

# GUIDELINES FOR PROCESSING

## RUNAWAYS JUVENILE STATUS OFFENDERS NEGLECT AND ABUSE CASES

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

January, 1992



Michigan Committee on Juvenile Justice  
Michigan Office of Contract Management

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## FOREWORD

The Committee on Juvenile Justice and the Office of Criminal Justice sponsored a series of technical assistance workshops on "How to Cope with the Federal Mandates in Handling Juveniles". The workshops were held to provide technical assistance to the law enforcement and juvenile justice community responsible for the handling of juveniles.

Information was provided on:

- the legal liability of locking juveniles
- the removal of juveniles from adult locked facilities
- the alternatives to locking juveniles
- the handling of status offenders
- the handling of nonoffenders, that is, juveniles involved in neglect and abuse cases

Numerous questions were raised at these technical assistance workshops regarding the federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP), Michigan P.A. 72 of 1987, and the handling of status offenders, nonoffenders (i.e. neglect and abuse cases), and criminal offenders by law enforcement officers, juvenile court judges, and juvenile detention center administrators. In addition, new regulations on locking of juveniles were issued by the U. S. Department of Justice in November, 1988.

As a result, the Committee on Juvenile Justice provided for the development of guidelines for juvenile courts, juvenile detention facilities, and youth homes to use regarding the processing of runaways, other status offenders, and/or nonoffenders and on the use of the valid court order exception in the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act. These guidelines are consistent with the new federal regulations. We hope this information clarifies any questions you may have.

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## **JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION ACT**

The federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act -- first enacted in 1974 -- was reauthorized in 1988. The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP A) contains the following mandates: deinstitutionalization of status offenders and nonoffenders; separation of juveniles from adults; removal of juveniles from locked areas in police departments and sheriff departments; and adjusting the disproportionate representation of female and minority youth.

The JJDP A also includes a specific requirement that juveniles who are charged with or who have committed offenses that would not be criminal if committed by an adult -- status offenses -- shall not be placed in locked detention facilities or locked correctional facilities. A juvenile may be held if a judge has issued previously a valid court order.

The term **valid court order** refers to a court order given by a juvenile court judge or referee to a juvenile who has been brought before the court and made subject to a court order following the provision of full due process rights as guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States. The requirements which must be met in issuing a valid court order are further defined in the *Federal Register* and federal guidelines. These provisions are highlighted in this booklet starting on page 4.

The JJDP A provides more than \$1,700,000 in federal funds to Michigan annually. To receive these funds, the State of Michigan agrees to monitor compliance with the mandates and to report violations to the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, United States Department of Justice.

Federal guidelines published in the *Federal Register* establish administrative regulations for the grant program, plan development, and compliance monitoring. The Michigan Committee on Juvenile Justice, appointed by the Governor, provides policy direction for the program. The Michigan Office of Contract Management administers the program.

### **PUBLIC ACT 72 OF 1987**

Michigan Public Act 72 prohibits locked detention of a status offender in a juvenile detention facility unless the court finds that the juvenile **willfully violated** a court order and **there is not a less restrictive alternative more appropriate to the needs of the juvenile** or the juvenile is under the jurisdiction of the court for a criminal offense.

Public Act 72 was passed and signed into law with an effective date of September 1, 1987. PA 72 prohibits police from placing a status offender in any locked facility. The Act does not prohibit police from taking a status offender into custody.

Locked detention of a status offender in a sheriff department, a police station, or a juvenile detention center is not permitted. The only exception is if the juvenile is already under jurisdiction of the court for an offense which, if committed by an adult, would be a felony. This exception includes a juvenile adjudicated delinquent on a felony offense who is picked up on a status offense which is a violation of probation.

# **GUIDELINES FOR PROCESSING**

## **RUNAWAYS JUVENILE STATUS OFFENDERS NEGLECT AND ABUSE CASES**

**in keeping with P.A. 72 and the  
Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act**

Some juvenile courts, juvenile detention facilities, and private non-profit residential treatment agencies have questions regarding the changes in state law and the mandates in the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act. Here are some practical suggestions in question and answer form.

**ACCORDING TO THE MICHIGAN JUVENILE CODE,  
ARE THERE CIRCUMSTANCES UNDER WHICH I  
CAN STILL PLACE STATUS OFFENDERS IN A  
LOCKED JUVENILE DETENTION HOME?**

Yes, if the juvenile has violated a valid court order and the court finds, after a hearing and on the record, that there is not a less restrictive alternative more appropriate to the needs of the child.

No, if the juvenile is brought in on a status offense, has not violated a court order, and is not under the jurisdiction of the court for a violation of a municipal ordinance or law of the state or of the United States.

No, if any step in the establishment of a valid court order was not followed.

**ACCORDING TO THE FEDERAL JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION ACT, CAN I STILL PLACE STATUS OFFENDERS IN A LOCKED JUVENILE DETENTION HOME?**

Yes, if the juvenile has violated a valid court order and the court determines that three general conditions (described in greater detail later in this material) are met:

1) The original hearing was conducted under proper court authority following proper established procedures and a written order was issued which regulated future conduct and provided written warning to the juvenile and to his/her parent/guardian or attorney of the potential consequences of violating the order.

2) Prior to and during the violation hearing full due process rights were provided to the juvenile as required by the Gault decision 387 U.S. 1.

