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## SENATE BILL NO. 300

## AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE

(Proposed by the Senate Committee for Courts of Justice  
on January 23, 2012)

(Patron Prior to Substitute—Senator Howell)

*A BILL to amend and reenact §§ 16.1-241, 16.1-253.2, 16.1-253.4, and 16.1-260 of the Code of Virginia and to amend the Code of Virginia by adding in Chapter 9.1 of Title 19.2 a section numbered 19.2-152.11, relating to protective orders; juveniles; venue.*

**Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia:**

**1. That §§ 16.1-241, 16.1-253.2, 16.1-253.4, and 16.1-260 of the Code of Virginia are amended and reenacted and that the Code of Virginia is amended by adding in Chapter 9.1 of Title 19.2 a section numbered 19.2-152.11 as follows:**

§ 16.1-241. Jurisdiction; consent for abortion.

The judges of the juvenile and domestic relations district court elected or appointed under this law shall be conservators of the peace within the corporate limits of the cities and the boundaries of the counties for which they are respectively chosen and within one mile beyond the limits of such cities and counties. Except as hereinafter provided, each juvenile and domestic relations district court shall have, within the limits of the territory for which it is created, exclusive original jurisdiction, and within one mile beyond the limits of said city or county, concurrent jurisdiction with the juvenile court or courts of the adjoining city or county, over all cases, matters and proceedings involving:

A. The custody, visitation, support, control or disposition of a child:

1. Who is alleged to be abused, neglected, in need of services, in need of supervision, a status offender, or delinquent except where the jurisdiction of the juvenile court has been terminated or divested;

2. Who is abandoned by his parent or other custodian or who by reason of the absence or physical or mental incapacity of his parents is without parental care and guardianship;

2a. Who is at risk of being abused or neglected by a parent or custodian who has been adjudicated as having abused or neglected another child in the care of the parent or custodian;

3. Whose custody, visitation or support is a subject of controversy or requires determination. In such cases jurisdiction shall be concurrent with and not exclusive of courts having equity jurisdiction, except as provided in § 16.1-244;

4. Who is the subject of an entrustment agreement entered into pursuant to § 63.2-903 or 63.2-1817 or whose parent or parents for good cause desire to be relieved of his care and custody;

5. Where the termination of residual parental rights and responsibilities is sought. In such cases jurisdiction shall be concurrent with and not exclusive of courts having equity jurisdiction, as provided in § 16.1-244; and

6. Who is charged with a traffic infraction as defined in § 46.2-100.

In any case in which the juvenile is alleged to have committed a violent juvenile felony enumerated in subsection B of § 16.1-269.1, and for any charges ancillary thereto, the jurisdiction of the juvenile court shall be limited to conducting a preliminary hearing to determine if there is probable cause to believe that the juvenile committed the act alleged and that the juvenile was 14 years of age or older at the time of the commission of the alleged offense, and any matters related thereto. In any case in which the juvenile is alleged to have committed a violent juvenile felony enumerated in subsection C of § 16.1-269.1, and for all charges ancillary thereto, if the attorney for the Commonwealth has given notice as provided in subsection C of § 16.1-269.1, the jurisdiction of the juvenile court shall be limited to conducting a preliminary hearing to determine if there is probable cause to believe that the juvenile committed the act alleged and that the juvenile was 14 years of age or older at the time of the commission of the alleged offense, and any matters related thereto. A determination by the juvenile court following a preliminary hearing pursuant to subsection B or C of § 16.1-269.1 to certify a charge to the grand jury shall divest the juvenile court of jurisdiction over the charge and any ancillary charge. In any case in which a transfer hearing is held pursuant to subsection A of § 16.1-269.1, if the juvenile court determines to transfer the case, jurisdiction of the juvenile court over the case shall be divested as provided in § 16.1-269.6.

In all other cases involving delinquent acts, and in cases in which an ancillary charge remains after a violent juvenile felony charge has been dismissed or a violent juvenile felony has been reduced to a lesser offense not constituting a violent juvenile felony, the jurisdiction of the juvenile court shall not be divested unless there is a transfer pursuant to subsection A of § 16.1-269.1.

The authority of the juvenile court to adjudicate matters involving the custody, visitation, support, control or disposition of a child shall not be limited to the consideration of petitions filed by a mother,

60 father or legal guardian but shall include petitions filed at any time by any party with a legitimate  
61 interest therein. A party with a legitimate interest shall be broadly construed and shall include, but not  
62 be limited to, grandparents, stepparents, former stepparents, blood relatives and family members. A party  
63 with a legitimate interest shall not include any person (i) whose parental rights have been terminated by  
64 court order, either voluntarily or involuntarily, (ii) whose interest in the child derives from or through a  
65 person whose parental rights have been terminated by court order, either voluntarily or involuntarily,  
66 including, but not limited to, grandparents, stepparents, former stepparents, blood relatives and family  
67 members, if the child subsequently has been legally adopted, except where a final order of adoption is  
68 entered pursuant to § 63.2-1241, or (iii) who has been convicted of a violation of subsection A of  
69 § 18.2-61, § 18.2-63, subsection B of § 18.2-366, or an equivalent offense of another state, the United  
70 States, or any foreign jurisdiction, when the child who is the subject of the petition was conceived as a  
71 result of such violation. The authority of the juvenile court to consider a petition involving the custody  
72 of a child shall not be proscribed or limited where the child has previously been awarded to the custody  
73 of a local board of social services.

