



CITY OF MADISON POLICE DEPARTMENT
STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE



Arrest, Incarceration, and Bail - Juveniles

Eff. Date 04/02/2018

Purpose

The purpose of this standard operating procedure is to provide guidelines for the proper processing of juveniles by Madison Police Department (MPD) staff at MPD facilities.

Procedure

In dealing with juveniles, more than anywhere else in police work, officers are given wide latitude to make judgments about what is in the “best interest” of the child. The following are general principles set forth to establish the philosophical parameters for decision-making and to satisfy the need for consistency and uniformity.

1. MPD recognizes that the primary responsibility for child rearing is vested in the family structure and that when a serious lapse in meeting this obligation occurs, police intervention may occur.
2. When children are taken into custody or are the subject of a significant investigation an official action, their parents or guardians shall be notified as soon as possible. Their cooperation in handling the situation should be actively sought.
3. All investigative, enforcement, and security procedures, including interviewing, gathering evidence, and apprehension shall be carried out as with any adult, except as otherwise provided in this procedure. MPD personnel will ensure that juveniles receive the same constitutional safeguards available to adults.
4. Every effort should be made to work cooperatively with other community agencies, schools, the juvenile court, and interested citizens, in a community-centered approach.

DEFINITIONS

Child/Juvenile

A person who is less than 18 years old. “Juvenile” does not include a person who has attained 17 years of age for purposes of investigating or prosecuting a person who is alleged to have violated any state or federal criminal law, any civil or a municipal ordinance (Wis. Stat. 48.02(2)). Juveniles in the military are processed the same way as all other juveniles.

Adult

A person who is 18 years old or older. “Adult” also means a person who has attained 17 years of age for purposes of investigating or prosecuting a person who is alleged to have violated any state or federal criminal law, any civil law, or a municipal ordinance (Wis. Stat. 48.02(1d)).

Parent

Either a biological parent, a husband who has consented to the artificial insemination of his wife under Wis. Stat. 891.40, or a parent by adoption. If the child is a nonmarital child who is not adopted or whose parents do not subsequently intermarry under Wis. Stat. 767.60, “parent” includes a person acknowledged under Wis. Stat. 767.805 or a substantially similar law of another state or adjudicated to be the biological father. Parent does not include any person whose parental rights have been terminated (Wis. Stat. 48.02 (13)) (Wis. Stat. 938.02(13)).

Taking Into Custody

Is not an arrest except for the purpose of determining whether the taking into custody or the obtaining of any evidence is lawful. (Wis. Stat. 48.19(3)) (Wis. Stat. 938.19(3)).

Physical Custody

The actual custody of the person in the absence of a court order granting legal custody to the physical custodian. (Wis. Stat. 938.02(14)).

Legal Custody

A legal status created by an order of a court that confers the right and duty to protect, train, discipline a juvenile, and to provide food, shelter, legal services, education, and ordinary medical and dental care, subject to the rights, duties, and responsibilities of the guardian of the juvenile and subject to any residual parental rights and responsibilities and provisions of any court order (Wis. Stat. 938.02(12)).

Secure Custody Status - Confinement

The status of a juvenile in a lockup facility that begins when the juvenile is placed in a cell, or handcuffed to a cuffing rail or other stationary object within a lockup, until the juvenile is released from custody or is removed from the secure portion of a police station (Department of Corrections Wis. Stat. 439.03(14m)).

Secure Detention Facility

A locked facility approved by the Department of Corrections under Wis. Stat. 301.36 for the secure, temporary holding in custody of children (Wis. Stat. 48.02(16)) (Wis. Stat. 938.02(16)).

Release

The returning of a child to the parent, guardian, or legal custodian without further action or pending action in juvenile court.

Juvenile Reception Center (JRC)

Formally referred to as Dane County Juvenile Reception Center located:
2 West Wilson Street
City County Building, 2nd Floor
Madison, Wisconsin

CUSTODY

Authority for Taking a Juvenile into Custody

A juvenile may be taken into custody under circumstances in which a law enforcement officer believes on reasonable grounds that any of the following conditions exists (Wis. Stat. 938.19(1)):

1. A capias or a warrant for the juvenile's apprehension has been issued in this state or the juvenile is a fugitive from justice.
2. A capias or a warrant for the juvenile's apprehension has been issued in another state.
3. The juvenile is committing or has committed an act that is a violation of a state or federal criminal law.
4. The juvenile has run away from his or her parents, guardian, or legal or physical custodian.

