
BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:

NEW SECTION. Sec. 1. Creation of subchapter. Sections 3 through 9 of this act are each added to chapter 43.330 RCW and codified with the subchapter heading of "homeless youth act."

NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. Short title. This act may be known and cited as the "homeless youth act."

NEW SECTION. Sec. 3. Definitions. The definitions in this section apply throughout this subchapter unless the context clearly requires otherwise.
(1) "Child," "juvenile," "youth," and "minor" means any unemancipated individual who is under the chronological age of eighteen years.


(3) "Homeless youth" means both youth and young adults actively experiencing homelessness as well as those youth and young adults at risk of homelessness.

(4) "Runaway" means an unmarried and unemancipated minor who is absent from the home of a parent or guardian or other lawful placement without the consent of the parent, guardian, or lawful custodian.

(5) "Street youth" means a person under the age of eighteen who lives outdoors or in another unsafe location not intended for occupancy by the minor and who is not residing with his or her parent or at his or her legally authorized residence.

(6) "Unaccompanied" means a youth or young adult experiencing homelessness while not in the physical custody of a parent or guardian.

(7) "Young adult" means a person between eighteen and twenty-four years of age.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 4. Legislative findings. (1) The legislature finds that every night thousands of homeless youth in Washington go to sleep without the safety, stability, and support of a family or a home. These youth are exposed to an increased level of violence, human trafficking, and exploitation resulting in a higher incidence of substance abuse, illness, and death. Prevention of youth homelessness and protection of youth who are homeless is of key concern to the state.

(2) Successfully addressing youth homelessness ensures that homeless youth in our state have the support they need to thrive and avoid justice system involvement, trafficking, long-term, avoidable use of public benefits, and extended adult homelessness.

(3) Providing appropriate, relevant, and readily accessible services is critical for addressing one-time, episodic, or longer-
term homelessness among youth, and keeping youth safe, housed, and connected to family.

(4) To successfully reduce and prevent youth homelessness, it is the goal of the legislature to provide a safe and healthy place for homeless youth to sleep each night while family reconciliation occurs. Furthermore, every family in crisis should have appropriate support as they work to keep their children housed and safe. It is the goal of the legislature that every homeless youth discharged from a public system of care in our state must not be discharged into homelessness.

(5) It is the goal of the legislature that the office of homeless youth prevention programs house all homeless youth in Washington state within one year.

(6) In order to immediately provide a safe environment for homeless youth or to reunify homeless youth with their families, or start the dependency process, the legislature intends that it be the responsibility of mandatory reporters to report homeless youth to law enforcement or the department of social and health services.

(7) Furthermore, it is the goal of the legislature that all the citizens of the state work together with law enforcement, public employees, and youth service providers to eliminate youth homelessness and increase family reunification by immediately picking up all homeless or runaway youth.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 5. Creation of office of homeless youth prevention programs. (1) There is created the office of homeless youth prevention programs within the department.

(2) Activities of the office of homeless youth prevention programs must be carried out by a director of the office of homeless youth prevention programs, supervised by the secretary of the department or his or her designee.

(3) The measurable goals of the office of homeless youth prevention programs are to each year: (a) Reduce the number of new homeless and runaway youth to zero in ten years by identifying programs that reduce the initial causes of homelessness, (b) decrease the number of existing homeless youth, (c) measurably increase reconciliation rates with the homeless youth's parents or guardians by decreasing the length and repeat reoccurrences of youth homelessness and family or guardian separation, and (d) decrease youth homelessness to zero.
The office of homeless youth prevention programs is responsible for leading planning and other state and local government efforts under this subchapter to coordinate a spectrum of ongoing and future funding, policy, and practice efforts related to the goals of the office, while also ensuring the safety, health, and welfare of homeless youth in this state.

The office of homeless youth prevention programs shall (a) gather data and outcome measures, including developing a comprehensive plan for eliminating unaccompanied homeless youth, similar to the plan required for homeless families under RCW 43.63A.650, (b) initiate data-sharing agreements, (c) develop specific recommendations and timelines to address funding, policy, and practice gaps within the state system for addressing stable transitional housing for homeless youth and preventing runaway youth homelessness, (d) make reports, (e) increase system integration and coordinate efforts to prevent state systems from discharging youth into homelessness, (f) develop measures to include by county and statewide the number of status of homeless youth, dependency status, housing, program, runaway status, and family reunification, and (g) develop a public plan to encourage homeless youth identification and promote family stability.

The office of homeless youth prevention programs shall regularly consult with an advisory committee composed of legislators, law enforcement, parent advocates, service providers, and other stakeholders knowledgeable in the provision of services to homeless youth, including those knowledgeable in the prevention of youth homelessness, foster care, and family reunification. The advisory committee shall provide guidance and recommendations to the office of homeless youth prevention programs regarding funding, policy, and practice gaps within and among state programs.

(a) The advisory committee must be staffed by the department.

(b) The advisory committee must have its initial meeting no later than March 1, 2016.

The office of homeless youth prevention programs must be operational no later than January 1, 2016. Homeless youth services and programs identified in section 4(2) of this act may occur before this date.
measures from which to evaluate future public investment in homeless youth services.

(2) By December 1, 2016, and in compliance with RCW 43.01.036, the office of homeless youth programs must submit a report to the governor and the legislature to inform recommendations for funding, policy, and best practices in the five priority service areas identified in section 4 of this act and present recommendations to address funding, policy, and practice gaps in the state system.