74 B. The admission of minors for inpatient treatment in a mental health facility in accordance with the  
75 provisions of Article 16 (§ 16.1-335 et seq.) of this chapter and the involuntary admission of a person  
76 with mental illness or judicial certification of eligibility for admission to a training center for persons  
77 with mental retardation in accordance with the provisions of Chapters 1 (§ 37.2-100 et seq.) and 8  
78 (§ 37.2-800 et seq.) of Title 37.2. Jurisdiction of the involuntary admission and certification of adults  
79 shall be concurrent with the general district court.

80 C. Except as provided in subsections D and H hereof, judicial consent to such activities as may  
81 require parental consent may be given for a child who has been separated from his parents, guardian,  
82 legal custodian or other person standing in loco parentis and is in the custody of the court when such  
83 consent is required by law.

84 D. Judicial consent for emergency surgical or medical treatment for a child who is neither married  
85 nor has ever been married, when the consent of his parent, guardian, legal custodian or other person  
86 standing in loco parentis is unobtainable because such parent, guardian, legal custodian or other person  
87 standing in loco parentis (i) is not a resident of the Commonwealth, (ii) has his whereabouts unknown,  
88 (iii) cannot be consulted with promptness, reasonable under the circumstances, or (iv) fails to give such  
89 consent or provide such treatment when requested by the judge to do so.

90 E. Any person charged with deserting, abandoning or failing to provide support for any person in  
91 violation of law.

92 F. Any parent, guardian, legal custodian or other person standing in loco parentis of a child:

93 1. Who has been abused or neglected;

94 2. Who is the subject of an entrapment agreement entered into pursuant to § 63.2-903 or 63.2-1817  
95 or is otherwise before the court pursuant to subdivision A 4 of this section; or

96 3. Who has been adjudicated in need of services, in need of supervision, or delinquent, if the court  
97 finds that such person has by overt act or omission induced, caused, encouraged or contributed to the  
98 conduct of the child complained of in the petition.

99 G. Petitions filed by or on behalf of a child or such child's parent, guardian, legal custodian or other  
100 person standing in loco parentis for the purpose of obtaining treatment, rehabilitation or other services  
101 that are required by law to be provided for that child or such child's parent, guardian, legal custodian or  
102 other person standing in loco parentis. Jurisdiction in such cases shall be concurrent with and not  
103 exclusive of that of courts having equity jurisdiction as provided in § 16.1-244.

104 H. Judicial consent to apply for a work permit for a child when such child is separated from his  
105 parents, legal guardian or other person standing in loco parentis.

106 I. The prosecution and punishment of persons charged with ill-treatment, abuse, abandonment or  
107 neglect of children or with any violation of law that causes or tends to cause a child to come within the  
108 purview of this law, or with any other offense against the person of a child. In prosecution for felonies  
109 over which the court has jurisdiction, jurisdiction shall be limited to determining whether or not there is  
110 probable cause.

111 J. All offenses in which one family or household member is charged with an offense in which  
112 another family or household member is the victim and all offenses under § 18.2-49.1.

113 In prosecution for felonies over which the court has jurisdiction, jurisdiction shall be limited to  
114 determining whether or not there is probable cause. Any objection based on jurisdiction under this  
115 subsection shall be made before a jury is impaneled and sworn in a jury trial or, in a nonjury trial,  
116 before the earlier of when the court begins to hear or receive evidence or the first witness is sworn, or it  
117 shall be conclusively waived for all purposes. Any such objection shall not affect or be grounds for  
118 challenging directly or collaterally the jurisdiction of the court in which the case is tried.

119 K. Petitions filed by a natural parent, whose parental rights to a child have been voluntarily  
120 relinquished pursuant to a court proceeding, to seek a reversal of the court order terminating such  
121 parental rights. No such petition shall be accepted, however, after the child has been placed in the home

122 of adoptive parents.

123 L. Any person who seeks spousal support after having separated from his spouse. A decision under  
124 this subdivision shall not be res judicata in any subsequent action for spousal support in a circuit court.  
125 A circuit court shall have concurrent original jurisdiction in all causes of action under this subdivision.

126 M. Petitions filed for the purpose of obtaining an order of protection pursuant to § 16.1-253.1,  
127 16.1-253.4, or 16.1-279.1, and all petitions filed for the purpose of obtaining an order of protection  
128 pursuant to § 19.2-152.8, 19.2-152.9, or 19.2-152.10 if either the alleged victim or the respondent is a  
129 juvenile.

130 N. Any person who escapes or remains away without proper authority from a residential care facility  
131 in which he had been placed by the court or as a result of his commitment to the Virginia Department  
132 of Juvenile Justice.

133 O. Petitions for emancipation of a minor pursuant to Article 15 (§ 16.1-331 et seq.) of this chapter.

134 P. Petitions for enforcement of administrative support orders entered pursuant to Chapter 19  
135 (§ 63.2-1900 et seq.) of Title 63.2, or by another state in the same manner as if the orders were entered  
136 by a juvenile and domestic relations district court upon the filing of a certified copy of such order in the  
137 juvenile and domestic relations district court.

138 Q. Petitions for a determination of parentage pursuant to Chapter 3.1 (§ 20-49.1 et seq.) of Title 20.  
139 A circuit court shall have concurrent original jurisdiction to the extent provided for in § 20-49.2.