5. The juvenile is suffering from illness or injury or is in immediate danger from his or her surroundings and removal from those surroundings is necessary or the threat of harm or danger by the juvenile necessitates the juvenile be taken into custody.
6. The juvenile has violated the terms of court-ordered supervision or aftercare supervision administered by the Department of Corrections or a county department.
7. The juvenile has violated the conditions of an order under Wis. Stat. 938.21(4) or the conditions of an order by an intake worker for temporary physical custody.
8. The juvenile has violated a civil law or a local ordinance punishable by forfeiture. In that case, the juvenile shall be released immediately under Wis. Stat. 938.20(2)(ag) or as soon as reasonably possible under Wis. Stat. 938.20(2)(b) to (g).
9. The juvenile is absent from school without an acceptable excuse under Wis. Stat. 118.15.
10. An order of the judge that the welfare of the juvenile demands that the juvenile be immediately removed from his or her present custody. The order shall specify that the juvenile be held in custody under Wis. Stat. 938.207.

Mandatory Detention of Juveniles

In accordance with Wis. Stat. 165.83, fingerprints, descriptions, and photographs shall be obtained for all juveniles if any of the following conditions are met:

1. Arrested or taken into custody for an offense which is a felony or which would be a felony if committed by an adult.
2. For an offense which is a misdemeanor, which would be a misdemeanor if committed by an adult, or which is a violation of an ordinance and the offense involves burglary tools, commercial gambling, dealing in gambling devices, contributing to the delinquency of a child, dealing in stolen property, controlled substances or controlled substance analogs under Wis. Stat. 961, firearms, dangerous weapons, explosives, pandering, prostitution, sex offenses where children are victims, or worthless checks.
3. For an offense charged or alleged as disorderly conduct, but which relates to an act connected with one or more of the offenses under sub. 2.
4. As a fugitive from justice.
5. For any other offense designated by the attorney general.

"Offense" means any of the following:

1. An act that is committed by a person who has attained the age of 17 and that is a felony or a misdemeanor.
2. An act that is committed by a person who has attained the age of 10, but who has not attained the age of 17, and that would be a felony or misdemeanor if committed by an adult.
3. An act that is committed by any person and that is a violation of a city, county, village, or town ordinance.

When deciding on a disposition for the juvenile, officers should be mindful of the constitutional rights guaranteed to that juvenile.

Temporary Holding Facility (THF)

All police districts and may be used as a THF for juveniles.

A juvenile alleged to have committed a delinquent act as defined by Wis. Stat. 938.02 (3m) may be held in any of the THFs within the city of Madison under the following conditions:

1. Juveniles shall be kept separate from adults in all areas of the THF and district facilities. There shall be no sight or sound contact with adult prisoners in any area of the lockup, including entrances, booking areas, intake, elevators, staircases, cells, holding rooms, or any other area. Under no circumstances should district station interrogation rooms be used to hold juveniles that are in secure custody unless the juvenile is being interrogated and accompanied by a detective/officer.

2. No juvenile shall be placed into any cell or any form of secure custody status until the juvenile has been completely processed (fingerprints and photographs) unless they meet the criteria established for "cite and release". This means that the arresting officers/detectives shall physically stay with all juveniles in their custody and shall maintain control over them.
3. Juveniles shall be processed in an expeditious manner and shall have priority in the booking process.
 4. If a juvenile is placed in a cell, physical checks shall be conducted at least four times an hour on an irregular schedule. These safety checks shall be staggered so as to not establish a noticeable routine so as to allow the juvenile to escape, hurt themselves, or hurt the officer.
5. Juveniles shall not be held in a secure custody status in THF for more than six hours. The six-hour requirement is mandated by the Federal Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention Act and is also required under Wis. Stat. 938.209 and DOC Administrative Code, Chapter 349. **The six-hour secure custody status time limit starts when the detained juvenile is placed in a secure custody status cell or handcuffed to a cuffing rail or other stationary object.** Juveniles who have not yet been placed in secure custody status (e.g., those who remain with the arresting officer, are going through the booking, searching, fingerprinting, or photographing process, or those who are being interviewed by detectives) do not cause the clock to start as it pertains to the six-hour limit. These activities do not constitute secure custody status.
6. **Once a juvenile has been placed in secure custody status, the six-hour time limit cannot be stopped or extended.** If, for example, a juvenile has been placed in a cell for a short time and then removed for an interview, the six-hour time limit would include the time in the interview. When a juvenile has been in secure custody status for five hours, notification shall be made to the shift commander at the location where the juvenile is in custody.
7. Prior to the expiration of the six-hour maximum, the juvenile shall be transferred from secure custody status and removed from the cell or booking area.
8. Juveniles shall not be placed into secure custody status if they are in custody for status offenses (e.g., missing, runaway, child in need of protective services).
9. Combative juveniles are to be controlled and then placed in secure custody status at an approved MPD facility and charged under the appropriate state statute, if applicable.
10. All THF's records pertaining to juveniles held in secure custody status shall be maintained confidentially and shall remain separate from adult records.
11. The recording of all juvenile arrests shall be documented using the SharePoint Arrest log. In the event SharePoint is unavailable, the arresting officer will obtain a paper form from the OIC and will complete this paper form. The OIC will then forward the paper form to Records.

