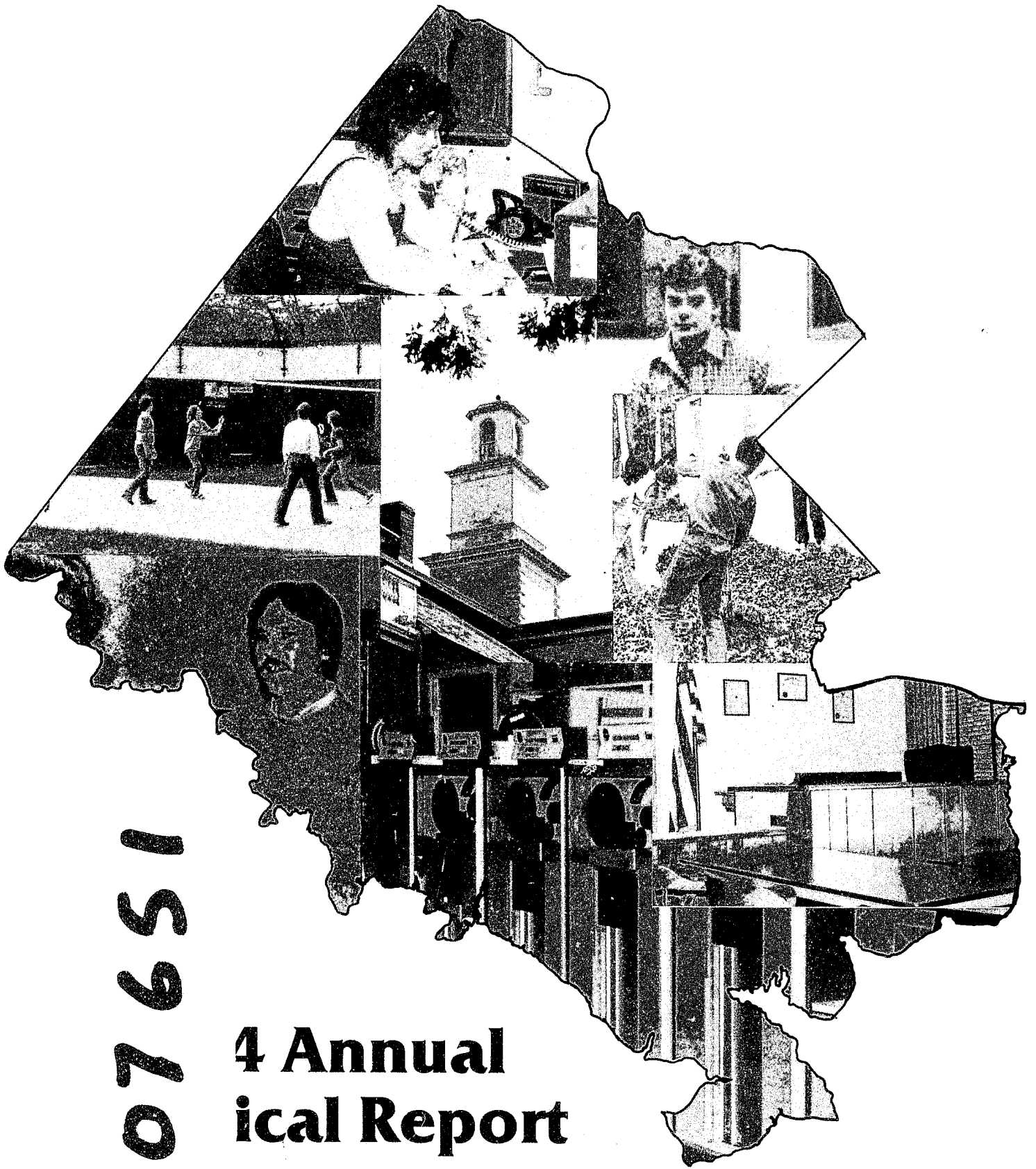


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4 Annual ical Report

July 1983 - June 1984

Fairfax County juvenile and Domestic Relations District Court • Fairfax, Virginia

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

Mr. John F. Herrity
Chairman

Mrs. Martha V. Pennino
Centreville District

Mr. Joseph Alexander
Lee District

Mr. T. Farrell Egge
Mt. Vernon District

Mr. Thomas Davis, III
Mason District

Mrs. Audrey Moore
Annandale District

Mr. James M. Scott
Providence District

Mrs. Nancy Falck
Dranesville District

Mrs. Elaine McConnell
Springfield District

Mr. J. Hamilton Lambert
County Executive

Mr. Verdia Haywood
*Deputy County Executive
for Human Services*

4100 Chain Bridge Road
Fairfax, Virginia 22030

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**JUVENILE AND DOMESTIC RELATIONS DISTRICT COURT
FY 1985 STAFF**

JUDGES

4000 Chain Bridge Road
Fairfax, Virginia 22030
691-3367

Thomas A. Fortkort, *Chief Judge*
Jane P. Delbridge,
Gaylord Finch, *Judge*
Arnold B. Kassabian, *Judge*
Michael J. Valentine, *Judge*
Jan Remick, *Secretary*

DIRECTOR OF COURT SERVICES

4057 Chain Bridge Road
Fairfax, Virginia 22030
691-3343

Vincent M. Picciano, *Director of Court Services*
Faye Chamberlin, *Secretary*
Elaine Kramer, *Training Officer* (part-time)

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

4057 Chain Bridge Road
Fairfax, Virginia 22030
691-3344

Georges R. Augsburger,
Chief of Administrative Services
Terrie Bousquin, *Computer Manager* (part-time)
Margaret Jackson, *Computer Manager* (part-time) (r 6/84)
Mark Jacobs, *Research Analyst*
Elizabeth Kephart, *Clerical Specialist*
Karen Lawrence, *Office Service Manager*
Jeffrey Levine, *Financial Analyst*
Catherine Randall, *Account Clerk II*

s-start

r-resign

ti-transfer

to-transfer out of unit to another court unit

CLERK'S OFFICE

4000 Chain Bridge Road
Fairfax, Virginia 22030

Barbara J. Daymude, *Clerk of Court*

Deputy Clerks:

Leona Abat
Patricia Berry
Helen Brown (r 2/84)
Janet Cook (r 2/84)
Chris Dumphy
Kim Duncan
Kena Hill (s 6/84)
Linda Watt (r 4/84)
Larae Long
Pauline Lyon
Patty Maher-Wade
Lorraine Mawyer

Elizabeth Ritenour (r 5/84)
Mabel Simmons
Randi Siron
Carolyn Skaritz (r 6/84)
Dianne Spencer
Kathy Stone
Carolyn Tanks
Debbie Thomas
Jackie Vall
Jennifer Watson
Marilyn Weeks
Madge Weese

COUNSELING SERVICES

4000 Chain Bridge Road
Fairfax, Virginia 22030
691-3343

Franklin D. Pitts, *Assistant Director of Court Services*

NORTH COUNTY UNIT:

2329 Hunters Woods Plaza, Suite 101
Reston, Virginia 22091
476-1406

Kenneth McLaughlin, *Unit Director*
Josie Watson, *Clerical Specialist (s 4/82)*
Wilma McLean, *Clerk Typist (part-time)*

Counselors:

Ann Collins (ti 4/84)
Lee Riley McCormack (to 4/84)
Bill Goodman
West Johnson
Jamie McCarron
Nancy McIntosh
John Wrightson
Martha Zettle

High School Areas Included in Unit:

• Falls Church	• Marshall
• Herndon	• McLean
• Langley	• Oakton
• Madison	• South Lakes

SOUTH COUNTY UNIT:

6301 Richmond Highway
Alexandria, Virginia 22306
768-7301

Dave Rathbun, *Unit Director*
Ann Cory, *Clerical Specialist (ti 4/84)*

Rozanne Winfield (r 3/84)
Barbara Sells, *Clerk Typist (part-time)*

Counselors:

Karen Bisset, *Probation Counselor (ti 1/84)*
Christel Brokenborough (to 10/83)
Connie Hollowell
Dorothea Madsen
Sandra Morton
Gerald Smolen
John Tuell (ti 1/84)
Dennis Fee (to 10/83)
Ted Vaughan

High School Areas Included in Unit:

• Edison	• Hayfield
• Fort Hunt	• Lee
• Groveton	• Mount Vernon

s-start

r-resign

ti-transfer

to-transfer out of unit to another court unit

CENTRAL COUNTY UNIT:

10409 Main Street
Fairfax, Virginia 22030
691-3211

Eric T. Assur, *Unit Director*
Anna Swartz, *Clerical Specialist*
Elaine Sovine, *Clerk Typist (part-time)*

Counselors:

Mary Brantley
Carl Holmes
Ronald Hutchinson
Gerald Jackson
Bob Smith (ti 1/84)
Linda Miller (to 10/83)
David Trebach
Vicki Williams

High School Areas Included in Unit:

- Annandale
- Chantilly
- Fairfax
- Jefferson
- Lake Braddock
- Oakton
- Robinson
- JEB Stuart
- W. Springfield
- W.T. Woodson

SPECIAL SERVICES UNIT:

10459 Main Street
Fairfax, Virginia
691-3145

Cynthia Kelley, *Unit Director*
Vondra Brookshire, *Clerical Specialist*
Joyce Rupp, *Clerk Typist (s 5/84)*
Mary Shephard (r 4/84)

Counselors:

Jerry Bee, *Work Training Counselor*
Chris Brokenborough, *Coordinator of Volunteer Services (ti 10/83)*
Frank Fonte, *Family Systems Counselor*
Jeanie Furnari, *Family Systems Counselor*
Kathleen Godsey, *Family Systems Counselor*
Bob Kabrich, *Parole Counselor*
Reen Lyddane, *Family Systems Counselor (part-time)*
John Miller, *Parole Counselor*
Lynne Nelson, *Aftercare Counselor*
Janice Norton, *Family Systems Counselor (part-time) (s 11/83)*
Robin Feldman (r 10/83)
Penny Rood, *Community Services Project Counselor (part-time)*
Peter Roussos, *Diagnostic Team Coordinator*
Linda Wellman, *Community Services Project Counselor (part-time)*
Nancy Burke (r 7/83)

Outreach Detentions Counselors:

Debbie Blair-Kamins (part-time)
Mike Cantrell
Bob Smith (to 1/84)
Floranne Balsamo (s 4/84) (part-time)

DOMESTIC RELATIONS UNIT:

4000 Chain Bridge Road
Fairfax, VA 22030
691-3241

Kathleen Meredith, *Unit Director*
Dave Shaw, *Adult Probation Counselor*
Barbara Wilson, *Clerical Specialist*
Carolyn Scott, *Clerk Typist (s 10/83)*
Penny Taylor (r 9/83)

Counselors:

Lisa Bell, *Custody Investigator (part-time) (s 1/84)*
Arlene Starace (r 10/83)
Linda Bozoky, *Support Counselor*
Belinda Jagger, *Support Counselor*
Laurie Laso, *Custody Investigator (part-time) (s 10/83)*
Maureen McKinney, *Support Counselor*
Linda Miller, *Support Counselor (ti 10/83)*
Pat Matthews (r 9/83)
Rachel Navatta, *Custody Investigator (s 11/83)*
Joan Beach (r 1/84)
Jerry Rich, *Support Counselor*
Frank Sedei, *Support Counselor*

CENTRAL INTAKE UNIT:

4000 Chain Bridge Road
Fairfax, VA 22030
691-2495

Keith True, *Unit Director*
William Reichhardt (r 10/83)

Intake:

Joy Blazey, *Night Intake Counselor (part-time)*
Mary Diaz, *File Clerk (s 5/84)*
Norma Walley (r 11/83)
Dorothy Glascoe, *Intake Clerk (s 12/83)*
Ann Cory (to 4/84)
Connie Gooch, *Intake Clerk*
Debbie Groves, *Intake Clerk*
Laura Harris, *Intake Counselor (s 12/83) (part-time)*
Pat Mulligan, (r 10/83)
John Henry, *Hearing Officer*
Nanette Hoback, *Night Intake Counselor (part-time)*
Meg Mahoney, *Intake Counselor*
Ann Martin, *Intake Counselor*
Steve Marut, *Intake Counselor*
Lee McCormick, *Intake Counselor (ti 4/84)*
Claire Scerra, *Night Intake Clerical Specialist*
Linda Schnatterly, *Supervisory Clerk*
Chris Stokes, *Intake Counselor*
Carolyn Watkins, *Intake Clerk*

s-start

r-resign

ti-transfer

to-transfer out of unit to another court unit

RESIDENTIAL SERVICES

4000 Chain Bridge Road
Fairfax, VA 22030
691-3343

Joe Fedeli, *Director of Residential Services*
Margaret Bates, *Clerk-Typist (part-time)*

GIRLS PROBATION HOUSE:

12720 Lee Highway
Fairfax, VA 22030
830-2930

Lucy Masterson, *Program Director*
Lynne Pike, *Assistant Director*
Dedra Liddle, *Clerical Specialist*

Counselors:

Janet Albrecht
James Chadwick
Suzanne Dickinson
Rick Jank
David Luhr
Pat Rostkowski (to 4/84)
Ronnie Schecter
Ernest Mosley, *Cook*

BOYS PROBATION HOUSE:

4410 Shirley Gate Road
Fairfax, VA 22030
691-2589

Bill Menzin, *Program Director*
Susan Schiffer, *Assistant Director*
Wardlee Liberti, *Clerical Specialist (s 6/84)*
Linda Meador, (r 6/84)

Counselors:

Robert Axelrod
Maurice Jones (ti 4/84)
John Tuell (to 1/84)
Duane Miller
Teresa Nappier
Joan Rodgers
Luke Stikeleather (s 2/84)
Joanne Lynch (r 12/83)
Aaron Hughes, *Cook*

LESS SECURE SHELTER

10650 Page Avenue
Fairfax, VA 22030
385-5458

Don Green, *Program Director*
Christine Nisivoccia, *Clerical Specialist (part-time)*

Counselors:

Lucy Bailey
Kathryn Brenton
Harry Fulwiler
Dorothy Lear
Patricia Patellos
Gwen Robinson
Dan Scrafford

GROUP HOMES:

Dennis Fee, *Coordinator (ti 10/83)*
Michael DeGiorgi (r 7/83)

s-start

r-resign

ti-transfer

to-transfer out of unit to another court unit

JUVENILE DETENTION CENTER:

10650 Page Avenue
Fairfax, VA 22030
691-2844

Dave Marsden, *Superintendent*
Madeline Arter, *Assistant Superintendent*
Rice Lilley, *Assistant Superintendent*
Sandra Barbour, *Child Care Specialist*
Ed Dike (r 4/84)
Craig Birch, *Cook's Aide* (r 9/83)
Herbert Briggs, *Cook's Aide* (s 2/84)
Robert Bruce, *Child Care Specialist*
Dorsey Colbert, *Cook's Aide* (s 6/84)
Richard Gaskins, *Cook's Aide* (r 5/84)
George R. Corbin, *Child Care Specialist* (s 6/84)
Pat Dellastatious, *Clerk Typist* (s 10/83)
JoAnn Cook (r 8/83)
Frances DeLoatche, *Child Care Specialist*
Joe Diseati, *Shift Supervisor*
Pam Galloway, *Clerk Typist* (s 1/84)
Cheryl Harris (r 9/83)
John Gillen, *Child Care Specialist* (part-time)
Maurice Jones (to 4/84)
Kenneth Goode, *Shift Supervisor*
Bernadette Griffin, *Clerk Typist* (r 1/84)
James Harrison, *Child Care Specialist*
Lloyd Hughes (s 11/83)
Bobby Huntley, *Child Care Specialist*
Kim Kinney (r 12/83)
Cecelia Jones (r 11/83)
Donald Jones, *Child Care Specialist* (s 12/83)
Stephen Judy, *Child Care Specialist*
Linda Kerns, *Supervisory Clerk*
Robert LaClair, *Child Care Specialist*

James Lightfoot, *Maintenance Trade Helper*
Frances Little, *Child Care Specialist*
Mildred Makley, *Food Services Manager*
Thomas Mitchel (r 12/83)
Sandra Mason, *Child Care Specialist* (s 1/84)
Patrick McFalls, *Child Care Specialist*
Karen Bisset (to 1/84)
Mahin Moshari, *Cook* (s 8/83)
Spencer Muldrow, *Cook's Aide*
Edith Murray, *Child Care Specialist*
Fredrick Novak, *Child Care Specialist* (s 5/84)
Hilton Patrick, *Child Care Specialist*
Linda Peterson, *Child Care Specialist* (part-time)
(s 4/84)
Marion Pontzer, *Public Health Nurse* (r 6/84)
Charlotte Pugh, *Child Care Specialist* (part-time)
Robert Rankin, *Child Care Specialist*
Lilly Reed, *Child Care Specialist*
Suzanne Scheddel, *Child Care Specialist*
David Schwab, *Child Care Specialist* (s 5/84)
Natu Shariff, *Building Supervisor*
Greg White, *Child Care Specialist*
Lawrence Wiley, *Shift Supervisor*
Douglas Thomas (r 10/83)
Anne Williams, *Account Clerk*
Transportation Officers:
George Ashley (s 4/84)
Toni Pochucha (to 4/84)
Mark McGowan (s 12/83)
Tony Shamblin (r 10/83)

JUVENILE COURT CITIZENS ADVISORY COUNCIL MEMBERS

Dr. Gregory (Max) Schlueter, *Chairman*

Annandale District

Dr. Robert E. Smith (s 8/82)
Nathaniel Choate (r 8/82)

Centreville District

Brackenridge Bentley (s 5/82)

City of Fairfax

Janet Bacon
Guy Smoot (s 12/83)

Dranesville District

Pam Wilks (s 11/83)
Mary Cale (r 11/83)

Mason District

Phillis Carson (s 11/83)
Norene Beach (r 9/83)

Mt. Vernon District

Christopher Walz

Providence District

Carol Pudliner (s 11/83)
Daniel Alcorn (r 11/83)

Springfield District

Betsy Cantrell (s 11/83)
J. David Quilter (r 11/83)

At Large

George H. Pearsall

s-start

r-resign

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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 which are amenable to unofficial arbitration, to counseling, or to legal intervention. The Court also provides services required in adult criminal complaints for offenses committed against juveniles unrelated to them.

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 Chief 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 Judge was appointed and court met daily. In FY 1980, there were four full-time Judges of the Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court. In the spring of 1980, the General Assembly approved the appointment of a fifth full-time Judge to begin sitting on July 1, 1980.

The increase in complaints, approved fiscal plans, expenditures, revenues, and staffing levels since FY 1976 is shown in Figure 1. Figure 2 trends population levels and selected activity counts. 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 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 FY77 may be attributable to the implementation of an automated information system, which resulted in more accurate counting procedures.

FIGURE 1
COMPLAINTS, BUDGET AND PERSONNEL
FAIRFAX COUNTY JUVENILE AND DOMESTIC RELATIONS DISTRICT COURT
FY 1978 - FY 1984

	FY78		FY79		FY80		FY81		FY82		FY83		FY84	
	NO.	%±	NO.	%±	NO.	%±	NO.	%±	NO.	%±	NO.	%±	NO.	%±
COMPLAINTS	19,979	12.9	21,678	8.5	22,517	3.9	22,315	(0.9)	22,371	0.3	21,802	(-2.5)	22,827	1.0
Juvenile	16,493	13.4	17,908	8.6	18,181	1.5	17,498	(3.8)	16,960	(3.1)	16,019	(-5.5)	16,135	.7
Adult	3,486	(7.2)	3,770	8.1	4,336	7.2	4,817	11.1	5,411	12.3	5,783	6.9	5,892	1.9
APPROVED FISCAL PLAN (excludes grants)	1,803,826	24.8	1,934,662	7.3	2,325,404	20.1	2,583,250	11.1	3,204,774	24.1	4,448,158	38.8	4,900,932	10.2
Personal Services	1,329,363	26.2	1,412,305	6.3	1,768,053	25.1	2,015,357	14.0	2,470,160	22.6	3,468,544	40.4	3,707,491	6.9
Operating Expenses	470,217	20.6	511,425	8.8	551,952	7.9	567,893	2.9	734,614	29.4	979,614	33.4	1,193,441	21.8
ACTUAL EXPENDITURES (excludes grants)	1,967,586	11.9	1,918,442	(2.5)	2,321,657	21.0	2,643,155	13.9	3,207,914 ²	21.4	4,241,628	32.2	4,546,748	7.2
Personal Services	1,461,288	7.4	1,476,112	1.1	1,792,339	21.4	2,021,217	12.8	2,435,178	20.5	3,279,329	34.7	3,586,711	9.4
Operating Expenses	507,751	(.3)	433,892	(14.6)	511,125	17.8	607,128	18.8	731,822	20.5	881,686	20.5	924,264	4.7
Capital Equipment	2,547	(48.6)	8,438	70.6	18,193	101.6	14,810	(18.6)	40,913	176.3	80,613	97.0	35,773	(55.6)
ACTUAL REVENUE/GRANTS	1,083,084	19.5	1,031,752	(4.7)	1,217,095	18.0	1,378,821	13.3	1,467,671	6.4	2,395,649	63.2	2,303,706	(3.8)
Va. Dept. of Corrections	668,042	32.2	746,432	11.8	1,054,236	41.2	1,127,747	7.0	1,347,171	19.5	2,262,883	68.0	2,183,689	(3.5)
Grants	287,826	(8.1)	138,295	(52.0)	90,908	(34.2)	57,105	(37.2)	1,299	(97.7)	2,000	54.0	0	(100)
Fines and Costs	127,216	45.3	147,025	15.6	71,951	(51.0)	193,969	169.9	119,201	(38.6)	108,283	(-9.2)	105,621	(2.5)
User Fees ³										22,483	—	14,396	(36.0)	
STAFFING LEVELS	110.5	12.8	114.5	4.0	123.6	7.9	134.2	8.6	187.0 ²	39.3	188.0	.5	188.5	.3
Judges	4.0	33.3	4.0	0	4.0	0	5.0	25	5.0	0	5.0	0	5.0	0
Professional	58.5	14.7	62.5	6.8	69.4 ¹	11.0	75.0 ¹	8.1	124.0 ¹	65.3	124.0	0	124.5	.4
Clerical and Maintenance	34.0	9.7	38.0	11.8	41.2	8.4	45.2	9.7	58.0	28.3	59.0	1.7	59.0	0
Grant	14.0	9.7	10.0	(28.6)	9.0	(10.0)	9.0	0	0	(100)	0	0	0	0

¹Includes Outreach Detention Staff (5 SYE) which were exempt positions through FY82.

²Increases in staff and expenditures during FY82 are largely attributable to the opening of the Boys' Probation House, and the authorization for 40 positions at the Juvenile Detention Center, only one of which was actually filled during the fiscal year.

³First year collected was FY 83.

The development of special programs to augment traditional probation services is 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. The specialized programs include the informal hearing officer, emergency foster homes, group homes, the Work Training Program, the Community Services Project, Family Systems Counseling, the Diagnostic Team, Outreach Detention, the Less-Secure Shelter, the Juvenile Detention Center, five different alternative schools, the Volunteer Learning Program, two Probation Houses, school probation officers, and Support Enforcement.

Due to space limitations in the central complex and a desire to provide more readily accessible services to the community, the Court has 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 in late 1973. At the same time, the Central 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, the Special Services Unit, 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.

FIGURE 2
STATISTICAL TRENDS
FY 1966 - FY 1984

FISCAL YEAR	TOTAL COUNTY POPULATION (a)	COUNTY JUVENILE POPULATION (b)	DELINQUENCIES (c)	JUVENILE COMPLAINTS PER JUVENILE POPULATION	NON-SUPPORT ACCOUNTS (d)	LICENSES ISSUED	ADULT COMPLAINTS (e)	ADULT COMPLAINTS PER TOTAL POPULATION
1966	368,900	60,560	1,807	.030	840	6,797	1,411	.004
1967	398,300	65,410	1,972	.030	943	6,454	1,486	.004
1968	429,600	70,350	2,005	.029	917	6,967	1,636	.004
1969	453,700	75,580	2,472	.033	990	8,170	1,848	.004
1970	477,000	80,480	3,122	.039	1,062	9,500	1,904	.004
1971	492,600	83,800	3,129	.037	1,340	10,888	2,159	.004
1972	509,400	86,980	3,640	.042	1,555	9,952	2,235	.004
1973	526,000	88,010	4,259	.048	1,841	9,869	2,145	.004
1974	544,000	89,020	4,624	.052	1,876	14,987	2,694	.005
1975	559,200	89,450	3,935	.044	2,818	12,423	2,500	.004
1976	576,200	89,770	3,462	.038	2,112	9,245	1,915	.003
1977	583,800	87,950	5,307	.060	2,168	12,994	2,617	.004
1978	591,800	86,280	6,326	.073	2,286	13,653	2,556	.004
1979	605,800	85,130	6,179	.073	2,513	11,984	2,724	.004
1980	614,800	83,620	5,839	.070	2,760	11,902	3,036	.005
1981	632,800	85,240	6,152	.072	3,014	13,665	3,215	.005
1982	641,300	83,300	5,575	.067	3,290	10,822	3,260	.005
1983	651,000	82,100	5,260	.064	3,633	11,387	3,731	.006
1984	660,500	81,100	5,227	.064	4,055	9,319	3,764	.006

a. Includes Fairfax City. Sources: Fairfax County Office of Research Statistics, and Tayloe-Murphy Institute (for Fairfax City).

b. September public school memberships, grade 5-12, excluding grades 5-6 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.

e. Complaints excluding rules, capiases, reviews, attorney appointments, pre-trial motions, seeing intake counselors for information, and leaving without seeing intake counselor.

*Not the entire fiscal year - October 1975 - June 1976 only.

FY 1984 JUVENILE COURT ORGANIZATION/POSITION CHART

JUDICIAL

1 CHIEF JUDGE S
 4 JUDGES S
 5 POSITIONS
 5 STAFF YEARS

STATE CLERK OF THE COURT

1 CLERK OF THE COURT
 23 DEPUTY CLERKS S
 24 POSITIONS
 24 STAFF YEARS

COURT ADMINISTRATION

1 CHIEF OF ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES
 1 RESEARCH ANALYST
 1 FINANCIAL ANALYST
 1 COMPUTER MANAGER
 1 TRAINING OFFICER PT
 1 OFFICE SERVICE MANAGER I
 1 CLERICAL SPECIALIST
 1 SECRETARY I
 1 ACCOUNT CLERK II
 9 POSITIONS
 8.5 STAFF YEARS

COURT SERVICES

1 DIRECTOR OF COURT SERVICES
 1 POSITION
 1 STAFF YEAR

COUNSELING SERVICES

1 ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF COURT SERVICES
 1 POSITION
 1 STAFF YEAR

NORTH COUNTY CENTER

1 PROBATION SUPERVISOR II
 1 PROBATION COUNSELOR III
 6 PROBATION COUNSELORS II
 1 CLERICAL SPECIALIST
 1 CLERK
 1 TYPIST II PT
 10 POSITIONS
 9.5 STAFF YEARS

SOUTH COUNTY CENTER

1 PROBATION SUPERVISOR II
 1 PROBATION COUNSELOR III
 6 PROBATION COUNSELORS II
 1 CLERICAL SPECIALIST
 1 CLERK
 1 TYPIST II PT
 10 POSITIONS
 9.5 STAFF YEARS

CENTRAL COUNTY CENTER

1 PROBATION SUPERVISOR II
 1 PROBATION COUNSELOR III
 6 PROBATION COUNSELORS II
 1 CLERICAL SPECIALIST
 1 CLERK
 1 TYPIST II PT
 10 POSITIONS
 9.5 STAFF YEARS

DOMESTIC RELATIONS

1 PROBATION SUPERVISOR II
 1 PROBATION COUNSELOR III
 8 PROBATION COUNSELORS II
 2 CLERK
 1 TYPIST II
 12 POSITIONS
 12 STAFF YEARS