140 R. Petitions for the purpose of obtaining an emergency protective order pursuant to § 16.1-253.4.  
141 [Repealed]

142 S. Petitions filed by school boards against parents pursuant to §§ 16.1-241.2 and 22.1-279.3.

143 T. Petitions to enforce any request for information or subpoena that is not complied with or to  
144 review any refusal to issue a subpoena in an administrative appeal regarding child abuse and neglect  
145 pursuant to § 63.2-1526.

146 U. Petitions filed in connection with parental placement adoption consent hearings pursuant to  
147 § 63.2-1233. Such proceedings shall be advanced on the docket so as to be heard by the court within 10  
148 days of filing of the petition, or as soon thereafter as practicable so as to provide the earliest possible  
149 disposition.

150 V. Petitions filed by a juvenile seeking judicial authorization for a physician to perform an abortion  
151 if a minor elects not to seek consent of an authorized person.

152 After a hearing, a judge shall issue an order authorizing a physician to perform an abortion, without  
153 the consent of any authorized person, if he finds that (i) the minor is mature enough and well enough  
154 informed to make her abortion decision, in consultation with her physician, independent of the wishes of  
155 any authorized person, or (ii) the minor is not mature enough or well enough informed to make such  
156 decision, but the desired abortion would be in her best interest.

157 If the judge authorizes an abortion based on the best interests of the minor, such order shall  
158 expressly state that such authorization is subject to the physician or his agent giving notice of intent to  
159 perform the abortion; however, no such notice shall be required if the judge finds that such notice would  
160 not be in the best interest of the minor. In determining whether notice is in the best interest of the  
161 minor, the judge shall consider the totality of the circumstances; however, he shall find that notice is not  
162 in the best interest of the minor if he finds that (i) one or more authorized persons with whom the  
163 minor regularly and customarily resides is abusive or neglectful, and (ii) every other authorized person,  
164 if any, is either abusive or neglectful or has refused to accept responsibility as parent, legal guardian,  
165 custodian or person standing in loco parentis.

166 The minor may participate in the court proceedings on her own behalf, and the court may appoint a  
167 guardian ad litem for the minor. The court shall advise the minor that she has a right to counsel and  
168 shall, upon her request, appoint counsel for her.

169 Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the provisions of this subsection shall govern  
170 proceedings relating to consent for a minor's abortion. Court proceedings under this subsection and  
171 records of such proceedings shall be confidential. Such proceedings shall be given precedence over other  
172 pending matters so that the court may reach a decision promptly and without delay in order to serve the  
173 best interests of the minor. Court proceedings under this subsection shall be heard and decided as soon  
174 as practicable but in no event later than four days after the petition is filed.

175 An expedited confidential appeal to the circuit court shall be available to any minor for whom the  
176 court denies an order authorizing an abortion without consent or without notice. Any such appeal shall  
177 be heard and decided no later than five days after the appeal is filed. The time periods required by this  
178 subsection shall be subject to subsection B of § 1-210. An order authorizing an abortion without consent  
179 or without notice shall not be subject to appeal.

180 No filing fees shall be required of the minor at trial or upon appeal.

181 If either the original court or the circuit court fails to act within the time periods required by this  
182 subsection, the court before which the proceeding is pending shall immediately authorize a physician to

183 perform the abortion without consent of or notice to an authorized person.

184 Nothing contained in this subsection shall be construed to authorize a physician to perform an  
185 abortion on a minor in circumstances or in a manner that would be unlawful if performed on an adult  
186 woman.

187 A physician shall not knowingly perform an abortion upon an unemancipated minor unless consent  
188 has been obtained or the minor delivers to the physician a court order entered pursuant to this section  
189 and the physician or his agent provides such notice as such order may require. However, neither consent  
190 nor judicial authorization nor notice shall be required if the minor declares that she is abused or  
191 neglected and the attending physician has reason to suspect that the minor may be an abused or  
192 neglected child as defined in § 63.2-100 and reports the suspected abuse or neglect in accordance with  
193 § 63.2-1509; or if there is a medical emergency, in which case the attending physician shall certify the  
194 facts justifying the exception in the minor's medical record.

195 For purposes of this subsection:

196 "Authorization" means the minor has delivered to the physician a notarized, written statement signed  
197 by an authorized person that the authorized person knows of the minor's intent to have an abortion and  
198 consents to such abortion being performed on the minor.

199 "Authorized person" means (i) a parent or duly appointed legal guardian or custodian of the minor or  
200 (ii) a person standing in loco parentis, including, but not limited to, a grandparent or adult sibling with  
201 whom the minor regularly and customarily resides and who has care and control of the minor. Any  
202 person who knows he is not an authorized person and who knowingly and willfully signs an  
203 authorization statement consenting to an abortion for a minor is guilty of a Class 3 misdemeanor.

204 "Consent" means that (i) the physician has given notice of intent to perform the abortion and has  
205 received authorization from an authorized person, or (ii) at least one authorized person is present with  
206 the minor seeking the abortion and provides written authorization to the physician, which shall be  
207 witnessed by the physician or an agent thereof. In either case, the written authorization shall be  
208 incorporated into the minor's medical record and maintained as a part thereof.

209 "Medical emergency" means any condition which, on the basis of the physician's good faith clinical  
210 judgment, so complicates the medical condition of the pregnant minor as to necessitate the immediate  
211 abortion of her pregnancy to avert her death or for which a delay will create a serious risk of substantial  
212 and irreversible impairment of a major bodily function.

