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SENATE BILL NO. 1456

Offered January 20, 2021

A *BILL to amend and reenact §§ 16.1-248.1, 16.1-249, 16.1-278.7, and 16.1-278.8 of the Code of Virginia, relating to juveniles; eligibility for commitment to the Department of Juvenile Justice; eligibility for predispositional confinement in a secure facility.*

Patron—Marsden

Referred to Committee on the Judiciary

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia:

1. That §§ 16.1-248.1, 16.1-249, 16.1-278.7, and 16.1-278.8 of the Code of Virginia are amended and reenacted as follows:

§ 16.1-248.1. Criteria for detention or shelter care.

A. A juvenile taken into custody whose case is considered by a judge, intake officer or magistrate pursuant to § 16.1-247 shall immediately be released, upon the ascertainment of the necessary facts, to the care, custody and control of such juvenile's parent, guardian, custodian or other suitable person able and willing to provide supervision and care for such juvenile, either on bail or recognizance pursuant to Chapter 9 (§ 19.2-119 et seq.) of Title 19.2 or under such conditions as may be imposed or otherwise. However, at any time prior to an order of final disposition, a juvenile may be detained in a secure facility, pursuant to a detention order or warrant, only upon a finding by the judge, intake officer, or magistrate, that there is probable cause to believe that the juvenile committed the act alleged, and that at least one of the following conditions is met:

1. The juvenile is alleged to have (a) violated the terms of his probation or parole when the charge for which he was placed on probation or parole would have been a felony or Class 1 misdemeanor if committed by an adult; (b) committed an act that would be a felony or Class 1 misdemeanor if committed by an adult; or (c) violated any of the provisions of § 18.2-308.7, and there is clear and convincing evidence that:

a. Considering the seriousness of the current offense or offenses and other pending charges, the seriousness of prior adjudicated offenses, the legal status of the juvenile and any aggravating and mitigating circumstances, the liberty of the juvenile, constitutes a clear and substantial threat to the person or property of others;

b. The liberty of the juvenile would present a clear and substantial threat of serious harm to such juvenile's life or health; or

c. The juvenile has threatened to abscond from the court's jurisdiction during the pendency of the instant proceedings or has a record of willful failure to appear at a court hearing within the immediately preceding 12 months.

2. The juvenile has absconded from a detention home or facility where he has been directed to remain by the lawful order of a judge or intake officer.

3. The juvenile is a fugitive from a jurisdiction outside the Commonwealth and subject to a verified petition or warrant, in which case such juvenile may be detained for a period not to exceed that provided for in § 16.1-323 while arrangements are made to return the juvenile to the lawful custody of a parent, guardian or other authority in another state.

4. The juvenile has failed to appear in court after having been duly served with a summons in any case in which it is alleged that the juvenile has committed a delinquent act or that the child is in need of services or is in need of supervision; however, a child alleged to be in need of services or in need of supervision may be detained for good cause pursuant to this subsection only until the next day upon which the court sits within the county or city in which the charge against the child is pending, and under no circumstances longer than 72 hours from the time he was taken into custody. If the 72-hour period expires on a Saturday, Sunday, legal holiday or day on which the court is lawfully closed, the 72 hours shall be extended to the next day that is not a Saturday, Sunday, legal holiday or day on which the court is lawfully closed.

5. The juvenile failed to adhere to the conditions imposed upon him by the court, intake officer or magistrate following his release upon a Class 1 misdemeanor charge or a felony charge.

However, no juvenile younger than 11 years of age shall be placed in secure detention unless such juvenile is alleged to have committed one or more of the delinquent acts enumerated in subsection B or C of § 16.1-269.1.

When a juvenile is placed in secure detention, the detention order shall state the offense for which the juvenile is being detained, and, to the extent practicable, other pending and previous charges.

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59 B. Any juvenile not meeting the criteria for placement in a secure facility shall be released to a
60 parent, guardian or other person willing and able to provide supervision and care under such conditions
61 as the judge, intake officer or magistrate may impose. However, a juvenile may be placed in shelter care
62 if:

- 63 1. The juvenile is eligible for placement in a secure facility;
- 64 2. The juvenile has failed to adhere to the directions of the court, intake officer or magistrate while
65 on conditional release;
- 66 3. The juvenile's parent, guardian or other person able to provide supervision cannot be reached
67 within a reasonable time;
- 68 4. The juvenile does not consent to return home;
- 69 5. Neither the juvenile's parent or guardian nor any other person able to provide proper supervision
70 can arrive to assume custody within a reasonable time; or
- 71 6. The juvenile's parent or guardian refuses to permit the juvenile to return home and no relative or
72 other person willing and able to provide proper supervision and care can be located within a reasonable
73 time.

