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OFFICE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE
DEPARTMENT OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

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ACQUISITIONS

PROTECTION OF CHILDREN

What the States Are Doing
on Missing Children and Related Issues

Michigan Office of Criminal Justice
Second Floor - Lewis Cass Building
Lansing, Michigan 48909

STATE OF MICHIGAN



JAMES J. BLANCHARD, Governor

DEPARTMENT OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

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Office of Criminal Justice
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April 24, 1985

Governor James J. Blanchard
Capitol Building
Lansing, Michigan 48909

Re: A Report from the States
on Protection of Children,
Missing Children and
Related Issues

Dear Governor Blanchard:

The protection of children is an important national concern. Our efforts to protect the children in our state are part of the legacy which we leave.

Your leadership in the protection of children is clear in the 1985 State of the State message. People interested in children and youth issues are pleased with your commitment to this vital area.

In support of your interest, we have contacted the fifty states to gather information on initiatives in other states. Office of Criminal Justice staff worked in cooperation with Mrs. A. L. Carlisle, Chairman, National Coalition of State Juvenile Justice Advisory Groups, through a mail survey.

The survey requested information on steps which states are taking to protect missing and other vulnerable children. The response was very positive.

The results of this survey are presented in **Protection of Children - What the States Are Doing on Missing Children and Related Issues**. The report includes information provided by the participating states.

I believe this report may be helpful to our state leadership in exploring further methods to strengthen our network of services for protection of children.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Patricia A. Cuza".
Patricia A. Cuza,
Director

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FOREWORD

The protection of children is a primary concern of our society. It does not surprise us when we confront the reality that children are very vulnerable. The national attention focused on missing children is indicative of both the value we place on our children and the risks which our children face.

The focus on protection of children first emerged in Washington, D. C., out of individual or group efforts in local communities. In pursuing solutions to problems identified on the local level, they recognized the need for a coordinated effort. Some of the resources required were available only through intervention by the federal government and cooperation by the states.

The federal legislation which emerged identified a federal role in the missing children issue. The National Center for Missing and Exploited Children was established. The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act, as reauthorized in 1984, provided for the national focus. Some funding for programs were available through applications to the Department of Justice.

The role of the state in the missing children issue was not addressed in the legislation. But the need for and reality of a role is apparent all over the nation. The ideas which are emerging need to be discussed and shared. They require methods for implementation. State level involvement is crucial.

The discussion began with the tragedy of brutal murders and the disappearance of children. The word "missing" became the key to discussions on the issue. Who the "missing children" were and the conditions or circumstances under which they were missing were not well defined.

Now the discussion is changing. It is clear that some of the children at risk, the children who need protection, are not "missing." Some are victims of neglect or abuse, or the victims of sexual exploitation, often by parents. Others are abducted by a parent in a custody dispute. Children in child care, day care facilities, and foster homes are not missing but may need more protection.

The current focus on "missing children" in many states is turning to a broader review of the protection which our children require. "Protection of Children" is emerging as a broader, more encompassing concern.

This report is evidence of this change. Some parts are very specific and technical. Some sections deal with children who are known to be missing under circumstances in which bodily harm is feared.

But the majority of the material speaks to the range of steps which states are taking to give children more protection in areas in which they are vulnerable. Our child care systems, our schools, the juvenile justice system, and the many associations and organizations which support our children are involved.

This report gives a status report on our beginning efforts. We may all play a part in where we go from here.

LEGISLATION RELATING TO MISSING CHILDREN

INTRODUCED, PENDING, ADOPTED, OR SIGNED INTO LAW

The information provided in this section gives a very brief abstract of the legislation which states have introduced, passed, and/or signed into law.

We are using a broad interpretation of missing children in this listing. Any of the following definitions may apply:

"abducted or kidnapped with indications that harm may immediately follow; victim of sexual abuse; victim of neglect or abuse; victim of parental abduction in a custody dispute; away from home with the potential for sexual exploitation; runaway."

We are using a broad definition to be inclusive rather than exclusive. Many of the states are linking missing children initiatives with other current areas of concern. Rather than cover these connections, we are presenting them. The ideas, interconnections, and relationships may be of help when looking at possible initiatives in your state.

The material is presented in alphabetical order of the states. For more detailed information on the legislation presented here, please call or write to the state contact person(s) listed in response to question 8.

The material was provided in response to the following question:

1. Has legislation been introduced in your state as a result of the national concern in regard to missing children?

yes _____ no _____

If so, briefly describe the legislation.

Please send a copy of each significant piece.

ALABAMA

S. 189 would provide additional remedies to the Interstate Compact on Juveniles by permitting a state in which a juvenile is charged with being delinquent by reason of violating any criminal law to requisition said juvenile from another state.

S. 30 relates to missing persons and the time and manner in which missing person investigations are to be performed and providing a penalty for making a false report of a missing person.

ALASKA

Legislation is currently being redrafted relative to citizen concern with runaways; it may include requirements for greater law enforcement networking.

ARKANSAS

S.B. 244 is "an Act to establish a missing children information clearinghouse; to require the entry of missing children into the state and national information systems; and for other purposes." More details are provided in response to question 4.

CALIFORNIA

The California legislature required the state advisory group to study certain aspects regarding the issue of runaway and homeless youth.

Assemblyman Gray Davis has introduced a comprehensive bill dealing with missing children. The bill is scheduled for action in the 1985 session. It looks as though this will be the year for missing children legislation

FLORIDA

Florida Statute 937.023 requires that the Department of Education notify local law enforcement agencies when school districts match a name of a student that is enrolled in their school with a name of a missing student provided by the Florida Department of Law Enforcement via the Department of Education.

Florida Statute 827.071 provides definitions; provides penalties for employing, authorizing, or inducing a child to engage in sexual performance;... relating to minors participating in harmful motion pictures, etc.

Florida Statute 937.033 establishes a Missing Children Information Clearinghouse within the Department of Law Enforcement, provides duties for the Clearinghouse, etc.

Florida Statute 228.093(8) provides for the prohibition of any educational institution from maintaining any record or report relative to a pupil or student which includes a copy of the pupil's or student's fingerprints.

Florida Statute 937.021 requires law enforcement agencies to eliminate the 24 hour waiting period on the disappearance of a child.

IDAHO

During the second regular session of 1984, House Bill No. 691 was introduced and amendments were proposed. The bill as amended did not pass. It is expected that the bill will be reintroduced with further amendments in the 1985 session.

HB No. 691 is an Act relating to violation of custody decrees and reports of missing children;...

to provide that certain violations of custody rights are a felony, to provide a penalty, to provide for court ordered reimbursement of expenses, and to provide for the return of the child to the person having lawful charge of the child;...

to provide duties for sheriffs, chiefs of police, and other law enforcement officers when a report of a missing child is made, and to provide duties for sheriffs, chiefs of police, and other law enforcement officers upon receipt of a missing person report;...

to provide for information to be available to public officers when an information or indictment for violation of custody decrees has been filed;...

Another act which was introduced was HB 687 relating to reporting of abuse and neglect by persons subject to state licensure laws. It is expected that it will also be reintroduced in the next session.

HB No. 687 is an Act relating to reporting of abused, abandoned or neglected children;... to provide that failure to report by any person who is licensed under any law of this state shall be grounds for disciplinary proceedings.

ILLINOIS

Public Act 83-1354 is the "Intergovernmental Missing Child Recovery Act" which provides for funding for I-SEARCH units. An I-SEARCH Unit, an Illinois State Enforcement Agencies to Recover Children Unit, means a combination of units of local government within a contiguous geographical area served by one or more LEADS terminals and established to collectively address the missing children problem in their respective geographical areas.

Public Act 83-1418 mandates the Illinois Department of Law Enforcement to implement several of the recommendations from the Report to the General Assembly on Missing Young Adults, including increasing the amount of data collected in missing children cases, and notifying all police agencies that there is no "24-Hour Rule." The Report was to look at the overall effectiveness of the police response to reports of missing unemancipated young adults between the ages of 17 to 21.

Public Act 83-1396 addresses the problem of non-custodial parental abductions, and requires the Illinois Department of Public Aid to inform the public of the National Parent Locator Service and its uses.

Public Act 83-1397 adopts the Report's recommendations that mental health facility directors be able to confirm or deny whether a person sought by a law enforcement agency as a missing person has been admitted to the facility.

IOWA

SF 517 requires that a missing person report be given to all law enforcement personnel on active duty at that agency when the report is filed. Additionally, SF 517 states that if the missing person report involves a child or youth, the law enforcement agency receiving the report is to begin an investigation immediately and is to inform the national crime information center computer.

SSB 109 is an Act to provide that money collected by the state department of transportation from civil fines imposed on persons whose motor vehicle license was revoked for test results or implied consent violations shall be used to finance a missing persons center and other children assistance programs.

SSB 130 would add a new subsection 5 which states "Nothing in this section shall prohibit a criminal justice agency from disclosing or releasing the identity of a missing child or information useful in the recovery of a missing child." This bill removes any prohibition from section 232.149 (law enforcement records) on the release of information regarding missing children. Chapter 22 will now control the release of such information, allowing the release when it will not jeopardize an investigation or pose a clear and present danger to the safety of an individual.

KANSAS

Legislation in 1984 (S.B.803) established a centralized file in the Kansas Bureau of Investigation which allows the comparison of reports of unidentified deceased persons with reports of missing children.

KENTUCKY

HB No. 486, passed in 1984, is AN ACT relating to sexually abused, missing and exploited children, including those persons who commit offenses relating thereto. The Act defines "child sexual abuse and exploitation," establishes the State Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitation Prevention Board, chaired by the Attorney General, as an autonomous agency within the Office of the Attorney General, and requires the board to develop a state plan for the distribution of funds.

The state board may recommend to the Governor and the General Assembly changes in state programs, statutes, policies, budgets, and standards which will reduce the problem of child sexual abuse and exploitation, improve coordination among state agencies that provide prevention services and develop local task forces for children, parents and guardians who are in need of prevention program services.

The ACT gives employers the opportunity to obtain from the justice cabinet records of convictions involving sex crimes of a person who applies for a position in which she or he would have supervisory or disciplinary power over a minor.

The ACT calls for the justice cabinet to establish a "Kentucky Missing Child Information Center" which shall serve as the central repository of and clearinghouse for information about Kentucky children believed to be missing and children from other states believed to be missing in Kentucky. The cabinet shall provide the missing child information center with computer equipment and a computer program which shall list and be capable of immediately retrieving the name and complete description of any missing Kentucky child.

The ACT requires immediate completion of a missing person report by law enforcement agencies. It requires the Department of Education to provide, by administrative regulation, for a program to identify and locate missing Kentucky school children who are enrolled in Kentucky public and private schools in kindergarten through grade twelve. The Department shall encourage each public and private school to engage in a program whereby the parents of children who are absent from school are notified in person or by telephone to verify if they know that the child is not attending school.

The ACT provides for videotaping of testimony before the proceeding begins for children 12 and under in cases in which the minor is induced, assisted or caused to engage in illegal sexual activity. It also prescribes that the attorney for either party can request the court to order testimony to be taken outside the courtroom and establishes the conditions for such videotaping.

The ACT also denies probation and any suspension of sentence for a person convicted for sexual offenses with a minor under certain conditions.

MARYLAND

S.B. 552 is an act concerning Missing Children - Investigation and Reporting for the purpose of providing statewide guidelines to aid in the locating of missing children; making certain legislative findings; requiring certain investigatory and reporting activities by law enforcement agencies; defining certain terms; providing certain authority to the Maryland State Police in the investigation of missing children reports; establishing a State Clearinghouse for Missing Children within the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services; requiring the State Clearinghouse to perform certain activities; establishing an advisory council to the State Clearinghouse composed of certain members; and generally relating to the investigation and reporting of missing children.

H.B. 61 is an act concerning Missing Children - Investigation and Reporting for the purpose of requiring a law enforcement agency to investigate a report of a missing child in a certain manner; defining terms; establishing a missing children information center in the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services; requiring the center to collect and disseminate information on missing children; providing that the center include a program to educate and inform parents and children about child protection; providing that law enforcement officers have certain training in the investigation of missing children; prohibiting a law enforcement agency from establishing a mandatory waiting period before beginning an investigation of a missing child; and generally providing for coordination and investigation of reports of missing children.

MASSACHUSETTS

H 5029 established a central register for missing children. It defined "missing child or children" as "any person under the age of eighteen years missing from his normal and ordinary place of residence and whose whereabouts cannot be determined by the person responsible for such child's care." The central register will use electronic data processing and related procedures,... the register will include, but not be limited to, fingerprints and blood types... The Commissioner of Public Safety shall promulgate rules and regulations...

Whenever a parent, guardian, or governmental unit responsible for a child, reports to any police officer or law enforcement official that a child is missing, such police officer or official shall immediately cause to be entered into the central register relevant information relative to said missing child. Such police officer or law enforcement official shall also immediately undertake to locate such missing child.

The county medical examiner shall furnish the department promptly with copies of fingerprints on standardized eight inch fingerprint cards, personal descriptions and other identifying data,... of all deceased persons whose deaths are in a classification requiring inquiry by the medical examiner...

The county medical examiner shall cause a dentist to carry out a dental examination of the deceased.

When any person makes a report of a missing child to a law enforcement authority, the authority shall request a member of the family or next of kin of the missing child to authorize the release to the department of the medical and dental record of the person reported missing.

