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County Executive

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*Deputy County Executive
for Human Services*

4100 Chain Bridge Road
Fairfax, Virginia 22030

U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice

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**JUVENILE AND DOMESTIC RELATIONS DISTRICT COURT
FY 1986 STAFF**

JUDGES

4000 Chain Bridge Road
Fairfax, Virginia 22030
691-3367

Michael J. Valentine, *Chief Judge*
Jane P. Delbridge, *Judge*
Gaylord Finch, *Judge*
James W. Fourqurean, *Judge* (s 4/85)
Arnold B. Kassabian, *Judge*
Jan Remick, *Secretary*

DIRECTOR OF COURT SERVICES

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Fairfax, Virginia 22030
691-3343

Vincent M. Picciano, *Director of Court Services*
Faye Chamberlin, *Secretary*
Irene Addlestone, *Training Officer* (part-time) (s 2/86)
Elaine Kramer, (r 1/86)
Gary Kushner, *Computer Manager* (s 11/85)

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

4057 Chain Bridge Road
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691-3344

Georges R. Augsburger, *Chief of Administrative Services*
Tertia Armstrong, *Computer Manager* (part time) (r 9/85)
Terrie Bousquin, *Computer Manager* (r 9/85)
Pat Dellastatious, *Clerical Specialist*
Mark Jacobs, *Research Analyst* (r 1/86)
Elizabeth Kephart, *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

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ACQUISITIONS

CLERK'S OFFICE

4000 Chain Bridge Road
Fairfax, Virginia 22030

Barbara J. Daymude, *Clerk of Court*

Deputy Clerks:

Leona Abat	Lorraine Mawyer
Kandra Auster (r 3/86)	Janice Remick
Patricia Berry	Gayle Shedd (s 4/86)
Elizabeth Bolton (s 8/85)	Mable Simmons (r 7/85)
Lancinda Casteer (s 11/85)	Randi Siron
Cheryl Dotson	Dianne Spencer
Deborah Dotson (s 8/85)	Kathy Stone
Chris Dumphy	Carolyn Tanks
Kim Duncan (r 1/86)	Debbie Thomas
Penny Edwards (s 9/85)	Jeannette Tosh (s 6/86)
Kena Hill (r 8/85)	Jackie Vall
Harriette Kaus	Jennifer Watson
Larae Long (r 7/85)	Marilyn Weeks
Pauline Lyon	Madge Weese
Patty Maher-Wade	

COUNSELING SERVICES

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Fairfax, Virginia, 22030
691-3343

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NORTH COUNTY SERVICES:

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476-1406

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Catherine Corner, *Clerical Specialist* (ti 5/86)
Josie Watson (r 4/86)
Ellen Dyer, *Clerk Typist* (part-time) (s 11/85)
Jane Turner (s 8/85) (r 9/85)

Counselors:

Ann Collins
Laura Chwaystyk (ti 9/85)
West Johnson (to 9/85)
Bill Goodman
Jamie McCarron
Nancy McIntosh (r 4/86)
John Wrightson
Martha Zettle

High School Areas Included in Unit:

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| • Chantilly | • Marshall |
| • Falls Church | • McLean |
| • Herndon | • Oakton |
| • Langley | • South Lakes |
| • Madison | |

SOUTH COUNTY SERVICES:

6301 Richmond Highway
Alexandria, VA 22306
768-7301

David Rathbun, *Unit Director*
Ann Cory, *Clerical Specialist*
Linda Farber, *Clerk Typist* (s 8/85)
Barbara Sells (r 8/85)

Counselors:

Connie Hollowell
West Johnson (ti 9/85)
Dorothea Madsen
Sandra Morton
Gerald Smolen
John Tuell
Dennis Fee (s 9/85)
Ted Vaughan (to 9/85)

High School Areas Included in Unit:

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

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CENTER COUNTY SERVICES:

10409 Main Street
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691-3211

Eric T. Assur, *Unit Director*
Joyce White, *Clerical Specialist*
Joy O'Roark, *Clerk Typist (part-time) (s 8/85)*
Elaine Sovine (r 7/85)