3) In entering any order that directs or authorizes disposition of placement in a secure facility, the judge presiding over a violation of a valid court order hearing determined that the original valid court order met the conditions in Number 1 above and that there is no less restrictive alternative appropriate to the needs of the juvenile and the community.

Yes, for up to 72 hours (exclusive of non-judicial days) if the juvenile is awaiting a violation of a valid court order hearing and there has been a judicial determination based on a hearing during the 24-hour grace period that there is probable cause to believe the juvenile violated the court order and that secure detention is required for protective purposes as provided by state law or to assure the juvenile's appearance at the violation hearing as authorized by state law, and that full due process rights as required by the Gault decision 387 U.S. 1 were provided to the juvenile at the initial court proceeding resulting in the court order or at the probable cause hearing.

No, if the juvenile is before the court because of neglect, abuse, or other nonoffense or if the juvenile is brought in on a status offense and has not violated a valid court order.

### **HOW DO WE DETERMINE WHETHER A VALID COURT ORDER EXISTS?**

This is the first question, the one on which subsequent tests rely. We assume that the order was given by a Michigan probate court, a court of competent jurisdiction which can provide orders pursuant to proper authority. In order to establish that there is a valid court order, the judge or referee must answer all of the following in the affirmative:

1. Did the order regulate the future conduct of the juvenile?
2. Did the court enter a judgment and/or remedy in accord with established legal principles based on the facts after a hearing which observes proper procedures?

3. Were all full due process rights as required by the Gault decision 387 U.S. 1 provided at the proceeding in which an order was entered? If not, were they provided at the probable cause hearing when the violation detention is ordered?
4.
  - a. Did the juvenile receive adequate and fair warning of the consequences of violation of the order at the time it was issued?
  - b. Was such warning provided to the juvenile and to the juvenile's attorney and/or legal guardian in writing?
  - c. Was such warning reflected in the court record and proceedings?

### **HOW DO I DETERMINE IF THE JUVENILE IS SUBJECT TO A VALID COURT ORDER?**

The Federal Guidelines published in the Federal Register on June 20, 1985, provide further delineation. In the mandated monitoring process which the Office of Contract Management must follow to determine whether there was a violation of a valid court order and that subsequent to a hearing, the juvenile may be placed in secure detention, the first test is to determine whether a valid court order is in place. The juvenile is subject to a valid court order only if all aspects of all of the following four tests are met:

1. Did the juvenile in question receive adequate and fair warning of the consequences of violation of the valid court order?

For the juvenile detention home to answer yes to this question, all of the following must have occurred:

The juvenile in question must have received adequate and fair warning of the consequences of violation of the valid court order and such warning must be provided to the juvenile and to the juvenile's attorney and/or legal guardian in writing and be reflected in the court record and proceedings.

2. Were the following procedures followed when a juvenile charged with violating a valid court order was held in secure detention pending a violation hearing?

For the juvenile detention home to answer yes to this question, all of the following must have occurred:

Were all of the following procedures followed if the juvenile was held in secure detention pending a violation hearing after the juvenile was charged with violating a valid court order?

- a) There must be a judicial determination based on a hearing within 24 hours - exclusive of non-judicial days - that there is probable cause to believe that the juvenile violated the valid court order and that secure detention is required for protective purposes as authorized by state law or to assure the juvenile's appearance at the violation hearing as authorized by state law and that full due process rights were provided to the juvenile at the initial court proceeding resulting in the court order or at the probable cause hearing.
- b) In entering any order that authorizes pre-violation hearing detention in a secure facility, the judge presiding over an initial probable cause hearing must determine that the following requirements were met in the preceding wherein the original court order was issued:
  - i) The juvenile was brought into a court of competent jurisdiction and made subject to an authorized order which regulates future conduct of the juvenile.

- ii) The court entered a judgment and/or remedy in accord with established legal principles based on the facts after a hearing which observed proper procedures; and
  - iii) a. The juvenile in question received adequate and fair warning of the consequences of violation of the order at the time it was issued;
  - b. such warning was provided to the juvenile and to the juvenile's attorney and/or legal guardian in writing; and
  - c. such warning was reflected in the court record and proceedings.
  - c) In no event should detention prior to a violation hearing exceed 72 hours exclusive of non-judicial days.
3. Were the full due process rights as required by the Gault decision 387 U.S. 1 provided prior to and during the violation hearing?

For the juvenile detention home staff to answer yes to this question, all of the following must have occurred:

Prior to and during the violation hearing the following full due process rights must be provided in connection with such hearing:

- a) The right to have the charges against the juvenile in writing served upon him a reasonable time before the hearing;
- b) The right to a hearing before a court;
- c) The right to an explanation of the nature and consequences of the proceedings;
- d) The right to legal counsel, and the right to have such counsel appointed by the court if indigent;
- e) The right to confront witnesses;
- f) The right to present witnesses;
- g) The right to have a transcript or record of the proceedings; and
- h) The right of appeal to an appropriate court.

4. Did the judge presiding over a violation of a valid court order hearing determine that 2) b) i), ii), and iii) above were followed and did s/he determine that there is no less restrictive alternative appropriate to the needs of the juvenile and the community?

For the juvenile detention home staff to answer yes to this question, all of the following must have occurred:

In entering any order that directs or authorizes disposition of placement in a secure facility, the judge presiding over a violation of a valid court order hearing must determine that 2) b) i), ii), and iii) above were followed and must also determine that there is no less restrictive alternative appropriate to the needs of the juvenile and the community.

In answering these questions it is important to note that any violation of any of these provisions invalidates the valid court order. Only valid court orders which meet all of these requirements will be sufficient to achieve an exemption.