The department shall compare the dental records... The department shall submit the results of the comparison to the medical examiner and if a tentative or positive identification is made, to the law enforcement authority which submitted the report of the missing child.

This act established in law procedures which were already in place. Many other administrative changes were made which did not require legislation.

New law also requires that a missing child report be immediately entered into the central register. The law does away with the 24 hour or 48 hour "waiting period" utilized by some police departments as policy.

MICHIGAN

The following nine-bill package was introduced this session and will be acted upon by June:

Missing Children and Law Enforcement Efforts - The legislation would standardize procedures for reporting missing children, as follows:

- 1) Require immediate investigation of reported missing children;
- 2) Require law enforcement agencies to enter into the state LEIN and the National NCIC (National Crime Information Center) as much information as programmatically acceptable on missing children;
- 3) Establish missing persons categories for LEIN reporting, such as endangered, involuntary, juvenile, disabled, and disaster victim;
- 4) Require law enforcement agencies to enter information on unidentified bodies of children into the NCIC;
- 5) Require the LEIN to retain the information for dissemination to all state law enforcement agencies until canceled by the entering agency;
- 6) Authorize the law enforcement agency receiving a missing child report to broadcast the information to other area agencies;
- 7) Require law enforcement agencies to report all runaway, stranger-abducted and parentally-abducted missing children to the Department of State Police for statistical compilations.

Voluntary Fingerprinting of Children - Under this legislation:

- 1) Parents would be allowed to request a police agency to fingerprint their children;
- 2) All fingerprint cards would be turned over to the parent;
- 3) Neither the fingerprints nor the fact of their existence could be recorded with any police agency.

Parental Kidnapping - The legislation would make all instances of what the present law defines as parental kidnapping a felony punishable by imprisonment for not more than one year or a fine of not more than \$2,000, or both.

Criminal Records Check on Employees of Licensed Child Care Centers - The Legislation would:

- 1) Require that applicants for a child care center license authorize DSS to conduct CCH checks on their names. A license could not be approved until the CCH check had been completed.

- 2) Require all center program directors and individuals named on licenses currently on file to authorize the DSS to conduct CCH checks on their names.
- 3) Allow the DSS to deny an applicant's request for a child care center license. If the CCH check revealed that the applicant had been convicted of a crime involving intentional bodily harm or a sexual assault, the applicant could only receive a license if DSS granted an exemption.
- 4) Require child care centers to submit the names of program directors within five days after employment. If a subsequent CCH check revealed that the individual had been convicted of a crime involving intentional bodily harm or a sexual assault, a DSS exemption would have to be granted if the center wanted to retain the employee.
- 5) Authorize the DSS to revoke the license of an existing child care center if the CCH check reveals that the licensee has been convicted of a crime involving intentional bodily harm or sexual assault. If a check of the program director reveals a similar record, the child care center would be required to terminate the employment of the individual, or receive an exemption from the DSS.

Reporting of Criminal Histories and the Compilation of a Statewide Computerized Criminal History System - Under the legislation:

- 1) Local law enforcement agencies would be required to report the information necessary to compile criminal histories. This information includes descriptions of crimes, arrests and outstanding warrants.
- 2) Clerks of the court would be required to provide information as to dispositions on all felony and misdemeanor charges filed within their jurisdictions.
- 3) The Michigan State Police would be required to develop the identifier system necessary for keeping records and to develop and maintain the computerized criminal histories.

Child Assault - The legislation would:

- 1) Create the crime of child assault and repeal the crimes of child cruelty and child torture.
- 2) Child assault in the first degree involves the intentional serious physical or emotional injury of a child by a person with responsibility for the care of the child or by a parent or guardian. This may include injury resulting from a failure to provide the necessities, abandonment and injuries caused regardless of the presence of a weapon. First-degree assault would be punishable by any term of years to life in prison.

- 3) Second-degree child assault involves serious physical or emotional injury to the child. There is no intent requirement for this degree of the act. It would be punishable by a maximum of 20 years.
- 4) Third-degree child assault involves injury to the child. It would be punishable by a maximum of 10 years.

Child Solicitation - The legislation would make child solicitation for immoral purposes a felony and punishable by a maximum of four years.

Videotaping Children Witnesses - The legislation would:

- 1) Allow initial statements taken on videotape without the benefit of counsel to be used at all pre-trial proceedings prior to the preliminary examination in criminal prosecutions. The videotape may include several sessions between a child and the appropriate caseworker or therapist.
- 2) Permit videotape testimony or use of close circuit equipment during the child's testimony at preliminary examinations and trials if examination and cross-examination is conducted by prosecution and defense counsel. The defendant would be permitted to see and hear the examination but would be out of the child's sight and hearing. The jury would not be present at this examination.
- 3) In instances where the court determines the child would be unduly injured by being subjected to examination by counsel, the court may order that the child be examined by a third party from a list of questions prepared and agreed to in advance by the court and counsel.
- 4) The videotape must be prepared according to established procedures and will be retained the the Clerk of the Court for preservation.

Child Abuse Education Programs - The legislation would:

- 1) Require the Department of Social Services to develop child sexual abuse education programs for children enrolled in child care centers. The Department would be directed to propose the changing of administrative rules to require that such a program become a licensing requirement.

Child care centers would be encouraged to utilize existing resources and programs in their community which address this problem. The DSS budget may include a small appropriation that would allow DSS to contract for the development of programs in communities where they presently do not exist.

- 2) Require the DSS to develop child sexual abuse education programs for the parents of children in child care centers. The Department would be directed to propose the changing of administrative rules to require that all centers have the ability to demonstrate that every parent has received information published by DSS.

MINNESOTA

Chapter 204-H.F.No. 114 prohibits promotion of minors to engage in sexual performance; prohibiting dissemination and possession of works depicting minors in sexual performance.

Chapter 217-S.F.No. 50 provides for new crimes relating to abuse of children, establishing willful and unlawful restraint as a crime; establishing malicious punishment as a crime; establishing neglect as a crime; providing penalties; etc.

Laws of Minnesota for 1984, Ch. 588 - Sec. 2. [260.156] Permits as admissible certain out-of court statements by a child under the age of ten years alleging, explaining, denying, or describing any act of sexual contact or penetration performed with or on the child by another, ... under certain conditions.

Chapter 484 - H.F.No. 1347 prohibits a person from depriving another of parental, custodial, or visitation rights, imposing penalties; providing for notification in custody or visitation orders of the deprivation of parental rights laws; requiring violations of the parental rights laws to be reported under the child abuse reporting law, imposing a penalty,... Can make prohibition of parental rights a felony.

Chapter 510 - H.F.No. 1428 relates to missing children. Requires the Commissioner of Public Safety to establish a Minnesota missing child program; requires law enforcement agencies receiving missing child reports to take certain actions;... Requires a preliminary investigation to determine if the child is missing. If the child is determined to be missing, the agency shall immediately enter identifying and descriptive information about the child through the CJIS and the NCIC computer.

When the child is found, requires notification of the law enforcement agency having jurisdiction and cancellation of the entry in the NCIC computer.

Chapter 573 - H.F. No. 1386 authorizes intervention by the juvenile court to protect children from abuse committed by family or household members, adds definitions, identifies procedures, provides for privacy in child abuse by family or household members, unless opened by the court.

MISSOURI

Legislation would establish a Missing Children Unit within the Missouri State Highway Patrol to serve as a central repository of information regarding missing children. The bill would mandate the reporting of missing children.

MONTANA

House Bill No. 358 passed the House and the Senate and was signed into law by Governor Ted Schwinden in April, 1985.

House Bill No. 358 is "an act to create a missing children information program within the Department of Justice; to require law enforcement authorities to submit missing children reports to the program; to require the Superintendent of Public Instruction to distribute monthly to the schools a list of missing school age children; and to require schools to contact any parent whose child is absent without parental verification of the absence."

NEVADA

Pursuant to Nevada Revised Statutes, chapter 481.245, law enforcement agencies may request the written consent of the next of kin of a person who has been reported missing for 30 days or more to obtain the dental records of the missing person from that person's dentist. After obtaining the written consent, the law enforcement agency shall obtain the dental records from the dentist and forward them to the Nevada Division of Investigation for comparison with dental records sent to the coroner.

NEW JERSEY

Assembly Nos. 1121 and 1647 as amended is an Act creating a Commission on Missing Persons and a Missing Persons Unit in the Department of Law and Public Safety and making the appropriation therefor. Creates a Missing Persons Unit in the Division of State Police which shall:

- a. Coordinate, file and investigate all missing persons cases in this state, and cooperate with local law enforcement officials and federal law enforcement officials in the creation of a centralized office of missing persons in the state;
- b. Provide staff support for the work of the Commission on Missing Persons;...
- e. Provide specialized training to law enforcement officers and medical examiners in this State, in conjunction with the Police Training Commission;...

The Commission on Missing Persons in conjunction with the Missing Persons Unit shall have the general responsibility to:

- a. Review information, data, reports, statistics, or materials collected by the Missing Persons Unit necessary to carry out the purpose of this act;
- b. Prepare a comprehensive State-action plan relating to the problem of missing persons and unidentified bodies, on behalf of the Governor, to be submitted to the Legislature within two years of the effective date of this act, and to update this plan thereafter on a yearly basis, by March 1;
- c. Recommend to the Legislature other legislation that may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this act;...

There is appropriated to the Department of Law and Public Safety from the General Fund \$450,000 to effectuate the purposes of this act.

NEW YORK

Chapter 627 of the Laws of 1984 adds the following:

#838-9 of the Executive Law requiring criminal justice agencies, including police and sheriffs, to make a report through NYSPIN to the statewide central registry for missing children within forty-eight hours of notification of the missing child.

#837-e of the Executive Law which:

Requires the Department of Criminal Justice Services to establish a statewide registry for missing children which is compatible and linked with the FBI NCIC Registry for Missing (Persons) Children.

Defines a missing child as any person under the age of sixteen years missing from his or her normal and ordinary place of residence and whose whereabouts cannot be determined by a person responsible for the child's care.

Prescribes that the registry shall contain all available identifying data including, but not limited to: fingerprints, blood types, dental information, and photographs.

Prescribes that information contained in the central registry shall be confidential...

Prescribes that records of missing children may remain in the Registry even after the person reaches the age of sixteen.

Prescribes that obsolete data and documents maintained pursuant to the law must be purged and/or destroyed from the Registry.

Prohibits DCJS from charging a fee for inquiries made against the registry.

Adds a new #372-7 of the Social Services Law to require that agencies certified by State Social Services to care for, place out or board out children, public welfare agencies and certain offices of the NYS Division for Youth (DFY), not to include runaway shelters, to inquire of the Central Registry when a child is committed to their care under circumstances which indicate that the child may be a missing person. Those child care agencies certified by State Social Services and public welfare agencies will make their inquiries directly to DCJS by calling a toll-free telephone number established for this purpose. Offices of DFY will make the inquiries through NYSPIN.

Prescribes that if a possible identification is made against a missing person record as a result of an inquiry by an authorized agency, the agency must immediately contact the criminal justice agency which originated the record to confirm the identification and arrange for return of the child to his/her normal and ordinary place of residence.

Adds a new #398-2(f) of the Social Services Law to require that a public welfare agency report to a local criminal justice agency and to the Central Registry within forty-eight hours of an abandoned child being found. Such reports will be made by public welfare agencies to a local police department and or sheriff. An Unidentified Person report should be sent through NYSPIN to the DCJS and NCIC Central Registries.

OHIO

Senate Bill 321 as enacted contains the following provisions:

Defines "Information" as information that can be integrated into the computer system and that relates to the physical or mental description of a minor including, but not limited to, height, weight, color of hair and eyes, use of eyeglasses or contact lenses, skin coloring, physical or mental handicaps, special medical conditions or needs, abnormalities, problems, scars and marks, and distinguishing characteristics, and other information that could assist in identifying a minor including, but not limited to, full name and nickname, date and place of birth, age, names and addresses of parents and other relatives, fingerprints, dental records, photographs, social security number, driver's license number, credit card numbers, bank account numbers, and clothing.

Defines "Missing Children" or "Missing Child" as either of the following:

a. A minor who has run away from or who is otherwise missing from the home of, or the care, custody, and control of, his parents, custodial parent, guardian, legal custodian, or other person having responsibility for the minor;

b. A minor who is missing and about whom there is reason to believe he could be the victim of a violation of section ... or... of the revised code....

In summary, includes the following features:

1. Creates a civil action "for interference with a possessory interest" in a minor. A possessory interest means that a person has a right of custody or access to a minor as a parent, custodial parent, noncustodial parent, or other guardian.
2. Generally increases the penalty for the crime of child stealing.

3. Requires the Ohio Department of Human Services to enter into an agreement with the U.S. Secretary of Health and Human Services whereby the Parent Locator Service would be available to Ohio for the purpose of determining the whereabouts of any absent parent or child, not only with respect to a child custody determination, but also with respect to an abduction of the child.

Missing Child Education Program

4. Requires the State Department of Education to create the Missing Child Educational Program which would serve as a state missing children informational clearinghouse.