Detention Facilities

1. JRC is the detention facility for all detained juveniles.
2. A complete booking entry, along with fingerprints and prisoner photographs, shall be completed prior to the arrestee being conveyed to any detention facility.

Notification of Parent or Guardian

The parent, guardian, or legal custodian of any juvenile, including a 17 year old, taken into custody must be notified as soon as possible. The responsibility for said notification rests with the officer taking the juvenile into custody. The person notified, as well as the date and time of the notification, is to be recorded in the Arrest Report.

TRANSPORTATION OF JUVENILES

Transport to District Station or JRC

1. In general, juveniles taken into temporary custody shall be conveyed to the district station of the district in which the juvenile was taken into custody. JRC shall be the lockup facility for juveniles taken into

- secure custody. Juveniles will generally be transported in a squad car equipped with a safety shield. Juveniles shall be properly restrained in seat belts or child restraint systems during transportation.
2. Juveniles shall not be transported with adult prisoners unless the juvenile and adult have been arrested in connection with the same offense, or unless the adult is the parent or guardian of the juvenile.
 3. Officers conveying juveniles to the JRC shall park in the basement of the CCB.
 4. At the CCB, Officers will proceed to the processing area for Central District and perform all searching, citations and pre-booking paperwork. Photographs/fingerprints will be performed in the GR-55 (Central District Intake Area) processing area. Under no circumstances will an adult prisoner be allowed entry into the processing area when juveniles are present.

Juveniles with Medical Issues or in Need of Medication

1. If a juvenile in police custody is in need of non-emergency medical care or medication, he/she shall be conveyed by a police patrol unit to a medical facility. For emergency medical care, a juvenile shall be conveyed by ambulance or fire department paramedic unit to a medical facility without delay.
2. When a juvenile is transported to the JRC, it shall be done in an expeditious manner. If intake staff determines the juvenile is in need of medical clearance, then the juvenile shall be transported to a hospital. Hospital discharge papers shall be submitted to intake workers when returned to JRC.
3. Any medication in possession of the juvenile when taken into custody shall be brought to the JRC with the juvenile.

BOOKING

Juveniles who are arrested and conveyed to JRC or a district station for offenses described in the CUSTODY section above shall be booked, except as indicated in the CUSTODY section. The OIC must be notified that a juvenile is in custody.

DISPOSITIONS

When considering the proper disposition of a juvenile in custody, consider both the interest of the community and the interest of the juvenile. The least restrictive alternative should be utilized while protecting public safety, order, and individual liberty. Factors to consider include the seriousness of the offense, the record of the child, the interest and attitude of parent and child, and the complainant's rights as it relates to disposition.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELEASE

When a juvenile has been properly taken into custody and investigation reveals that the MPD is unable to pursue charges because the juvenile was not involved in the offense or there is insufficient evidence to adequately support the charge, the juvenile must be released. The disposition shall be listed as "administrative release" and the reason for custodial detention and release will be documented in a report. A wanted check shall be conducted before release. The juvenile's parents shall be notified and noted in the report.

RELEASE TO PARENT OR GUARDIAN WITHOUT FURTHER ACTION

This disposition should be considered when the offense is of a minor nature and a check of the juvenile's record reveals no prior offense and the parents or guardian appear concerned, cooperative, and capable of providing necessary supervision and control. In this case, the parent's or guardian's information should be documented in the case report.

REFERRAL TO JUVENILE RECEPTION CENTER (JRC)

1. In those misdemeanor cases where detention is not appropriate.
2. When a juvenile is referred to the JRC for disposition, a minimum of 15 calendar days should be allowed between the date the juvenile was taken into custody and the date set for appearance.

