

Annual
STATISTICAL REPORT



FISCAL YEAR 2000:
JULY 1999-JUNE 2000

FAIRFAX COUNTY JUVENILE AND DOMESTIC RELATIONS DISTRICT COURT

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

Katherine K. Hanley
Chair

Sharon Bulova
Braddock District

Gerald E. Connolly
Providence District

Cathy M. Hudgins
Hunter Mill District

Michael R. Frey
Sully District

Penelope Gross
Mason District

Gerald W. Hyland
Vice Chair
Mt. Vernon District

Dana Kauffman
Lee District

Elaine McConnell
Springfield District

Stuart Mendelsohn
Dranesville District

Robert J. O'Neill, Jr. (*resigned 1/00*)

Anthony H. Griffin (*appointed 1/00*)
County Executive

Verdia Haywood
Deputy County Executive
for Human Services

4000 Chain Bridge Road • Fairfax, Virginia 22030

For general Court information call:
703-246-3176 or 703-246-3177

PREFACE

This Annual Statistical Report for FY 2000 reviews the activity of the Court and the work of its 341 State and county employees. The number of complaints brought to the Court was slightly lower in FY 2000 than it was in FY 1999 (30,968 compared to 31,847). The number of placements in secure detention decreased by 3.4 percent.

With changes in the demographic characteristics of Fairfax County and its increasing urbanization, changing family structures, and the impact of a number of other local, regional, and national trends, the Court and its staff finds itself dealing with increasingly complex and difficult case problems. Although the total volume of cases coming to the Court's attention, with the exception of juvenile traffic offenses, has remained relatively stable, the serious problems these cases present to the Court and

its staff stretch its resources. Grant funding has provided some additional resources for work with domestic violence, truancy cases and with aftercare and intensive supervision services.

Special appreciation for the writing and production of this report is extended to the Court's research analysts, Carissa Pappas and Katherine Williams, and to volunteer Jim Jenkins.

The Court and its services continue to grow and change as staff face the future. Staff have been projecting its space and staffing needs to meet growth in the county. Its effectiveness is in great measure a credit to the quality of the dedicated judges, clerks, and service staff who must balance the need to protect the community with the need to provide for the protection and well-being of the youths and families who come within its jurisdiction.



JUVENILE AND DOMESTIC RELATIONS DISTRICT COURT

FY 2000 STAFF

JUDGES

4000 Chain Bridge Road • Fairfax, Virginia 22030 • 703-246-3367

David S. Schell, *Chief Judge*

Michael J. Valentine, *Judge*

Gaylord L. Finch, *Judge*

Jane P. Delbridge, *Judge*

Charles J. Maxfield, *Judge*

Gayl Branum Carr, *Judge*

Teena D. Grodner, *Judge*

Jan Remick, *Secretary*

CLERK'S OFFICE

4000 Chain Bridge Road • Fairfax, Virginia 22030 • 703-246-3010

Barbara J. Daymude, *Clerk of Court*

Deputy Clerks:

Blanche F. Bailey

Patricia Berry

Stephanie Chang

Sharon Childs

April Colon

Shannon Conroy

Ann Day

Christine Dumphy

Sue Finch

Jennifer Flanagan

Yolanda Guyton

Mary Howard

Judith Lanham

Sharon Leasure

Pauline Lyon

Claudia Malenich

Cecilia Miller

Andrea O'Donnell

Shannon Pachas

Rhonda Ponzelli

Janice Remick

Helen Rindal

Vivian Rigney

Astrid Soletto

John Stone

Kathy Stone

Debbie Thomas

Sheila Tingen

Debbie Toland

Marilyn Weeks

Madge Weese

Mary Wimmer

Sandra Zepeda

FY 2000 STAFF

COURT SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

4000 Chain Bridge Road • Fairfax, Virginia 22030 • 703-246-3343

Jim Dedes, *Co-Director* Joe Fedeli, *Co-Director*

David Bartee, *Financial Analyst*

Letha Braesch, *Management Analyst*

Tom Burger, *Technical Support Analyst*

Angie Carrera, *Coordinator, Volunteer Sponsor Program*

Carol Coile, *Volunteer Coordinator*

Sheila Coffin, *Restitution Counselor*

Anika Feurtado, *Secretary*

Dorene Griffin,* *Personnel Specialist*

Adene Hill,* *Assistant Buyer*

Deborah Kamins, *Restitution Counselor*

Elizabeth Kephart,* *Office Service Manager*

Regina Morris, *Secretary*

Hory Outhuok, *Public Information Clerk*

John William Outlaw,* *Network Telecommunications Analyst*

Carissa Pappas, *Research Assistant*

Catherine Randall,* *Account Clerk*

Sandy Sood, Ph.D., *Training Coordinator*

Rae Ann Stein, *Records Manager*

Mony Thaivalappil, *Records Clerk*

Praveen Thaivalappil, *Records Clerk*

Ann Todd, *Account Clerk II*

Calvin Williams,* *Computer Systems Analyst*

Katherine Williams, Ph.D., *Research Analyst*

Nuria Trigueros-Zepeda, *Public Information Clerk*

* *Human Services Administration assigned to Juvenile Court*

PROBATION SERVICES

4000 Chain Bridge Road • Fairfax, Virginia 22030 • 703-246-3343

James S. Dedes, *Director for Probation Services*

Robert Bermingham, *Probation Counselor (MAP Program)*

Stephanie Marshall, *(MAP Program)*

Bridgette Peterson, *Probation Counselor (MAP Program)*

Steve Spero, *Probation Counselor (MAP Program)*

Michelle Suleiman, *(MAP Program)*

FY 2000 STAFF

NORTH COUNTY SERVICES

1850 Cameron Glen Drive, Suite 400
Reston, Virginia 22090 • 703-481-4014

Rice Lilley, *Unit Director*
Tracey Chiles, *Assistant Director*
Carol Benedict, *Secretary (part-time)*
Evelyn Hamilton, *Secretary (part-time)*

COUNSELORS:

Dorothy Bock	Melissa Sorensen
John King	Mary Waller
Bridgette Peterson	Ailsa Ware
Ed Nies	John Wrightson
Joanna Balasco-Russell	

HIGH SCHOOL AREAS SERVED:

- Chantilly
- Herndon
- Langley
- Madison
- Marshall
- McLean
- Oakton
- South Lakes
- Westfields

SOUTH COUNTY SERVICES

8305 Richmond Highway, Suite 200
Alexandria, VA 22309 • 703-360-1001

David Rathbun, *Unit Director*
John Chapman, *Assistant Director*
Diana Harrison, *Secretary*
Raj Johar, *Secretary*
Kimberlee Edmond-Williams

COUNSELORS:

Bradford Berce	Marion Mills
Kenneth Brown	Natalie Salera
Tracy Guard	Michael Smith
West Johnson	Lori Winter
Daniel Lanham	

HIGH SCHOOL AREAS SERVED:

- Edison
- Hayfield
- Lee
- Mount Vernon
- West Potomac
- West Springfield

CENTER COUNTY SERVICES

10426 Main Street
Fairfax, Virginia 22030 • 703-383-1391

Robert A. Bermingham, *Unit Director*
Bob Smith, *Assistant Director*
Joyce White, *Clerical Specialist*
Joy O'Roark, *Secretary*
Lucinda Ross, *Secretary*

COUNSELORS:

Lisa Alonso	Ed Ryan
Heydi Bapteisto	John Thompson
Lisa Downing	Gene Whitlock
Frank Fonte	Erlinda Work
John King	

HIGH SCHOOL AREAS SERVED:

- Annandale
- Centreville
- Fairfax
- Falls Church
- Jefferson
- Lake Braddock
- Robinson
- Jeb Stuart
- W. T. Woodson

SPECIAL SERVICES

4000 Chain Bridge Road
Fairfax, Virginia 22030 • 703-246-2343

James McCarron, *Unit Director*
Gerald Jackson, *Parole Supervisor*
Tina Beck, *Administrative Aide*
Michelle Grimsley, *Secretary*

COUNSELORS:

Lashawn Mobley, *Community Services Project Counselor*
Fran Davison, *Parole Counselor*
Lisa Downing, *Community Services Project Counselor*
Kris Eckard, *Parole Counselor*
Martha Estell, *Psychological/Special Placements Counselor*
Jennifer Le, *Parole Counselor*
Beverly Miller, *Work Training Program Counselor*
Peter Roussos, *Diagnostic Team/Special Placement Counselor*
Dwight Smith, *Parole Counselor*

FY 2000 STAFF

FAMILY SYSTEMS COUNSELING AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE ASSESSMENT

4000 Chain Bridge Road
Fairfax, Virginia 22030 • 703-246-2204

Nanette M. Hoback, *L.C.S.W., Director*
Reen Lyddane, *L.P.C. LMFT, Asst. Director*
Margaret Reichardt, *Secretary*
JoAnn Tershak, *Secretary*

COUNSELORS:

Francis Bell, *M.S.*
Lisa D. Locke (*part-time*), *L.P.C.*
Phyllis Robinson, *M.S.*
Maritzabel Rodriguez, *L.C.S.W.*
Sheila Birnbach (*part-time*), *L.C.S.W.*
Megan McLaughlin (*volunteer*)

SUBSTANCE ABUSE ASSESSMENT TEAM:

Lynne Koval, *CSAC, CAC*
Radita Williams, *CSAC*
Leslie Malone, *CAC*

DOMESTIC RELATIONS SERVICES

4000 Chain Bridge Road
Fairfax, Virginia 22030 • 703-246-3040

Laura Harris, *Unit Director*
Jerry Rich, *Assistant Director of Intake Services*
Frank Sedei, *Assistant Director/Adult Probation Services*
Paulette Abbou, *Clerk Typist*
Kathryn Scully, *Clerk Supervisor*
Anne Phillips, *Secretary*

COUNSELORS:

Fran Blumenkrantz, *Intake Officer*
Lisa Bell, *Adult Probation Counselor*
Linda Bozoky, *Intake Officer*
Linda Cecca, *Intake Officer*
Michael DeLoach, *Probation Counselor **
Lois Duncan, *Probation Counselor **
Celia Goldberg, *Probation Counselor **
William Montez Gray, *Intake Officer*
Maurine Houser, *Intake Officer*
Lyn Jagger, *Custody Investigator*
Tom Kitsoulis, *Adult Probation Counselor*
Pilar Leon, *Victim Service Counselor*
Rachael Navatta, *Custody Investigator (part-time)*

**DCJS grant-funded*

JUVENILE INTAKE SERVICES

4000 Chain Bridge Road
Fairfax, Virginia 22030 • 703-246-2495

Dennis Fee, *Unit Director*
Theo Vaughn, *Assistant Unit Director*
Pam Williams, *Supervisory Clerk*
Julie Smith, *Intake Clerk (part-time)*
Betsey Curilla, *Intake Clerk*
Debbie Groves, *Intake Clerical Specialist*
Geraldine Lee, *Intake Clerk*
Chirag Bhavsar, *Night Intake Clerk (part-time)*
Fanny Burke, *Night Intake Clerk (part-time)*
Kimberly Kosco-Mitchell, *Night Intake Clerk (part-time)*

COUNSELORS:

Libby Burge, *Night Intake Counselor (part-time)*
Patrice Carey, *Overnight Intake Counselor*
Fran Deloatche, *Intake Counselor*
Don Devers, *Night Intake Counselor*
Vickie Goode, *Intake Counselor*
Kate Freeman, *Intake Counselor (part-time)*
Pam Harney, *Overnight Intake Counselor (part-time)*
Nancy Heacock, *Intake Counselor (part-time)*
Elaine Lassiter, *Intake Counselor (part-time)*
John Miller, *Hearing Officer*
Amber Mushinske, *Intake Counselor*
Paula Palmer-King, *Overnight Intake Counselor*
Ann Stanford, *Weekend Intake Counselor*



FY 2000 STAFF

RESIDENTIAL SERVICES

4000 Chain Bridge Road • Fairfax, VA 22030 • 703-246-3416

Joseph D. Fedeli, *Director for Residential Services*

Amber Perrin, *Secretary*

GIRLS PROBATION HOUSE

12720 Lee Highway • Fairfax, Virginia 22030
703-830-2930

Mary Brantley, *Director*

Myrna Brown-Wiant, *Assistant Director*

COUNSELORS:

Ron Barr	Katherine Stakem
Lauren Cassel	Greg White
Ana Conrad	Sandra Whitacre, <i>Cook</i>
Michelle Harmon	Jolyn Egle, <i>Teacher</i>

BOYS PROBATION HOUSE

4410 Shirley Gate Road • Fairfax, Virginia 22030
703-591-0171

Roxanne Tigh, *Program Director*

Mitchell Ryan, *Assistant Director*

Wardlee Liberti, *Clerical Specialist*

Lorraine Peck, *Program Coordinator (TLP)*

Sher Singh, *Cook*

THERAPEUTIC UNIT COUNSELORS:

Lynn Baird	Marlon Murphy
Michelle Beaudry	Karen Roberts
Jeff Hurlich	Romeo Ruddock, <i>(overnight)</i>
Eric Jay, <i>(overnight)</i>	Matt Thompson
Duane Miller	

TRANSITIONAL LIVING PROGRAM

COORDINATORS:

Tom Hastings	Amy Sommer
Aaron Hughes	

FAMILY COUNSELORS:

Teresa Athing
Kim Scarborough-Sykes

SUPERVISED RELEASE SERVICES

4000 Chain Bridge Road • Fairfax, Virginia 22030
703-246-2200

Dorthea Madsen, *Supervisor*

Scott Warner, *Supervisor*

Tina Beck, *Secretary*

Millie Hamilton, *Secretary*

COUNSELORS:

George Ashley
Robin Bader
Kris Eckard
Leslie Gamara
Betsy Harris
Marion Mills
Lashawn Mobley
Julius Reynolds
Natalie Salera
Susan Schiffer
Lisa Sibinek
Timothy Smith
Melissa Sorensen

LESS SECURE SHELTER

10650 Page Avenue • Fairfax, Virginia 22030
703-246-2900

William T. Goodman, *Program Director*

Gwen Robinson, *Assistant Director*

LaVerne Hovley, *Secretary*

COUNSELORS:

George Corbin	Michael Miracle
Harry Fulwiler	Calvin Robertson
Greg Harper	Karen Roessler
Michelle McPhatter	Alisa Ware

FY 2000 STAFF

JUVENILE DETENTION CENTER

10650 Page Avenue • Fairfax, Virginia 22030 • 703- 246-2844

Madeline Arter, *Superintendent*

Karen Bisset, George Corbin and David Grabauskas, *Assistant Superintendents*

Stephanie Adams, *Child Care Specialist*

Raymond Anderson, *Child Care Specialist*

Jamaine Arvin, *Child Care Specialist*

Robin Baker, *Child Care Specialist*

Brad Barnett, *Child Care Specialist*

Patricia Beamer, *Cook*

Sonya Bennett, *Child Care Specialist*

Bruce Berry, *Child Care Specialist*

Andrew Braden, *Child Care Specialist*

Nanci Brady, *Child Care Specialist*

Latoya Brooks, *Child Care Specialist*

Charles Brown, *Child Care Specialist*

John Brown, *Asst. Operations Manager*

Ray Brown, *Child Care Specialist*

Robert Brown, *Child Care Specialist*

Theresa Brown, *Child Care Specialist*

Gabriel Caldera, *Account Clerk*

Scott Carter, *Child Care Specialist*

Denise Clark, *Child Care Specialist*

Timothy Clark, *Child Care Specialist*

Andrea Curry, *Food Service Supervisor*

Jessica Curtis, *Child Care Specialist*

Chaneta D'Angelo, *Receptionist*

Macy Dennis, *Child Care Specialist*

Joe Diseati, *Child Services Coordinator*

Rodney Douglas, *Child Care Specialist*

Chad Earhart, *Child Care Specialist*

Victor Escobar, *Child Care Specialist*

Troy Evans, *Child Care Specialist*

Anthony Fegans, *Child Care Specialist*

Timothy Ferrell, *Operations Manager*

LaShawn Fisher, *Child Care Specialist*

Carl Fogle, *Shift Administrator*

Emily Franko, *Child Care Specialist*

Harry Fulweiler, *Post-D Coordinator*

Freddie Gaskins, *Asst. Operations Manager*

Mike Gerber, *Child Care Specialist*

Jamie Gestrich, *Asst. Operations Manager*

David Giroux, *Child Care Specialist*

Sanchez Glover, *Child Care Specialist*

John Gore, *Child Care Specialist*

Ronald Graham, *Child Care Specialist*

David Groce, *Asst. Operations Manager*

Eric Gustafson, *Child Care Specialist*

Aaron Hamlett, *Child Care Specialist*

Chris Hardmon, *Child Care Specialist*

Timothy Hardy, *Child Care Specialist*

Michaella Harmon, *Child Care Specialist*

Pam Harney, *Operations Manager*

James Harrison, *Shift Administrator*

Howard Harvey, *Child Care Specialist*

Chris Helmick, *Child Care Specialist*

Kevin Herman, *Child Care Specialist*

Yvonne Hines, *Cook*

Mike Holder, *Building Supervisor*

Jason Houtz, *Operations Manager*

Aaron Hughes, *Child Care Specialist*

Bobby Huntley, *Operations Manager*

Charles Hutson, *Child Care Specialist*

Motisola Inge, *Child Care Specialist*

Craig James, *Asst. Operations Manager*

Jim Jindra, *Child Care Specialist*

Brian Jones, *Child Care Specialist*

Donald Jones, *Child Care Specialist*

Kendall Jones, *Child Care Specialist*

Mark Jones, *Child Care Specialist*

Robert Joumas, *Child Care Specialist*

Linda Kerns, *Supervisory Clerk*

Robert Kim, *Cook*

John King, *Child Care Specialist*

Kacey Kirkland, *Child Care Specialist*

Timothy Korab, *Child Care Specialist*

Prince Kornegay, *Child Care Specialist*

Michael Lane, *Child Care Specialist*

Travis Larkins, *Maintenance Trade Helper*

Randy Lassiter, *Operations Manager*

Susan Lese, *Nurse*

Gregory Lewis, *Child Care Specialist*

Steve Logan, *Child Care Specialist*

Ray Matthew, *Child Care Specialist*

Greg McKnight, *Child Care Specialist*

Thomas McLachlan, *Food Service Specialist*

Michael McNulty, *Child Care Specialist*

George Morita, *Child Care Specialist*

Christopher Moskal, *Child Care Specialist*

Patricia Motley, *Child Care Specialist*

Edith Murray, *Child Care Specialist*

(Continued on next page)