Counselors:

Mary Brantley
Carl Holmes
Ronald Hutchison
Gerald Jackson
Stephen Marut
Robert Smith
David Trebach

High School Areas Included in Unit:

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

SPECIAL SERVICES:

10459 Main Street
Fairfax, VA 22030
691-3057

Cynthia Kelley, *Unit Director*
Vondra Brookshire, *Clerical Specialist*
Silvia Schuld, *Clerk Typist (s 6/86)*
Rosemary Painter (r 5/86)

Counselors:

Jerry Bee, *Work Training Counselor*
Chris Brokenborough, *Coordinator of
Volunteer Services*
Bob Kabrich, *Parole Counselor*
Patrick McConnell, *Parole Counselor (s 2/86)*
John Miller (to 11/85)
Lynne Nelson, *Parole Counselor*
Penny Rood, *Community Services Project
Counselor*
Peter Roussos, *Diagnostic Team/Placement
Coordinator*
Linda Wellman, *Community Services Project
Counselor*

FAMILY SYSTEMS:

3945 Chain Bridge Road
Fairfax, VA 22030
691-3057

Jeanie Furnari, *Supervisor*

Counselors:

Frank Fonte
Kathleen Godsey
Reen Lyddane (part-time)
Janis Norton (part-time)

DOMESTIC RELATIONS SERVICES:

4000 Chain Bridge Road
Fairfax, VA 22030
691-3241

Kathleen Meredith, *Unit Director*
Dave Shaw, *Adult Probation Counselor*
Erlinda Johns, *Clerical Specialist (s 9/85)*
Joan Bonnett (s 7/85) (r 8/85)
Barbara Wilson (r 7/85)
Emelina Perry, *Clerk Typist (ti 9/85)*
Carolyn Scott (r 9/85)

Counselors:

Lisa Bell, *Custody Investigator (part-time)*
Linda Bozoky, *Support Counselor*
Laurie Laso, *Custody Investigator (part-time)*
Maureen McKinney, *Support Counselor*
Linda Miller, *Support Counselor*
Rachael Navatta, *Custody Investigator*
Jerry Rich, *Support Counselor*
Frank Sedei, *Support Counselor*

CENTRAL INTAKE SERVICES:

4000 Chain Bridge Road
Fairfax, VA 22030
691-2495

Keith True, *Unit Director*
Linda Schnatterly, *Supervisory Clerk*
Gladys Bryant, *Intake Clerk (ti 7/85)*
Betsey Curilla, *Intake Clerk*
Debbie Groves, *Night Intake Clerical Specialist*
Risa Maley, *Night Intake Clerk
(part-time) (s 7/85) (r 1/86)*
Kimberly Potter, *File Clerk (s 9/85)*
June Song, *Intake Clerk (s 6/86)*
Maria Thigpen (r 5/86)

Counselors:

Clodagh Bassett, *Intake Counselor (part-time)*
Vickie Goode, *Intake Counselor*
Nanette Hoback, *Night Intake Counselor
(part-time)*
Meg Mahoney, *Intake Counselor*
Ann Martin, *Night Intake Counselor (part-time)*
John Miller, *Hearing Officer (p 11/85)*
John Henry (r 10/85)
Janis Norton, *Night Intake Counselor
(part-time) (s 11/85)*
Gretchen Poole, *Intake Counselor
(part-time) (s 11/85)*
Laura Chwastyk (to 9/85)
Emelina Perry (to 9/85)
Chris Stokes, *Intake Counselor*
Theo Vaughan, *Intake Counselor (ti 9/85)*
Lee McCormack (to 9/85)

RESIDENTIAL SERVICES:

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Joseph D. Fedeli, *Director of Residential Services*
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Margaret Bates (r 1/86)

GIRLS PROBATION HOUSE:

12720 Lee Highway
Fairfax, VA 22030
830-2930

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Janet Albrecht, *Assistant Director*
Lynne Pike (r 1/85)
Karen Carmack, *Clerical Specialist*
(part-time) (ti 11/84)
Barbara Willt, *Clerical Specialist*
(part-time) (s 4/86)
Dedra Liddle (r 4/86)

