional facility" has the meaning given in AS 33.30.901  
31 whether the facility is operated by the state, a municipality, a village, or another entity;

1 (2) "official detention" has the meaning given in AS 11.81.900.

2 \* Sec. 14. AS 47.10.141(b) is amended to read:

3 (b) A peace officer shall take into protective custody a minor described in (a)  
4 of this section if the minor is not otherwise subject to arrest or detention. Unless (c)  
5 of this section applies, the [THE] peace officer shall exercise the officer's discretion  
6 and [HONOR THE MINOR'S PREFERENCE TO] (1) return the minor to the legal  
7 custodian if the legal custodian consents to the return; or (2) [TAKE THE MINOR TO  
8 A NEARBY LOCATION AGREED TO BY THE MINOR AND THE LEGAL  
9 CUSTODIAN; OR (3)] take the minor to an office specified by the Department of  
10 Health and Social Services, a program for runaway minors licensed by the department  
11 under AS 47.10.310, a shelter for runaways that has a permit from the department  
12 under AS 47.35.085 that agrees to shelter the minor, or a facility or contract agency  
13 of the department. If an office specified by the department, a licensed program for  
14 runaway minors, a shelter for runaways that will accept the minor, or a facility or  
15 contract agency of the department does not exist in the community, the officer shall  
16 take the minor to another suitable location and promptly notify the department. A  
17 minor under protective custody may not be housed in a jail or other detention facility.  
18 Immediately upon taking a minor into protective custody, the officer shall advise the  
19 minor orally and in writing of the right to social services under AS 47.10.142(b), and,  
20 if known, the officer shall advise the legal custodian that the minor has been taken into  
21 protective custody and that counseling services for the custodian and the minor's  
22 household are available under AS 47.10.142(b).

23 \* Sec. 15. AS 47.10.142(b) is amended to read:

24 (b) The department shall offer counseling services to the person having  
25 legal custody of a minor described in AS 47.10.141 and to the members of the  
26 minor's household if it determines that counseling services would be appropriate  
27 in the situation [A MINOR WHO HAS LEFT HOME AND IS EVADING THE  
28 PERSON HAVING LEGAL CUSTODY OF THE MINOR MAY OBTAIN THE  
29 SERVICES OF THE DEPARTMENT. THE DEPARTMENT SHALL ASSESS THE  
30 SITUATION AND FURNISH THE MINOR WITH THE SOCIAL SERVICES IT  
31 CONSIDERS APPROPRIATE TO PROTECT THE WELL-BEING OF THE MINOR

1 AND TO PRESERVE THE MINOR'S FAMILY LIFE IF PRESERVING IT IS  
2 CONSIDERED DESIRABLE UNDER THE CIRCUMSTANCES]. If, after assessing  
3 the situation, offering counseling services to the legal custodian and the minor's  
4 household, [CONSIDERING THE WISHES OF THE MINOR,] and furnishing  
5 appropriate social services to the minor, the department considers it necessary, the  
6 department may take emergency custody of the minor.

7 \* Sec. 16. AS 47.10.142(c) is amended to read:

8 (c) When a child is taken into custody under (a) or (b) of this section or when  
9 the department is notified of a child's presence in either a program for runaway  
10 minors under AS 47.10.300 - 47.10.390 or a shelter for runaway minors under  
11 AS 47.10.392 - 47.10.399, the department shall immediately, and in no event more  
12 than 12 hours later unless prevented by lack of communication facilities, notify the  
13 parents or the person or persons having custody of the child. If the department  
14 determines that continued custody is necessary to protect the child, the department  
15 shall notify the court of the emergency custody by filing, within 12 hours after custody  
16 was assumed, a petition alleging that the child is a child in need of aid. If the  
17 department releases the child within 12 hours after taking the child into custody and  
18 does not file a child in need of aid petition the department shall, within 12 hours after  
19 releasing the child, file with the court a report explaining why the child was taken into  
20 custody.

21 \* Sec. 17. AS 47.10.190 is amended to read:

22 Sec. 47.10.190. CONDITIONS GOVERNING DETENTION. When the court  
23 commits a minor to the custody of the department, except when detention in a  
24 correctional facility is authorized by AS 47.10.130(c), the department shall arrange  
25 to place the juvenile in a detention home work camp, [, FACILITY,] or another  
26 suitable place that the department designates for that purpose. [A JUVENILE  
27 DETAINED IN A JAIL OR SIMILAR INSTITUTION AT THE REQUEST OF THE  
28 DEPARTMENT SHALL BE HELD IN CUSTODY IN A ROOM OR OTHER PLACE  
29 APART AND SEPARATE FROM ADULTS.]

30 \* Sec. 18. AS 47.10.310(c) is amended to read:

31 (c) A program for runaway minors shall

1 (1) explain to a minor who seeks assistance from the program the legal  
2 rights and responsibilities of runaway minors and the services and assistance provided  
3 for runaway minors by the program and by the state or local municipality;

4 (2) attempt to determine why a minor in the program is a runaway;

5 (3) provide or help arrange for the provision of services necessary to  
6 promote the health and welfare of a minor in the program and, if appropriate, members  
7 of the minor's family; services may include, but are not limited to, the provision of  
8 food, shelter, clothing, medical care, and individual or family counseling;

9 (4) promptly inform the department of a minor in the program

10 (A) who claims to be the victim of child abuse or neglect, as  
11 defined in AS 47.17.290; [, OR]

12 (B) whom an employee of the program has cause to believe has  
13 been a victim of child abuse or neglect; or

14 (C) whom an employee of the program has reason to believe  
15 is evading the supervision of the department, the person to whom the  
16 department has entrusted supervision, or the minor's legal guardian;

17 (5) be operated with the goal of reuniting runaway minors with their  
18 families, except in cases in which reunification is clearly contrary to the best interest  
19 of the minor; and

20 (6) maintain adequate staffing and accommodations to ensure physical  
21 security and to provide crisis services to minors residing in a facility operated by the  
22 program; residents under 18 years of age shall be segregated from residents who are  
23 18 years of age or older.

24 \* Sec. 19. AS 47.10.350 is amended by adding a new subsection to read:

25 (c) The officers, directors, and employees of a licensed program for runaway  
26 minors are not criminally liable under AS 11.51.130(a)(4) for assisting a minor in the  
27 program.

28 \* Sec. 20. AS 47.10 is amended by adding new sections to read:

29 ARTICLE 4A. SHELTERS FOR RUNAWAY MINORS.

30 Sec. 47.10.392. CERTIFICATE REQUIRED. A private residence may not be  
31 held out publicly as a shelter for runaway minors unless the residence

1 (1) is designated a shelter for runaways by a nonprofit corporation that  
2 is licensed to make the designation under AS 47.35.085; and

3 (2) has a valid permit from the department signifying that designation.

4 Sec. 47.10.394. OPERATION OF SHELTERS. (a) A shelter for runaways  
5 may not shelter a runaway minor for more than seven days unless the department  
6 determines that

7 (1) the minor is the subject of exceptional circumstances; or

8 (2) another appropriate setting is not available for the minor.

9 (b) The provider of a shelter for runaways shall promptly, but within 48 hours,  
10 inform the department of a runaway minor in the shelter

11 (1) who claims to be the victim of child abuse or neglect, as defined  
12 in AS 47.17.290;

13 (2) whom the provider has reasonable cause to suspect has been a  
14 victim of child abuse or neglect; or

15 (3) whom the provider has reason to believe is evading the supervision  
16 of the department, the person to whom the department has entrusted supervision, or the  
17 minor's legal guardian.

18 Sec. 47.10.396. CONFIDENTIALITY. If the department requires record  
19 keeping by a shelter for runaways or by a nonprofit corporation that is licensed to  
20 designate shelters for runaways, records of the shelter and the nonprofit corporation  
21 that identify a runaway minor who has been sheltered in a shelter for runaways or has  
22 sought assistance from a shelter for runaways are confidential and are not subject to  
23 inspection or copying under AS 09.25.110 - 09.25.120 unless

24 (1) after being informed of the minor's right to privacy, the minor  
25 consents in writing to the disclosure of the records;

26 (2) the records are relevant to an investigation or proceeding involving  
27 child abuse or neglect or a child in need of aid petition; or

28 (3) disclosure of the records is necessary to protect the life or health  
29 of the minor.

30 Sec. 47.10.398. IMMUNITY FROM LIABILITY. (a) A person in a shelter  
31 for runaways, or in a home for which an application to be designated a shelter for

1 runaways is being considered by a nonprofit corporation licensed for that purpose by  
2 the department, that is operated in a manner that is consistent with AS 47.10.392 -  
3 47.10.399 and regulations adopted under those sections is not criminally liable under  
4 AS 11.51.130(a)(4).

5 (b) Except as provided in (c) of this section, the provider of a shelter for  
6 runaways, or of a home for which an application to be designated a shelter for  
7 runaways is being considered by a nonprofit corporation approved for that purpose by  
8 the department, and the members of the provider's household, other than a runaway  
9 minor, are not liable for civil damages as a result of an act or omission

10 (1) in admitting or refusing to admit a runaway minor to the shelter or  
11 home; or

12 (2) by a runaway minor who is sheltered in the shelter or home.

13 (c) The provisions of (b) of this section do not preclude liability for civil  
14 damages as a result of recklessness or intentional misconduct.

15 Sec. 47.10.399. DEFINITIONS. In AS 47.10.392 - 47.10.399,

16 (1) "runaway minor" has the meaning given in AS 47.10.390;

17 (2) "shelter for runaways" or "shelter for runaway minors" means a  
18 private residence whose legal occupant agrees to shelter, with or without compensation,  
19 a runaway minor accepted into the residence by the legal occupant and that

20 (A) is not simultaneously licensed under AS 47.10.310 as a  
21 program for runaway minors;

22 (B) has been designated a shelter for runaways by a nonprofit  
23 corporation licensed for that purpose under AS 47.35.085; and

24 (C) has a permit issued by the department under AS 47.35.085.

25 \* Sec. 21. AS 47.35.020 is amended to read:

26 Sec. 47.35.020. LICENSE OR PERMIT REQUIRED FOR CERTAIN CARE  
27 FACILITIES. A person may not, without a license or permit to do so,

28 (1) maintain or conduct, for more than 90 days, a boarding home, foster  
29 home, group home, institution, or other place for the regular reception or care of  
30 children under 16 years of age, or a foster home, group home, or institution for the  
31 care of dependent adults; [OR]

1 (2) engage in the business of receiving or caring for children under 14  
2 years of age, with or without compensation, in a nursery in which five or more  
3 children not related by blood or marriage, or legal adoption, to the owner, operator, or  
4 manager of the business are lodged; or

5 (3) hold out publicly that the person's residence is a shelter for  
6 runaway minors.

7 \* Sec. 22. AS 47.35 is amended by adding a new section to read:

8 Sec. 47.35.085. SHELTERS FOR RUNAWAY MINORS. (a) The department  
9 shall adopt regulations under which a nonprofit corporation may apply for a license to  
10 designate and supervise shelters for runaway minors.

11 (b) The department shall also adopt regulations setting health and safety  
12 standards for shelters for runaways. The regulations adopted under this subsection  
13 must

14 (1) involve less regulation than is required for programs for runaways  
15 licensed under AS 47.10.310 and foster homes licensed under this chapter;

16 (2) provide that private agencies approved by the department may  
17 recruit, evaluate, and monitor the shelters for runaways under procedures established  
18 by the department; and

19 (3) require that a nonprofit corporation licensed under (a) of this section  
20 inspect the shelters for runaways, perform criminal background checks of its residents,  
21 keep records, and meet other requirements only to the extent that they are necessary  
22 to reduce the risk to the health and safety of a runaway minor in the shelter.