DETENTION AT JRC

1. The decision to detain shall be made by the OIC. The OIC may consult with the JRC intake worker when considering detaining a juvenile at the JRC. Only the JRC intake worker is authorized by state statute to make the decision to admit or release the juvenile. Under no circumstances shall a juvenile be detained as a means of punishment, because it enhances pending investigations or because he or she is a material witness, unless so ordered by the children's court. The officer taking the juvenile into custody shall complete a report documenting need for secure custody.
2. Detention is mandatory when one or more of the following conditions or circumstances exist:
 - a. The offense is a felony.
 - b. A misdemeanor involving a weapon or resulting in injury or harm to others or a threat to public safety.
 - c. The offense is one of a series of offenses that were previously handled without being referred to the JRC.
3. If the juvenile is hospitalized, all paperwork shall be filed and secured at the shift commander's office until the subject is medically cleared and ready to be discharged.

REPORTS

General Information

1. The officer taking the juvenile into custody shall be responsible for the proper custody, control and care of a juvenile taken into custody and the submission of all reports relating to the apprehension.
2. When appropriate, and as determined by MPD procedure (generally felony or controlled substances cases), the respective geographic investigations division, must be notified so that they may provide whatever assistance is necessary or advisable.

Arrest/Detention Report Required

1. A report must be completed in the following cases:
 - a. When a juvenile is taken into custody for violation of a state law, municipal ordinance, or an order of the court. The reason or need for such detention must be clearly stated in the report.
 - b. When a dependent child is taken into custody pursuant to Wis. Stat. 938.205.
 - c. When a 12 to 16 year old juvenile is taken into custody on a municipal warrant, traffic warrant, or traffic capias.
2. All reports must indicate the disposition of the juvenile, e.g., detained, released to appear.

FINGERPRINT REQUIREMENT

Whenever a police member issues a juvenile municipal court citation (Form CBP-201), a TraCS citation, or municipal citation to a juvenile for a violation, the member shall:

1. Indicate in the narrative portion of the citation how the defendant was identified (e.g., fingerprint or valid picture identification card).
2. A fingerprint is not mandatory in those instances where the violator has valid picture identification. This must be a Wisconsin operator's license or identification card, a passport or passport card, or state or federal government issued picture identification. Only if the issuing officer is completely satisfied of the person's identity will the fingerprint requirement be waived.

Note: Discretion shall be exercised where a person refuses to be fingerprinted. In such cases, the member shall consult with his/her immediate supervisor.

VIOLATION OF HARASSMENT OR CHILD ABUSE/RESTRAINING ORDERS AND 2 YEAR INJUNCTIONS

When a juvenile is the respondent of a harassment or child abuse restraining order or injunction pursuant to Wis. Stat. 813.122 and 813.125 and a police officer has knowledge of the temporary restraining order or injunction, together with probable cause to believe that the juvenile has violated the court order pursuant to Wis. Stat. 813.122 or 813.125(6), the police officer shall take the juvenile into custody. The juvenile shall be interviewed concerning the allegation.

A report shall be completed charging the juvenile with violation of a temporary restraining order or injunction. An incident report should be completed explaining how the officer knew that the juvenile was the subject of a temporary restraining order or injunction, what probable cause the officer had to believe that the juvenile was in violation of the order, and what evidence is available to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that the juvenile violated the order. If possible, a copy of the court ordered temporary restraining order or injunction should be attached to the incident report. The juvenile, along with the completed reports, shall be conveyed to the JRC.

ARRESTS OF JUVENILES

Serious Offenses

Juveniles who are observed committing, or are reasonably believed to have committed an act which, if committed by an adult, would be a felony, or which involves serious physical harm or danger to others, are to be taken into immediate physical custody.

Other Law Violations and Status Offenses

Juvenile behavior involving nuisance or mischievous acts, minor criminal conduct, or status offenses should result in taking a child into immediate physical custody only if it is necessary to remove a child from a situation that could cause harm to the child, by his/her own actions, or the actions of others, or if the child's behavior poses a threat to the safety and welfare of other persons or their property and a lesser alternative is not available.

Aftercare Violators (Previously Probation & Parole Violators)

MPD will accept information concerning court-directed rules and conditions for juveniles on aftercare and/or court ordered supervision. When possible, MPD will assist county and state social workers with enforcement of stipulations and conditions of these agreements.

Capias or Apprehension Request

A capias or an apprehension request will be handled in the same fashion and receive the same attention as an arrest warrant.