(3) Recommendations must include, but are not limited to: Strategies to enhance coordination between providers of youth homelessness programs and the child welfare system, and strategies for communities to identify homeless youth and ensure their protection and referral to appropriate services, including family reconciliation and transition to dependent status for minors.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 7. Authorization for administration of services and funding through the office of homeless youth programs. (1)(a) The office of homeless youth programs shall report to the director or the director's designee. (b)(i) The office of homeless youth programs may distribute grants to providers who serve homeless youth and young adults throughout the state. (ii) The grants must fund services in the five priority service areas identified in section 4 of this act. (iii) The grants must be expended on a statewide basis and may be used to support direct services, as well as technical assistance, evaluation, and capacity building. (2) The office of homeless youth programs shall provide management and oversight guidance and direction to the following programs: (a) HOPE centers as described in RCW 74.15.220 (as recodified by this act); (b) Crisis residential centers as described in RCW 74.13.032 (as recodified by this act); (c) Street youth services; (d) Independent youth housing programs as described in RCW 43.63A.305.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 8. (1) The office of homeless youth programs shall establish a statewide training program on homeless youth for
criminal justice personnel. The training must include identifying homeless youth, existing laws governing the intersection of law enforcement and homeless youth, and best practices for approaching and engaging homeless youth in appropriate services.

(2) The training must be provided where possible by an entity that has experience in developing coalitions, training, programs, and policy on homeless youth in Washington.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 9. The joint legislative audit and review committee shall conduct a review of state-funded programs that serve unaccompanied homeless youth under the age of eighteen, including dependent youth, to determine what performance measures exist, what statutory reporting requirements exist, and whether there is reliable data on ages of youth served, length of stay, and effectiveness of program exit and reentry. Where statutory reporting requirements do exist, the joint legislative audit and review committee shall review the programs’ compliance with relevant statutory reporting requirements. The committee shall report on what services are provided to unaccompanied homeless youth including, but not limited to: Outreach and other nonshelter services, shelter services, and family reconciliation. The committee is also to report on the number of unaccompanied homeless youth statewide and by county and city and how this number is determined. The programs reviewed may include, but are not limited to, HOPE centers as described in RCW 74.15.220 (as recodified by this act) and crisis residential centers as described in RCW 74.13.032 (as recodified by this act).

Sec. 10. RCW 43.185C.010 and 2009 c 565 s 40 are each reenacted and amended to read as follows:

The definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

(1) "Administrator" means the individual who has the daily administrative responsibility of a crisis residential center.

(2) "Child in need of services petition" means a petition filed in juvenile court by a parent, child, or the department seeking adjudication of placement of the child.

(3) "Community action agency" means a nonprofit private or public organization established under the economic opportunity act of 1964.

(4) "Crisis residential center" means a secure or semi-secure facility established pursuant to chapter 74.13 RCW.
"Department" means the department of commerce. (5)
"Director" means the director of the department of commerce. (6)
"Home security fund account" means the state treasury account receiving the state's portion of income from revenue from the sources established by RCW 36.22.179, RCW 36.22.1791, and all other sources directed to the homeless housing and assistance program. (7)
"Homeless housing grant program" means the vehicle by which competitive grants are awarded by the department, utilizing moneys from the home security fund account, to local governments for programs directly related to housing homeless individuals and families, addressing the root causes of homelessness, preventing homelessness, collecting data on homeless individuals, and other efforts directly related to housing homeless persons. (8)
"Homeless housing plan" means the ten-year plan developed by the county or other local government to address housing for homeless persons. (9)
"Homeless housing program" means the program authorized under this chapter as administered by the department at the state level and by the local government or its designated subcontractor at the local level. (10)
"Homeless housing strategic plan" means the ten-year plan developed by the department, in consultation with the interagency council on homelessness and the affordable housing advisory board. (11)
"Homeless person" means an individual living outside or in a building not meant for human habitation or which they have no legal right to occupy, in an emergency shelter, or in a temporary housing program which may include a transitional and supportive housing program if habitation time limits exist. This definition includes substance abusers, people with mental illness, and sex offenders who are homeless. (12)
"HOPE center" means an agency licensed by the secretary to provide temporary residential placement and other services to street youth. A street youth may remain in a HOPE center for thirty days while services are arranged and permanent placement is coordinated. No street youth may stay longer than thirty days unless approved by the department and any additional days approved by the department must be based on the unavailability of a long-term placement option. A street youth whose parent wants him or her...
returned to home may remain in a HOPE center until his or her parent
arranges return of the youth, not longer. All other street youth must
have court approval under chapter 13.34 or 13.32A RCW to remain in a
HOPE center up to thirty days.

(14) "Housing authority" means any of the public corporations
created by chapter 35.82 RCW.

((15)) (15) "Housing continuum" means the progression of
individuals along a housing-focused continuum with homelessness at
one end and homeownership at the other.

((16)) (16) "Interagency council on homelessness" means a
committee appointed by the governor and consisting of, at least,
policy level representatives of the following entities: (a) The
department of commerce; (b) the department of corrections; (c) the
department of social and health services; (d) the department of
veterans affairs; and (e) the department of health.

((17)) (17) "Local government" means a county government in the
state of Washington or a city government, if the legislative
authority of the city affirmatively elects to accept the
responsibility for housing homeless persons within its borders.

