

GENERAL ORDER
FAIRFAX COUNTY POLICE DEPARTMENT



SUBJECT: ARREST AND DETENTION OF JUVENILES	NUMBER:	602.2
CANCELS ORDER DATED: 10-1-03	DATE:	7-1-12

I. POLICIES

A. Arrest and Custody

1. To protect the community against delinquent acts and to reduce the incidence of such acts, it shall be the policy of the Department to identify, apprehend, arrest and seek to convict all juveniles charged with acts which, if committed by an adult, would be a crime under the laws of the United States, the Commonwealth of Virginia, or the ordinances of the County of Fairfax.
2. a. Recognizing that diversion from the criminal justice system may be in the best interests of the community and some juveniles, it shall be the policy of the Department to seek to limit the use of arrest powers against juveniles who have committed acts which are otherwise lawful, but are designated as offenses, as defined under Section IX., D of this General Order, and if committed by a juvenile.
b. Custody of juveniles alleged to be status offenders shall occur when probable cause has been established that a juvenile is a runaway; or that during the night hours a juvenile is without adult supervision and there is a clear and substantial danger to the child's welfare; or a detention order is known to be on file.

B. Release

To prevent the unnecessary detention of juveniles, it shall be the policy of the Department to make all reasonable efforts to release juveniles to a parent or a person acting as a parent who is available, able, and willing to take custody.

C. Detention

Officers shall seek to detain juveniles when:

1. A parent or person acting as a parent is unavailable to take custody;
or

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2. A parent or person acting as a parent is available but is unwilling to take custody; or
3. The release of the juvenile would constitute an unreasonable danger to the person or property of others; or
4. The release would present a clear and substantial threat of serious harm to a juvenile's life or health; or
5. The officer has cause to believe that a juvenile in custody will not appear in court as scheduled.

D. Notification to Parents

1. To encourage and support the use of parental authority, it shall be the policy of the Police Department to notify the parent or person acting as a parent, of the specific act or acts, other than a traffic violation, which brings a juvenile into police custody.
2. Such notification shall be made by telephone or in person, at the discretion of the arresting officer, and as soon as reasonably possible after the juvenile is taken into custody.

II. DEFINITIONS

Child, Juvenile, Minor: A person who is less than eighteen years of age.

Child in Need of Services or Supervision: A juvenile who is subject to compulsory school attendance but is habitually absent without justification; a juvenile who remains away from or who habitually deserts or abandons the family; and a juvenile who commits an act which is unlawful only if committed by a juvenile. These acts are more commonly known as status offenses.

Delinquent Acts: Acts designated as crime under the laws of the Commonwealth of Virginia or an ordinance of any city, county, town or service district, or under federal law, but not acts which would be an offense only if committed by a juvenile.

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III. IMMEDIATE CUSTODY

- A. Juveniles who have committed delinquent acts may be taken into immediate custody when any one or more of the following conditions are present:
1. In the presence of the arresting officer, a juvenile commits an act which would be a misdemeanor if committed by an adult under federal, state or local law and ordinances, and the officer believes that such is necessary for the protection of the public interest.
 2. When a juvenile has committed one of the following misdemeanor offenses and, although the offense was not committed in the presence of the officer who makes the arrest, the arrest is based on probable cause on reasonable complaint of a person who observed the alleged offense:
 - a. Shoplifting in violation of *Code of Virginia* §18.2-103
 - b. Assault and Battery
 - c. Carrying a weapon on school property in violation of *Code of Virginia* §18.2-308.1
 - d. Brandishing a firearm in violation of *Code of Virginia* §18.2-282
 - e. Destruction of property when such property is used for commercial or business purposes in violation of *Code of Virginia* §18.2-137
 3. When there is probable cause to believe that a juvenile has committed an offense which would be a felony if committed by an adult.
 4. On the authority of a detention order or warrant known to be on file in this or a foreign jurisdiction.
- B. A juvenile who has committed no criminal offense may be taken into immediate custody under the following conditions:
1. There is a detention order known to be on file in this or a foreign jurisdiction; or