FY 2000 STAFF

JUVENILE DETENTION CENTER *continued*

Sandra Naing, *Cook*
Rana Natour, *Secretary I*
Vincent Newby, *Child Care Specialist*
Hally Nguyen, *Laundress*
Paula Palmer, *Child Care Specialist*
Ronald Pannell, *Child Care Specialist*
Hilton Patrick, *Child Care Specialist*
James Pawlak, *Asst. Operations Manager*
Graham Perkovich, *Child Care Specialist*
Tom Petruzzi, *Child Care Specialist*
Wade Powell, *Child Care Specialist*
Barbara Quach, *Cook*
Kathleen Raidy, *Child Care Specialist*
Bob Rankin, *Operations Manager*
Jennifer Rathjen, *Child Care Specialist*
Ted Reed, *Child Care Specialist*
Cathleen Robertson, *Nurse*
Joy Roby, *Post-D Aftercare Counselor*
Mitchell Ryan, *Operations Manager*
Allieu Sanu, *Cook*
Janet Sakraida, *Operations Manager*
Mike Sharp, *Child Care Specialist*
Christina Sharpe, *Child Care Specialist*
David Shreve, *Child Care Specialist*
Joao Silva, *Child Care Specialist*
Alexander Simms, *Child Care Specialist*
Kristy Simpson, *Child Care Specialist*

Robert Simpson, *Child Care Specialist*
Katrina Smith, *Child Care Specialist*
Sharon Spates-Miller, *Child Care Specialist*
Iris Speed Batts, *Child Care Specialist*
Enio Tapia, *Asst. Operations Manager*
Christina Taylor, *Child Care Specialist*
Henley Thomas, *Child Care Specialist*
Matt Thompson, *Child Care Specialist*
Wanda Thompson, *Child Care Specialist*
Moe Thu, *Cook*
Wyatt Trumbo, *Child Care Specialist*
Reginald Tucker, *Child Care Specialist*
Annette Twyman, *Child Care Specialist*
Sherry Vaughan, *Child Care Specialist*
DeDra Vignola, *Child Care Specialist*
Deron Vinson, *Child Care Specialist*
Brad Watson, *Child Care Specialist*
Leo White, *Child Care Specialist*
Sherman White, *Child Care Specialist*
Mike Wiener, *Asst. Operations Manager*
Larry Wiley, *Asst. Operations Manager*
Anthony Williams, *Child Care Specialist*
Julius Williams, *Child Care Specialist*
Rodney Williams, *Child Care Specialist*
William Willis, *Child Care Specialist*
Mark Wilson, *Child Care Specialist*
Ricky Wilson, *Child Care Specialist*
Elizabeth Wood, *Child Care Specialist*

JUVENILE COURT CITIZENS ADVISORY COUNCIL MEMBERS

Janet Muldoon, *Braddock District, Chair*

HUNTER MILL DISTRICT

Patricia H. Brandon
Rev. David Wright

MT. VERNON DISTRICT

Jean Jensen
Frederick M. Joyce

PROVIDENCE DISTRICT

Leslie Persily

CITY OF FAIRFAX

George Ashley
John J. Harold

LEE DISTRICT

Jeffrey Dion, *Vice Chair*

SPRINGFIELD DISTRICT

Judith Isom

DRANESVILLE DISTRICT

Deborah D. Piland

MASON DISTRICT

Thomas Horton
Deborah Foreman

SULLY DISTRICT

Joel R. Schranck

AT-LARGE

Ann Calhoun
John Dulanto

COURT APPOINTEE

Mary Guice
Rodney Leffler

HONORARY

Helen Hester

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I. GENERAL OVERVIEW

The Fairfax County Juvenile and Domestic Relations District Court is responsible for adjudicating juvenile matters, offenses committed by adults against juveniles, and family matters except divorce. The Court offers comprehensive services for delinquent youngsters under the legal age of 18 who live in Fairfax County, the City of Fairfax, and the towns of Herndon, Vienna, and Clifton. In addition, the Court provides services to adults in these jurisdictions who are experiencing domestic and/or familial difficulties that are amenable to unofficial arbitration, counseling, or legal intervention. The Court also provides services required in adult criminal complaints for offenses committed against juveniles unrelated to them.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Prior to 1956, all juvenile and domestic relations cases were heard by a County Court judge and all probation and investigation functions were handled by the County's Department of Public Welfare. In 1956, the County Board of Supervisors established a separate probation office for the Court with a Chief Probation Officer, three probation officers and two clerical staff. Court was in session one day a week with the Judge of the County Court presiding.

In 1962, the Court expanded hearings to three days a week, with each County Court judge sitting for one day. In 1965, the first full-time Juvenile Court Judge was appointed and Court met daily. By FY 1980, five full-time Judges were hearing cases. In FY 1993, a sixth judge was approved by the State, and in FY 1994, a seventh judge was approved.

The development of special programs to augment traditional probation services has been particularly important in the Court's development. Many of these innovations were made possible by the availability of federal grant funds and have subsequently been funded by the county. Specialized programs include the Informal Hearing Officer Program, the Work Training Program, the Community Services Project, Maximize Attendance Program, Family Counseling, the Diagnostic Team,

Supervised Release Services, the Less Secure Shelter, the Juvenile Detention Center, five different alternative schools, the Volunteer Learning Program, two Probation Houses, the School Probation Officer Program, and Traffic School.

ORGANIZATIONAL BACKGROUND

Due to space limitations in the Courthouse and a desire to provide more readily accessible services to the community, the Court decentralized its services throughout the county. A branch office opened in the northern part of the county in the spring of 1973 to provide intake, investigation, and probation functions. A second branch office with the same responsibilities was opened in the southern part of the county in late 1973. At the same time, Center County services were divided into two units. All probation and investigation services were organized into one unit while intake and support services were combined into another unit. An additional unit, Special Services, was established in the summer of 1973 to operate established programs such as group homes, family counseling, the work training program, probation houses and volunteer services.

The increase in complaints, approved fiscal plans, expenditures, revenues, and staffing levels for the past 4 years are shown in Figure 1. Figure 2 shows the trends in population levels and selected activity counts over the past 20 years. The significant increase in juvenile complaints in FY 1974 was largely a result of a change in the Code of Virginia which required the hearing of all traffic cases in the Juvenile and Domestic Relations District Court beginning in September, 1973, rather than splitting the cases between the Juvenile and Domestic Relations District Court and the General District Court. Some of the increase shown in FY 1977 may be attributable to the implementation of an automated information system, which resulted in more accurate counting procedures. Figure 3 shows the increase in daily court transactions from FY 1979 to FY 2000. During this period, daily court transactions have increased from an average of 106.7 per day in FY 1979 to an average of 246.0 per day in FY 2000.

FIGURE 1

COMPLAINTS, BUDGET AND PERSONNEL
FAIRFAX COUNTY JUVENILE AND
DOMESTIC RELATIONS DISTRICT COURT
FY 1997-FY 2000

	FY97		FY98		FY99		FY00	
	NO.	% ±						
COMPLAINTS	29,449	11.3	29,750	1.0	31,847	6.6	30,968	-2.8
Juvenile	21,535	10.8	20,831	3.3	22,304	6.6	22,803	2.2
Adult	7,914	12.6	8,919	12.7	9,543	6.5	8,165	-14.4
APPROVED FISCAL PLAN	\$10,974,777	7.5	\$13,007,418	18.5	\$13,423,699	3.2	\$14,306,470	6.6
ACTUAL EXPENDITURES	\$10,532,845	4.8	\$12,416,674	17.9	\$13,547,657	9.1	\$14,569,945	7.5
Personal Services	8,655,811	5.7	10,079,030	16.4	11,341,309	12.5	12,240,790	7.9
Operating Expenses	1,719,756	0.6	2,217,707	29.0	2,093,157	-5.6	2,258,540	7.9
Capital Equipment	157,278	1.0	119,937	-23.7	113,191	-5.6	48,421	-57.2
ACTUAL REVENUE	\$5,272,902	54.1	\$4,975,705	-5.6	\$6,729,895	35.3	\$7,360,111	9.4
Federal – USDA	108,311	2.6	112,383	3.8	129,733	5.4	131,573	1.4
State – DJJ Reimbursement	1,265,472	3.5	1,323,896	4.6	1,365,221	3.1	1,346,821	-1.3
State – Residential	3,389,667	112.0	3,064,555	-9.6	4,763,232	55.4	8,328,702	74.9
Fairfax City Contract	234,150	-5.4	210,542	-10.1	189,259	-10.1	198,309	4.8
Local fines/Penalties	150,735	9.6	146,009	-3.1	145,228	-0.5	156,244	7.6
Agency – User Fees	124,567	12.9	118,320	-5.0	137,222	16.0	48,421	-64.7
STAFFING LEVELS (staff year equivalents)	310.5	33.5	312.5	.6	331.0	5.9	341.0	3.0
State Positions – Judges	7.0	0.0	7.0	0.0	7.0	0.0	7.0	0.0
State Positions – Clerk Staff	26.0	0.0	26.0	0.0	35.0	34.6	35.0	0.0
LOCAL CSU POSITIONS	301.0	33.2	295.0	-1.2	294.0	-0.3	302.0	2.7
Professional Staff	252.0	47.4	242.0	-4.0	249.0	2.9	249.0	0.0
Support Staff	49.0	-10.9	53.0	8.2	45.0	-15.1	53.0	17.8
GRANTS								
Grant Positions	2	0.0	3	.5	6	1.0	6	0.0
Total of Grant Awards	\$128,840	-9.8	\$166,690	29.4	\$254,286	52.6	\$412,903	62.4

FIGURE 2

STATISTICAL TRENDS
FY 1979-FY 2000

1979	605,800	85,130	6,179	.073	11,984*	2,724	.004
1980	614,800	83,620	5,839	.070	11,902	3,036	.005
1981	632,800	85,240	6,152	.072	13,665	3,215	.005
1982	641,300	83,300	5,589	.067	10,822	3,620	.006
1983	651,000	82,100	5,260	.064	11,387	3,731	.006
1984	660,500	81,100	5,227	.064	9,319	3,764	.006
1985	689,100	80,970	5,207	.064	9,401	4,675	.007
1986	699,900	81,830	5,800	.071	12,000	4,330	.006
1987	715,900	81,452	5,333	.066	13,691	4,260	.006
1988	739,200	78,882	5,805	.074	14,019	4,776	.006
1989	785,000	78,351	5,903	.075	10,668	4,573	.006
1990	832,346	77,580	6,010	.077	12,256	4,633	.006
1991	843,995	74,902	6,714	.090	10,825	5,262	.006
1992	862,700	78,754	7,569	.096	11,251	5,617	.007
1993	871,500	79,818	7,423	.093	10,040	6,490	.007
1994	885,900	81,298	8,209	.100	10,172	6,391	.007
1995	899,500	81,512	7,647	.094	11,069	6,643	.007
1996	911,700	82,764	8,254	.100	10,728	7,126	.007
1997	933,700	84,038	8,497	.101	9,391	5,425	.006
1998	948,800	93,766	7,567	.080	9,068	6,399	.007
1999	980,300	95,876	6,442	.067	—	6,728	.006
2000	991,249	100,780	6,417	.063	—	6,182	.006

- a. Includes Fairfax City. Source: Fairfax County Office of Research Statistics.
- b. September public school memberships, grades 5-12, including special education.
- c. Juvenile complaints excluding traffic, custody, rules, capiases, reviews, attorney appointments, pre-trial motions, record inspection requests, seeing intake counselors for information, and leaving without seeing intake counselor.
- d. As of June 30, 1986 responsibility for support enforcement was transferred to the Division of Child Support Enforcement, a state agency. Support collection figures for Fairfax County will no longer be reflected in this report.
- e. Adult complaints excluding rules, capiases, reviews, attorney appointments, pre-trial motions, seeing intake counselors for information, and leaving without seeing intake counselor.

Another major change in the Court's organization resulted from the Court Reorganization Act of 1973. As of July 1974, all judges and those clerical personnel who performed jobs directly related to judicial rather than probation functions became state employees and the responsibility of the Executive Secretary of the Supreme Court. A separate Clerk of the Juvenile and Domestic Relations District Court was appointed in the fall of 1974, and all state clerks became responsible to her. In FY 1980, the Chief Judge decided that the court recorders

would also become state employees, effective July 1, 1980. That portion of the Court staff composed of county employees also underwent reorganization in FY 1980, with the establishment of three divisions: Counseling Services, Residential Services, and Administrative Services. The position of Deputy Director of Court Services was created to head the Counseling Services Division. Domestic Relations Services was formed, consolidating adult probation, custody investigations, and support enforcement. Figure 4 shows the FY 2000 organization of the Court.

FIGURE 3

DOCKETED COURT TRANSACTIONS
FY 1979-FY 2000

Fiscal Year	Court Days	Non-Traffic Transactions	Daily Average	Traffic Transactions	Daily Average	Total Transactions	Daily Average
1979	245	16,159	66.0	9,976	40.7	26,135	106.7
1980	245	15,355	62.7	10,020	40.9	25,375	103.6
1981	238	17,105	71.9	10,210	42.9	27,315	114.8
1982	239	17,429	72.9	11,247	47.1	28,676	120.0
1983	243	22,377	92.1	9,591	39.5	31,968	131.6
1984	235	23,059	98.1	8,718	37.1	31,777	135.2
1985	235	24,609	104.7	9,460	40.3	34,069	145.0
1986	240	25,801	107.5	10,338	43.1	36,139	150.6
1987	239	24,172	101.1	13,205	55.3	37,377	156.4
1988	240	24,619	102.6	13,907	57.9	38,526	160.5
1989	239	25,205	105.5	13,705	57.3	38,910	162.8
1990	240	26,004	108.4	11,307	47.1	37,311	155.5
1991	248	28,539	115.1	11,151	45.0	39,690	160.0
1992	246	32,567	132.4	10,656	43.3	43,223	175.7
1993	229	35,953	145.0	8,852	35.7	44,805	180.7
1994	245	38,573	157.4	8,394	34.3	46,967	191.7
1995	247	43,251	175.1	8,888	36.0	52,139	211.1
1996	244	39,116	160.3	8,141	33.4	47,257	193.7
1997	245	41,813	170.7	8,663	35.4	50,476	206.0
1998	247	45,974	186.1	8,360	33.8	54,334	220.0
1999	246	49,838	202.6	8,347	33.9	58,185	236.5
2000	248	52,249	210.7	8,760	35.3	61,009	246.0

Note: The State Supreme Court Uniform Docketing System was begun in 1976 and hearings began to be counted uniformly throughout Virginia. Each complaint heard is counted as one hearing. Therefore, if five complaints are heard at one time, the Uniform Docketing System counts them as five hearings.

An automated information system, JUVARE (Juvenile and Adult Recording Evaluation System), was implemented in June 1976. This system provides on-line computer capabilities both in the courthouse and in branch offices for all case processing. It also generates management reports. In FY 1996, the Court began the process of integrating the State Supreme Court's Case Management System (CMS) with JUVARE.

On July 1, 1977, significant revisions to the Virginia Juvenile Code took effect. Among other things, these revisions provided distinct rules and procedures at all stages of the court process for dealing with CHINS (Children in Need of Services, previously called status offenders), delinquents, neglected and abused children, and children whose custody requires determination.

In 1975, the Court opened its first residential facility to implement a shift toward community corrections. The Girls Probation House, which offers a structured program of school, rehabilitative treatment, and recreation as an alternative to state commitment began operating in October 1975. In FY 1980, the Virginia Department of

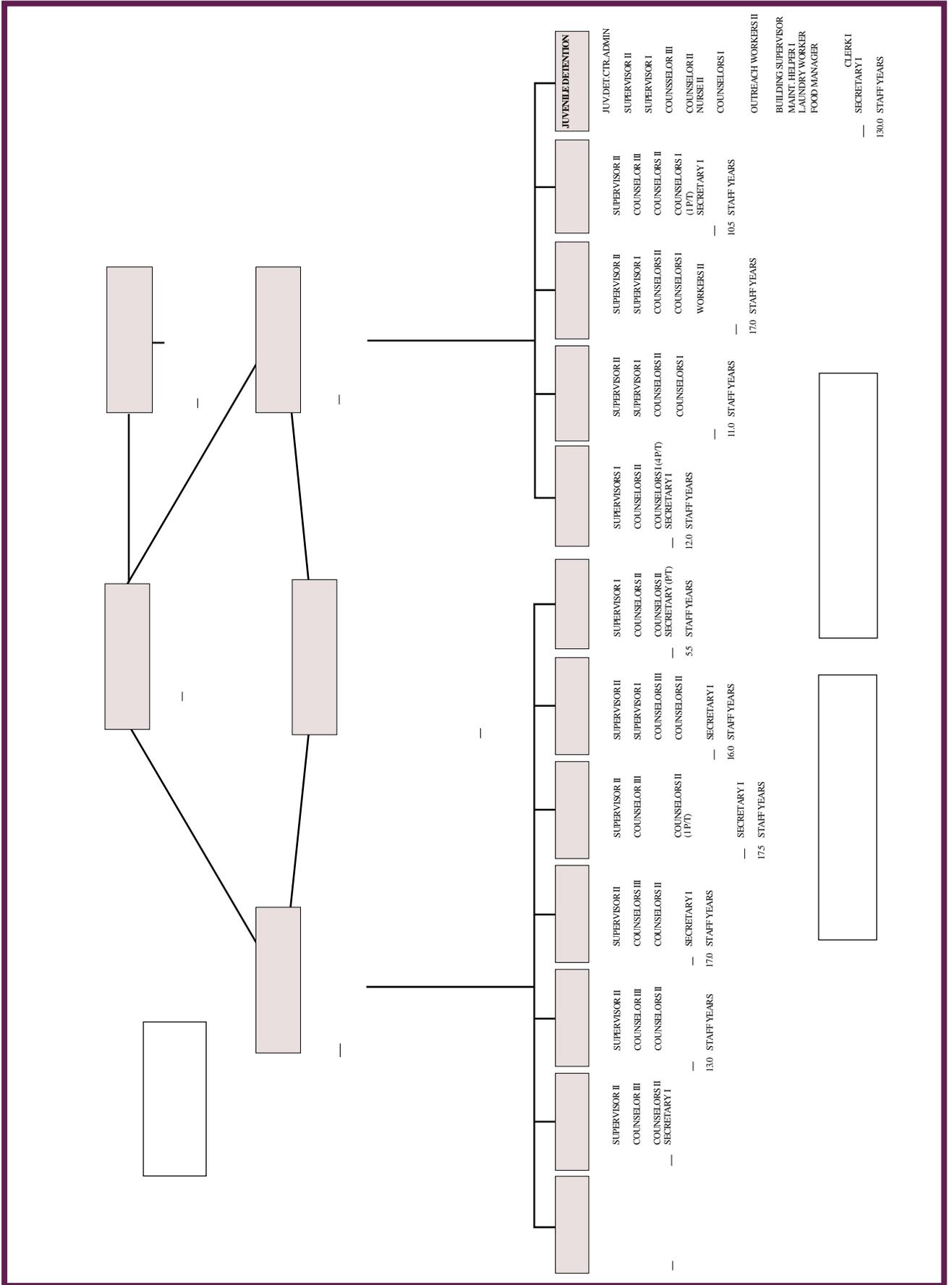
Corrections and the Fairfax County Board of Supervisors approved funds for a corresponding facility for boys, the Boys Probation House. A structure was purchased in October 1980, and after redesign and renovation, the facility opened in April 1982.

