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HOUSE BILL NO. 2056

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 Scott)

A BILL to amend and reenact §§ 16.1-278.5, 16.1-291, and 16.1-292 of the Code of Virginia, relating to status offenders; willful and material violation of court order or terms of probation; notice; orders of disposition for violation.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia:

1. That §§ 16.1-278.5, 16.1-291, and 16.1-292 of the Code of Virginia are amended and reenacted as follows:

§ 16.1-278.5. Children in need of supervision.

A. If a child is found to be in need of supervision, the court shall, before final disposition of the case, direct the appropriate public agency to evaluate the child's service needs using an interdisciplinary team approach. The team shall consist of qualified personnel who are reasonably available from the appropriate department of social services, community services board, local school division, court service unit and other appropriate and available public and private agencies and may be the family assessment and planning team established pursuant to § 2.2-5207. A report of the evaluation shall be filed as provided in § 16.1-274 A. In lieu of directing an evaluation be made, the court may consider the report concerning the child of an interdisciplinary team which met not more than ninety days prior to the court's making a finding that the child is in need of supervision.

B. The court may make any of the following orders of disposition for the supervision, care and rehabilitation of the child:

1. Enter any order of disposition authorized by § 16.1-278.4 for a child found to be in need of services;

2. Place the child on probation under such conditions and limitations as the court may prescribe including suspension of the child's driver's license upon terms and conditions which may include the issuance of a restricted license for those purposes set forth in subsection E of § 18.2-271.1;

3. Order the child and/or his parent to participate in such programs, cooperate in such treatment or be subject to such conditions and limitations as the court may order and as are designed for the rehabilitation of the child;

4. Require the child to participate in a public service project under such conditions as the court may prescribe; or

5. a. Beginning July 1, 1992, in the case of any child subject to compulsory school attendance as provided in § 22.1-254, where the court finds that the child's parent is in violation of §§ 22.1-254, 22.1-255, 22.1-265, or § 22.1-267, in addition to any penalties provided in § 22.1-263 or § 22.1-265, the court may order the parent with whom the child is living to participate in such programs, cooperate in such treatment, or be subject to such conditions and limitations as the court may order and as are designed for the rehabilitation of the child and/or the parent. Upon the failure of the parent to so participate or cooperate, or to comply with the conditions and limitations that the court orders, the court may impose a fine of not more than \$100 for each day in which the person fails to comply with the court order.

b. If the court finds that the parent has willfully disobeyed a lawful process, judgment, decree, or court order requiring such person to comply with the compulsory school attendance law, in addition to any conditions or limitations that the court may order or any penalties provided by §§ 16.1-278.2 through 16.1-278.19, 22.1-263 or § 22.1-265, the court may impose the penalty authorized by § 18.2-371.

C. Any order entered pursuant to this section shall be provided in writing to the child, his parent or legal custodian, and to the child's attorney and shall contain adequate notice of the provisions of § 16.1-292 regarding willful violation of such order and, if the child is placed on probation, adequate notice of the provisions of § 16.1-291 regarding willful violations of the terms of probation.

§ 16.1-291. Revocation or modification of probation, protective supervision or parole; proceedings; disposition.

A. A juvenile or person who violates an order of the juvenile court entered into pursuant to §§ 16.1-278.2 through 16.1-278.10 or § 16.1-284, who violates the conditions of his probation granted pursuant to § 16.1-278.5 or 16.1-278.8, or who violates the conditions of his parole granted pursuant to § 16.1-285, 16.1-285.1 or 16.1-293, may be proceeded against for a revocation or modification of such order or parole status. A proceeding to revoke or modify probation, protective supervision or parole shall be commenced by the filing of a petition. Except as otherwise provided, such petitions shall be

60 screened, reviewed and prepared in the same manner and shall contain the same information as provided
61 in §§ 16.1-260 and 16.1-262. The petition shall recite the date that the juvenile or person was placed on
62 probation, under protective supervision or on parole and shall state the time and manner in which notice
63 of the terms of probation, protective supervision or parole were given.