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2. Probable cause exists that a juvenile has run away from home; or
 3. Probable cause exists that a juvenile is without adult supervision at night, and under such circumstances that it is reasonably concluded that there is a clear and substantial danger to the juvenile's welfare; or
 4. The juvenile agrees, voluntarily without the threat or use of coercion or force of any kind, to accompany an officer to a police facility. This action shall be for the limited purpose of seeking to return a child to the home or otherwise provide for proper care and supervision; or
 5. When a child is believed to be in need of inpatient treatment for mental illness as provided in *Code of Virginia* §16.1-340 and General Order 603.3, Emotionally Disturbed Persons Cases.
 6. When a child is believed to be truant from a public school or alternative education program as provided in *Code of Virginia* § 22.1-266.
- C. Juveniles who are escapees from jail, detention home, or other institution in which they were placed by order of Juvenile Court or other agency may be taken into immediate custody when:
1. There is a detention order or warrant known to be on file in this or a foreign jurisdiction.
 2. An officer has probable cause to believe that a juvenile has escaped or run away from jail, detention home, residential child care facility or home in which placed by court, Department of Family Services, or a licensed child welfare agency.

IV. RELEASE OF JUVENILES IN CUSTODY

Several courses of action are open to officers when deciding whether to release a juvenile in police custody. Three factors determine which of the available courses of action may be used. The factors are: the basis upon which the juvenile was taken into custody; whether the Juvenile Court is open or closed; and whether there is a parent or person acting as a parent who is willing to take custody and provide care

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for the juvenile. The courses of action are listed below. They shall be used in accordance with the policy set forth in paragraph I.B. of this General Order.

- A. Release when custody is under authority of a warrant/detention order.
 - 1. When court is in session and/or when Juvenile Intake is open:
 - a. Juveniles, who are arrested at the request of the court on a detention order or *capias*, should be transported to Juvenile Intake.
 - b. An oral or written statement of the reasons for taking the juvenile into custody should be given to parent or other person acting with parental authority. In cases where notice is not given prior to transporting to the Juvenile Intake, the intake officer should contact the parent or legal guardian.
 - c. Once the child's physical placement is decided, the police officer should ensure that the intake process is completed and/or the detainee served with a copy of the detention order or *capias*. The officer should inform the intake officer whether the parent or custodian was notified of the juvenile's arrest.
 - 2. When court is not in session and Juvenile Intake is closed:
 - a. Take the juvenile to the Juvenile Detention Center located on Page Avenue in the most expeditious manner. Personnel are on duty authorized to take custody of the juvenile.
 - b. An oral or written statement of the reasons for taking the juvenile into custody should be given to parent or other person acting with parental authority. The police officer should inform the Intake officer on duty whether the parent or legal guardian was notified of the juvenile's arrest.
- B. Release when custody is taken based on an offense committed in the officer's presence or on probable cause:
 - 1. When court is in session and/or when Juvenile Intake is open:

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- a. Release the juvenile to parent or person acting as a parent who is available and willing to provide supervision and care and issue oral counsel and warning as appropriate; or
 - b. Release the juvenile to parent or person acting as a parent upon their promise to bring the juvenile before the court when requested; or
 - c. Transport the juvenile to Juvenile Intake in the most expeditious manner possible. The police officer shall give to the intake officer a written statement of the reasons for taking the juvenile into custody. In such cases, the police officer shall be responsible for providing oral notice of the action taken at in-take to the juvenile's parent or person acting as a parent. The basis for any release will be established by the judge or intake officer.
2. When court is not in session and Juvenile Intake is closed:
- a. Release the juvenile to parent or person acting as a parent who is available and willing to provide supervision and care and issue oral counsel and warning as appropriate; or
 - b. Release the juvenile to parent or person acting as a parent upon their promise to bring the juvenile before the court when requested; or
 - c. Transport the juvenile in the most expeditious manner to the Juvenile Detention Center located on Page Avenue. Follow the intake officer's direction for the release or placement of the juvenile.
- C. Release when custody is taken based on probable cause that a juvenile has escaped from jail, detention home, residential child care facility or home in which placed by court, Department of Family Services or licensed child or welfare agency.
1. Whether Juvenile Intake is open or closed, the juvenile may be returned and released to the facility from which the juvenile escaped or fled.