Counselors:

Debbie Blair-Kamins (part-time)
Suzanne Dickinson
Pat Heermans Stapleton
Rick Jank
David Luhr
Myrna McKeown
Lucy Richter (s 4/86)
Ronnie Schechter
Ernest Mosley, *Cook*

BOYS PROBATION HOUSE:

4410 Shirley Gate Road
Fairfax, VA 22030
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Susan Schiffer, *Assistant Director*
Wardlee Liberti, *Clerical Specialist*

Counselors:

Robert Axelrod
Maurice Jones
Duane Miller
Teresa Nappier
Joan Rodgers
Luke Stikeleather
Aaron Hughes, *Cook*

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OUTREACH DETENTION:

10409 Main Street
Fairfax, VA 22030
691-3003

Lee McCormack, *Supervisor*

Counselors:

Floranne Balsamo
Ken Langlotz (r 3/86)
Mike Cantrell
Stephen Judy (ti 6/86)
Dorothy Lear (ti 2/86)
Toni Pochucha (r 10/85)
Patricia Rostkowski

LESS SECURE SHELTER:

10650 Page Avenue
Fairfax, VA 22030

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

Counselors:

Lucy Bailey (r 7/85)
Kathryn Brenton
Harry Fulwiler
Greg Harper
Beatrice Lassiter (s 5/86)
Dan Scrafford (r 3/86)
Rick Novak
Priscilla Patellos
Calvin Robertson (s 6/86)
Dorothy Lear (to 2/86)
Gwen Robinson
Janie Schu (part-time) (s 10/85)

JUVENILE DETENTION CENTER:

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Fairfax, VA 22030
691-2844

David Marsden, *Superintendent*

Madeline Arter, *Assistant Superintendent*

Rice Lilley, *Assistant Superintendent*

Cliftema Allen, *Juvenile Detention Worker*
(s 7/85)

George Ashley, *Juvenile Detention Worker*

Andrew Bailey, *Maintenance Trade Helper* (s 2/86)

Sandra Barbour, *Child Care Specialist* (s 1/86)

Rozana Olaya (r 12/85)

Karen Bisset, *Shift Supervisor*

Dwight Boston, *Outreach Worker* (s 4/86)

John Brown, *Juvenile Detention Worker*

Denise Clark, *Juvenile Detention Worker* (s 11/85)

Michael Scruggs (r 8/85)

Dorsey Colbert, *Cook's Aide*

George Corbin, *Child Care Specialist*

Dorothy Cowan, *Cook's Aide*

Frances Davison, *Child Care Specialist* (p 10/85)

Patrick McFalls (r 7/85)

Frances DeLoatche, *Child Care Specialist*

Joe Diseati, *Shift Supervisor*

Pam Galloway, *Clerk Typist* (r 8/85)

James Harrison, *Child Care Specialist*

Thomas Hastings, *Juvenile Detention Worker*
(s 8/85)

Joseph Himmelberg, *Outreach Worker* (s 10/85)

Michael Holder, *Building Supervisor* (p 11/85)

Lloyd Hughes, *Cook's Aide*

Bobby Huntley, *Child Care Specialist*

Donald Jones, *Child Care Specialist*

Stephen Judy, *Child Care Specialist* (to 6/86)

Linda Kerns, *Supervisory Clerk*

Nancy Kraus, *Outreach Worker* (s 1/86)

Randolph Lassiter, *Child Care Specialist* (s 8/85)

Robert Bruce (r 8/85)

Jamie MacDonald, *Outreach Worker* (s 3/86)

Mildred Makley, *Food Services Manager*

Sandra Mason, *Child Care Specialist* (r 6/86)

Patrick McFalls, *Child Care Specialist* (to 7/85)

Eric D. McKnight, *Outreach Worker* (s 2/85)

Robert LaClair (r 12/85)