((18)) (18) "Local homeless housing task force" means a
voluntary local committee created to advise a local government on the
creation of a local homeless housing plan and participate in a local
homeless housing program. It must include a representative of the
county, a representative of the largest city located within the
county, at least one homeless or formerly homeless person, such other
members as may be required to maintain eligibility for federal
funding related to housing programs and services and if feasible, a
representative of a private nonprofit organization with experience in
low-income housing.

((19)) (19) "Long-term private or public housing" means
subsidized and unsubsidized rental or owner-occupied housing in which
there is no established time limit for habitation of less than two
years.

((20)) (20) "Performance measurement" means the process of
comparing specific measures of success against ultimate and interim
goals.

((21)) (21) "Secure facility" means a crisis residential
center, or portion thereof, that has locking doors, locking windows,
or a secured perimeter, designed and operated to prevent a child from
leaving without permission of the facility staff.
(22) "Semi-secure facility" means any facility including, but not limited to, crisis residential centers or specialized foster family homes, operated in a manner to reasonably assure that youth placed there will not run away. Pursuant to rules established by the department, the facility administrator shall establish reasonable hours for residents to come and go from the facility such that no residents are free to come and go at all hours of the day and night. To prevent residents from taking unreasonable actions, the facility administrator, where appropriate, may condition a resident's leaving the facility upon the resident being accompanied by the administrator or the administrator's designee and the resident may be required to notify the administrator or the administrator's designee of any intent to leave, his or her intended destination, and the probable time of his or her return to the center.

(23) "Staff secure facility" means a structured group care facility licensed under rules adopted by the department of social and health services with a ratio of at least one adult staff member to every two children.

(24) "Washington homeless census" means an annual statewide census conducted as a collaborative effort by towns, cities, counties, community-based organizations, and state agencies, with the technical support and coordination of the department, to count and collect data on all homeless individuals in Washington.

(25) "Washington homeless client management information system" means a database of information about homeless individuals in the state used to coordinate resources to assist homeless clients to obtain and retain housing and reach greater levels of self-sufficiency or economic independence when appropriate, depending upon their individual situations.

Sec. 11. RCW 13.32A.042 and 2000 c 123 s 4 are each amended to read as follows:

(1)(a) The administrator of a crisis residential center may convene a multidisciplinary team, which is to be locally based and administered, at the request of a child placed at the center or the child's parent.

(b) If the administrator has reasonable cause to believe that a child is a child in need of services and the parent is unavailable or unwilling to continue efforts to maintain the family structure, the administrator shall immediately convene a multidisciplinary team.
(c) A parent may disband a team twenty-four hours, excluding weekends and holidays, after receiving notice of formation of the team under (b) of this subsection unless a petition has been filed under RCW 13.32A.140. If a petition has been filed the parent may not disband the team until the hearing is held under RCW 13.32A.179. The court may allow the team to continue if an out-of-home placement is ordered under RCW 13.32A.179(3). Upon the filing of an at-risk youth or dependency petition the team shall cease to exist, unless the parent requests continuation of the team or unless the out-of-home placement was ordered under RCW 13.32A.179(3).

(2) The administrator shall request participation of appropriate state agencies to assist in the coordination and delivery of services through the multidisciplinary teams. Those agencies that agree to participate shall provide the secretary all information necessary to facilitate forming a multidisciplinary team and the administrator shall provide this information to the administrator of each crisis residential center.

(3) The secretary shall designate within each region a department employee who shall have responsibility for coordination of the state response to a request for creation of a multidisciplinary team. The secretary shall advise the administrator of each crisis residential center of the name of the appropriate employee. Upon a request of the administrator to form a multidisciplinary team the employee shall provide a list of the agencies that have agreed to participate in the multidisciplinary team.

(4) The administrator shall also seek participation from representatives of mental health and drug and alcohol treatment providers as appropriate.

(5) A parent shall be advised of the request to form a multidisciplinary team and may select additional members of the multidisciplinary team. The parent or child may request any person or persons to participate including, but not limited to, educators, law enforcement personnel, court personnel, family therapists, licensed health care practitioners, social service providers, youth residential placement providers, other family members, church representatives, and members of their own community. The administrator shall assist in obtaining the prompt participation of persons requested by the parent or child.
When an administrator of a crisis residential center requests the formation of a team, the state agencies must respond as soon as possible.

Sec. 12. RCW 13.32A.044 and 2000 c 123 s 5 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) The purpose of the multidisciplinary team is to assist in a coordinated referral of the family to available social and health-related services.

(2) The team shall have the authority to evaluate the juvenile, and family members, if appropriate and agreed to by the parent, and shall:

(a) With parental input, develop a plan of appropriate available services and assist the family in obtaining those services;

(b) Make a referral to the designated chemical dependency specialist or the county designated mental health professional, if appropriate;

(c) Recommend no further intervention because the juvenile and his or her family have resolved the problem causing the family conflict; or

(d) With the parent's consent, work with them to achieve reconciliation of the child and family.

(3) At the first meeting of the multidisciplinary team, it shall choose a member to coordinate the team's efforts. The parent member of the multidisciplinary team must agree with the choice of coordinator. The team shall meet or communicate as often as necessary to assist the family.

(4) The coordinator of the multidisciplinary team may assist in filing a child in need of services petition when requested by the parent or child or an at-risk youth petition when requested by the parent. The multidisciplinary team shall have no standing as a party in any action under this title.