74 C. When a juvenile is detained in a secure facility, the juvenile's probation officer may review such
75 placement for the purpose of seeking a less restrictive alternative to confinement in that secure facility.

76 D. The criteria for continuing the juvenile in detention or shelter care as set forth in this section shall
77 govern the decisions of all persons involved in determining whether the continued detention or shelter
78 care is warranted pending court disposition. Such criteria shall be supported by clear and convincing
79 evidence in support of the decision not to release the juvenile.

80 E. Nothing in this section shall be construed to deprive the court of its power to punish a juvenile
81 summarily for contempt for acts set forth in § 18.2-456, other than acts of disobedience of the court's
82 dispositional order which are committed outside the presence of the court.

83 F. A detention order may be issued pursuant to subdivision A 2 of subsection A by the committing
84 court or by the court in the jurisdiction from which the juvenile fled or where he was taken into
85 custody.

86 G. The court is authorized to detain a juvenile based upon the criteria set forth in subsection A at
87 any time after a delinquency petition has been filed, both prior to adjudication and after adjudication
88 pending final disposition subject to the time limitations set forth in § 16.1-277.1.

89 H. If the intake officer or magistrate releases the juvenile, either on bail or recognizance or under
90 such conditions as may be imposed, no motion to revoke bail, or change such conditions may be made
91 unless (i) the juvenile has violated a term or condition of his release, or is convicted of or taken into
92 custody for an additional offense, or (ii) the attorney for the Commonwealth presents evidence that
93 incorrect or incomplete information regarding the factors in subsection A was relied upon by the intake
94 officer or magistrate establishing the initial terms of release. If the juvenile court releases the juvenile,
95 either on bail or recognizance or under such conditions as may be imposed, over the objection of the
96 attorney for the Commonwealth, the attorney for the Commonwealth may appeal such decision to the
97 circuit court. The order of the juvenile court releasing the juvenile shall remain in effect until the circuit
98 court, Court of Appeals or Supreme Court rules otherwise.

99 **§ 16.1-249. Places of confinement for juveniles.**

100 A. If it is ordered that a juvenile remain in detention or shelter care pursuant to § 16.1-248.1, such
101 juvenile may be detained, pending a court hearing, in the following places:

- 102 1. An approved foster home or a home otherwise authorized by law to provide such care;
- 103 2. A facility operated by a licensed child welfare agency;
- 104 3. If a juvenile is alleged to be delinquent, in a detention home or group home approved by the
105 Department;
- 106 4. Any other suitable place designated by the court and approved by the Department;
- 107 5. To the extent permitted by federal law, a separate juvenile detention facility located upon the site
108 of an adult regional jail facility established by any county, city or any combination thereof constructed
109 after 1994, approved by the Department of Juvenile Justice and certified by the Board of Juvenile
110 Justice for the holding and detention of juveniles.

111 *A juvenile younger than 11 years of age who is alleged to have committed one or more of the*
112 *delinquent acts enumerated in subsection B or C of § 16.1-269.1 and who is ordered to remain in*
113 *detention or shelter care pursuant to § 16.1-248.1 pending a court hearing may only be detained in a*
114 *place described in subdivision 1, 2, or 4.*

115 B. No juvenile shall be detained or confined in any jail or other facility for the detention of adult
116 offenders or persons charged with crime except as provided in subsection D, E, F or G.

117 C. The official in charge of a jail or other facility for the detention of adult offenders or persons
118 charged with crime shall inform the court immediately when a juvenile who is or appears to be under
119 the age of 18 years is received at the facility, and shall deliver him to the court upon request, or transfer
120 him to a detention facility designated by the court.

D. When a case is transferred to the circuit court in accordance with the provisions of subsection A of § 16.1-269.1 and an order is entered by the circuit court in accordance with § 16.1-269.6, or in accordance with the provisions of § 16.1-270 where the juvenile has waived the jurisdiction of the district court, or when the district court has certified a charge to the grand jury pursuant to subsection B or C of § 16.1-269.1, the juvenile, if in confinement, shall be placed in a juvenile secure facility, unless the court determines that the juvenile is a threat to the security or safety of the other juveniles detained or the staff of the facility, in which case the court may transfer the juvenile to a jail or other facility for the detention of adults, provided that the facility is approved by the State Board of Local and Regional Jails for the detention of juveniles.