Taking Into Custody on School Property During School Hours

An officer may take any student into custody during school hours if the officer has probable cause to arrest the student for a misdemeanor or felony crime, or pursuant to an arrest warrant or juvenile apprehension order. The school principal or his/her designee and the Educational Resource Officer (ERO), when applicable, shall be informed of all arrests made on school grounds during school hours.

Procedural Guidelines

In cases when a student is to be taken into custody at school, an officer shall first contact the school principal and/or ERO, when applicable, and advise him/her of the circumstances, when such notification is practical. When safe and reasonable, the student may be first summoned to the office by the principal.

Disposition Alternatives

The general procedure of the MPD is to utilize the most appropriate disposition based on a balance of the needs of the juvenile and the community.

Procedural Guidelines

Whenever a juvenile is involved in a significant investigation, officers should make every reasonable effort to notify the parents, guardian, or legal custodian and inform them of the circumstances of the contact. This notification shall be documented in the report of the incident.

1. Warn and Release: A juvenile may be released with no further action, if the offense is minor in nature.
2. Municipal Ordinance Violations: A juvenile may be released after receiving a City Ordinance. Exception: In any case where a juvenile has consumed a drug and/or alcohol, the juvenile shall be released to a parent, guardian, legal custodian, or other responsible adult.
3. Criminal Charge: A juvenile may be released after being taken into custody for the commission of a crime. An Arrest Notification Form will be properly completed and disseminated. Fingerprints shall be taken. A new photograph should be taken unless the juvenile's appearance has not significantly changed since the last photograph. The juvenile shall be released to a parent, guardian, legal custodian, or other responsible adult.
4. Referral to Dane County Juvenile Court Reception Center: The decision to refer a juvenile to the Reception Center for the purpose of detention or Intake will be reviewed by the Officer-in-Charge under the following conditions:
 - a. Commission of a serious criminal offense;
 - b. The case involves the possession, use, or threatened use of a weapon;
 - c. The child is unwilling to appear in court, and the parents will be unable to produce him/her upon proper notice;
 - d. The child is likely to repeat behavior harmful to him/herself or others;
 - e. In incidents where a juvenile continues to resist, is uncooperative, and it appears that he or she will not submit to the control of parents or another responsible adult.

When Processing an Arrested Juvenile for JRC

1. Conveyance should be made directly to the City County Building unless release in the field is approved by a supervisor.
2. The arresting officer shall consult with the OIC to approve charges and shall make an entry into the SharePoint Arrest log. In the event that SharePoint is unavailable, the arresting officer will obtain a paper form from the OIC and will complete this paper form. The OIC will then forward that paper form to Records.
3. The Temporary Physical Custody Request Form should be completed prior to transporting the juvenile to JRC. A copy of this form should be forwarded to the Criminal Intake Unit (CIU).
4. Juveniles who are to be taken to JRC shall be photographed, fingerprinted, and a required DNA sample taken for the arrest of listed violent felonies. Exception: If there is a recent photo on file and there are no changes in appearance, a new photograph is not required.

Photographing, Fingerprinting, and DNA Collection for Juveniles

1. Fingerprints of arrested juveniles are required by the Wisconsin Department of Justice (DOJ) Division of Law Enforcement Services (DLES) Crime Information Bureau (CIB) in order for the arrest to become a part of the juvenile's record.

WI Act 20 requires the collection of a DNA sample for all juveniles arrested for listed violent felonies. The process of DNA collection for juveniles arrested for violent felonies is conducted in the Central District Intake Area (GR-55). DNA collection kits are available in this area.

Wisconsin Statute 165.83 requires that fingerprints and an updated photo, if their appearance has changed, be taken each time a juvenile is arrested under any of the following circumstances:

- a. For an offense which is a felony.
- b. For an offense which is a misdemeanor or a violation of an ordinance involving burglary tools, commercial gambling, dealing in gambling devices; for contributing to the delinquency of a child, dealing in stolen property, possessing and selling controlled substances under Chapter 161; for violations involving firearms, dangerous weapons, explosives; for pandering, prostitution, or committing violations involving sex offenses where children are victims; or for issuing worthless checks.
- c. For an offense charged as disorderly conduct, but which relates to an act connected with one or more of the above offenses.
- d. As a fugitive from justice.

For all other juvenile arrests, an officer may transport the juvenile to the police station to obtain fingerprints and/or a photograph prior to releasing the juvenile if an investigative benefit can be articulated.

An officer may affix a fingerprint of a juvenile to a traffic or City Ordinance citation when the identity of the cited juvenile cannot be confirmed.

