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HOUSE BILL NO. 2017

AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE

(Proposed by the House Committee for Courts of Justice
on January 27, 2021)

(Patron Prior to Substitute—Delegate Mullin)

A BILL to amend and reenact § 16.1-260 of the Code of Virginia and to amend the Code of Virginia by adding in Article 12.1 of Chapter 11 of Title 16.1 a section numbered 16.1-309.11, relating to juvenile offenders; youth justice diversion programs.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia:

1. That § 16.1-260 of the Code of Virginia is amended and reenacted and that the Code of Virginia is amended by adding in Article 12.1 of Chapter 11 of Title 16.1 a section numbered 16.1-309.11 as follows:

§ 16.1-260. Intake; petition; investigation.

A. All matters alleged to be within the jurisdiction of the court shall be commenced by the filing of a petition, except as provided in subsection H and in § 16.1-259. The form and content of the petition shall be as provided in § 16.1-262. No individual shall be required to obtain support services from the Department of Social Services prior to filing a petition seeking support for a child. Complaints, requests, and the processing of petitions to initiate a case shall be the responsibility of the intake officer. However, (i) the attorney for the Commonwealth of the city or county may file a petition on his own motion with the clerk; (ii) designated nonattorney employees of the Department of Social Services may complete, sign, and file petitions and motions relating to the establishment, modification, or enforcement of support on forms approved by the Supreme Court of Virginia with the clerk; (iii) designated nonattorney employees of a local department of social services may complete, sign, and file with the clerk, on forms approved by the Supreme Court of Virginia, petitions for foster care review, petitions for permanency planning hearings, petitions to establish paternity, motions to establish or modify support, motions to amend or review an order, and motions for a rule to show cause; and (iv) any attorney may file petitions on behalf of his client with the clerk except petitions alleging that the subject of the petition is a child alleged to be in need of services, in need of supervision, or delinquent. Complaints alleging abuse or neglect of a child shall be referred initially to the local department of social services in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 15 (§ 63.2-1500 et seq.) of Title 63.2. Motions and other subsequent pleadings in a case shall be filed directly with the clerk. The intake officer or clerk with whom the petition or motion is filed shall inquire whether the petitioner is receiving child support services or public assistance. No individual who is receiving support services or public assistance shall be denied the right to file a petition or motion to establish, modify, or enforce an order for support of a child. If the petitioner is seeking or receiving child support services or public assistance, the clerk, upon issuance of process, shall forward a copy of the petition or motion, together with notice of the court date, to the Division of Child Support Enforcement.

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

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

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

60 If a juvenile is alleged to be a truant pursuant to a complaint filed in accordance with § 22.1-258 and
61 the attendance officer has provided documentation to the intake officer that the relevant school division
62 has complied with the provisions of § 22.1-258, then the intake officer shall file a petition with the
63 court. The intake officer may defer filing the petition and proceed informally by developing a truancy
64 plan, provided that (1) the juvenile has not previously been proceeded against informally or adjudicated
65 in need of supervision on more than two occasions for failure to comply with compulsory school
66 attendance as provided in § 22.1-254 and (2) the immediately previous informal action or adjudication
67 occurred at least three calendar years prior to the current complaint. The juvenile and his parent or
68 parents, guardian, or other person standing in loco parentis must agree, in writing, for the development
69 of a truancy plan. The truancy plan may include requirements that the juvenile and his parent or parents,
70 guardian, or other person standing in loco parentis participate in such programs, cooperate in such
71 treatment, or be subject to such conditions and limitations as necessary to ensure the juvenile's
72 compliance with compulsory school attendance as provided in § 22.1-254. The intake officer may refer
73 the juvenile to the appropriate public agency for the purpose of developing a truancy plan using an
74 interagency interdisciplinary team approach. The team may include qualified personnel who are
75 reasonably available from the appropriate department of social services, community services board, local
76 school division, court service unit, and other appropriate and available public and private agencies and
77 may be the family assessment and planning team established pursuant to § 2.2-5207. If at the end of the
78 deferral period the juvenile has not successfully completed the truancy plan or the truancy program, then
79 the intake officer shall file the petition.