213 "Notice of intent to perform the abortion" means that (i) the physician or his agent has given actual  
214 notice of his intention to perform such abortion to an authorized person, either in person or by  
215 telephone, at least 24 hours previous to the performance of the abortion; or (ii) the physician or his  
216 agent, after a reasonable effort to notify an authorized person, has mailed notice to an authorized person  
217 by certified mail, addressed to such person at his usual place of abode, with return receipt requested, at  
218 least 72 hours prior to the performance of the abortion.

219 "Perform an abortion" means to interrupt or terminate a pregnancy by any surgical or nonsurgical  
220 procedure or to induce a miscarriage as provided in § 18.2-72, 18.2-73, or 18.2-74.

221 "Unemancipated minor" means a minor who has not been emancipated by (i) entry into a valid  
222 marriage, even though the marriage may have been terminated by dissolution; (ii) active duty with any  
223 of the Armed Forces of the United States; (iii) willingly living separate and apart from his or her  
224 parents or guardian, with the consent or acquiescence of the parents or guardian; or (iv) entry of an  
225 order of emancipation pursuant to Article 15 (§ 16.1-331 et seq.) of this chapter.

226 W. Petitions filed pursuant to Article 17 (§ 16.1-349 et seq.) of this chapter relating to standby  
227 guardians for minor children.

228 The ages specified in this law refer to the age of the child at the time of the acts complained of in  
229 the petition.

230 Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no fees shall be charged by a sheriff for the service of  
231 any process in a proceeding pursuant to subdivision A 3 of subsection A, except as provided in  
232 subdivision A 6 of § 17.1-272, or subsection B, D, M or R of this section.

233 Notwithstanding the provisions of § 18.2-71, any physician who performs an abortion in violation of  
234 subsection V shall be guilty of a Class 3 misdemeanor.

235 § 16.1-253.2. Violation of provisions of protective orders; penalty.

236 In addition to any other penalty provided by law, any person who violates any provision of a  
237 protective order issued pursuant to §§ 16.1-253, 16.1-253.1, 16.1-253.4, 16.1-278.14, or 16.1-279.1 or  
238 subsection B of § 20-103, ~~which~~ *when such violation involves a provision of the protective order that*  
239 *prohibits such person from (i) going or remaining upon land, buildings, or premises or from; (ii) further*  
240 *acts of family abuse; or (iii) committing a criminal offense, or which prohibits contacts between the*  
241 *respondent and the respondent's allegedly abused person or a family or household member of the*  
242 *allegedly abused person* as the court deems appropriate, is guilty of a Class 1 misdemeanor. The  
243 punishment for any person convicted of a second offense of violating a protective order, when the  
244 offense is committed within five years of the prior conviction and when either the instant or prior

245 offense was based on an act or threat of violence, shall include a mandatory minimum term of  
246 confinement of 60 days. Any person convicted of a third or subsequent offense of violating a protective  
247 order, when the offense is committed within 20 years of the first conviction and when either the instant  
248 or one of the prior offenses was based on an act or threat of violence is guilty of a Class 6 felony and  
249 the punishment shall include a mandatory minimum term of confinement of six months.

250 If the respondent commits an assault and battery upon any party protected by the protective order,  
251 resulting in serious bodily injury to the party, he is guilty of a Class 6 felony. Any person who violates  
252 such a protective order by furtively entering the home of any protected party while the party is present,  
253 or by entering and remaining in the home of the protected party until the party arrives, is guilty of a  
254 Class 6 felony, in addition to any other penalty provided by law.

255 Upon conviction of any offense hereunder for which a mandatory minimum term of confinement is  
256 not specified, the person shall be sentenced to a term of confinement and in no case shall the entire  
257 term imposed be suspended. Upon conviction, the court shall, in addition to the sentence imposed, enter  
258 a protective order pursuant to § 16.1-279.1 for a specified period not exceeding two years from the date  
259 of conviction.

260 § 16.1-253.4. Emergency protective orders authorized in certain cases; penalty.

261 A. Any judge of a circuit court, general district court, juvenile and domestic relations district court or  
262 magistrate may issue a written or oral ex parte emergency protective order pursuant to this section in  
263 order to protect the health or safety of any person.

264 B. When a law-enforcement officer or an allegedly abused person asserts under oath to a judge or  
265 magistrate, and on that assertion or other evidence the judge or magistrate (i) finds that a warrant for a  
266 violation of § 18.2-57.2 has been issued or issues a warrant for violation of § 18.2-57.2 and finds that  
267 there is probable danger of further acts of family abuse against a family or household member by the  
268 respondent or (ii) finds that reasonable grounds exist to believe that the respondent has committed  
269 family abuse and there is probable danger of a further such offense against a family or household  
270 member by the respondent, the judge or magistrate shall issue an ex parte emergency protective order,  
271 except if the respondent is a minor, an emergency protective order shall not be required, imposing one  
272 or more of the following conditions on the respondent:

- 273 1. Prohibiting acts of family abuse or criminal offenses that result in injury to person or property;
- 274 2. Prohibiting such contacts by the respondent with *the allegedly abused person or a family or*  
275 *household members member of the respondent allegedly abused person* as the judge or magistrate deems  
276 necessary to protect the safety of such persons; and
- 277 3. Granting the family or household member possession of the premises occupied by the parties to  
278 the exclusion of the respondent; however, no such grant of possession shall affect title to any real or  
279 personal property.

280 When the judge or magistrate considers the issuance of an emergency protective order pursuant to  
281 clause (i), he shall presume that there is probable danger of further acts of family abuse against a family  
282 or household member by the respondent unless the presumption is rebutted by the allegedly abused  
283 person.