## **DID THE JUVENILE COURT PROVIDE THE FULL DUE PROCESS RIGHTS REQUIRED IN A VALID COURT ORDER VIOLATION HEARING?**

Based on experience, adjudicatory hearings generally provide the full due process rights required. But, beyond the adjudicatory hearings, practice varies from court to court. Preliminary hearings often lack one or more of the required due process rights. Compare the full due process rights required with the due process rights afforded in the violation of the valid court order hearing to determine whether this test is met.

## **WHAT ARE THE MOST FREQUENTLY MISSING PARTS WHICH MAKE VALID COURT ORDERS INVALID?**

Our experience to date in Michigan indicates that courts have two major problems meeting these requirements. Many courts give verbal warnings regarding the possibility of detention if the juvenile violates a court order. In these courts, the juvenile does not receive any written notice regarding the possibility that failing to follow the order could lead to loss of freedom and locking in a juvenile detention facility. Where this verbal rather than written notice is the practice, none of the court orders are valid court orders.

The second most frequent problem is the lack of adequate notice to give the juvenile prior notice of the offense and to give the defense counsel and the juvenile the opportunity to confer before the court date. Too frequently the two meet for the first time in the courtroom where the charge is presented for the first time. Both of these practices raise clear questions about the adequacy of adherence to due process rights.

## **HOW DO I DETERMINE IF THE JUVENILE HAS VIOLATED A VALID COURT ORDER?**

Once you have determined that all of the requirements of a valid court order were met in a previous court proceeding and in this particular court proceeding, the determination of whether there has been a violation is straight forward.

If the facts presented indicate beyond the required level of proof that the juvenile did not follow the written requirements of a court order which indicated that confinement in a juvenile detention home was a possible consequence, the court can determine that a violation has occurred. Under these conditions secure detention in a juvenile detention home can be ordered if the judge also determines that there is no less restrictive alternative appropriate to the needs of the juvenile and the community.

## **WHAT IS THE LEAST RESTRICTIVE ALTERNATIVE APPROPRIATE TO THE NEEDS OF THE JUVENILE AND THE COMMUNITY?**

The concept of the right to placement in the least restrictive setting tries to balance the legitimate and substantial governmental purpose served by the determination of the need for treatment with the realization that such purpose cannot be pursued by means which unnecessarily abridge or restrict personal freedoms. **Since confinement in an institution represents a massive curtailment of liberty, courts have held that placements for juveniles should be in the least restrictive setting consistent with their treatment and rehabilitation needs.**

Ordering a status offender into a juvenile detention center may well not meet this test in the face of other community resources such as a runaway shelter, an intensive probation program, or a special status offender program directly established to deal with the population. Only when all of these options are tried and found ineffective would the test be met.

### **IF I WANT TO PLACE A STATUS OFFENDER IN A JUVENILE DETENTION HOME, WHAT DO I DO?**

If this is the first court appearance for an alleged status offense, you **cannot** place her/him in a secure facility under state law. However, by issuing a court order which regulates future behavior and indicates that a violation of a court order according to federal guidelines may result in placement in a secure detention facility, the judge or referee establishes conditions which would permit secure detention following a violation hearing if the juvenile subsequently violates the court order and all the elements of a valid court order are found to be met.

If the juvenile is already under court jurisdiction on probation following adjudication as a delinquent for a felony offense and then commits a first status offense, the situation is different. The juvenile is still a criminal offender. The status offense violates the terms of release on probation and the juvenile can be placed in a juvenile detention facility as a criminal offender.

**IF I WANT TO PLACE A STATUS OFFENDER IN A JUVENILE DETENTION HOME FOLLOWING A SECOND STATUS OFFENSE, WHAT DO I DO?**

If this is a second status offense, and the first status offense was followed by a valid court order, then the judge or referee can hold a hearing, and if the judge or referee finds in the hearing and on the record that a violation occurred and that there is not a less restrictive alternative more appropriate to the needs of the child, the juvenile can be placed in a juvenile detention facility.

**IF A JUVENILE IS FROM OUT OF COUNTY AND HAS BEEN CHARGED WITH COMMITTING A STATUS OFFENSE, HOW DOES THE COURT DETERMINE WHETHER A COURT ORDER EXISTS?**

The first approach is to ask the juvenile, then to ask the parent(s) and/or guardian. Since it is good practice to verify the court standing with the court for the jurisdiction in which the juvenile resides, the court may call the juvenile court directly to verify the juvenile's status.

For most status offenses, the court would want to transfer an out-of-county youth back to the county of residence. In that case, transportation back to the county of origin is the option of choice. Then, if the juvenile was subject to a valid court order, the court of origin can follow through on the case.

**IF THE JUVENILE IS FROM OUT OF STATE, HOW DOES THE COURT DETERMINE WHETHER A COURT ORDER EXISTS?**

Contact with the court in the out-of-state jurisdiction is very important. On any out-of-state juveniles, the court should make sure that the Interstate Compact on Juveniles provisions are followed.

The legislative basis for the Interstate Compact on Juveniles is P.A. 203 of 1958 as amended by P.A. 165 of 1962 and P.A. 39 of 1972. A copy of the Interstate Compact on Juveniles can be obtained from the Michigan Department of Social Services, Interstate Compact on Juveniles, Lansing, Michigan 48909.