(5) If the administrator is unable to contact the child's parent, the multidisciplinary team may be used for assistance. If the parent has not been contacted within five days the administrator shall contact the department of social and health services and request the case be reviewed for a dependency filing under chapter 13.34 RCW.

Sec. 13. RCW 13.32A.050 and 2000 c 123 s 6 are each amended to read as follows:
(1) A law enforcement officer shall take a child into custody:
   (a) If a law enforcement agency has been contacted by the parent of the child that the child is absent from parental custody without consent; or
   (b) If a law enforcement officer reasonably believes, considering the child's age, the location, and the time of day, that a child is in circumstances which constitute a danger to the child's safety or that a child is violating a local curfew ordinance; or
   (c) If an agency legally charged with the supervision of a child has notified a law enforcement agency that the child has run away from placement; or
   (d) If a law enforcement agency has been notified by the juvenile court that the court finds probable cause exists to believe that the child has violated a court placement order issued under this chapter or chapter 13.34 RCW or that the court has issued an order for law enforcement pick-up of the child under this chapter or chapter 13.34 RCW.

(2) Law enforcement custody shall not extend beyond the amount of time reasonably necessary to transport the child to a destination authorized by law and to place the child at that destination. Law enforcement custody continues until the law enforcement officer transfers custody to a person, agency, or other authorized entity under this chapter, or releases the child because no placement is available. Transfer of custody is not complete unless the person, agency, or entity to whom the child is released agrees to accept custody.

(3) If a law enforcement officer takes a child into custody pursuant to either subsection (1)(a) or (b) of this section and transports the child to a crisis residential center, the officer shall, within twenty-four hours of delivering the child to the center, provide to the center a written report detailing the reasons the officer took the child into custody. The center shall provide the department of social and health services with a copy of the officer's report.

(4) If the law enforcement officer who initially takes the juvenile into custody or the staff of the crisis residential center have reasonable cause to believe that the child is absent from home because he or she is abused or neglected, a report shall be made immediately to the department of social and health services.
Nothing in this section affects the authority of any political subdivision to make regulations concerning the conduct of minors in public places by ordinance or other local law.

If a law enforcement officer has a reasonable suspicion that a child is being unlawfully harbored in violation of RCW 13.32A.080, the officer shall remove the child from the custody of the person harboring the child and shall transport the child to one of the locations specified in RCW 13.32A.060 (as recodified by this act).

No child may be placed in a secure facility except as provided in this chapter.

Sec. 14. RCW 13.32A.060 and 2000 c 162 s 11 and 2000 c 123 s 7 are each reenacted and amended to read as follows:

(1) An officer taking a child into custody under RCW 13.32A.050(1) (a) or (b) (as recodified by this act) shall inform the child of the reason for such custody and shall:

(a) Transport the child to his or her home or to a parent at his or her place of employment, if no parent is at home. The parent may request that the officer take the child to the home of an adult extended family member, responsible adult, crisis residential center, the department of social and health services, or a licensed youth shelter. In responding to the request of the parent, the officer shall take the child to a requested place which, in the officer's belief, is within a reasonable distance of the parent's home. The officer releasing a child into the custody of a parent, an adult extended family member, responsible adult, or a licensed youth shelter shall inform the person receiving the child of the reason for taking the child into custody and inform all parties of the nature and location of appropriate services available in the community; or

(b) After attempting to notify the parent, take the child to a designated crisis residential center's secure facility or a center's semi-secure facility if a secure facility is full, not available, or not located within a reasonable distance if:

(i) The child expresses fear or distress at the prospect of being returned to his or her home which leads the officer to believe there is a possibility that the child is experiencing some type of abuse or neglect;

(ii) It is not practical to transport the child to his or her home or place of the parent's employment; or
(iii) There is no parent available to accept custody of the child; or

(c) After attempting to notify the parent, if a crisis residential center is full, not available, or not located within a reasonable distance, request the department of social and health services to accept custody of the child. If the department of social and health services determines that an appropriate placement is currently available, the department of social and health services shall accept custody and place the child in an out-of-home placement.

Upon accepting custody of a child from the officer, the department of social and health services may place the child in an out-of-home placement for up to seventy-two hours, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays, without filing a child in need of services petition, obtaining parental consent, or obtaining an order for placement under chapter 13.34 RCW. Upon transferring a child to the department of social and health services' custody, the officer shall provide written documentation of the reasons and the statutory basis for taking the child into custody. If the department of social and health services declines to accept custody of the child, the officer may release the child after attempting to take the child to the following, in the order listed: The home of an adult extended family member; a responsible adult; or a licensed youth shelter. The officer shall immediately notify the department of social and health services if no placement option is available and the child is released.

(2) An officer taking a child into custody under RCW 13.32A.050(1) (c) or (d) (as recodified by this act) shall inform the child of the reason for custody. An officer taking a child into custody under RCW 13.32A.050(1)(c) (as recodified by this act) may release the child to the supervising agency, or shall take the child to a designated crisis residential center's secure facility. If the secure facility is not available, not located within a reasonable distance, or full, the officer shall take the child to a semi-secure crisis residential center. An officer taking a child into custody under RCW 13.32A.050(1)(d) (as recodified by this act) may place the child in a juvenile detention facility as provided in RCW 13.32A.065 (as recodified by this act) or a secure facility, except that the child shall be taken to detention whenever the officer has been notified that a juvenile court has entered a detention order under this chapter or chapter 13.34 RCW.
Every officer taking a child into custody shall provide the child and his or her parent or parents or responsible adult with a copy of the statement specified in RCW 13.32A.130(6) (as recodified by this act).