The Court instituted an Outreach Detention program in 1978, providing intensive in-house supervision to children who might otherwise require pre-dispositional holding.

A 5-year Department of Criminal Justice Services grant enabled the establishment of the Detention Release and Services Program (DRS) which was taken over by the Court when grant funding ended. DRS and Outreach Detention were merged into Supervised Release Services in FY 1997.

In January 1980, the Less Secure Shelter opened as a holding facility for CHINS offenders who, according to the revised Virginia Code, cannot be kept in a secure facility longer than one court day. When the grant funding for this facility terminated on October 31, 1980, with the county assuming its costs, it marked the first time in

FIGURE 4



over a decade that the Court was not receiving grant funding for any of its programs or placements. In April 1982, the Less Secure Shelter moved into a separate wing of the new Juvenile Detention Center, where it could also house delinquent offenders not requiring secure detention.

The Juvenile Detention Center opened as a 33-bed facility in October 1982. The JDC space expanded to 44 beds in April 1991, and 55 beds in October 1992. Construction began in FY1996 to expand to 121 beds and was completed in June 1998. The recent expansion has allowed for the development of two 11-bed sentencing units in the detention center.

In the late 1980's a major staff and county effort was expended toward renovating the county courthouse for Juvenile Court use. The entire interior of the courthouse was renovated to accommodate Court and Court service staff who had been located in a number of rented buildings in Fairfax City. The building was renovated in two phases: the first phase was completed in the summer of 1989, and the second phase was completed in August 1991.

Due to the increasing number and complexity of domestic relations cases, a separate Domestic Relations Unit was established in 1986 to provide all domestic relations services from intake to probation supervision. Staffing for this became available when the state's Division of Child Support Enforcement assumed responsibility for support collections, formerly the responsibility of this unit.

On July 1, 1989 revisions in the Virginia Code made significant changes in the handling of CHINS complaints (truancy and runaway) by the Court. Adjudicated CHINS cases are reviewed by an Inter-disciplinary Team to evaluate the child's service needs before final disposition, and complainants bringing CHINS charges must now demonstrate to the intake officer that they have exhausted available community resources before the complaint will be forwarded to the Court.

The trend in Court and probation services clearly has been to provide a graduated sanctions continuum that delivers a range of correctional programs to its offender population. It is anticipated that this trend will continue, with the Court significantly focusing in the coming years on research to help determine which services are most appropriate for specific offenders.



II. AGENCY MISSION

It is important for any organization to have in place a stated mission to serve as a guide for itself and to enable it to develop performance objectives. Figure 5 displays the mission statements adopted for the Court as a whole, its two major sub-missions, and functional responsibility of each division of the Court Services.

FIGURE 5

AGENCY, SUB-AGENCY, AND DIVISION MISSION STATEMENT

AGENCY MISSION:

The mission of the Fairfax County Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court is to provide efficient, effective and equitable judicial and court service programs which promote positive behavioral change for those children and adults who come within the Court's authority, to act in conformance with orders of the Court, the provisions of law as contained in the Code of Virginia of 1950 as amended, caselaw, and Department of Juvenile Justice's Minimum Standards, consistent with the well-being of the client, his/her family, and the protection of the community.

JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION MISSION:

To provide efficient and effective judicial services for those children and adults who come within the Court's authority to act, in conformance with the provisions of law as contained in the Code of Virginia of 1950 as amended, caselaw, State Supreme Court policies, and the protection and well-being of the community.

COURT SERVICE MISSION:

To provide efficient and effective Court Service Programs for those children and adults who come to the attention of, or are referred to the unit, in conformance with orders of the Court, the provisions of law as contained in the Code of Virginia of 1950 as amended, caselaw and Department of Juvenile Justice's Minimum Standards, consistent with the well-being of clients, their families and the protection of the community.

- **ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES DIVISION SUB-MISSION:**

To receive, process, complete and evaluate all fiscal, financial, budgetary, personnel and data management activity as required for the efficient operation of Court services.

- **PROBATION SERVICES DIVISION SUB-MISSION:**

To provide to children, adults and families in the Fairfax County community, social, rehabilitative and correctional programs and services that meet Department of Juvenile Justice's Standards and statutory and judicial requirements.

- **RESIDENTIAL SERVICES DIVISION SUB-MISSION:**

To provide efficient, effective, accredited residential care programs and services to those youths and their parents who come within the Court's authority to act and who require such services.



III. JUVENILE CASE PROCESSING

Juvenile cases that progress through the entire juvenile system undergo the following sequence of processing stages, as represented schematically in the simplified case flow given in Figure 6: intake, adjudication, social investigation, disposition, court supervision, commitment, and after-care supervision. Cases do not necessarily go through all stages.

FIGURE 6

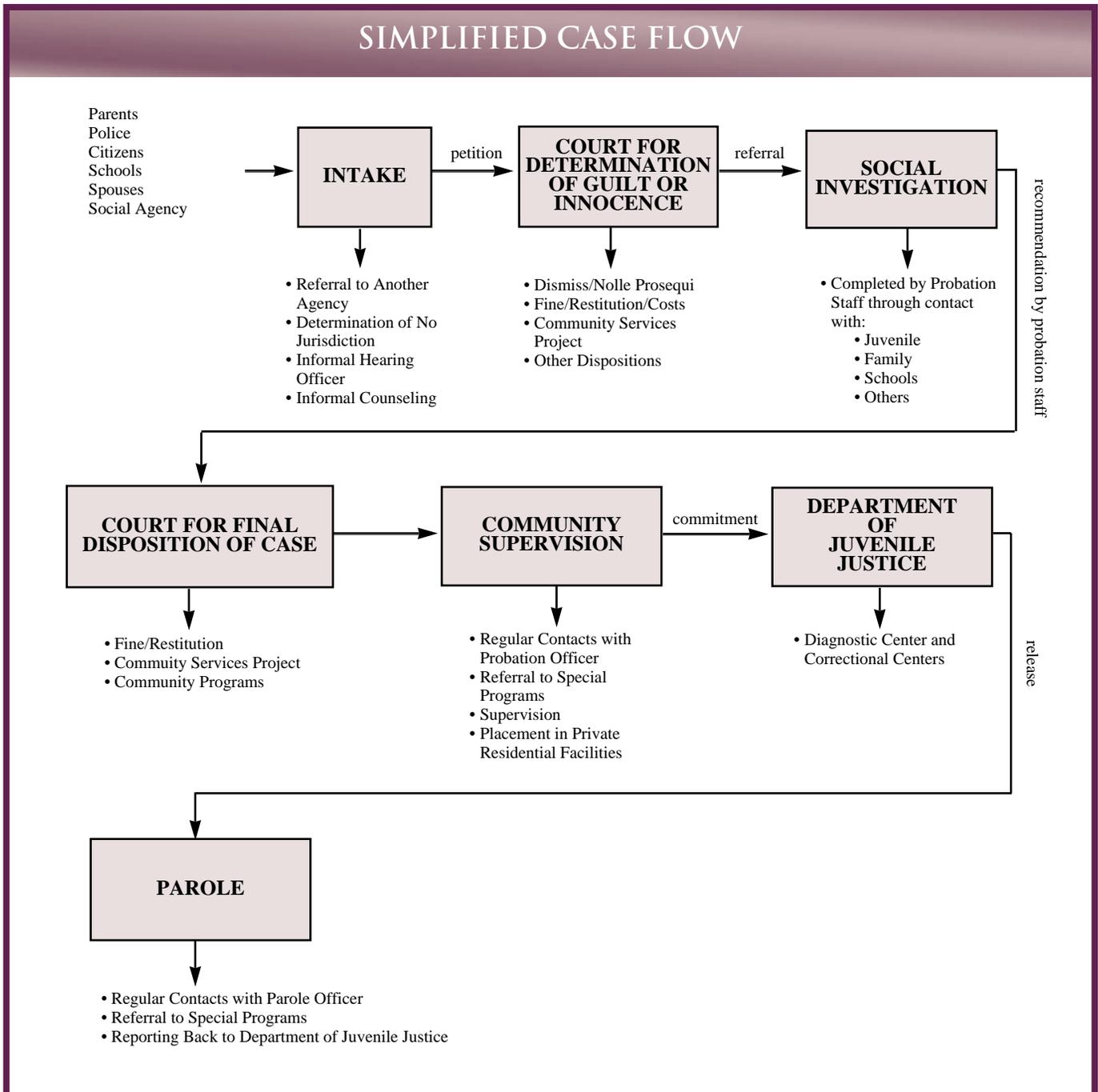


Figure 7 shows the average time required to process juvenile non-traffic complaints through these sequential stages.

FIGURE 7

AVERAGE PROCESSING TIME (CALENDAR DAYS) FOR JUVENILE NON-TRAFFIC COMPLAINTS FY 1998-FY 2000				
PROCESSING STAGE	RELEVANT SUBGROUP OF CASES	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY200
Alleged offense to intake (delinquency complaints only)	Complaints that specify date of alleged offense	32.2	38.6	31.2
Assignment of social investigation to completion of report	Cases in which judge orders investigation	49.4	46.4	47.8
Start to end of probation supervision	Cases assigned for probation supervision	326.2	334.5	322.0



David S. Schell, Chief Judge addresses the Court's Annual Day of Training, December 18, 1999.

INTAKE

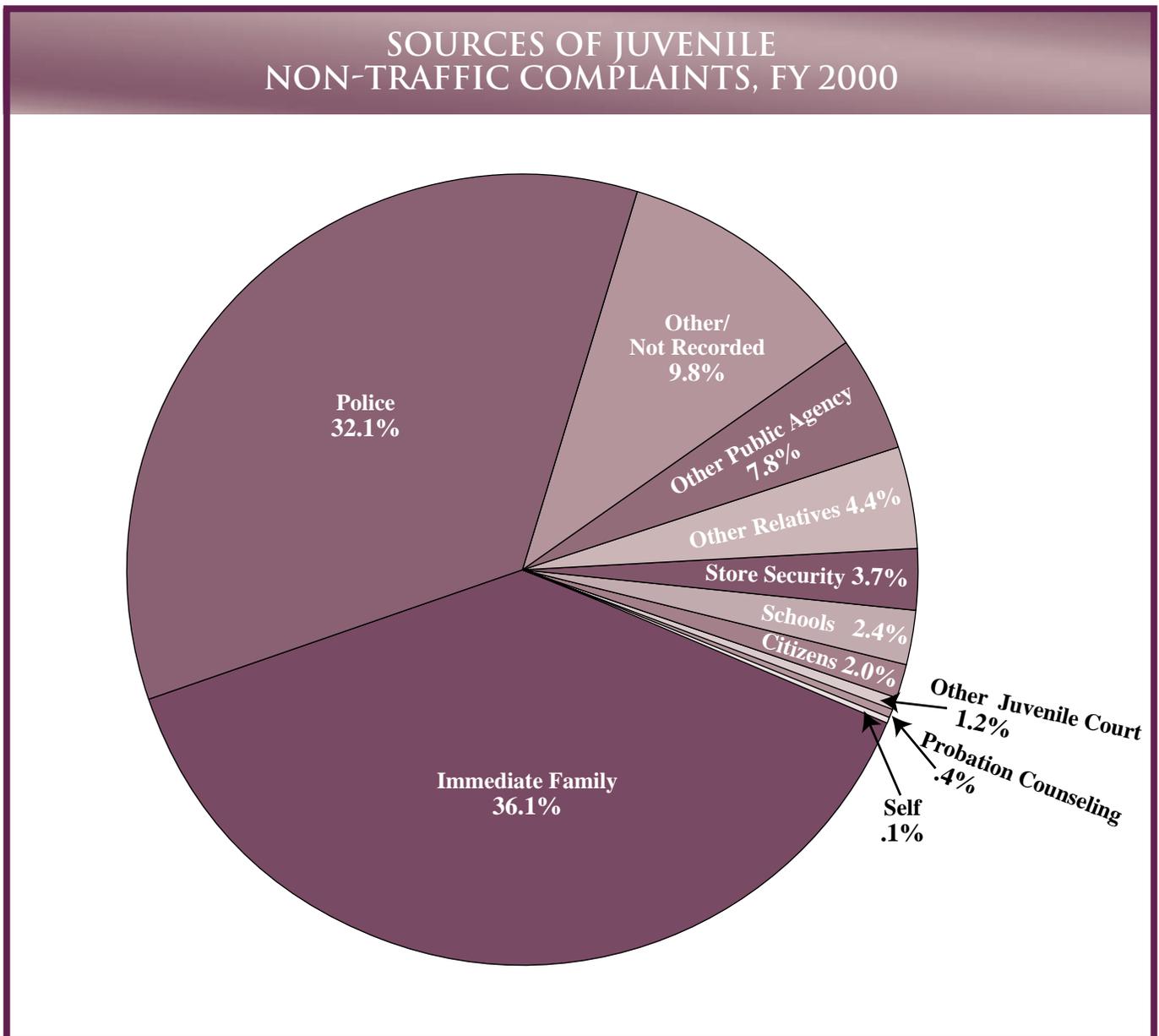
Juveniles thought to have committed offenses which are under the purview of the Juvenile Court are brought into the judicial system either by a police officer witnessing or responding to an alleged criminal offense, or by citizens, families, or other agencies.

When the police are called to the scene of an offense alleged to have been committed by a juvenile, the police officer verifies that an offense has occurred and completes an investigative report. If the suspected violator has been apprehended during Court hours, the police officer may

bring the juvenile to the Intake section at either the courthouse, the North or South County Services offices, or the Falls Church office. If the police do not wish to detain the juvenile, they may send the child home and come to Intake to file a petition. A parent or other adult bringing a complaint against a juvenile also files the complaint at one of these offices.

Figure 8 shows the sources of juvenile non-traffic complaints in FY 2000. The trends in sources and complaints for the past five years are given in Figure 9.

FIGURE 8



Although they accounted for 32.1% of the juvenile non-traffic complaints during FY 2000, the police were responsible for 95.9% of all complaints alleging drug offenses, 56.9% of all complaints alleging crimes against persons, 64.6% of all complaints alleging property offenses, and 84.9% of all complaints alleging crimes against the public peace. Immediate family members brought 30.9% of all complaints that alleged status or

CHINS offenses (offenses involving behavior that would not be considered criminal if committed by adults), and 66.6% of all complaints involving custody issues. Ninety-six percent of all alcohol complaints were brought by the police. Of the complaints brought by private citizens, 12.0% alleged offenses against persons and 1.8% alleged offenses against property.

FIGURE 9

SOURCES OF JUVENILE NON-TRAFFIC COMPLAINTS, FISCAL YEARS 1994-2000							
SOURCE	FY1994 %	FY 1995 %	FY 1996 %	FY 1997 %	FY 1998 %	FY 1999*	FY2000 %
Police	24.8	26.0	27.7	32.5	36.5		32.1
Immediate Family	27.8	25.0	25.6	24.6	26.4		36.1
DHD	4.4	5.6	5.8	6.1	6.8		0
Probation Counselors	6.7	7.1	7.0	6.7	6.4		.4
Private Business/Store Security	4.6	4.1	3.5	4.3	3.5		3.7
Citizens	2.3	2.8	2.6	2.8	2.8		2.0
Other Relative	4.0	4.1	3.8	3.4	4.1		4.4
School	2.5	2.2	1.5	1.9	1.5		2.4
Other Juvenile Court	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.5		1.2
Other Public Agency	1.0	.7	.3	.5	.3		7.8
Self	2.0	1.6	1.3	.1	.3		.1
Other/Not Recorded	18.4	19.3	19.7	15.9	9.9		9.8
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%		100.0%

* The data for FY 1999 was unavailable due to changes in the court's data system.

After a complaint has been filed with an intake clerk, each complainant is interviewed by an intake counselor. Intake counselors review cases to determine whether the Court has jurisdiction and the charge meets Virginia Code requirements for the offense. According to the revised Code, Intake may not refuse petitions that allege:

- (a) controversy over a child's custody, visitation or support;
- (b) a violation of the support laws;
- (c) the right of either a child or his parents to treatment or services required by law; or

- (d) the commission of an offense which, if committed by an adult, would be a felony or Class 1 misdemeanor.

According to the law, however, Intake does have the discretion to refuse other complaints. Complainants whose petitions have been refused may appeal to a magistrate who may issue a warrant for the child if probable cause is found in the commission of a felony or Class 1 misdemeanor.

The FY 2000 complaints received against juveniles by race and sex are given in Figure 10.