2. When an arrested juvenile is brought into the station for photos and fingerprinting, the following is required (runaways are excepted):
 - a. Two (2) green fingerprint cards with palm and rolled impressions, which are signed by the person printed and the person doing the printing.
 - b. One (1) set of palm prints.
 - c. A front and profile photograph. If glasses are worn, one set with and one set without glasses.
 - d. The forwarding of all reports and fingerprint cards to the juvenile court detective in CIU.
3. Photographs, two green fingerprint cards, and palm prints of juveniles taken into custody will be the responsibility of the arresting officer. The camera in the Central District Intake Area (GR-55) will be utilized for photographs. Instructions on the camera operation are maintained at that location, as are fingerprint cards.

Handling Truancy Problems

The MPD has an obligation to assist school authorities in Wisconsin's compulsory school attendance law. The primary and legal responsibility, however, for meeting the social and individual problems presented by a chronic truant is with the child's family and the educational system.

Procedural Guidelines

Juveniles who are believed to be truant should be contacted and an attempt to identify them shall be made. If identified as truant, they are to be directed to return to school or conveyed if they are willing. School officials shall be notified of any identified truants.

Prohibition Against the Use of Juveniles as Paid Undercover Personnel

The MPD will not use people with or without remuneration (or tangible reward) under the age of 18 to serve undercover for the purpose of collecting evidence of criminal or delinquent conduct.

This procedure does not restrict or prohibit MPD personnel from accepting and utilizing intelligence-type information voluntarily offered by juveniles or obtained from them during the course of investigation. MPD personnel may actively solicit information and assistance from juveniles in the solving of crimes. Juveniles will not, however, be placed in situations by MPD personnel that jeopardize their physical or mental health or personal safety.

Recordkeeping

The Captain of Records will maintain all juvenile records in conformance with the Wisconsin State Statute requirements for separate storage, release, and confidentiality. Reports shall only be released through Records.

Confidentiality of Records

MPD records of juveniles shall be kept separate from records of adults and shall not be open to inspection except by order of the court. This section does not apply to proceedings for violations of Chapters of State Statute 340 to 349 and 351 or any County or Municipal Ordinances enacted under State Statute Chapter 349. This section does apply to proceedings for violations of State Statute 342.06(2) and 344.48(1) and State Statutes 30.67(1) and 346.67(1) when death or injury occurs. Except for the following, all others will be directed to the Juvenile Court to seek a court order:

1. News media representatives;
2. The School District Administrator of the school attended by the child in question:
 - a. records relating to the use, possession or distribution of alcohol, a controlled substance, or controlled substance analog;
 - b. records relating to illegal possession of a dangerous weapon;
 - c. records relating to a juvenile taken into custody under SS. 938.19 based on a law enforcement officer's belief that the juvenile was committing or had committed an act that is a violation specified in SS. 938.34(4h)(a);
 - i. Juvenile is 10 years of age or older for the following charges:
 - (1) 940.01 - First degree intentional homicide
 - (2) 940.02 - First-degree reckless homicide
 - (3) 940.05 - Second degree intentional homicide.
 - ii. Juvenile is 14 years of age or older to the following charges:
 - (1) 939.31 - Conspiracy
 - (2) 939.32 - Attempted Felony
 - (3) 940.03 - Felony Murder
 - (4) 940.21 - Mayhem
 - (5) 940.225 - Sexual Assault
 - (6) 940.305 - Taking hostages
 - (7) 940.31 - Kidnapping
 - (8) 941.327 - Tampering with Household Products
 - (9) 943.02 - Arson of Building and damage of property by explosives
 - (10) 943.10 - Burglary
 - (11) 943.23 - Operating vehicle without owner's consent
 - (12) 943.32 - Robbery
 - (13) 948-02 - Sexual Assault of a child
 - (14) 948.025 - Engaging in repeated acts of sexual assault of the same child
 - (15) 948.30 - Abduction of another's child; constructive custody
 - (16) 948.35 - Solicitation of a child to commit a felony
 - (17) 948.36 - Use of child to commit a Class A felony
 - d. records relating to an act for which the juvenile was adjudicated delinquent.
3. Social welfare agencies;
4. Other law enforcement agencies;
5. Victim(s) of a juvenile act resulting in injury or loss or damage of property;
6. Insurer access when restitution has been court ordered and has not been paid for 1 year;
7. Parents, guardians and legal custodians;
8. Holder of notarized permission statement from parent, guardian, or legal custodian;
9. Victim-Witness Coordinator;
10. Fire Investigator investigating an arson;
11. The involved juvenile when they reach the age of 18.

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