23 (c) If a person licensed under (a) of this section certifies to the department that  
24 a home meets the standards set under (b) of this section, the department shall issue the  
25 home a permit authorizing it to be a shelter for runaway minors. The permit may not  
26 be transferred to a different home or owner.

27 (d) Upon notice from a person licensed under (a) of this section that a shelter  
28 for runaways is not in compliance with AS 47.10.392 - 47.10.399 or the regulations  
29 of the department adopted under (b) of this section, the department may revoke a  
30 permit issued under this subsection or modify it to provisional status. The department  
31 shall give written notice of revocation or modification under this subsection at least

1 30 days before the effective date of the action. However, if the health or well-being  
2 of a child is in jeopardy, the revocation or modification action is effective immediately  
3 upon the issuance of written notice by the department.

4 \* Sec. 23. AS 47.35.100(a) is amended to read:

5 (a) Without a license issued by the department in accordance with its  
6 regulations a person may not operate an agency providing any of the following  
7 services:

8 (1) the placement of children for foster home care;

9 (2) the placement of children for adoption; [OR]

10 (3) individual and family counseling; or

11 (4) designation and supervision of shelters for runaway minors

12 under AS 47.35.085.

13 \* Sec. 24. AS 47.35.900 is amended by adding new paragraphs to read:

14 (7) "runaway minor" has the meaning given in AS 47.10.390;

15 (8) "shelter for runaway minors" or "shelter for runaways" means a  
16 private residence whose legal occupant agrees to shelter, with or without compensation,  
17 a runaway minor accepted into the residence, subject to the limitations imposed under  
18 this chapter and AS 47.10.392 - 47.10.399.

19 \* Sec. 25. AS 47.10.330(a) is repealed.

# STATE OF ALASKA

## DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

DIVISION OF FAMILY AND YOUTH SERVICES

WALTER J. HICKEL, GOVERNOR

P.O. BOX 110630  
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801-0630  
PHONE: (907) 465-3170

April 26, 1993

*on file*  
received  
APR 28 1993  
REP BRIAN PORTER

Honorable Brian Porter  
Alaska House of Representatives  
Room 122, Capitol Bldg  
Juneau, AK 99801

Dear Representative Porter:

I am pleased to provide you the Alaska Division of Family and Youth Service's FY 1992 Annual Report on Runaway and Homeless Youth. This report covers activities from October 1991 through November 1992. It describes the core groups established in individual communities and summarizes individual community progress towards dealing with the runaway and homeless youth population.

We hope you find this report informative and a useful reference. We thank you for your interest in and support of the needs of this vulnerable population.

Sincerely,

*Deborah R. Wing*  
Deborah R. Wing  
Director

**STRENGTHENING FAMILIES BY INVOLVING COMMUNITIES**

**A Report on Runaway and Homeless Youth  
In Alaska**

**MARCH 1993**



**State of Alaska  
Department of Health and Social Services  
Division of Family & Youth Services**

Walter J. Hickel  
Governor

Theodore A. Mala  
Commissioner

Deborah R. Wing  
Director

# STATE OF ALASKA

## DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

WALTER J. HICKEL, GOVERNOR

THEODORE A. MALA, COMMISSIONER

P.O. BOX 110601  
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811-0601  
PHONE: (907) 465-3030

March 1, 1993

Dear Alaskans:

Did you know that Alaskan youth run away at younger ages and at a greater rate in proportion to their overall population than youth nationally? These are only two of the revelations to surface as a result of the most recent Runaway and Homeless Youth Conference held in Anchorage in October 1992.

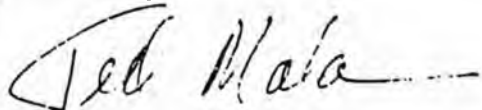
This conference gave local communities the opportunity to review and share in a statewide format the progress each had made over the past year in addressing its local runaway and homeless youth problems. Participants found that the overall problems have not changed. The numbers of runaway and homeless youth have either remained the same or in some communities have increased. No community reported a decrease in the runaway or homeless youth population. Participants estimated that, in Alaska, over 4,500 youth run away from home each year and over 1,900 Alaskan adolescents are homeless annually. What can be done to reduce the problems of these youth and alleviate the types of lifestyles in which these young Alaskans find themselves?

Reports from across the state indicate that there is a growing movement within local communities to consolidate efforts and actively pursue solutions to their runaway and homeless youth problems. A detailed description of individual community efforts can be found in the following report.

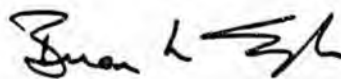
The needs of runaway and homeless youth in Alaska are so great that solutions will require joint efforts between local communities and state agencies, and we look forward to being active participants in this process.

For their participation in this report, we thank the Northwest Network of Runaway and Youth Services consultants, DFYS staff members, all conference presenters, and most of all, the people from the local communities who gave of their time and talents.

Sincerely,



Theodore A. Mala, MD, MPH  
Commissioner



Brian Saylor, PhD, MPH  
Deputy Commissioner

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## **Executive Summary**

The Division of Family and Youth Services (DFYS), with support from the Department of Education, convened a conference on October 5 and 6, 1992 in Anchorage with a three-fold purpose: to review the progress made on behalf of runaway and homeless youth by communities who attended last year's conference, to introduce participants to the Target Population Planning Model, and to offer conference participants selected workshops related to runaway and homeless youth. The workshops offered were:

- \*\*\* Homeless Youth in Rural Alaska
- \*\*\* Education Issues on Homeless Youth in Alaska
- \*\*\* HIV/AIDS Prevention
- \*\*\* Including Youth as Part of the Solution
- \*\*\* Building a Network for Youth
- \*\*\* Missing and Exploited Children
- \*\*\* Strategies for Community Program Development in Alaska

Presenters were from the national, state, and local level and, unlike last year, youth actively participated in this conference as both presenters and participants. Over 85 participants from across the state attended this conference and concluded that runaway and homeless youth remain a serious problem in Alaska. The participants compiled the following estimates:

- \*\*\* The number of Alaskan youth who run away from home each year has increased from 3,500 in 1991 to over 4,500 in 1992
- \*\*\* Over 1,900 Alaskan adolescents are homeless annually

When the estimated figures on runaway and homeless youth provided by conference participants were compared with national data, the following was concluded:

- \*\*\* Alaskan youth run away at a greater rate in proportion to their overall population than youth nationally
- \*\*\* Alaska's runaways are younger than runaways nationally
- \*\*\* Alaska's youth are homeless at a greater rate in proportion to their overall population than youth nationally

During the conference, participants were grouped into interdisciplinary teams by geographic regions. They found the work group format to be a very effective networking and planning strategy. The team approach yielded concrete information and provided the impetus for groups to move forward in seeking coordinated solutions for the runaway and homeless youth problems. Participants recognized the critical need to involve youth in the process of developing solutions as well as the need for legal clarification on what can be done with runaway and homeless youth who do not want services.

Since the initial conference last year, most communities reported positive movement, either through the establishment of core groups to deal specifically with the concerns of runaway and homeless youth or the revitalization of pre-existing groups dealing with runaway and homeless youth issues. Conference participants noted that, although the issues of runaway and homeless youth must also be addressed at the state level, there remains a critical need for more active local government involvement in finding solutions to the runaway and homeless youth problems in Alaska.

## INTRODUCTION

During November and December 1991, the Division of Family and Youth Services convened conferences in Palmer, Kenai, and Kodiak to begin development of a statewide plan to address the issues of runaway and homeless youth in Alaska. With the assistance of Division staff and the Northwest Network of Runaway and Youth Services, professionals and citizens from around the state developed a framework for responding to the serious problem of runaway and homeless youth. The results were published in "Children in Crisis, A Report on Runaway and Homeless Youth in Alaska", submitted by the Department of Health and Social Services to the Governor and Legislature in January 1992.

To facilitate communities' continuing efforts to develop solutions, the Department of Health and Social Services, with support from the Department of Education, held another conference in Anchorage on October 5 and 6, 1992. The purpose of the conference was to review the progress made by communities who attended last year's conference and to offer additional training to participants struggling to address these complex issues surrounding Alaska's runaway and homeless youth populations.

The following nationally recognized definitions for runaway and homeless youth were utilized during both the 1991 and 1992 conferences.

**Runaway:** Youth who leave home and return at a later date. If the objective is to return the youth to a home environment or group care, then the youth is a runaway.

**Homeless:** Youth who leave home and do not return or periodically return to destructive home environments. If the objective is preparation for independent living then the youth is homeless. Homeless youth do not have any apparent legal means of financial support.

Alaska Statute 47.10.390 defines a runaway minor as "a person under 18 years of age who:

- (A) is habitually absent from home;
- (B) refuses to accept available care;
- (C) has no parent, guardian, custodian, or relative able or willing to provide care; or
- (D) has been physically abandoned by
  - (i) both parents;
  - (ii) the surviving parent; or
  - (iii) one parent if the other parent's rights and responsibilities have been terminated or voluntarily relinquished."

The definitions for runaway and homeless youth used during the conferences are functionally equivalent to the legal definition for runaway youth contained in Alaska statutes.

## THE CONFERENCE

The conference was attended by over 85 participants. Presenters were from the national, state, and local levels, and youth played active roles as both participants and presenters.

Staff from the Northwest Network of Runaway and Youth Services introduced material on the Target Population Planning Model, outlined in more detail later in this report. Participants were divided into interdisciplinary working groups by geographic regions for the purpose of assessing their progress over the past year. They were asked to describe the core group which had developed as a result of last year's conference and describe its activities. Participants were also asked to review the numbers for runaway and homeless youth reported last year and update the numbers for this year. Finally, participants were asked to determine their current needs and goals.

### Estimated Numbers of Runaway Youth

Conference participants reviewed the number of youth in their area on the run each day, the number of youth who run away each year, and the total number of runaway incidents per year. An incident is defined as each time a youth runs away. The total number of incidents includes multiple runs by each individual. Many communities reported no changes between 1991 and 1992 figures. In the following table, changes are in bold print.

#### ESTIMATE COMPARISON OF 1991 AND 1992 DATA

<u>AREA</u>	<u>INCIDENTS/YEAR</u>		<u>YOUTH/YEAR</u>	
	91	92	91	92
Matanuska-Susitna	1,200	<b>1,200+</b>	600	<b>600+</b>
Southeast Alaska	1,500	1,500	300	300
Greater Fairbanks	2,500	<b>2,500+</b>	450	450
Bethel	450	450	150	150
Nome	285	285	100	100
Barrow	300	300	100	100
Anchorage	4,500	4,500	1,500	<b>2,500</b>
Kenai Peninsula	1,825	1,825	250	250
Kodiak	<u>1,095</u>	<u>1,095</u>	<u>60</u>	<u><b>60+</b></u>
Totals	13,655	<b>13,655+</b>	3,510	<b>4,510+</b>

## Estimated Numbers Of Homeless Youth

Conference participants were asked to review the 1991 homeless figures and note any changes for 1992. Changes between 1991 and 1992 are in bold print.