80 Whenever informal action is taken as provided in this subsection on a complaint alleging that a child
81 is in need of services, in need of supervision, or delinquent, the intake officer shall (A) develop a plan
82 for the juvenile, which may include restitution ~~and~~, the performance of community service, or on a
83 *complaint alleging that a child has committed a delinquent act other than an act that would be a felony*
84 *or a Class 1 misdemeanor if committed by an adult and with the consent of the juvenile's parent or*
85 *legal guardian, referral to a youth justice diversion program established pursuant to § 16.1-309.11,*
86 based upon community resources and the circumstances which resulted in the complaint, (B) create an
87 official record of the action taken by the intake officer and file such record in the juvenile's case file,
88 and (C) advise the juvenile and the juvenile's parent, guardian, or other person standing in loco parentis
89 and the complainant that any subsequent complaint alleging that the child is in need of supervision or
90 delinquent based upon facts which may be sufficient to invoke the jurisdiction of the court pursuant to
91 § 16.1-241, *or in the case of a referral to a youth justice diversion program established pursuant to*
92 *§ 16.1-309.11, that any subsequent report from the youth justice diversion program alleging that the*
93 *juvenile failed to comply with the youth justice diversion program's sentence within 180 days of the*
94 *sentencing date, may result in the filing of a petition with the court.*

95 C. The intake officer shall accept and file a petition in which it is alleged that (i) the custody,
96 visitation, or support of a child is the subject of controversy or requires determination, (ii) a person has
97 deserted, abandoned, or failed to provide support for any person in violation of law, (iii) a child or such
98 child's parent, guardian, legal custodian, or other person standing in loco parentis is entitled to treatment,
99 rehabilitation, or other services which are required by law, (iv) family abuse has occurred and a
100 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
101 violence, force, or threat has occurred, a protective order is being sought pursuant to § 19.2-152.8,
102 19.2-152.9, or 19.2-152.10, and either the alleged victim or the respondent is a juvenile. If any such
103 complainant does not file a petition, the intake officer may file it. In cases in which a child is alleged to
104 be abused, neglected, in need of services, in need of supervision, or delinquent, if the intake officer
105 believes that probable cause does not exist, or that the authorization of a petition will not be in the best
106 interest of the family or juvenile or that the matter may be effectively dealt with by some agency other
107 than the court, he may refuse to authorize the filing of a petition. The intake officer shall provide to a
108 person seeking a protective order pursuant to § 16.1-253.1, 16.1-253.4, or 16.1-279.1 a written
109 explanation of the conditions, procedures and time limits applicable to the issuance of protective orders
110 pursuant to § 16.1-253.1, 16.1-253.4, or 16.1-279.1. If the person is seeking a protective order pursuant
111 to § 19.2-152.8, 19.2-152.9, or 19.2-152.10, the intake officer shall provide a written explanation of the
112 conditions, procedures, and time limits applicable to the issuance of protective orders pursuant to
113 § 19.2-152.8, 19.2-152.9, or 19.2-152.10.

114 D. Prior to the filing of any petition alleging that a child is in need of supervision, the matter shall
115 be reviewed by an intake officer who shall determine whether the petitioner and the child alleged to be
116 in need of supervision have utilized or attempted to utilize treatment and services available in the
117 community and have exhausted all appropriate nonjudicial remedies which are available to them. When
118 the intake officer determines that the parties have not attempted to utilize available treatment or services
119 or have not exhausted all appropriate nonjudicial remedies which are available, he shall refer the
120 petitioner and the child alleged to be in need of supervision to the appropriate agency, treatment facility,
121 or individual to receive treatment or services, and a petition shall not be filed. Only after the intake

officer determines that the parties have made a reasonable effort to utilize available community treatment or services may he permit the petition to be filed.

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

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

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

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

1. A firearm offense pursuant to Article 4 (§ 18.2-279 et seq.), 5 (§ 18.2-288 et seq.), 6 (§ 18.2-299 et seq.), 6.1 (§ 18.2-307.1 et seq.), or 7 (§ 18.2-308.1 et seq.) of Chapter 7 of Title 18.2;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