Law Enforcement Agencies

5. When a missing child report is made, requires the law enforcement agency involved to gather readily available information about the missing child and integrate it into the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) computer within 12 hours following the making of the report... Upon the filing of a missing child report, the law enforcement agency involved promptly shall make a reasonable attempt to notify other law enforcement agencies within its county and, if the agency has jurisdiction in a municipal corporation or township that borders another county, to notify the law enforcement agency for the municipal corporation or township in the other county with which it shares the border, that it has taken a missing child report and may be requesting assistance or cooperation in the case, and provide relevant information to the other law enforcement agencies.

6. Eliminates a police "waiting period" to file a missing child report.

7. Specifies that no person could serve as a peace officer unless he/she has training in the handling of missing children cases from the basic training program that has been approved by the Executive Director of the Ohio Peace Officer Training Council.

School Districts

8. Requires school districts to develop informational programs for students, parents and community members concerning missing children issues and permit school districts to develop fingerprinting programs.

9. Requires boards of education to develop a policy with respect to notification of parents or others when students are absent from school.

OREGON

S.B. 252 has been introduced in the 1985 Legislative Session. This bill would require "...state agencies to cooperate with Support Enforcement Division in locating children wrongfully taken or restrained and their parents." Authorizes Support Enforcement Division to use its resources to locate such children and parents for purpose of enforcing state or federal laws or making or enforcing custody determinations. Modified requirement that notice of child custody proceedings be given to husbands who are not fathers of the children.

H.B. 2798 would establish a clearinghouse of information on missing children.

PENNSYLVANIA

Senate Bill No. 184 would require police departments to immediately initiate an investigation upon receipt of a report of a missing minor; provide for a statewide clearinghouse for missing children, and impose powers and duties on the state police and local law enforcement agencies.

The Commissioner of State Police shall promulgate rules and regulations:

1. insuring the confidentiality of the data contained in the register,
2. prescribing the manner in which entries to the clearinghouse shall be made,...
5. insuring the proper disposition of all obsolete clearinghouse data,...
6. linking the clearinghouse with the national crime information central register...

No fee to be charged.

Senate Bill 176 permits use of videotaped and closed circuit television testimony as well as use of one-way mirrors in court proceedings involving child witnesses and victims. The bill mandates the court appointment of qualified child advocates, for all minors, utilizing such agencies as rape crisis centers which already provide counseling in many counties.

Senate Bill 178 establishes the crime of sexual exploitation of children as a first degree felony. If passed, the crime of sexual exploitation would be assigned an offense gravity score by the Pennsylvania Sentencing Commission, which would escalate the penalties beyond the omnibus classification of 7 for a first offense first degree felony (Rape is currently ranked 9 and kidnapping 8 on the offense gravity score).

RHODE ISLAND

85H-5182 would require the commissioner of secondary and elementary education to compile lists of missing children and report such to enforcement authorities.

A package of bills focusing on the protection of children was introduced into the Senate. One bill would make the Department of Children and Their Families the clearinghouse for all potential employees of day-care centers. The Department, through the Attorney General, would run a nationwide criminal records check and issue certificates to prospective employees found suitable. A center or group home would lose its license if any of its workers did not have a certificate. Prospective state training school employees would undergo the same check.

Another bill would permit a child to testify at a criminal trial by closed-circuit television, out of sight of the defendant.

A third bill would extend from 3 to 15 years the statute of limitations for sexual crimes against children.

85-S 811 would create a missing children's bureau within the state police and establish various reporting responsibilities in cases of missing children. The Department of Children and Their Families would provide informational seminars throughout the state regarding missing children. The Department of Education would develop guidelines for instructions to school children on issues of missing children.

85-S 298 would create a missing children information center within the state police with the responsibility of locating missing children and require reporting cases of missing children to the National Crime Information Center. Municipal police would be required to file standardized reports within 24 hours and the center would coordinate the investigation with out-of-state and federal agencies. The Department for Children and Their Families would provide educational and informational seminars throughout the state regarding missing children.

Other bills would:

Permit as evidence in child custody cases statements on abuse made by children to people the "child would normally turn to for sympathy, protection, or advice."

Assign the Department for Children and Their Families to assist in the courtroom children who are victims or witnesses in criminal cases.

Permit, in child-snatching cases, a parent with custody to sue for damages the parent without custody

TEXAS

H.B. 1061 requires entry of missing child information into the NCIC.

H.B. 2333 requires missing children investigations by law enforcement agencies.

H.B. 2334 provides that law enforcement agencies shall comply with the request of a person to have a record of his fingerprints made or a record of the fingerprints of a child or ward of the person made.

UTAH

H.B. 209, The Child Kidnapping and Sexual Abuse Bill, extended the statute of limitations to eight years for any criminal or sexual conduct involving minors.

The bill provides that a seizure, confinement, detention, or transportation is considered against the will of any victim under 14, if it is without the consent of the parent or guardian. Of course, this provision was not intended to apply in cases of parental kidnapping.

The Act will mandatorily send to prison for five, ten or fifteen years to life the child kidnapper and those who commit serious sexual assaults against children. Those so imprisoned will not be eligible for parole before they have fully served their minimum sentence.

The bill mandates that sex offenders register with local or state officials in the state and require that notice be given to the victim before the offender is released from prison.

H.B. 209 includes the following regarding the paroling repeat sexual offenders:

1. Requires that the prosecutor inform the parole board of the circumstances surrounding a conviction or plea of guilty, plea bargaining, and other background information.

2. Provides for notifying the local prosecutor and the victim concerning a parole hearing on an individual convicted of certain specified offenses against children.

3. Requires an examination before parole by a disinterested third party to determine whether or not the individual is a continuing danger to children.

4. Requires three years of outpatient treatment for paroled individuals convicted of certain crimes against children.

The bill provides:

Notwithstanding any other provision of law or rule of evidence, a child victim of sexual abuse, under the age of ten, shall be considered a competent witness and shall be allowed to testify without prior qualification in any judicial proceeding. The trier of fact shall be permitted to determine the weight and credibility to be given to the testimony.

H.B. 209 requires a sheriff or chief of police to notify the school district, the department of public safety, and the superintendent of schools if a public school teacher is arrested for offenses involving sexual conduct.

H.B. 58 has specifically provided for community-based education and prevention efforts that include programs to prevent sexual molestation and exploitation. The legislation provides that the duties of the Director of the Division of Family Services include the following:

(1) Contract with public and private nonprofit organizations, agencies, schools, or with qualified individuals to establish community-based educational and service programs designed to reduce the occurrence or recurrence of child abuse and neglect.

Both bills are lengthy. H.B. 209 contains 39 pages; H.B. 48, which amended H.B. 209, contains 23 pages.

VIRGINIA

Senate Joint Resolution No. 60 directed the Virginia Division for Children to conduct a study of missing children. The legislative recommendations include the following:

Receipt of missing child reports No police or sheriff's department shall establish or maintain any policy which requires the observance of any waiting period before accepting a missing child report... Immediately upon receipt of a missing child report by any police or sheriff's department, the department shall forward the report to the Missing Children Information Clearinghouse, notify all other law-enforcement agencies in the area and initiate an investigation of the case.

Establish a Missing Children Information Clearinghouse The Superintendent shall establish, organize, equip, staff and maintain within the Department of State Police a Missing Children Information Clearinghouse as a central repository of information regarding missing children...

"Missing Child" means any person who is under the age of eighteen years, whose temporary or permanent residence is in Virginia, or is believed to be in Virginia, whose whereabouts are unknown to any parent, guardian, legal custodian or other person standing in loco parentis of the child, and who has been reported missing to a law-enforcement agency within the Commonwealth.

Notification when pupil fails to report to school Whenever a pupil fails to report to school on a regularly scheduled school day, and the school has received no indication that the pupil's parent or guardian is aware of the absence, a reasonable effort to notify the parent or guardian will be made by school personnel or volunteers organized by the school for this purpose.

Any case in which the division superintendent receives no satisfactory explanation for the lack of birth certificate shall be reported by the superintendent to the local police or sheriff's department for investigation as a possible missing child... Any case in which the school division to which a pupil transfers is unable to obtain the pupil's record within thirty days of enrollment shall be reported by the division superintendent to the local police or sheriff's department for investigation as a possible missing child.

Criminal history record information for public school employees As a condition to employment, the school board shall obtain a copy of the criminal history record information, or a certification that no conviction data is maintained, from the Central Criminal Records Exchange as provided ... for every public school employee, including without limitation teachers, cafeteria workers, janitors, and bus drivers.

Video-taping testimony in certain cases In any criminal proceeding wherein the alleged victim of the abuse, neglect or offense is a child under the age of fourteen years at the time of the preliminary hearing, a recording of a statement of the child made prior to the preliminary hearing is admissible into evidence during the proceedings if:

1. No attorney for either party was present when the statement was made; and
2. The statement was not made in response to questioning calculated to lead the child to make a particular statement; and
3. The persons conducting the interview of the child were authorized to do so by the child-protective services and are present at the proceeding and available to testify or be cross-examined by either party; and
4. The child is present at the proceeding and available to testify or be cross-examined by either party; and
5. The recording is both visual and oral and is recorded on video tape or by other electronic means;
6. The recording equipment was capable of making an accurate recording, the operator of the equipment was competent, and the recording is accurate and has not been altered; and
7. Every person in, and every voice on, the recording is identified; and
8. The parties or their attorneys on both sides are afforded the opportunity to view the recording within a reasonable time before it is offered into evidence.

Competency of children as witnesses No child shall be deemed incompetent to testify in any criminal proceeding wherein the child is the alleged victim of the abuse, neglect or offense, solely by reason of age, but the age of a child may be considered in determining the weight to be given to the child's testimony.

Victim involvement relating to pronouncement of sentence Before pronouncing the sentence...The court may, or on the motion of the Commonwealth's attorney shall, also allow the victim of the offense, or the parent, guardian, or other person standing in loco parentis of a victim who is a minor, to testify as to the effect of the offense upon the victim and his family.

WASHINGTON

More than a dozen bills dealing with missing children, child victims of physical and sexual abuse, and the exploitation of children have been introduced in the 1985 session of the Washington State Legislature.

The most directly related to the issue of missing children, Senate Bill 3276, would:

Establish a missing children clearinghouse in the Washington State Patrol.

Require law enforcement agencies to enter information in the computerized network within twelve hours after a child is reported missing.

Require the Superintendent of Public Instruction to "develop a coordinated plan for the distribution of information and education of teachers and students in the school districts of the state regarding the missing children problem."

Require schools to provide information on missing children to the state patrol.

Other bills establish a "Child Victims Bill of Rights," a registry of known perpetrators of sex offenses against children, a fund to provide treatment services to child victims, etc. Yet another bill will establish additional resources for runaway youth. Additional bills may be entered later in the session.

To date the following bills were introduced: S.B. 3036; S.B. 3099; S.B. 3199; S.B. 3238; S.B. 3240; S.B. 3241; S. B. 3243; S.B. 3244; S.B. 3245; S.B. 3247; S.B. 3276; S.B. 3377; S.B. 3452; S.B. 3506; H.B. 272; H.B. 445; H.B. 512.

WISCONSIN

S.B. 18 and the companion bill H.B. 37 creates a lesser included offense of the enticement of a child for immoral purposes. Under the bill, any person who entices a child under 15 years old into a secluded vehicle or place may be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned not more than 9 months or both. The prosecution need not show any sexual or immoral purpose. The crime does not apply to acts by or with the consent of the parent or guardian of the child or the persons having legal authority, a lawful purpose or a reasonable excuse for their actions.

PUBLIC HEARING OR CONFERENCE ON MISSING CHILDREN

This material was provided in response to the following questions:

2. Has there been a public hearing or conference on missing children and related issues in your state? Yes ___ No ___

If so, who sponsored it?

Please send copy of conference brochure or announcement?

If you would appreciate more details regarding the information presented here, please feel free to call or to write the state contact person(s) listed in response to question 8.

<u>State</u>	<u>Positive Response</u>
Alabama	The Governor's Conference on the Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect, the Southeast Symposium on Child Sexual Abuse, and the Southern Legislator's Conference on Children and Youth each included relevant information.
Alaska	Division of Family and Youth Services sponsored a symposium in November, 1983. Legislative hearings have occurred.
Arkansas	Steve Clark, Attorney General, will sponsor a conference in April.
California	Scheduled by movement of legislation introduced
Colorado	Planned for 2/85; sponsored by a sheriff's department.
Florida	No, but a conference is scheduled for the spring of 1985.
Illinois	Three public hearings on missing young adults were held in the fall of 1983.
Iowa	The Department of Human Services, private agencies, the Governor, and the Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning Agency participated in a conference.
Kentucky	Yes, sponsored by the Kentucky Task Force on Missing Children to build support for the passage of HB 486.
Louisiana	Yes, as a part of a child abuse conference sponsored by the State Advisory Group.
Maryland	At the Juvenile Services Administration Showcase, John Walsh from the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children was the keynote speaker.

Massachusetts Yes, a conference was held on February 15, 1985, entitled Missing and Exploited Children: The Professional Response. It was sponsored by advocates for Missing Children and the state Office of Public Safety. Governor Michael S. Dukakis was the featured speaker.

Michigan The Speaker's Law Day Conference, May 1 and 2, 1985, will focus on "protecting Our Children: Strengthening Our Commitment."
Several juvenile justice and child welfare associations include relevant workshops in their programs and conferences.
Several legislative hearings on bills have occurred.

Mississippi The Mississippi Department of Public Safety sponsored A Missing Children/Child Safety Workshop in November, 1984.