### ESTIMATE COMPARISON OF 1991 AND 1992 DATA

<u>AREA</u>	<u>YOUTH/YEAR</u>	
	91	92
Matanuska-Susitna	300	300
Anchorage	1,000	1,000
Fairbanks	200	<b>300+</b>
Barrow	10	10
Bethel	50	50
Nome	10	10
Kodiak	30	30
Kenai Peninsula	120	120
Southeast Alaska	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>
Total	1,820	<b>1,920+</b>

## Alaska Data Compared to National Statistics

The population for youth in the United States between the ages of 10 and 17 is reported to be 27,150,810. The National Network of Runaway and Youth Services estimates, based on the latest research, that each year 1 to 1.3 million youth run away from their homes and another 300,000 youth are reported homeless. Based on the above figures, the percentage of youth who run away between the ages of 10 and 17 is 4.8%. For this same age group, the percentage of homeless youth is 1.1%. Nationally, this yields a runaway rate of 48 per thousand for youth between the ages of 10 and 17 and a homeless rate of 11 per thousand.

In Alaska, the population for youth between the ages of 10 and 17 is reported to be 68,003. Data collected from this conference indicates there are an estimated 4,510 runaways a year and about 1,920 homeless annually. Based on these figures, the percentage of youth who run away between the ages of 10 and 17 is 6.6% and the percentage of homeless is 2.8%. This produces a runaway rate of 66 per thousand for youth between the age of 10 and 17 and a homeless rate of 28 per thousand.

To provide additional comparisons, the figures reported by conference participants were compared to figures compiled from a national survey conducted by the United States General Accounting Office (GAO). GAO figures were based on records of 44,274 youth served from October 1985 through June 1988 in federally funded runaway and homeless youth basic center programs.<sup>1</sup>

### RUNAWAY and HOMELESS DEMOGRAPHICS

#### Gender

GAO Report

65 % of runaways were female

Alaska

50% of runaways in the Mat-Su, Kodiak and Anchorage area were female

55% of runaways in the communities of Juneau, Fairbanks, Bethel and Nome were female

66% of runaways on the Kenai Peninsula were female

70% of runaways in Barrow were female

<sup>1</sup> United States General Accounting Office. Homeless & Runaway Youth Receiving Services at Federally Funded Shelters. Washington D.C., GAO, December 1989.

GAO Report	55% of homeless youth were male
Alaska	Statewide, slightly more than 50% of the homeless were male 70% of homeless in Anchorage were male 40% of homeless in Homer and Kodiak were male
	<b>Age</b>
GAO Report	40% of runaways were 16 years old 60% of homeless youth were 16 years old
Alaska	Average age of runaways was 14.5 years 90% of homeless were between 16-21 years old
	<b>Race/Ethnic Origin</b>
GAO Report	Majority of runaway and homeless youth were Caucasian, non-Hispanic.
Alaska	60% of runaway and homeless youth estimated to be Caucasian

**Conclusions:**

- \* **The problems of runaway and homeless youth in Alaska have not significantly changed since last year.**
- \* **The numbers of runaway and homeless youth have remained basically constant over the past year, with some community-specific increases.**
- \* **No decreases in the numbers of runaways or homeless youth were reported by any community.**
- \* **Comparison of Alaska's data to national statistics indicates Alaska's youth run at a greater rate in proportion to their overall population and at a younger age than youth nationally.**
- \* **Alaska's youth are homeless at a greater rate in proportion to their overall population than youth nationally.**

## COMMUNITY PROGRESS REPORTS

### Mat-Su

The Mat-Su community established a formal core group called The Children's Services Task Force to deal only with runaway and homeless youth issues. The group developed a set of by-laws, appointed a Board of Directors, and amassed a general membership of over 40 agencies. The Task Force has been remarkably active and is well supported by its members. The Task Force submitted a grant for Federal Runaway and Homeless Youth funds and developed a plan for a state legislative pilot program. As a result of the Children's Services Task Force's hard work and success, they presented a workshop on "The Strategies for Community Program Development in Alaska" at the October 1992 conference. The goals the Mat-Su conference participants identified for the upcoming year are:

- \* Establish a physical shelter with comprehensive services
- \* Enhance public relations throughout the community

### Anchorage

Anchorage participants who attended the 1991 conference reported the following accomplishments as a result of their attendance at that conference:

- \* Completed an updated Agency Resource Manual for the area and the state
- \* Met with the Mat-Su Rotary Club
- \* Assisted the Mat-Su Community Task Force in preparing a grant

There was an increase in service to runaway youth due to:

- \*\* 3 additional beds added to the Alaska Youth and Parent Foundation program
- \*\* Improvements in programs at Covenant House

A core group to address only runaway and homeless youth issues was not established in Anchorage during the past year; however, prior to the conclusion of this conference, the Anchorage participants formed a working group which will determine if enough interest and commitment exists to form a core group. A meeting place and time have been set and a facilitator selected. Areas to be addressed during the upcoming year are:

- \* Determine the communities' commitment to addressing runaway and homeless youth issues
- \* Establish a core group for runaway and homeless youth if commitment exists
- \* Data collection - how to track the number of runaway and homeless youth
- \* Consistency of data collection across agencies statewide

### **Kodiak**

After the initial conference last year, participants united to establish a core group that focused specifically on runaway and homeless youth issues. Although more people attended the initial meeting than have remained on the task force, the task force continues to meet monthly and has a diverse representation of community members. Their last meeting included staff from a local senator's office. Kodiak participants concluded that they need to become more formally organized. They plan to write a mission statement and follow the organizational plan that has been so successful in the Mat-Su community. Issues of concern include:

- \* Runaways are younger - average age is estimated to be 13
- \* Use of cocaine has increased among youth
- \* Perceived DFYS practice of picking up youth age 15 and under but not youth age 16 and over

### **Fairbanks**

There is a shelter for runaway and homeless youth in Fairbanks, and participants reported the number of runaways in the Fairbanks area to be about the same as indicated last year. However, the number of youth served at the shelter has increased about 33% over the past year. Fairbanks participants identified the following goals for next year:

- \* Establish a task force involving agencies and individual community members
  - \*\* The Fairbanks Native Association was designated sponsor
  - \*\* First meeting was scheduled for January 1993
- \* Increase community awareness of the runaway and homeless youth problem
- \* Compile accurate data
- \* Identify all resources

## **Kenai Peninsula Borough**

### **Homer**

There is a diverse core group with representation from area churches, the City Planning Department, and local businesses. The core group meets monthly and is incorporated under Catholic Social Services. A Homeless Coalition also exists.

### **Kenai/Soldotna**

The Kenai Interagency Team and Social Services Task Force has continued to meet regularly this past year. Area legislators remain involved with the runaway and homeless core groups throughout the Kenai Peninsula Borough.

- \* The Kenai area continues to see more runaway females than males

Goals for next year are:

- \* Acquire a shelter
- \* Generate public awareness of the runaway and homeless youth problems
- \* Broaden the focus and involvement of the Homeless Coalition

### **Southeast Alaska**

#### **Juneau**

There is no core group in Juneau that is concerned only with runaway and homeless youth issues but numerous groups deal in part with them. A multi-disciplinary team meets on a regular basis and reviews broad issues affecting the juvenile population. Their immediate emphasis is on completing a comprehensive service plan for youth. Issues to be addressed include:

- \* Seeing more hard drug use, i.e. heroin in the high school
- \* Dealing with youth whose parents are addicted to drugs
- \* Encountering more gay and lesbian youth
- \* Teen health cards distributed with phone numbers of services
- \* Health clinic located on site at the Juneau-Douglas High School
- \* Runaway shelter continues operation

#### **Ketchikan**

There were no participants from Ketchikan at the Runaway Conference held in 1991. During this past year, however, an emergency shelter program has been established in the Ketchikan community which can serve runaway youth. Conference participants identified the following goals for Ketchikan:

- \* Consolidate fragmented service groups into a core group
- \* Model core group after the Mat-Su Children's Services Task Force
- \* Keep the shelter open

### **Rural Alaska**

- \* Inhalant abuse has increased

## **CRITICAL ISSUES AND BARRIERS**

Conference participants identified the following common critical issues and barriers that hinder their efforts in providing adequate services to the runaway and homeless youth population:

- \* Federal runaway and homeless youth funding is based on population
- \* State per capita allocations are uneven - Alaska has a higher cost per capita for services than other states
- \* 10% cut in state funding
- \* Alaska statutes and DFYS policy are unclear regarding runaway and homeless youth - responsibilities are unclear
- \* Lack of legislative avenues
- \* Need for public awareness
- \* Lack of accurate data
- \* Difficulty in providing service to runaway and homeless youth whose basic needs are going unmet

## **CONCLUSION**

From the information shared at the conference, it is apparent that, over the past year, individual communities have to varying degrees taken action to deal with the runaway and homeless youth issues facing them. It is also clear that additional services for runaway and homeless youth are still needed across the state to address this segment of Alaska's population. Conference participants identified a need for adequate and geographically relevant resources, additional funding allocations, and more shelters. There was a common request from communities for clarification of DFYS policy regarding runaway and homeless youth. Participants were particularly concerned about vulnerable youth who do not receive services and the perceived lack of legal recourse for those youth who refuse services. The overall desire of conference participants was to make the system easier to serve youth in need.

Alaskans must not let the momentum of this grassroots movement wane. Strategies must be continually developed and refined to support the network of people dedicated to improving the plight of runaway and homeless youth.

## CONSULTANT RECOMMENDATIONS

In order to have a positive impact on the delivery of services to the runaway and homeless youth population in Alaska, efforts should be focused in the following four areas:

- \* Development of a statewide data management information system for runaway and homeless youth. This may best be addressed at the state level through cooperative efforts between the Department of Health and Social Services and the Department of Public Safety, which currently enters reports of missing children into a computerized data system.
- \* Clarification of DFYS policy on runaway and homeless youth.
- \* Continue community and state planning on runaway and homeless youth needs. A dialogue concerning local service needs and how the state can and does support them should be on-going.
- \* Need for public education. Myths about why youth run away must be replaced with accurate information and a true representation of the "real life" issues affecting this population.



## TARGET POPULATION PLANNING

**THE GOAL:** To create specific action plans to implement a continuum of care for an identified target population.

### A STEP-BY-STEP PLANNING PROCESS

The steps to creating an action plan are:

- 1) **Describe the target population:** It is critical that a description of the affected target population be clearly established before other planning tasks are undertaken. The population description should be detailed as possible; and include specific demographic and social history information.
- 2) **Define desired outcomes:** Desired client outcomes must be established before policies and programs can be developed. In other words: you've got to know where you are going before you can decide how to get there.
- 3) **Develop a continuum of care:** This step states the needs of the target population in light of the desired outcomes. It then defines the types of services, programs and policies that will effectively meet those needs.
- 4) **Examine existing services and policies:** This phase of the process will establish which programs currently serve the target population and the extent to which they assist participants to reach the outcomes established. Current policies and practices that affect the population/problem should also be examined.
- 5) **Develop detailed new program designs and policy changes:** Service needs are the apparent difference between the ideal system and the existing system. In this stage of the process, changes to or enhancement of existing programs will be specified, outlines of new programs developed, changes in policy and practice delineated, and referral and coordination strategies negotiated. Rationales for each change or addition should relate to the needs of the target population.
- 6) **Action plan:** The action plan will detail the steps needed to implement the system of services for the target population. It may include interagency agreements to be finalized, commitments by funders to issue RFP's, an advocacy strategy on behalf of the proposed system, suggestions for ways that policy or practice changes should be achieved, or a list of grant applications to be submitted.