The Department of Social Services, Office of Children's Services, provides oversight for the Compact. The Interstate Compact Coordinator can be reached at 517/373-6918 or 517/373-7650.

If the juvenile is subject to the Interstate Compact on Juveniles, the court should make arrangements for the transfer of the juvenile to a juvenile detention facility pending transfer back to her/his home state using the Interstate Compact. While awaiting this transfer, the juvenile may remain in a juvenile detention home facility under juvenile court jurisdiction.

**WHERE WOULD WE FIND A COURT ORDER? A VALID COURT ORDER?**

In most cases the order is in the legal file in the juvenile court. In some cases the court order is copied and placed in the social file in the juvenile detention home.

The term **valid court order** is a term which refers to a court order which meets certain specified conditions required by Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, Department of Justice, guidelines. Any order which meets the conditions specified in these guidelines is a valid court order.

For juvenile detention home staff attempting to comply with federal requirements, having direct access to court orders on status offenders is crucial. This is particularly true in counties in which the juvenile detention home is administered by the county rather than the juvenile court.

Each juvenile court should establish procedures for providing and each juvenile detention home should establish procedures for obtaining a copy of a valid court order, if one exists, for any status offender who is to be placed in a juvenile detention home. Valid court order exemptions can be accepted when the juvenile detention home has the required documentation showing the complete provision of due process as required by the Gault decision 387 U.S. 1 and the rest of the federal requirements.

If the court does not issue or does not provide the valid court order to the juvenile detention home or the juvenile detention home does not receive the valid court order, the juvenile detention home can not claim the valid court order exception and the juvenile must be counted against the state's de-minimus count for Juvenile Justice and delinquency Prevention Act monitoring purposes.

## **HOW DO I DETERMINE IF THE JUVENILE HAS WILLFULLY VIOLATED A COURT ORDER?**

The Michigan Juvenile Code language requires that status offenders or children over whom jurisdiction has been waived to probate court from a circuit court divorce proceeding not be detained in a secure juvenile detention facility unless:

- a) the court finds that the child willfully violated a court order, and
- b) the court finds after a hearing, and on the record, that there is no less restrictive alternative more appropriate to the needs of the child.

Michigan Juvenile Court Rules to provide greater detail on the changes in the Michigan Juvenile Code included in P. A. 72 of 1987 have not yet been drafted.

## **ACCORDING TO THE JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION ACT AND THE MICHIGAN JUVENILE CODE, CAN I STILL PLACE NONOFFENDERS, JUVENILES SUBJECT TO PROCEEDING FOR NEGLECT OR ABUSE, IN A LOCKED JUVENILE DETENTION HOME?**

No, the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act, the Michigan Juvenile Code, and a variety of court cases do not permit juveniles in proceedings for neglect and abuse to be locked in a juvenile detention home.

**I AM A LAW ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATOR, POLICE OFFICER, OR DEPUTY SHERIFF WHO WANTS ADDITIONAL DETAIL ON THE PROCESSING OF RUNAWAYS AND JUVENILE STATUS OFFENDERS. WHERE CAN I FIND INFORMATION ON HOW TO PROCESS STATUS OFFENDERS IN LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES AND JUVENILE DETENTION FACILITIES?**

Status offenders may be taken into custody and processed in police stations, sheriff departments, and state police posts, but they may not be locked in any room or cuffed to any fixed or stationary object. They must be kept separate by contact, sight, and sound from any adults in custody.

Police officers or deputy sheriffs may transport status offenders to the juvenile court for processing, but Public Act 72 of 1987 prohibits the locked detention of any status offender or neglect and abuse cases in a juvenile detention facility or youth home. The only exception to this provision is if the youth is subject to a valid court order and all of the process requirements required for locking in a juvenile detention facility were followed.

Also, nonoffenders, juveniles who are victims of abuse or neglect, may not be locked in a law enforcement facility or a juvenile detention home. They must be kept separate by contact, sight, and sound from any adults in custody.

For further information, please see **FEDERAL AND STATE LAWS ON THE LOCKING OF JUVENILES: QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS**, revised March, 1991. The section on **GUIDELINES FOR PROCESSING RUNAWAYS AND JUVENILE STATUS OFFENDERS**, pages three through nine, contains more details. This booklet is available through the Office of Contract Management at 517/373-6655.

**HOW DO POLICE DEPARTMENTS AND SHERIFF DEPARTMENTS IN MICHIGAN HANDLE OR PROCESS STATUS OFFENDERS IN THEIR FACILITIES? ARE THERE ANY MODELS WHICH A DEPARTMENT CAN LOOK AT TO PROVIDE ADDITIONAL IDEAS?**

Law enforcement agencies usually place higher priority on criminal offenses than on status offenses. For the most part law enforcement agencies do not target status offenders.

If a police officer does pick up a status offender, the purpose is to assure that the juvenile is not at risk. Practice varies on the use of handcuffs; many departments do not cuff status offenders.

If the juvenile is taken into the station for questioning, the objective is to facilitate processing and to use a telephone to reach parents or guardians, not to lock the juvenile. Most Michigan Police Departments with facilities for locking adults have policies which prohibit the locking of juveniles in their facilities.

The police officer takes every step possible to maintain complete separation between juveniles and adults during processing. This includes bringing juveniles in separate doors, using separate processing areas, and allowing juveniles to sit in separate rooms. This procedure is required for all juveniles, not just status offenders.