Missouri Yes, sponsored by the Missouri State Highway Patrol.

Montana Yes, as part of the Montana Education Association Convention.

Nebraska Yes, held by the Governor's Task Force on Child Abuse and Sexual Assault.

New Jersey A "Missing Children Seminar" was sponsored by the New Jersey Council of Educational Institutions for Law Enforcement and Rider College.
New Jersey Assembly Concurrent Resolution ACR #115, 10/12/84, creates a Commission on Missing Children to investigate the nature and scope of the problem of missing children in the state, to examine the means of improving the response to the problem, and to consider any other measure to prevent or remedy the problem. The Commission is of one year duration. It has ten members. The Commission will hold public hearings.

Oregon Yes, Friends of Child Find have spoken at several professional association conferences. 1984 - Oregon Corrections Conference; 1985 - Oregon Crime Prevention Association, Western Region Symposium on Child Abuse, Western Coalition Conference: Youth Services/Missing Links.

Pennsylvania The Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Children's Justice sponsored a public hearing, during the 1983/84 Legislative Session.

Rhode Island We have had a couple of public hearings and one major conference on Missing and Exploited Children sponsored by the Department for Children and Their Families.

Texas The Texas Coalition for Juvenile Justice includes the subject in its workshops.

Utah Child Find of Utah, Inc., has made many presentations to groups since 1982. When H.B. 209 was before the legislature, there were public hearings on child sexual abuse and related issues.

Virginia The Virginia Task Force on Missing Children established by the Division for Children has held two public hearings.

Washington Legislative hearings have been and will continue to be held.

Wisconsin One is tentatively planned for July, 1985.

JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION ANNUAL PROGRAM ELEMENT
ON MISSING CHILDREN

This material was provided in response to the following question:

3. Does your state plan contain a program or program element on the missing children's issue? Yes ___ No ___

If yes, please send a copy.

If you would appreciate more details regarding the information presented here, please feel free to call or to write the state contact person(s) listed in response to question 8.

<u>State</u>	<u>Positive Response</u>
Kentucky	Yes (see the Kentucky response to Question #1 for more details).
Louisiana	The 1985 Plan will contain one.
Maine	Yes
Maryland	"The Child As Victim" was added in the 1985 Comprehensive Juvenile Justice Plan. The Maryland Task Force on Missing and Exploited Children presented the Governor with a plan with seven recommendations and implementation steps.
Montana	Will be included in the next plan.
Nebraska	Probably will add it in the next three year plan.
New Jersey	The Commission on Missing Children will report its findings to the Governor and the Legislature by January 1, 1986.
New York	Yes, two prevention and diversion projects are funded regarding the issues of juvenile prostitution, child abuse, throwaway children and homeless adolescents.
Oregon	In cooperation with Friends of Child Find, Inc., we are planning to develop and distribute a "kidnap alert" handbook to every elementary school in the state.
South Carolina	Yes
Utah	The 1985 State JJDPA Plan will include an element regarding "missing children" issues.
Virginia	The "Report of the Division for Children on Missing Children" may lead to some recommendations for new programs.
West Virginia	A sexual exploitation prevention and treatment program description is included in the state plan.
Wisconsin	Yes, a new program description was added in the new three year plan.

EFFORTS TO STRENGTHEN AND UPGRADE LAW ENFORCEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS

NEW LAWS ON REPORTING MISSING CHILDREN AND NEW COMPUTER FACILITIES

This material comes from the responses of the states which participated in the request for information which we sent out. Some of the material in this section repeats information from the replies to the question regarding legislation. To reduce duplication, we refer to the answers to the question on legislation in some instances.

The responses are organized alphabetically by states. Only states which have an emphasis in the area are listed.

For more information on the individual state effort, please call or correspond with the contact person designated in the state listing.

The material was provided in response to the following question:

4. Have any efforts been made to strengthen and upgrade the law enforcement information network regarding missing children in your state? yes ____ no ____.

If yes, please describe.

Have laws on reporting missing children been strengthened and have any new computer facilities been added?
yes ____ no ____

Please describe.

ALABAMA

Preliminary plans are being developed to expand computer capability so that reported missing children information will be made available to all law enforcement agencies within the state. Please contact Mr. Larry Wright, Director, CJIS, 858 South Court Street, Montgomery, Alabama 36104.

ALASKA

Legislation is being redrafted to include greater networking via NCIC and other in-state computer systems.

ARKANSAS

S.B. 244 would establish a Missing Children Information Clearinghouse and require the entry of missing children into the state and national information systems. The clearinghouse would be located within the Arkansas Crime Information Center and would be administered by the Director of the Center.

"Missing Child" means any person who is under the age of 18 years, whose residence is in Arkansas, or is believed to be in Arkansas, whose location is unknown, and who has been reported as missing to a law enforcement agency. "Missing child report" is a report prepared on a form designated by the Arkansas Crime Information Center for use by law enforcement agencies to record missing child information.

(1) The clearinghouse shall establish a computerized file and system to communicate information on children reported to be missing... (4) The clearinghouse shall be authorized to issue regulations and procedures for the orderly collection and entry of missing children information, as well as rules governing access to missing children information... (5) The clearinghouse shall annually compile and make available statistical information on the number of missing children entered into the state and national computer files and where available, information on the number located.

Upon receiving notice of a child believed to be missing, a law enforcement agency shall immediately complete a missing child report and enter identifying and descriptive information about the child into the state and national files. It shall be the duty of the initial investigating law enforcement agency to cancel the report when the missing child is located or returned.

H.B. 624 provides for the fingerprinting of all children in the state between two and sixteen years of age; requires the Arkansas State Police, city police departments, and county sheriffs' offices to fingerprint children without charge and to furnish the parents of such children a certificate containing the fingerprints of each child; to require each child, as a condition of entering any public, private or parochial school each year, to present a copy of such child's fingerprint certificate;...

Section 1. ... that the most practical method of identifying children is through fingerprints and that it is the purpose and intent of this Act to require the fingerprinting of all children in the state between two (2) and sixteen (16) years of age, and to require such fingerprint records to be maintained by the parents of such children, and to require that each child registering to attend any public, private or parochial school in the State for the 1985-86 school year and each year thereafter to present a copy of a certificate containing the child's fingerprints.

Section 2. The parent or parents, guardian or other person having custody of each child in the State between two (2) and sixteen (16) years of age shall, within six months after the effective date of this Act, cause such child to be fingerprinted by the Arkansas State Police, the local sheriff's office, or the local municipal police department, and at the time of such fingerprinting shall obtain from the law enforcement agency fingerprinting the child a certificate containing the fingerprints of the child and the other identifying information as is hereinafter required. It is the responsibility of the parent or parents, guardian or other person having custody of such child to maintain a copy of such certificate until the child is at least sixteen (16) years of age.

Section 3. The Arkansas State Police, each county sheriff's office, and each municipal police department, shall acquire and maintain appropriate facilities for fingerprinting children when requested to do so by the parent or parents, guardian or other person having custody of such children. At the time of fingerprinting each child, the law enforcement agency performing the service shall prepare and deliver to the parent or parents, guardian or other person having custody of each child fingerprinted a certificate containing the fingerprints of the child and other identifying information as is required by this Act or by appropriate regulations of the Arkansas Department of State Police. Such fingerprinting and the furnishing of such certificates shall be provided by the various law enforcement agencies without charge and such law enforcement agencies shall not retain copies of the fingerprints of children fingerprinted by them.

Section 4. The Arkansas State Police Department shall design an appropriate fingerprint certificate form to be used in carrying out the purposes of this Act and such form shall in addition to the fingerprint of the child contain the child's name and date of birth, sex, the fingerprint classification of the child, the social security number of the child if any, and a physical description of the child including hair and eye color and any other readily visible body characteristics or marks that would be helpful to identifying the child, and such other information as the Department of State Police may determine to be appropriate. The fingerprint certificate of each child which is furnished to the parent or the parents, guardian or other person having custody of the child at the time the child is fingerprinted by a law enforcement agency shall be retained by such person or persons until the child is at least sixteen (16) years of age.

CALIFORNIA

Local law enforcement agencies are working with the media for public service announcements using pictures of missing children and asking for any information regarding their whereabouts.

FLORIDA

The Missing Children Information Clearinghouse (MCIC) has provided substantial training to law enforcement, parents and private groups regarding NCIC/FCIC rules and regulations, current legislation, policies, and procedures of the MCIC and others. The MCIC is attempting to narrow the gap between law enforcement and the parents of missing children.

The 1982 Florida Legislature appropriated funds to the Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE) for the establishment of a Missing Children Information Clearinghouse (MCIC). The MCIC is established within the FDLE Criminal Justice Information Systems and is designed to collect, store, and disseminate information to assist in locating missing children in Florida. Although the Clearinghouse will not conduct investigations regarding missing children, it will provide a centralized file for the exchange of information.

For the purpose of this program, a missing child is: any person under the age of 18, believed to be in Florida, whose location has not been determined, and has been reported missing. The Clearinghouse will accept information on any child whose whereabouts are unknown, regardless of the circumstances (i.e., suspected foul play, parental kidnapping, runaway).

The MCIC will monitor the various informational systems to insure that all available information involving juveniles is utilized to the fullest extent. The most important system monitored by MCIC is the existing Florida Crime Information Center (FCIC) Missing Persons File. This file provides a computerized focal point for all Florida law enforcement agencies to enter and inquire on missing persons. All entries regarding juveniles are part of the FCIC data base.

After the agency has taken a missing person report and entered the missing child into the FCIC/NCIC, the FDLE/MCIC Report Form No. 1 should be given to the parents. This form will contain additional information for the MCIC that cannot be entered into NCIC. The parents or guardian are asked to fill out the form and mail it to FDLE. MCIC will use information from this form for monthly bulletins relating to missing children.

The following is a list of services provided by the Clearinghouse:

1. A toll-free, 24 hour, in-state, WATS line (1-800-342-0821) is available to immediately report a child missing.
2. A directory of resources is available for additional assistance in locating a child. The directory contains names, addresses, and the services provided by public and private organizations, hospitals, medical clinics, medical examiners, runaway shelters and runaway hotlines.

3. The Clearinghouse publishes and distributes emergency flyers containing physical and situational descriptors. The request for flyers should come from a law enforcement agency.
4. The Clearinghouse publishes on a monthly basis a bulletin relating to missing children.
5. Training is provided to private and public organizations regarding the operations of the Clearinghouse.
6. The Clearinghouse, when requested, can assist law enforcement agencies in a program to fingerprint children.
7. The Clearinghouse publishes a Child Safety Guide for distribution to law enforcement, parents, and citizens to assist in the prevention of missing children.
8. The Clearinghouse created a Public Service Announcement (PSA) which contains the photographs and physical descriptors of missing children and is transmitted to all television stations in Florida. The PSA contains information on three to four missing children and is updated weekly.

Florida's entries in the NCIC missing persons file are the largest in the nation because of the legislation enacted in 1982. In Florida, missing children are immediately entered into the FCIC/NCIC files, making information readily available to all law enforcement agencies nationwide. In addition, numerous television stations and newspapers are routinely publishing and broadcasting the photographs of children currently missing.

The budget for fiscal year 1984-1985 is \$76,276. The cost of operating MCIC is minimal compared to the results achieved. Because of the cooperation of law enforcement, the telecommunicative network, telephone leads, and public awareness, thirty two children have been recovered and numerous other leads are under investigation.

Laws in Florida have been strengthened relating to missing children. The following changes have occurred in the past few years:

Florida Statute 937.023 requires that the Department of Education notify local law enforcement agencies when school districts match a name of a student that is enrolled in their school with a name of a missing student provided by the Florida Department of Law Enforcement via the Department of Education

Florida Statute 937.033 establishes a Missing Children Information Clearinghouse within the Florida Department of Law Enforcement.

Florida Statute 937.021 requires law enforcement agencies to eliminate the 24 hour waiting period on the disappearance of a child.

ILLINOIS

Public Act 83-1418 creates the missing person act. The act provides for a process to initiate a missing person complaint; requires a report procedure to be used by law enforcement agencies when involved in a missing person investigation; and provides special handling of a case involving a missing unemancipated minor. Makes it a Class C misdemeanor to give false information in a complaint or report on a missing person.

The "Intergovernmental Missing Child Recovery Act of 1984" provides for an enhanced use of the Law Enforcement Data System (LEADS) computer network to compile and maintain information, alert law enforcement regarding incidents of missing children, classify and maintain a historical record of case types and dispositions, in addition to numerous other media used to enforce such as the I-SEARCH Missing Children's Bulletin.

The Department of Law Enforcement through I-SEARCH is installing a new computerized crime intelligence and analysis system with such capabilities extended down to the working criminal investigator.

BACKGROUND

Public Act 83-1354 The "Intergovernmental Missing Child Recovery Act" was drafted to address a serious problem associated with the dissemination of information regarding missing, runaway, and abducted children and juveniles in the State of Illinois. This Act emerged through the introduction and passage of House Resolution 348 in the 1983 Spring Session of the Illinois General Assembly.

HR 348 required the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority and the Illinois Department of Law Enforcement to conduct public hearings to ascertain the difficulties relating to notification and distribution of information about missing juveniles (ages 17-21) by police agencies. The resultant report recommended a series of improvements and other changes in the policies and procedures by which police agencies handle all missing person reports, including children and juveniles.