Mahin Moshari, *Cook*

Connie Mosley, *Juvenile Detention Worker*
(s 7/85)

Spencer Muldrow, *Cook's Aide* (r 5/86)

Edith Murray, *Child Care Specialist*

Hilton Patrick, *Child Care Specialist*

Linda Peterson, *Child Care Specialist*

Charlotte Pugh, *Child Care Specialist* (part time)

Robert Rankin, *Child Care Specialist*

Lilly Reed-Hall, *Child Care specialist*

Lewis Roby, *Child Care Specialist* (s 4/86)

Tim Fowler (r 4/86)

Joyce Terry, *Public Health Nurse*

Greg White, *Child Care Specialist*

Lawrence Wiley, *Shift Supervisor*

Anne Williams, *Account Clerk*

JUVENILE COURT CITIZENS ADVISORY COUNCIL MEMBERS

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Roy Warner

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Helen Hester

At Large

George H. Pearsall

Court Appointee

Christopher Walz

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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.

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. By FY 1980 five full-time Judges were hearing cases.

The increase in complaints, approved fiscal plans, expenditures, revenues, and staffing levels for the past 10 years is 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 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 1970 to FY 1986. During this period daily court transactions have increased from an average of 35.6 per day in FY 1970 to an average of 150.6 per day in FY 1986.

The development of special programs to augment traditional probation services was 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, 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, the School Probation Officer Program, 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 of the county in late 1973. At the same time, the 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.

FIGURE 1
COMPLAINTS, BUDGET AND PERSONNEL
FAIRFAX COUNTY JUVENILE AND DOMESTIC RELATIONS DISTRICT COURT
FY 1980-FY 1986

	FY80		FY81		FY82		FY83		FY84		FY85		FY86	
	NO.	%±	NO.	%±	NO.	%±	NO.	%±	NO.	%±	NO.	%±	NO.	%±
COMPLAINTS	22,517	3.9	22,315	(0.09)	22,371	0.3	21,802	(2.5)	22,027	1.0	24,668	12.0	25,252	2.4
Juvenile	18,181	1.5	17,498	(3.8)	16,960	(3.1)	16,019	(5.5)	16,135	.7	17,742	10.0	19,176	8.1
Adult	4,336	7.2	4,817	11.1	5,411	12.3	5,783	6.9	5,892	1.9	6,926	17.5	6,076	(12.3)
APPROVED FISCAL PLAN (excludes grants)	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	5,188,506	5.9	5,361,478	5.3
Personal Services	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	3,990,968	7.7	4,306,221	7.9
Operating Expenses	511,952	7.9	567,893	2.9	734,614	29.4	979,614	33.4	1,193,441	21.8	1,197,538	.3	1,055,257	13.5
ACTUAL EXPENDITURES	2,321,657	21.0	2,643,155	13.9	3,207,914²	21.4	4,241,628	32.2	4,546,748	7.2	4,874,305	7.2	5,367,686	10.1
Personal Services	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	4,006,142	11.7	4,424,272	10.4
Operating Expenses	511,125	17.8	607,128	18.8	731,822	20.5	881,686	20.5	924,264	4.8	861,809	(6.8)	903,490	4.8
Capital Equipment	18,193	101.6	14,810	(18.6)	40,913	176.3	80,613	97.0	35,773	(55.6)	6,354	(82.2)	39,924	28.3
ACTUAL REVENUE/GRANTS	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)	2,575,092	11.8	2,568,396	(0.3)
Va. Dept of Corrections	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)	2,427,637	11.2	2,426,143	(0.1)
Grants	90,908	(34.2)	57,105	(37.2)	1,299	(97.7)	2,000	54.0	0	(100.0)	2,900	-	0	(100.0)
Fines and Costs	71,951	(51.0)	193,969	169.9	119,201	(38.6)	108,283	(9.2)	105,621	(2.5)	124,323	17.7	117,985	(5.4)
User Fees ³							22,483	-	14,396	(36.0)	20,232	40.5	24,268	19.9
STAFFING LEVELS	123.6	7.9	134.2	8.6	187.0²	39.3	187.0	.5	187.5	.3	190.5	1.6	191.0	.3
Judges	4.0	0	5.0	25	5.0	0	5.0	0	5.0	0	5.0	0	5.0	0
Professional	69.4 ¹	11.0	75.0 ¹	8.1	124.0 ¹	65.3	124.0	0	124.5	.4	127.0	2.0	131.0	3.1
Clerical and Maintenance	41.2	8.4	45.2	9.7	58.0	28.3	58.0	1.0	58.0	0	58.5	.9	56.0	(4.3)
Grant	9.0	(10.0)	9.0	0	0	(100)	0	0	0	0	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 FY83.