9. Robbery pursuant to § 18.2-58;

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

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

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

13. Abduction of any person pursuant to § 18.2-47 or 18.2-48; or

14. A threat pursuant to § 18.2-60.

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

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

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

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

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

3. In the case of a misdemeanor violation of § 18.2-266, 18.2-266.1, or 29.1-738, or the commission of any other alcohol-related offense, or a violation of § 18.2-250.1, provided that the juvenile is released to the custody of a parent or legal guardian pending the initial court date. The officer releasing a juvenile to the custody of a parent or legal guardian shall issue a summons to the juvenile and shall also issue a summons requiring the parent or legal guardian to appear before the court with the juvenile. Disposition of the 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 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 sample of blood or breath or samples of both blood and breath for chemical analysis pursuant to §§ 18.2-268.1 through 18.2-268.12 or 29.1-738.2, the provisions of these sections shall be followed except that the magistrate shall authorize execution of the warrant as a summons. The summons shall be served on a parent or legal guardian and the juvenile, and a copy of the summons shall be forwarded to the court in which the violation is to be tried. When a violation of § 4.1-305 or 18.2-250.1 is charged by summons, the juvenile shall be entitled to have the charge referred to intake for consideration of informal proceedings pursuant to subsection B, provided that such right is exercised by written notification to the clerk not later than 10 days prior to trial. At the time such summons alleging a violation of § 4.1-305 or 18.2-250.1 is served, the officer shall also serve upon the juvenile written notice of the right to have the charge referred to intake on a form approved by the Supreme Court and make return of such service to the court. If the officer fails to make such service or return, the court shall dismiss the summons without prejudice.

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

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

§ 16.1-309.11. Youth justice diversion program.

A. For the purposes of this section, "youth justice diversion program" means a diversionary program that (i) is monitored by a local youth justice diversion program advisory committee; (ii) uses juvenile volunteers as lawyers, jurors, and other court personnel; (iii) uses volunteer attorneys as judges; (iv) conducts peer trials of juveniles who are referred to the program by the intake officer; and (v) imposes various sentences emphasizing restitution, rehabilitation, accountability, competency building, and education, but not incarceration.

B. Any jurisdiction may establish a youth justice diversion program upon establishment of a local youth justice diversion program advisory committee and approval of the youth justice diversion program by the chief judge of the juvenile and domestic relations district court that serves such jurisdiction. Each local youth justice diversion program advisory committee shall ensure quality, efficiency, and fairness in the planning, implementation, and operation of the youth justice diversion program that serves the jurisdiction. Advisory committee membership may include, but shall not be limited to, the following persons or their designees: (i) a judge from the juvenile and domestic relations district court that serves such jurisdiction; (ii) the attorney for the Commonwealth; (iii) the public defender or a member of the local criminal defense bar in jurisdictions in which there is no public defender; (iv) the clerk of the court in which the youth justice diversion program is located; (v) a representative of the Department of Juvenile Justice from the local office that serves the jurisdiction; (vi) a local law-enforcement officer; (vii) a representative of a local school in such jurisdiction; (viii) a representative of juvenile court services; (ix) a representative of a juvenile detention center or group home; (x) a representative of a local children and family services agency; and (xi) any other persons selected by the local youth justice diversion program advisory committee.

C. Each local youth justice diversion program advisory committee shall establish criteria for the eligibility and participation of juveniles alleged to have committed a delinquent act other than an act that would be a felony or a Class 1 misdemeanor if committed by an adult in the youth justice diversion program, with the consent of the juvenile's parent or legal guardian.

D. Each local youth justice diversion program advisory committee shall establish policies and procedures for the operation of the youth justice diversion program to attain the following goals: (i) early intervention in and prevention of delinquent behavior; (ii) providing positive alternative sanctions for offenders by providing a peer-driven sentencing mechanism that allows young people to take responsibility, to be held accountable, and to make restitution; (iii) advocating for fair, constructive, and restorative sentences predicated on sensitivity to the unique needs and the diversity of the participating juveniles; and (iv) developing positive citizenship attitudes, encouraging civic engagement, and promoting educational success through a diversity of service learning opportunities, strategies, and activities.

E. The Department of Juvenile Justice shall develop a statewide evaluation model and conduct ongoing evaluations of the effectiveness and efficiency of all local youth justice diversion programs. A report of these evaluations shall be submitted to the General Assembly by December 1 of each year. Each local youth justice diversion advisory committee shall submit evaluative reports to the Department of Juvenile Justice as requested.

F. All records and reports concerning juvenile participants in a local youth justice diversion program made available to members of a local youth justice diversion program advisory committee and volunteers of a local youth justice diversion program and all records and reports identifying a juvenile

245 participant that are generated by the committee or program from such reports shall be confidential and
246 shall not be disclosed, except as authorized by other applicable law.
247 G. A juvenile referred to a youth justice diversion program may be required to contribute to the cost
248 of the program pursuant to guidelines developed by the local youth justice diversion program advisory
249 committee.