64 B. If a juvenile or person is found to have violated a prior order of the court or the terms of
65 probation or parole, the court may, in accordance with the provisions of §§ 16.1-278.2 through
66 16.1-278.10, upon a revocation or modification hearing, modify or extend the terms of the order of
67 probation or parole, including termination of probation or parole. However, notwithstanding the
68 contempt power of the court as provided in § 16.1-292, the court shall be limited in the actions it may
69 take to those that the court may have taken at the time of the court's original disposition pursuant to
70 §§ 16.1-278.2 through 16.1-278.10, except as hereinafter provided.

71 C. In the event that a child in need of supervision is found to have willfully and materially violated
72 an order of the court or the terms of his probation granted pursuant to § 16.1-278.5, in addition to or in
73 lieu of the dispositions specified in that section, the court may enter any of the following orders of
74 disposition:

75 1. Suspend the child's driver's license upon terms and conditions which may include the issuance of a
76 restricted license for those purposes set forth in subsection E of § 18.2-271.1; or

77 2. Order any such child ~~fourteen~~ 14 years of age or older to be (i) placed in a foster home, group
78 home, or other nonsecure residential facility; or, (ii) if the court finds that such placement is not likely
79 to meet the child's needs, that all other treatment options in the community have been exhausted, and
80 that secure placement is necessary in order to meet the child's service needs, detained in a secure facility
81 for a period of time not to exceed ten consecutive days for violation of any order of the court or
82 violation of probation arising out of the same petition. The court shall state in its order for detention the
83 basis for all findings required by this section. When any child is detained in a secure facility pursuant to
84 this section, the court shall direct

85 3. Direct the agency evaluating the child pursuant to § 16.1-278.5 to reconvene the interdisciplinary
86 team participating in such evaluation, develop further treatment plans as may be appropriate and submit
87 its report to the court of its determination as to further treatment efforts either during or following the
88 period the child is in secure detention. A child may only be detained pursuant to this section in a
89 detention home or other secure facility in compliance with standards established by the State Board. Any
90 order issued pursuant to this subsection is a final order and is appealable as provided by law.

91 D. Nothing in this section shall be construed to reclassify a child in need of supervision as a
92 delinquent.

93 E. If a person adjudicated delinquent and found to have violated an order of the court or the terms of
94 his probation or parole was a juvenile at the time of the original offense and is ~~eighteen~~ 18 years of age
95 or older when the court enters disposition for violation of the order of the court or the terms of his
96 probation or parole, the dispositional alternative specified in § 16.1-284 shall be available to the court.

97 § 16.1-292. Violation of court order by any person.

98 A. Any person violating an order of the juvenile court entered pursuant to §§ 16.1-278.2 through
99 16.1-278.19 or § 16.1-284, including a parent subject to an order issued pursuant to subdivision 3 of
100 § 16.1-278.8, may be proceeded against (i) by an order requiring the person to show cause why the
101 order of the court entered pursuant to §§ 16.1-278.2 through 16.1-278.19 has not been complied with,
102 (ii) for contempt of court pursuant to § 16.1-69.24 or as otherwise provided in this section, or (iii) by
103 both. Except as otherwise expressly provided herein, nothing in this chapter shall deprive the court of its
104 power to punish summarily for contempt for such acts as set forth in § 18.2-456, or to punish for
105 contempt after notice and an opportunity for a hearing on the contempt except that confinement in the
106 case of a juvenile shall be in a secure facility for juveniles rather than in jail and shall not exceed a
107 period of seven days for each offense. However, if the person violating the order was a juvenile at the
108 time of the original act and is 18 years of age or older when the court enters a disposition for violation
109 of the order, the judge may order confinement in jail. If a juvenile is found to have violated a court
110 order as a status offender, any order of disposition of such violation confining the juvenile in a secure
111 facility for juveniles shall (a) identify the valid court order that has been violated; (b) specify the factual
112 basis for determining that there is reasonable cause to believe that the juvenile has violated such order;
113 (c) state the findings of fact that support a determination that there is no appropriate less restrictive
114 alternative available to placing the juvenile in such a facility, with due consideration to the best interest
115 of the juvenile; (d) specify the length of time of such confinement, not to exceed seven days; and (e)
116 include a plan for the juvenile's release from such facility. Such order of confinement shall not be
117 renewed or extended.