FIGURE 2
STATISTICAL TRENDS
FY 1966-FY 1986

FISCAL YEAR	TOTAL COUNTY POPULATION (a)	COUNTY JUVENILE POPULATION (b)	DELINQUENCIES (c)	JUVENILE COMPLAINTS PER JUVENILE POPULATION	NON-SUPPORT ACCOUNTS (d)	DRIVERS 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
1985	689,100	80,970	5,207	.064	4,429	9,401	4,675	.007
1986	699,900	81,830	5,810	.071	3,814	12,000	4,333	.006

- a. Includes Fairfax City. Sources: Fairfax County Office of Research Statistics.
- 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.

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 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. Domestic Relations Services was formed, consolidating adult probation, custody investigations, and support enforcement. Figure 4 shows the FY 1986 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.

FIGURE 3 DOCKETED COURT TRANSACTIONS FY 1970-FY 1986							
Fiscal Year	Court Days	Non-Traffic Transactions	Daily Average	Traffic Transactions	Daily Average	Total Transactions	Daily Average
1970						8,940	35.6
1971						8,991	35.8
1972						9,628	39.0
1973						8,288	33.2
1974						9,304	37.6
1975	252					10,762	42.7
1976*	249					13,095	52.5
1977	249	13,767	55.3	9,501	38.2	23,268	93.4
1978	251	13,175	52.5	10,441	41.6	23,616	94.1
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

*The State Supreme Court Uniform Docketing System was begun in 1976 and hearing 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.

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. 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.