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2. When Juvenile Intake is open and the juvenile is not released, the juvenile shall be taken to Juvenile Intake. The intake officer will determine where the juvenile will be placed.
 3. When Juvenile Intake is not open and the juvenile is not released, the juvenile shall be taken to the Juvenile Detention Center located on Page Avenue. The on-duty counselor will determine where the juvenile will be held or placed.
- D. Release when custody occurs because probable cause exists that a juvenile is a runaway, or to protect the juvenile's welfare (Section 16.1-246G):
- If Juvenile Intake is open, an intake officer shall be notified of the action taken. If Juvenile Intake is closed, the police officer shall notify the on-duty counselor at the Juvenile Detention Center located on Page Avenue. The intake officer or counselor shall determine if a petition or detention order should be filed. If a detention order is authorized, the juvenile shall be placed in shelter care for no longer than 24 hours. If no petition or detention order is filed, the police officer shall as soon as practicable:
1. Return the juvenile home; or
 2. Release the juvenile to a parent, guardian, legal custodian or other person acting in the parents' place; or
 3. Release the juvenile.
- E. Release when custody occurs because a child is believed to be in need of inpatient treatment for mental illness:
- The officer shall follow procedures pursuant to General Order 603.3, Emotionally Disturbed Persons Cases.
- F. Release when custody occurs because a child is believed to be truant from a public school or alternative education program:
- The officer may deliver the child to the appropriate public school, alternative education program, truancy center or truancy center personnel.

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G. In all cases, the officer shall notify the parent or legal guardian by telephone or in person as soon as possible, that the juvenile was in police custody. School officials are not considered legal guardians for the purposes of this General Order.

V. DETENTION OF JUVENILES

While it is the policy of the Department to avoid, whenever possible, the detention of juveniles, there are occasions when, to protect the community, detention should occur. This paragraph sets forth the circumstances in which officers shall seek the detention of a juvenile in custody from an intake officer of the Juvenile Court, if Juvenile Intake is open; or from a counselor at the Juvenile Detention Center, if Juvenile Intake is closed.

- A. An arresting officer shall seek to detain a juvenile whenever:
1. No parent or person acting as a parent is available to take custody.
 2. A parent or a person acting as a parent is available, but any one or more of the following conditions exist:
 - a. The parent or person acting as a parent is unwilling to take custody; or
 - b. The juvenile has no community ties; or
 - c. The juvenile is unable to furnish proper identification or otherwise inform the arresting officer of identity; or
 - d. The juvenile resists an arrest or attempts to escape custody after an arrest; or
 - e. The arresting officer has knowledge of the juvenile's prior history of failing to appear in court or fleeing to avoid prosecution; or
 - f. The arresting officer believes the juvenile is likely to harm himself or another person. The belief should be based on one or more of these facts:

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- (1) The juvenile is apparently under the influence of a drug, including alcohol.
- (2) The juvenile exhibits violent or irrational behavior before, during, or after the arrest.
- (3) Statements from the juvenile indicate a likelihood that the juvenile will continue the offense which brought the juvenile into custody, or will commit another offense if released.

VI. FINGERPRINTS AND PHOTOGRAPHS

- A. Fingerprints and photographs shall be taken and filed for any juvenile who is taken into custody and charged with a delinquent act which would be reportable to the CCRE if committed by an adult.

When a juvenile is taken into custody, a CCRE, FBI Final Disposition Report, and one FBI fingerprint card shall be completed for each reportable CCRE offense. Complete palm prints must be taken for felony charges. A case number shall be obtained for the juvenile and entered on these documents in the appropriate blocks. When a juvenile is released to his parents or other responsible adult acting in place of the parent, the juvenile shall sign their name in the CCRE, "Signature of Person Fingerprinted" block. The person accepting the juvenile shall sign below the juvenile's name and print their name below their signature. A photocopy of the first page of the CCRE shall then be given to the accepting adult. The original page one of the CCRE (white copy) and the FBI fingerprint card (one only) shall be sent to NOVARIS. The arresting officer shall retain the second page of the CCRE (buff/yellow copy), the third page (the CCRE fingerprint card) and FBI Final Disposition Report (green), and give it to the intake officer when obtaining a petition. If the petition is denied, the officer shall write in large, bold letters, "PETITION DENIED," across the face of page two of the CCRE. The second and third pages of the CCRE and the FBI Final Disposition Report should then be sent to NOVARIS for destruction. Additional guidance regarding the fingerprinting and photographing of juveniles arrested for criminal offenses is found in the Report Writing Manual, Section III, Form User Guide, Chapter 1, CCRE.

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- B. Fingerprints and photographs may not be taken under any other circumstances except that an officer may seek a Juvenile Court order requiring a juvenile to submit to the taking of either or both.
- C. Nothing in Section VI shall prevent officers from using for investigative purposes photographs obtained from persons in the community. The release of juvenile fingerprints to other law enforcement agencies shall only occur when a valid court order exists and they are to be used for law enforcement purposes.
- D. Arrest photographs shall be taken in the same manner as adults, except that the photo board shall bear "JUV" in the upper right corner to allow for separate filing by NOVARIS.