Departments use several options for providing supervision to status offenders. Some have the juveniles sit in the front lobby under the supervision of the officer on the front desk. Other departments have the juvenile sit on a chair in view of the dispatcher. An officer from patrol or a juvenile officer may sit with the juvenile until the juvenile's parents come or the officer transports the juvenile home. Some use police cadets with special training in relating to and supervising juveniles. One department uses personnel employed by a private security firm.

A clear objective of the officer is to remove the juvenile from the facility quickly. Return to the street where the juvenile was taken into custody, to parent(s) or guardian, to a runaway shelter, or transport home are all options. The individual circumstances regarding the juvenile and the community would be considered in the choice.

During the past year, a number of videos describing the processing of status offenders and juvenile criminal offenders have become available. Several police departments have experience in working with the Office of Criminal Justice (now the Office of Contract Management) in developing non-secure and/or staff secure programs for processing juveniles. From time to time the Office of Contract Management sponsors training workshops regarding the handling and processing of juveniles and the liability and risk management principles involved. For further information, please contact the Office of Contract Management at 517/373-6655.



## ***MICHIGAN RESOURCES FOR RUNAWAYS***

### **WHAT SHOULD I DO WITH A RUNAWAY? ARE THERE ANY SERVICES FOR RUNAWAYS?**

One of the best responses to these questions is to contact the Michigan Network of Runaway and Youth Services agency which provides services in your area or the 24-hour statewide Runaway Assistance Program (RAP) hotline. All of these agencies are under contract to provide services on a 24-hour basis. All welcome referrals from local law enforcement agencies. The listing of the Michigan Network of Runaway and Youth Services member agencies is provided on the following pages.

The Michigan Office of Criminal Justice contributed to the development of the Network in direct response to these questions beginning in the mid-1970s. A majority of the network agencies received grant funds from federal Safe Streets Act and/or Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act funds. Once established, these agencies received on-going funding from the Michigan Department of Social Services, the United States Department of Health and Human Services, local units of government, and many private sources. The services they provide are a key Michigan resource for status offenders.

We encourage law enforcement officers, juvenile court staff, and juvenile detention home staff who work with juveniles to contact the local runaway services agency, to take the time to visit the facility, and to meet staff members. If you take the time to visit, you will have answers to many of the questions which will come up when you have a status offender in custody. You will know more about the services to runaways available in your community.

A listing of the Michigan Network of Runaway and Youth Services member agencies is provided below. The agencies are listed alphabetically by the city or county in which the agency is located. Most of the agencies provide services to surrounding communities and counties. If you have general questions or need to know which agency serves your department, call the Rapline at 1-800-292-4517.

Rainbow  
2373 Gordon Road  
P.O. Box 1038  
Alpena, MI 49707  
517/356-3474

Ozone House  
608 N. Main Street  
Ann Arbor, MI 48104  
313/662-2222

Cory Place  
307 Second Street  
Bay City, MI 48708  
517/895-5563

Alternative for Girls  
1950 Trumbull  
Detroit, MI 48216  
313/496-0938

Casa Maria Family  
Services  
1500 Trumbull Avenue  
Detroit, MI 48216  
313/962-4230

Off The Streets  
10612 E. Jefferson  
Detroit, MI 48214  
313/824-4520 (Boys)  
680 Virginia Park  
Detroit, MI 48202  
313/873-0678 (Girls)

Gateway Community  
Services  
910 Abbott, Suite 100  
East Lansing, MI 48823  
517/351-4000 8-5 M-F  
517/337-1611 other  
hours

Runaway Assistance  
Program/RAP  
910 Abbott, Suite 100  
East Lansing, MI 48823  
517/351-4000 9-5 M-F  
1-800-292-4517

Project SODA  
524 Ludington St.  
Suite 207  
Escanaba, MI 49829  
906/789-9411

REACH  
914 Church Street  
Flint, MI 48503  
313/233-8700

Bethany Christian  
Services  
(Looking Glass)  
6995 W. 48th St.  
P.O. Box 173  
Fremont, MI 49412  
616/924-3350  
800/292-4518

Advisory Center for  
Teens  
(The Bridge)  
1115 Ball Avenue, NE  
Grand Rapids, MI 49505  
616/451-3001

Counterpoint/Youth  
Living Centers  
715 Inkster Rd.  
Inkster, MI 48141  
313/563-5005

Project Rehab/  
Youth and Family Services  
319 N. Jackson Street  
Ionia, MI 48846  
616/527-9331  
800/802/4717

Juvenile Diversion  
Program and Runaway  
Services  
301 Francis  
Jackson, MI 49201  
517/784-9611

Catholic Family Services  
(The Ark)  
1625 Gull Road  
Kalamazoo, MI 49001  
616/343-8765

The Staircase  
201 N. Rowe Street  
Ludington, MI 49431  
Mason County  
616/843-3200  
Lake County  
616/745-4992  
Wexford County  
616/775-8861  
Manistee County  
616/723-4602

Youth Emergency  
Services  
116 Harold  
Midland, MI 48640  
517/631-5639

Runaway Services  
16 E. Fifth Street  
Monroe, MI 48161  
Monroe and Lenawee  
313/243-7833

Listening Ear Crisis  
Center, Inc.  
107 W. Illinois  
P.O. Box 65  
Mt. Pleasant, MI 48858  
517/772-2919

Webster House  
125 Delaware  
Muskegon, MI 49442  
616/722-2694

Mecosta/Osceola  
Youth Attention  
Center  
22250 Northland Drive  
Paris, MI 49338  
616/832-3351