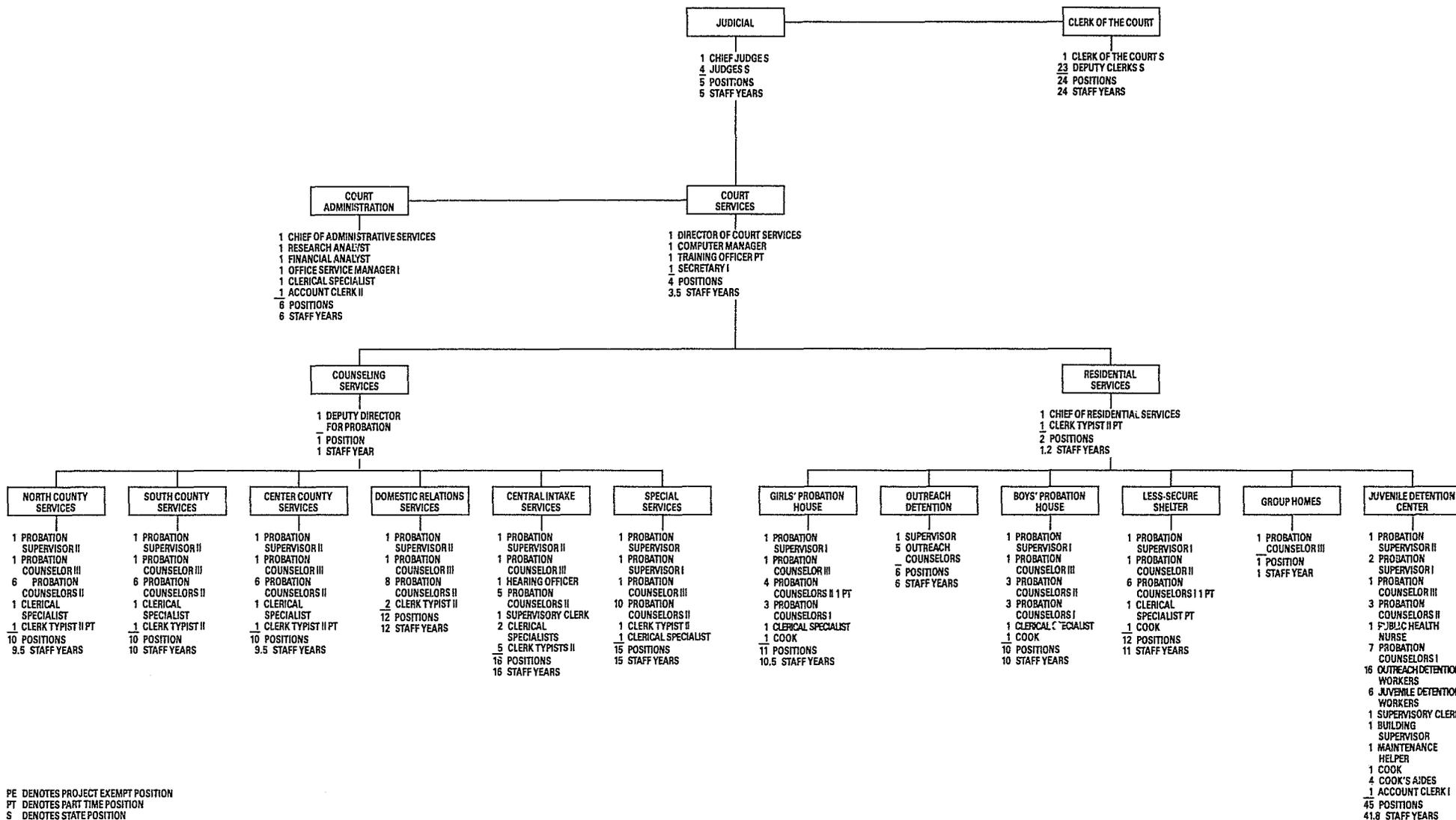
The Court instituted an Outreach Detention program in 1978, providing intensive in-house supervision to children who might otherwise require pre-dispositional holding.

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 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.

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.

JUVENILE AND DOMESTIC RELATIONS DISTRICT COURT



PE DENOTES PROJECT EXEMPT POSITION
 PT DENOTES PART TIME POSITION
 S DENOTES STATE POSITION

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 the functional responsibility of each division of the Court Service Unit.

FIGURE 5

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, case-law, 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 given in Figure 6: intake, adjudication, social investigation, disposition, court supervision, commitment, and after-care supervision. Cases do not necessarily go through all stages.