284 C. An emergency protective order issued pursuant to this section shall expire at 11:59 p.m. on the  
285 third day following issuance. If the expiration occurs on a day that the court is not in session, the  
286 emergency protective order shall be extended until 11:59 p.m. on the next day that the juvenile and  
287 domestic relations district court is in session. When issuing an emergency protective order under this  
288 section, the judge or magistrate shall provide the protected person or the law-enforcement officer seeking  
289 the emergency protective order with the form for use in filing petitions pursuant to § 16.1-253.1 and  
290 written information regarding protective orders that shall include the telephone numbers of domestic  
291 violence agencies and legal referral sources on a form prepared by the Supreme Court. If these forms  
292 are provided to a law-enforcement officer, the officer may provide these forms to the protected person  
293 when giving the emergency protective order to the protected person. The respondent may at any time  
294 file a motion with the court requesting a hearing to dissolve or modify the order issued hereunder. The  
295 hearing on the motion shall be given precedence on the docket of the court.

296 D. A law-enforcement officer may request an emergency protective order pursuant to this section  
297 and, if the person in need of protection is physically or mentally incapable of filing a petition pursuant  
298 to § 16.1-253.1 or 16.1-279.1, may request the extension of an emergency protective order for an  
299 additional period of time not to exceed three days after expiration of the original order. The request for  
300 an emergency protective order or extension of an order may be made orally, in person or by electronic  
301 means, and the judge of a circuit court, general district court, or juvenile and domestic relations district  
302 court or a magistrate may issue an oral emergency protective order. An oral emergency protective order  
303 issued pursuant to this section shall be reduced to writing, by the law-enforcement officer requesting the  
304 order or the magistrate on a preprinted form approved and provided by the Supreme Court of Virginia.  
305 The completed form shall include a statement of the grounds for the order asserted by the officer or the

306 allegedly abused person.

307 E. The court or magistrate shall forthwith, but in all cases no later than the end of the business day  
308 on which the order was issued, enter and transfer electronically to the Virginia Criminal Information  
309 Network the respondent's identifying information and the name, date of birth, sex, and race of each  
310 protected person provided to the court or magistrate. A copy of an emergency protective order issued  
311 pursuant to this section containing any such identifying information shall be forwarded forthwith to the  
312 primary law-enforcement agency responsible for service and entry of protective orders. Upon receipt of  
313 the order by the primary law-enforcement agency, the agency shall forthwith verify and enter any  
314 modification as necessary to the identifying information and other appropriate information required by  
315 the Department of State Police into the Virginia Criminal Information Network established and  
316 maintained by the Department pursuant to Chapter 2 (§ 52-12 et seq.) of Title 52 and the order shall be  
317 served forthwith upon the respondent and due return made to the court. However, if the order is issued  
318 by the circuit court, the clerk of the circuit court shall forthwith forward an attested copy of the order  
319 containing the respondent's identifying information and the name, date of birth, sex, and race of each  
320 protected person provided to the court to the primary law-enforcement agency providing service and  
321 entry of protective orders and upon receipt of the order, the primary law-enforcement agency shall enter  
322 the name of the person subject to the order and other appropriate information required by the  
323 Department of State Police into the Virginia Criminal Network established and maintained by the  
324 Department pursuant to Chapter 2 (§ 52-12 et seq.) of Title 52 and the order shall be served forthwith  
325 on the respondent. Upon service, the agency making service shall enter the date and time of service and  
326 other appropriate information required by the Department of State Police into the Virginia Criminal  
327 Information Network and make due return to the court. One copy of the order shall be given to the  
328 allegedly abused person when it is issued, and one copy shall be filed with the written report required  
329 by subsection D of § 19.2-81.3. The judge or magistrate who issues an oral order pursuant to an  
330 electronic request by a law-enforcement officer shall verify the written order to determine whether the  
331 officer who reduced it to writing accurately transcribed the contents of the oral order. The original copy  
332 shall be filed with the clerk of the juvenile and domestic relations district court within five business  
333 days of the issuance of the order. If the order is later dissolved or modified, a copy of the dissolution or  
334 modification order shall also be attested, forwarded forthwith to the primary law-enforcement agency  
335 responsible for service and entry of protective orders, and upon receipt of the order by the primary  
336 law-enforcement agency, the agency shall forthwith verify and enter any modification as necessary to the  
337 identifying information and other appropriate information required by the Department of State Police  
338 into the Virginia Criminal Information Network as described above and the order shall be served  
339 forthwith and due return made to the court. Upon request, the clerk shall provide the allegedly abused  
340 person with information regarding the date and time of service.

341 F. The availability of an emergency protective order shall not be affected by the fact that the family  
342 or household member left the premises to avoid the danger of family abuse by the respondent.

343 G. The issuance of an emergency protective order shall not be considered evidence of any  
344 wrongdoing by the respondent.

345 H. As used in this section, a "law-enforcement officer" means any (i) full-time or part-time employee  
346 of a police department or sheriff's office which is part of or administered by the Commonwealth or any  
347 political subdivision thereof and who is responsible for the prevention and detection of crime and the  
348 enforcement of the penal, traffic or highway laws of the Commonwealth and (ii) member of an auxiliary  
349 police force established pursuant to subsection B of § 15.2-1731. Part-time employees are compensated  
350 officers who are not full-time employees as defined by the employing police department or sheriff's  
351 office.