## **ESSENTIALS OF PLANNING FOR THE NEEDS OF CHILDREN, YOUTH AND FAMILIES**

1. Know what the plan is trying to accomplish. Who is the audience for the plan and what are they expecting to do with it?
2. Who is affected by the goals of the plan? Who will have an interest in the plan's implementation? These individuals or groups should be included in the development of the plan.
3. Include all participant groups at the same decision making level whenever possible.
4. Include clients and consumers of service in the planning process where appropriate.
5. Agree to all the planning process before the work begins. Stay with the planned process unless changes are necessary to achieve the goal of the planning process. Agree on where you are going (what the outcome will be) before you determine how to get there (planning the needed services).
6. Use a neutral facilitator. Their role is to guide the group, insuring the established process is followed, allowing the group to fully participate.
7. Consider that facilitators may also provide staff support - doing follow contacts with people not present at meetings; writing draft plans; providing coordination of planning efforts, etc.
8. Delegating staff support functions to one agency or person can make the process run more smoothly.
9. Welcome disagreement, be honest and challenge established ways of doing things. Allow differences to be "put on the table" to prevent sabotaging an open inclusive process.
10. Stay away from planning around concepts-----plan around client needs. Avoid words like "prevention", "intervention", and "treatment". They often have different meanings in different contexts. Describe behaviors to determine service needs.
11. Acknowledge that certain individuals involved in the process have special interests, prerogatives and responsibilities based on their position in their organization.
12. Dedicate time to actively develop trust within the planning group. Trust is a key ingredient in any planning process.

13. Acknowledge that all participants in the planning process are there because they care about the client population, kids. Also acknowledge that everyone has special self-interests.
14. Guide the group from "position based" bargaining in which participants state their "bottom line" outcomes early in the process to concentrating on "issues", i.e.: the concerns that people have and why they have them.
15. Establish an agreed upon method to monitor and implement the plan.



## **PREPARING AND ORGANIZING FOR TARGET POPULATION PLANNING**

### **PREPARATION FOR PLANNING:**

An initial core group/team meets to begin planning the process. Their role is:

- \*Define the scope of the effort
- \*Make decisions regarding the content of the plan or information to be gathered
- \*Determine who will:
  - ~define the planning process (individual and/or group)
  - ~facilitate and moderate meetings
  - ~conduct research
  - ~write the final report/plan
- \*Approve the final plan and recommendations

### **PROCESS GUIDELINES:**

- \*Provide an open forum, anyone can attend and extend invitations to anyone and/or group that provides services or has contact with the target population.
- \*Group consensus model - everyone needs to agree on the information and process.
- \*Be prepared for additional meetings and work after the initial planning day.
- \*Duration: 3-6 months from initial planning meetings to written document.
- \*Planning group stays together to oversee the implementation of the action plan/recommendations and to update the plan on a yearly/bi-yearly basis.

### **THE RESULT:**

- Specific plans for the target population that include:
- \*Clear definition of who is to be served and why they need services
  - \*Outcomes desired for clients receiving services
  - \*Description of the elements of a continuum of care for the population being planned for within the context of their community
  - \*An assessment of existing services, policies and practices
  - \*Identification and prioritization of service gaps
  - \*Suggestions and strategies for changes in policies and/or practices
  - \*Model program designs for priority services

### **STRENGTHS OF THIS PLANNING MODEL:**

- \*Develops a specific plan
- \*Participants in the process will feel invested in the plan and will support it's implementation
- \*Local and state funding sources will have clear direction in making resource allocations
- \*Documentation of needs and the specificity of the plan has credibility with funders, increasing the opportunities for other revenue to assist in the implementation of the plan
- \*Program objectives and outcome measures can be defined in the planning process thus making the evaluation of funded programs easier
- \*Inclusive nature of the planning process lays the groundwork for successful coordination of services from a variety of programs, agencies and organizations in the community.

### **WEAKNESSES OF THIS PLANNING MODEL:**

- \*Those not included in the planning process may not support the implementation of the plan or it's recommendations.
- \*Those who desire a more comprehensive plan (i.e., one that addresses the needs of all youth) may be frustrated by an approach that they will view as too limited.
- \*It may be difficult to have consensus on which needs and/or problems should be addressed first
- \*The planning process may involve a larger time investment than some interested parties are willing to make.

## **NORTHWEST NETWORK OF RUNAWAY AND YOUTH SERVICES**

### **TARGET POPULATION PLANNING ORGANIZING FOR REPORT WRITING**

#### **BACKGROUND:**

1. Brief discussion of the history of Homeless Youth in the community/country
  - a. Use data and information from other sources, reports, etc.
  - b. Any anecdotal information you may already have gathered
2. Why the planning group came to do this report/study?
3. Information from the burning issues segment of the planning day.

#### **DEFINITIONS:**

1. Include any definitions that are necessary for the readers of this report to understand what you are trying to demonstrate explain, etc.
  - a. Homeless youth definition that was developed.
  - b. Definitions of certain services, etc.

#### **THE PLANNING DAY:**

1. Brief description of the planning process and the days activities.
2. The purpose of the planning process:
  - a. To compile a demographic, social history and behavioral description of the communities homeless youth.
  - b. To establish desired outcomes for the communities homeless youth.
  - c. To identify the service needs of homeless youth in the community.
  - d. To identify current services, who is providing them and what the existing capacity of those programs/services are in the community.
  - e. Identify gaps in services for homeless youth and prioritize those gaps for planning strategies.
  - f. Identify strategies for improving the current service system for homeless youth in the community.

### **POPULATION DESCRIPTION AND DESIRED OUTCOMES:**

1. Using the questions and information gathered during the planning day for the description of the population and desired outcomes.  
Include:
  - a. Reasons homeless youth leave home
  - b. Where they go
  - c. Behaviors and problems of homeless youth
  - d. Numbers and other demographics
  - e. Desired outcomes

### **SERVICES NECESSARY TO MEET THE NEEDS OF THE COMMUNITIES HOMELESS YOUTH:**

1. Discussion of what the planning group felt the needs were.
  - a. List services
  - b. Describe briefly why those services are important or were chosen
  - c. List the top five services that were chosen as a priority.
2. What program models are going to work best?

### **CURRENT SERVICES AVAILABLE TO THE COMMUNITIES HOMELESS YOUTH:**

1. List of services currently available and what agencies are providing them.  
Include:
  - a. capacity of those services?

### **IDENTIFICATION OF SERVICE GAPS:**

1. Discussion of services that do not exist in the community that are important or were a part of the priority.
2. Discussion of services that were identified as not having enough capacity.
  - a. How much more do we need?
3. Discussion of highest priority services (top 5) and why they were chosen.

**SUGGESTIONS FOR CHANGE/STRATEGIES:**

1. Strategies for service needs.
  - a. local referral and service coordination
  
2. Strategies for changes in policy and/or practices.
  - a. state laws
  - b. local system changes
  - c. local referral and service coordination.



## PARTICIPANTS LIST

### AGENCIES REPRESENTED AT CONFERENCE

Catholic Community Services/Anchorage  
Municipality of Anchorage/Health & Social Services  
Alaska Youth & Parent Foundation/Independent Living Program  
Department of Education  
National Runaway Switch Board  
Matsu Drug Free Schools  
Fairbanks Native Association/RCADA  
Laural Shelter  
Anchorage School District  
Central Peninsula Homeless Coalition  
Reading is Fundamental Inc./Washington D.C.  
Homer High School  
Safe Harbor  
Partnership for a Health Community/Municipality of Anchorage  
Matsu Council Alcoholism Drug Abuse  
Parents/Foster Parents  
Action for Alaska's Children  
U.S. Department of Justice/Washington D.C.  
Kodiak School District/Drug Free Schools  
Division of Family & Youth Services/Fairbanks/Kodiak/Matsu/Anchorage/Juneau/Ketchikan  
Department of Health & Social Services/Public Health/Epidemiology  
Matsu Alternative Schools  
Covenant House/Anchorage  
Legislator/Representative Bettye Davis/Anchorage  
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# APPENDIX

**ALASKA STATUTES**

**TITLE 47**

**ALASKA RUNAWAY LAW**

**Sec. 47.10.141. Runaway and missing minors.** (a) Upon receiving a written, telephonic, or other request to locate a minor evading the minor's legal custodian or to locate a minor otherwise missing, a law enforcement agency shall make reasonable efforts to locate the minor and shall immediately complete a missing person's report containing information necessary for the identification of the minor. As soon as practicable, but not later than 24 hours after completing the report, the agency shall transmit the report for entry into the Alaska Public Safety Information Network and the National Crime Information Center computer system. The report shall also be submitted to the missing persons information clearinghouse under AS 18.65.620. As soon as practicable, but not later than 24 hours after the agency learns that the minor has been located, it shall request that the Department of Public Safety and the Federal Bureau of Investigation remove the information from the computer systems.

(b) A peace officer shall take into protective custody a minor described in (a) of this section if the minor is not otherwise subject to arrest or detention. The peace officer shall honor the minor's preference to (1) return the minor to the legal custodian if the legal custodian consents to the return; (2) take the minor to a nearby location agreed to by the minor and the legal custodian; or (3) take the minor to an office specified by the Department of Health and Social Services, a program for runaway minors licensed by the department under AS 47.10.310, or a facility or contract agency of the department. If an office specified by the department, a licensed program for runaway minors, or a facility or contract agency of the department does not exist in the community, the officer shall take the minor to another suitable location and promptly notify the department. A minor under protective custody may not be housed in a jail or other detention facility. Immediately upon taking a minor into protective custody, the officer shall advise the minor orally and in writing of the right to social services under AS 47.10.142(b), and, if known, the officer shall advise the legal custodian that the minor has been taken into protective custody.

(c) A minor may be taken into emergency protective custody by a peace officer and placed into temporary detention in a juvenile detention home in the local community if there has been an order issued by a court under a finding of probable cause that (1) the minor is a runaway in wilful violation of a valid court order issued under AS 47.10.080 or 47.10.142(f), (2) the minor's current situation poses a severe and imminent risk to the minor's life or safety, and (3) no reasonable placement alternative exists within the community. For

the purposes of this subsection, a risk may not be considered severe and imminent solely because of the general conditions for runaway minors in the community, but shall be assessed in view of the specific behavior and situation of the minor. A minor detained under this subsection shall be brought before a court on the day the minor is detained, or if that is not possible, within 24 hours after the detention for a hearing to determine the most appropriate placement in the best interests of the minor. A minor taken into emergency protective custody under this subsection may not be detained for more than 24 hours, except as provided under AS 47.10.140. Emergency protective custody may not include placement of a minor in a jail or secure facility other than a juvenile detention home, nor may an order for protective custody be enforced against a minor who is residing in a licensed program for runaway minors, as defined in AS 47.10.390.

(d) If, after investigation of a report of a missing minor, a law enforcement agency has reason to believe that the minor is involuntarily absent from the custody of a custodial parent or guardian, the department shall notify the Bureau of Vital Statistics of the disappearance and shall provide the bureau with a description of the minor. The description of the minor must include, if known, the minor's full name, date and place of birth, parent's names, and mother's maiden name. If the Department of Public Safety has reason to believe that the minor, whether born in this state or not, has been enrolled in a specific school or school district in the state, the department shall also notify the last known school or school district attended in the state by the missing minor of the disappearance. When a person who was listed as a missing minor is found, the Department of Public Safety shall notify the Bureau of Vital Statistics and any school or school district previously informed of the person's disappearance.

(e) In this section, "law enforcement agency" has the meaning given in AS 12.36.090. (§ 2 ch 42 SLA 1985; am § 3 ch 72 SLA 1988; am §§ 1, 2 ch 144 SLA 1988; am § 4 ch 202 SLA 1990)

**Effect of amendments.** — The first 1988 amendment inserted the next-to-last sentence in subsection (a).

The second 1988 amendment inserted "written, telephonic, or other" in the first sentence in subsection (a); in subsection (b), inserted "a licensed program for runaway minors" in the third sentence and, in the second sentence, deleted "either" following "reference to" near the begin-

ning, added "if the legal custodian consents to the return" at the end of paragraph (1), inserted present paragraph (2), and redesignated former paragraph (2) as present paragraph (3) and inserted "a program for runaway minors licensed by the department under AS 47.10.310" therein; and added subsection (c).