VII. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS IN IMMEDIATE CUSTODY CASES

- A. Juveniles voluntarily in custody.

An officer with a juvenile voluntarily in custody shall complete a field investigation report only. The report shall include the circumstances in which the juvenile came to police attention, the result of any steps taken to arrange for a return to the home or other appropriate care and supervision, and under what conditions the juvenile left police custody.

- B. Juveniles released after issuance of oral counsel and warning.
 - 1. The arresting officer shall, by telephone or in person, seek to notify the parent of the juvenile and shall complete a summons and field investigation report. In the "Describe Charge" section of the summons, officers shall note "released with oral warning." The field investigation report shall contain: all information concerning the case, including complete details relating to the facts that led the officer to conclude that this form of release was appropriate.
 - 2. Cases involving a closure by the custody of a juvenile who is released after issuance of oral counsel and warning shall be closed by exceptional means.

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3. In all cases the officer shall notify the parent or legal guardian by telephone or in person, as soon as possible, that the juvenile was in police custody. School officials are not considered legal guardians for the purposes of this General Order.
- C. Juveniles released after receiving a promise to appear in court at a future date.

An incident report and a CCRE or Summons form shall be completed. The field investigation report shall contain:

1. Complete information concerning the case, including a concise statement indicating the arresting officer's intent to secure petitions.
2. The arresting officer shall seek a petition in all cases in which the child is released on a promise to appear in court. The petition shall be sought no later than ten calendar days after the release from custody. Officers shall make every effort to obtain the names and locations of both parents or legal guardians prior to responding to Juvenile Intake to secure a petition. The Affidavit/Certification form stating that the officer has attempted to obtain information about both parents or legal guardians of the juvenile named in the petition shall be signed by the arresting officer. The Juvenile Intake officer will consider an address not "reasonable ascertainable" if both the juvenile and the known parent or guardian cannot provide the other parent's address.
3. A supplemental investigation report shall be completed as soon as practical after the arresting officer appears before an intake officer for a petition. The supplement shall contain information concerning the issuance or refusal by the intake officer of the petition, the charge placed on the petition (if granted) and the court date.
4. First-line supervisors shall review all investigative reports on juveniles taken into custody, to assure adherence to the policies and procedures of this order. First-line supervisors shall utilize the Case Management Module within I/LEADS to ensure that petitions are obtained and supplemental reports are submitted by investigating officers within the required time periods.

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- D. An officer with a juvenile in custody for being a runaway as stated in Section IV, paragraph D of this Order shall complete an incident report, containing all appropriate information. A signed PD135J shall be attached to the I/LEADS report and forwarded to DPSC Teletype within two hours of taking the report.

VIII. JUVENILE ARRESTS - RECORDING

- A. Other than associated incident or crash investigation reports, the CCRE or Summons form will be used to document the arrest of a juvenile.
- B. The CCRE, Summons, and/or Arrest Module is to be completed irrespective of whether the juvenile is placed in a detention facility, brought immediately before the Juvenile Court, or released to parental custody.
- C. The CCRE form and Arrest Module is completed when a juvenile is taken into custody and fingerprinted for an offense which would be reportable to the CCRE if committed by an adult. The arresting officer shall ensure that the buff copy and fingerprint card of the CCRE form along with the FBI Final Disposition Report (green) are filed with the Intake Department of the Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court at the time the petition is obtained.
- D. If the arresting officer intends to bring the juvenile before the court, a petition must be filed with the Intake Department of the Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court. When releasing a juvenile to parental custody, a parent or person acting as a parent should sign the summons form. If the parent or person acting as a parent refuses to sign, the word "refused" shall be entered in the signature block. The parent's refusal to sign the summons is not grounds to arrest the parent.
- E. The CCRE and Arrest Module are used to record the names of juveniles who are taken into custody for committing an offense or pursuant to a detention order. It shall not be used to record the names of juveniles who are taken into custody for their own protection; this includes child abuse, neglect, abandonment, or when a juvenile is without adult supervision at night, and under circumstances which present a clear and substantial danger to the child's welfare. Child abuse, neglect, or abandonment are proper classifications for an investigation report. The proper classification for juveniles taken into custody for lack of supervision at night with a clear and substantial danger to their welfare shall be "child in need of services." This

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will eliminate the possibility of creating an arrest record for a juvenile in I/LEADS for these types of cases. The investigation report is adequate for recording the details of protective custody incidents.