EXPLANATION OF THE ACT

As amended, the "Intergovernmental Missing Child Recovery Act" provides for a two-pronged approach to addressing the "missing or runaway children" problem.

The first portion of the legislation authorizes the Illinois Department of Law Enforcement (DLE) to coordinate the creation of local I-SEARCH (Illinois State Enforcement Agencies to Recover Children) units, and provide grants to the units for up to 50% of the operating budgets. These units would be formed through intergovernmental agreements, and would concentrate on generating an immediate response to a report of a lost or missing child, in addition to conducting educational and training programs for children and their parents regarding the dangers encountered by runaways.

The second portion of the Act establishes additional responsibilities for DLE in the area of data collection, distribution and retention relating to missing children information (forwarded by local police agencies). The act authorizes the Department to utilize the existing "Law Enforcement Agencies Data System" (LEADS) to compile missing children reports, and send regional or state-wide alerts when suspicious circumstances indicate the possibility of foul play or abduction. In addition, DLE is directed to gather and analyze pertinent information about sex crimes, including establishing sex offender profiles from the evaluated data, with the goal of assisting local law enforcement agencies in identifying and apprehending sex criminals.

Here are some highlights of the Act:

Section 2. Establishes definitions of the terms utilized in the Act, including:

(d) "Missing Child" - any person less than 21 years of age,...

(e) "LEADS Terminal" - interactive computerized communication unit which permits a direct on-line communication with DLE's central data repository, the "Law Enforcement Agencies Data System",

(f) "Primary Contact Agency" - a law enforcement agency which maintains a LEADS terminal and is designated by the I-SEARCH policy board to be the agency responsible for coordinating the joint efforts of DLE and the I-Search program participants,

(g) "I-SEARCH Unit" - a combination of units of local government within a contiguous geographical area served by one or more LEADS terminals, and established to collectively address the missing children problem in their geographic area.

Section 3. Delineates the responsibilities of the I-SEARCH Units:

(a) establish and conduct programs to educate parents, children and communities in ways to prevent the abduction of children.

(b) conduct training programs and distribute materials providing guidelines for children when they encounter strangers, casual acquaintances, or noncustodial parents, in order to avoid abduction of or kidnapping situations.

(c) compile, maintain, and make available upon request of law enforcement agencies and appropriate entities (child recovery organizations) data that would assist in the recovery of missing children, including places of shelter commonly used by runaway children in the respective I-SEARCH area.

(d) draft and implement plans for the most efficient use of available resources to publicize and conduct searches for missing children.

(e) establish and maintain contacts with other I-SEARCH units and DLE, in order to increase the probability of locating and returning missing children.

(f) conduct other activities...

Section 4. Establishes I-SEARCH Units' eligibility to receive State funding to help defray costs of operations (criteria):

(a) must be established and operating pursuant to intergovernmental contracts between two or more units of local government (executed in conformity with the "Intergovernmental Cooperation Act).

(b) designate a "primary contact agency" (a police department with a LEADS terminal).

(c) establish an I-SEARCH policy board composed of an elected official, or his designee, and the chief law enforcement officer, or his designee, from each participating unit of local government, to oversee the operation of the I-SEARCH program.

(d) designate a single elected official of a participating unit of government to act as the financial officer of the I-SEARCH Unit and to receive funding.

(e) limit its operation to locating missing children.

(f) cooperate with DLE in order to assure compliance with the Act, and enable DLE to fulfill its duties under the Act.

(g) receive funding of up to 50% of the total operating budget of the I-SEARCH unit.

Section 5. Authorizes DLE to monitor the operations of the I-SEARCH units and to determine the program's eligibility to receive State grants. Directs the Department to certify to the Comptroller the amount of each grant, and that such grants shall not exceed 50% of the I-SEARCH operating budget.

Section 6. Provides for the responsibilities of DLE relating to data gathering, compilation and distribution associated with the Act:

(a) establish and maintain a statewide "Law Enforcement Agencies Data System" (LEADS) for the purpose of effecting an immediate law enforcement response to reports of missing children.

(b) establish contacts and exchange information regarding lost, missing or runaway children with "nationally recognized location services", and monitor national research and publicize important developments.

(c) provide a uniform reporting format for the entry of pertinent information regarding reports of missing children into LEADS.

(d) develop and implement a policy whereby a statewide or regional alert could be used in situations relating to suspicious disappearances of children (guidelines to be identified by DLE).

(e) notify all law enforcement agencies that reports of missing persons shall be entered as soon as the minimum level of data (specified by DLE) is available, and that no waiting period for entry of such data exists.

(f) provide prompt confirmation of the receipt and entry of the missing child report into LEADS to the parent or guardian of the missing child.

(g) compile and retain information (data files) to be utilized by law enforcement agencies for investigative purposes. Such files would include disposition of cases, where eligible.

(h) compile and maintain an historic data repository relating to missing children to enable police agencies to improve their techniques in handling missing children cases and to provide a factual data base for statistical analysis of the missing children problem.

(i) create a quality control program to monitor and audit local law enforcement agencies compliance with the requirements of the Act.

Section 7. Mandates the reporting of pertinent information by local law enforcement agencies to the Department.

(a) requires local police agencies to forward data necessary for DLE to administer the Act.

(b) requires all policing bodies in Illinois to furnish information relating to sex crimes occurring in their jurisdictions, in order that DLE can develop profiles of sex offenders, with the intent of identifying and apprehending said offenders. Limits names in the system to those individuals convicted of a sex crime.

Section 8. Provides for the necessary rulemaking authority for the Department's administration of the "Intergovernmental Missing Child Recovery Act."

COST ESTIMATES OF IMPLEMENTATION

It is estimated that the Act will cost \$1,858,000 in its first year of operation. The total estimate can be deliniated as follows:

Administration	grants	\$ 150,000
	operations	<u>958,500</u>
	sub-total.	1,108,500
Grants to Units	(50% level)	<u>750,000</u>
TOTAL		\$ 1,858,000

Public Act 83-1397 requires that mental health facility directors be able to confirm or deny whether a person sought by a law enforcement agency as a missing person has been admitted to the facility.

IOWA

SF 517 requires that a missing person report be given to all law enforcement personnel on active duty at that agency when the report is filed. Additionally, SF 517 states that if the missing person report involves a child or youth, the law enforcement agency receiving the report is to begin an investigation immediately and is to inform the national crime information center computer.

SSB 109 would require that money collected by the state department of transportation from civil fines imposed on persons whose motor vehicle liscense was revoked for test results or implied consent violations shall be used to finance a missing persons center and other child assistance programs.

SSB 130 would add a new subsection 5 which removes any prohibition from section 232.149 (law enforcement records) on the release of information regarding missing children. This means that Chapter 22 will now control the release of such information, allowing the release when it will not jeopardize an investigation or pose a clear and present danger to the safety of an individual.

KANSAS

In 1984, S.B. 803 established some centralized capability within the Kansas Bureau of Investigation and provides a civil penalty for a law enforcement agency which fails to report a missing child.

KENTUCKY

HB 486 includes the following provisions that relate to law enforcement:

Clear authority that youth serving agencies have the right to request criminal record checks on all persons who apply for employment or volunteer for positions in which they have supervisory or disciplinary authority over children.

A new state clearinghouse, called the "Kentucky Missing Child Information Center", which will receive reports from local police agencies who will be required to accept, investigate and relay to the new state clearinghouse all reports on missing children. This includes a mandate to provide appropriate computer equipment and programs.

Statutory authority to permit out-of-court or pretrial videotaped testimony of children under 12 years of age to be used as evidence in sexual abuse cases.

Upgrading the offense of parental interference with custody to Class D felony status from misdemeanor status, thus bringing Kentucky into line with the majority of states.

Upgrading the offense of unlawful transaction with a minor (where a person knowingly induces, assists or causes a child to engage in illegal sexual activity) to Class D felony status from misdemeanor status;...

The Attorney General's Office held training programs for local prosecutors. The Attorney General's Office and the Cabinet for Human Resources have secured a grant to develop a training program on videotaped testimony for social workers and law enforcement personnel.

Note: Other enhancements are presented in the response to question one.

MARYLAND

The Task Force on Missing and Exploited Children just completed a Report to the Governor from the Maryland Task Force on Missing and Exploited Children. The report contains several recommendations relating to law enforcement. Among the provisions are the following:

1. Establish within an appropriate administration the Maryland Office for Missing and Exploited Children which would:

a. Provide a Central Clearinghouse for information and referral to citizens of Maryland.

b. Establish liaison with the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children...

d. Establish a central registry of Missing and Exploited Children, either through the National Crime Information Center computer or a special state registry...

g. Provide 24-hour "hotline" services which respond to prevention, response and advocacy needs.

2. Establish a statewide education program which would educate parents and children in a realistic non-threatening manner:

3. Draft legislation which provides a statewide standard for the investigation of missing and exploited children that would:

b. Require law enforcement agencies to utilize the NCIC computer in investigations of missing children and eliminate any age restriction or waiting period for the taking of a police report for purposes of response.

4. Establish a specialized Missing and Exploited Children's Unit within the Maryland State Police...

Note: Other provisions are listed in the response to Question One which appears in a previous section of this report.

House Bill 61 and Senate Bill 552, both introduced in 1985, address some of these concerns. They are highlighted in the response to question one.

MASSACHUSETTS

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts established a working group on missing children which presented a report to Governor Dukakis and his Statewide Anti-Crime Council. The report was endorsed by the Anti-Crime Council and the Governor. It was agreed that administrative steps to implement the report were needed rather than extensive legislation. The following steps were taken in the area of law enforcement.

1. Expand and Upgrade State Police Missing Persons Unit.

The Massachusetts State Police Missing Persons Unit was established in February, 1983, as a one person unit, with the multiple mission of gathering pertinent intelligence; of establishing a working relationship with concerned citizen groups; of coordinating the activities of local and state agencies; and of assisting upon request in the investigation of individual cases. The Working Group concluded that more officers are needed to provide a reasonable continuity in the level and quality of operations and services year-around and recommends:

A. that additional troopers be assigned full-time to the Missing Persons Unit;

B. That the expanded Unit be ensured ready on-site access to a LEAPS computer terminal;

C. that it be the Unit's mission

1. to review missing person reports entered into LEAPS and/or NCIC ... for any discernible patterns, with special attention to the detection of serial victims or organized rings exploiting children;

2. to investigate or aid in the investigation of missing person cases when so requested by out-of-state agencies or by local police departments either because the local department lacks the necessary resources, because the investigation requires special expertise, or because the investigation crosses jurisdictional lines;...

4. to serve as liaison, facilitator, and coordinator between law enforcement agencies in Massachusetts on the one hand and out-of-state law enforcement agencies and private non-profit organizations on the other hand;

5. to stay familiar with state of the art techniques...

6. to serve as resource center or ombudsman for the families of missing persons, for instance by responding to requests from complainants for verification of LEAPS/NCIC entry of a missing person report;

7. to maintain a file, on the LEAPS/NCIC system, of unidentified dead bodies...;

8. to study creation on LEAPS of a file of living persons who, due to age, infirmity, or loss of memory, are unidentified...;

9. when requested by local police departments, to cross-check six-month old missing person reports filed by those departments against the LEAPS/NCIC unidentified dead file and the LEAPS unidentified living file if one is created;

10. to develop standard medical/dental data forms for completion by physicians and dentists;

11. to select photographs of missing persons for dissemination to television stations and newspapers for scheduled broadcast and publication...;

12. if feasible, to develop a reliable profile of those missing persons most likely to return in a short while on their own and to obtain from other agencies the statistical and analytical assistance necessary for this purpose; and

13. to establish on a trial basis an internship program within the Unit utilizing volunteers from private non-profit organizations and citizen self-help groups and/or students enrolled in college-level criminal justice programs to assist members of the Unit by performing clerical functions and, subject to CORI regulations, by helping to identify missing person reports which can be placed on inactive status because the subject has returned home.

II. STATEWIDE USE OF UNIFORM MISSING PERSONS REPORT

This format provides the trooper with the information necessary in a missing persons report and provides identification of the information which should be entered into the NCIC computer.

III. STATEWIDE USE OF UNIFORM AFFIDAVIT/VERIFICATION

The proposed affidavit/verification form attached as part of Appendix B (sic: not included here) is designed to address two of the major impediments to effective and full reporting of missing person cases identified by the Working Group.

The first is the legitimate concern on the part of police departments that too few people who report a family member missing bother to notify the police if and when that person returns home. This poses a significant record keeping problem, not to mention the problem it creates in deciding whether to initiate a field investigation,...

Understandable confusion among police officials over the content and scope of the NCIC categories is the second major hurdle which must be overcome if we are to achieve an appropriate system for and a meaningful level of missing person reports in Massachusetts. The "DISABLED" label is relatively straightforward...

The distinction between the next two categories is blurred by their very definition:

"INVOLUNTARY: for a person of any age who is missing under circumstances indicating that the disappearance was not voluntary."

"ENDANGERED: for a person of any age who is in the company of another person under circumstances indicating that his physical safety is in danger."...

NCIC officials assert that the victim of a kidnapping or parental abduction would fall within the INVOLUNTARY CATEGORY and that a person taken hostage in the wake of a bank robbery could be classified as ENDANGERED. They also acknowledge that the distinction is one that may be lost on the police officers who must file missing person reports and that police officers around the country apply these labels in widely disparate ways.