E. If, in the judgment of the custodian, a juvenile has demonstrated that he is a threat to the security or safety of the other juveniles detained or the staff of the home or facility, the judge shall determine whether such juvenile should be transferred to another juvenile facility or, if the child is 14 years of age or older, a jail or other facility for the detention of adults, provided that (i) the detention is in a room or ward entirely separate and removed from adults, (ii) adequate supervision is provided, and (iii) the facility is approved by the State Board of Local and Regional Jails for detention of juveniles.

F. If, in the judgment of the custodian, it has been demonstrated that the presence of a juvenile in a facility creates a threat to the security or safety of the other juveniles detained or the staff of the home or facility, the custodian may transfer the juvenile to another juvenile facility, or, if the child is 14 years of age or older, a jail or other facility for the detention of adults pursuant to the limitations of clauses (i), (ii) and (iii) of subsection E for a period not to exceed six hours prior to a court hearing and an additional six hours after the court hearing unless a longer period is ordered pursuant to subsection E.

G. If a juvenile 14 years of age or older is charged with an offense which, if committed by an adult, would be a felony or Class 1 misdemeanor, and the judge or intake officer determines that secure detention is needed for the safety of the juvenile or the community, such juvenile may be detained for a period not to exceed six hours prior to a court hearing and six hours after the court hearing in a temporary lock-up room or ward for juveniles while arrangements are completed to transfer the juvenile to a juvenile facility. Such room or ward may be located in a building which also contains a jail or other facility for the detention of adults, provided that (i) such room or ward is totally separate and removed from adults or juveniles transferred to the circuit court pursuant to Article 7 (§ 16.1-269.1 et seq.), (ii) constant supervision is provided, and (iii) the facility is approved by the State Board of Local and Regional Jails for the detention of juveniles. The State Board of Local and Regional Jails is authorized and directed to prescribe minimum standards for temporary lock-up rooms and wards based on the requirements set out in this subsection.

G1. Any juvenile who has been ordered detained in a secure detention facility pursuant to § 16.1-248.1 may be held incident to a court hearing (i) in a court holding cell for a period not to exceed six hours, provided that the juvenile is entirely separate and removed from detained adults, or (ii) in a nonsecure area, provided that constant supervision is provided.

H. If a judge, intake officer or magistrate orders the predispositional detention of persons 18 years of age or older, such detention shall be in an adult facility; however, if the predispositional detention is ordered for a violation of the terms and conditions of release from a juvenile correctional center, the judge, intake officer or magistrate may order such detention be in a juvenile facility.

I. The Departments of Corrections, Juvenile Justice and Criminal Justice Services shall assist the localities or combinations thereof in implementing this section and ensuring compliance herewith.

§ 16.1-278.7. Commitment to Department of Juvenile Justice.

Only a juvenile who is (i) adjudicated as a delinquent of an act enumerated in subsection B or C of § 16.1-269.1 and is 11 years of age or older or (ii) 14 years of age or older may be committed to the Department of Juvenile Justice. In cases where a waiver of an investigation has been granted pursuant to subdivision A 14 or A 17 of § 16.1-278.8, at the time a court commits a child to the Department of Juvenile Justice the court shall order an investigation pursuant to § 16.1-273 to be completed within 15 days. No juvenile court or circuit court shall order the commitment of any child jointly to the Department of Juvenile Justice and to a local board of social services or transfer the custody of a child jointly to a court service unit of a juvenile court and to a local board of social services. Any person sentenced and committed to an active term of incarceration in the Department of Corrections who is, at the time of such sentencing, in the custody of the Department of Juvenile Justice, upon pronouncement of sentence, shall be immediately transferred to the Department of Corrections.

§ 16.1-278.8. Delinquent juveniles.

A. If a juvenile is found to be delinquent, except where such finding involves a refusal to take a breath test in violation of § 18.2-268.2 or a similar ordinance, the juvenile court or the circuit court may make any of the following orders of disposition for his supervision, care and rehabilitation:

1. Enter an order pursuant to the provisions of § 16.1-278;
2. Permit the juvenile to remain with his parent, subject to such conditions and limitations as the

182 court may order with respect to the juvenile and his parent;

183 3. Order the parent of a juvenile living with him to participate in such programs, cooperate in such
184 treatment or be subject to such conditions and limitations as the court may order and as are designed for
185 the rehabilitation of the juvenile and his parent;

186 4. Defer disposition for a specific period of time established by the court with due regard for the
187 gravity of the offense and the juvenile's history, after which time the charge may be dismissed by the
188 judge if the juvenile exhibits good behavior during the period for which disposition is deferred;