- F. In completing the CCRE and Arrest Module, the officer shall record the specific offense for which the juvenile was taken into custody regardless of the age of the juvenile.

IX. PETITIONS AND WARRANTS

A. Felonies

- 1. A petition shall be sought in all cases in which a juvenile is taken into custody for an act which, if committed by an adult, would be a felony; except under those circumstances provided herein when a warrant shall be sought.
- 2. A warrant shall be sought in cases in which a juvenile is in custody for an act that would be a felony, and any of the following conditions exist:
 - a. The Juvenile Court is closed and the arresting officer believes the juvenile should be detained. The warrant should be sought from a magistrate.
 - b. The intake officer of the Juvenile Court refuses to issue a petition sought for a felony. In such cases, the arresting officer shall immediately appeal the refusal to a magistrate; provided, after hearing the intake officer's reasons for refusing to issue a petition, the arresting officer continues to believe the charge initially sought should be made. The officer shall include, with the material presented to the magistrate, written notice from the intake officer of the refusal. There is no appeal from an intake officer's refusal for Class 2, 3, or 4 misdemeanors.

A magistrate's finding is final. If a warrant is issued, it shall be returnable to the Juvenile Court and served as a petition.

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- c. A refusal shall have occurred when any of the following findings or decisions have been made by an intake officer:
 - (1) That probable cause does not exist.
 - (2) That issuance of a petition would not be in the best interest of the family or juvenile.
 - (3) That the matter may be effectively dealt with by an agency other than the court.
 - (4) That a petition should be issued for a lesser charge than the charge sought by the arresting officer.

B. Other crimes

- 1. A petition may be sought or a warning may be issued in all other cases in which a juvenile is taken into custody for an act which, if committed by an adult, would be a Class 1, 2, 3, or 4 misdemeanor.

An officer seeking petitions in cases involving Class 1 misdemeanors is afforded the same "right to appeal," as in felony cases. The officer may choose to appeal the intake officer's decision of refusing to grant a petition if the officer feels prosecution is in the best interest of the case. If the officer decides to proceed with the appeal process, the same procedures and standards outlined in subsection "A" will apply.

- 2. If probable cause is established, the decision to either seek a petition or to warn the juvenile and advise a parent of the act shall be made by the arresting officer. Use of the warning is prohibited, however, if any of the following conditions apply:
 - a. The complainant or victim are committed to proceeding with a prosecution; or
 - b. The juvenile is known to have been once before warned in the preceding year for an act which, if committed by an adult, would be a crime; or

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- c. The juvenile is known to have been once before arrested in the preceding year for an act which, if committed by an adult, would be a crime.

C. Traffic and other violations

Juveniles arrested for traffic violations shall be processed under the provisions of General Order 601.1, paragraph II. A. Summonses issued by an officer are sufficient and no petition is needed for violations of game and fish laws, and any ordinances establishing curfew violations.

When an officer makes an arrest of a juvenile for any alcohol related offense, and the juvenile is released to the custody of a parent/legal guardian pending the initial court date, the officer releasing a juvenile to the custody of a parent/legal guardian shall issue a summons to the juvenile and shall also issue a summons requiring the parent/legal guardian to appear before the court with the juvenile. The court date shall be set in accordance with current available court dates as prescribed by the Juvenile Court. In the event the parent/legal guardian refuses to sign, the officer will note the date, time and "parent refused to sign" on the summons. If the parent/legal guardian is not available, a petition shall be obtained.

D. Status offenses

- 1. *Code of Virginia* §16.1-228 recognizes certain acts which may lead to a Juvenile Court finding that a juvenile is a "child in need of supervision." These acts, known more commonly as status offenses or acts which are offenses only when committed by a juvenile, are as follows:
 - a. Habitual absence from school by a juvenile who is subject to compulsory school attendance. (Truant)
 - b. Habitual desertion or abandonment of the family. (Runaway)
- 2. Runaway/Missing juvenile reports shall be classified as either, **Service - Runaway Juvenile** when their disappearance is voluntary or **Service - Missing Juvenile/Child** when there is an indication the disappearance is involuntary, suspicious or endangered.