Whenever an officer transfers custody of a child to a crisis residential center or the department of social and health services, the child may reside in the crisis residential center or may be placed by the department of social and health services in an out-of-home placement for an aggregate total period of time not to exceed seventy-two hours excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays. Thereafter, the child may continue in out-of-home placement only if the parents have consented, a child in need of services petition has been filed, or an order for placement has been entered under chapter 13.34 RCW.

The department of social and health services shall ensure that all law enforcement authorities are informed on a regular basis as to the location of all designated secure and semi-secure facilities within centers in their jurisdiction, where children taken into custody under RCW 13.32A.050 (as recodified by this act) may be taken.

Sec. 15. RCW 13.32A.065 and 2000 c 162 s 12 and 2000 c 123 s 8 are each reenacted and amended to read as follows:

(1) A child may be placed in detention after being taken into custody pursuant to RCW 13.32A.050(1)(d) (as recodified by this act). The court shall hold a detention review hearing within twenty-four hours, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays. The court shall release the child after twenty-four hours, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays, unless:

(a) A motion and order to show why the child should not be held in contempt has been filed and served on the child at or before the detention hearing; and

(b) The court believes that the child would not appear at a hearing on contempt.

(2) If the court orders the child to remain in detention, the court shall set the matter for a hearing on contempt within seventy-two hours, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays.

Sec. 16. RCW 13.32A.090 and 2000 c 123 s 11 are each amended to read as follows:
(1) The administrator of a designated crisis residential center (or the department) shall perform the duties under subsection (3) of this section:

(a) Upon admitting a child who has been brought to the center by a law enforcement officer under RCW 13.32A.060 (as recodified by this act);

(b) Upon admitting a child who has run away from home or has requested admittance to the center;

(c) Upon learning from a person under RCW 13.32A.082 that the person is providing shelter to a child absent from home; or

(d) Upon learning that a child has been placed with a responsible adult pursuant to RCW 13.32A.060 (as recodified by this act).

(2) Transportation expenses of the child shall be at the parent's expense to the extent of his or her ability to pay, with any unmet transportation expenses assumed by the ((department)) crisis residential center.

(3) When any of the circumstances under subsection (1) of this section are present, the administrator of a center (or the department) shall perform the following duties:

(a) Immediately notify the child's parent of the child's whereabouts, physical and emotional condition, and the circumstances surrounding his or her placement;

(b) Initially notify the parent that it is the paramount concern of the family reconciliation service personnel to achieve a reconciliation between the parent and child to reunify the family and inform the parent as to the procedures to be followed under this chapter;

(c) Inform the parent whether a referral to children's protective services has been made and, if so, inform the parent of the standard pursuant to RCW 26.44.020(1) governing child abuse and neglect in this state; and either

(d)(i) Arrange transportation for the child to the residence of the parent, as soon as practicable, when the child and his or her parent agrees to the child's return home or when the parent produces a copy of a court order entered under this chapter requiring the child to reside in the parent's home; or

(ii) Arrange transportation for the child to: An out-of-home placement which may include a licensed group care facility or foster family when agreed to by the child and parent; or
((iii)--(B)--)) (B) a certified or licensed mental health or chemical dependency program of the parent's choice.

(4) If the administrator of the crisis residential center performs the duties listed in subsection (3) of this section, he or she shall also notify the department of social and health services that a child has been admitted to the crisis residential center.

Sec. 17. RCW 13.32A.095 and 2000 c 123 s 12 are each amended to read as follows:
The administrator of a crisis residential center shall notify parents, the appropriate law enforcement agency, and the department of social and health services immediately as to any unauthorized leave from the center by a child placed at the center.

Sec. 18. RCW 13.32A.130 and 2009 c 569 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:
(1) A child admitted to a secure facility located in a juvenile detention center shall remain in the facility for at least twenty-four hours after admission but for not more than five consecutive days. A child admitted to a secure facility not located in a juvenile detention center or a semi-secure facility may remain for not more than fifteen consecutive days. If a child is transferred between a secure and semi-secure facility, the aggregate length of time a child may remain in both facilities shall not exceed fifteen consecutive days per admission, and in no event may a child's stay in a secure facility located in a juvenile detention center exceed five days per admission.

(2)(a)(i) The facility administrator shall determine within twenty-four hours after a child's admission to a secure facility whether the child is likely to remain in a semi-secure facility and may transfer the child to a semi-secure facility or release the child to the department of social and health services. The determination shall be based on: (A) The need for continued assessment, protection, and treatment of the child in a secure facility; and (B) the likelihood the child would remain at a semi-secure facility until his or her parents can take the child home or a petition can be filed under this title.

(ii) In making the determination the administrator shall consider the following information if known: (A) The child's age and maturity; (B) the child's condition upon arrival at the center; (C) the
circumstances that led to the child's being taken to the center; (D) whether the child's behavior endangers the health, safety, or welfare of the child or any other person; (E) the child's history of running away; and (F) the child's willingness to cooperate in the assessment.