FIGURE 10

JUVENILE COMPLAINTS RECEIVED BY RACE AND SEX, FY 2000

	WM	WF	NWM	NWF	TOTAL
Property Offenses					
Petit Larceny	219	152	250	123	744
Vandalism	281	58	119	17	475
Grand Larceny	134	42	128	49	353
Trespassing	123	27	116	22	288
Breaking and Entering	97	16	88	10	211
Auto Larceny	74	26	74	21	195
Fraud	56	17	39	26	138
Arson	37	4	11	1	53
Forgery	9	7	13	13	42
Stolen Property	15	1	21	1	38
Subtotal	1,045	350	859	283	2,537
% of Total Property Offenses	41.2%	13.8%	33.9%	11.2%	100.0%
Offenses Against Persons					
Assault	254	110	230	115	709
Aggravated Assault	41	5	53	2	101
Sex Offense	33	1	47	0	81
Robbery	10	2	47	2	61
Forcible Rape	1	0	5	0	6
Murder	1	0	0	0	1
Subtotal	340	118	382	119	959
% of Total Persons Offenses	35.5%	12.3%	39.8%	12.4%	100.0%
Offenses Against the Public					
Weapons Offense	92	8	75	1	176
Disorderly Conduct	32	3	27	16	78
Curse Abuse	24	10	11	7	52
False Alarms	7	0	3	5	15
Other	24	4	11	5	44
Subtotal	179	25	127	34	365
% of Total Public Offenses	49.0%	6.8%	34.8%	9.3%	100.0%
Drug and Alcohol Offenses					
Purchase Alcohol	245	73	71	12	401
Marijuana Possession	243	63	84	8	398
Drunk in Public	79	6	34	0	119
Drug Distribution	49	12	18	1	80
Distributing at School	14	1	9	0	24
Other Drug	16	8	12	4	40
Other Alcohol	16	6	4	4	30
Subtotal	662	169	232	29	1,092
% of Total Drug and Alcohol Offenses	60.6%	15.5%	21.2%	2.7%	100.0%

	WM	WF	NWM	NWF	TOTAL
Status Offenses					
Buy Tobacco	394	95	166	14	669
Runaway	62	108	62	105	337
Truancy	63	59	65	62	249
Behavior, Conduct, and Condition	41	42	38	30	151
Disturbing Schools	17	4	23	14	58
Subtotal	577	308	354	225	1,464
% of Total Status Complaints	39.4%	21.0%	24.2%	15.4%	100.0%
Custody					
Custody	558	560	1,113	1,022	3,253
Visitation	408	410	792	755	2,365
Foster Care	106	134	262	237	739
Abuse and Neglect	48	49	101	114	312
Other	47	36	48	27	158
Subtotal	1,167	1,189	2,316	2,155	6,827
% of Total Custody Complaints	17.1%	17.4%	33.9%	31.6%	100.0%
Traffic Complaints	2,697	1,140	2,089	885	6,811
% of Total Traffic Complaints	39.6%	16.7%	30.7%	13.0%	100.0%
Other					
Probation or Parole Violation	266	118	247	109	740
Motions	273	140	158	124	695
Rule, Capias	180	83	209	108	580
Intake Counselor seen for information	89	51	49	31	220
Requests for Courtesy Investigations or Supervisions	29	15	44	23	111
Other	135	78	118	71	402
Subtotal	972	485	825	466	2,748
% of Total Other	35.4%	17.6%	30.0%	17.0%	100.0%
TOTAL COMPLAINTS	7,639	3,784	7,184	4,196	22,803
% of Total Complaints	33.5%	16.6%	31.5%	18.4%	100.0%

WM White Males
 WF White Females
 NWM Non-White Males
 NWF Non-White Females

Figure 11 gives the distribution of general complaint categories by age and sex for FY 2000. As it is possible for a single juvenile to be the subject of several different complaints, the number of complaints reported differs

from the number of alleged offenders. In FY 2000, 9,085 different juveniles had at least one non-traffic complaint. The average number of complaints per alleged offender in FY 2000 was 1.8 percent.

FIGURE 11

TYPE OF JUVENILE NON-TRAFFIC COMPLAINT BY SEX AND AGE, FY 2000														
Offense Type	MALE							FEMALE						
	Less Than 13	13	14	15	16	17	Over 17	Less Than 13	13	14	15	16	17	Over 17
Offense Against Property	77	102	206	285	419	555	253	13	33	72	111	133	160	108
Offense Against Persons	43	43	84	140	134	192	82	7	25	31	42	50	57	24
Offense Against the Public and Morality Status	11	23	30	41	65	83	52	3	7	10	11	11	14	3
Drug and Liquor	18	24	55	143	236	309	144	8	26	57	83	163	134	61
Custody	1	6	43	77	183	350	231	0	2	9	19	38	72	56
Other	2,625	137	155	130	104	143	70	2,503	117	108	144	155	143	55
	243	51	78	190	296	459	430	223	44	94	117	164	180	106
Subtotal	3,018	386	651	1,006	1,437	2,091	1,262	2,757	254	381	527	714	760	413
Subtotal by Sex	Males: 9,851 (62.9%)							Females: 5,806 (37.1%)						
GRAND TOTAL														15,657

Figure 12 shows the changing distribution of juvenile complaints by race and sex since FY 1995. Overall, during this period, the percentage of complaints brought

against white males decreased while complaints against non-white males and females have increased slightly. Percentages of white females have declined.

FIGURE 12

JUVENILE COMPLAINT* RACE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION TRAFFIC AND NON-TRAFFIC FY 1995-FY 2000						
	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000
White Male	42.4%	41.5%	31.6%	30.2%	29.4%	33.5%
White Female	22.6%	21.0%	14.6%	14.2%	14.8%	16.6%
Non-White Male	22.7%	23.6%	35.6%	35.8%	34.9%	31.5%
Non-White Female	12.3%	13.9%	18.2%	19.7%	20.9%	18.4%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
n	22,143	22,905	20,486	20,831	22,304	22,803

* Excluding rules, capiases, reviews, attorney appointments, pre-trial motions, record inspection requests, seeing intake counselors for information, and leaving without seeing an intake counselor.

FIGURE 13

**JUVENILE NON-TRAFFIC COMPLAINT*
RACE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION TREND
FY 1995-FY 2000**

	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000
White Male	35.7%	35.9%	34.5%	33.3%	31.3%	30.9%
White Female	20.1%	18.2%	16.5%	16.0%	16.5%	16.5%
Non-White Male	28.1%	28.2%	32.1%	32.1%	31.6%	31.9%
Non-White Female	16.1%	17.7%	16.9%	18.6%	20.6%	20.7%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
n	15,169	16,358	15,065	16,239	16,898	15,992

* Excluding rules, capiases, reviews, attorney appointments, pre-trial motions, record inspection requests, seeing intake counselors for information, and leaving without seeing an intake counselor.

Figure 13 shows the changing distribution of juvenile complaints, excluding traffic complaints, by race and sex since FY 1995.

Figure 14 shows the change in juvenile complaints, both traffic and non-traffic, from FY, 1995 thru FY 2000.

FIGURE 14

**JUVENILE COMPLAINTS, TRAFFIC AND NON-TRAFFIC
FY 1995-FY 2000**

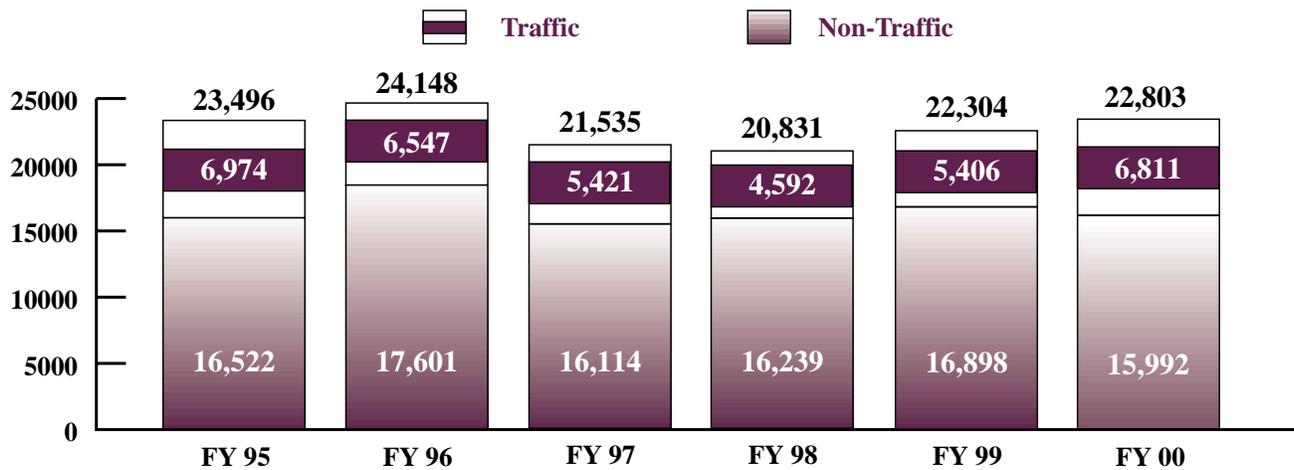


FIGURE 15

TRENDS IN TYPES OF JUVENILE COMPLAINTS
FY 1995-FY 2000

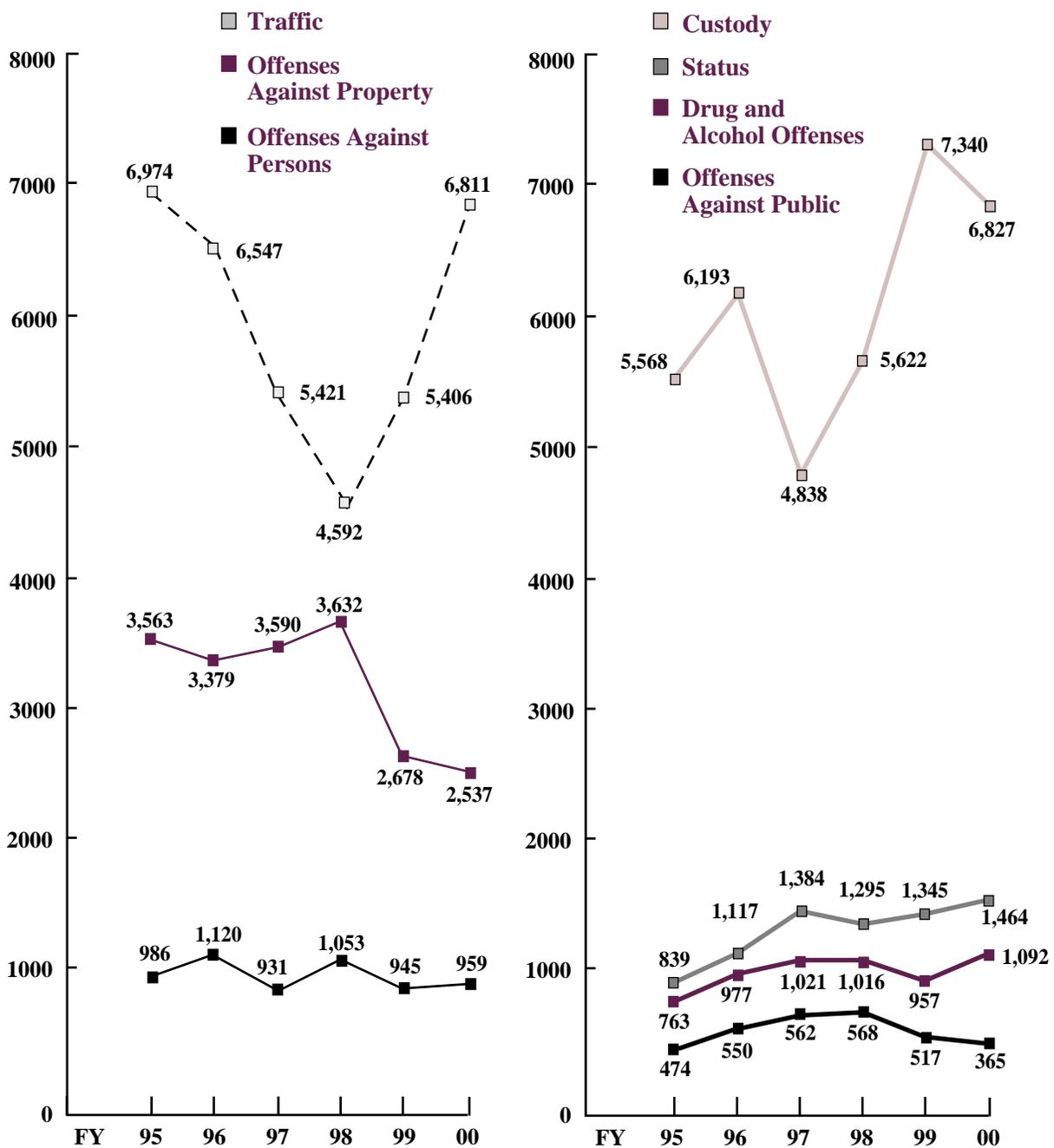


Figure 15 graphs the changes in the categories of juvenile complaints since FY 1995.

The tables in Figures 16 and 17 display the changing distribution of juvenile complaints by offense type since FY 1995. The first chart refers to all juvenile complaints,

including traffic complaints; the next chart refers to juvenile complaints excluding traffic complaints.

FIGURE 16

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF TYPES OF JUVENILE COMPLAINTS* RECEIVED 1995-2000, INCLUDING TRAFFIC CASES						
	FY 1995 N=22,143	FY 1996 N=22,905	FY 1997 N=20,486	FY 1998 N=20,831	FY 1999 N=22,304	FY2000 N=22,803
Offenses Against Property	16.1%	14.7%	17.5%	17.4%	12.0%	11.1%
Offenses Against Persons	4.5%	4.2%	4.5%	5.1%	4.2%	4.2%
Offenses Against Public	2.1%	2.1%	2.7%	2.7%	2.3%	1.6%
Drug and Alcohol Offenses	3.4%	4.3%	5.0%	4.9%	4.3%	4.8%
Status Offenses	3.8%	4.9%	6.8%	6.2%	6.0%	6.4%
Custody and Neglect	25.2%	27.0%	23.6%	27.0%	32.9%	29.9%
Traffic	31.5%	28.6%	26.5%	22.0%	24.2%	29.9%
Other	3.4%	14.2%	13.4%	14.7%	14.0%	12.1%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

* Excluding rules, capiases, reviews, attorney appointments, pre-trial motions, record inspection requests, seeing intake counselors for information, and leaving without seeing an intake counselor.

FIGURE 17

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF TYPES OF JUVENILE COMPLAINTS* RECEIVED 1995-2000, EXCLUDING TRAFFIC CASES						
	FY 1995 N=15,169	FY 1996 N=16,358	FY 1997 N=15,065	FY 1998 N=16,239	FY 1999 N=16,898	FY2000 N=15,992
Offenses Against Property	23.5%	20.6%	23.8%	22.4%	15.8%	15.9%
Offenses Against Persons	6.5%	5.9%	6.2%	6.5%	5.6%	6.0%
Offenses Against Public	3.1%	2.8%	3.7%	3.5%	3.1%	2.3%
Drug and Alcohol Offenses	5.0%	6.0%	6.8%	6.3%	5.7%	6.8%
Status Offenses	5.5%	6.8%	9.2%	8.0%	8.0%	9.2%
Custody and Neglect	36.7%	37.9%	32.1%	34.6%	43.4%	42.7%
Other	19.6%	20.0%	18.2%	18.8%	18.4%	17.2%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

* Excluding rules, capiases, reviews, attorney appointments, pre-trial motions, record inspection requests, seeing intake counselors for information, and leaving without seeing an intake counselor.

In FY 2000 court staff received 15,313 intakes on juvenile non-traffic complaints. Some intakes involve more than one complaint; there was an average of 1.04 complaints per juvenile non-traffic intake in FY 2000,

almost the same as last year. In FY 2000, Intake set for Court 86.8% of all juvenile non-traffic, non administrative complaints received were set for court.

Figure 18 shows percentages of complaints set for court by Intake, by offense type, for FY 1997 through FY 2000.

FIGURE 18

INTAKE DISPOSITIONS BY TYPE OF JUVENILE NON-TRAFFIC OFFENSE, FY 1997-FY 2000								
Offense Type	FY 1997		FY 1998		FY 1999		FY 2000	
	No. of Complaints ¹	Percent Set For Court	No. of Complaints ¹	Percent Set For Court	No. of Complaints ¹	Percent Set For Court	No. of Complaints ¹	Percent Set For Court
Offense Against Property	3,590	80.0	3,659	83.9	2,685	80.8	2,538	78.4
Offense Against Persons	931	71.0	1,166	84.9	947	82.9	959	83.4
Offenses Against the Public	562	75.4	422	90.8	518	85.1	365	86.6
Drug and Alcohol	1,021	92.3	1,016	93.5	961	94.6	1,092	94.2
Status	1,384	61.4	1,293	69.7	1,348	67.8	1,464	74.0
Custody	4,838	90.4	5,627	84.0	7,365	94.6	6,836	93.1
TOTAL	12,326	82.1	13,183	83.6	13,824	88.2	13,254	86.8

¹Excluding rules, capiases, and others.

INFORMAL HEARING OFFICER

Juvenile Intake Services includes the Hearing Officer program which was developed in 1970 to hear minor misdemeanor cases that may be resolved by informal arbitration and sanctions. The Hearing Officer is used most frequently in trespassing, minor property, and alcohol cases.

The Hearing Officer states the nature of the hearing to the juvenile, the parents and/or complainants, and

discusses the situation with all involved. Depending on the problem and the nature of the responses, the Hearing Officer decides on the course of action. Most often, community service or restitution is assigned, or the case is continued for a period of time and closed if the juvenile commits no further offenses. A petition may be filed for formal processing if new offenses are committed.

Figure 19 shows that 478 informal hearings were held in FY 2000.