Children Youth Equal  
Rights Advocate  
(CYERA)  
132 Franklin Blvd.  
Pontiac, MI 48341  
313/333-2277

The Harbor  
929 Pine St.  
Port Huron, MI 48060  
313/982-8584

The Sanctuary  
Runaway Shelter  
1222 S. Washington  
Royal Oak, MI 48067  
313/547-2260

The Link  
Crisis Intervention  
Center, Inc.  
2002 S. State St.  
St. Joseph, MI 49085  
616/983-5465

Saginaw County Youth  
Protection Council  
(Innerlink)  
1110 Howard  
P.O. Box 3191  
Saginaw, MI 48605  
517/753-3431

Third Level  
908 West Front Street  
P.O. Box 1035  
Traverse City, MI 49685  
1-800/442-7315  
616/922-4800

Macomb County Youth  
Interim Care  
Facility  
4227 Bart Street  
Warren, MI 48091-1918  
313/758-7040

**MICHIGAN RESOURCES  
FOR NON-SECURE SUPERVISION OF  
PRE-ADJUDICATED JUVENILE OFFENDERS  
IN LIEU OF LOCKING JUVENILES  
IN A JAIL OR A LOCKUP**

**WHAT SHOULD I DO WITH A CRIMINAL OFFENDER? ARE THERE ANY SERVICES TO PROVIDE SUPERVISION FOR JUVENILES WHO ARE CHARGED WITH A CRIMINAL OFFENSE WHILE WAITING A PRELIMINARY HEARING OR PICKUP BY THEIR PARENT(S)?**

Working through Michigan probate/juvenile courts and sheriff departments, the Michigan Department of Social Services/Regional Detention Support Services (RDSS) program provides staff supervised non-secure holdover sites where youth may be held for up to 24 hours awaiting a preliminary hearing, return to parents, or return to another jurisdiction. These sites are provided in counties which do not have a juvenile detention center. The sites are usually located in the county sheriff department. Volunteers recruited and supervised by the juvenile court staff provide continuous supervision. These volunteers are trained by Regional Detention Support Services (RDSS) trainers and also receive in-service training through the juvenile court. Other components of the RDSS program include home detention, electronic monitoring and transportation services for delinquent youth.

We encourage officers who work with juveniles to contact the local juvenile court in those counties utilizing the RDSS program to get more information about these resources and to visit the holdover site.

The Regional Detention Support Services program has a ten year record of service to youth in Michigan. Beginning in 1981, the Michigan Office of Criminal Justice made a series of grants to the Michigan Department of Social Services to establish the Regional Detention Support Services program. These grants were issued in response to the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act reauthorization in 1980 which required the removal of juveniles from adult jails and lockups. The program is now 100 percent State funded.

The RDSS program became the principal resource for holding pre-adjudicated juveniles in rural areas of the State. Replicated in many other states, the "Michigan Model" has become the most widely used program to reduce the jailing of juveniles in America.

Another service of the Michigan Department of Social Services which may be of assistance to you is the Regional Detention Center juvenile detention bed availability service. Each Monday the Regional Detention Center staff call each of the participating juvenile detention homes or youth homes in Michigan to determine how many beds are available. By calling 1-313-733-3820 and asking for the bed availability service, you can find out the location of the closest available juvenile detention bed.

If you have more specific questions, call the Regional Detention Support Services office at 1-800-821-7484 or 313-733-2936 from 8AM to 5PM. The office is located at the Flint Regional Detention Center at G-4287 West Pasadena Avenue, Flint, MI 48504.

Following is a list of counties utilizing the RDSS components and the telephone numbers of the juvenile courts. Also included is the location and telephone number of the holdover site in each county. Law enforcement officers who take a juvenile into custody and determine that further supervision is required should call the appropriate juvenile court telephone number to arrange for staff supervision at a non-secure holdover site.

Some of the juvenile courts do not have 24 hour answering services. If you call after hours and do not reach the juvenile court staff, the sheriff department will have the juvenile court after hours contact number.

## UPPER PENINSULA HOLDOVER SITES

### Alger County:

Juvenile Court  
906/387-2080

Sheriff Department  
101 East Varnum  
Munising, MI 48862  
906/387-4444

### Baraga County:

Bedabin Group Home  
906/524-7303

Police Department  
Route One  
Baraga, MI 49908  
906/353-6623

### Chippewa County:

Juvenile Court  
906/635-6316

Sheriff Department  
331 Court Street  
Sault Ste. Marie, MI  
49783  
906/635-6355

### Delta County:

Juvenile Court  
906/786-3564

Escanaba Department  
of Public Safety  
1900 Third Avenue  
Escanaba, MI 49829  
906/786-5911

### Dickinson County:

Juvenile Court  
906/774-3373

Sheriff Department  
300 East "D" Street  
Iron Mountain, MI  
49801  
906/774-6262

### Gogebic County:

Juvenile Court  
906/663-4147

Sheriff Department  
Iron Street  
Bessemer, MI  
48214  
906/667-0203

### Hannahville Tribe

Juvenile Court  
906/466-2681

Police Department  
Route One  
Wilson, MI 49892  
906/466-2681

### Iron County:

Juvenile Court  
906/875-6351

Michigan State  
Police Post #92  
897 Lalley Road  
Iron River, MI  
49935  
906/265-99916

Luce County:

Juvenile Court  
906/293-5751

Courthouse  
407 W. Harrie  
Newberry, MI 49868  
906/293-5751

Mackinac County

Juvenile Court  
906/643-7319

Sheriff Department  
470 N. Marely  
St. Ignace, MI 49781  
906/643-7324

Marquette County

Juvenile Court  
906/228-1506

Courthouse  
234 W. Baraga  
Marquette, MI 49855  
906/228-1506

Menominee County

Juvenile Court  
906/863-5213

Public Safety Building  
831 10th Avenue  
Menominee, MI 49858  
906/863-4441

Ontonagon County

Juvenile Court  
906/884-4539

Sheriff Department  
629 Conglomerate  
Ontonagon, MI  
49953  
906/884-4901

Sault Ste. Marie Tribe

Juvenile Court  
906/635-6538

Tribal Center  
1306 Marquette  
Sault Ste. Marie,  
MI 49783  
906/635-6538

Schoolcraft County

Juvenile Court  
906/341-5338

Sheriff Department  
300 Main St.  
Manistique, MI  
49854  
906/341-2122

## **NORTHERN LOWER MICHIGAN HOLDOVER SITES**

### **Alcona County**

Juvenile Court  
517/724-6880

County Building  
106 5th St.  
Harrisville, MI 48740  
517/724-6880

### **Alpena County**

Juvenile Court  
517/354-8785

Sheriff Department  
320 Johnson St.  
Alpena, MI 49707  
517/354-4128

### **Antrim County**

Juvenile Court  
616/533-6681

Sheriff Department  
207 Cayuga  
Bellaire, MI 49615  
616/533-8627

### **Benzie County**

Juvenile Court  
616/882-9671

Frankfort Police  
Department  
412 Main St.  
Frankfort, MI 49635  
616/352-4212

### **Charlevoix County**

Juvenile Court  
616/547-7214

Sheriff Department  
1000 Grant  
Charlevoix, MI  
49720  
616/547-4461

### **Cheboygan County**

Juvenile Court  
616/627-8812

Sheriff Department  
870 Main St.  
Cheboygan, MI  
49721  
616/627-3155

### **Clare County**

Juvenile Court  
517/539-7109

County Building  
225 W. Main  
Harrison, MI  
48625  
517/539-7109

### **Crawford County**

Juvenile Court  
517/348-2841

Shawono Center  
Howe Lake Rd.  
Grayling, MI  
49738  
517/348-5443

**Emmet County**

Juvenile Court  
616/348-1766

County Building  
200 Division  
Petoskey, MI 49770  
615/348-1765

**Gladwin County**

Juvenile Court  
517/426-7451

Sheriff Department  
501 W. Cedar  
Gladwin, MI 48624  
517/426-9284

**Grand Traverse County**

Juvenile Court  
616/922-4650

Governmental Center  
400 Boardman  
Traverse City, MI  
49684  
616/922-4650

**Iosco County**

Juvenile Court  
517/362-3991

Sheriff Department  
428 Lake St.  
Tawas City, MI 48763  
517/362-6164

**Kalkaska County**

Juvenile Court  
616/258-3330

Sheriff Department  
605 N. Birch  
Kalkaska, MI 49646  
616/258-8686

**Lake County**

Juvenile Court  
616/745-4614

Sheriff Department  
1153 Michigan Ave.  
Baldwin, MI 49304  
616/745-2711

**Leelanau County**

Juvenile Court  
616/256-9803

Sheriff Department  
201 Chandler  
Leland, MI 49654  
616/256-9829

**Manistee County**

Juvenile Court  
616/723-2573

County Building  
415 Third St.  
Manistee, MI  
49660  
616/723-1579

**Mason County**

Juvenile Court  
616/845-1213

Sheriff Department  
302 N. Delia St.  
Ludington, MI  
49431  
616/843-3475

Montmorency County

Juvenile Court  
517/785-4053

Sheriff Department  
M-32 West  
Atlanta, MI 49709  
517/785-4238

Ogemaw County

Juvenile Court  
517/345-0145

Sheriff Department  
806 W. Wright  
West Branch, MI 48661  
517/345-3111

Osceola County

Juvenile Court  
616/832-3261

Sheriff Department  
325 W. Upton  
Reed City, MI 49677  
616/832-2288

Oscoda County

Juvenile Court  
517/826-3241

Sheriff Department  
301 Morenci  
Mio, MI 48647  
517/826-3214

Otsego County

Juvenile Court  
517/732-6484

MI State Police  
Gaylord Post #73  
563 S. Otsego  
Gaylord, MI 49735  
517/732-5141

Presque Isle County

Juvenile Court  
517/734-2214

Sheriff Department  
267 N. Second St.  
Rogers City, MI  
49779  
517/734-2156

Roscommon County

Juvenile Court  
517/275-5221

Sheriff Department  
109 George St.  
Roscommon, MI  
48653  
517/275-5101

Wexford County

Juvenile Court  
616/779-9511

Sheriff Department  
820 Carmel St.  
Cadillac, MI  
49601  
616/779-9211

## DOWNSTATE HOLDOVER SITES

### Barry County

Juvenile Court  
616/948-4846

Hastings Police  
Department  
102 S. Broadway  
Hastings, MI 49058  
616/945-2463

### Branch County

Juvenile Court  
517/279-8411

Sheriff Department  
23 S. Pearl St.  
Coldwater, MI 49036  
517/278-2325

### Cass County

Juvenile Court  
616/445-8621

Sheriff Department  
101 N. Rowland  
Cassopolis, MI 49031  
616/445-2481

### Gratiot County

Juvenile Court  
517/875-5222

MI State Police  
Ithaca Post  
1876 N. State St.  
Ithaca, MI 48847  
517/875-4111

