

Basic Training Module Specifications

<u>Functional Area:</u>	I. Investigation
<u>Subject Area:</u>	B. Substantive Criminal Law
<u>Module Title:</u>	6. JUVENILE LAW
<u>Hours:</u>	Not less than 2 hours

Note to Instructor:

Must be taught by an attorney admitted to the Michigan Bar.

Include familiarization regarding the penalties outlined in the Michigan Regulation and Taxation of Marihuana Act, which the instructor should discuss here, as it relates to Juveniles, but stress further discussion in I.G.3.

Module Objectives:

- I.B.6.1. Demonstrate an Understanding of Juvenile Law as it Relates to Law Enforcement.
- a. Describes the differences between:
    - (1) a criminal act and an offense committed by a juvenile;
    - (2) a delinquent act and a status offense;
    - (3) the adult process of trial and the juvenile process of adjudication;
    - (4) a warrant and a pick-up order;
    - (5) a petition request and a warrant request;
    - (6) sentencing and disposition;
    - (7) arrest/apprehension and taking into custody.
  - b. Identifies "status offenses", including:
    - (1) Runaway;
    - (2) Truancy;
    - (3) Incurrigibility;
    - (4) curfew violations; and
    - (5) alcohol and tobacco/vaping violations.
  - c. Describes the differences between adults and juveniles for:
    - (1) arraignment and preliminary hearing;
    - (2) bond provisions;
    - (3) fingerprinting;
    - (4) suspect identification;
    - (5) record keeping; and
    - (6) interview/interrogation (People v. Abraham, 234 Mich.App. 640 (1998)).

I.B.6.2. Demonstrate an Understanding of the Special Provisions in the Statutes and Court Rules for Juvenile Offenses.

- a. Describes the special provisions for juveniles of Public Act 288 of 1939, MCL 712A.1 et seq.
- b. Recognizes that the family division of circuit court was assigned jurisdiction over juvenile proceedings (MCL 600.1001 and MCL 600.1021 (1)(e)).
- c. Describes the required actions of a police officer as provided by the Juvenile Court Rules and Juvenile Code for the handling of juvenile offenders relating to:
  - (1) Apprehension;
  - (2) Detention;
  - (3) Notification;
  - (4) Interviewing;
  - (5) Photographing;
  - (6) Fingerprinting;
  - (7) Petition;
  - (8) Custody; and
  - (9) Suspect identification process.
- d. Describes the “Six Hour Rule” as allowing the juvenile to be kept in a locked setting for no more than six hours while being processed, e.g., fingerprinting, photos, etc. (28 CFR 31.303(e)(2)).

**Module History**

Revised	1/01
Revised	11/21