189 4a. Defer disposition and place the juvenile in the temporary custody of the Department to attend a
190 boot camp established pursuant to § 66-13 provided bed space is available for confinement and the
191 juvenile (i) has been found delinquent for an offense that would be a Class 1 misdemeanor or felony if
192 committed by an adult, (ii) has not previously been and is not currently being adjudicated delinquent or
193 found guilty of a violent juvenile felony, (iii) has not previously attended a boot camp, (iv) has not
194 previously been committed to and received by the Department, and (v) has had an assessment completed
195 by the Department or its contractor concerning the appropriateness of the candidate for a boot camp.
196 Upon the juvenile's withdrawal, removal or refusal to comply with the terms and conditions of
197 participation in the program, he shall be brought before the court for a hearing at which the court may
198 impose any other disposition as authorized by this section which could have been imposed at the time
199 the juvenile was placed in the custody of the Department;

200 5. Without entering a judgment of guilty and with the consent of the juvenile and his attorney, defer
201 disposition of the delinquency charge for a specific period of time established by the court with due
202 regard for the gravity of the offense and the juvenile's history, and place the juvenile on probation under
203 such conditions and limitations as the court may prescribe. Upon fulfillment of the terms and conditions,
204 the court shall discharge the juvenile and dismiss the proceedings against him. Discharge and dismissal
205 under these provisions shall be without adjudication of guilt;

206 6. Order the parent of a juvenile with whom the juvenile does not reside to participate in such
207 programs, cooperate in such treatment or be subject to such conditions and limitations as the court may
208 order and as are designed for the rehabilitation of the juvenile where the court determines this
209 participation to be in the best interest of the juvenile and other parties concerned and where the court
210 determines it reasonable to expect the parent to be able to comply with such order;

211 7. Place the juvenile on probation under such conditions and limitations as the court may prescribe;

212 7a. Place the juvenile on probation and order treatment for the abuse or dependence on alcohol or
213 drugs in a program licensed by the Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services for the
214 treatment of juveniles for substance abuse provided that (i) the juvenile has received a substance abuse
215 screening and assessment pursuant to § 16.1-273 and that such assessment reasonably indicates that the
216 commission of the offense was motivated by, or closely related to, the habitual use of alcohol or drugs
217 and indicates that the juvenile is in need of treatment for this condition; (ii) the juvenile has not
218 previously been and is not currently being adjudicated for a violent juvenile felony; and (iii) such
219 facility is available. Upon the juvenile's withdrawal, removal, or refusal to comply with the conditions of
220 participation in the program, he shall be brought before the court for a hearing at which the court may
221 impose any other disposition authorized by this section. The court shall review such placements at
222 30-day intervals;

223 8. Impose a fine not to exceed \$500 upon such juvenile;

224 9. Suspend the motor vehicle and driver's license of such juvenile or impose a curfew on the juvenile
225 as to the hours during which he may operate a motor vehicle. Any juvenile whose driver's license is
226 suspended may be referred for an assessment and subsequent referral to appropriate services, upon such
227 terms and conditions as the court may order. The court, in its discretion and upon a demonstration of
228 hardship, may authorize the use of a restricted permit to operate a motor vehicle by any juvenile who
229 enters such program for any of the purposes set forth in subsection E of § 18.2-271.1 or for travel to
230 and from school. The restricted permit shall be issued in accordance with the provisions of such
231 subsection. However, only an abstract of the court order that identifies the juvenile and the conditions
232 under which the restricted license is to be issued shall be sent to the Department of Motor Vehicles.

233 If a curfew is imposed, the juvenile shall surrender his driver's license, which shall be held in the
234 physical custody of the court during any period of curfew restriction. The court shall send an abstract of
235 any order issued under the provisions of this section to the Department of Motor Vehicles, which shall
236 preserve a record thereof. Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 12 (§ 16.1-299 et seq.) of this
237 chapter or the provisions of Title 46.2, this record shall be available only to all law-enforcement
238 officers, attorneys for the Commonwealth and courts. A copy of the court order, upon which shall be
239 noted all curfew restrictions, shall be provided to the juvenile and shall contain such information
240 regarding the juvenile as is reasonably necessary to identify him. The juvenile may operate a motor
241 vehicle under the court order in accordance with its terms.

242 Any juvenile who operates a motor vehicle in violation of any restrictions imposed pursuant to this
243 section is guilty of a violation of § 46.2-301.