352 I. Neither a law-enforcement agency, the attorney for the Commonwealth, a court nor the clerk's  
353 office, nor any employee of them, may disclose, except among themselves, the residential address,  
354 telephone number, or place of employment of the person protected by the order or that of the family of  
355 such person, except to the extent that disclosure is (i) required by law or the Rules of the Supreme  
356 Court, (ii) necessary for law-enforcement purposes, or (iii) permitted by the court for good cause.

357 J. As used in this section, "copy" includes a facsimile copy.

358 K. No fee shall be charged for filing or serving any petition or order pursuant to this section.

359 § 16.1-260. Intake; petition; investigation.

360 A. All matters alleged to be within the jurisdiction of the court shall be commenced by the filing of  
361 a petition, except as provided in subsection H of this section and in § 16.1-259. The form and content of  
362 the petition shall be as provided in § 16.1-262. No individual shall be required to obtain support services  
363 from the Department of Social Services prior to filing a petition seeking support for a child. Complaints,  
364 requests and the processing of petitions to initiate a case shall be the responsibility of the intake officer.  
365 However, (i) the attorney for the Commonwealth of the city or county may file a petition on his own  
366 motion with the clerk, (ii) designated nonattorney employees of the Department of Social Services may  
367 complete, sign and file petitions and motions relating to the establishment, modification, or enforcement

368 of support on forms approved by the Supreme Court of Virginia with the clerk, and (iii) any attorney  
 369 may file petitions on behalf of his client with the clerk except petitions alleging that the subject of the  
 370 petition is a child alleged to be in need of services, in need of supervision or delinquent. Complaints  
 371 alleging abuse or neglect of a child shall be referred initially to the local department of social services  
 372 in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 15 (§ 63.2-1500 et seq.) of Title 63.2. Motions and other  
 373 subsequent pleadings in a case shall be filed directly with the clerk. The intake officer or clerk with  
 374 whom the petition or motion is filed shall inquire whether the petitioner is receiving child support  
 375 services or public assistance. No individual who is receiving support services or public assistance shall  
 376 be denied the right to file a petition or motion to establish, modify or enforce an order for support of a  
 377 child. If the petitioner is seeking or receiving child support services or public assistance, the clerk, upon  
 378 issuance of process, shall forward a copy of the petition or motion, together with notice of the court  
 379 date, to the Division of Child Support Enforcement.

380 B. The appearance of a child before an intake officer may be by (i) personal appearance before the  
 381 intake officer or (ii) use of two-way electronic video and audio communication. If two-way electronic  
 382 video and audio communication is used, an intake officer may exercise all powers conferred by law. All  
 383 communications and proceedings shall be conducted in the same manner as if the appearance were in  
 384 person, and any documents filed may be transmitted by facsimile process. The facsimile may be served  
 385 or executed by the officer or person to whom sent, and returned in the same manner, and with the same  
 386 force, effect, authority, and liability as an original document. All signatures thereon shall be treated as  
 387 original signatures. Any two-way electronic video and audio communication system used for an  
 388 appearance shall meet the standards as set forth in subsection B of § 19.2-3.1.

389 When the court service unit of any court receives a complaint alleging facts which may be sufficient  
 390 to invoke the jurisdiction of the court pursuant to § 16.1-241, the unit, through an intake officer, may  
 391 proceed informally to make such adjustment as is practicable without the filing of a petition or may  
 392 authorize a petition to be filed by any complainant having sufficient knowledge of the matter to  
 393 establish probable cause for the issuance of the petition.

394 An intake officer may proceed informally on a complaint alleging a child is in need of services, in  
 395 need of supervision or delinquent only if the juvenile (i) is not alleged to have committed a violent  
 396 juvenile felony or (ii) has not previously been proceeded against informally or adjudicated delinquent for  
 397 an offense that would be a felony if committed by an adult. A petition alleging that a juvenile  
 398 committed a violent juvenile felony shall be filed with the court. A petition alleging that a juvenile is  
 399 delinquent for an offense that would be a felony if committed by an adult shall be filed with the court if  
 400 the juvenile had previously been proceeded against informally by intake or had been adjudicated  
 401 delinquent for an offense that would be a felony if committed by an adult.

402 If a juvenile is alleged to be a truant pursuant to a complaint filed in accordance with § 22.1-258 and  
 403 the attendance officer has provided documentation to the intake officer that the relevant school division  
 404 has complied with the provisions of § 22.1-258, then the intake officer shall file a petition with the  
 405 court. The intake officer may defer filing the complaint for 90 days and proceed informally by  
 406 developing a truancy plan. The intake officer may proceed informally only if the juvenile has not  
 407 previously been proceeded against informally or adjudicated in need of supervision for failure to comply  
 408 with compulsory school attendance as provided in § 22.1-254. The juvenile and his parent or parents,  
 409 guardian or other person standing in loco parentis must agree, in writing, for the development of a  
 410 truancy plan. The truancy plan may include requirements that the juvenile and his parent or parents,  
 411 guardian or other person standing in loco parentis participate in such programs, cooperate in such  
 412 treatment or be subject to such conditions and limitations as necessary to ensure the juvenile's  
 413 compliance with compulsory school attendance as provided in § 22.1-254. The intake officer may refer  
 414 the juvenile to the appropriate public agency for the purpose of developing a truancy plan using an  
 415 interagency interdisciplinary team approach. The team may include qualified personnel who are  
 416 reasonably available from the appropriate department of social services, community services board, local  
 417 school division, court service unit and other appropriate and available public and private agencies and  
 418 may be the family assessment and planning team established pursuant to § 2.2-5207. If at the end of the  
 419 90-day period the juvenile has not successfully completed the truancy plan or the truancy program, then  
 420 the intake officer shall file the petition.