The 1990 amendment added subsections (d) and (e).



**ALASKA STATUTES**

**TITLE 47**

**ALASKA RUNAWAY PROGRAMS**

## Article 4. Programs for Runaway Minors.

Section	Section
300. Powers and duties of the department	330. Notice to minor's legal custodian
310. Licensing of programs for runaway minors	340. Confidentiality of records
320. Residence in runaway minor program facilities	350. Immunity from liability
	360. Municipal powers
	390. Definitions

*Sec. 47.10.280. Purpose of chapter. [Repealed, § 1 ch 152 SLA 1976. For current similar provisions, see AS 47.05.060.]*

**Sec. 47.10.300. Powers and duties of the department.** The department shall

- (1) review, inspect, and approve or disapprove for licensing proposed or established programs for runaway minors to ensure the health and safety of minors in the program;
- (2) maintain a register of licensed programs for runaway minors;
- (3) award grants for the establishment or operation of licensed programs for runaway minors;
- (4) submit to the legislature and governor each January a report on programs for runaway minors in the state;
- (5) adopt regulations for the administration of AS 47.10.300 — 47.10.390, including regulations providing for the coordination of services to be provided by licensed programs for runaway minors and by the department. (§ 4 ch 144 SLA 1988)

**Collateral references.** — 42 Am. Jur.  
2d, Infants, §§ 14-17.  
43 C.J.S., Infants, §§ 9, 10.

**Sec. 47.10.310. Licensing of programs for runaway minors.**

(a) A person may not operate a program for runaway minors in the state without a license issued under this section. A person who violates this subsection is guilty of a violation.

(b) The department may license a program for runaway minors under AS 47.10.300 — 47.10.390 only if the program

(1) is operated by a corporation organized under AS 10.20 or a municipality; and

(2) meets the requirements of (c) of this section.

(c) A program for runaway minors shall

(1) explain to a minor who seeks assistance from the program the legal rights and responsibilities of runaway minors and the services and assistance provided for runaway minors by the program and by the state or local municipality;

(2) attempt to determine why a minor in the program is a runaway;

(3) provide or help arrange for the provision of services necessary to promote the health and welfare of a minor in the program and, if appropriate, members of the minor's family; services may include, but are not limited to, the provision of food, shelter, clothing, medical care, and individual or family counseling;

(4) promptly inform the department of a minor in the program who claims to be the victim of child abuse or neglect, as defined in AS 47.17.290, or whom an employee of the program has cause to believe has been a victim of child abuse or neglect;

(5) be operated with the goal of reuniting runaway minors with their families, except in cases in which reunification is clearly contrary to the best interest of the minor; and

(6) maintain adequate staffing and accommodations to ensure physical security and to provide crisis services to minors residing in a facility operated by the program; residents under 18 years of age shall be segregated from residents who are 18 years of age or older.

(d) A program for runaway minors may provide services for the protection of the health and welfare of a person under 21 years of age who is in need of the services and who is without a place of shelter in which supervision and care of the person are available. (§ 4 ch 144 SLA 1988)

**Sec. 47.10.320. Residence in runaway minor program facilities.** A runaway minor may maintain residency for a period not exceeding 45 days at a facility operated as part of a licensed program for runaway minors. The minor may maintain residency without the consent of the person or agency having custody of the minor, except that if the court has ordered the minor committed to the custody of the department, written consent of the department is required. The residency may be extended for an additional period of 45 days with the written consent of the person or agency having custody of the minor. A minor may not maintain residency beyond the 90th day following admission to a licensed program for runaway minors without the written consent of the person or agency having custody of the minor and the written consent of the department. (§ 4 ch 144 SLA 1988)

**Sec. 47.10.330. Notice to minor's legal custodian.** (a) The director of a program for runaway minors shall make a good faith effort to notify a minor's legal custodian as soon as possible, but in no event more than 48 hours after the minor is admitted to the program, unless there are compelling circumstances that justify withholding notice. The notice must describe the minor's physical and emotional condition and the circumstances surrounding the minor's admission to the program.

(b) The director of a program for runaway minors shall promptly notify a minor's legal custodian if the minor is released from the program into the custody of a person other than the legal custodian or a person representing the legal custodian. (§ 4 ch 144 SLA 1988)

**Sec. 47.10.340. Confidentiality of records.** Records of a licensed program for runaway minors that identify a minor who has been admitted to or has sought assistance from the program are confidential and are not subject to inspection or copying under AS 09.25.110 — 09.25.120, unless

(1) after being informed of the minor's right to privacy, the minor consents in writing to the disclosure of the records;

(2) the records are relevant to an investigation or proceeding involving child abuse or neglect or a child in need of aid petition; or

(3) disclosure of the records is necessary to protect the life or health of the minor. (§ 4 ch 144 SLA 1988)

**Sec. 47.10.350. Immunity from liability.** (a) The officers, directors, and employees of a licensed program for runaway minors are not liable for civil damages as a result of an act or omission in admitting a minor to the program.

(b) This section does not preclude liability for civil damages as a result of recklessness or intentional misconduct. (§ 4 ch 144 SLA 1988)

**Sec. 47.10.360. Municipal powers.** Authority to establish and operate a licensed program for runaway minors is granted to municipalities that do not otherwise have that authority. (§ 4 ch 144 SLA 1988)

**Sec. 47.10.390. Definitions.** In AS 47.10.300 — 47.10.390

(1) "licensed program for runaway minors" means a residential or nonresidential program licensed by the department under AS 47.10.310;

(2) "runaway minor" means a person under 18 years of age who  
(A) is habitually absent from home;  
(B) refuses to accept available care;  
(C) has no parent, guardian, custodian, or relative able or willing to  
provide care; or  
(D) has been physically abandoned by  
(i) both parents;  
(ii) the surviving parent; or  
(iii) one parent if the other parent's rights and responsibilities have  
been terminated under AS 25.23.180(c) or AS 47.10.080 or voluntarily  
relinquished. (§ 4 ch 144 SLA 1988)

**ALASKA STATUTES**

**TITLE 18**

**ALASKA MISSING PERSONS CLEARINGHOUSE**

## Article 7. Missing Persons Information Clearinghouse.

Section	Section
600. Missing persons information clearinghouse	640. Reports upon finding a missing person
610. Duties of missing persons information clearinghouse	650. Civil penalty
620. Duty of law enforcement agencies	660. Definition
630. Medical and dental records of missing persons	

**Sec. 18.65.600. Missing persons information clearinghouse.** There is in the Department of Public Safety the missing persons information clearinghouse. (§ 1 ch 72 SLA 1988)

**Sec. 18.65.610. Duties of missing persons information clearinghouse.** (a) The missing persons information clearinghouse is established as a central repository of information regarding missing persons.

(b) The clearinghouse shall

(1) establish within the state a system and appropriate procedures for communication of information regarding missing persons;

(2) collect, maintain, and disseminate accurate and complete information on missing persons for the purpose of identifying, locating, and returning them;

(3) provide for exchange of information on missing persons within the state;

(4) cooperate with private citizens, local law enforcement agencies, and other state and federal agencies in investigations concerning missing persons;

(5) provide training and assistance to law enforcement agencies to promote effective use of the clearinghouse. (§ 1 ch 72 SLA 1988)

**Sec. 18.65.620. Duty of law enforcement agencies.** In addition to the requirements of AS 47.10.141 regarding reports of missing minors, a local or state law enforcement agency shall submit to the clearinghouse all missing person reports received by the law enforcement agency that relate to a person who is not located within 48 hours after the first report concerning that person was filed. (§ 1 ch 72 SLA 1988)

**Sec. 18.65.630. Medical and dental records of missing persons.** (a) When a person files a report of a missing person with a law enforcement agency or with the clearinghouse, a form authorizing the release of medical and dental records to the law enforcement agency and to the clearinghouse shall be supplied to the family, next of kin, or legal guardian of the missing person. The family, next of kin, or legal guardian of the missing person may complete the release form and deliver the release form to the physician or dentist of the missing person. The physician or dentist who receives a release form signed by the family, next of kin, or legal guardian of the missing person shall release to the law enforcement agency and the clearinghouse only that information that is necessary to identify the missing person.

(b) When the family, next of kin, or legal guardian of a missing person cannot be located or does not exist, a law enforcement agency may execute a written declaration stating that an active investigation is being conducted and that medical and dental records are required for the exclusive purpose of furthering the investigation. Notwithstanding AS 09.25.120 and AS 17.30.155, the declaration signed by a peace officer under this subsection is sufficient authority for the physician or dentist to release information necessary to aid in the identification of the missing person. The physician or dentist may only release that information that is necessary to identify the missing person.

(c) Medical and dental records obtained under this section shall be provided to the clearinghouse.

(d) When a missing person is found, the law enforcement agency and the clearinghouse shall destroy all records in their files obtained under this section. (§ 1 ch 72 SLA 1988)

**Sec. 18.65.640. Reports upon finding a missing person.** A person who has filed a missing person report with the clearinghouse or a law enforcement agency shall immediately notify the clearinghouse or the law enforcement agency when the location of the missing person is determined. (§ 1 ch 72 SLA 1988)

**Sec. 18.65.650. Civil penalty.** The commissioner of public safety, or a person designated by the commissioner of public safety, may file a civil complaint in the district court to enforce AS 18.65.640. A person who fails to comply with AS 18.65.640 is subject to a civil fine of not more than \$1,000. (§ 1 ch 72 SLA 1988)

**Sec. 18.65.660. Definition.** In AS 18.65.600 — 18.65.660 "clearinghouse" means the missing persons information clearinghouse established in AS 18.65.600. (§ 1 ch 72 SLA 1988)



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## Memorandum

**TO:** Representative Brian Porter, Chair  
House Judiciary Committee

**FROM:** Senator Randy Phillips *Rep*

**DATE:** March 26, 1993

**RE:** Senate Bill No. 45  
"An Act relating to persons under the age of 21; providing for designation of 'safe homes' for runaway minors; and providing for an effective date."

The above referenced bill has been referred to the House Judiciary Committee.

Please consider this as my formal request that S.B. 45 be scheduled before your committee for an early hearing.

If you have any questions or comments do not hesitate to call me at 4949. Your cooperation is appreciated.



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## Memorandum

**TO:** All Senators

**FROM:** Senator Randy Phillips *REP*

**DATE:** April 19, 1993

**RE:** CS for Senate Bill No. 45 (RLS)  
"An Act relating to persons under the age of 21; providing for designation of shelters for runaway minors; relating to the retention and incarceration of minors and providing for an effective date."

According to the Alaska Department of Health and Social Services, over 3,500 youth runaway from home each year in Alaska. Many of these youths end up on the streets or in the homes of exploitive adults where they engage in prostitution, drug trafficking and property crimes to support themselves.

Senate Bill 45 was proposed as a means of addressing the growing problem of "runaway" children in Alaska, the inability of parents to deal with these children under existing laws and the inability of the state and local governments to protect these children. Senate Bill 45 changes several statutes relating to persons under the age of 21 as well as providing a mechanism for the licensing of "safe homes".

Senate Bill 45 changes the definition of contributing to the delinquency of a minor. Current statute provides that a person over the age of 19 may not aid, induce, cause or encourage a child under the age of 16 to be absent from the custody of a parent, guardian. Senate Bill 45 would raise that age from 16-18.

Senate Bill 45 prohibits an unemancipated minor from working without the permission of the minor's legal custodian and from working after 10:00 pm on school nights or 9:00 pm. if the minor is under the age of 16.