In short, the binding NCIC categories have become an obstacle instead of a guide to complete and successful reporting.

IV. CREATION OF MASSACHUSETTS UNIDENTIFIED DEAD PERSON FILE

The working group recommends that the State Police Missing Persons Unit be notified of cases involving unidentified bodies, conduct or assist in investigations upon request and create a LEAPS unidentified person dead file which would conform to and be part of the existing NCIC file.

V. STUDY CREATION OF MASSACHUSETTS UNIDENTIFIED LIVING PERSON FILE

Each year, it is believed, a number of people wander away from their homes and are admitted, perhaps in a neighboring town, into nursing homes, shelters, foster homes or other institutions where they remain unidentified due to age, infirmity, or loss of memory... The Working Group recommends that an expanded State Police Missing Persons Unit continue efforts to determine the need for such a file and to determine whether such a file could be established in a cost-effective manner.

VI. ADOPTION OF MODEL POLICY AND PROCEDURE STATEMENT BY MASSACHUSETTS CHIEFS OF POLICE ASSOCIATION

Local police departments are, and even if the foregoing recommendations are adopted, will continue to be the agencies primarily responsible for the handling of missing person cases. Any effort to improve and coordinate the response to these cases must involve the police departments in our cities and towns and its success will depend largely upon their level of participation and cooperation. Initially, some members of the Working Group advocated legislation which would mandate certain police procedures in missing person cases. Ultimately, however, the Working Group agreed that more meaningful and enduring results would follow if the law enforcement community could be persuaded of the need for a modified approach.

Accordingly, the Working Group recommends that the Anti-Crime Council ask the Massachusetts Chiefs of Police Association to consider and adopt a model policy and procedure statement covering the following nine points...

- A. Uniform Missing Person Report and Affidavit/Verification.
- B. Entry of all Missing Person Reports into LEAPS and NCIC.
- C. No Waiting Period.
- D. Administrative Messages and Broadcast Codes.
- E. Volunteer Groups.

F. Completion of Medical/Dental Data Packets.

G. Cross-Checks With Unidentified Dead and Living Files.

VII. ADOPTION OF MODEL POLICY AND PROCEDURE STATEMENT BY MASSACHUSETTS ASSOCIATION OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS

A. Commitment to Obtain Transfer Cards for Students Transferring in From Another School District.

B. Policy of Notifying Parents When Children Miss School.

VIII. VOLUNTARY FINGERPRINTING PROGRAM

The Working Group recommends that the Anti-Crime Council endorse carefully supervised and, above all, voluntary programs for the fingerprinting of children, provided parents get to keep the only set of fingerprints.

IX. DEVELOPMENT OF BASIC RECRUIT-TRAINING AND IN-SERVICE TRAINING COURSES ON MISSING PERSONS

The Working Group recommends that it cooperate with the Criminal Justice Training Council to develop appropriate courses... pertinent to the handling or investigation of missing person reports and to provide in service training.

X. TELEVISION BROADCAST AND NEWSPAPER PUBLICATION OF MISSING PERSON PHOTOGRAPHS

The Working Group recommends that a serious effort be made to enlist participation of television stations and newspapers in a sustained campaign to locate missing persons. Specifically, the Working Group proposes that television stations which air local news programs be asked to broadcast one or two photographs of missing persons for up to 20 seconds every other night as part of their nightly newscasts and that mass circulation newspapers be asked to publish the same photograph in their Sunday and two of their daily editions.

MICHIGAN

A package of nine bills is before the House of Representatives. Eight have a direct bearing on law enforcement. The bills are summarized in the response to question one.

The Michigan State Police added a Child Abuse Unit within the Criminal Investigation Unit. The unit serves as a resource to the State Police and local law enforcement in investigating instances of child abuse and sexual abuse of children. The unit was created in response to the increasing number of cases in which the State Police were requested to offer assistance.

For several years the Michigan State Police have conducted training seminars for local law enforcement officers, county department of social services protective services workers, school district personnel, and staff of other agencies which serve children. The training sessions have been well attended and highly rated.

The State Police have supported several legislative proposals to strengthen law enforcement efforts regarding the protection of children. Several of these issues are receiving attention in the legislative package.

The Michigan Association of Chiefs of Police and the Michigan Sheriff's Association have actively supported efforts to increase the public's awareness of issues relating to missing children. Both supported efforts for voluntary fingerprinting of children.

In recent weeks, a milk producer has begun to place pictures of missing children on milk containers. Other efforts to identify missing children through privately funded initiatives are emerging.

MINNESOTA

Chapter 510 HF 1428 and SF 1579 establishes the "Minnesota Missing Children's Act" and requires the Public Safety Commissioner to set up a Missing Child Program, requires local law enforcement agencies to conduct preliminary investigations upon receiving missing child reports, and requires law enforcement officials to immediately enter descriptions of children into the national crime information computer when they determine children are missing.

The Commissioner shall provide the necessary computer hardware and computer programs to enter, modify, and cancel information on missing children in the NCIC computer through the CJIS.

MISSISSIPPI

The Mississippi Department of Public Safety has established a missing persons unit and will publish a missing children's bulletin.

MISSOURI

The Missouri Department of Public Safety sponsored a conference in May, 1983, at which the Department presented information regarding the missing children issue. The focus was on the law enforcement response and primarily involved law enforcement professionals. An inter-office memorandum to all juvenile bureau officers within the Department of Public Safety to enhance investigative techniques in handling a missing person or runaway juvenile case was distributed. A local departmental special order and a field office procedure outline from the FBI were both presented. In addition, a variety of materials from other programs throughout the country were provided. The focus of the program was on technical assistance and voluntary enhancements to the law enforcement procedures in individual departments. Since that time some attention to legislation has been given, but no further statewide enhancements have occurred.

MONTANA

The law enforcement agencies have been trained in the entering and criteria for entering children into the NCIC.

NEW JERSEY

The Assembly adopted an Act creating a Commission on Missing Persons and a Missing Persons Unit in the Department of Law and Public Safety and made an appropriation of \$450,000. The New Jersey State Police Missing Persons Unit was established and began to provide technical assistance, develop materials, collect data, assist and cooperate with all stations and bureaus in the investigation of missing persons and unidentified bodies, provide staff support to the Commission of Missing Persons and to coordinate efforts with other states and with the Federal government in the investigation of cases involving missing persons or unidentified bodies.

The New Jersey State Police sponsor eight Missing Persons Seminars a year. These seminars include instruction on missing person reporting, unidentified body investigation, investigation of runaways, child prostitution and pornography, interviewing techniques, and legal perspectives of missing persons investigations.

New Jersey requires a two hour block of instruction to all basic police academies in conjunction with the State Police Missing Persons Unit and the New Jersey Police Training Commission.

The New Jersey State Police developed a computerized data management system which includes a series of five software packages and a main data base listing reported missing persons in New Jersey. This information is available to all law enforcement agencies to assist in their missing persons investigations.

The New Jersey State Police Missing Persons Unit publishes a quarterly newsletter relating to missing persons in New Jersey.

NEW YORK

Governor Cuomo declared April 1984 as Fingerprint Children Month. During the month the State of New York Division of Criminal Justice services and the Division of State Police co-sponsored a statewide program to fingerprint children age 16 and under. The Division of Criminal Justice developed and distributed suggested guidelines and program materials to assist the effort. The New York State Police obtained financial support from Burger King to offset the distribution of 500,000 missing person fingerprint cards to law enforcement agencies.

The effort included instructions on how to distribute the cards, emphasized the reporting procedures to all law enforcement agencies, called special attention to the need to cancel missing persons reports, provided sample letters for law enforcement to use in contacting parents, and enclosed draft press releases to help call attention to the efforts.

Chapter 627 of the Laws of 1984 establishes a statewide register for missing children (The details of this statewide register are laid out in the overview of legislation which was provided for the State of New York). The law requires a report from the law enforcement agency to the register within 48 hours of the notification of the missing child.

OHIO

On January 7, 1985 the Governor signed into law missing children legislation. The legislation has the following provisions relating to law enforcement:

When a missing child report is made, require the law enforcement agency involved to gather readily available information about the missing child and integrate it into the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) and the Attorney Generals Computer Center within 12 hours following the making of the report.

Eliminate a police "waiting period" to file a missing child report.

Require law enforcement officials to immediately disseminate information on missing children to all law enforcement agencies in the immediate area.

Specify that no person could serve as a peace officer unless he/she has training in the handling of missing children cases from a basic training program that has been approved by the Executive Director of the Ohio Peace Officers Training Council. This requirement does not apply to persons serving as peace officers on the bill's effective date.

The package also includes many provisions for the Department of Education and local school districts which may impact law enforcement capabilities. The State Department of Education must create the Missing Child Educational Program which would serve as a state missing children informational - educational clearinghouse. Local school districts will have a number of new responsibilities which will help keep track of young children and may assist law enforcement efforts.

OREGON

Some police departments have agreed to investigate a missing child report immediately and to eliminate their previous 24 hour waiting period by changing department policy.

Oregon participates in the "State Alert" System which has increased communication of information regarding missing children between Oregon law enforcement, Children's Services Division and other states.

PENNSYLVANIA

S.B. 184 would require police to act promptly upon receiving a missing minor report. It would also bar any policies establishing a waiting period prior to investigation of a missing minor report and would require each police department to set forth a standard procedure for such investigations.

The amendments would also establish a statewide computer clearinghouse for missing minors under the State Police so that all law enforcement officers could file a description of the missing child for statewide dissemination. The clearinghouse, modeled upon one instituted recently in New York State, would be hooked into the FBI's National Crime Information Computer - currently an underused resource for locating missing persons nationwide.

H.B. 10 would require law enforcement officers or agencies filing attempts to locate missing person reports with the Commonwealth Law Enforcement Assistance Network to do so immediately upon the receipt of information that a person is missing. In no case shall law enforcement officers or agencies impose a mandatory waiting period prior to filing a report.

RHODE ISLAND

Legislation mandating that local police must report all missing children to a central repository located with the state police and legislation to provide the state police with the computer capacity has or will be introduced.

TEXAS

H.B. 2333 requires law enforcement agencies to request identifying information on missing children from the FBI and to share information on missing children with the FBI. A law enforcement agency to which a request has been made... shall report to the parent on the results of its inquiry within 14 days after the day that the written request is filed with the law enforcement agency.

H.B. 2334 provides for voluntary fingerprinting. A state law enforcement agency or the law enforcement agency of any political subdivision of the state shall comply with the request of a person to have a record of his fingerprints made or a record of the fingerprints of a child or ward of the person made... The law enforcement agency may not charge for the service provided under this Act and may not retain records of fingerprints made under this Act unless specifically requested to do so by the person requesting the service.

H.B. 1061 requires immediate entry of missing children information into the NCIC computer.

UTAH

In 1983 Utah established a Missing Children Registry. The Code of Criminal Procedure, Title 77, was amended by the addition of Chapter 26a.

It is the purpose of this chapter to protect the best interests of children, to provide a central register which is available to all parents and legal guardians of children in the state which will aid in recovering missing children, and to encourage cooperation between the state and the federal government in dealing with missing children.

"Missing Child" means any person under the age of 18 years who is missing from his or her home environment or a temporary placement facility for any reason and whose whereabouts cannot be determined by the person responsible for the child's care.

The State Bureau of Investigation within the Department of Public Safety shall establish a statewide central register for children. The central register may contain, but not be limited to:

- a. identifying data, such as fingerprints of each child whose legal parent or guardian voluntarily submits information to the register.
- b. identifying data of any child reported as missing by the person responsible for the child's care.
- c. dates and circumstances of any persons requesting or receiving information from the register; and
- d. any other information, including blood types and photographs, deemed necessary in furthering the purposes of this chapter.

Inquiry's made pursuant to this chapter are confidential and available only to:

- a. a police or law enforcement agency investigating a report of a missing child.
- b. an agency having the responsibility or authorization to care for, treat, or supervise a child who is subject of a placement in temporary or substitute care or an adoption proceeding.
- c. a court, upon finding that access to the records may be necessary for the determination of an issue before it;
- d. office of the public prosecutor or its deputies; and
- e. any person engaged in bona fide research when approved by the director of the division, excluding names and addresses.

Each public or private child placement agency or any individual facilitating the placement of a child in permanent care or adoption shall:

a. ensure that the child is fingerprinted if the child is one year of age or older, and footprinted if under one year of age, and that such information, together with any other pertinent information, which may include blood type and photograph, is filed with the central register;

b. file a written request with the state bureau of criminal identification for a search of the central register of missing children and any existing federal register providing similar information to ensure that the subject child is not listed as a missing child; and

c. subsections a and b are inapplicable in a stepparent adoption where the spouse of the natural parent petitions to adopt his or her stepchild.

VIRGINIA

The Virginia Assembly has several proposals before it which may have impact on law enforcement. These proposals are presented in detail in the section on legislation in response to question one.

WASHINGTON

Law enforcement standards have been changed to remove the 24 hour wait on adolescents and adults reported missing (The wait has never applied to younger children). Names of missing children will be entered in the national computer system.

Pending legislation would establish a computerized missing children clearinghouse in the Washington State Patrol and require law enforcement agencies to enter information in the computerized network within twelve hours after the child is reported missing.

WEST VIRGINIA

Linkage to NCIC is in place.