INTAKE

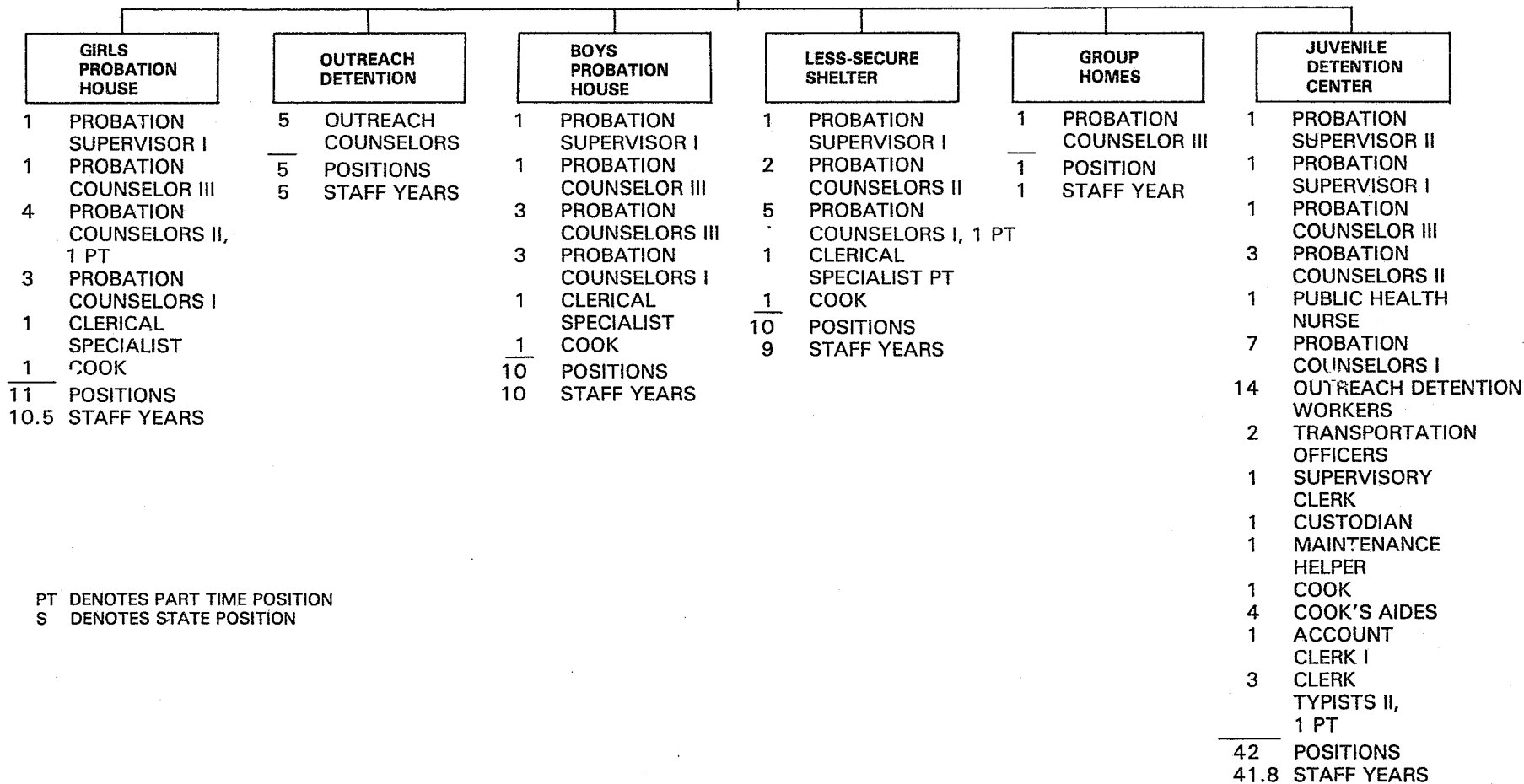
1 PROBATION SUPERVISOR II
 1 PROBATION COUNSELOR III
 1 HEARING OFFICER
 5 PROBATION COUNSELORS II
 1 SUPERVISORY CLERK
 2 CLERICAL SPECIALISTS
 5 CLERK
 1 TYPIST II
 16 POSITIONS
 16 STAFF YEARS

SPECIAL SERVICES

1 PROBATION SUPERVISOR
 1 PROBATION SUPERVISOR I
 1 PROBATION COUNSELOR III
 9 PROBATION COUNSELORS II
 1 CLERK
 1 TYPIST II
 1 CLERICAL SPECIALIST
 14 POSITIONS
 14 STAFF YEARS

RESIDENTIAL SERVICES

1 DIRECTOR OF RESIDENTIAL SERVICES
 1 CLERK
 TYPYST II PT
 2 POSITIONS
 1.2 STAFF YEARS



PT DENOTES PART TIME POSITION
 S DENOTES STATE POSITION

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 court recorders would also become state employees, effective July 1, 1980. That portion of the court staff comprised 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 Assistant Director of Court Services was created to head the Counseling Services Division. A Domestic Relations Unit was formed within the Operations Division, consolidating adult probation, custody investigations, and support enforcement. Figure 3 shows the FY 1984 organization of the Court.

An automated information system, JUVARE (Juvenile and Adult Recording and 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.

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.



Since 1975, the Court has opened a number of residential facilities to implement a trend toward community corrections. In FY 1975, construction began on the Girls' Probation House, which accepted its first resident in October 1975. This is a minimum security facility which offers a structured program of school, rehabilitative treatment, and recreation as an alternative to state commitment. 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.

In January 1980, the Less-Secure Shelter opened as a holding facility for CHINS offenders, who according to the revised Code cannot be kept in a secure facility longer than one court day. When the grant funding of this facility terminated on October 31, 1980, with the county assuming its costs, it marked the first time in over a decade that the court was not receiving grant funding for any of its programs or placements. In April 1982, Less-Secure 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.

As a result of problems in the group home program, including turnover among houseparents and serious difficulty in finding suitable replacements despite an active recruitment drive, the court's group homes did not operate in FY 1984.

The process of architectural design for renovation of the historic courthouse is underway. This renovation will provide more space for the Juvenile Court, following relocation of the adult courts and related agencies in the new Judicial Center.

The trend in court and probation services clearly has been to provide specialized services directed at delivering 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 4 displays the mission statements adopted for the court as a whole, its two major sub-missions, and the functional responsibility of each division of the Court Service Unit.

FIGURE 4 AGENCY, SUB-AGENCY, AND DIVISION MISSION STATEMENTS

The mission of the Fairfax County Juvenile and Domestic Relations District 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 Corrections 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 Unit 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 Corrections Minimum Standards, consistent with the well-being of clients, their families and the protection of the community.

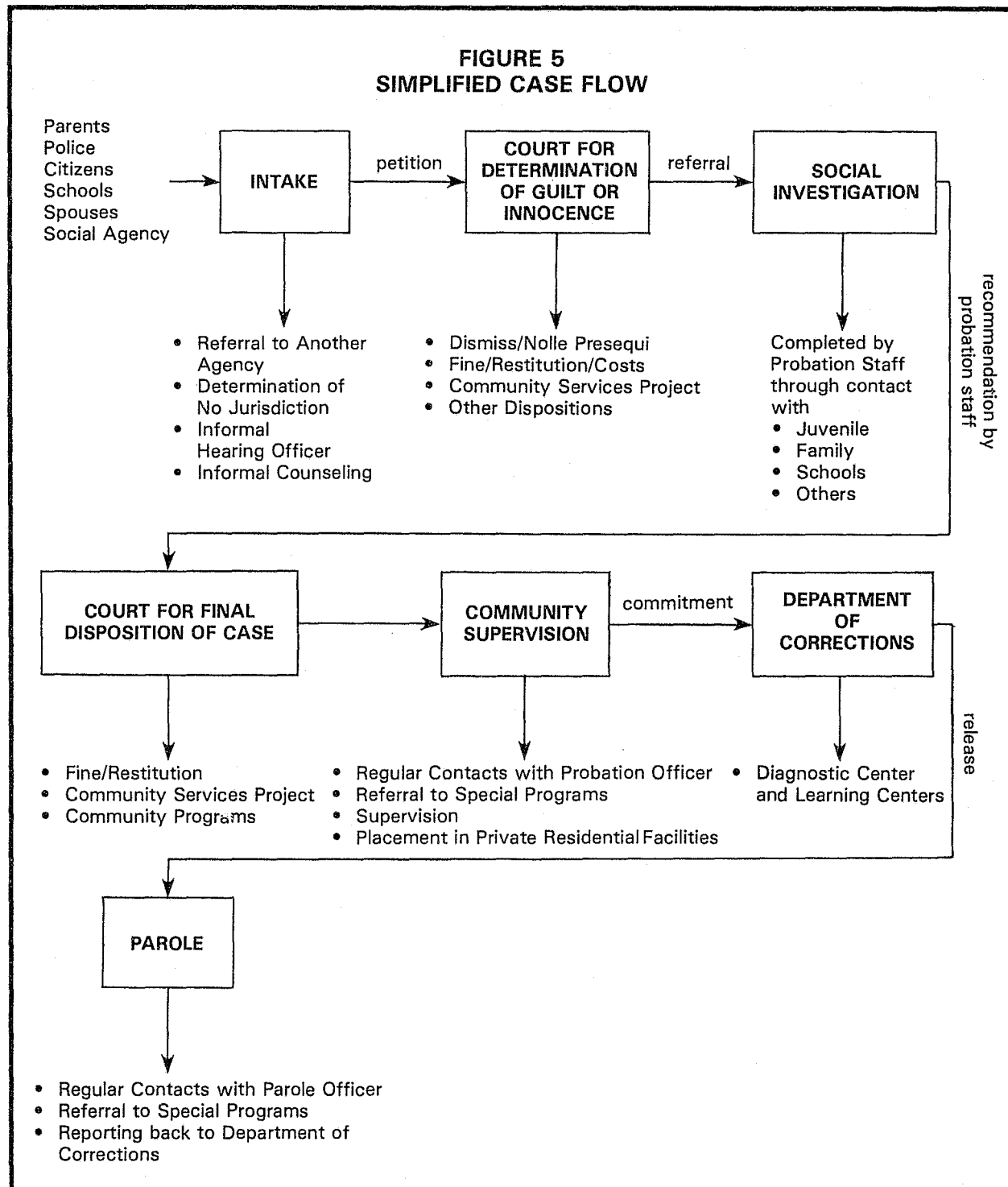
Administrative Services Division Sub-Mission: To receive, process, complete and evaluate all fiscal, financial, budgetary, personnel and data management activity as required for the efficient operation of the Court Service Unit.

Probation Services Division Sub-Mission: To provide to children, adults and families in Fairfax County community, social, rehabilitative and correctional programs and services that meet Department of Corrections 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 which progress through the entire juvenile system undergo the following sequence of processing stages, as represented schematically in the simplified case flow chart below: intake, adjudication, social investigation, disposition, court supervision, commitment, and after-care supervision. Cases do not necessarily go through all stages.



The following table presents trends in the average time required to process juvenile non-traffic complaints through these sequential stages.

FIGURE 6
AVERAGE PROCESSING TIME (CALENDAR DAYS)
FOR JUVENILE NON-TRAFFIC COMPLAINTS FY 1982 - FY 1984

PROCESSING STAGE	RELEVANT SUBGROUP OF CASES	FY 1982	FY 1983	FY 1984
Alleged offense to intake	Complaints which specify date of alleged offense	21.5	20.6	22.3
Intake to first hearing	Complaints set for court <i>more than 3 days</i> after intake	39.2	36.3	37.1
Assignment of social investigation to hearing on report	Cases in which judge orders investigation	59.5	60.4	73.7
Start to end of supervision	Cases assigned for supervision	288	301	342



INTAKE



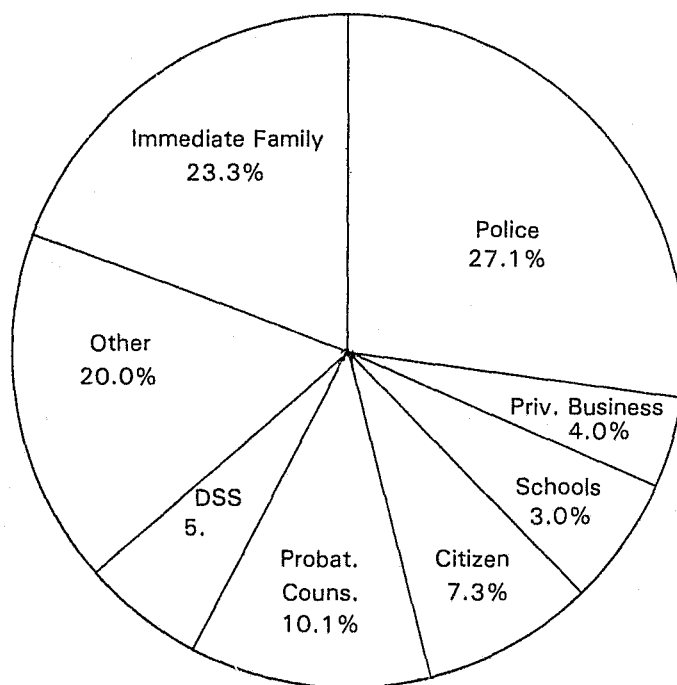
Juveniles thought to have committed offenses which are under the purview of the Juvenile Court are brought into the judicial system either by a police officer witnessing or responding to an alleged criminal offense, or by citizens, families, or other agencies. Below is shown the sources of complaints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

**FIGURE 7
SOURCES OF JUVENILE NON-TRAFFIC
COMPLAINTS, FISCAL YEARS 1979 - 1984**

SOURCE	FY 1979 %	FY 1980* %	FY 1981 %	FY 1982 %	FY 1983 %	FY 1984 %
Police	37.4	34.8	33.5	28.4	26.7	27.1
Immediate Family	27.7	29.6	30.5	31.3	26.7	23.3
Citizen	7.1	8.3	5.6	6.1	6.7	7.3
Private Business	7.3	6.3	5.2	3.6	3.9	4.0
Probation Counselor	5.1	4.7	6.5	8.0	9.4	10.1
DSS	3.6	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.3	5.2
School	2.9	2.8	3.5	3.8	3.0	3.0
Other Relative	1.0	1.3	1.2	3.7	6.3	5.2
Other Juvenile Court	1.1	1.0	1.5	1.2	1.0	.9
Other Public Agency	.6	1.3	2.9	4.2	4.4	2.2
Self	.6	.5	.5	.6	.4	.2
Other	5.6	6.1	5.8	5.8	8.3	11.4
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

* Due to programming error, this information is missing for January-February 1980.

FIGURE 8
SOURCES OF JUVENILE NON-TRAFFIC COMPLAINTS, FY 84



Although they accounted for under 30% of the juvenile non-traffic complaints during FY 84, the police were responsible for over 70% of all complaints alleging drug offenses, 49% of all complaints alleging crimes against persons, 66% of all complaints alleging offenses against property, and 66% of all complaints alleging crimes against the public peace.

Immediate family members brought 52% of all complaints received which alleged status or CHINS offenses (offenses involving behavior that would not be considered criminal if committed by adults), and 44% of all complaints involving custody issues.

Over 25% of all alcohol complaints were brought by the Virginia Alcoholic Beverage Control Commission.

Of the complaints brought by private citizens, 24% alleged property offenses, 26% alleged offenses against persons, and 28% involved custody issues.