Senate Bill 45 allows the parents of a minor child to file an emancipation petition with the court on behalf of a minor. The purpose of this provision is to allow parents that cannot compel a child to remain in their custody and control, to initiate the process that would make the child solely accountable for his or her actions. It requires that a parent show that they have taken steps to work with their child before a minor can be emancipated. It also allows the court to consider the ability and willingness of a noncustodial parent to petition for custody.

An amendment added in the Health Education and Social Services Committee brings Alaska's laws on detention and incarceration of minors into compliance with federal laws. This provision is necessary in order for the state of Alaska to continue to receive federal grant funds for youth shelters.



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Sectional Analysis

CS SB 45 (R.L.S)

**Section 1:**

Summarizes the general purposes of sections 13 and 16 of the bill, citing both the requirements of the pertinent federal Act and conditions specific to the state.

**Section 2.**

This section sets out the findings and intent that relate to the "shelters for runaways" sections of the bill.

**Section 3-8.**

These sections amend the code of civil procedure relating to actions to remove the disabilities of minority. Under current law, a minor can get court approval to have the responsibilities and powers of an adult for either general purposes or for a specific purpose. The changes in these sections would allow the legal custodian of a minor to file a petition to remove the disabilities of the minor. Formerly, only the minor could file such a petition.

Requires the court to find that if petitioner is the legal custodian, rather than the minor, the legal custodian and the minor must have been unable to resolve an interpersonal conflict by other means. Also requires the court to consider whether a non custodial parent is willing and able to petition for custody of the child.

**Section 9.**

The substantive effect of all the changes in this section is to raise from 16 to 18 the age of minors covered by the statute that makes it a crime to contribute to the delinquency of a minor by encouraging the minor to be absent from the custody of parents or other custodians. Exceptions are made for minors for whom the disabilities of minority have been removed and for persons who aid runaway minors by keeping them in a "safe home."

## Section 10.

This section is a technical amendment made necessary by the amendments to AS 11.51.130(a) under sec 8 of this bill.

## Section 11

This section, relating to working hours is self-explanatory.

## Section 12.

This section provides immunity to the state and to agencies that designate runaway shelters for the acts of a minor in a shelter for runaways..

## Section 13.

Substantially revises and extends the key juvenile detention/incarceration provision of current statutory law, AS 47.10.130.

Proposed AS 47.10.130(a) establishes an explicit prohibition against incarceration of a minor in a correctional facility.

Proposed AS 47.10.130(b) carries forward without change language of the current statute assigning responsibility for notification of the minor's parent(s), guardian(s), or custodian(s) of the minor's detention.

Proposed AS 47.10.130(c) sets out three exceptions to the general prohibition against a minor's incarceration in a correctional facility:

- (1) minors adjudicated delinquent or held in official detention pending filing of a delinquency adjudication petition, the incarceration not to exceed six hours or the time necessary to arrange other transportation, whichever is shorter;
- (2) minors held pending prosecution as an adult; and
- (3) minors held in protective custody, that is, held because they are intoxicated or incapacitated by alcohol.

~~Proposed AS 47.10.130(d) places conditions and limitations on the holding of minors who are placed in correctional facilities under the exceptions of sec. 130(c)(1) (temporary detention pending transportation) or 130(c)(3) (protective custody detention). Those conditions and limitations include assignment to quarters separate from adults and provision of necessary services separate from the services that are provided to adults held in the correctional facility.~~

Proposed AS 47.10.130(e) recognizes ~~other related~~ and similar delays beyond the control of the custodian by allowing an extension of the holding of a minor in temporary detention pending transportation ~~to exceed the six hour maximum in limited circumstances.~~ At the same time, the subsection imposes specific duties on the person having responsibility for the minor's detention to document the reason for the extension and to advise the pertinent parties of the delay in transportation.

Proposed AS 47.10.130(f) authorizes extension of the holding of the minor in temporary detention pending transportation ~~only so long as necessary to complete the necessary transportation arrangements for the minor.~~

For minors held in protective custody, proposed AS 47.10.130(g) directs that the parameters of treatment and detention that are set out in AS 47.37.170(i) are made applicable to minors so held.

**Section 14.**

This section allows a peace officer to take a minor who is in protective custody to a shelter for runaways that agrees to shelter the minor. The officer shall use his/her discretion as to where the minor should be taken. This section also requires the officer to inform the minor's custodian that counseling services are available through the Department of Health and Social Services.

**Section 15.**

This section requires the Department of Health and Social Services to offer counseling services to the custodian of a runaway minor (and to the custodian's household) before the department may take emergency custody of the minor.

**Section 16.**

Makes correlative changes to a juvenile detention statute, AS 47.10.190. (relates to section 13)

**Section 17.**

Requires a program for runaway children to promptly inform the Department of Health and Social Services if a child is evading the custody and supervision of the department.

**Section 18.**

Immunity from criminal liability for certain acts for employees of licensed programs for runaway minors.

**Section 19.**

Requires certificate for "shelters for runaways."

Provides operating and notification requirements for "shelters for runaways."

Provides that the records of shelters for runaways be confidential.

Provides immunity from liability for operators of "shelters for runaways."

Defines "runaway minor" and "shelters for runaways."

**Section 20.**

This section provides that a person ~~may not~~ represent a home as a "shelter for runaway minors" unless the person has the appropriate permit.

**Section 21.**

This section directs DHSS to adopt regulations under the which a nonprofit corporation may apply for a license to designate and supervise safe homes for runaway minors. The regulations must include health and safety standards for the homes. Upon notification by a licensed agency, DHSS will provide a permit to the designated homes.

**Section 22.**

This section requires that an agency may not designate safe homes unless licensed to do so by DHSS.

**Section 23.**

This section defines "runaway minor" and "shelters for runaways"

**Section 24.**

This section gives the bill an immediate effective date.

For An Act Entitled: "An Act relating to persons under 21 years of age; providing for the designation of shelters for runaway minors; relating to the detention and incarceration of minors; and providing for an effective date."

Background

CSSB 45 (RLS) (efd fld) speaks to a wide range of issues concerning the liberty of minors. This legislation is primarily directed at the problem of chronic runaway children and the practice of confining minors in adult correctional facilities, jails and rural lock-ups.

Early on in statehood the legislature passed a "runaway minor" law that allowed the incarceration of minors in state-operated youth facilities (detention). This practice was based on the belief that society had an obligation to guide and control the behavior of its youth and society had the right to use the means necessary to carry out this responsibility.

Congress enacted legislation known as the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (JJDP), which in part prohibits the incarceration of runaway minors and the incarceration of minors in adult correctional facilities. At that time Congress discovered that "locking up" minors under these conditions did not help them and in some cases caused further emotional/psychological damage to already troubled youth.

In 1976, Alaska repealed its "runaway law," which brought the practice of "locking up" runaway minors to an end but continued the practice for minors charged with criminal type offenses.

Under current statute a peace officer has the authority to take protective custody of a runaway minor and offer the minor a choice of services. (AS 47.10.141.b)

Community and parent groups have become increasingly frustrated with the lack of intervention services offered to runaway minors. The sponsor of this bill brought forward these concerns in an effort to seek solutions.

The department has participated in the process of finding solutions by conducting statewide runaway and homeless youth conferences, and networking with national, state and local agencies.

This bill represents the first step in efforts towards determining long range solutions for the problems of runaway minors and the incarceration of minors in adult correctional facilities.

#### Analysis/Program Impact

The department has very limited funds available for services to runaway and homeless minors. The shelter home concept described in this bill would provide one of the most needed services for runaway minors. These homes are needed most in smaller rural communities of the state that lack the non-profit services of the larger metropolitan areas.

The "runaway problem" in Alaska is a complex family problem. The extent to which the runaway problem affects families throughout Alaska is not completely understood. The department recognizes that a comprehensive statewide study must be conducted to uncover the true scope of the problem and chart a remedial course of action.

As to the practice of incarcerating minors in adult correctional facilities, the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, as amended, calls for its elimination.

Alaska has been a participant in the formula grant program offered under the U.S. Department of Justice through the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention since 1976 and receives the minimum annual allocation of \$325,000. Acceptance of these funds has obligated the state to improve its juvenile justice system and comply with the requirements of the Act.

Since 1989, Alaska has had to seek waivers to receive this formula grant funding because we have been unable to meet the OJJDP standard addressing the removal of youth from adult jails and lockups. The Division recently received its 1991 Federal funding on its third and final waiver request but is greatly concerned by the verbal advisement from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention indicating Alaska's eligibility to receive 1992 Federal Formula grant funds will depend on passage of CSSB 45 (RLS) (efd fld) this session.

Without this grant revenue of \$325,000 annually, it would be necessary to use state general funds to continue funding ten (10) Non-Secure Attendant Shelter programs serving twelve (12) communities. The Non-Secure Attendant Shelter model has been Alaska's most effective approach in attempting to comply with the jail removal requirement of the JJDP Act. In FY 92 it cost approximately \$171,150 to provide

alternative placement to 472 youth who may have otherwise been placed in adult jails or lockups.

CSSB 45 (RLS) (efd fld) prohibits the confinement of youth in adult lock-ups, jails and correctional facilities except under special circumstances. Enactment of this legislation would demonstrate Alaska's intent to meet the requirements of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, as amended.

#### DEPARTMENTS POSITION

The department strongly supports the provisions of this bill that establish shelter homes, and restrict the use of adult correctional facilities for the incarceration of minors.

The department stands in a neutral position on the other provisions of the bill as they are not clearly within the jurisdictional boundaries of the department.

The enactment of the shelter home provisions and the jail removal provisions will greatly assist the department in its mission to meet the health and safety needs of Alaska's youth. The department is committed to going forward with the development of services for runaway and homeless youth and the removal of minors from adult correctional facilities.

Recommended:

Deborah R. Wing

Date:

4/26/93

Deborah R. Wing, Director  
Division of Family and Youth Services

Approved:

Theodore A. Mala

Date:

4/27/93

Theodore A. Mala MD, MPH  
Commissioner  
Department of Health and Social Services

# FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA  
1993 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. CSSB 45 (HES)

Revision Date: April 1, 1993 Dept. Affected: Health and Social Services  
 Title: "An act relating to persons under 21 years of age; providing designation of shelters for runaway minors..." BRU: Family & Youth Services  
 Component: Central Office, SCRO, NRO & SERO  
 Sponsor: Senator Randy Phillips  
 Requestor: Senate Finance Committee COMPONENT SERIAL NO. 0259, 0254, 0255 & 0258

**Expenditures/Revenues:** (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY94	FY95	FY96	FY97	FY98	FY99
PERSONAL SERVICES	38.6	92.5	144.1	157.0	157.0	157.0
TRAVEL	5.0	10.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0
CONTRACTUAL	23.2	6.4	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.6
SUPPLIES	1.2	1.4	1.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
EQUIPMENT	6.0	6.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
<b>TOTAL OPERATING</b>	<b>74.0</b>	<b>116.3</b>	<b>173.3</b>	<b>179.2</b>	<b>179.2</b>	<b>179.2</b>

**CAPITAL**

**REVENUE FUND SOURCE**

**FUNDING:** (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF	74.0	116.3	173.3	179.2	179.2	179.2
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1006 GF/MHTIA						
Other						
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>74.0</b>	<b>116.3</b>	<b>173.3</b>	<b>179.2</b>	<b>179.2</b>	<b>179.2</b>

**POSITIONS:**

FULL-TIME	1	2	3	3	3	3
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

Estimate of current year (FY93) impact: None

**ANALYSIS:** (Attach a separate page if necessary)

The department would realize impact in its Community Care Licensing program and in the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention formula grant program. Attached to this fiscal note are detailed program impact statements and a request for new positions.