FIGURE 19

HEARING OFFICER ACTIVITY, FY 1985-2000			
Fiscal Year	Number of Hearings	Fiscal Year	Number of Hearings
1985	466	1993	771
1986	394	1994	714
1987	321	1995	812
1988	451	1996	693
1989	554	1997	816
1990	506	1998	564
1991	684	1999	431
1992	777	2000	478

JUVENILE INTAKE

SUMMARY OF FY 2000 HIGHLIGHTS

- The overall volume of complaints increased by 2.2 percent during FY 2000. The Juvenile Court received 22,803 juvenile complaints in FY 2000, compared to 22,304 complaints received in FY 1999.
- Over one-fourth (29.9 percent) of all complaints received were for traffic offenses. Traffic complaints increased 26.0 percent from last year, from 5,406 in FY 1999 to 6,811 in FY 2000.
- Non-contested custody and neglect complaints composed the largest category (42.7 percent) of non-traffic juvenile complaints. Property offenses continued to be the most common criminal offense among juveniles (15.9 percent of non-traffic complaints), followed by drug and alcohol offenses (6.8 percent) offenses against persons (6.0 percent), and offenses against the public (2.3 percent). Status offenses represent 9.2 percent of non-traffic juvenile complaints. “Other” types of complaints, such as probation and parole violations, motions, etc., represent 17.2 percent of total juvenile non-traffic complaints.
- The largest decrease in delinquency complaints was in offenses against the public complaints, which decreased 29.4 percent from FY 1999 to FY 2000, from 517 to 365.
- Drug and alcohol complaints did not change remarkably. There were 957 drug and alcohol complaints in FY 1999 and 1,092 in FY 2000. The two most common complaints involved underage purchase of alcoholic beverages and possession of marijuana.
- The number of offenses against persons complaints increased slightly. There were 945 complaints in FY 1999 and 959 in FY 2000, an increase of 1.5 percent.
- “Other” types of complaints, which include violations of probation or parole, capiases, and seeing an intake counselor for information, decreased by 11.8 percent, from 3,116 in FY 1999 to 2,748 in FY 2000.
- There was a 7.0 percent decrease in custody complaints, from 7,340 in FY 1999 to 6,827 in FY 2000.
- There was a 10.9 percent increase in the number of hearings held by the Informal Hearing Officer, from 431 in FY 1999 to 478 in FY 2000.
- The total number of delinquency and status complaints decreased by 10.2 percent over the past five years, from 7,143 in FY 1996, 7,488 in FY 1997, 7,564 in FY 1998, 6,442 in FY 1999 to 6,417 in FY 2000.
- About 32.1 percent of all youths are brought to Court by the police and another 36.1 percent are brought by someone in their immediate family.
- The average age of a youth brought to court for delinquency or status offenses is 16 years.

RESIDENTIAL PRE-DISPOSITIONAL PLACEMENTS

In more serious cases that are not informally diverted, the intake counselor must decide whether the youth should be detained or placed outside of their home prior to a court hearing or whether they can be released to parents or a guardian. If holding is necessary, the Fairfax County Juvenile Court operates two pre-dispositional placement facilities for juveniles — the Less Secure Shelter and the Juvenile Detention Center.

The decision by Intake to hold youth outside of their homes is made because the youth may present a danger to the community or to themselves, and the judge may decide to detain if it is determined that the youth is unlikely to appear for the court hearing. In all cases in which children are placed outside their homes pending a hearing, a judicial determination to continue detention must be made by a judge the next working day after a youth is first detained to ensure that continued detention is appropriate. As of FY 1985, the Code of Virginia prohibited the detention of CHINS offenders in secure facilities except out-of-state runaway youth. However, revisions to the Code on July 1, 1989 allow for the secure detention of CHINS offenders who are in violation of a court order.

LESS SECURE SHELTER — The Less Secure Shelter is a nonsecure, residential facility for pre-and post-dispositional juveniles. Most of the youths held in this facility are children in need of services and supervision. However, some placements are for delinquent offenders. The Less Secure Shelter opened on January 28, 1980, funded by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) federal grant. In December, 1991 it moved into a facility adjacent to the new Juvenile Detention Center. This program was revised in FY 1991 to provide an intermediate treatment component for those youth who did not require a year-long residential program but who did require intensive, intermediate residential programming for approximately four months. Numerous long-term, costly residential placements have been averted by placing youths in the intermediate program. Teachers from Fairfax County Public Schools provide a year-round academic curriculum.

JUVENILE DETENTION CENTER — The JDC is a secure pre-dispositional holding facility originally opened in October 1982 with a capacity for 33 boys and girls. The facility expanded to a capacity of 44 beds in April 1991, and 55 beds in October 1992. It was expanded again in 1998 to 121 beds. It is designed both architecturally and programmatically to reduce stress for the residents while providing control and safety. Security is maintained through physical surveillance and personal contact between staff and detainees, rather than through electronic equipment; the extensive use of internal windows facilitates surveillance without being obtrusive. A glass-lined circulation corridor surrounds an open inner courtyard with small-group living areas — each organized as a set of 11 bedrooms opening onto a common dayroom — replace the traditional cellblock. The building provides specialized single-purpose space for schooling, arts and crafts, physical exercise, dining, intake, reception, and administration. Special attention is paid to screening medical needs, and to providing a balanced low-sugar diet. The program has received numerous facility and employee awards for outstanding performance. New, as of 1998 are two, 12-bed units dedicated to post-dispositional sentencing and treatment.

SUPERVISED RELEASE SERVICES — Supervised Release Services (SRS) is the new name for the program that encompasses the Outreach Detention Program Electronic Monitoring. It provides highly structured supervision, monitoring, and services to juveniles who are awaiting adjudication or final disposition of charges, and might otherwise be detained at the Juvenile Detention Center or placed at the Less Secure Shelter. Judges may release juveniles to SRS at a detention hearing, or an adjudication or dispositional hearing, on the condition that they follow the rules established by the Court in conjunction with the SRS program. SRS staff meets with the assigned juveniles immediately after their release to SRS, or within 24 hours, to establish SRS rules as required by State minimum standards. Staff also orient juveniles and parents to other expectations, such as frequency and place of visits, and sanctions for rule violations. SRS staff visits juveniles four times per week, which include at least once every other day, weekdays, weekends, and holidays. Visits take place at a juvenile's home, place of employment, or school. Staff contact parents or guardians at least weekly.

Figures 20, 21 and 22 show numbers and lengths of juvenile stays in these various placements in FY 2000, as well as secure confinement trends since 1995. Figures 20 through 24 are based on juveniles released from placement during FY 2000.

These figures report numbers of stays, which exceed

the number of juveniles confined since a single juvenile may be confined more than once in the same year. In FY 2000, 1,076 different juveniles were confined to a juvenile detention home (all at the Fairfax Juvenile Detention Center). During the previous fiscal year, a total of 1,066 different juveniles were held in juvenile detention.

FIGURE 20

JUVENILES CONFINED IN SECURE DETENTION AND DETENTION ALTERNATIVES BY PLACE, RACE, AND SEX, FY 2000**						
Race and Sex	FAIRFAX COUNTY Juvenile Detention Center**			Detention Release and Services		
	Placements	No. Days	ALS*	Placements	No. Days	ALS*
White Male	525	10,157	19.3	55	1,532	27.8
White Female	207	3,603	17.4	20	478	23.9
Non-White Male	532	14,407	27.0	67	1,888	28.1
Non-White Female	211	3,326	15.7	13	377	29.0
TOTAL	1,475	31,493	21.3	155	4,275	27.5
	Outreach Detention			Less Secure Shelter		
	Placements	No. Days	ALS*	Placements	No. Days	ALS*
White Male	143	4,983	34.8	51	835	16.3
White Female	67	2,662	39.7	92	990	10.7
Non-White Male	126	4,787	37.9	67	803	11.9
Non-White Female	86	3,545	41.2	114	1,314	11.5
TOTAL	422	15,977	37.8	324	3,942	12.1

*ALS = Average length of stay.
**Includes both predispositional and sentencing programs.

FIGURE 21

AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY (DAYS) BY AGE AND PLACE, FY 2000				
Age	Fairfax County* Juvenile Detention Center	Detention Release and Services	Outreach Detention	Less Secure Shelter
10 or under	2.5	—	21.0	0
11	31.0	—	12.0	2.0
12	22.0	—	45.6	10.0
13	18.2	17.0	39.0	13.8
14	22.3	21.9	33.1	15.9
15	19.7	31.3	38.5	11.7
16	21.5	28.2	38.1	12.4
17+	21.9	27.0	38.5	10.8

*Includes both predispositional and sentencing programs.

FIGURE 22

SECURE CONFINEMENT TRENDS, FY 1995-FY 2000						
	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000
Fairfax Juvenile Detention Center*						
Number released	1,444	1,557	1,509	1,651	1,430	1,475
Child Care Days	30,352	33,253	31,166	29,717	36,222	31,493
Average Length of Stay	21.0	21.4	20.7	18.0	25.3	21.3

*Includes both predispositional and sentencing programs.

Figure 23 shows the changes in the number of days spent in detention or detention alternatives between FY

1995 and FY 2000. Figure 24 plots changes over the past six years in the average length of stay in various placements.

FIGURE 23

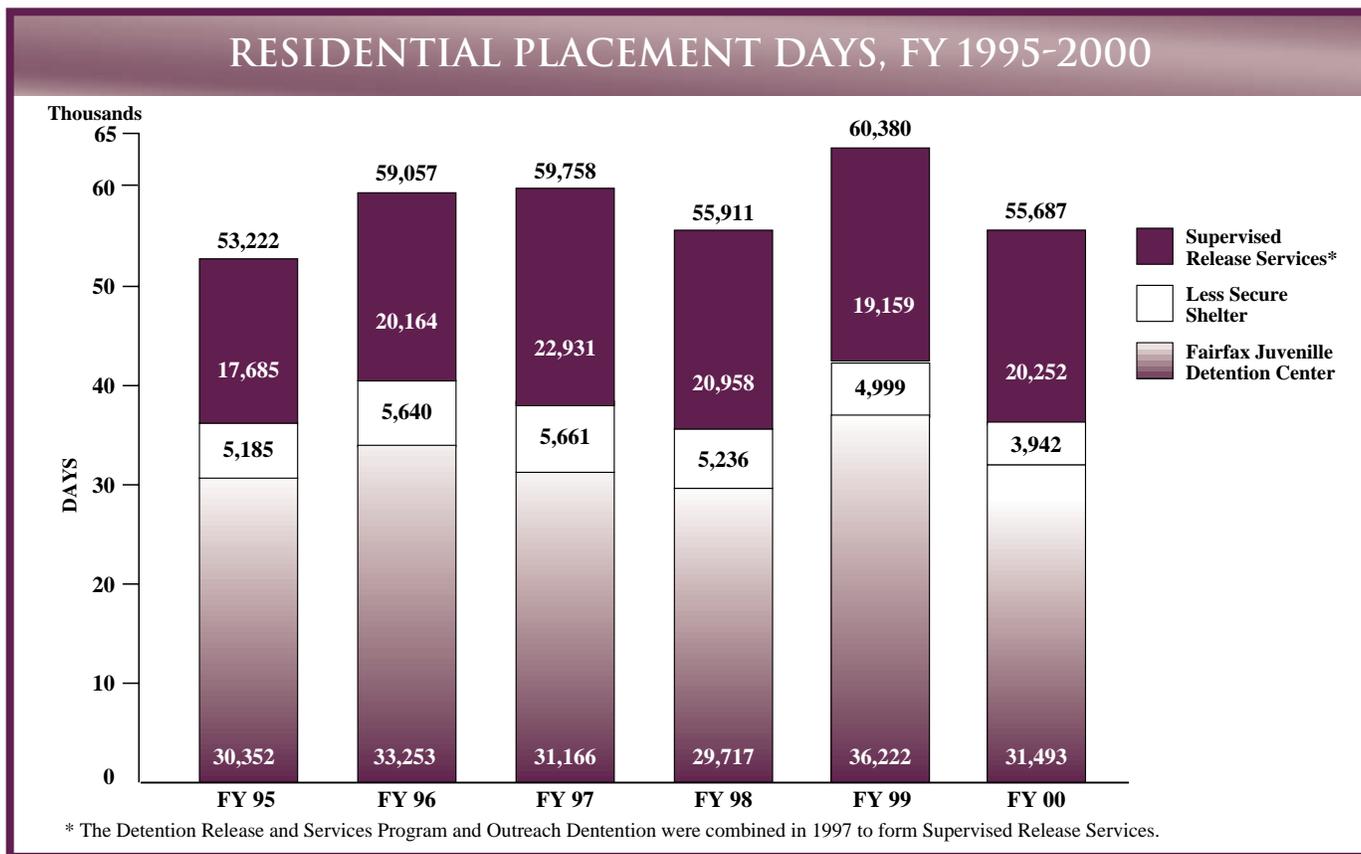
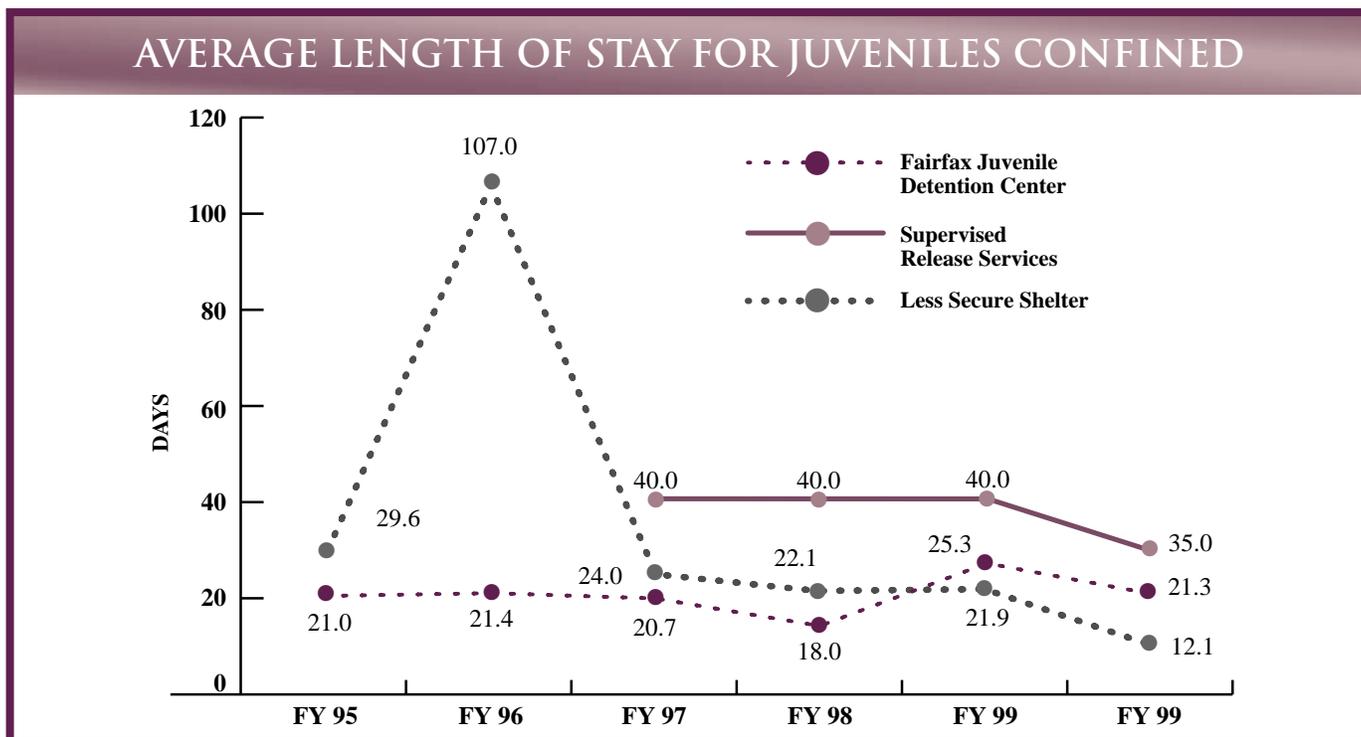


FIGURE 24



DETENTION

SUMMARY OF FY 2000 HIGHLIGHTS

- Total stays in secure confinement increased 3.4 percent over the last year from 1,430 in FY 1999 to 1,475 in FY 2000.
- All securely confined youth were placed at the Fairfax County Juvenile Detention Center. Currently, the Court is handling all of its detention needs in its own facility although the Northern Virginia Regional Detention Home remains a resource.
- There was a slight decrease in the utilization rate at the Fairfax County Juvenile Detention Center, from 103 percent of capacity in FY 1999 to 102.3 percent of capacity in FY 2000 (see Figure 31).
- The average length of stay at the JDC decreased from 25 days in FY 1999 to 21 days in FY 2000.
- The utilization rate of the Less Secure Shelter decreased from 114.7 percent in FY 1999 to 105.3 percent in FY 2000 (see Figure 31).
- The Supervised Release Service Program is composed of the Detention Release and Services Program and the Outreach Detention Program. Utilization in the program increased from 109 percent in FY 1999 to 117.4 percent in FY 2000 (see Figure 31).



ADJUDICATION

If children are confined in a juvenile detention home, Less Secure or Adult Detention Center, their hearings are scheduled within 21 days of the detention hearing. Otherwise, the adjudicatory hearing is generally set by Intake three to four weeks after the filing of the complaint.

If the offense is one for which a child may lose his or her freedom, an attorney is provided by the Court or the juvenile is required to retain one, depending on the family's financial situation. At the hearing, the juvenile is informed by the judge of the alleged offense and is asked for a plea of innocent or guilty. The complainant explains the circumstance which led to the filing of the petition, the accused juvenile may respond to the charges, and any other witnesses are called. The judge then decides the disposition of the case. Options available to

the judge at this point include, but are not limited to:

- commitment to the State Department of Juvenile Justice,
- placement in a Court Probation House,
- award of custody of the child to the Court for special placement in a certified residential institution,
- placement of the child under Court supervision,
- continuance for a social investigation to be conducted by a probation counselor to bring recommendations on appropriate dispositions to the judge at a later date,
- fine and costs or restitution,
- continuation of the case to be dismissed at a future date if there are no further offenses, or
- dismissal of the charge.

Figure 25 reports the number of commitments to the State Department of Juvenile Justice since FY 1989.

FIGURE 25

COMMITMENTS TO STATE DEPARTMENT OF JUVENILE JUSTICE FROM FAIRFAX COUNTY, FY 1989-2000	
Fiscal Year	Number of Commitments
1989	92
1990	92
1991	74
1992	97
1993	92
1994	86
1995	107
1996	125
1997	103
1998	105
1999	93
2000	60

SUPERVISION

If juveniles are placed under Court supervision, they are assigned a probation counselor in their area of the county. Rules for probation are prepared, signed by the judge, the juvenile, the juvenile's parents and the probation counselor and are given to the youth. Figures 26, 27, and 28 show the race, sex, and ages by court center of juveniles under different types of supervision during FY 2000.