421 Whenever informal action is taken as provided in this subsection on a complaint alleging that a child  
 422 is in need of services, in need of supervision or delinquent, the intake officer shall (i) develop a plan for  
 423 the juvenile, which may include restitution and the performance of community service, based upon  
 424 community resources and the circumstances which resulted in the complaint, (ii) create an official record  
 425 of the action taken by the intake officer and file such record in the juvenile's case file, and (iii) advise  
 426 the juvenile and the juvenile's parent, guardian or other person standing in loco parentis and the  
 427 complainant that any subsequent complaint alleging that the child is in need of supervision or delinquent  
 428 based upon facts which may be sufficient to invoke the jurisdiction of the court pursuant to § 16.1-241

429 will result in the filing of a petition with the court.

430 C. The intake officer shall accept and file a petition in which it is alleged that (i) the custody,  
431 visitation or support of a child is the subject of controversy or requires determination, (ii) a person has  
432 deserted, abandoned or failed to provide support for any person in violation of law, (iii) a child or such  
433 child's parent, guardian, legal custodian or other person standing in loco parentis is entitled to treatment,  
434 rehabilitation or other services which are required by law, ~~or~~ (iv) family abuse has occurred and a  
435 protective order is being sought pursuant to § 16.1-253.1, 16.1-253.4, or 16.1-279.1, *or (v) an act of*  
436 *violence, force, or threat has occurred, a protective order is being sought pursuant to § 19.2-158.8,*  
437 *19.2-152.9, or 19.2-152.10, and either the alleged victim or the respondent is a juvenile.* If any such  
438 complainant does not file a petition, the intake officer may file it. In cases in which a child is alleged to  
439 be abused, neglected, in need of services, in need of supervision or delinquent, if the intake officer  
440 believes that probable cause does not exist, or that the authorization of a petition will not be in the best  
441 interest of the family or juvenile or that the matter may be effectively dealt with by some agency other  
442 than the court, he may refuse to authorize the filing of a petition. The intake officer shall provide to a  
443 person seeking a protective order pursuant to § 16.1-253.1, 16.1-253.4, or 16.1-279.1 a written  
444 explanation of the conditions, procedures and time limits applicable to the issuance of protective orders  
445 pursuant to § 16.1-253.1, 16.1-253.4, or 16.1-279.1. *If the person is seeking a protective order pursuant*  
446 *to § 19.2-152.8, 19.2-152.9, or 19.2-152.10, the intake officer shall provide a written explanation of the*  
447 *conditions, procedures, and time limits applicable to the issuance of protective orders pursuant to*  
448 *§ 19.2-152.8, 19.2-152.9, or 19.2-152.10.*

449 D. Prior to the filing of any petition alleging that a child is in need of supervision, the matter shall  
450 be reviewed by an intake officer who shall determine whether the petitioner and the child alleged to be  
451 in need of supervision have utilized or attempted to utilize treatment and services available in the  
452 community and have exhausted all appropriate nonjudicial remedies which are available to them. When  
453 the intake officer determines that the parties have not attempted to utilize available treatment or services  
454 or have not exhausted all appropriate nonjudicial remedies which are available, he shall refer the  
455 petitioner and the child alleged to be in need of supervision to the appropriate agency, treatment facility  
456 or individual to receive treatment or services, and a petition shall not be filed. Only after the intake  
457 officer determines that the parties have made a reasonable effort to utilize available community  
458 treatment or services may he permit the petition to be filed.

459 E. If the intake officer refuses to authorize a petition relating to an offense that if committed by an  
460 adult would be punishable as a Class 1 misdemeanor or as a felony, the complainant shall be notified in  
461 writing at that time of the complainant's right to apply to a magistrate for a warrant. If a magistrate  
462 determines that probable cause exists, he shall issue a warrant returnable to the juvenile and domestic  
463 relations district court. The warrant shall be delivered forthwith to the juvenile court, and the intake  
464 officer shall accept and file a petition founded upon the warrant. If the court is closed and the magistrate  
465 finds that the criteria for detention or shelter care set forth in § 16.1-248.1 have been satisfied, the  
466 juvenile may be detained pursuant to the warrant issued in accordance with this subsection. If the intake  
467 officer refuses to authorize a petition relating to a child in need of services or in need of supervision, a  
468 status offense, or a misdemeanor other than Class 1, his decision is final.

469 Upon delivery to the juvenile court of a warrant issued pursuant to subdivision 2 of § 16.1-256, the  
470 intake officer shall accept and file a petition founded upon the warrant.

471 F. The intake officer shall notify the attorney for the Commonwealth of the filing of any petition  
472 which alleges facts of an offense which would be a felony if committed by an adult.