In FY 1984, the complaints received against juveniles by race and sex were:

**FIGURE 9
JUVENILE COMPLAINTS RECEIVED BY RACE AND SEX
FY 1984**

	WM	WF	NWM	NWF	TOTAL		WM	WF	NWM	NWF	TOTAL
Property Offenses						Drug and Alcohol Offenses					
Auto Larceny	81	16	38	5	140	Drunk in Public	63	14	2	2	81
Breaking & Entering	390	48	142	2	582	Other Alcohol	168	42	9	1	220
Grand Larceny	107	16	32	3	158	Marijuana Possession	57	6	6	0	69
Petit Larceny	245	46	101	26	418	Drug Offense	57	4	9	0	70
Vandalism	189	32	31	2	254	SUB TOTAL	345	66	26	3	440
Trespassing	206	48	41	2	297	CHINS Offenses					
Concealment	63	40	52	29	184	Beyond Parental Control	134	137	32	22	325
Fraud	17	12	4	0	33	Runaway	90	195	13	21	319
Receiving/Possessing Stolen Property	24	0	16	1	41	Truancy	62	53	8	2	125
Arson	42	2	6	0	50	Other	6	2	1	0	9
Throwing Missiles	24	0	4	0	28	SUB TOTAL	292	387	54	45	778
Tampering	53	2	11	0	66	Custody	962	856	321	294	2,433
Other	35	5	4	0	44	Traffic	5,164	1,592	331	95	7,185
SUB TOTAL	1,476	267	482	70	2,295	Other					
Offenses Against Persons						Rule, Capias Review	304	98	160	25	587
Assault	188	41	132	27	388	Violation of Probation or Parole	299	144	77	30	550
Robbery	8	3	34	0	45	See Intake Counselor for Information	221	170	61	42	494
Sex Offense	24	1	17	1	43	Request for Courtesy Supervision	29	11	10	3	53
Brandishing Weapon	13	0	15	0	28	Request for Courtesy Investigation	3	1	0	2	6
Abduction	7	2	0	0	9	Transfer from other Va. Court	9	3	1	4	17
Other	3	2	2	0	7	Attorney Appointment	23	6	10	1	40
SUB TOTAL	243	49	200	28	520	Pre-trial Motion	31	34	6	12	83
Offenses Against the Public						Mental Petition	6	4	2	1	13
Disorderly Conduct	46	13	14	7	80	Other	117	52	52	24	245
Weapons Offense	51	2	12	0	65	SUB TOTAL	1,085	552	384	153	2,174
Curse & Abuse	32	7	2	1	42	TOTAL					
Telephone Abuse	25	9	2	0	36	9,776	3,812	1,848	699	16,135	
Loitering	7	2	5	0	14						
Escape Custody	9	2	4	0	15						
Other Offense Against Admin. of Justice	9	4	5	0	18						
Other	30	4	6	0	40						
SUB TOTAL	209	43	50	8	310						

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

**FIGURE 10
TYPE OF JUVENILE NON-TRAFFIC COMPLAINT BY SEX AND AGE
FY 1984**

OFFENSE TYPE	AGE UNKNOWN		LESS THAN 13		13		14		15		16		17		OVER 17	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	Offense against property	3	2	153	42	215	39	240	54	447	64	420	74	476	58	4
Offense against persons	0	0	41	10	43	7	60	11	79	15	106	15	113	18	1	1
Offense against the public and morality	0	1	17	2	22	2	37	8	60	11	60	11	61	16	2	0
CHINS	0	0	23	28	23	49	69	84	94	106	96	118	41	45	0	2
Drug and Liquor	0	0	2	1	6	3	11	2	56	12	115	25	180	26	1	0
Custody	0	0	1,066	895	48	54	52	57	45	50	37	43	30	46	5	5
Other	21	16	236	195	84	51	144	86	246	108	315	121	301	109	122	19
SUB TOTAL	24	19	1,538	1,173	441	205	613	302	1,027	366	1,149	407	1,202	318	135	31

SUB TOTAL BY SEX: Males 6,129 Females 2,821
GRAND TOTAL: 8,950

Since it is possible for a single juvenile to be the subject of several different complaints, the number of complaints as reported in the chart above differs from the number of alleged offenders. The table below trends the number of non-traffic offenders from FY 1981-FY 1983, as well as the changing proportions of first-offenders to repeat-offenders, and of first-offenders who return to Intake for new criminal charges within the fiscal year to first-offenders who do not return. In FY 1984, 9,620 different juveniles had at least one alleged offense either traffic or non-traffic.

**FIGURE 11
JUVENILE NON-TRAFFIC OFFENDER
COUNTS AND RECIDIVISM TRENDS
FY 1982 - FY 1984**

	FY 1982	FY 1983	FY 1984
Alleged offenders in given year <i>with</i> complaints in previous years	1,908 (33.4%)	1,855 (34.2%)	1,822 (35.2%)
Alleged offenders in given year <i>without</i> complaints in previous years			
• who <i>do return</i> to court that year	262 (4.6%)	237 (4.4%)	250 (4.8%)
• who <i>do not return</i> to court that year	3,546 (62.1%)	3,330 (61.4%)	3,109 (60.0%)
TOTAL	5,714 (100%)	5,422 (100%)	5,181 (100%)
Average no. of complaints per alleged offender in given year	1.65	1.67	1.73

The chart below shows the changing distribution of juvenile complaints by race and sex since FY 1979:

**FIGURE 12
JUVENILE COMPLAINT * RACE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION,
TRAFFIC AND NON-TRAFFIC
FY 1979 - FY 1984**

	FY 1979	FY 1980	FY 1981	FY 1982	FY 1983	FY 1984
White Male	68.9%	68.0%	67.1%	64.6%	62.1%	61.7%
White Female	21.3	21.2	22.5	23.8	23.2	23.4
Non-White Male	7.2	8.2	7.8	8.3	10.5	10.8
Non-White Female	2.6	2.6	2.6	3.3	4.2	4.1
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
n	16,467	16,439	15,698	14,971	14,140	14,845

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

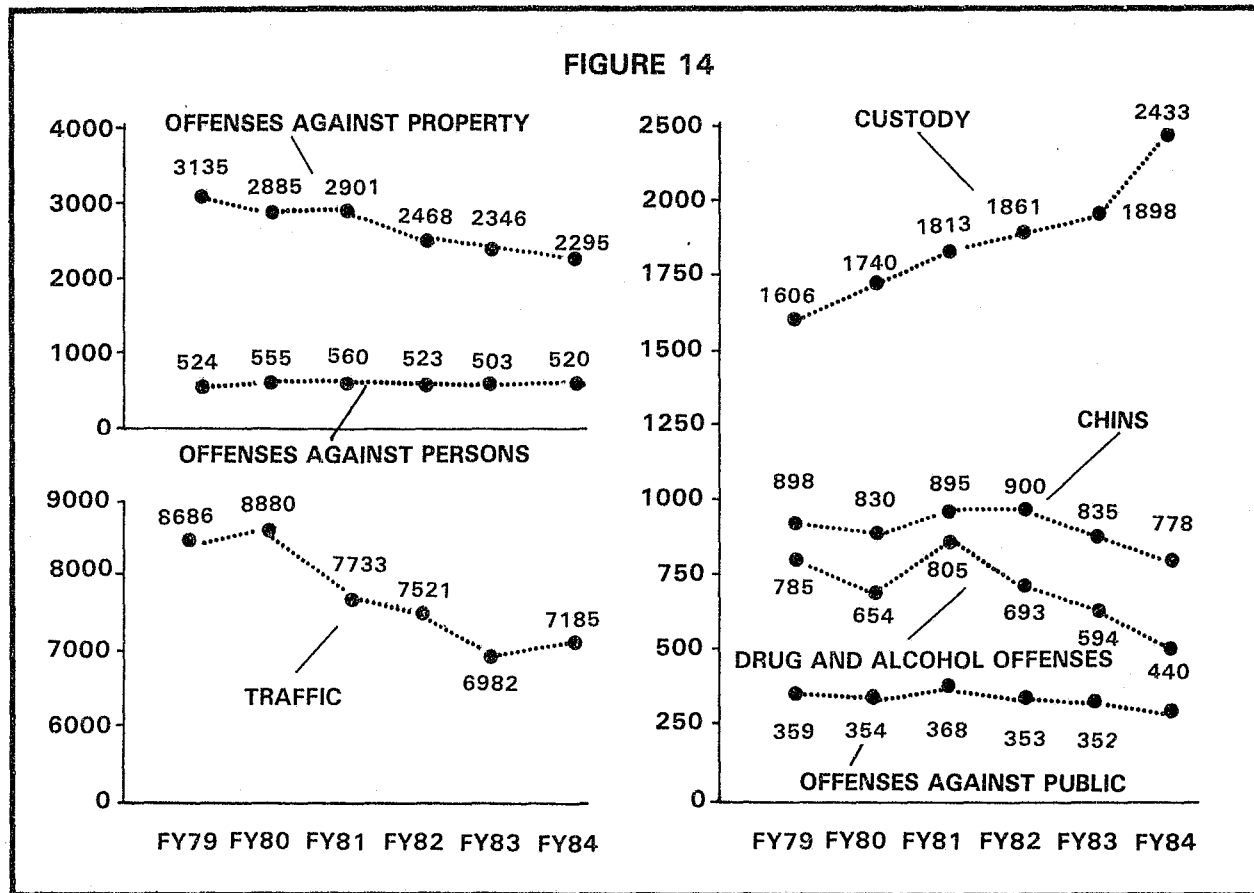
The next chart shows the changing distribution of juvenile complaints, excluding traffic complaints, by race and sex since FY 1979:

**FIGURE 13
JUVENILE NON-TRAFFIC COMPLAINT * RACE
AND SEX DISTRIBUTION TREND
FY 1979 - FY 1984**

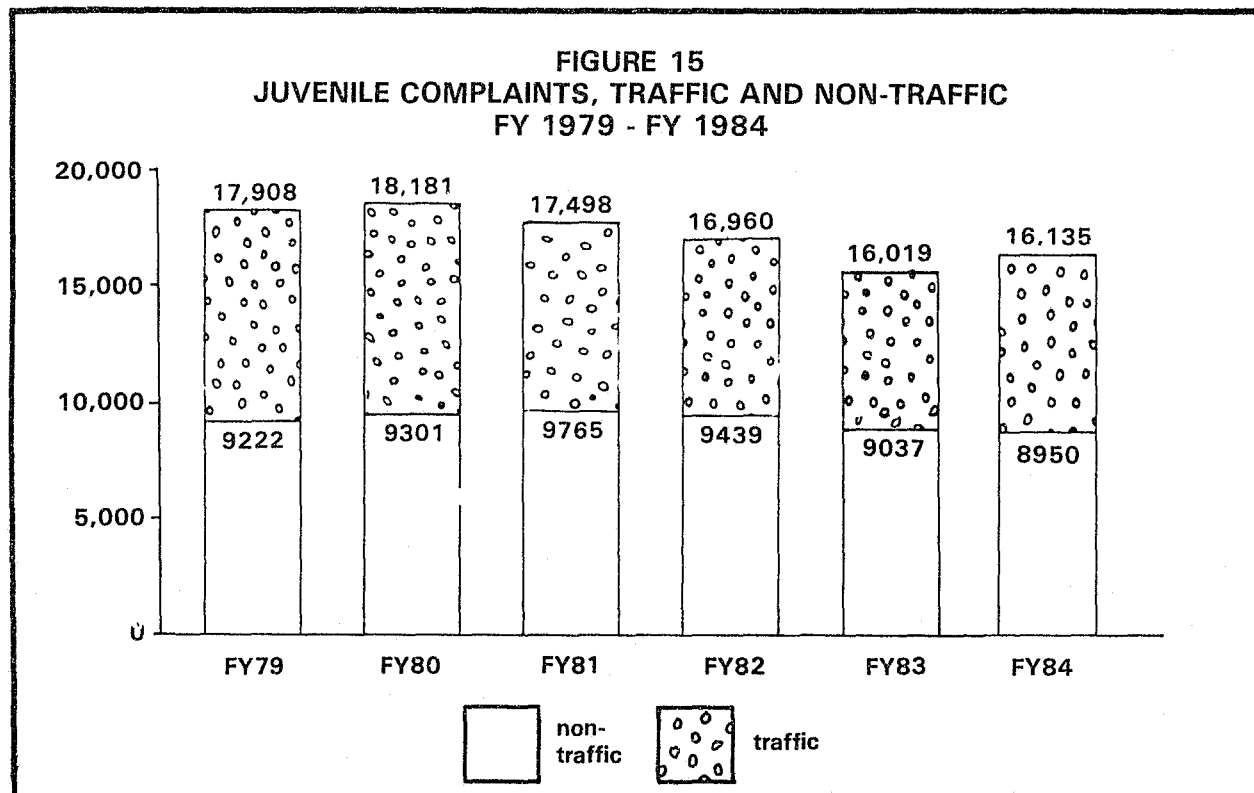
	FY 1979	FY 1980	FY 1981	FY 1982	FY 1983	FY 1984
White Male	60.5%	58.3%	58.2%	54.7%	52.5%	52.1%
White Female	23.8	23.6	26.4	27.6	24.1	24.6
Non-White Male	11.0	13.4	11.1	12.3	16.1	16.6
Non-White Female	4.7	4.7	4.3	5.5	7.3	6.7
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
n	7,781	7,559	7,965	7,450	7,158	7,660

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

The following charts graph the changes in the categories of juvenile complaints since FY 1979:



The increase in all categories of juvenile complaints combined is graphed below:



The following tables display the changing distribution of juvenile complaints by offense type since FY 1979.

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 1979 - FY 1984, INCLUDING TRAFFIC CASES**

	FY 1979 N = 16467	FY 1980 N = 16439	FY 1981 N = 15698	FY 1982 N = 14971	FY 1983 N = 14140	FY 1984 N = 14845
Offenses Against Property	19.0	17.5	18.5	16.5	16.6	15.5
Offenses Against Persons	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.5
Offenses Against Public	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.1
Drug and Alcohol Offenses	4.8	4.0	5.1	4.6	4.2	3.0
CHINS Offenses	5.5	5.0	5.7	6.0	5.9	5.2
Custody and Neglect	9.8	10.6	11.5	12.4	13.4	16.4
Traffic	52.7	54.0	49.3	50.2	49.4	48.4
Other	2.9	3.3	4.0	4.4	4.5	6.0
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

*Excluding 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 1979 - FY 1984, EXCLUDING TRAFFIC CASES**

	FY 1979 N = 7781	FY 1980 N = 7559	FY 1981 N = 7695	FY 1982 N = 7450	FY 1983 N = 7158	FY 1984 N = 7660
Offenses Against Property	40.3	38.2	36.4	33.1	32.8	30.0
Offenses Against Persons	6.7	7.3	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.8
Offenses Against Public	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.9	4.0
Drug and Alcohol Offenses	10.1	8.7	10.1	9.3	8.3	5.7
CHINS Offenses	11.5	11.0	11.2	12.1	11.7	10.2
Custody and Neglect	20.6	23.0	22.8	25.0	26.5	31.8
Other	6.1	7.2	7.8	8.8	8.8	11.5
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

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

When the police witness or 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 or the North or Souty County branch offices. If the police do not wish to detain the juvenile, they may send the child home and come to intake at any time to file a petition. A parent or other adult bringing a complaint against a juvenile also files the complaint at one of the offices.