The Department of Motor Vehicles shall refuse to issue a driver's license to any juvenile denied a driver's license until such time as is stipulated in the court order or until notification by the court of withdrawal of the order imposing the curfew;

10. Require the juvenile to make restitution or reparation to the aggrieved party or parties for actual damages or loss caused by the offense for which the juvenile was found to be delinquent;

11. Require the juvenile to participate in a public service project under such conditions as the court prescribes;

12. In case of traffic violations, impose only those penalties that are authorized to be imposed on adults for such violations. However, for those violations punishable by confinement if committed by an adult, confinement shall be imposed only as authorized by this title;

13. Transfer legal custody to any of the following:

a. A relative or other individual who, after study, is found by the court to be qualified to receive and care for the juvenile;

b. A child welfare agency, private organization or facility that is licensed or otherwise authorized by law to receive and provide care for such juvenile. The court shall not transfer legal custody of a delinquent juvenile to an agency, organization or facility outside of the Commonwealth without the approval of the Director; or

c. The local board of social services of the county or city in which the court has jurisdiction or, at the discretion of the court, to the local board of the county or city in which the juvenile has residence if other than the county or city in which the court has jurisdiction. The board shall accept the juvenile for care and custody, provided that it has been given reasonable notice of the pendency of the case and an opportunity to be heard. However, in an emergency in the county or city in which the court has jurisdiction, such local board may be required to temporarily accept a juvenile for a period not to exceed 14 days without prior notice or an opportunity to be heard if the judge entering the placement order describes the emergency and the need for such temporary placement in the order. Nothing in this subdivision shall prohibit the commitment of a juvenile to any local board of social services in the Commonwealth when such local board consents to the commitment. The board to which the juvenile is committed shall have the final authority to determine the appropriate placement for the juvenile. Any order authorizing removal from the home and transferring legal custody of a juvenile to a local board of social services as provided in this subdivision shall be entered only upon a finding by the court that reasonable efforts have been made to prevent removal and that continued placement in the home would be contrary to the welfare of the juvenile, and the order shall so state;

14. Unless waived by an agreement between the attorney for the Commonwealth and the juvenile and his attorney or other legal representative, upon consideration of the results of an investigation completed pursuant to § 16.1-273, commit the juvenile to the Department of Juvenile Justice, but only if (i) he is 11 years of age or older *and has been adjudicated delinquent of an act enumerated in subsection B or C of § 16.1-269.1* or (ii) *he is 14 years of age or older* and the current offense is ~~(i)~~ (a) an offense that would be a felony if committed by an adult, ~~(ii)~~ (b) an offense that would be a Class 1 misdemeanor if committed by an adult and the juvenile has previously been found to be delinquent based on an offense that would be a felony if committed by an adult, or ~~(iii)~~ (c) an offense that would be a Class 1 misdemeanor if committed by an adult and the juvenile has previously been adjudicated delinquent of three or more offenses that would be a Class 1 misdemeanor if committed by an adult, and each such offense was not a part of a common act, transaction or scheme;

15. Impose the penalty authorized by § 16.1-284;

16. Impose the penalty authorized by § 16.1-284.1;

17. Unless waived by an agreement between the attorney for the Commonwealth and the juvenile and his attorney or other legal representative, upon consideration of the results of an investigation completed pursuant to § 16.1-273, impose the penalty authorized by § 16.1-285.1;

18. Impose the penalty authorized by § 16.1-278.9; or

19. Require the juvenile to participate in a gang-activity prevention program including, but not limited to, programs funded under the Virginia Juvenile Community Crime Control Act pursuant to § 16.1-309.7, if available, when a juvenile has been found delinquent of any of the following violations: § 18.2-51, 18.2-51.1, 18.2-52, 18.2-53, 18.2-55, 18.2-56, 18.2-57, 18.2-57.2, 18.2-121, 18.2-127, 18.2-128, 18.2-137, 18.2-138, 18.2-146, or 18.2-147, or any violation of a local ordinance adopted pursuant to § 15.2-1812.2.

B. If the court finds a juvenile delinquent of any of the following offenses, the court shall require the juvenile to make at least partial restitution or reparation for any property damage, for loss caused by the offense, or for actual medical expenses incurred by the victim as a result of the offense: § 18.2-51, 18.2-51.1, 18.2-52, 18.2-53, 18.2-55, 18.2-56, 18.2-57, 18.2-57.2, 18.2-121, 18.2-127, 18.2-128, 18.2-137, 18.2-138, 18.2-146, or 18.2-147; or for any violation of a local ordinance adopted pursuant to § 15.2-1812.2. The court shall further require the juvenile to participate in a community service project

305 under such conditions as the court prescribes.