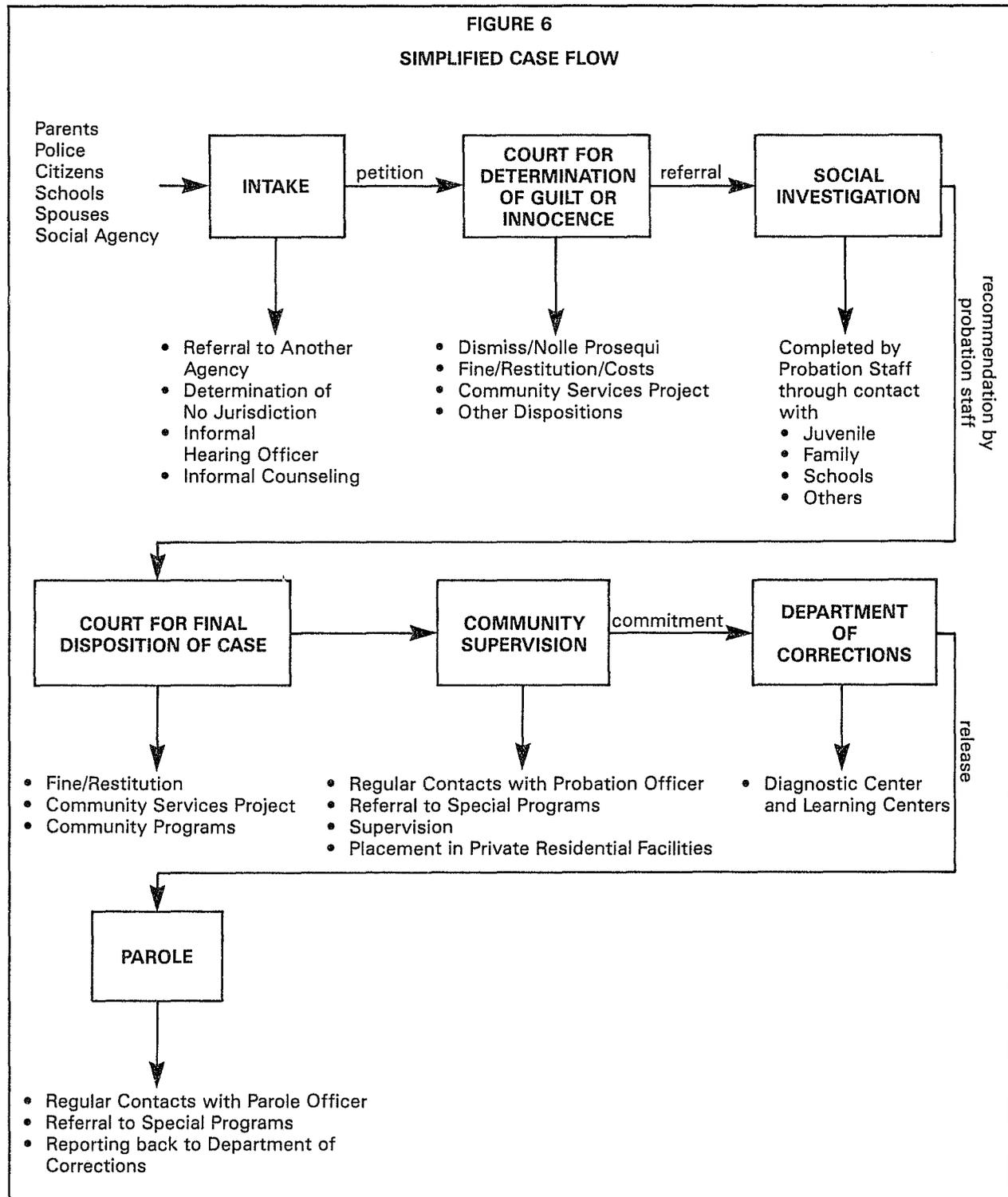


Figure 7 shows the average time required to process juvenile non-traffic complaints through these sequential stages.