After a complaint has been filed with an intake clerk, each complainant is interviewed by an intake counselor. Intake reviews cases to determine whether this court has jurisdiction and whether the charge meets Code requirements for the offense. According to the revised Code, Intake may not refuse petitions which 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;
- (d) the commission of an offense which, if committed by an adult, would be a felony or Class 1 misdemeanor.

However, according to the law, 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 he finds probable cause for the commission of a felony or Class 1 misdemeanor.

In FY 1984, court staff received 8,194 intakes on juvenile non-traffic complaints. Some intakes involve more than one complaint: in FY 1984, there was an average of 1.09 intakes per juvenile non-traffic complaint, compared to averages of 1.06 in FY 1982 and 1.08 in FY 1983. In FY 1984, Intake set for court 70.8% of all juvenile non-traffic, non-administrative complaints received. An additional 5.9% of those complaints were set for an informal hearing with the Court's Hearing Officer.

The following chart shows percentages of complaints set for court by Intake, by offense type, for FY 1981 through FY 1984:

**FIGURE 18
INTAKE DISPOSITIONS
BY TYPE OF JUVENILE NON-TRAFFIC OFFENSE*
FY 1981 - FY 1984**

Offense Type	FY 1981		FY 1982		FY 1983		FY 1984	
	No. of Complaints	Percent Set For Court	No. of Complaints	Percent Set For Court	No. of Complaints	Percent Set For Court	No. of Complaints	Percent Set For Court
Offense Against Property	2901	72.3	2468	74.1	2346	76.7	2295	76.3
Offenses Against Persons	560	76.3	523	70.2	503	75.1	520	80.6
Offenses Against the Public and Morality	368	60.9	353	62.3	352	65.3	310	72.9
Drug and Liquor	805	48.6	693	52.1	594	54.2	440	66.1
CHINS	895	42.5	900	44.7	835	48.4	778	51.5
Custody	1813	51.6	1861	57.7	1898	64.6	2433	70.2
TOTAL	7342	60.7	6798	62.6	6528	66.8	6766	70.8

*Excluding rules, capiases, and others.

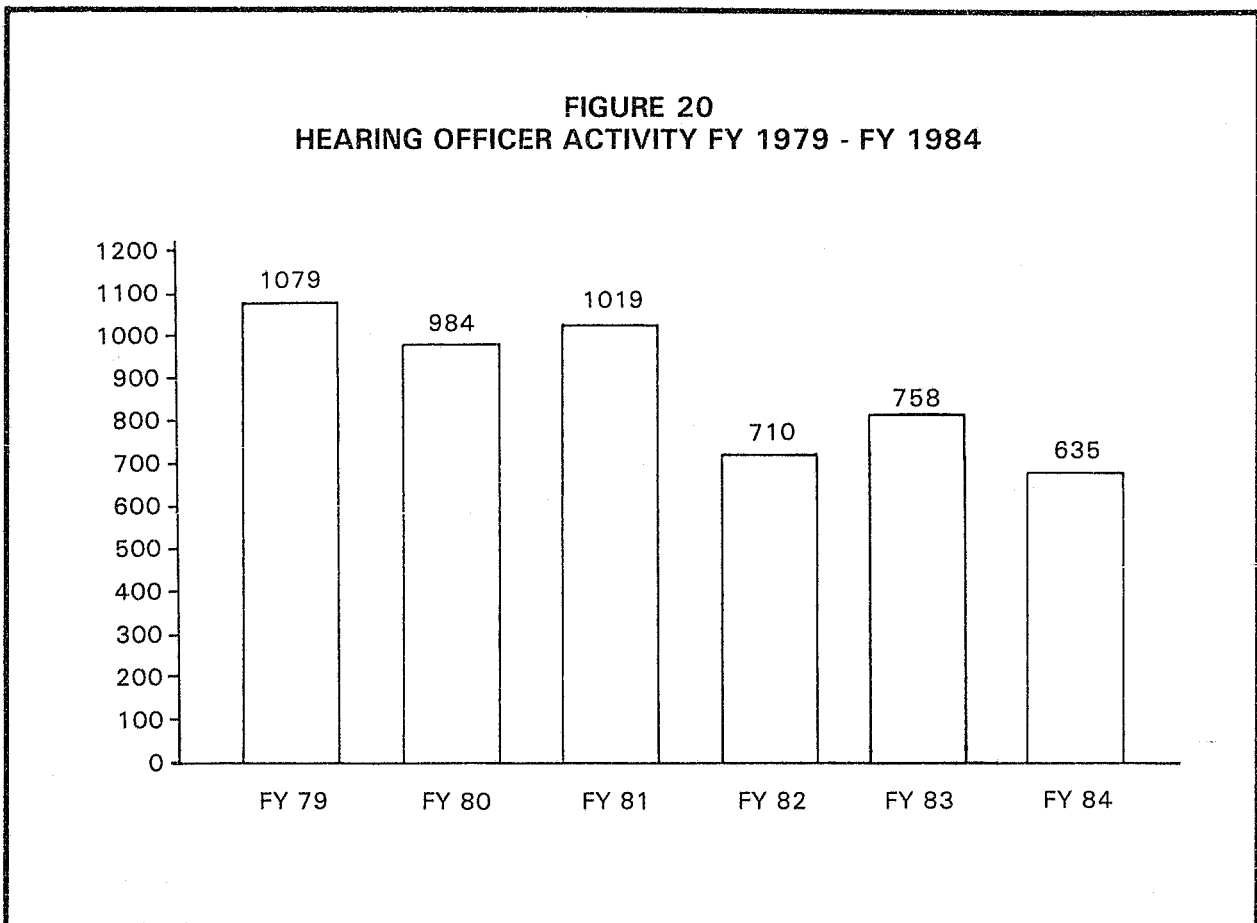
INFORMAL HEARING OFFICER

The Hearing Officer program was begun in 1970 to hear minor cases which 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 an essay 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 informal processing if new offenses are committed.

The Hearing Officer activity since FY 1979 can be seen below:

FIGURE 19
HEARING OFFICER ACTIVITY FY 1979 - FY 1984

FISCAL YEAR	NUMBER OF HEARINGS	FISCAL YEAR	NUMBER OF HEARINGS
1979	1,079	1982	710
1980	984	1983	758
1981	1,019	1984	635



DETENTION



In more serious cases which are not informally diverted, the intake counselor must decide whether a child should be detained or placed outside of his/her home prior to a court hearing or whether he/she can be released to parents or a guardian. If holding is necessary, the available options pending detention hearings are placement in a foster home, placement in a pre-dispositional group home, placement in the Less-Secure Shelter for CHINS offenders, placement in the Northern Virginia Detention Home, placement in the Fairfax Juvenile Detention Center, or placement in the Adult Detention Center for juveniles over 15 charged with other than CHINS offenses. Since the opening of the Fairfax Juvenile Detention Center in October 1982, the Adult Detention Center has been used for pre-dispositional holding much less frequently.

The decision by Intake to hold a child outside of his/her home is made because the child may present a danger to the community or to him/herself, and the judge may decide to detain if he determines that the child is unlikely to appear for the court hearing. In all cases in which a child is placed outside his/her home pending hearing, a judicial determination to continue detention must be made by a judge the next working day after a child is first detained to ensure that continued detention is appropriate. The Code prohibits the detention of CHINS offenders in secure facilities beyond the time of the detention hearing, and the detention of abused and neglected children is prohibited in secure facilities at all.

At times when Intake is not open, special magistrates may authorize detention of a juvenile through issuance of a warrant.

The following tables show numbers and lengths of juvenile confinements in these various placements in FY 1984, as well as secure confinement trends since 1979.

**FIGURE 21
JUVENILES CONFINED BY PLACE, RACE, AND SEX — FY 1984**

Race and Sex	Fairfax County Juvenile Detention Center			Northern Virginia Juvenile Detention Home		
	No. Released	No. Days	ALS	No. Released	No. Days	ALS
White Male	371	4,572	12.3	173	2,558	14.8
White Female	249	2,444	9.8	37	575	15.5
Non-White Male	167	2,654	15.9	107	1,754	16.4
Non-White Female	55	433	7.9	6	79	13.2
TOTAL	842	10,103	12.0	323	4,966	15.4

Race and Sex	Adult Detention Center			Less-Secure Shelter		
	No. Released	No. Days	ALS	No. Released	No. Days	ALS
White Male	10	86	8.6	76	955	12.6
White Female	0	0	0	126	1,531	12.2
Non-White Male	9	64	7.1	9	233	25.9
Non-White Female	0	0	0	25	282	11.3
TOTAL	19	150	7.9	236	3,001	12.7

**FIGURE 22
AVERAGE LENGTH OF CONFINEMENT
BY AGE AND PLACE, FY84**

Age	Fairfax County Juvenile Detention Center	Northern Virginia Juvenile Detention Home	Adult Detention Center	Less-Secure Shelter
10-	3.0			
11	10.5			4.8
12	13.0	1.7		15.4
13	13.3	9.7		11.3
14	12.4	16.2		11.9
15	12.9	16.5	1.0	14.5
16	11.4	16.7	6.8	14.0
17+	11.2	14.6	9.0	10.6

**FIGURE 23
SECURE CONFINEMENT TRENDS—FY 1979 - FY 1984**

Fiscal Year	Juvenile Detention Homes			Adult Detention Center (ADC)			Total stays In Secure Confinement	Percent of Total Stays in ADC
	No. Released	Days	Average Length of Stay	No. Released	Days	Average Length of Stay		
1979	549	9,242	16.8	150	1,841	12.3	699	21.5
1980	532	7,143	13.4	158	1,589	10.1	690	22.9
1981	553	9,297	16.8	196	2,270	11.6	749	26.2
1982	621	9,254	14.9	238	3,540	14.9	859	27.7
1983 Fairfax*	564	6,374	11.3	134	2,416	18.0	1,048	12.8
No. Va.	350	5,984	17.1					
1984 Fairfax	842	10,103	12.0	19	150	7.9	1,184	1.6
No. Va.	323	4,966	15.4					

*The Fairfax Juvenile Detention Center opened on October 15, 1982.

The tables above report numbers of confinements, which exceed the number of juveniles confined since a single juvenile may be confined more than once in the same year. In FY 1984, 709 different juveniles were confined to a juvenile detention home (596 at the Fairfax Juvenile Detention Center and 267 at the Northern Virginia Detention Home), and 15 juveniles held in the Adult Detention Center. A total of 711 different juveniles were held in either juvenile or adult detention, with some of these juveniles held in both. During the previous fiscal year, a total of 662 different juveniles were held in either juvenile or adult detention; 439 were confined to the Fairfax Juvenile Detention Center, 283 to the Northern Virginia Detention Home, and 122 to the Adult Detention Center.

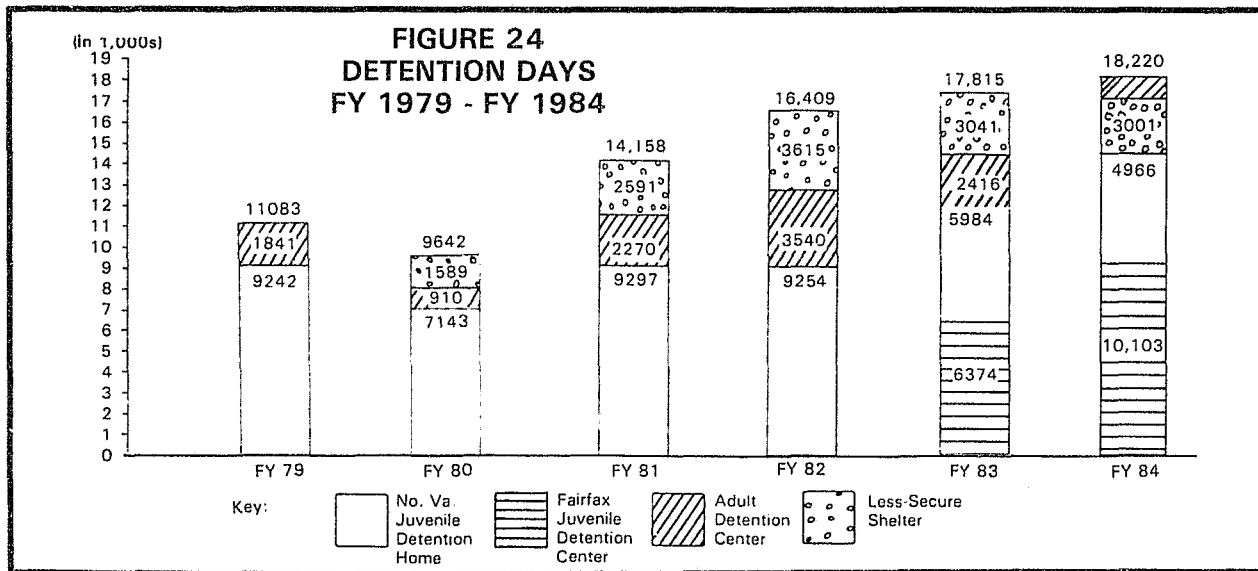
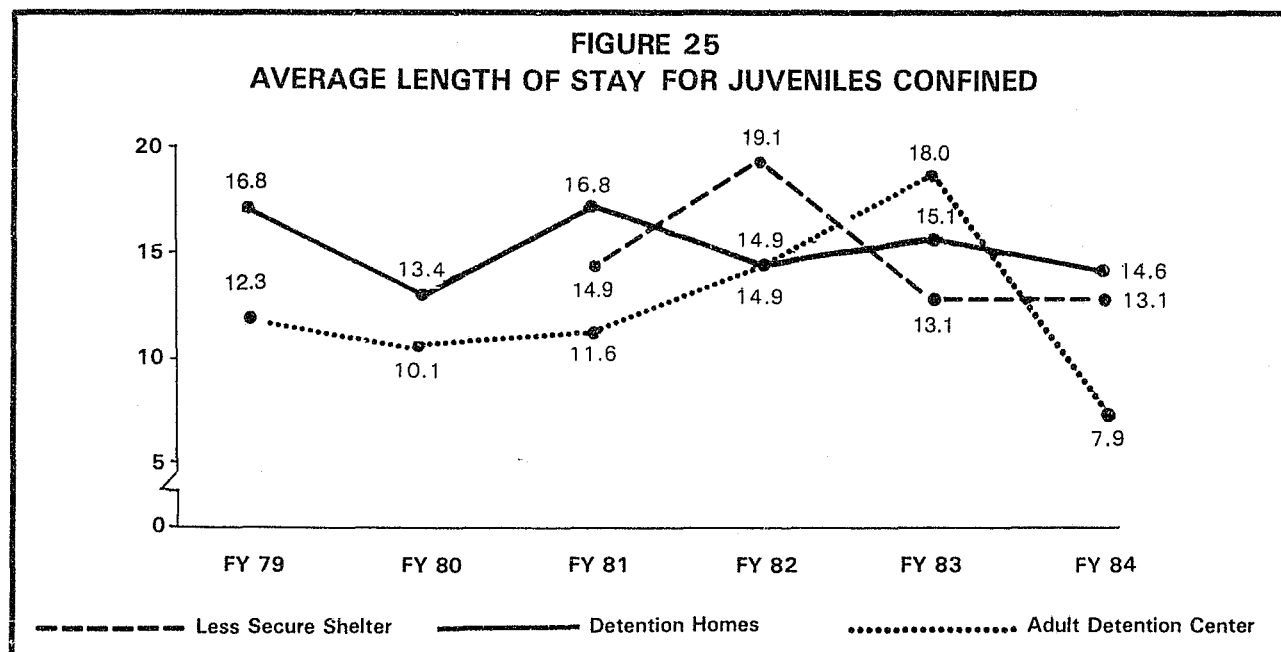
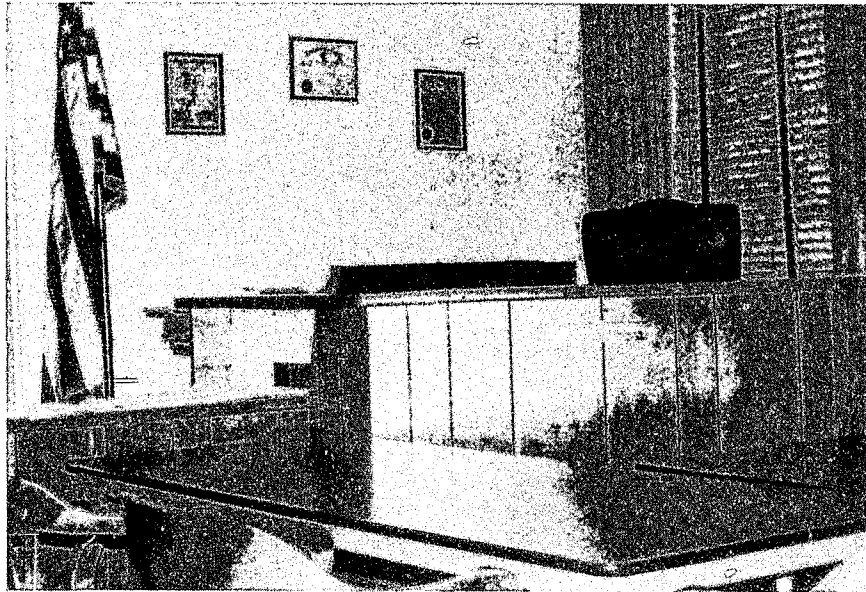