WISCONSIN

Wisconsin is upgrading the reporting network through the Crime Information Bureau of the State Department of Justice, the Wisconsin Council on Criminal Justice, and statewide and local organizations interested in information sharing.

FINGERPRINT PROGRAM FOR SCHOOL AGE CHILDREN

This material was provided in response to the following questions:

5. Has a fingerprint program for school-age children been mounted in your state? Yes ___ No ___

Is it sponsored by local law enforcement agencies? By school districts? By PTAs or PTOs?

If you would appreciate more details regarding the information presented here, please feel free to call or to write the state contact person(s) listed in the response to question 8.

<u>STATE</u>	<u>LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES</u>	<u>SCHOOL DISTRICTS</u>	<u>PARENT TEACHER ASSOCS</u>	<u>OTHER</u>
Alabama	Yes			
Alaska	Scattered efforts by local citizen groups.			
Arizona	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Arkansas	Yes	Yes	Yes	
California	Yes	Yes		
Colorado	Scattered Efforts			
Delaware			Yes	
Florida	Yes	Yes	Yes	private agencies and businesses
Georgia	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Idaho		Yes	Yes	
Illinois	Yes			
	At the local level on a voluntary basis by police in schools.			
Iowa	Yes			
Kansas	Yes			
Kentucky	Yes	Yes	Yes	

The Kentucky State Police provide free of charge child identification kits which include fingerprints as part of the identification. Many law enforcement agencies, school, civic and social organizations promote fingerprint programs.

Louisiana	Yes			7-11s and a statewide real estate association
Maine	Yes			
Maryland		Yes		
Massachusetts	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Minnesota	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Michigan	Yes	Yes	Yes	

The Michigan Association of Chiefs of Police, the Michigan Sheriffs Association, and the Michigan PTA have all assisted in efforts. Many law enforcement agencies, school districts, and parent-teacher organizations have helped.

Mississippi	Yes			
Montana	Yes		Yes	Campfire Girls, American Legion and other civic groups
Nebraska	Yes		Yes	
Nevada	Yes	Yes		

This is done on a local basis with local law enforcement working with the schools in their jurisdiction.

New Hampshire	Yes			
New Jersey	Yes			Several independent groups are conducting fingerprinting programs.

New York	Yes			
				Sponsored by the Division of Criminal Justice Services in conjunction with the New York State Police. Local police agencies are distributing fingerprint cards provided by the State Police and DCJS.

Ohio	Yes	Yes		
Oregon			Yes	Friends of Child Find

Fingerprint programs appear to have been initiated by private groups (e.g. Friends of Child Find of Oregon) and later picked up by local school districts and PTAs.

K.I.D.S. Data Systems, a private corporation, is now operating in Oregon. This service is funded by participating parents and is designed to aid in the identification of missing children by posting posters of missing children over a large geographic area.

Pennsylvania	Yes	Yes	Yes	community service agencies
Rhode Island	Yes			
South Carolina	Yes	Yes	Yes	
South Dakota		Yes		

Other sponsors are the South Dakota Department of Social Services, Child Protection Teams, and church organizations.

Tennessee	Yes		Yes	
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A Child is Missing, a booklet for children and parents presenting precautions, is given to children in schools as an Education and Media Awareness Project of the Tennessee Young Lawyers Conference supported by a grant from the American Bar Association/Young Lawyers Division.

Texas	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Utah	Yes	Yes	Yes	Child Find of Utah, Inc.
Virginia	Yes	Yes	Yes	civic and community organizations, private businesses and service clubs
Washington	Yes	Yes	Yes	plus private businesses and service clubs
West Virginia			Yes	
Wisconsin	Yes	Yes	Yes	State Department of Justice
Wyoming	Yes			

It is a local priority in certain areas (Rawlins, Laramie, Cheyenne)

INCREASED EMPHASIS ON SAFETY PROGRAMS

This material was provided in response to the following questions:

6. Are the schools placing more emphasis on the safety of children walking to and from school? Yes ___ No ___

If so, what specific steps have been taken?

If you would appreciate more details regarding the information presented here, please feel free to call or to write the state contact person(s) listed in response to question 8.

State

Alaska	Because of the remoteness of most Alaskan communities and the severe weather, which requires busing of children for a major portion of the school year, this has not been a major concern. In the two major urban areas - Anchorage and Fairbanks, it is a more significant concern.
Arizona	Schools are using the following programs: stranger danger, officer friendly, school resource officers, block/neighborhood watch, safe house, and McGruff.
Arkansas	Increased awareness and heavier duty schedules for teachers.
California	Yes. The State Office of Criminal Justice Planning assisted in a statewide crime prevention campaign focused on elementary school children. The material provided included a film, a teacher's guide, and coloring books.
Delaware	Yes
Florida	There is an increased emphasis on and a greater number of stranger/danger or safety with stranger type programs.
Idaho	Yes, information and material is distributed, resource officers are making presentations to and talking with children.
Illinois	Legislation to request action by school districts was introduced in January, 1985.
Iowa	Some school districts have initiated or strengthened procedures to assure that parents are advised if children are not in school.
Kansas	In some schools.

Kentucky	Yes, many schools are providing "call home" services to alert parents that their child is not in school.
Louisiana	Yes, special assemblies, with police and sheriff's officers emphasizing it more.
Maine	Yes
Maryland	Yes, the state curriculum on health and safety is being revised to upgrade this area.
Minnesota	Local school districts are making increased efforts.
Michigan	Many school districts have increased emphasis on child safety. Assemblies, newsletters, in-class discussions, films, presentations by police officers, and other methods were used. Some districts have initiated programs to contact parents if the child is not in school.
Montana	Student handbooks, Campfire program "Caution without fear" and discussion by teachers in classrooms.
Nebraska	Yes, sponsor safe-walks to school, adult volunteers, block homes, McGruff houses.
Nevada	A number of the law enforcement agencies work directly with the schools with material from the National Child Safety Council.
New Jersey	Yes, some schools are conducting programs. Police agencies conduct training programs relating to child safety throughout the state.
New York	Yes, school districts are ensuring that there are alternate arrangements on children's records for emergency situations and are putting cautionary messages on weekly menus that are sent home.
Oregon	Yes. Local school districts are holding special assemblies, and are providing classroom instruction which alerts children to the problem and teaches them how to handle suspicious or threatening situations walking to and from school. The children in some schools are bringing information home to parents.
Pennsylvania	Yes. Local school districts are emphasizing safety education for children walking to school, using block homes, and calling homes when children do not show up for school to insure that there is a legitimate reason for their absence.

Rhode Island	Yes. In school prevention programs featuring local police officers who give kids safety tips.
South Dakota	Through in school education.
Tennessee	Some emphasis on general information about not getting in cars or talking to strangers.
Texas	There has been a substantial increase in crime prevention personal safety education in the public schools, particularly through grants made to local units of government by the Criminal Justice Division of the Governor's Office.
Utah	Active involvement by PTA and other groups in making presentations to students, teachers and parents.
Virginia	There appears to have been a recent increase in the use of personal safety and crime prevention programs in most local school districts, usually in conjunction with law enforcement agencies.
Washington	Safety curriculum, including prevention and reporting of sexual abuse, implemented in many school districts.
West Virginia	Curriculum content, posters, mini-page of newspaper.
Wisconsin	Depends on the School District. Programs are often conducted in concert with local law enforcement crime prevention programs (e.g., stranger danger).
Wyoming	There have been specific programs (e.g., Laramie) whereby law enforcement personnel have discussed child safety to school children.

PERSONS, AGENCIES WHO ARE TAKING LEADERSHIP IN THE STATE
ON MISSING CHILDREN AND RELATED CONCERNS

This information was provided in response to the following question:

7. Is anyone taking the lead on the missing children issue in your state?

Yes ___ No ___

If so, who?

What is that person/agency/department doing?

ALABAMA

Mr. James H. Evans, District Attorney, Fifteenth Judicial Circuit, is developing a statewide plan for Alabama. His address follows:

142 Washington Avenue
Montgomery, AL. 36104

ALASKA

A non-profit organization, certain legislators, and the Department of Health and Social Services, Division of Family and Youth Services have provided leadership. The Division of Family and Youth Services sponsored a symposium with Dr. Doug Moore of the National Missing Abducted Children program as speaker. A non-profit organization has sponsored John Walsh for a trip to the state. The legislature has conducted hearings and introduced legislation dealing with the problem of runaways.

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DELAWARE

Jim Kane, JJ Planner
Delaware Criminal Justice
Planning Commission
Carvel State Office Bldg., 4th Floor
820 French Street
Wilmington, Delaware 19801
302/571-3431

FLORIDA

Charles Jacobs, Bureau Chief, or
Wayne Quinsey, Supervisor
Department of Law Enforcement
P.O. Box 1489
Tallahassee, Florida 32302
904/488-5221

GEORGIA

Linda Darter, Director
Office of Children and Youth
Department of Human Resources
878 Peachtree Street, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30309
404/894-2009

IDAHO

Ms. Marcia J. Bergeson, Administrator
Commission on Children and Youth
Office of the Governor
State Capitol
Boise, Idaho 83720
208/334-2100

Early childhood groups, child abuse prevention groups, and others are eager to help.

ILLINOIS

In implementing the "Missing Child Recovery Act" the Department of Law Enforcement is taking a comprehensive approach to the issue including the areas of education, criminal investigation and intelligence, law enforcement training, legislation, public awareness, grants to local communities, networking, research, and a wide variety of other activities designed to approach the issue systematically.

INDIANA

The Governor's Office, the Indiana Criminal Justice Institute, and the Indiana State Police are in leadership positions.

IOWA

The Department of Public Safety has requested funds for a missing children clearinghouse.

KANSAS

David O'Brien, Program Administrator
Social and Rehabilitation Services
Youth Services
2700 West Sixth
Topeka, Kansas 66606
913/296-4649

The Department of Social and Rehabilitation services is currently providing an information clearinghouse, discussions with locals on funding issues and providing information (fiscal and programmatic concerning a possible statewide toll free hotline which would encompass missing and exploited, runaways and suicide counseling).

KENTUCKY

David L. Armstrong, Attorney General
Capitol Building
Frankfort, KY 40601
502-564-7600

LOUISIANA

Delores Kozloski, JJ Specialist
Louisiana Commission on
Law Enforcement
1885 Wooddale Boulevard
Baton Rouge, LA 70806
504/925-4443

MAINE

Robert Wagner, Director
State Bureau of Investigation
Station #42
Augusta, Maine 04333
207/289-3801

Peter E. Walsh, Director
Bureau of Social Services
State House Station 11
Augusta, Maine 04333
207/289-2971

MARYLAND

Rex C. Smith, Chairman
Task Force on Missing and Exploited Children
Director, Juvenile Services Administration
201 W. Preston Street, Third Floor
Baltimore, Maryland 21201
301/383-3773

Sponsored a Task Force which made recommendations to the Governor; analyzes and provides information on proposed legislation.

MASSACHUSETTS

Patrick Hamilton, Executive Director
Massachusetts Committee on
Criminal Justice
100 Cambridge Street, Room 2100
Boston, Massachusetts 02202
617/727-6300

Others who are taking the initiative:

Governor Dukakis
Governor's Statewide Anti-Crime Council
State Police Missing Persons Unit

Ms. Joanne Hanrahan
The Massachusetts Department of Social
Services

MICHIGAN

Governor James J. Blanchard, Speaker Gary Owen, and several representatives have taken leadership positions. The Michigan State Police, Michigan Department of Social Services, the Michigan Office of Criminal Justice and many voluntary associations are involved in supportive efforts.

The Honorable James J. Blanchard
Governor of Michigan
State Capitol
Lansing, Michigan 48909

Gary M. Owen
Speaker of the House
Michigan State Representative
State Capitol Building
Lansing, Michigan 48909

MINNESOTA

Dr. Robert Ten Bensel, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota, was appointed by the Attorney General to the National Advisory Board on Missing Children.

MISSISSIPPI

Captain Weldon Kennedy, Director
Missing Persons Division
Mississippi Highway Patrol
P.O. Box 958
Jackson, Mississippi 39205
601/987-1212

The Mississippi Highway Patrol is setting up a missing children's unit to assist local law enforcement agencies.

MISSOURI

The Missouri Department of Public Safety and the Missouri State Highway Patrol are taking initiative.

MONTANA

Bill Erwin, Missing/Unidentified
Persons Coordinator, Department
of Justice, Identification Bureau
303 N. Roberts, Room 364
Helena, Montana 59620
406/444-3625

NEBRASKA

Ron VanMeter, Chief
Criminal Justice Division
Nebraska Crime Commission
Box 94946
Lincoln, Nebraska 68509
402/471-2194

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Susan Baird, JJ Specialist
Division of Children and Youth
Services
Health and Welfare Building
Hazen Drive
Concord, NH 03301
603/271-4319

NEW JERSEY

Lt. Vincent W. Mattis, Supervisor
New Jersey State Police
Missing Persons Unit
P.O. Box 7068
West Trenton, NJ 08625
609/882-2000

Richard Ruffino, Executive Secretary
New Jersey Commission on Missing Persons
Department of Law and Public Safety
Office of the Attorney General, CN 081
Richard J. Hughes Justice Complex
Trenton, New Jersey 08625
609/984-5830 (or) 609/984-5831

NEW YORK

Mr. Howard Schwartz, Director
Juvenile Justice
New York State Division of Criminal Justice
Services
Executive Park Tower-Stuyvesant Plaza
Albany, New York 12203
518/453-6915

Laurie S. Kurzon, Program Analyst
Juvenile Justice
New York State Division of Criminal
Justice Services
Executive Park Tower-Stuyvesant Plaza
Albany, New York 12203
518/453-6915

OHIO

Michael J. Stringer, Director
Governor's Office of Criminal
Justice Services
65 E. State Street, Suite 312
Columbus, Ohio 43215
614/466-7782

The Governor's Office of Criminal Justice Services is taking the lead role in coordinating many of the components of Senate Bill 321. The Governor's Office of Criminal Justice Services also plans to initiate related missing children programs including assemblage and posting of missing children photographs in state parks and roadside rest areas.