### Huron County

Juvenile Court  
517/269-9267

County Building  
E. Huron Ave.  
Bad Axe, MI 48413  
517/269-9267

### Ionia County

Juvenile Court  
616/527-5332

Sheriff Department  
100 Library  
Ionia, MI 48846  
616/527-0400

### Isabella County

Juvenile Court  
517/772-0911

Sheriff Department  
207 Court St.  
Mt. Pleasant, MI  
48858  
517/772-5911

### Lapeer County

Juvenile Court  
313/667-0270

Sheriff Department  
2408 Genesee St.  
Lapeer, MI 48446  
313/667-0443

Midland County

Juvenile Court  
517/832-6890

County Building  
301 W. Main  
Midland, MI 48640  
517/832-6600

Montcalm County

Juvenile Court  
517/831-5226

Sheriff Department  
659 N. State St.  
Stanton, MI 48888  
517/831-5253

Oceana County

Juvenile Court  
616/873-3811

Sheriff Department  
216 Lincoln  
Hart, MI 49420  
616/873-2121

Sanilac County

Juvenile Court  
313/648-3220

Sheriff Department  
65 N. Elk  
Sandusky, MI 48471  
313/648-2000

Shiawassee County

Juvenile Court  
517/743-2372

Sheriff Department  
201 E. McArthur  
Corunna, MI 48817  
517/743-3411

St. Joseph County

Juvenile Court  
616/467-6361

Sheriff Department  
650 E. Main St.  
Centreville, MI  
49032  
616/467-9045

Tuscola County

Juvenile Court  
517/673-5999

Sheriff Department  
420 Court St.  
Caro, MI 48723  
517/673-8161

Van Buren County

Juvenile Court  
616/657-5581

South Haven City  
Hall  
539 Phoenix St.  
South Haven, MI  
49090  
616/637-5211

## **HOLDOVER FACILITIES IN NATIVE AMERICAN TRIBAL POLICE AGENCIES**

The Michigan Department of Social Services Regional Detention Support Services program has worked with the Native American tribes in Michigan to establish staff-supervised non-secure holdover sites for juveniles who are apprehended on areas with tribal police department jurisdiction. These sites are identified below:

Hannahville Tribe  
Route One  
Wilson, MI 49892  
906/466-2681

Sault Ste. Marie Tribe  
1306 Marquette Avenue  
Sault Ste. Marie, MI  
49783  
906/635-6538

Saginaw Chippewa Tribe  
7070 East Broadway  
Mt. Pleasant, MI 48858  
517/772-5700



**MICHIGAN AND NATIONAL SOURCES  
FOR GUIDELINES, POLICIES, PROCEDURES,  
PROGRAMS, AND STANDARDS FOR  
JUVENILE DETENTION FACILITIES,  
FOSTER HOMES AND OTHER FACILITIES  
FOR STATUS OFFENDERS AND RUNAWAYS**

**WHAT INFORMATION SOURCES ARE THERE FOR  
JUVENILE COURT JUDGES, JUVENILE COURT  
ADMINISTRATORS, JUVENILE HOME ADMINIS-  
TRATORS, PRIVATE AGENCY DIRECTORS,  
JUVENILE JUSTICE SERVICES PROGRAM MANA-  
GERS, AND POLICE EXECUTIVES WHO ARE  
LOOKING FOR INFORMATION REGARDING THE  
PROCESSING OF STATUS OFFENDERS?**

Michigan resources which may be particularly helpful  
are the following:

Office of Contract Management  
Michigan Department of Management and Budget  
First Floor Lewis Cass Building  
320 South Walnut P.O. Box 30026  
Lansing, MI 48909  
517/373-6655

Child Welfare Licensing  
Michigan Department of Social Services  
235 South Grand P.O. Box 30037  
Lansing, MI 48909  
517/373-8383

Office of Facility Services  
Michigan Department of Corrections  
206 East Michigan  
Grandview Plaza P.O. Box 30003  
Lansing, MI 48909  
517/373-3602

Special Education Services Unit  
Bureau of Educational Services  
Michigan Department of Education  
John A. Hannah Office Building  
Second Floor 608 West Allegan  
Lansing, MI 48933  
517/335-0476

National resources which may be particularly helpful  
are the following:

American Correctional Association  
8025 Laurel Lakes Court  
Laurel, Maryland 20707-5075  
301/206-5043  
1-800/ACA-BOOK

American Bar Association  
Juvenile Justice Center  
1800 M Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20036  
202/331-2622

Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse  
Box 6000  
Rockville, Maryland 20850  
800/638-8736

Information and Dissemination Unit  
Office of Juvenile Justice  
and Delinquency Prevention  
United State Department of Justice  
633 Indiana Avenue, N.W.  
Washington, D. C. 20531  
202/307-0668

Community Research Associates  
115 North Neil Suite 302  
Champaign, Illinois 61820  
217/398-3120

Child Welfare League of America  
440 First Street N.W. Suite 520  
Washington, D.C. 20001  
202/638-2952

Council on Accreditation of Services  
for Families and Children  
520 Eighth Avenue Suite 2202B  
New York, N.Y. 10018  
212/714-9399



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ON  
JUVENILE JUSTICE**

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The text of this technical assistance pamphlet was prepared by Ralph Monsma, Juvenile Justice Specialist, Michigan Office of Contract Management



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