Figure 25 plots changes over the past five years in the average length of confinement in various facilities. Since FY 1983, the first year the court used two separate detention homes, some juveniles have been transferred between these two facilities during uninterrupted periods of confinement. The average length of stay in detention homes refers to all uninterrupted periods of confinement in either or both homes.



ADJUDICATION



If a child is confined in a juvenile detention home, Less-Secure Shelter or Adult Detention Center, his/her hearing is scheduled within 10 days of the detention hearing. Otherwise, the adjudicatory hearing is generally set by Intake for 3-4 weeks following the filing of the complaint.

If the offense is one for which a child may lose his/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 circumstances 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 makes his decision for disposition of the case. Options available to him at this point include:

- commitment to the State Department of Corrections
- placement in a Court Youth Service Home
- commitment of the child to another agency for placement
- awarding 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
- dismissal of the charge

The following table reports the number of commitments to the State Department of Corrections since FY 1979:

**FIGURE 26
COMMITMENTS TO STATE DEPARTMENT OF
CORRECTIONS FROM FAIRFAX COUNTY, FY 1979-FY 1984**

Fiscal Year	Number of Commitments
1979	59
1980	44
1981	68
1982	56
1983	66
1984	53

Some cases receive adjudication and disposition in a single court hearing, while other cases require several hearings. The increase in juvenile and adult cases docketed since 1979 is shown below:

**FIGURE 27
DOCKETED COURT TRANSACTIONS* FY 1979 - FY 1984**

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

*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.

The Court appointed 1,302 attorneys in FY 1984 for juvenile and adult defendants who could not afford private counsel, compared to 1,289 attorneys appointed in FY 1983.

SUPERVISION



If a juvenile is placed under court supervision, he/she is assigned a probation counselor in his/her area of the county. Rules for probation are typed, signed by the judge, and given to the juvenile to clarify specific requirements such as curfew. The following tables show the race, sex, and ages by court center of juveniles under different types of supervision during FY 1984.

**FIGURE 28
AGE AND SEX OF JUVENILES UNDER
SUPERVISION DURING FY 1984
(By Court Units)**

Age	MALES								FEMALES							
	Central	North	South	Special Services	Domestic Relations	Total No.	Percent	Age	Central	North	South	Special Services	Domestic Relations	Total No.	Percent	
Under 13	6	22	24	0	119	171	10.5	Under 13	2	6	7	0	103	118	18.5	
13	18	26	27	0	5	76	4.6	13	6	11	11	1	3	32	5.0	
14	44	54	72	10	4	184	11.2	14	20	25	16	4	7	72	11.3	
15	85	75	90	20	3	273	16.7	15	47	33	49	7	3	139	21.8	
16	102	85	116	40	3	346	21.1	16	43	35	35	12	3	128	20.1	
17	121	93	91	60	0	365	22.3	17	45	34	13	13	1	106	16.6	
Over 17	61	64	41	46	9	221	13.5	Over 17	12	9	10	11	1	43	6.7	
Sub Total	437	419	461	176	143	1,636	100.0		175	153	141	48	121	638	100.0	

**FIGURE 29
RACE AND SEX OF JUVENILES
UNDER SUPERVISION DURING FY 1984
(By Court Units)**

	CENTRAL		NORTH		SOUTH		SPECIAL SERVICES		DOMESTIC RELATIONS		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
White Male	375	61.3	329	57.5	350	58.1	128	57.1	126	47.7	1308	57.5
White Female	156	25.5	118	20.6	123	20.4	41	18.3	110	41.7	548	24.1
Non-White Male	62	10.1	90	15.7	111	18.4	48	21.4	17	6.4	328	14.4
Non-White Female	19	3.1	35	6.1	18	3.0	7	3.1	11	4.2	90	4.0
TOTAL	612	100.0	572	100.0	602	100.0	224	100.0	264	100.0	2274	100.0

**FIGURE 30
STATUS DISTRIBUTION
JUVENILE CASES DURING FY 1984
(By Court Units)**

	CENTRAL	NORTH	SOUTH	SPECIAL SERVICES	DOMESTIC RELATIONS	TOTAL
Parole		1	1	93		95
Committed Offender		1	1	112		114
Custody I & R					206	206
Counseling		6	2			8
Courtesy I & R	1			1	1	3
Courtesy Supervision I & R	22	11	31	17		81
Probation	204	181	207	1		593
Unofficial Counseling	379	370	333		8	1090
Unsupervised Probation	6	2	10			18
Visitation I & R			17			17
					49	49
TOTAL	612	572	602	224	264	2274

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 1,725 in FY 1984, compared to 1,827 in FY 1983 and 1,851 in FY 1982.



SPECIAL 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 1984 these included diagnostic services; work, education, and family counseling programs; coordination of volunteer activity and of direct court placement; and residential facilities. The number of participants in each of these programs is shown after the description below:

1. **DIAGNOSTIC SERVICES** - Judges may order psychiatric or psychological evaluations, usually as part of social investigations, for juveniles within the purview of the Court. Probation officers 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, most are performed by one staff psychologist from the Woodburn Mental Health Center who is assigned full-time to the Court, one half-time psychologist, and several interns under their supervision. The Mount Vernon Mental Health Center also performs these evaluations. The Court has used psychological support services since the fall of 1970.

THE DIAGNOSTIC TEAM, coordinated by a probation counselor assigned to the Special Services Unit, 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 Social Services (DSS), the School Board, Vocational Rehabilitation, and other agencies. The group conferences especially difficult cases referred by judges or probation counselors, and reports its recommendations to the judges. DSS 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 the spring of 1974.

2. **WORK PROGRAMS** - The **WORK TRAINING PROGRAM** is targeted specifically at juveniles on probation, 14 to 18 years of age, who have committed at least two adjudicated offenses. The Work Training Counselor places trainees in agencies of the 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 15 to 40 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 program began in November 1973.

The **COMMUNITY SERVICES PROJECT** assigns youngsters to work without pay in an agency of the county government or a non-profit agency. Young people are ordered to

participate in the program by judges. Those who fail to complete their hours are subject to a show cause order for contempt of court. The program, which began in the spring of 1972, has experienced especially dramatic growth in the past three years due to a pair of changes in the Virginia Code. Since 1980, juvenile court judges have been able to order delinquents to participate in public service projects; since 1982, they have been able to order the participation of CHINS as well.

- 3. EDUCATION PROGRAMS** - The Court and the 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.



Three of these schools:

- the **FALLS BRIDGE SCHOOL** in Tyson's Corner
- the **SAGER AVENUE SCHOOL** in Fairfax City
- the **SOUTH COUNTY ALTERNATIVE SCHOOL** in the Richmond Highway Area

were created by joint action of the Court and the School Division. The Court provides facilities and administrative support, while the School Division provides a half-time teacher and books and supplies for each school. Each school has capacity for about six 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 Avenue School opened in the fall of 1974, Falls Bridge School in September of 1977, and South County Alternative School in November of 1977.

The **ENTERPRISE LEARNING CENTER** located in McLean is a private, non-profit school which 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 with regular school settings. In FY 1984, over one-quarter of the students enrolled have been under court supervision. In addition to individual and small-group instruction, students receive group counseling, and parents are required to participate in counseling. The School Division provides one full-time and one half-time teacher, while the Court provides money to support the program. Enterprise opened in the summer of 1974.

DIFFERENT DRUM, in Mt. Vernon, is another non-profit private school. The Court contracts for 5 of the 25 student spaces. Different Drum provides an integrated program of remedial education, counseling, vocational preparation, and recreation to its students. Different Drum is staffed by a director and assistant director, an education specialist, an education coordinator, three teacher-counselors and two aides. Like Enterprise, it accepts referrals from probation counselors and the Department of Social Services. It also accepts referrals from the Fairfax County Public Schools and from other jurisdictions. Different Drum opened in 1974; the Court has contracted for spaces there since October 1976.

The **VOLUNTEER LEARNING PROGRAM** is an individualized tutoring program available to all residents of the county. In addition to the School Division, which provides one full-time coordinator and one part-time assistant, and the Court, which provides office space, the program is also sponsored by the Public Libraries, which provide space for the tutoring and training activity. The program coordinator recruits, trains, and supervises volunteers who serve as tutors for persons needing remedial assistance. The coordinator and her assistant 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 such as a high school equivalency certificate, return to high school, or attainment of some basic skill. Tutors are also assigned to the learning centers. Nearly one-quarter 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.

The **SCHOOL PROBATION OFFICER PROGRAM** is another program jointly sponsored by the Court and the School Division. Teachers in selected intermediate and 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. The Court and the School Division share payment of the supplemental salary increments that the school probation officers receive. The program started in the fall of 1973.

4. The **FAMILY COUNSELING PROGRAM** - The Family Systems Program, developed in 1970, provides ongoing family counseling services to families involved with the Court. Referrals to the program are made by court personnel, including judges. Services are provided to families who have children on probation supervision, and who are experiencing custody/visitation disputes or marital difficulties. The program seeks to assist family members in understanding the development of family problems and to assist family members in making more thoughtful and responsible responses to those problems. In addition to providing counseling services the program also prepares evaluations for the Court's diagnostic team, and offers training and consultation to other court staff.
5. The **VOLUNTEER PROGRAM** - Volunteers participate in the delivery of court services as probation and parole aides, court aides, restitution aides, program aides, administrative aides, aides at residential facilities, and as support persons for youngsters under court supervision who are in need of a positive adult model. The program is coordinated by a single professional, who recruits and screens volunteers, orients them to the court system, and places them with the staff members they will assist. The coordinator acts as a liaison between the Court and local colleges, community organizations, the Voluntary Action Center, and concerned citizens. In FY 1984 volunteers contributed the equivalent of approximately 9 full-time person-years of service.

6. SPECIAL PLACEMENTS - Section 16.1-286 of the Code of Virginia provides for the state to reimburse local jurisdictions for those costs of placements in certified residential institutions which exceed parents' abilities to pay. Since April 1980, a placement coordinator has facilitated the direct placement of all youngsters in the custody of the Court pursuant to this Code section, and has monitored their cases during the course of their stays. The coordinator serves as a liaison with the State Department of Corrections, Reception and Diagnostic Center, Direct Placement Unit; with the various residential institutions; and with probation staff.

7. RESIDENTIAL SERVICES

GIRLS' PROBATION HOUSE; BOYS' PROBATION HOUSE - These are a pair of community-based residential facilities, each with capacity for 12 children from 13 to 17 years of age, who have been placed there by judicial disposition. Neither House accepts children with severe emotional problems or heavy involvement with drugs. Residents have failed to respond to previous treatment efforts, and some have been placed at the Houses under suspended commitment to the State Department of Corrections. Each House provides a structured environment which emphasizes the acceptance of personal responsibility by residents through means of intensive staff supervision, a level program of behavior modification, role modeling, positive peer culture and individual, group, and family counseling. Each House is staffed by a director, assistant director, six counselors, a clerical specialist, and a cook. In addition, the Fairfax County Public Schools provide each House with a special education teacher and a teacher's aide, who conduct classes daily in each facility.



VOLUNTEER EMERGENCY FOSTER CARE PROGRAM - This is one of thirty such programs throughout the state sponsored by the Virginia Council of Churches and sanctioned by the Virginia Departments of Corrections and Welfare, to recruit volunteer foster parents through local churches. Foster parents are approved, trained, and supervised by the Court's Group Home Coordinator. They receive no stipends for their services. The program accepts CHINS and minor delinquents who are able to function in a foster family environment. All placements are ordered by judges, upon recommendation of the Group Home Coordinator, for a maximum stay of twenty-one days. The program in Fairfax started on April 1, 1982, replacing the Emergency Shelter Care Program which was discontinued by the Virginia Department of Corrections in November 1981 due to the withdrawal of federal Title XX funds. The Court has used emergency foster homes since 1971.