(b) If the administrator of a secure facility determines the child is unlikely to remain in a semi-secure facility, the administrator shall keep the child in the secure facility pursuant to this chapter and in order to provide for space for the child may transfer another child who has been in the facility for at least seventy-two hours to a semi-secure facility. The administrator shall only make a transfer of a child after determining that the child who may be transferred is likely to remain at the semi-secure facility.

(c) A crisis residential center administrator is authorized to transfer a child to a crisis residential center in the area where the child's parents reside or where the child's lawfully prescribed residence is located.

(d) An administrator may transfer a child from a semi-secure facility to a secure facility whenever he or she reasonably believes that the child is likely to leave the semi-secure facility and not return and after full consideration of all factors in (a)(i) and (ii) of this subsection.

(3) If no parent is available or willing to remove the child during the first seventy-two hours following admission, the department of social and health services shall consider the filing of a petition under RCW 13.32A.140.

(4) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (1) of this section, the parents may remove the child at any time unless the staff of the crisis residential center has reasonable cause to believe that the child is absent from the home because he or she is abused or neglected or if allegations of abuse or neglect have been made against the parents. The department of social and health services or any agency legally charged with the supervision of a child may remove a child from a crisis residential center at any time after the first twenty-four-hour period after admission has elapsed and only after full consideration by all parties of the factors in subsection (2)(a) of this section.

(5) Crisis residential center staff shall make reasonable efforts to protect the child and achieve a reconciliation of the family. If a reconciliation and voluntary return of the child has not been achieved within forty-eight hours from the time of admission, and if
the administrator of the center does not consider it likely that reconciliation will be achieved within five days of the child's admission to the center, then the administrator shall inform the parent and child of: (a) The availability of counseling services; (b) the right to file a child in need of services petition for an out-of-home placement, the right of a parent to file an at-risk youth petition, and the right of the parent and child to obtain assistance in filing the petition; (c) the right to request the facility administrator or his or her designee to form a multidisciplinary team; (d) the right to request a review of any out-of-home placement; (e) the right to request a mental health or chemical dependency evaluation by a county-designated professional or a private treatment facility; and (f) the right to request treatment in a program to address the child's at-risk behavior under RCW 13.32A.197.

(6) At no time shall information regarding a parent's or child's rights be withheld. The department shall develop and distribute to all law enforcement agencies and to each crisis residential center administrator a written statement delineating the services and rights. The administrator of the facility or his or her designee shall provide every resident and parent with a copy of the statement.

(7) A crisis residential center and any person employed at the center acting in good faith in carrying out the provisions of this section are immune from criminal or civil liability for such actions.

Sec. 19. RCW 74.13.032 and 2011 c 240 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) The department shall establish, through performance-based contracts with private or public vendors, regional crisis residential centers with semi-secure facilities. These facilities shall be structured group care facilities licensed under rules adopted by the department and shall have an average of at least four adult staff members and in no event less than three adult staff members to every eight children.

(2) Crisis residential centers must record client information into a homeless management information system specified by the department.

(3) Within available funds appropriated for this purpose, the department shall establish, through performance-based contracts with private or public vendors, regional crisis residential centers with secure facilities. These facilities shall be facilities licensed
under rules adopted by the department. These centers may also include
semi-secure facilities and to such extent shall be subject to
subsection (1) of this section.

((4)) (4) The department shall, in addition to the facilities
established under subsections (1) and (2) of this section, establish
additional crisis residential centers pursuant to performance-based
contracts with licensed private group care facilities.

((5)) (5) The department is authorized to allow contracting
entities to include a combination of secure or semi-secure crisis
residential centers as defined in RCW 13.32A.030 and/or HOPE centers
pursuant to RCW 74.15.220 (as recodified by this act) in the same
building or structure. The department shall permit the colocation of
these centers only if the entity operating the facility agrees to
designate a particular number of beds to each type of center that is
located within the building or structure.

((6)) (6) The staff at the facilities established under this
section shall be trained so that they may effectively counsel
juveniles admitted to the centers, provide treatment, supervision,
and structure to the juveniles that recognize the need for support
and the varying circumstances that cause children to leave their
families, and carry out the responsibilities stated in RCW 13.32A.090
(as recodified by this act). ((The responsibilities stated in RCW
13.32A.090 may, in any of the centers, be carried out by the
department.

(7)) (7) The secure facilities located within crisis residential
centers shall be operated to conform with the definition in RCW
13.32A.030. The facilities shall have an average of no less than one
adult staff member to every ten children. The staffing ratio shall
continue to ensure the safety of the children.

((8)) (8) If a secure crisis residential center is located in
or adjacent to a secure juvenile detention facility, the center shall
be operated in a manner that prevents in-person contact between the
residents of the center and the persons held in such facility.

Sec. 20. RCW 74.13.033 and 2009 c 569 s 3 are each amended to
read as follows:

(1) If a resident of a crisis residential center becomes by his
or her behavior disruptive to the facility's program, such resident
may be immediately removed to a separate area within the facility and
counseled on an individual basis until such time as the child regains
his or her composure. The department may set rules and regulations
establishing additional procedures for dealing with severely
disruptive children on the premises.

(2) When the juvenile resides in this facility, all services
deemed necessary to the juvenile's reentry to normal family life
shall be made available to the juvenile as required by chapter 13.32A
RCW. In assessing the child and providing these services, the
facility staff shall:

(a) Interview the juvenile as soon as possible;
(b) Contact the juvenile's parents and arrange for a counseling
interview with the juvenile and his or her parents as soon as
possible;
(c) Conduct counseling interviews with the juvenile and his or
her parents, to the end that resolution of the child/parent conflict
is attained and the child is returned home as soon as possible;
(d) Provide additional crisis counseling as needed, to the end
that placement of the child in the crisis residential center will be
required for the shortest time possible, but not to exceed fifteen
consecutive days; and

(e) Convene, when appropriate, a multidisciplinary team.