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- a. Preliminary reports for all runaway or endangered missing juveniles shall be turned over to the Major Crimes Division, Child Exploitation Unit for follow-up, regardless of circumstances. The runaway/missing juvenile report shall not be combined with any other criminal event.
- b. A Virginia Missing Children Information Clearinghouse Report, PD Form 135J, shall be completed by the officer and signed by the complainant. The form shall be attached to the I/LEADS incident report in PDF format and forwarded to the DPSC Teletype section within two hours of taking the initial report.
- c. Broadcast a local lookout for the missing juvenile. Requests for NCIC/VCIN entries shall be made by the officer conducting the preliminary investigation. If NCIC/VCIN entry is not possible before the report is forwarded for follow-up, it shall be noted in the report.
- d. If the missing juvenile is 12 years of age or younger, "endangered" by referring to PD Form 195 (New 5/96), the Endangered Runaway Checklist, or for any other reason the officer feels is significant, the officer will immediately notify his supervisor and brief the supervisor on the case.
- e. Upon notification and briefing by the preliminary officer, the supervisor will determine what the next immediate course of action should be, what resources are needed, and notify the district station commander or staff duty officer and DPSC.
- f. During the conference with the station commander or staff duty officer, a decision should be made as to what resources beyond patrol (e.g., K-9 and Helicopter) should be utilized and if CIB should be requested to respond. If CIB is not called out, the Child Exploitation Squad supervisor, or on call CIB supervisor, if after hours, shall be notified.
- g. Officers who apprehend juveniles who are on file by the Department as runaways shall notify the Department of Public Safety Communications and the Teletype Section of the

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apprehension(s). Juveniles recovered from another jurisdiction shall be documented as a **Service – Police Service**.

- h. Officers generating a runaway juvenile report shall use the event type **Service – Runaway Juvenile**, listing the juvenile as an *OF, Offender*. No victim is required.
- i. The Child Exploitation Squad shall be responsible for generating the Arrest Module for all confirmed runaways.
- j. Missing juveniles who cannot be confirmed as a runaway but deemed endangered shall be entered as *IO, Involved Other*.

E. Abused or neglected juveniles

All cases involving alleged abuse or neglect of juveniles shall be processed under the provisions of General Order 603.2 (Assistance to Abused or Neglected Children).

X. TRANSPORTING JUVENILES

- A. No juvenile who is known or believed to be under fifteen years of age shall be transported or conveyed in a police patrol wagon, without supervisory approval.
- B. In situations involving mass arrest, juveniles may be transported in a police patrol wagon, with a supervisor's approval.
- C. No juvenile shall be transported with adults suspected of or charged with criminal acts.

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XI. DESTRUCTION AND RETENTION OF FINGERPRINT CARDS AND PHOTOGRAPHS

- A. Destruction and retention of fingerprint cards and photographs shall be the responsibility of NOVARIS and shall be in accordance with *Code of Virginia* §16.1-299. It shall occur:
 - 1. Within 60 days of the taking when no petition is filed against a juvenile whose fingerprints or photographs have been taken in connection with an alleged violation of law.
 - 2. Within six months of the date of disposition when a juvenile is found not guilty by Juvenile Court or Circuit Court, or is found guilty of an offense which is not reportable to the CCRE if committed by an adult.
- B. Fingerprints and photographs shall be retained, and copies of the fingerprints forwarded to the CCRE, when the court finds that a juvenile has committed an offense which would be reportable to the CCRE if committed by an adult.
- C. Maintenance of files - Fingerprints and photographs of juveniles will be maintained by NOVARIS and shall be stored separately from adult records, with added physical security measures. Access to these records will be restricted to official use, and may be viewed by the public and other law enforcement agencies only on the authority of a court order pursuant to *Code of Virginia* §16.1-301.

XII. LEGAL REFERENCES

Code of Virginia

- | | | |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. 15.2-1718 | 4. 16.1-247 | 7. 16.1-340 |
| 2. 16.1-228 | 5. 16.1-299 | 8. 19.2-81 |
| 3. 16.1-246 | 6. 16.1-301 | 9. 22.1-266 |

GENERAL ORDER
FAIRFAX COUNTY POLICE DEPARTMENT



SUBJECT: ARREST AND DETENTION OF JUVENILES	NUMBER: 602.2
CANCELS ORDER DATED: 10-1-03	DATE: 7-1-12

XIII. ACCREDITATION STANDARDS REFERENCE

VLEPSC

ADM.	OPR.
25.03	04.02
25.08	04.03
	08.07

This General Order becomes effective July 1, 2012 and rescinds all previous rules and regulations pertaining to the subject.

ISSUED BY:

APPROVED BY:

Handwritten signature of the Chief of Police, consisting of stylized initials.

Chief of Police

Handwritten signature of the County Executive, appearing as a cursive name.

County Executive