473 G. Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 12 (§ 16.1-299 et seq.) ~~of this chapter,~~ the intake officer  
474 shall file a report with the division superintendent of the school division in which any student who is  
475 the subject of a petition alleging that such student who is a juvenile has committed an act, wherever  
476 committed, which would be a crime if committed by an adult, or that such student who is an adult has  
477 committed a crime and is alleged to be within the jurisdiction of the court. The report shall notify the  
478 division superintendent of the filing of the petition and the nature of the offense, if the violation  
479 involves:

480 1. A firearm offense pursuant to Article 4 (§ 18.2-279 et seq.), 5 (§ 18.2-288 et seq.), 6 (§ 18.2-299  
481 et seq.), or 7 (§ 18.2-308 et seq.) of Chapter 7 of Title 18.2;

482 2. Homicide, pursuant to Article 1 (§ 18.2-30 et seq.) of Chapter 4 of Title 18.2;

483 3. Felonious assault and bodily wounding, pursuant to Article 4 (§ 18.2-51 et seq.) of Chapter 4 of  
484 Title 18.2;

485 4. Criminal sexual assault, pursuant to Article 7 (§ 18.2-61 et seq.) of Chapter 4 of Title 18.2;

486 5. Manufacture, sale, gift, distribution or possession of Schedule I or II controlled substances,  
487 pursuant to Article 1 (§ 18.2-247 et seq.) of Chapter 7 of Title 18.2;

488 6. Manufacture, sale or distribution of marijuana or synthetic cannabinoids pursuant to Article 1  
489 (§ 18.2-247 et seq.) of Chapter 7 of Title 18.2;

490 7. Arson and related crimes, pursuant to Article 1 (§ 18.2-77 et seq.) of Chapter 5 of Title 18.2;

491 8. Burglary and related offenses, pursuant to §§ 18.2-89 through 18.2-93;

492 9. Robbery pursuant to § 18.2-58;

493 10. Prohibited criminal street gang activity pursuant to § 18.2-46.2;

494 11. Recruitment of other juveniles for a criminal street gang activity pursuant to § 18.2-46.3; or

495 12. An act of violence by a mob pursuant to § 18.2-42.1.

496 The failure to provide information regarding the school in which the student who is the subject of  
497 the petition may be enrolled shall not be grounds for refusing to file a petition.

498 The information provided to a division superintendent pursuant to this section may be disclosed only  
499 as provided in § 16.1-305.2.

500 H. The filing of a petition shall not be necessary:

501 1. In the case of violations of the traffic laws, including offenses involving bicycles, hitchhiking and  
502 other pedestrian offenses, game and fish laws or a violation of the ordinance of any city regulating  
503 surfing or any ordinance establishing curfew violations, animal control violations or littering violations.  
504 In such cases the court may proceed on a summons issued by the officer investigating the violation in  
505 the same manner as provided by law for adults. Additionally, an officer investigating a motor vehicle  
506 accident may, at the scene of the accident or at any other location where a juvenile who is involved in  
507 such an accident may be located, proceed on a summons in lieu of filing a petition.

508 2. In the case of seeking consent to apply for the issuance of a work permit pursuant to subsection H  
509 of § 16.1-241.

510 3. In the case of a misdemeanor violation of § 18.2-250.1, 18.2-266, 18.2-266.1, or 29.1-738, or the  
511 commission of any other alcohol-related offense, provided the juvenile is released to the custody of a  
512 parent or legal guardian pending the initial court date. The officer releasing a juvenile to the custody of  
513 a parent or legal guardian shall issue a summons to the juvenile and shall also issue a summons  
514 requiring the parent or legal guardian to appear before the court with the juvenile. Disposition of the  
515 charge shall be in the manner provided in § 16.1-278.8, 16.1-278.8:01, or 16.1-278.9. If the juvenile so  
516 charged with a violation of § 18.2-51.4, 18.2-266, 18.2-266.1, 18.2-272, or 29.1-738 refuses to provide a  
517 sample of blood or breath or samples of both blood and breath for chemical analysis pursuant to  
518 §§ 18.2-268.1 through 18.2-268.12 or 29.1-738.2, the provisions of these sections shall be followed  
519 except that the magistrate shall authorize execution of the warrant as a summons. The summons shall be  
520 served on a parent or legal guardian and the juvenile, and a copy of the summons shall be forwarded to  
521 the court in which the violation is to be tried. When a violation of § 18.2-250.1 is charged by summons,  
522 the juvenile shall be entitled to have the charge referred to intake for consideration of informal  
523 proceedings pursuant to subsection B, provided such right is exercised by written notification to the  
524 clerk not later than 10 days prior to trial. At the time such summons alleging a violation of § 18.2-250.1  
525 is served, the officer shall also serve upon the juvenile written notice of the right to have the charge  
526 referred to intake on a form approved by the Supreme Court and make return of such service to the  
527 court. If the officer fails to make such service or return, the court shall dismiss the summons without  
528 prejudice.

529 4. In the case of offenses which, if committed by an adult, would be punishable as a Class 3 or  
530 Class 4 misdemeanor. In such cases the court may direct that an intake officer proceed as provided in  
531 § 16.1-237 on a summons issued by the officer investigating the violation in the same manner as  
532 provided by law for adults provided that notice of the summons to appear is mailed by the investigating  
533 officer within five days of the issuance of the summons to a parent or legal guardian of the juvenile.

534 I. Failure to comply with the procedures set forth in this section shall not divest the juvenile court of  
535 the jurisdiction granted it in § 16.1-241.

536 § 19.2-152.11. *Venue for protective orders.*

537 *Proceedings in which a protective order is sought pursuant to this chapter shall be commenced*  
538 *where (i) either party has his principal residence; (ii) the act of violence, force, or threat by the*  
539 *respondent against the petitioner occurred; or (iii) a protective order was issued if, at the time the*  
540 *proceeding is commenced, the order is in effect to protect the petitioner or a family or household*  
541 *member of the petitioner.*