(3) Based on the assessments done under subsection (2) of this
section the center staff may refer any child who, as the result of a
mental or emotional disorder, or intoxication by alcohol or other
drugs, is suicidal, seriously assaultive, or seriously destructive
toward others, or otherwise similarly evidences an immediate need for
emergency medical evaluation and possible care, for evaluation
pursuant to chapter 71.34 RCW, to a mental health professional
pursuant to chapter 71.05 RCW, or to a chemical dependency specialist
pursuant to chapter 70.96A RCW whenever such action is deemed
appropriate and consistent with law.

(4) A juvenile taking unauthorized leave from a facility shall be
apprehended and returned to it by law enforcement officers or other
persons designated as having this authority as provided in RCW
13.32A.050 (as recodified by this act). If returned to the facility
after having taken unauthorized leave for a period of more than
twenty-four hours a juvenile shall be supervised by such a facility
for a period, pursuant to this chapter, which, unless where otherwise
provided, may not exceed fifteen consecutive days. Costs of housing
juveniles admitted to crisis residential centers shall be assumed by
the department for a period not to exceed fifteen consecutive days.
Sec. 21. RCW 74.13.034 and 2009 c 569 s 4 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) A child taken into custody and taken to a crisis residential center established pursuant to RCW 74.13.032 (as recodified by this act) may, if the center is unable to provide appropriate treatment, supervision, and structure to the child, be taken at department expense to another crisis residential center, the nearest regional secure crisis residential center, or a secure facility with which it is collocated under RCW 74.13.032 (as recodified by this act). Placement in both locations shall not exceed fifteen consecutive days from the point of intake as provided in RCW 13.32A.130 (as recodified by this act).

(2) A child taken into custody and taken to a crisis residential center established by this chapter may be placed physically by the department (or the department's) of social and health services' designee and, at their departmental expense and approval, in a secure juvenile detention facility operated by the county in which the center is located for a maximum of forty-eight hours, including Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays, if the child has taken unauthorized leave from the center and the person in charge of the center determines that the center cannot provide supervision and structure adequate to ensure that the child will not again take unauthorized leave. Juveniles placed in such a facility pursuant to this section may not, to the extent possible, come in contact with alleged or convicted juvenile or adult offenders.

(3) Any child placed in secure detention pursuant to this section shall, during the period of confinement, be provided with appropriate treatment by the department of social and health services or the department's designee, which shall include the services defined in RCW 74.13.033(2) (as recodified by this act). If the child placed in secure detention is not returned home or if an alternative living arrangement agreeable to the parent and the child is not made within twenty-four hours after the child's admission, the child shall be taken at the department's expense to a crisis residential center. Placement in the crisis residential center or centers plus placement in juvenile detention shall not exceed five consecutive days from the point of intake as provided in RCW 13.32A.130 (as recodified by this act).

(4) Juvenile detention facilities used pursuant to this section shall first be certified by the department of social and health
services to ensure that juveniles placed in the facility pursuant to this section are provided with living conditions suitable to the well-being of the child. Where space is available, juvenile courts, when certified by the department of social and health services to do so, shall provide secure placement for juveniles pursuant to this section, at department expense.

Sec. 22. RCW 74.15.220 and 2011 c 240 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:

The department shall establish HOPE centers that provide no more than seventy-five beds across the state and may establish HOPE centers by contract, within funds appropriated by the legislature specifically for this purpose. HOPE centers shall be operated in a manner to reasonably assure that street youth placed there will not run away. Street youth may leave a HOPE center during the course of the day to attend school or other necessary appointments, but the street youth must be accompanied by an administrator or an administrator's designee. The street youth must provide the administration with specific information regarding his or her destination and expected time of return to the HOPE center. Any street youth who runs away from a HOPE center shall not be readmitted unless specifically authorized by the street youth's placement and liaison specialist, and the placement and liaison specialist shall document with specific factual findings an appropriate basis for readmitting any street youth to a HOPE center. HOPE centers are required to have the following:

(1) A license issued by the department of social and health services;

(2) A professional with a master's degree in counseling, social work, or related field and at least one year of experience working with street youth or a bachelor of arts degree in social work or a related field and five years of experience working with street youth. This professional staff person may be contractual or a part-time employee, but must be available to work with street youth in a HOPE center at a ratio of one to every fifteen youth staying in a HOPE center. This professional shall be known as a placement and liaison specialist. Preference shall be given to those professionals cross-credentialed in mental health and chemical dependency. The placement and liaison specialist shall:
(a) Conduct an assessment of the street youth that includes a
determination of the street youth's legal status regarding
residential placement;

(b) Facilitate the street youth's return to his or her legally
authorized residence at the earliest possible date or initiate
processes to arrange legally authorized appropriate placement. Any
street youth who may meet the definition of dependent child under RCW
13.34.030 must be referred to the department of social and health
services. The department of social and health services shall
determine whether a dependency petition should be filed under chapter
13.34 RCW. A shelter care hearing must be held within seventy-two
hours to authorize out-of-home placement for any youth the department
of social and health services determines is appropriate for out-of-
home placement under chapter 13.34 RCW. All of the provisions of
chapter 13.32A RCW must be followed for children in need of services
or at-risk youth;