Some juveniles come under several different types of supervision during the same year. For example, first they have a social investigation, then are put on probation, and then may be on parole. The number of supervisions reported above, therefore, exceeds the number of different juveniles under some form of supervision. The total number of juveniles under supervision was 2,225 in FY 2000, compared with 2,598 in FY 1999, 2,386 in FY 1998, 2,283 in FY 1997, and 2,310 in FY 1996.

FIGURE 26

Age	Center			Special Services		Dom. Rel.		Total No.	Percent
	North	South							
Under 13	12	16	17	0	46	91	3.6		
13	31	27	34	2	1	95	3.7		
14	79	64	59	7	3	212	8.4		
15	130	120	128	29	1	408	16.1		
16	197	129	146	66	3	541	21.3		
17	230	203	177	98	2	710	28.0		
Over 17	170	108	74	125	2	479	18.9		
Sub Total	849	667	635	327	58	2,536	100.0		

Age	Center			Special Services		Dom. Rel.		Total No.	Percent
	North	South							
Under 13	7	2	0	0	54	63	7.6		
13	14	9	20	1	4	48	5.8		
14	30	29	26	3	3	91	11.0		
15	39	55	33	7	1	135	16.3		
16	61	64	69	9	4	207	24.9		
17	62	75	46	10	2	195	23.5		
Over 17	36	26	21	8	0	91	11.0		
Sub Total	249	260	215	38	68	830	100.0		
Grand Total	1,098	927	850	365	126	3,366			

FIGURE 27

RACE AND SEX OF JUVENILES RECEIVING PROBATION SERVICES DURING FY 2000												
	Center		North		South		Special Services		Domestic Relations		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
White Male	441	40.2	404	43.6	315	37.1	118	32.3	27	21.4	1,305	38.8
White Female	132	12.0	168	18.1	100	11.8	17	4.7	25	19.8	442	13.1
Non-White Male	409	37.2	263	28.4	320	37.6	209	57.3	29	23.0	1,230	36.5
Non-White Female	116	10.6	92	9.9	115	13.5	21	5.8	45	35.7	389	11.6
TOTAL	1,098	100.0	927	100.0	850	100.0	365	100.0	126	100.0	3,366	100.0
% of Total	32.6%		27.5%		25.3%		10.8%		3.7%		100%	

FIGURE 28

**TYPE OF JUVENILE PROBATION SERVICES DURING FY 2000
(BY COURT UNITS)**

	Center	North	South	Special Services	Domestic Relations	Total	Percent Total
Probation	367	446	423	25	—	1,261	37.4
I & R	308	378	242	62	—	990	29.4
Pre-dispo. Supervision	386	85	128	8	—	607	18.0
Visitation/Custody I & R	—	—	—	—	89	89	2.6
Committed Offender	—	—	—	101	—	101	3.0
Courtesy Supervision	27	18	41	—	—	86	2.6
Parole	—	—	—	168	—	168	5.0
Unofficial Probation	12	0	5	—	—	17	0.5
Courtesy I & R	1	0	11	—	—	12	0.4
Mediation	—	—	—	—	40	40	1.2
TOTAL	1,101	927	850	364	129	3,371	100.0%
% of Total	32.7%	27.5%	25.2%	10.8%	3.8%	100.0%	

JUVENILE SUPERVISION

SUMMARY OF HIGHLIGHTS

- The total number of juvenile supervision services decreased 22.3 percent, from 4,338 in FY 1999 to 3,371 in FY 2000.
- The proportion of supervision services by unit was distributed as follows:
 - Center County: 32.7 percent
 - South County: 25.2 percent
 - North County: 27.5 percent
 - Special Services: 10.8 percent
 - Domestic Relations: 3.8 percent
- The total number of youths under supervision in FY 2000 was 2,225, down 14.4 percent from FY 1999 when 2,598 youths were under supervision.
- Over three-quarters (75.2 percent) of the youths supervised were male, 24.7 percent were female (see Figure 27).
- Nearly half (47.3 percent) of all youths under supervision were between 16 and 17 years old; 16.9 percent were over 17 years old.
- Girls who received court services were younger than boys — 24.3 percent of the girls were 14 years old or younger compared with 15.7 percent of the boys. Almost twenty percent of the boys (18.9 percent) were 17 or older at the time of service compared with 11 percent of the girls.

COURT PROGRAMS

SPECIALIZED PROGRAMS

The effective reduction of future offenses by juveniles brought to its attention is of critical importance to the Court. Consequently, many specialized services have been developed to enhance court intervention. In FY 2000 these included diagnostic services; work, education, and family counseling programs; coordination of volunteer activity; direct court placement; and restitution.

PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICES — Judges may order psychological evaluations, usually as part of social investigations, for juveniles within the purview of the Court. Probation counselors also may request such evaluations during the course of social investigations to aid in the formulation of treatment plans. Although private doctors and psychologists perform some of these evaluations, emergency cases are performed by staff psychologists from the Community Services Board assigned to the Court. The Court has used psychological support services since the fall of 1970; it contracts with a private service provider for all other needed evaluations.

DIAGNOSTIC TEAM — Coordinated by a probation counselor assigned to the Special Services Unit, the Diagnostic Team is an interagency group whose membership includes a psychologist assigned to the Court, a family counselor from the Court staff, and, according to the particular case under consideration, representatives from the Health Department, the Department of Family Services (DFS), the Fairfax County Public Schools, Alcohol and Drug Services, and other agencies. The group reviews especially difficult cases referred by judges or probation counselors, and reports its recommendations to the judges. DFS counselors occasionally refer cases of Court-involved juveniles. Most juveniles whose cases come before the team have failed to respond to prior treatment efforts. The team considers a range of specialized diagnostic evaluations about each juvenile it sees, and facilitates collaboration among the different agencies whose cooperation is required to implement recommended treatment plans. Special emphasis is placed on checking whether community resources have been exhausted before recommending the removal of any juvenile from the community. The team has operated since 1974.

FAMILY COUNSELING PROGRAM — The Family Counseling Program, developed in 1970, provides ongoing family counseling services to families involved with the Court. The counseling is designed to assist families who are experiencing problems with a child's behavior, custody visitation, or support matters, or marital difficulties. The goal of the program is to aid family members in understanding the development and maintenance of the

problems in order to develop more thoughtful and effective problem-solving methods. Referrals to the program are made by Court service staff and judges. Two eight-hour seminars are offered four times a year: The Impact of Separation and Divorce on Families Seminar and Conflict Resolution Seminar. The program also prepares evaluations for the Court's Interdisciplinary and Diagnostic Team and offers training and consultation to other Court staff.

JUVENILE TRAFFIC SCHOOL — The Juvenile and Domestic Relations District Court offers a program of driver improvement for youth who have been cited and come to court due to a traffic law infraction. This program, The Youth/Parent Perceptive Driving Seminar, requires that a parent or legal guardian attend and participate with the youth. The course utilizes the parent's experience in helping their son or daughter to correct and improve any driving behaviors which could lead to other infractions or possible traffic accidents. The parents are also provided with "tools" which aid them in assessing what further skill development is needed on the part of their youth.

The Youth/Parent Perceptive Driving Seminar involves nine hours of classroom time and at least five hours of driving practice outside of class with the parent at home. Youth who successfully complete the seminar will receive a Certificate of Completion and may have their citations dropped or charges reduced by the court.

Effective July 1, 1998 any youth, under the age of 18 is required to attend a driver improvement program if they are convicted of a traffic law violation. Youth under the age of 18 are no longer permitted to receive safe driving points. The parent attending with his/her son or daughter can receive safe driving point credit or have participation noted on their driving record for insurance premium reduction purposes.

VOLUNTEER SERVICES — Volunteers from Fairfax County and the region participate in the delivery of Court services in numerous ways. They assist as probation and parole aides, court aides, restitution aides, program aides, courtroom assistants, interviewers, aides at residential facilities, as Court companions for victims of domestic violence, as interpreters to the Court, family counseling interns, domestic relations interns, community service supervisors and special activities leaders. The Volunteer Services Coordinator recruits and screens volunteers, coordinates with the training coordinator to orient them to the Court system, and places them with the staff members they assist. The Coordinator acts as a liaison between the Court and local colleges, community organizations, the Volunteer center for Fairfax County, and concerned citizens.

VOLUNTEER INTERPRETER PROGRAM — Created through the efforts of the Fairfax Bar Association and the Juvenile Court, the Volunteer Interpreter Program (VIP) assists staff working with individuals for whom English is a barrier. This helps clients and visitors to access appropriate court services as well as court staff to more effectively process clients. The program currently provides only Spanish language interpretation, although some other languages are available upon request. Volunteer interpreters are available for all units and facilities. However, courtroom service is limited to civil status hearings. Interpretation services consist of face-to-face interpretations between staff and clients as well as telephone interpretations. Translation services for written documents are also available. The Volunteer Program Coordinator coordinates the program.

COURT COMPANION PROGRAM — As a service of the Domestic Relations Unit, volunteer Court Companions are available to assist victims of domestic violence. A magistrate or an intake worker of the Domestic Relations Unit may arrange for a Court Companion if a family abuse warrant or a preliminary protective order has been issued. The client is called in order to determine eligibility, that is, whether or not the client has legal counsel or any support service (such as from a shelter or the Victim Witness Program). Arrangements are made for the Court Companion to meet the client before the hearing. Once there, the Court Companion provides information about the courtroom setting and process; reviews important details of the petition with the client and helps the client focus on his/her desired outcomes. The Court Companion sits behind the client during the hearing and afterward escorts the client to Room 1300 to read and understand the order as issued. The Volunteer Program Coordinator coordinates the program.

SPECIAL PLACEMENTS/SERVICES — In July 1993, in accordance with the implementation of the Comprehensive Services Act (CSA), funds for the purchase of residential placements and for non-residential services for Court youths were transferred from the State level to the local government level. Five Family Assessment and Planning Teams review the need for services and are responsible for ensuring that existing local resources have been utilized prior to approval of out-of-home placements. When a placement is approved, the team's emphasis is on selecting the least restrictive placement while still meeting the needs of the youth. The Court's two placement coordinators assume casework responsibilities for placements and provide probation/parole supervision to those youths. They visit youths in placement, work with the placement in achieving treatment goals, and work with parents toward changes that will ensure the youth's successful return to the community. Supervision continues for a minimum of six months once a youth returns home. Placement coordinators are also responsible for administrative functions (e.g., billing and encumbrances) for non-residential services approved under the CSA. Placement Coordinators also serve as standing members of the Family Assessment and Planning Teams, representing the Juvenile Court.

INTERDISCIPLINARY TEAM — Section 16.1-278.5 of the Code of Virginia necessitated the establishment of an interagency team to review and make recommendations on youth adjudicated to be Children In Need of Supervision (truants and runaways), prior to the Court making a final disposition. Members of the Interdisciplinary Team include: mental health, public schools, alcohol and drug services, Court Services staff and the Department of Human Development. The team is coordinated by the Assistant Director of Family Systems Counseling unit. The purpose of the team is to evaluate a youth's individualized service needs for the Court's consideration in its dispositional findings. Due to the interagency approach and early intervention strategies, the team is able to address a multitude of problems faced by the youth and families.

MAXIMIZE ATTENDANCE PROGRAM (MAP) — In 1997 MAP was developed with grant funds from the Department of Criminal Justice Services to address a correlation between juvenile crime and truancy. Juveniles in this program are supervised by probation officers who monitor their compliance with school attendance requirements and probation rules. Appropriate referrals to the Maximize Attendance Program are juveniles who attend an Area II school, are enrolled in grades seven through twelve, have been identified by the court as habitual truants, have completed some part of the Interdisciplinary Team process, and have been ordered to participate in the program by a judge. Juveniles are placed in the program for six months to a year; the timeframe may be revised depending on the compliance of the juvenile and his/her family. Clients are expected to review, sign, and follow all probation rules and court orders. Lack of compliance may result in the juvenile being returned to court for further sanctions or penalties. Parent participation in the Maximize Attendance Program is important. They are expected to review, sign, and file the Parent Responsibility Form. Additionally, a parent group is available to them.

WORK PROGRAMS

WORK TRAINING PROGRAM — Work training is targeted specifically at juveniles on probation or parole supervision, 14 to 18 years of age. The work training counselor places trainees in county government and non-profit agencies, maintaining periodic contact with the on-site work supervisors and counseling trainees about job-related problems. Trainees usually work from 10 to 20 hours a week, depending upon their school schedules and the needs of the employing agencies, for periods of up to six months. They are paid strictly for hours worked; the Court handles all payroll administration. Although a judge can order a juvenile to get a job, no one can be ordered to participate in this program and no punitive Court action occurs solely as a result of a youngster's failure in the program. Trainees are treated on the job as regular employees; employers are free to fire them without advance approval from the Court. The counselor provides transitional counseling for participants to assist them in locating employment in the private sector upon completion of the work training program.

COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT — The Community Service Project (CSP) serves as a resource for the informal hearing officer program and for the judges in sentencing delinquents and Children in Need of Supervision clients. Originally, the program was designed to serve first and second time mis-demeanants. However, the program is now utilized for more serious felony offenders as well, including violations of probation. The program assigns youngsters to work without pay in a governmental or non-profit agency. Youth are assigned a certain number of hours to perform according to the seriousness and number of offenses for which they are adjudicated not innocent. Those who fail to complete their hours are subject to a show cause order for contempt of court. The program also offers mini-CSP sites that operate on weekends under the supervision of court volunteers to probation violators who are referred for an informal sanction by their probation counselor. Four probation counselors serve as staff for CSP.

EDUCATION PROGRAMS

The Court and the Fairfax County Public Schools' School Board collaborate in operating or supporting a variety of alternative schools for youngsters who are unable to benefit from the ordinary public school experience. Four of these schools were created by joint action of the Court and the School Division. These are: Falls Bridge School in Reston, Hillwood School in Falls Church, Sager School in Fairfax City, and Gunston School in Mount Vernon.

The Court provides facilities and administrative support, and the Fairfax County Public Schools' School Division provides full-time teachers, books and supplies for each school. Each school has the capacity to handle from eight to ten students under probation supervision by the Court who have experienced behavior and/or attendance problems in school. Students are referred by their probation counselors who closely monitor their attendance in the alternative schools. Students receive individualized remedial instruction, designed to enable them within a year to either return to a regular school, obtain a high school equivalency diploma, or enroll in a vocational or work-study program. Sager School opened in the fall of 1974, Falls Bridge School in September of 1977, Gunston School (formerly South County School) in November of 1977, and Hillwood School in September of 1985.

ENTERPRISE SCHOOL — The Enterprise School is a private, nonprofit school that provides a therapeutic learning environment for up to 30 juveniles of average and above-average intelligence whose emotional and behavioral problems have prevented them from coping effectively in regular public schools. Students are enrolled in a six-credit academic program that stresses addressing individual needs within a small group instructional setting. In addition, students participate in weekly group counseling and are required to participate in biweekly multiple-family group counseling sessions with their parents. Fairfax County Public Schools (FCPS) Department of Special Education provides one full-time and one half-time teacher

while the Court provides the remaining financial support to the program.

VOLUNTEER LEARNING PROGRAM — The Volunteer Learning Program is an individualized tutoring program available to all residents of the county. In addition to the Fairfax County Public Schools which provides one full-time coordinator and three part-time assistants, and the Court, which provides office space, the program is also sponsored by the Fairfax County Public Library, which provides space for the tutoring. The program coordinators recruit, train, and supervise volunteers who serve as tutors for persons needing remedial assistance to pass the High School Equivalency Test. The coordinator and her assistants also diagnose individual educational needs and match appropriate tutors to learners or make referrals to Adult Learning Centers. Tutors and learners meet one-on-one twice weekly, usually in a library, to work towards a selected academic goal. Tutors are also assigned to FCPS and Court Alternative Schools. Nearly one-eighth of the learners are court-referred. Other referrals come from the public schools, other agencies, and other program participants. The program started in the fall of 1975.

INDEPENDENT STUDY — In 1992, the Court and Fairfax County Public Schools' School Board developed the Independent Study Program to work with youth on probation or parole. The program is designed to address the educational needs of youths who have been unable to benefit from traditional classroom instruction or alternative school programs. The program's four teachers serve youths who may be pending expulsion, or who may have been expelled but permitted to attend the specialized program by the School Board. The Independent Study Program has educational and work components. Youths meet with teachers twice each week for school assignments and individual instruction. They are required to find employment to supplement their education. The Court Work Training Program offers job placements to youth enrolled in the program. Program participants may earn high school credit, or prepare for the GED Test.

SCHOOL PROBATION OFFICER PROGRAM — Jointly sponsored by the Court and the School Division, teachers in high schools are designated as part-time probation counselors. They attempt to handle student problems through counseling and referral either before or after the students become involved with the Court. Court probation officers work closely with school staff to assist them in supervision of youth placed on probation.

RESIDENTIAL SERVICES

GIRLS PROBATION HOUSE — The Girls Probation House program has a capacity for 12 residents ranging in age from 13 to 17 years. It is a family oriented, long-term treatment facility that serves girls placed there by judicial disposition to reduce chronic acting-out delinquent

behavior. The program does not treat those youth with severe emotional problems nor those with heavy involvement with drugs. Rather the program offers services for those youth who have failed to respond to previous treatment efforts and those youth who have a suspended commitment to the State Department of Juvenile Justice. The program provides a structured environment that emphasizes the acceptance of personal responsibility by residents through means of a four-level program of behavior modification, positive peer culture and individual, group, and intensive family counseling sessions and weekly parent group. All treatment is designed to facilitate the resident's return to her home and community. An educational day program has been added for graduating residents who can complete a semester at GPH. The Fairfax County Public Schools provide two teachers who address the educational needs for all residents in a daily program.