OUTREACH DETENTION - In January of 1978, a federal grant made it possible to begin operation of the Outreach Detention Program as another alternative to the detention of juveniles awaiting court disposition. Five outreach counselors with small caseloads provide intensive supervision to juveniles assigned to the program by judges, who otherwise might have found it necessary to detain the juveniles. In order to remain in the program, these juveniles must abide by signed rules.

LESS-SECURE SHELTER - This is a non-secure pre-dispositional holding facility for up to 10 boys and girls, placed there by judicial order. Most of the children held there are CHINS, who under the Code of Virginia cannot be detained beyond the next court day in the same secure facility as delinquent offenders. The program opened on January 28, 1980, funded by a Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) federal grant. In April 1982 it moved into a separate wing of the new Juvenile Detention Center.

It is staffed by a director, two senior counselors, four full-time and one part-time counselors, a half-time clerk-typist, a cook, and a part-time Homebound Teacher from the Fairfax County Public Schools.



JUVENILE DETENTION CENTER - This secure pre-dispositional holding facility for up to thirty-three boys and girls opened on October 15, 1982. It is designed both architecturally and programmatically to reduce stress while providing control and safety. Security is attained through physical surveillance and personal contact between staff and detainees, rather than through electronic equipment; the extensive use of internal windows facilitates surveillance without making it obvious. A glass-lined circulation corridor surrounds an open inner courtyard, and three small-group living areas—each organized as a set of eleven bedrooms opening onto a common dayroom—replace the traditional cell-block. 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 facility is operated by a staff of 42.

The following charts provide activity indicators for the Court's special programs and residential facilities, as well as efficiency indicators for the residential facilities.

**FIGURE 31
CASELOADS OF PROGRAMS AND RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES
FY 1979 - FY 1984**

Programs	Number of Cases ¹ FY 1979	Number of Cases ¹ FY 1980	Number of Cases ¹ FY 1981	Number of Cases ¹ FY 1982	Number of Cases ¹ FY 1983	Number of Cases ¹ FY 1984
Psychological Evaluations (Court Psychologists)	277	270	344	314	289	250
Diagnostic Team	82	66	74	56	52	33
Work Training Program	221	276	225	255	271	238
Community Service Project	213	253	413	557	612	583
Falls-Bridge School	7	10	8	9	11	11
Sager Avenue School	14	12	10	20	15	16
South County Alternative School	13	17	12	13	11	19
Enterprise Learning Center ²	34	34	26	30	36	41
Different Drum ³	7	9	6	8	7	5
Volunteer Learning Program ²	195	219	246	243	171	146
Family Counseling Program ⁴	233	237	241	228	266	288
Court Placement Program		42 ⁵	58 ⁵	104	99	81
Placements⁶						
Boys' Probation House				9 ⁵	25	26
Girls' Probation House	28	39	35	30	28	27
Pre-dispositional Group Homes	56	34	22	13	2	
Post-dispositional Group Homes	14	16	19	24	13	
Volunteer Emergency Foster Care				6 ⁵	17	17
Outreach Detention	367	314	303	347	314	313
Less-Secure Shelter		70 ⁵	146	164	241	245
Juvenile Detention Center					593 ⁵	871

¹The "number of cases" refers to all cases active on July 1, plus all new cases during the fiscal year.

²Includes court-referred and non-court-referred learners.

³This is the number of youths placed directly by the Court at Different Drum.

⁴Includes only counseling cases, not diagnostic evaluations.

⁵Program or placement in operation only part of year.

⁶Includes Fairfax County cases only.

**FIGURE 32
VOLUNTEER SERVICES
FY 1980 - FY 1984**

	FY 1980	FY 1981	FY 1982	FY 1983	FY 1984
Court Volunteer Program					
No. of volunteers	25	106	118	137	143
No. of volunteer-hours	4,800	13,073	17,600	15,519	16,872
Volunteer Learning Program					
No. of volunteer tutors	134	125	122	108	109
No. of volunteer-hours	3,991	4,076	3,574	4,065	3,832

**FIGURE 33
UTILIZATION AND COSTS OF RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES—FY 1984**

Facilities	Average Length of Stay for Those Released	Utilization Rate ¹	Cost per Child-Care Day
Girls' Probation House	146.5	83.5%	\$71.46
Boys' Probation House	171.7	84.2%	63.13
Volunteer Emergency Foster Homes	11.8	N/A	N/A
Outreach Detention	27.4	79.2%	12.85
Less-Secure Shelter	12.7	82.2% ³	76.66
Juvenile Detention Center ²	12.0	84.7%	89.60

¹Usage by Fairfax County cases only.

²Opened in October 1982.

³Based on increase of capacity from 9 to 10 on November 1, 1983.

IV. ADULT CASE PROCESSING

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. A warrant is then prepared and the alleged offender may be 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. 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.

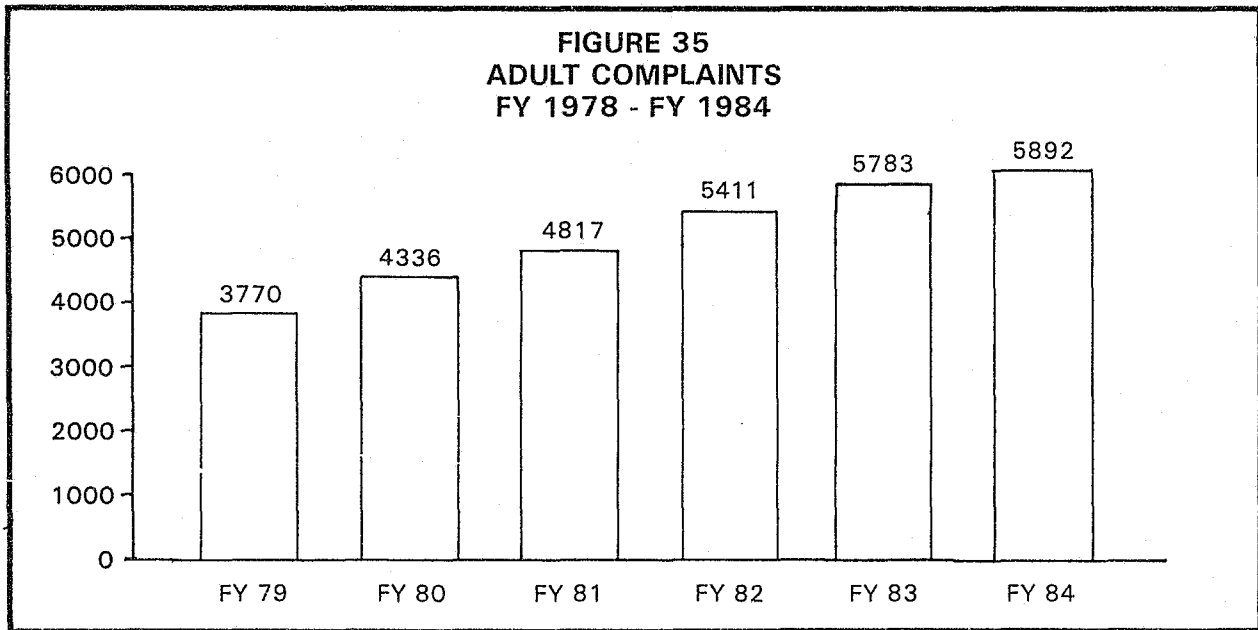
Some intakes involve more than one complaint against the same individual. In FY 1984, there was an average of 1.03 adult complaints per intake. More than five out of seven complaints against adults, 72.9% of them, resulted in court hearings. The complaints received against adults in FY 1984 by race and sex were:

**FIGURE 34
ADULT COMPLAINTS RECEIVED BY RACE AND SEX - FY 1984**

Offenses Against Persons	WM	WF	NWM	NWF	TOTAL	Sex Offenses	WM	WF	NWM	NWF	TOTAL
Assault	385	42	132	21	580	Rape	3	0	4	0	7
Contributing	87	9	18	2	116	Sodomy	11	0	4	0	15
Purchase Liquor for Minor	9	5	1	5	20	Sexual Assault	14	0	2	0	16
Curse and Abuse	4	5	0	0	9	Indecent Exposure	15	0	1	0	16
Telephone Abuse	25	5	6	1	37	Indecent Liberties	9	0	2	0	11
Abduction	23	5	7	0	35	Other	17	0	8	0	25
Murder	1	1	0	0	2	SUB TOTAL	69	0	21	0	90
Brandish Weapon	22	0	2	0	24	Domestic Relations					
Other	6	3	6	0	15	Domestic Problems	13	8	3	2	26
SUB TOTAL	562	75	172	29	838	Non Support-Virginia	1066	87	496	22	167
						Non Support Out-of-State	491	23	262	15	791
Offenses Against Property						SUB TOTAL	1570	118	761	39	2488
Trespassing	24	4	5	2	35	Other					
Destruction of Property	23	2	7	0	32	Rule, Capias	1166	123	503	43	1835
Theft	16	4	8	2	30	Review	19	0	8	0	27
Breaking & Entering/Illegal Entry	17	0	2	0	19	See Intake					
Other	19	9	9	1	38	Counselor for Information	105	17	38	6	166
SUB TOTAL	99	19	31	5	154	Pre-trial Motion	7	2	2	0	11
						Attorney Appointment	54	7	25	3	89
						Mental Petition	1	2	0	0	3
						Other	107	16	56	12	191
						SUB TOTAL	1459	167	632	64	2322
						TOTAL	3759	379	1617	137	5892

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

The number of adult complaints from FY 1979-FY 1984 is graphed below.



The table below trends the number of adult offenders from FY 1982 - FY 1984, as well as the changing proportions of first-offenders to repeat-offenders, and of first-offenders who return to Intake for new charges within the fiscal year to first-offenders who do not return. These figures refer to both support and criminal cases.

**FIGURE 36
ADULT OFFENDER COUNTS AND RECIDIVISM TRENDS
FY 1982 - FY 1984**

	FY 1982	FY 1983	FY 1984
Alleged offenders in given year <i>with</i> complaints in previous years	1,390 (36.3%)	1,581 (39.9%)	1,629 (42.3%)
Alleged offenders in given year <i>without</i> complaints in previous years			
• who <i>do return</i> to court that year	174 (4.6%)	154 (3.9%)	163 (4.2%)
• who <i>do not return</i> to court that year	2,263 (59.1%)	2,231 (56.3%)	2,061 (53.5%)
TOTAL	3,827 (100%)	3,966 (100%)	3,853 (100%)
Average No. of Complaints per Alleged Offender in Given Year	1.58	1.46	1.53

Alleged adult offenders who are arrested early enough in the day are scheduled for a preliminary hearing that same day. At this hearing the defendant is formally charged, bond conditions are set or a determination regarding release on recognizance is made, and the defendant is informed of his/her right to counsel which allows a court-appointed attorney if he/she cannot afford one. If the conditions of bond are met by the violator or if he/she is released on

recognizance (r.o.r.), he/she is released from custody and instructed to appear before the Court at a later date. If the conditions of bond or r.o.r. are not met, then the defendant remains in the Adult Detention Center. If the arrest occurs when court is not in session, the Special Justice 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 he/she will be brought to court for a hearing. If a withdrawal is requested by the complainant, a meeting with an intake counselor is required. The counselor discusses the matter with the complainant and defendant and suggests a course of action.

When the criminal charge is a felony, the Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court conducts a preliminary hearing, and if the charge is not dropped or reduced to a misdemeanor, the case is bound over for Grand Jury deliberation under the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court. In all misdemeanors the Juvenile and Domestic Relations District Court will render the final disposition.

The following table shows average times required to process adult complaints through the various stages for each of the past three fiscal years:

FIGURE 37
AVERAGE PROCESSING TIMES (CALENDAR DAYS)
FOR ADULT COMPLAINTS FY 1982 - FY 1984

PROCESSING STAGE	RELEVANT SUBGROUP OF CASES	FY 1982	FY 1983	FY 1984
Alleged offense to intake	Complaints which specify date of alleged offense	16.2	23.6	22.6
Intake to first hearing	Complaints set for court <i>more than 3 days</i> after intake	41.7	39.8	42.2
Assignment of social investigation to hearing on report	Cases in which judge orders investigation	66.7	78.1	63.3

Final dispositions available in adult cases include jail sentences or other confinement 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, are used for the juveniles.

The chart below shows the changing distribution of adult complaints by race and sex since 1979:

FIGURE 38
ADULT WARRANT AND PETITION RACE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION TREND
FY 1979 - FY 1984

	FY 1979	FY 1980	FY 1981	FY 1982	FY 1983	FY 1984
N = *	2724	3036	3215	3620	3731	3764
White Male	77.4%	77.4%	74.9%	73.1%	67.6%	64.0%
White Female	4.8	5.2	4.4	5.4	5.4	6.1
Non-White Male	16.4	16.5	19.7	20.1	25.2	27.7
Non-White Female	1.3	.9	1.1	1.4	1.7	2.3
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

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

SUPPORT CASE PROCESSING



Various child and spousal support actions are processed through the Juvenile and Domestic Relations District Court. In FY 1984, this court received 1,671 in-state support complaints and 791 out-of-state support complaints.

A person seeking to file a non-support action is directed to the Intake Office, though some cases which originate in the Circuit Court are transferred directly to the non-support section. The intake counselor will reject the complaint if this court does not have jurisdiction.

- Outgoing and incoming URESA cases (Uniform Reciprocal Support Enforcement Act) are filed when the petitioner and respondent live in different states. In an outgoing reciprocal, a petitioner will file for support at Intake against an individual in another state. The petitioner then appears before a judge who determines the petitioner's financial needs and signs a "certificate" form. This form states the need of the petitioner and the last known address of the respondent. The Court then sends the petition to the court having jurisdiction where the respondent is believed to be in residence. If the respondent is located by the other court, that court then has the responsibility for entering and enforcing the 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 is then responsible for finding the respondent and securing support payments.

Orders involving child or spousal support which are made in the Circuit Court as result of divorce or pre-divorce actions can be delegated to the Juvenile and Domestic Relations District Court for collections, enforcement, and modification. An account is established for the respondent in the support section and the case is handled like any other. Finally, support orders can result from a juvenile action when the custody of a juvenile is granted to persons other than the legal parents; the judge may order that the legal parents pay support for their child to the guardians. An account is established in the support section and enforced in the same manner as an in-state support action.