Prepared by: Deborah R. Wing, Director *Deborah R. Wing*  
 Division: Department of Health & Social Services

Phone: 465-3191  
 Date: 04/01/93

Approved by Commissioner: Theodore A. Mala, MD, MPH *Theodore A. Mala*  
 Agency: Department of Health & Social Services

Date: 4/1/93

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# FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA  
1993 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. CSSB 45(RLS)(efdfld)

Revision Date: April 26, 1993 Dept. Affected: Health and Social Services  
 Title: "An act relating to persons under 21 years of age; providing designation of shelters for runaway minors..." BRU: Family & Youth Services  
 Sponsor: Senator Randy Phillips Component: Central Office, SCRO, NRO & SERO  
 Requestor: House Judiciary Committee COMPONENT SERIAL NO. 0259, 0254, 0255 & 0258

**Expenditures/Revenues:** (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY94	FY95	FY96	FY97	FY98	FY99
PERSONAL SERVICES	38.6	92.5	144.1	157.0	157.0	157.0
TRAVEL	5.0	10.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0
CONTRACTUAL	23.2	6.4	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.6
SUPPLIES	1.2	1.4	1.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
EQUIPMENT	6.0	6.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
<b>TOTAL OPERATING</b>	<b>74.0</b>	<b>116.3</b>	<b>173.3</b>	<b>179.2</b>	<b>179.2</b>	<b>179.2</b>

<b>CAPITAL</b>						
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<b>REVENUE FUND SOURCE</b>						
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**FUNDING:** (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF	74.0	116.3	173.3	179.2	179.2	179.2
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1006 GF/MHTIA						
Other						
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>74.0</b>	<b>116.3</b>	<b>173.3</b>	<b>179.2</b>	<b>179.2</b>	<b>179.2</b>

**POSITIONS:**

FULL-TIME	1	2	3	3	3	3
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

Estimate of current year (FY93) impact: None

**ANALYSIS:** (Attach a separate page if necessary)

The department would realize impact in its Community Care Licensing program and in the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention formula grant program. Attached to this fiscal note are detailed program impact statements and a request for new positions.

Prepared by: Deborah R. Wing, Director  
 Division: Department of Health & Social Services

Phone: 465-3191  
 Date: 04/26/93

Approved by Commissioner: Theodore A. Mala, MD, MPH  
 Agency: Department of Health & Social Services

Date: 4/27/93

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FISCAL NOTE ANALYSIS CSSB 45 (RLS) (efd fld)  
(attachment)  
Community Care Licensing Program

Assumption: CSSB 45 (RLS) (efd fld) could not be implemented without new positions. As in other experiences with private agencies, state agency staff must train private agency staff in child care regulations and monitor for compliance to assure the protection of the children in care. In Anchorage and some other areas of the state, licensing workers are carrying a facility load of 120 per worker. They are unable to meet current statutory responsibilities without adding another facility type to their responsibilities. In addition, equity for licensees already in the division's licensing load is warranted.

Program Summary:

1. Positions: One Community Care Licensing Specialist (CCLS) is needed to implement the safe homes permit process in the Southcentral Region, as that is the region where private nonprofit groups have expressed strong interest in implementing the new statutory provisions.

The position would begin by providing research support to the contractor for drafting the regulations; by identifying areas of need and private agencies interested in recruiting and evaluating safe homes; and by being a licensing trainee in Anchorage under the supervision of an experienced licensing supervisor. Following the promulgation of regulations, the position would assist in the development of implementation materials and provide training in the new safe homes concept to both private agency and division staff throughout the region. Division staff would then pick up the support of agencies in their development of safe homes. Following implementation, the position would carry a mixed licensing and safe home load.

In FY 1995, a CCLS position would be needed in Fairbanks to serve the Northern region. In FY 1996 a CCLS position would be needed in Juneau to serve southeast Alaska.

2. Other Expenditures A personal computer is a necessity for each position to gain technological efficiency and to meet the continuing goal of a PC for each division professional.

\$20,000 in the contract line is needed to contract with an attorney or an experienced professional to draft the safe home regulations and related legal documents and to adjust the safe home regulation draft following public comment.

FISCAL NOTE ANALYSIS CSSB 45 (RLS) (efd fld)  
(attachment)

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Program

The intent of this bill is to improve the juvenile justice system in Alaska. Federal standards set out in the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act prohibit the incarceration of juveniles in the same facility with an adult, except under special circumstances.

The department participates in a federal formula grant program which is tied to the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Act. The grant provides the state with \$325,000 annually for assistance in making improvements to the juvenile justice system in Alaska.

Alaska has used most of these grant funds to establish ten small shelter programs serving twelve Alaska communities. These shelters are established for the narrowly defined purpose of providing an alternative for the practice of placing minors in adult jails.

Enactment of this legislation assists the department in its effort to meet the requirements of the JJDP Act. The department has experienced difficulties in meeting the requirements of the Act and has been advised by the federal granting authority that Alaska's eligibility for the federal fiscal year 1992 formula grant funds will almost certainly depend upon Alaska's success in passing this legislation.

Without the grant revenue of \$325,000 the department would need to use general funds to continue funding of the shelter programs.

Position Title		Community Care Licensing Specialist I		No. of Positions	1	Range/Step	16A	Bargaining Unit	GGU
Time Status	Full Time	Staff Months	12	Location	Fairbanks	Election District	29-34		
<b>TYPE of EXPENDITURE:</b>			<b>AMOUNT</b>	Justification	FY 1995				
Salary			38.3	<p>A Community Care Licensing Specialist will implement the safe homes permit process in the Northern Region in the second year. It would be located in Fairbanks and operate regionwide.</p> <p>CSSB 45 (RLS) (eld fld) would not be implemented without this position. Some workers are carrying 120 homes and residential facilities. The load is such that they are unable to meet current responsibilities and could not add another facility type to their duties.</p> <p>The position will 1) identify communities needing safe homes and private agencies interested in recruiting and evaluating homes; 2) will train and provide technical support to private agency staff who are evaluating safe home; and 3) will also enforce regulations (including revocation or denial of permit when a child is harmed in the home, when a first time applicatn is not in substantial compliance with regulations, or when there is a serious pattern of disregard for regulations). Serious complaints against a provider holding a permit cannot be solely handled by private agency staff. Following implementation, the position would carry a mixed licensing and safe home load.</p>					
Benefits			15.7						
Premium Pay									
Other									
<b>Total Personal Services</b>			<b>54.0</b>						
Travel			5.0						
Contractual			3.2						
Commodities			1.2						
Equipment			6.0						
Other									
<b>Total Cost</b>			<b>69.4</b>						
<b>FUNDING SOURCE for TOTAL COST</b>									
1002	Federal Receipts								
1003	GF Match								
1004	General Fund		69.4						
1005	GF/Program Receipts								
1006	GF/Mental Health Trust								
1007	I/A Receipts								
1061	CIP Receipts								
Other									

**REQUEST for  
NEW POSITION**

AGENCY: Health and Social Services  
 BRU: Family & Youth Services  
 COMPONENT: Northern Region

**FY94**

Page 2 of 3  
 Revised Date:

Position Title		Community Care Licensing Specialist I		No. of Positions	1	Range/Step	16A	Bargaining Unit	GGU
Time Status		Start Months		Location		Anchorage		Election District	
Full Time		9						9-25	
TYPE of EXPENDITURE			AMOUNT		Justification				
Salary			27.4		<p>A Community Care Licensing Specialist will implement the safe homes permit process in the Southcentral Region. The first year this position will 1) do research to support the contractor for drafting the regulations; 2) will identify communities needing safe homes and private agencies interested in recruiting and evaluating homes; 3) will be a licensing trainee; and will help develop safe home materials.</p> <p>CSSB 45 (RLS) (efd fld) would not be implemented without this position. Some workers are carrying 120 homes and residential facilities. The load is such that they are unable to meet current responsibilities and could not add another facility type to their duties.</p> <p>This position will train and provide technical support to private agency staff who are evaluating safe homes. It will also enforce regulations (including revocation or denial of a permit when a child is harmed in the home, when a first time applicant is not in substantial compliance with regulations, or when there is a serious pattern of disregard for regulations). Serious complaints against a provider holding a permit cannot be solely handled by private agency staff. Following implementation, the position would carry a mixed licensing and safe home load.</p>				
Benefits			11.2						
Premium Pay									
Other									
Total Personal Services			38.6						
Travel			5.0						
Contractual			3.2						
Commodities			1.2						
Equipment			6.0						
Other									
Total Cost			54.0						
FUNDING SOURCE for TOTAL COST									
1002	Federal Receipts								
1003	GF Match								
1004	General Fund		54.0						
1005	GF/Program Receipts								
1006	GF/Mental Health Trust								
1007	I/A Receipts								
1061	CIP Receipts								
Other									

**REQUEST for  
NEW POSITION**

AGENCY: Health and Social Services  
 BRU: Family & Youth Services  
 COMPONENT: Southcentral Region

**FY94**

Page 1 of 3  
 Revised Date:

Position Title		Community Care Licensing Specialist I		No. of Positions	1	Range/Step	16A	Bargaining Unit	GGU
Time Status	Staff Months			Location	Juneau		Election District	3&4	
Full Time	12			Justification	FY 1996				
<b>TYPE of EXPENDITURE</b>			<b>AMOUNT</b>	<p>A Community Care Licensing Specialist will implement the safe homes permit process in the Southeastern Region in the third year. It would be located in Juneau and operate regionwide.</p> <p>CSSB 45 (RLS) (eld fld) would not be implemented without this position. Some workers are carrying 120 homes and residential facilities. The load is such that they are unable to meet current responsibilities and could not add another facility type to their duties.</p> <p>The position will 1) identify communities needing safe homes and private agencies interested in recruiting and evaluating homes; 2) will train and provide technical support to private agency staff who are evaluating safe home; and 3) will also enforce regulations (including revocation or denial of permit when a child is harmed in the home, when a first time applicatn is not in substantial compliance with regulations, or when there is a serious pattern of disregard for regulations). Serious complaints against a provider holding a permit cannot be solely handled by private agency staff. Following implementation, the position would carry a mixed licensing and safe home load.</p>					
Salary			36.5						
Benefits			15.0						
Premium Pay									
Other									
<b>Total Personal Services</b>			<b>51.5</b>						
Travel			2.0						
Contractual			3.2						
Commodities			1.2						
Equipment			6.0						
Other									
<b>Total Cost</b>			<b>63.9</b>						
<b>FUNDING SOURCE for TOTAL COST</b>									
1002	Federal Receipts								
1003	GF Match								
1004	General Fund		63.9						
1005	GF/Program Receipts								
1006	GF/Mental Health Trust								
1007	I/A Receipts								
1061	CIP Receipts								
Other									

**REQUEST for  
NEW POSITION**

AGENCY: Health and Social Services  
 BRU: Family & Youth Services  
 COMPONENT: Southeastern Region

**FY94**

Page 3 of 3  
 Revised Date:

FISCAL NOTE ANALYSIS CSSB 45  
(attachment)  
Community Care Licensing Program

Assumption: CSSB 45 could not be implemented without new positions. As in other experiences with private agencies, state agency staff must train private agency staff in child care regulations and monitor for compliance to assure the protection of the children in care. In Anchorage and some other areas of the state, licensing workers are carrying a facility load of 120 per worker. They are unable to meet current statutory responsibilities without adding another facility type to their responsibilities. In addition, equity for licensees already in the division's licensing load is warranted.