BOYS PROBATION HOUSE — The Boys Probation House is a community based, multi-program facility providing non-secure residential treatment to adolescent male offenders with the goal of reducing chronic, acting-out behavior. Two distinct programs are offered. The first is a long-term (9-12 months) therapeutic program that works intensely with the boys and their families to identify and facilitate the changes in behavior necessary for successful return to the home and the community. This program has a capacity of sixteen residents between 14 and 17 years of age. The underlying premise for this program was that less intensive methods of intervention

had proven unsuccessful so the establishment of a highly structured, peer-accountable approach was final intervention before incarceration. The program emphasizes the acceptance of personal responsibility through means of staff supervision, behavior modification, role-modeling, individual, group and family counseling as well as public health education, the use of community mental health centers and local substance abuse treatment services.

The other program offered is the Transitional Living Program, which exposes residents to the demands and difficulties of independent living. This is a five to six month program that requires residents to work full time in the community while pursuing their education and while learning the curriculum associated with living on their own. The program has a capacity of six residents who are between 17 and 18 years of age and living at home is no longer an option. An aftercare worker is being added to this program. Supervision and supportive services will be given to the residents for 60 days following their completion of the program.

The Fairfax County Public Schools provide three teachers and an aide to conduct year-round classes or G.E.D. instruction in a daily program to address the educational needs for all residents. Physical education is also a requirement for the residents.

Figures 29, 30, 31 and 32 provide activity indicators for the Court's specialized and education programs and residential facilities, as well as utilization rates and costs for the residential facilities.

FIGURE 29

FAMILY COUNSELING AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE ASSESSMENT UNIT STATISTICS FY 2000				
Type of Case	Court-Ordered	Voluntary	Total	% of Total
JUVENILE – CASES ASSIGNED				
Delinquent/Chins	50	18	68	52.3%
Interdisciplinary Team Evaluations	49	NA	49	37.7%
Diagnostic Team Evaluations	13	NA	13	10.0%
Total Cases Assigned	112	18	130	100.0%
DOMESTIC RELATIONS – CASES ASSIGNED				
Adult	47	13	60	58.8%
Custody/Visitation	29	13	42	41.2%
Total Cases Assigned	76	26	102	100.0%
SEMINARS				
Impact on Separation and Divorce on Families Seminar	12	10	22	46.8%
Conflict Resolution Seminar	19	6	25	53.2%
Total Seminars	31	16	47	100.0%
TOTAL # FAMILIES SEEN FOR FAMILY COUNSELING FY 2000			258	
TOTAL # FAMILIES RECEIVING OTHER SERVICES (evaluations, seminars)			279	

FIGURE 30

VOLUNTEER SERVICES, FY 1995-2000						
Court Volunteer Programs	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000
No. of volunteers	445	430	398	336	360	394
No. of volunteer-hours	19,504	21,764	25,203	21,879	18,226	21,962
Volunteer Learning Program						
No. of volunteer tutors	199	227	233	231	222	173
No. of volunteer-hours	9,094	9,296	9,143	9,242	9,115	9,468

FIGURE 31

UTILIZATION AND COSTS OF RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES, FY 2000				
Facilities	Child Care Days	Avg. Length of Stay for Those Released	Utilization Rate¹	Cost Per Child Care Day
Girls Probation House	2,328	71	53.0%	\$344.00
Boys Probation House	5,658	97	70.3%	\$213.00
Less Secure Shelter	4,626	14	105.3%	\$160.00
Juvenile Detention Center ¹	37,065	21	102.3%	\$181.00
Supervised Release Services ²	20,622	35	117.4%	\$ 38.00

¹ Usage by Fairfax County cases only. Placements of youths from other jurisdictions are not included.
² The Supervised Release Services Program began in 1997 and combines Outreach Detention and Detention Release Services. (Figure does not include post dispositional program)

FIGURE 32

CASELOADS OF PROGRAMS AND RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES FY 1995-2000						
COURT PROGRAMS	Number of Cases¹					
	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000
Specialized Programs						
Psychological Evaluations (Court Psychologists)	226	260	293	368	425	482
Diagnostic Team	38	25	26	11	74	79
Interdisciplinary Team	81	61	120	116	120	152
Work Training Program	196	212	225	236	198	196
Community Service Project	859	861	1,067	1,173	1,163	1,213
Family Counseling Program	346	298	333	334	411	537
Special Placements Program	64	58	41	46	40	32
Juvenile Traffic School	980	917	1,167	1,145	1,184	972
Court Companion Program	25	18	14	18	21	97
Volunteer Interpreter Program	29	134	1,078	1,010	901	1336
Education Programs						
Falls Bridge School	17	19	22	19	13	16
Hillwood School	15	15	12	11	12	10
Sager School	29	28	38	34	34	12
Gunston (South County) School	17	24	27	35	17	19
The Enterprise School ²	36	36	21	41	32	28
Volunteer Learning Program ²	189	173	195	220	226	169
Independent Study Program	70	76	92	98	97	101
Placements³						
Boys Probation House	40	33	57	79	67	50
Girls Probation House	53	58	40	43	25	29
Outreach Detention	380	457	494	501	572	634
Less Secure Shelter	175	178	257	249	238	350
Juvenile Detention Center	1,444	1,557	1,595	1,767	1,529	1,584

¹ The "number of cases" refers to all cases active on July 1, plus all new cases during the fiscal year.
² Includes Court-referred and non-Court-referred learners.
³ Includes Fairfax County cases only.

IV. ADULT CASE PROCESSING

DOMESTIC RELATIONS CASE PROCESSING

In November, 1986, Fairfax Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court organized probation services into two separate “tracks:” Juvenile Intake and Probation Services and Domestic Relations Intake and Services. These changes were implemented so people experiencing domestic problems could receive specialized services beginning at the intake level and continuing through the subsequent Court process.

Domestic Relations Services (DRS) handles all adult criminal offenses and family (contested custody, support, visitation and domestic violence) complaints.

ADULT CRIMINAL CASE PROCESSING

Crimes committed between members of a family and crimes committed by an adult against a juvenile are under the jurisdiction of the Juvenile and Domestic Relations District Court. These offenses are brought to the attention of the Court either by a police officer witnessing an offense or learning of it as a result of an investigation, or by a citizen or member of the family acting as complainant.

If a police officer determines that a crime has been committed between members of a family or by an adult against a juvenile, the adult offender is arrested and brought before the special magistrate. If a member of the family or citizen is acting as complainant, the victim must go before the special magistrate and swear that the person has committed an offense. If the special magistrate believes that there is probable cause that an offense was committed, a warrant is issued and the alleged offender is arrested.

Adult misdemeanor charges under the Juvenile and Domestic Relations District Court’s jurisdiction are heard in their entirety in the Juvenile and Domestic Relations District Court. Domestic Relations has two adult probation officers who provide pre-sentencing reports for the Court and who supervise misdemeanants who are placed on probation. Preliminary hearings are conducted for adult felonies and if the charge is reduced, the entire case is heard. If the charge is not reduced and the preliminary hearing reveals probable cause, the case is referred to the Grand Jury.

The complaints received against adults in FY 2000 by race and sex appear in Figure 33. The numbers of adult complaints from FY 1995-FY 2000 are presented in Figure 34. The average number of complaints per alleged offender in FY 2000 was 1.4 percent.

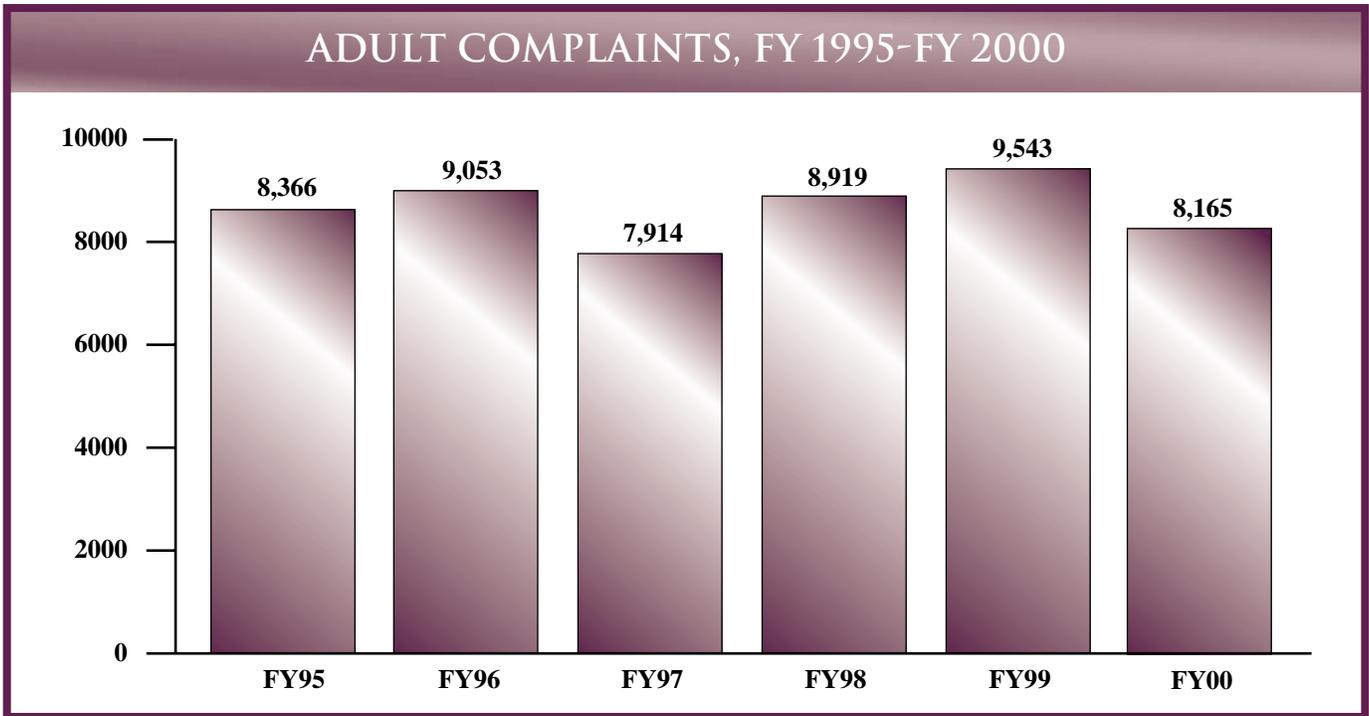
FIGURE 33

ADULT COMPLAINTS RECEIVED BY RACE AND SEX
FY 2000

	WM	WF	NWM	NWF	TOTAL
PROPERTY OFFENSES					
Vandalism	11	4	27	9	51
Trespassing	11	0	15	3	29
Fraud	5	9	10	0	24
Grand Larceny	1	1	8	0	10
Auto Larceny	7	3	17	2	29
Other	11	3	16	4	34
Subtotal	46	20	93	18	177
% Of Total Property	26.0%	11.3%	52.5%	10.2%	100.0%
OFFENSES AGAINST PERSONS					
Simple Assault	69	13	272	68	422
Contributing To Minor	63	18	102	36	219
Sex Offenses	34	0	93	1	128
Aggravated Assault	21	6	44	8	79
Stalking	12	2	21	2	37
Rape	6	0	12	0	18
Robbery	0	1	3	0	4
Murder	1	0	1	0	2
Other	4	0	4	0	8
Subtotal	210	40	552	115	917
% Of Total Offenses Against Persons	22.9%	4.4%	60.2%	12.5%	100.0%
DOMESTIC RELATIONS					
Non Support	743	102	1,317	156	2,318
Domestic Violence	759	132	940	132	1,963
Other	308	92	325	82	807
Subtotal	1,810	326	2,582	370	5,088
% Of Total Domestic Relations Complaints	35.6%	6.4%	50.7%	7.3%	100.0%
OTHER					
Rule, Capias	421	109	620	269	1,419
Pre-Trial Motion	110	23	190	32	355
See Intake Counselors For Information	3	0	10	1	14
Other	55	26	85	29	195
Subtotal	589	158	905	331	1,983
% Of Total Other Complaints	29.7%	8.0%	45.6%	16.7%	100.0%
TOTAL	2,655	544	4,132	834	8,165
% Of Total Complaints	32.5%	6.7%	50.6%	10.2%	100.0%

WM White Males
 WF White Females
 NWM Non-White Males
 NWF Non-White Females

FIGURE 34



Alleged adult offenders who are arrested early in the day are scheduled for an arraignment hearing the same day. At this hearing the defendant is formally charged, bond conditions are set or a determination regarding release on recognizance is made. The defendant is informed of the right to counsel, which provides for a Court-appointed attorney if the defendant cannot afford one. If the conditions of bond are met by the defendant or if the defendant is released on recognizance (r.o.r.), he or she is released from custody and instructed to appear before the Court at a later date. If the bond is not posted, the defendant remains in the Fairfax Adult

Detention Center. If the arrest occurs when Court is not in session, the special magistrate sets bond or releases the adult on recognizance. If the bond is not met, the defendant is kept in the Adult Detention Center until the next working day, at which time the defendant is brought to Court for arraignment. If withdrawal of the charges is requested by the complainant, the Commonwealth's Attorney's Office must agree to the withdrawal.

Figure 35 shows average times required to process adult complaints through the various stages for each of the past three fiscal years.

FIGURE 35

PROCESSING STAGE	RELEVANT SUBGROUP OF CASES	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000
Alleged offense to intake	Complaints which specify date of alleged offense	50.3	79.6	98.1
Assignment of social investigation to completion of report	Cases in which judge orders investigation	64.8	60.7	48.0

FIGURE 36

**ADULT COMPLAINT RACE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION TREND
FY 1995-FY 2000**

	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000
N=*	6,643	7,126	6,439	6,651	7,359	6,182
White Male %	43.4%	40.2%	27.7%	29.2%	30.1%	33.4%
White Female	6.5%	7.2%	4.2%	4.3%	5.2%	6.2%
Non-White Male	44.4%	45.9%	58.5%	56.5%	54.2%	52.2%
Non-White Female	5.7%	6.7%	9.6%	10.0%	10.5%	8.1%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

* Rules, capiases, reviews, attorney appointments, pre-trial motions, seeing intake counselors for information, and leaving without seeing an intake counselor are not counted.

Final dispositions available in adult cases include jail sentences and probation. In juvenile cases when a child is over 15 and treated as an adult in Juvenile Court, the same dispositions, including jail sentences, may be used. Figure 36 shows the changing distribution of adult complaints by race and sex since FY 1995.

Adults who are found guilty in Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court are often referred to Domestic Relations Services for pre-sentencing reports and probation supervision.

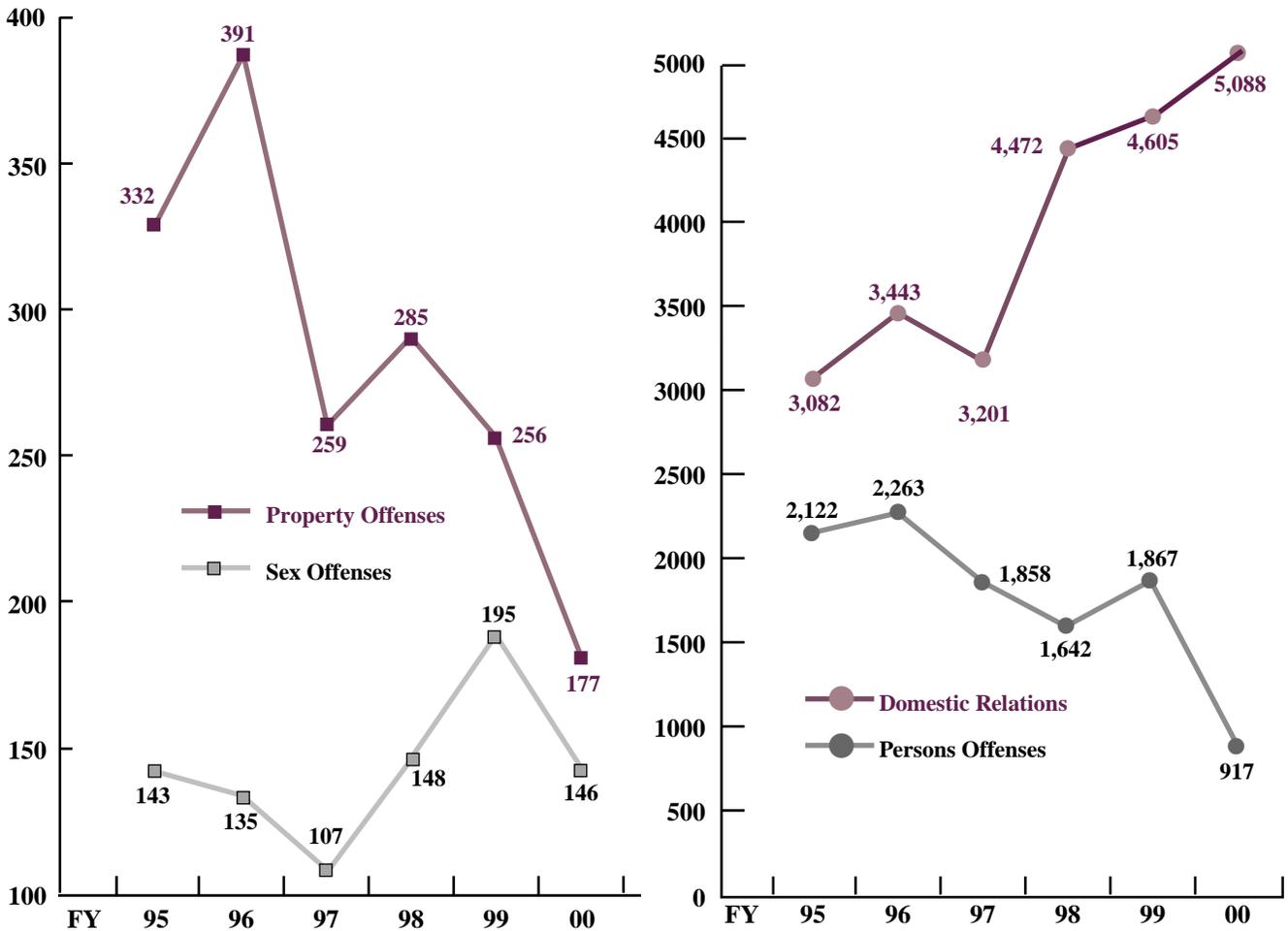
ADULT COMPLAINTS

SUMMARY OF HIGHLIGHTS

- The Court received a total of 8,165 adult complaints in FY 2000, a decrease of 14.4 percent over the 9,543 complaints received in FY 1999.
- Support and domestic violence complaints composed 62.3 percent of all adult complaints received.
- Domestic relations complaints increased 10.5 percent from 4,605 in FY 1999 to 5,088 in FY 2000. These complaints include issues of non-support and domestic violence.
- Property complaints decreased by 30.9 percent, from 256 in FY 1999 to 177 in FY 2000.
- There was a 25.1 percent decrease in the number of sex offense complaints this year, from 195 in FY 1999 to 146 in FY 2000.
- Some of the decreases in specific types of offenses and the increases in domestic relations complaints is due to a change in data coding brought about by the switch from the JUVARE to the CMS data systems.