When a juvenile is ordered by a judge to pay restitution for physical damages which he has done, a restitution account is created for the youth. The juvenile's compliance is also monitored by the juvenile probation staff.

The following chart reports the numbers of accounts, the amounts of support and resitution, and the amount of fines and costs collected annually since FY 1975. In April, 1974, the Court instituted an automated collection system in cooperation with the County Office of Research and Statistics. The court's Support Enforcement Program began operation in November, 1975.

FIGURE 39
SUPPORT ACCOUNTS AND AMOUNTS COLLECTED FOR SUPPORT, FINES, COSTS, AND RESTITUTION FY 1975 - FY 1984

	No. of Support Accounts	Support Collected	Collection Rate: <u>Amt. Collected</u> / <u>Amt. Due</u>	Restitution Collected	Fines* Collected	Costs* Collected	Fines & Costs Collected
1975	2,127	\$2,106,751.67		\$15,259.29			\$147,101.47
1976	2,112	2,477,470.90	70.3%	24,122.19			182,665.53
1977	2,168	2,865,972.93	81.7%	29,080.03			242,278.13
1978	2,286	3,290,259.73	82.2%	36,213.63	\$197,249.46	\$148,637.59	345,887.05
1979	2,513	3,575,261.39	76.9%	43,445.69	227,482.96	186,609.69	414,092.65
1980	2,760	3,877,261.76	75.0%	47,502.41	200,218.60	138,034.55	338,253.15
1981	3,014	4,310,589.76	71.7%	59,254.59	192,990.65	127,319.96	320,310.61
1982	3,290	4,923,347.21	70.8%	68,899.80	193,829.10	105,206.50	299,035.60
1983	3,640	5,184,129.29	70.6%	81,581.25	177,184.75	106,370.00	283,554.75
1984	4,055	6,350,124.51	78.7%	71,630.60	227,393.00	114,453.00	341,846.00

*Prior to fiscal year 1978 collections of fines and costs were reported together, rather than separately.

FIGURE 40
RESTITUTION, FINES AND COSTS COLLECTED FY 1975 - FY 1984

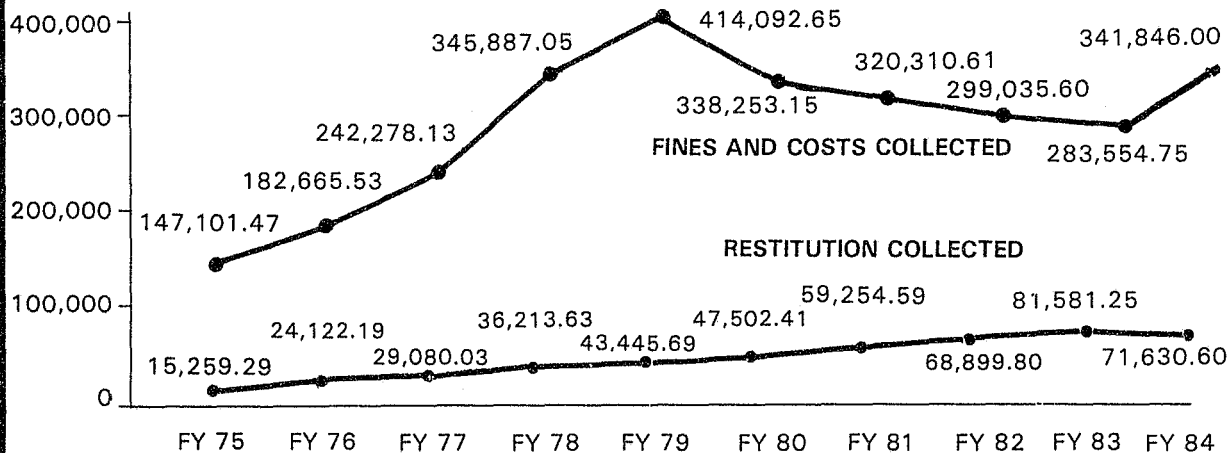
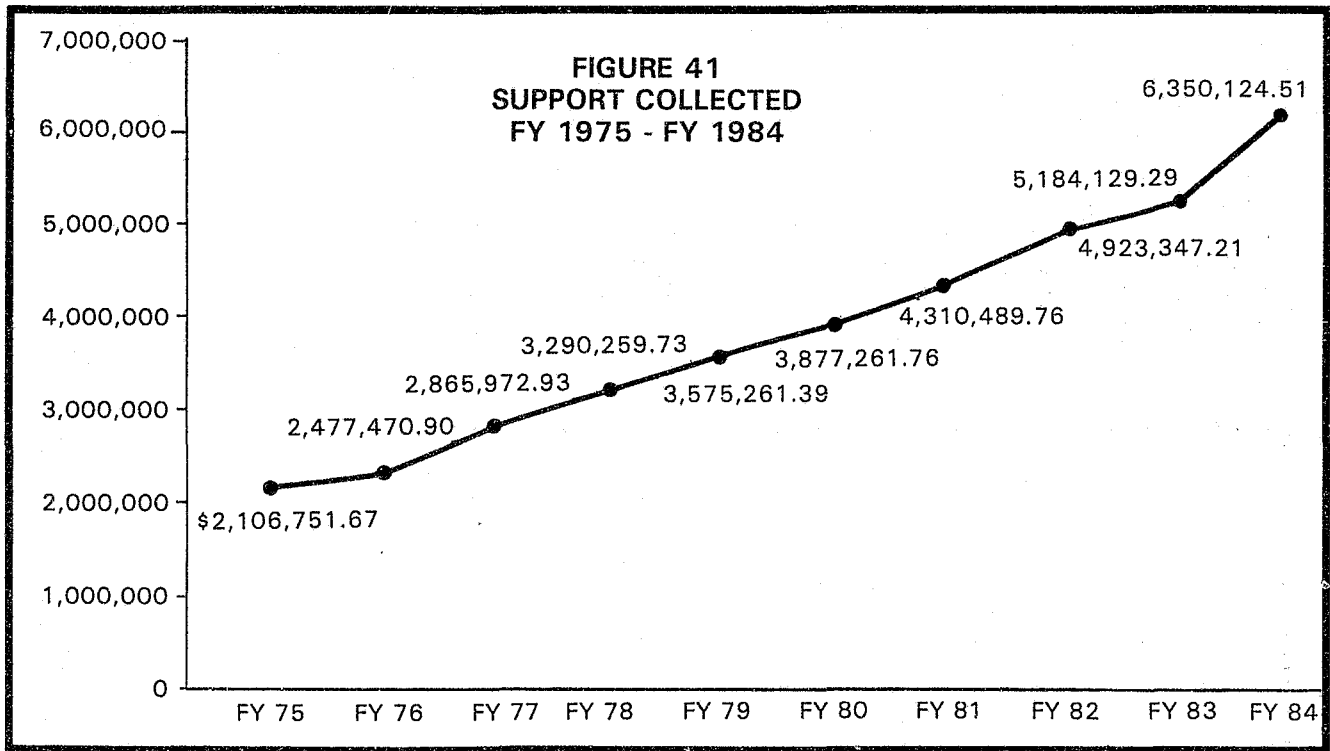
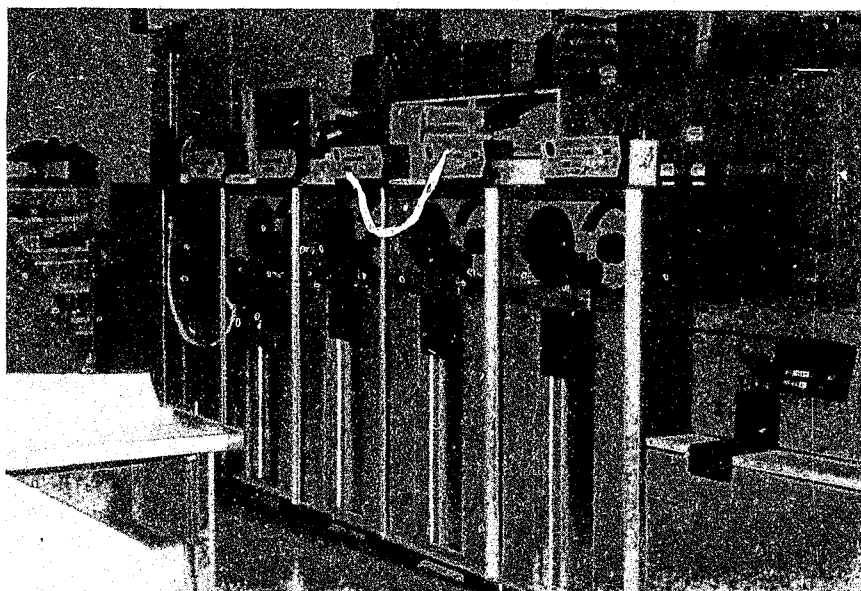


FIGURE 41
SUPPORT COLLECTED
FY 1975 - FY 1984



V. COMMENTS ON THE DATA



The statistics presented in this report are primarily derived from the Court's computerized Management Information System (JUVARE). Although these statistics represent the most accurate data available at the time of the report's preparation, there are some problems of completeness, accuracy, and consistency. Staff from the Court and the Fairfax Office of Research and Statistics have been engaged in the redesign of JUVARE, to make the system more efficient, responsive, and accurate.

These data indicate how changes in the nature and extent of delinquency and of other matters which come to the Court's attention reflect demographic trends in Fairfax County. The juvenile population "at risk" continues to decline—both in absolute numbers and as a proportion of the total population—while the adult population continues to increase. Correspondingly, juvenile non-traffic, non-custody complaints declined in FY 84 for the third straight year, while custody complaints and adult complaints continued to increase.

Among types of juvenile complaints, allegations of drug and alcohol offenses have exhibited the most dramatic decline: from 805 (10.1% of all non-traffic complaints) three years ago, to 594 (8.3%) last year, to only 440 (5.7%) this year. Conversely, custody complaints have exhibited the most dramatic increase: from 1606 (20.8%) five years ago, to 2433 (31.8%) this year. Probation officers and counselors from the Department of Social Services were increasingly significant sources of juvenile non-traffic complaints, the former bringing over 10% of all such complaints in FY 84 and the latter over 5%. Among adult complaints, rules

and capiases issued primarily by the Court's support counselors accounted for the greatest increase over last year.

Among both juveniles and adults, repeat offenders comprised larger proportions of alleged offenders (40.0% of different juveniles brought to Intake during FY 84, and 46.6% of adults). Growing percentages of complaints led to formal court hearings rather than informal handling at Intake: in FY 84, Intake set for court 70.8% of all juvenile non-traffic complaints, compared to 66.8% in FY 83 and 60.7% in FY 82.

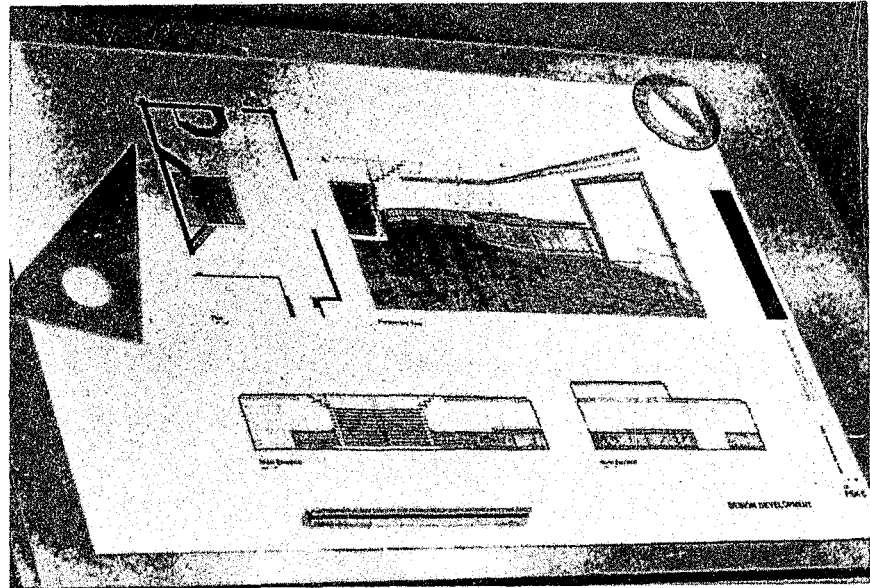
Despite the diminishing number of juvenile non-traffic complaints, the Court's use of pre-dispositional confinement rose during FY 84, the first full year of operation by the Fairfax Juvenile Detention Center. That facility provided nearly 4000 more child-care days than in the previous fiscal year, more than offsetting the declining use of the Northern Virginia Detention Home and the Adult Detention Center. Pre-dispositional confinement of juveniles in the Adult Detention Center amounted to only 150 child-care days in FY 84, compared to 2416 child-care days the year before and 3540 child-care days the year before that.

The Court also made greater use of its two post-dispositional Probation Houses, although 13 fewer children (53 in FY 84) were committed to the State Department of Corrections than in the previous year.

The Court continued to make extensive use of volunteer services. The Volunteer Coordinator supervised the equivalent of nine person-years of service donated by volunteers in varied capacities, while the Volunteer Learning Program offered the equivalent of two person-years of tutoring services. Nonetheless, the Court was forced to discontinue its group home program, in part because it remained unable to recruit suitable salaried houseparents.

The collection rate for the support enforcement program increased for the first time in six years, from 70.6% to 78.7%, despite the continued growth of its caseload. The program benefited significantly from the addition of one clerical position and an increased allocation of slots for support cases on the docket, freeing support counselors to increase their counseling and enforcement efforts.

VI. THE FUTURE



Court workload continues, as in past years, to reflect the changing demographic characteristics of Fairfax County. The number of juvenile complaints, with the exception of custody and juvenile traffic complaints, have continued to decline. As the average age of county residents increases, more custody, support and domestic relations cases are received.

During the past several years, concern has been expressed in Virginia about youths being held in adult detention centers. With the opening of the county's own Juvenile Detention Center, the number of youths who were held in the Adult Detention Center has been reduced substantially from nearly 150 in previous years to under 20 this year. The average length of stay for these youths is less than half of what it has been.

Work is continuing on planning for the courthouse renovation for the court's use. It is anticipated that construction will begin during mid-1985. Completion of this much needed facility will greatly increase the court's ability to function more efficiently and effectively and enable those who have business with the court to be assisted in appropriate surroundings.

The court is greatly indebted to the many community and student volunteers who have contributed their time to aid the court and to the many community agencies who collaborate with it in developing specialized programs. Thanks are extended to the Board of Supervisors, the State Board of Corrections, the State Supreme Court, and the court's own Citizens Advisory Council for their assistance and support. A special thanks should also be given to court staff who deal with the many community and personal problems of the youths and adults who come before them and who deal with them in a caring and responsible manner.