Program Summary:

1. Positions: One Community Care Licensing Specialist is needed to implement the safe homes permit process in the Southcentral Region, as that is the region where private nonprofit groups have expressed strong interest in implementing the new statutory provisions.

The position would begin by providing research support to the contractor for drafting the regulations; by identifying areas of need and private agencies interested in recruiting and evaluating safe homes; and by being a licensing trainee in Anchorage under the supervision of an experienced licensing supervisor. Following the promulgation of regulations, the position would assist in the development of implementation materials and provide training in the new safe homes concept to both private agency and division staff throughout the region. Division staff would then pick up the support of agencies in their development of safe homes. Following implementation, the position would carry a mixed licensing and safe home load.

In FY 1995, a CCLS position would be needed in Fairbanks to serve the Northern region. In FY 1996 a CCLS position would be needed in Juneau to serve southeast Alaska.

2. Other Expenditures A personal computer is a necessity for each position to gain technological efficiency and to meet the continuing goal of a PC for each division professional.

\$20,000 in the contract line is needed to contract with an attorney or an experienced professional to draft the safe home regulations and related legal documents and to adjust the safe home regulation draft following public comment.

FISCAL NOTE ANALYSIS CSSB 45  
(attachment)

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Program

The intent of this bill is to improve the juvenile justice system in Alaska. Federal standards set out in the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act prohibit the incarceration of juveniles in the same facility with an adult, except under special circumstances.

The department participates in a federal formula grant program which is tied to the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Act. The grant provides the state with \$325,000 annually for assistance in making improvements to the juvenile justice system in Alaska.

Alaska has used most of these grant funds to establish ten small shelter programs serving twelve Alaska communities. These shelters are established for the narrowly defined purpose of providing an alternative for the practice of placing minors in adult jails.

Enactment of this legislation assists the department in its effort to meet the requirements of the JJDP Act. The department has experienced difficulties in meeting the requirements of the Act and has been advised by the federal granting authority that Alaska's eligibility for the federal fiscal year 1992 formula grant funds will almost certainly depend upon Alaska's success in passing this legislation.

Without the grant revenue of \$325,000 the department would need to use general funds to continue funding of the shelter programs.

Position Title		Community Care Licensing Specialist I		No. of Positions	1	Range/Step	16A	Bargaining Unit	GGU
Time Status	Full Time	Staff Months	9	Location	Anchorage		Election District	9-25	
<b>TYPE of EXPENDITURE</b>			<b>AMOUNT</b>	<b>Justification</b>					
Salary			27.4	<p>A Community Care Licensing Specialist will implement the safe homes permit process in the Southcentral Region. The first year this position will 1) do research to support the contractor for drafting the regulations; 2) will identify communities needing safe homes and private agencies interested in recruiting and evaluating homes; 3) will be a licensing trainee; and will help develop safe home materials.</p> <p>CSSB 45 would not be implemented without this position. Some workers are carrying 120 homes and residential facilities. The load is such that they are unable to meet current responsibilities and could not add another facility type to their duties.</p> <p>This position will train and provide technical support to private agency staff who are evaluating safe homes. It will also enforce regulations (including revocation or denial of a permit when a child is harmed in the home, when a first time applicant is not in substantial compliance with regulations, or when there is a serious pattern of disregard for regulations). Serious complaints against a provider holding a permit cannot be solely handled by private agency staff. Following implementation, the position would carry a mixed licensing and safe home load.</p>					
Benefits			11.2						
Premium Pay									
Other									
<b>Total Personal Services</b>			<b>38.6</b>						
Travel			5.0						
Contractual			3.2						
Commodities			1.2						
Equipment			6.0						
Other									
<b>Total Cost</b>			<b>54.0</b>						
<b>FUNDING SOURCE for TOTAL COST</b>									
1002	Federal Receipts								
1003	GF Match								
1004	General Fund		54.0						
1005	GF/Program Receipts								
1006	GF/Mental Health Trust								
1007	I/A Receipts								
1061	CIP Receipts								
' Other									

**REQUEST for  
NEW POSITION**

AGENCY: Health and Social Services  
 BRJ: Family & Youth Services  
 COMPONENT: Southcentral Region

**FY94**

Page 1 of 3  
 Revised Date:

Position Title		Community Care Licensing Specialist I		No. of Positions	1	Range/Step	16A	Bargaining Unit	GGU
Time Status	Staff Months			Location	Fairbanks		Election District	29-34	
Full Time		12		Justification		FY 1995			
<b>TYPE of EXPENDITURE</b>			<b>AMOUNT</b>	<p>A Community Care Licensing Specialist will implement the safe homes permit process in the Northern Region in the second year. It would be located in Fairbanks and operate regionwide.</p> <p>CSSB 45 would not be implemented without this position. Some workers are carrying 120 homes and residential facilities. The load is such that they are unable to meet current responsibilities and could not add another facility type to their duties.</p> <p>The position will 1) identify communities needing safe homes and private agencies interested in recruiting and evaluating homes; 2) will train and provide technical support to private agency staff who are evaluating safe home; and 3) will also enforce regulations (including revocation or denial of permit when a child is harmed in the home, when a first time applicatn is not in substantial compliance with refulations, or when there is a serious pattern of disregard for regulations). Serious complaints against a provider holding a permit cannot be solely handled by private agency staff. Following implementation, the position would carry a mixed licensing and safe home load.</p>					
Salary		38.3							
Benefits		15.7							
Premium Pay									
Other									
<b>Total Personal Services</b>		<b>54.0</b>							
Travel		5.0							
Contractual		3.2							
Commodities		1.2							
Equipment		6.0							
Other									
<b>Total Cost</b>		<b>69.4</b>							
<b>FUNDING SOURCE for TOTAL COST</b>									
1002	Federal Receipts								
1003	GF Match								
1004	General Fund		69.4						
1005	GF/Program Receipts								
1006	GF/Mental Health Trust								
1007	I/A Receipts								
1061	CIP Receipts								
Other									

**REQUEST for  
NEW POSITION**

AGENCY: Health and Social Services  
 BRU: Family & Youth Services  
 COMPONENT: Northern Region

**FY94**

Page 2 of 3  
 Revised Date:

Position Title		Community Care Licensing Specialist I		No. of Positions	1	Range/Step	16A	Bargaining Unit	GGU
Time Status		Staff Months		Location		Election District			
Full Time		12		Juneau		3&4			
TYPE of EXPENDITURE			AMOUNT	Justification FY 1996					
Salary			36.5	<p>A Community Care Licensing Specialist will implement the safe homes permit process in the Southeastern Region in the third year. It would be located in Juneau and operate regionwide.</p> <p>CSSB 45 would not be implemented without this position. Some workers are carrying 120 homes and residential facilities. The load is such that they are unable to meet current responsibilities and could not add another facility type to their duties.</p> <p>The position will 1) identify communities needing safe homes and private agencies interested in recruiting and evaluating homes; 2) will train and provide technical support to private agency staff who are evaluating safe home; and 3) will also enforce regulations (including revocation or denial of permit when a child is harmed in the home, when a first time application is not in substantial compliance with regulations, or when there is a serious pattern of disregard for regulations). Serious complaints against a provider holding a permit cannot be solely handled by private agency staff. Following implementation, the position would carry a mixed licensing and safe home load.</p>					
Benefits			15.0						
Premium Pay									
Other									
Total Personal Services			51.5						
Travel			2.0						
Contractual			3.2						
Commodities			1.2						
Equipment			6.0						
Other									
Total Cost			63.9						
FUNDING SOURCE for TOTAL COST									
1002	Federal Receipts								
1003	GF Match								
1004	General Fund		63.9						
1005	GF/Program Receipts								
1006	GF/Mental Health Trust								
1007	I/A Receipts								
1061	CIP Receipts								
Other									

**REQUEST for  
NEW POSITION**

AGENCY: Health and Social Services  
 BRU: Family & Youth Services  
 COMPONENT: Southeastern Region

**FY94**

Page 3 of 3  
 Revised Date:

# FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA  
1993 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO : CSSB 45 (FIN)

Revision Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Title: Misc. Laws Relating to Minors  
 Sponsor: Senator(s) Phillips, et. all  
 Requestor: Senate Rules

Department Affected: Labor  
 BRU: Labor Standards & Safety  
 Component: \_\_\_\_\_  
Wage & Hour  
 COMPONENT SERIAL NO. 345

**EXPENDITURES/REVENUES:** (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
<b>TOTAL OPERATING</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>

<b>CAPITAL</b>						
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<b>REVENUE FUND SOURCE:</b>						
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**FUNDING:** (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF						
1005 GF/Program Receipt						
1006 GF/MHTIA						
Other						
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>

**POSITIONS:**

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

Estimate of current year (FY93) impact: \$ None

**ANALYSIS:** (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Prepared by: Donald G. Study, CSP, Director Phone: 465-6003  
 Division: Labor Standards & Safety Date: 4/17/93

Approved by Commissioner: Charles W. Mahlen  
 Agency: Department of Labor Date: 4/17/93

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FISCAL NOTE

No. 4

STATE OF ALASKA  
1993 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Bill Version: CS845(FIN)

(S) Publish Date: 4-13-93

Revision Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Department Affected: Alaska Court System  
 Title: An Act relating to persons under 21 years BRU: Trial Courts  
 Sponsor: Senator Phillips Components: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Requestor: \_\_\_\_\_ COMPONENT SERIAL NO. 768

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99
PERSONAL SERVICES	18.7	18.7	18.7	18.7	18.7	18.7
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT	1.4					
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS & CLAIMS						
TOTAL OPERATING	20.1	18.7	18.7	18.7	18.7	18.7

CAPITAL						
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REVENUE						
FUND SOURCE						

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 FEDERAL RECEIPTS						
1003 GF MATCH						
1004	20.1	18.7	18.7	18.7	18.7	18.7
1005 RECEIPTS						
1006						
OTHER						
TOTAL	20.1	18.7	18.7	18.7	18.7	18.7

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
TEMPORARY						

Estimate of current year (FY 93) impact: None

Changes in CS845 RUL reflect NO FISCAL CHANGE from the original fiscal note. This fiscal note is appropriate.  
4/16/93  
 Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Corrine Aide (Initial)

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)  
No fiscal impact.

Prepared by: C. S. Christensen III, Staff Counsel Phone: 264-3228  
 Division: Alaska Court System Date: 04/08/93

Approved by: Arthur H. Snowden, II, Administrative Director Date: 04/08/93  
 Agency: Alaska Court System

Distribution (by preparer): Legislative Finance, Legislative Sponsor, Requestor, OMB, & Impacted Agency(ies).

Alaska Court System  
Fiscal Analysis  
CS SB 45(HES)

It is anticipated that this legislation will increase the number of inquiries by the public for information on emancipation of minors. These inquiries typically require 15 minutes of custody investigator time. It is estimated that the legislation will create 150 new inquiries a year in Anchorage. Inquiries in the rest of the state are estimated at 50% of the Anchorage rate, or 75 a year. If 25% of the inquiries progress to the filing of a petition of emancipation, 56 new petitions will be filed. Each petition requires approximately 8 to 10 hours of custody investigator time for interviewing parents, children and others, writing reports and testimony. The investigator will be assigned to Anchorage, but will support the entire state.

Personal Services

	<u>Salary</u>	<u>Benefits</u>	<u>Total</u>
Assistant Custody Investigator, range 18A, Anchorage, PPT - 4 months	\$13,579	\$5,138	\$18,717

Equipment

Desk, chair, computer terminal and filing cabinets			<u>1,400</u>
<b>Total First Year Cost</b>			<u><u>\$20,117</u></u>