OREGON

Carol Goddard, President Elect
Friends of Child Find of Oregon, Inc.
P.O. Box 756
Springfield, Oregon 97477-0131
503/341-3822

Barbara J. Seljan
Federal Grant Manager
Juvenile Services Commission
630 Center Street
Salem, Oregon 97310
503/373-1283

Oregon's Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Division, the Children's Services Division, the Oregon Education Association, and Friends of Child Find, of Oregon, Inc. are all addressing the missing children's issue.

PENNSYLVANIA

Senator Stewart J. Greenleaf, Chairman
Senate Judiciary Committee
Room 457, P.A. 17120
(Prime sponsor of Senate Bills 184, 176, and 178 - chaired the Subcommittee on Children's Justice last term).

The Honorable George Sourman
Room 11, Capitol Annex
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17120
(Prime Sponsor of H.B. 10).

RHODE ISLAND

Warren Hurlbut or Joe Miga
Department of Children and Their Families
610 Mt. Pleasant Avenue
Providence, R.I. 02908
401/861-6000

Mr. Brad Crowther
Governor's Justice Commission
222 Quaker Lane
West Warwick, Rhode Island 02893

SOUTH CAROLINA

Jania Reed, JJ Specialist
Office of the Governor, Division of
Public Safety Programs
1205 Pendleton Street
Columbia, South Carolina 29201
803/758-3573 (or) 803/758-8940

TENNESSEE

Ms. Margaret Rose, Juvenile Justice Division
Juvenile Justice Commission
James K. Polk State Office Building
Suite 1600, 505 Deaderick Street
Nashville, Tennessee 37219-5092
615/741-2633 or 615/741-4506

TEXAS

Most efforts are through local initiatives; there is increasing community awareness and involvement. Law enforcement is very involved at the local level with community groups such as PTA's and other groups working with school districts.

UTAH

Willard R. Malmstrom, JJ Specialist
137 State Capitol
Salt Lake City, Utah 84114
801/533-7936

Child Find of Utah, Inc., Maurine Walker, Coordinator, is helping. Child Find representatives have made many presentations to groups, distributed information, counseled with parents, given support to parents of missing children, increased the public's awareness etc.

Members of the Intermountain Milk Producers Association are using milk cartons to help identify missing children.

VERMONT

Brenda J. Bean, JJ Specialist
Agency of Human Services
103 South Main Street
Waterbury, Vermont 05676
802/241-2953

Together Locating Children in Vermont is an agency seeking funding to help.

The National Coalition for Children's Justice is located at P.O. Box 2998 Shelbourne, Vermont 05482. This is Ken Wooden's organization.

VIRGINIA

William D. Bestpitch, Planner
Virginia Division for Children
805 East Broad Street, 11th Floor
Eighth Street Office Building
Richmond, Virginia 23219
804/786-4835

WASHINGTON

Jack Ickes, Program Coordinator
Juvenile Justice Section
Department of Social and Health Services
OB-34G
Olympia, Wash., 98504
206/753-4958

WISCONSIN

The Wisconsin Council on Criminal Justice is coordinating at the state level, monitoring activities at the federal level, assisting local communities in finding resources, providing technical assistance, and funding appropriate conferences.

WYOMING

The Department of Health and Social Services/Division of Public Assistance and Social Services is attempting to coordinate public and private efforts for missing children. Our staff has attended training on missing children and will be disseminating that information throughout the state. The staff will be involved in any legislation that is passed in the state.

**STATE CONTACT PERSONS ON MISSING CHILDREN AND RELATED CONCERNS
INCLUDING OTHERS WHO MAY HAVE INFORMATION ON IN STATE EFFORTS**

This information was provided in response to the following question:

8. If we want more information on what your state is doing, whom do we contact?

Name:
Title:
Address:
Phone Number:

ALABAMA

Doug Miller, Division Chief
Alabama Dept. of Community Affairs
Law Enforcement Planning Division
645 South McDonough Street
P.O. Box 2939
Montgomery, Alabama 36105-0939

James H. Evans
District Attorney
Fifteenth Judicial Circuit
142 Washington Avenue
Montgomery, Alabama 36104

205-261-5891 or 205-261-5892

Mr. Larry Wright, Director
Criminal Justice Information System
858 South Court Street
Montgomery, Alabama 36104

ALASKA

Russ Webb, Program Analyst
Pouch H-05
Juneau, Alaska 99811

907-465-3023

ARIZONA

Diane Petersen
Arizona Department of Education
1535 West Jefferson
Phoenix, Arizona 85007

D. C. Britt
Arizona Department of Public Safety
P.O. Box 6638
Phoenix, Arizona 85005

602-255-3183

602-262-8388

ARKANSAS

Marilyn Vaughan
Attorney General's Office
Justice Building
Little Rock, Arkansas 72201

501-371-7506

CALIFORNIA

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1130 K Street, Suite 300
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916-324-9108

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Division
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Wilmington, Delaware 19801

302-571-3431

FLORIDA

Charles Jacobs, Bureau Chief, or
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Department of Law Enforcement
P. O. Box 1489
Tallahassee, Florida 32302

904-488-5221

GEORGIA

Linda Darter, Director
Office of Children and Youth
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878 Peachtree Street, N.E.
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404-894-2009

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Honolulu Police Department
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Honolulu, Hawaii 96815

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Boise, Idaho 83720

208-334-2100

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Information Resource Center
120 South Riverside Plaza
Chicago, Illinois 60606

312-793-8550

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Division of Administration
Illinois Department of Law
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200 Armory Building
Springfield, Illinois 62706

217-782-6429

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Public Information Specialist
Indiana State Police
State Office Building
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204

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ISTA Building, Suite 200
150 West Market Street
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204

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Field Services Bureau
Department of Public Safety
Wallace State Office Building
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207-289-3801

Peter E. Walsh, Director
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State House Station 11
Augusta, Maine 04333

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201 W. Preston St.,
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Juvenil Services Administration
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Baltimore, MD 21218

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Massachusetts Committee on
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Libby Richards
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Department of Social Services
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Lansing, MI 48909

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Ralph Monsma
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F/Lt. Richard Schoenberger
Commanding Office, Juvenile Unit
Michigan State Police
714 S. Harrison Road
East Lansing, MI 48823

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Department of Energy and
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St. Paul, MN 55101

612-296-2596

Ms. Anne Jaede, Division of
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601-987-1212

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Missouri Department of Public Safety
P.O. Box 749
Jefferson City, MO 65102

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MONTANA

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Criminal Justice Division
Nebraska Crime Commission
Box 94946
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402-471-2194

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555 Wright Way
Carson City, Nevada 89711

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NEW HAMPSHIRE

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Division of Children and Youth
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Health and Welfare Building
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603-271-4319

NEW JERSEY

Lt. V. W. Mattis
New Jersey State Police
Missing Persons Unit
P. O. Box 7068
West Trenton, NJ 08625

609-882-2000

Richard Rurino, Executive Director
New Jersey Commission on Missing
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609-984-5830 or 609-984-5831

NEW YORK

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New York State Division of Criminal
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Albany, New York 12203

518-453-6915

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OHIO

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614-466-7782

OREGON

Carol Goddard, President Elect
Friends of Child Find of Oregon, Inc.
P. O. Box 756
Springfield, Oregon 97477-0131

503-341-3822

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Children's Services Division
198 Commercial Street, S.E.
Salem, Oregon 97310

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PENNSYLVANIA

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Pennsylvania Commission on Crime
and Delinquency
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Warren Hurlbat
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Providence, RI 02908

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Joe Miga
Department of Children and
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610 Mt. Pleasant Avenue
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401-861-6000

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South Dakota Department of
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Pierre, South Dakota 57501

605-773-3227

Mr. Dana L. Nelson
Office of the Governor
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Pierre, South Dakota 57501

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TENNESSEE

Dawn F. Eaton, JJ Specialist
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James K. Polk State Office Building
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Nashville, Tennessee 37219-5092

615-741-2633 or 615-741-4506

TEXAS

Dr. James Marquart, Assistant Commissioner
Protective Services for Children and Families
Texas Department of Human Resources
Box 2960 Austin, Texas 78769

512-450-3011

UTAH

Willard R. Malmstrom, JJ Specialist
Commission on Criminal and
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137 State Capitol
Salt Lake City, Utah 84114

801-533-7936

Child Find of Utah, Inc.
Maurine Walker, Coordinator
5755 Hansen Circle
Murray, Utah 84107

801-261-4134

VERMONT

Brenda J. Bean, JJ Specialist
Agency of Human Services
103 South Main Street
Waterbury, Vermont 05676

802-241-2953

Together Locating Children in Vermont
is an agency seeking funding to help.

The National Coalition for Children's
Justice is located at P. O. Box 2998
Shelburne, Vermont 05482. This is
Ken Wooden's organization.

VIRGINIA

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805 East Broad Street, 11th Floor
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Richmond, Virginia 23219

804-786-4835

WASHINGTON

Jack Ickes, Program Coordinator
Juvenile Justice Section
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OB-34G
Olympia, Wash. 98504

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Department of Human Services
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Charleston, West Virginia

304-348-8814

Mary Faerber, Juvenile Justice
Planner
Criminal Justice and Highway Safety
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5790 A. MacCorkle Avenue, S.E.
Charleston, West Virginia 25304

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WISCONSIN

Patrick Riopelle, Program and
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Wisconsin Council on Criminal Justice
30 West Mifflin Street, Suite 1000
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608-266-3323

WYOMING

Don A. Jorgensen
Youth Services Consultant
Department of Public Assistance
and Social Services
374 Hathaway Building
Cheyenne, Wyoming 82001

307-777-6491

FOLLOWUP

This report is a brief picture of the response from the states in the beginning of 1985. It is only a start.

Some states are implementing programs put into place by previous legislative initiatives. Others are working hard on programs developed by the executive branch. As they achieve results, they will have information for others.

Several of the states are embarking on major legislative initiatives. They are actively involved in the protection of children issues. They will have more to report as they implement their legislative plans.

Other states are still gathering information, trying to sort out what type of response may be appropriate. Some states, particularly some of the smaller states, may require more staff resources to pursue needed initiatives.

The role of volunteers in this area is particularly important. Many of the initiatives were started by groups that emerged through personal commitment to the issue. Some were successful in forming organizations which are key parts of the national response.

Some of the national organizations are referenced in Selected State Legislation - A Guide for Effective State Laws to Protect Children. But many of the volunteer organizations which emerged are not listed. You can check the lists under questions seven and eight for some of these groups. We do not mean to endorse them by listing them here, but they were identified as a resource by their respective states.

We do recommend that you stay in contact with the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children. Mr. Jay Howell is the Executive Director. If you are interested in the issue of legislative initiatives, you may find Janet Kosid, State Legislative Program Director, of assistance. Mr. Howell and Ms. Kosid can be reached at the following address and number:

Mr. Jay Howell, Executive Director and/or
Ms. Janet Kosid, State Legislative Program Director
National Center for Missing and Exploited Children
1835 K Street, N. W., Suite 700
Washington, D.C. 20006

202-634-9821

We encourage you to stay in touch with the following persons who helped put this document together. Mrs. A. L. Carlisle is the Chairperson of the National Coalition of the State Juvenile Justice Advisory Groups.

Mrs. A. L. Carlisle, Chairman
National Coalition of State Juvenile Justice Advisory Groups
21 Maple Lane
Cape Elizabeth, Maine 04107

207-767-5680

Mr. Ralph Monsma is a juvenile justice specialist with the Michigan Office of Criminal Justice. He coordinated followup on the survey, contacted states to confirm their reports, and put this report together. He will be pleased to give you more information on the survey, the followup, and the report. With your cooperation, he will also maintain an updated file on state initiatives.

Mr. Ralph Monsma, Juvenile Justice Specialist
Michigan Office of Criminal Justice
Second Floor Lewis Cass Building
Lansing, Michigan 48909

517-373-6510

Suggestions regarding additional initiatives which the National Coalition should undertake would be appreciated. This activity area is just beginning. The state role is still in the definition stage. Your ideas will be helpful.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This report was compiled and edited by Ralph Monsma, Juvenile Justice Specialist, Michigan Office of Criminal Justice, in cooperation with Mrs. A. L. Carlisle, Chairman, National Coalition of State Juvenile Justice Advisory Groups. The material presented in this report was provided by contributors and respondents from the participating states.

Sharon Dellvon, George Roehm, Joyce VanDerWoude, and Diane Watts of the Michigan Office of Criminal Justice staff made contributions to the preparation of the report. Printing was possible through funds provided to the State of Michigan under the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, United States Department of Justice.

Points of view or opinions in this brochure are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the U. S. Department of Justice.