(c) Interface with other relevant resources and system
representatives to secure long-term residential placement and other
needed services for the street youth;

(d) Be assigned immediately to each youth and meet with the youth
within eight hours of the youth receiving HOPE center services;

(e) Facilitate a physical examination of any street youth who has
not seen a physician within one year prior to residence at a HOPE
center and facilitate evaluation by a county-designated mental health
professional, a chemical dependency specialist, or both if
appropriate; and

(f) Arrange an educational assessment to measure the street
youth's competency level in reading, writing, and basic mathematics,
and that will measure learning disabilities or special needs;

(3) Staff trained in development needs of street youth as
determined by the ((secretary)) department, including an
administrator who is a professional with a master's degree in
counseling, social work, or a related field and at least one year of
experience working with street youth, or a bachelor of arts degree in
social work or a related field and five years of experience working
with street youth, who must work with the placement and liaison
specialist to provide appropriate services on site;

(4) A data collection system that measures outcomes for the
population served, and enables research and evaluation that can be
used for future program development and service delivery. Data
collection systems must have confidentiality rules and protocols developed by the ((secretary)) department;

(5) Notification requirements that meet the notification requirements of chapter 13.32A RCW. The youth's arrival date and time must be logged at intake by HOPE center staff. The staff must immediately notify law enforcement and dependency caseworkers if a street youth runs away from a HOPE center. A child may be transferred to a secure facility as defined in RCW 13.32A.030 whenever the staff reasonably believes that a street youth is likely to leave the HOPE center and not return after full consideration of the factors set forth in RCW 13.32A.130(2)(a) (i) and (ii) (as recodified by this act). The street youth's temporary placement in the HOPE center must be authorized by the court or the secretary of the department of social and health services if the youth is a dependent of the state under chapter 13.34 RCW or the department of social and health services is responsible for the youth under chapter 13.32A RCW, or by the youth's parent or legal custodian, until such time as the parent can retrieve the youth who is returning to home;

(6) HOPE centers must identify to the department of social and health services any street youth it serves who is not returning promptly to home. The department of social and health services then must contact the missing children's clearinghouse identified in chapter 13.60 RCW and either report the youth's location or report that the youth is the subject of a dependency action and the parent should receive notice from the department of social and health services;

(7) Services that provide counseling and education to the street youth; and

(8) The department shall award contracts for the operation of HOPE center beds ((and responsible living skills programs)) with the goal of facilitating the coordination of services provided for youth by such programs and those services provided by secure and semi-secure crisis residential centers.

Sec. 23. RCW 74.15.225 and 2008 c 267 s 10 are each amended to read as follows:

To be eligible for placement in a HOPE center, a minor must be either a street youth, as that term is defined in this chapter, or a youth who, without placement in a HOPE center, will continue to participate in increasingly risky behavior. Youth may also self-refer
to a HOPE center. Payment for a HOPE center bed is not contingent upon prior approval by the department; however, approval from the department of social and health services is needed if the youth is dependent under chapter 13.34 RCW.

Sec. 24. RCW 43.330.167 and 2009 c 565 s 9 are each amended to read as follows:

(1)(a) There is created in the custody of the state treasurer an account to be known as the Washington youth and families fund. Revenues to the fund consist of appropriations by the legislature, private contributions, and all other sources deposited in the fund.

(b) Expenditures from the fund may only be used for the purposes of the program established in this section, including administrative expenses. Only the director of the department of commerce, or the director's designee, may authorize expenditures.

(c) Expenditures from the fund are exempt from appropriations and the allotment provisions of chapter 43.88 RCW. However, money used for program administration by the department is subject to the allotment and budgetary controls of chapter 43.88 RCW, and an appropriation is required for these expenditures.

(2) The department may expend moneys from the fund to provide state matching funds for housing-based supportive services for homeless youth and families (over a period of at least ten years).

(3) Activities eligible for funding through the fund include, but are not limited to, the following:

(a) Case management;

(b) Counseling;

(c) Referrals to employment support and job training services and direct employment support and job training services;

(d) Domestic violence services and programs;

(e) Mental health treatment, services, and programs;

(f) Substance abuse treatment, services, and programs;

(g) Parenting skills education and training;

(h) Transportation assistance;

(i) Child care; and

(j) Other supportive services identified by the department to be an important link for housing stability.

(4) Organizations that may receive funds from the fund include local housing authorities, nonprofit community or neighborhood-based
organizations, public development authorities, federally recognized Indian tribes in the state, and regional or statewide nonprofit housing assistance organizations.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 25. A new section is added to chapter 43.185C RCW to read as follows:

Home security fund account funds appropriated to carry out the activities of sections 1 through 8 and 10 through 24 of this act are not subject to the set aside under RCW 36.22.179(1)(b).

NEW SECTION. Sec. 26. If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 27. RCW 13.32A.042, 13.32A.044, 13.32A.050, 13.32A.060, 13.32A.065, 13.32A.070, 13.32A.090, 13.32A.095, 13.32A.130, 74.13.032, 74.13.0321, 74.13.033, 74.13.034, 74.15.220, 74.15.225, 74.15.260, and 74.15.270 are each recodified as sections in chapter 43.185C RCW.

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