118 B. Upon conviction of any party for contempt of court in failing or refusing to comply with an order
119 of a juvenile court for spousal support or child support under § 16.1-278.15, the court may commit and
120 sentence such party to confinement in a jail, workhouse, city farm, or work squad as provided in
121 §§ 20-61 and 20-62, for a fixed or indeterminate period or until the further order of the court. In no

122 event, however, shall such sentence be imposed for a period of more than 12 months. The sum or sums
 123 as provided for in § 20-63 shall be paid as therein set forth, to be used for the support and maintenance
 124 of the spouse or the child or children for whose benefit such order or decree provided.

125 C. Notwithstanding the contempt power of the court, the court shall be limited in the actions it may
 126 take with respect to a child violating the terms and conditions of an order to those which the court
 127 could have taken at the time of the court's original disposition pursuant to §§ 16.1-278.2 through
 128 16.1-278.10, except as hereinafter provided. However, this limitation shall not be construed to deprive
 129 the court of its power to (i) punish a child summarily for contempt for acts set forth in § 18.2-456
 130 subject to the provisions of subsection A or (ii) punish a child for contempt for violation of a
 131 dispositional order in a delinquency proceeding after notice and an opportunity for a hearing regarding
 132 such contempt, including acts of disobedience of the court's dispositional order which are committed
 133 outside the presence of the court.

134 D. In the event a child in need of services is found to have willfully and materially violated for a
 135 second or subsequent time the order of the court pursuant to § 16.1-278.4, the dispositional alternatives
 136 specified in subdivision 9 of § 16.1-278.8 shall be available to the court.

137 E. In the event that a child in need of supervision is found to have willfully and materially violated
 138 an order of the court pursuant to § 16.1-278.5, the court may enter any of the following orders of
 139 disposition:

140 1. Suspend the child's motor vehicle driver's license;
 141 2. Order any such child 14 years of age or older to be (i) placed in a foster home, group home, or
 142 other nonsecure residential facility; or, (ii) if the court finds that such placement is not likely to meet
 143 the child's needs, that all other treatment options in the community have been exhausted, and that secure
 144 placement is necessary in order to meet the child's service needs, detained in a secure facility for a
 145 period of time not to exceed seven consecutive days for violation of any order of the court arising out
 146 of the same petition. The court shall state in its order for detention the basis for all findings required by
 147 this section. In addition, any order of disposition for such violation confining the child in a secure
 148 facility for juveniles shall (a) identify the valid court order that has been violated; (b) specify the factual
 149 basis for determining that there is reasonable cause to believe that the child has violated such order; (c)
 150 state the findings of fact that support a determination that there is no appropriate less restrictive
 151 alternative available to placing the child in such a facility, with due consideration to the best interest of
 152 the child; (iv) specify the length of time of such confinement, not to exceed seven days; and (v) include
 153 a plan for the child's release from such facility. Such order of confinement shall not be renewed or
 154 extended. When any child is detained in a secure facility pursuant to this section, the court shall direct

155 3. Direct the agency evaluating the child pursuant to § 16.1-278.5 to reconvene the interdisciplinary
 156 team participating in such evaluation as promptly as possible to review its evaluation, develop further
 157 treatment plans as may be appropriate and submit its report to the court for its determination as to
 158 further treatment efforts either during or following the period the child is in secure detention. A juvenile
 159 may only be detained pursuant to this section in a detention home or other secure facility in compliance
 160 with standards established by the State Board. Any order issued pursuant to this subsection is a final
 161 order and is appealable to the circuit court as provided by law.

162 F. Nothing in this section shall be construed to reclassify a child in need of services or in need of
 163 supervision as a delinquent.