FIGURE 37

TRENDS IN TYPES OF ADULT COMPLAINTS
FY 1995-FY 2000



SUPPORT, CUSTODY AND VISITATION COMPLAINT CASE PROCESSING

The most common adult offense, and the one with the highest incidence of recidivism, is non-support. This is usually a civil matter rather than a criminal charge. Persons who need support from a spouse or the parent of their children, may file a petition for support through the Domestic Relations Services intake department. The intake officer will authorize a petition, obtain a court date, and schedule a pre-hearing conference where both parties will

be present and the intake officer will attempt to mediate a settlement. If negotiations are unsuccessful, both parties receive assistance in preparing for the trial.

Outgoing and incoming URESA cases (Uniform Reciprocal Enforcement of Support Act) are filed when the petitioner and respondent live in different states. In an out-going reciprocal, a petitioner will file for support against an individual in another state. The petitioner then appears before a judge to swear that the contents of the petition are true. The Court sends the petition to the court having jurisdiction where the respondent is in residence. If the respondent is located

by the other court, that court has the responsibility for entering and enforcing an order. An incoming reciprocal is the opposite of an outgoing reciprocal. A petitioner in another state files against a respondent in Fairfax County. The Court sets a hearing at which time the respondent is placed under an order.

Division of Child Support Enforcement (D.C.S.E.), a State agency, processes all out-going URESA child support petitions. Domestic Relations Services processes out-going URESA spousal support petitions.

Support payments for all URESA cases are processed through D.C.S.E. and that agency is responsible for enforcement of the child support orders. The Commonwealth's Attorney's Office enforces spousal support orders.

Orders involving child or spousal support which are made in the Circuit Court as a result of divorce or pre-divorce actions can be delegated to the Juvenile and

Domestic Relations District Court for enforcement and modification. Finally, support orders can result from a juvenile action when the custody of a juvenile is granted to someone other than the legal parents; the judge may order that the legal parents pay support for their child to the guardians, or to the residential facility where the child has been placed.

At the request of the petitioner or respondent, local orders may also require that payments be collected by D.C.S.E. A petitioner may also request enforcement services from that agency.

If payments are made directly to the payee (instead of through D.C.S.E.), the petitioner is responsible for enforcing the order. To do this, motions for wage assignments, contempt proceedings and other enforcement mechanisms are filed through Domestic Relations Services.

FIGURE 38

SUPPORT ACCOUNTS AND AMOUNTS COLLECTED FOR SUPPORT, FINES, COSTS, AND RESTITUTION, FY 1987-2000

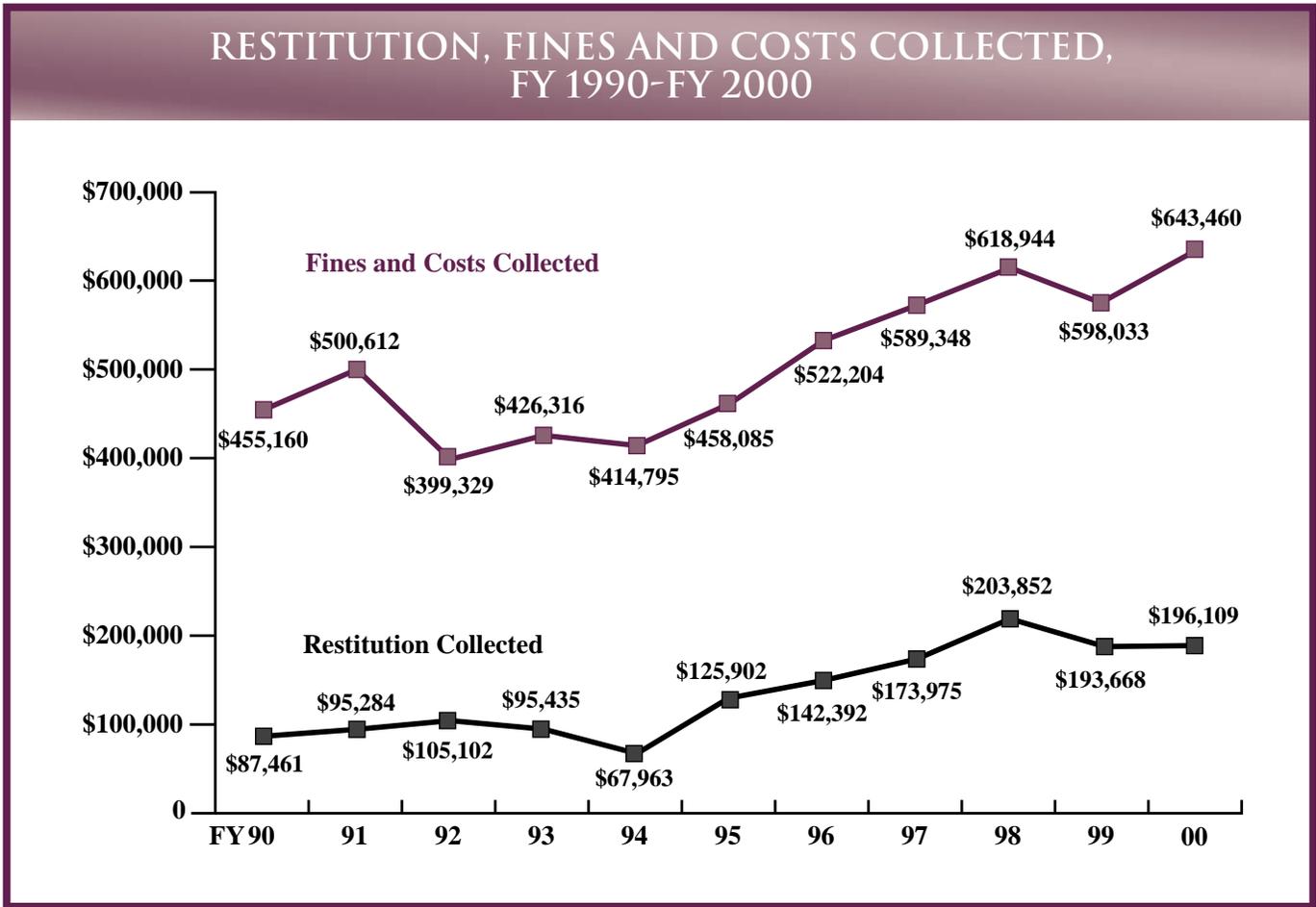
No. of	Restitution Collected	Fines Collected	Costs Collected	Fines & Costs Collected
1987	\$ 74,028.78	\$328,295.57	\$180,319.35	\$508,614.92
1988	74,702.85	323,397.47	174,137.10	497,534.57
1989	92,797.60	388,540.78	147,781.96	536,322.74
1990	87,460.80	288,906.66	166,252.94	455,159.60
1991	95,284.00	324,808.90	175,803.02	500,611.92
1992	105,101.57	280,429.00	118,900.00	399,329.00
1993	95,435.39	263,085.66	163,229.86	426,315.52
1994	67,962.60	254,944.28	159,850.35	414,794.63
1995	125,901.96	268,617.76	189,467.72	458,085.48
1996	142,392.33	308,109.06	214,095.32	522,204.38
1997	173,975.18	349,227.73	240,620.55	589,848.28
1998	203,852.13	373,242.60	245,701.68	618,944.28
1999	193,668.17	333,311.83	264,721.38	598,033.21
2000	196,109.60	368,023.73	275,437.16	643,460.89

FAMILY ABUSE

Custody and visitation issues are processed in the same manner as local support matters, with an attempt made to mediate a settlement whenever possible. Any agreements reached in support, custody and visitation matters can be entered as an order of the Court in the form of a consent order. When custody or visitation problems go to trial, the judge sometimes orders a home study, which is an investigation of the physical, emotional and educational needs of the children and the ability of each parent to meet those needs. The custody investigator submits a report to the court prior to the dispositional hearing and testifies at the hearing. The Code of Virginia prohibits an intake officer from denying petitions for custody, support and visitation. However, an intake officer does point out jurisdictional and venue issues and explains options to the petitioners.

Since 1984, persons who have been physically abused by a family member can obtain a civil protective order in Juvenile and Domestic Relations District Court. The victim of abuse discusses the problems with an intake counselor who then draws up an affidavit and petition. If the petitioner is in imminent danger of further abuse, the judge may sign a temporary protective order pending a full court hearing. Fairfax County Juvenile and Domestic Relations District Court has a counselor, the domestic violence services coordinator (DVSC), who specializes in assisting families who are experiencing domestic violence. The DVSC does the intake work, monitors compliance with court orders, and provides other advisory and counseling services. In FY 1993, a Code change went into effect which broadened the definition of family when referring to domestic disputes to include non-related people living together.

FIGURE 39



V. RESEARCH, INFORMATION AND TRAINING

JUVENILE COURT GRANTS

Court's research staff provided proposal development, reporting and evaluation support for several multi-year grants awarded by the Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS). Three of the grant programs support specialized services for juveniles — the Maximize Attendance Program (MAP), the Intensive Supervision Program for serious and habitual offenders, and the Residential Services Intensive Aftercare Services. A joint grant to the Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court and the General District Court from the Comprehensive Community Corrections Act provides supervision for domestic violence offenders.

The Maximize Attendance Program (MAP), which was originally funded in FY 1998, targets youth who have been adjudicated truant. The grant supports two probation counselors (1.5 SYE) and provides intensive supervision of truant youth with a graduated system of sanctions, monitoring of treatment services, expectation of parental involvement, and coordination with school system personnel. The program serves youth in the Center County area.

The Residential Services Intensive Aftercare Program grant which began July 1, 1999, provides aftercare services to the Boys Probation House Transitional Living Program, the Alpha Program at the detention center that targets younger offenders with no prior residential treatment, and the Beta Program, also at the detention center, that targets older, more chronic offenders who

have been in other treatment programs. The aftercare programs provide continuing structure for the youth once they leave the residential program.

The Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant (JAIBG) program provides grants to States and units of local government to enhance their efforts to combat serious and violent juvenile crime and to promote greater accountability in the juvenile justice system. A local JAIBG grant was awarded to the County in January 1999. The Juvenile Court was established as the lead agency for these funds. The JAIBG funds were used to establish an Intensive Supervision Program (ISP) to address the increasing needs of the probation department to monitor serious and habitual offenders who are identified through the Fairfax County Serious or Habitual Offender Comprehensive Action Program (SHOCAP) and other high risk youth on probation.

The Juvenile Court portion of the Comprehensive Community Corrections Act grant funds the Domestic Violence Monitoring Program which provides supervision of adult offenders under court order for monitoring in lieu of being ordered into probation for domestic violence offenses. The grant funds two Probation Counselor II positions. These counselors are responsible for supervising adult misdemeanor offenders ordered to complete anger management courses, substance abuse counseling, and/or other community-based programs. All offenders served are eligible for jail and are facing criminal charges.

FINDINGS FROM RESEARCH STUDIES AND REPORTS

The Research Analysts in the Court Director's Office completed several studies and reports during the year. A brief description and highlights of findings follow. Copies of full reports are available upon request from the Research Analysts.

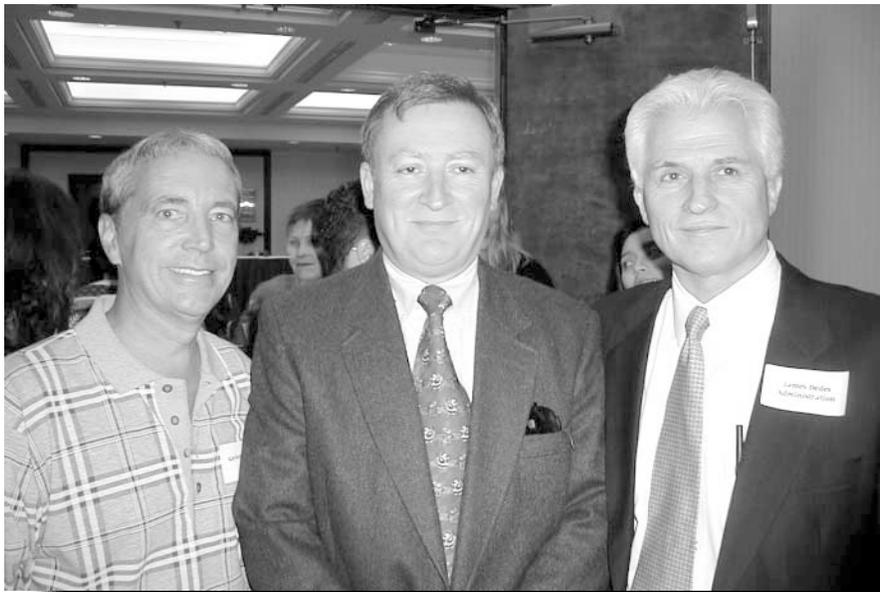
› EVALUATION OF THE JUVENILE COURT DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MONITORING PROGRAM

This report evaluated the program operations, cases handled, and recidivism of cases processed by the Domestic Violence Monitoring Program, which serves a population of men and women under court order for monitoring in lieu of probation. This is a DCJS-funded program operated by the Domestic Relations Unit. In FY 2000, the program handled an average of 34 new cases per month. Year-end data showed that the J&DR Court served 408 cases during the year. At the end of FY 2000, 67 cases had been closed. Out of these cases, 66 (98.5%) had closed successfully. Therefore, the objective that 80% of family violence defendants comply with the conditions of their court orders was achieved.

› MAXIMIZE ATTENDANCE PROGRAM EVALUATION

An annual evaluation was conducted of the Maximize Attendance Program (MAP) for the Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services. The evaluation found that the program's caseload steadily grew as the program became more well-known among school personnel. At the time of the evaluation, MAP had provided services to 109 clients, 61 of whom had completed the program. The average age of program youth was 15.3 years; 55% were male 51% were minority. Two-thirds of the youth were one grade behind in school when they began with MAP; a third were two years behind. A little over half of the youth (53%) had been designated as emotionally disabled. Sixty-four percent of the youth were in special education classes at the time of their assignment to MAP. MAP clients had missed an average of 41.6 days from school when they were brought to court on truancy charges.

While truancy is the major reason for referral to MAP, it is seldom the only difficulty for the youth in the program. Typically youth experience multiple problems. MAP staff assessments indicate that 40% of the clients experience some disruption in functioning due to alcohol use; another 19% have been experimenting with alcohol. Similarly, 8% of the youth have experienced serious



Judges Gaylord L. Finch and Michael J. Valentine with Court Director Jim Dedes at the Court's Annual Day of Training. December 18, 1999.

disruption of functioning due to drug use, another 39% experience some disruption, and 19% have experimented with drugs.

While they were in the program, the majority of youth increased their participation in classroom activities, completed homework, and increased communication with school personnel and parents. Although the youth did not become model students, attendance increased and a significant number of youth returned to their base schools. Others were attending alternative schools or pursuing a GED or an independent learning program.

MANAGEMENT INFORMATION ACTIVITIES

The Court has had an automated management information system, JUVARE (Juvenile and Adult Recording and Evaluation System), since June 1976. When it was designed, the system supported both Clerk of Court and Court Services Unit functions. These functions include complaint recording, hearing scheduling, order entry,

defendant placements and the management of the delivery of probation, counseling, residential and other services. A new docket subsystem was implemented in FY 1993. In addition to the case management and tracking functions, the automated database provides periodic management reports and serves as a resource for program evaluation and budget projections. Computers and printers are available at all of the decentralized Court Service Unit locations as well as in the courthouse to provide system access to all Court staff.

JUVARE remained the Court's only management information system for twenty years. However, in FY 1996, the judicial and Clerk of Court functions began the transition from JUVARE to the State Supreme Court's Case Management System (CMS). This process replaced the JUVARE case management system for docketing and automated State Supreme Court reporting activities. Until the programming was complete to integrate information from the two systems, duplicate data entry was required in order to maintain the JUVARE system which continues to provide case management and management reporting functions for the Court Service Unit.



*Judge Gaylord L. Finch, Marilyn Weeks, David Bartee, and Barbara Daymude
at the Court's Annual Day of Training.
December 18, 1999.*

VI. COMMENTS ON THE DATA

The statistics presented in this report are primarily derived from the JUVARE system. They are as accurate as the system will allow. Since 1976, when the system was initiated, the Court's functions and procedures have expanded and there have been tremendous technological advancements in the computer industry. Over JUVARE's 23 year history, the system has experienced a continual expansion in scope and improvements in operational efficiency. However, the merger with the CMS system has had some effect on the way complaint and service data is reported by JUVARE. The most serious effect has been the under reporting of adult offenses.

The data presented reflect not only the Court's activities but also the demographic characteristics of Fairfax County. Over the past several years, the County's population has increased to just under one million residents.

During the 1980s the juvenile "at risk" population in the County (defined as youth in grades 5 through 12 in the Fairfax County Public Schools) had been decreasing, as it had throughout most of the country. Since FY 1991, this population has been increasing. The at risk population increased 5.1% between FY 1999 and FY 2000, going from 95,876 to 100,780 youth.

As the total county population continues to rise, the non-juvenile population has also grown. Corresponding shifts in types of complaints to the Court have occurred. Child support and custody complaints represented 37.9% of all adult and juvenile non-traffic complaints in FY 2000. Domestic violence and other adult simple assault complaints were 9.9% of the total. Juvenile delinquency and CHINS complaints accounted for 26.6% of the total non-traffic complaints in FY 2000.





19TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT
JUVENILE AND DOMESTIC RELATIONS
DISTRICT COURT

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