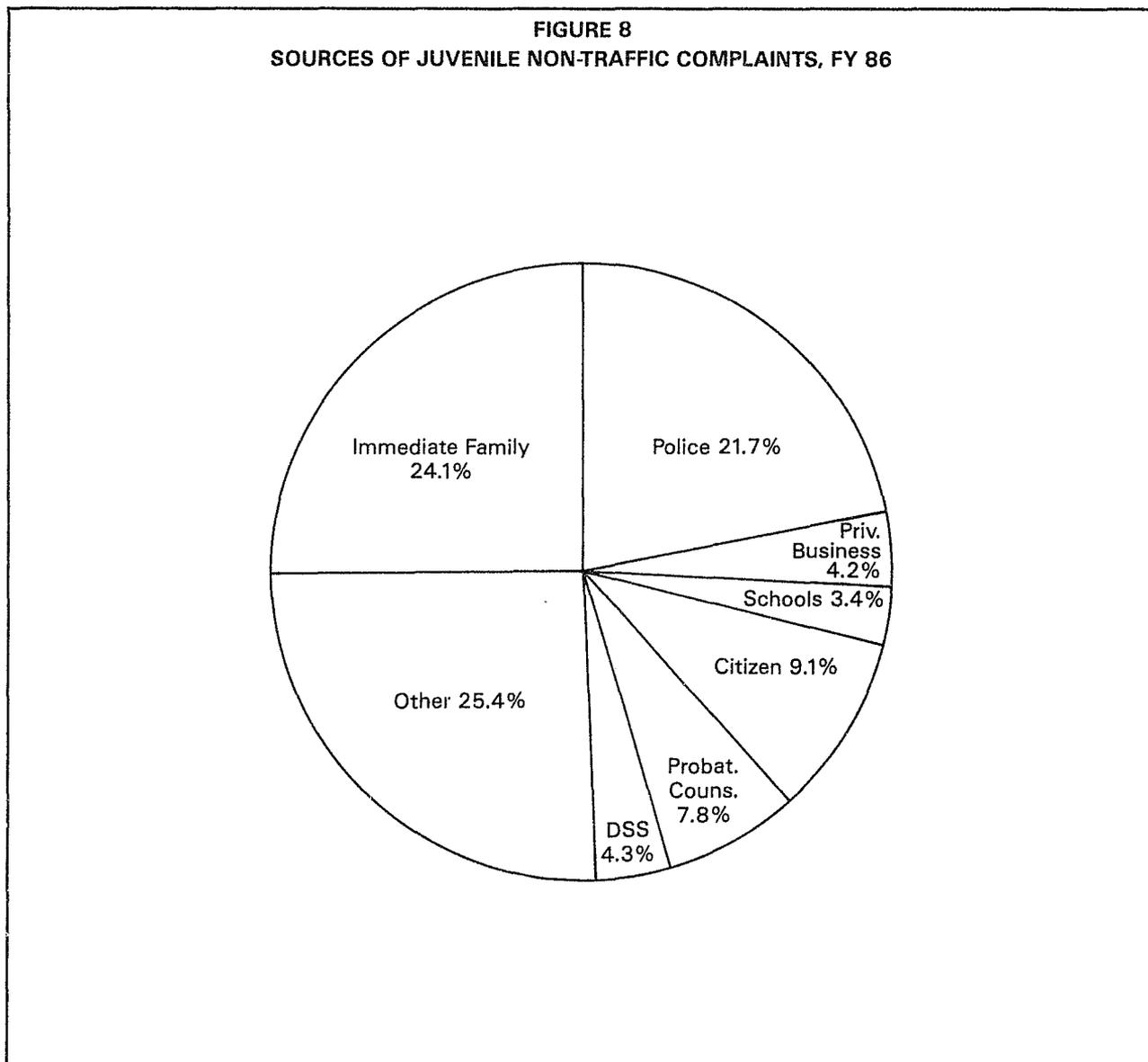
FIGURE 7 AVERAGE PROCESSING TIME (CALENDAR DAYS) FOR JUVENILE NON-TRAFFIC COMPLAINTS FY 1984-FY 1986				
PROCESSING STAGE	RELEVANT SUBGROUP OF CASES	FY 1984	FY 1985	FY 1986
Alleged offense to intake	Complaints which specify date of alleged offense	22.3	19.7	19.5
Intake to first hearing	Complaints set for court <i>more than 3 days</i> after intake	37.1	37.7	38.0
Assignment of social investigation to hearing on report	Cases in which judge orders investigation	73.7	49.7	52.8
Start to end of supervision	Cases assigned for supervision	342	320	372

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 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 South County Services offices. 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 the offices.

Figure 8 shows the sources of juvenile non-traffic complaints in FY 1986. The trends in sources and complaints for the past five years are given in Figure 9.



Although they accounted for under 21.7% of the juvenile non-traffic complaints during FY 1986, the police were responsible for 73% of all complaints alleging drug offenses, 40% of all complaints alleging crimes against persons, 59% of all complaints alleging property offenses and 59% of all complaints alleging crimes against the public peace. Immediate family members brought 54% of all complaints received which alleged status or CHINS offenses (offenses involving behavior that would not be considered criminal if committed by adults), and 39% of all complaints involving custody issues. Over 15% of all alcohol complaints were brought by the Virginia Alcoholic Beverage Control Commission. Of the complaints brought by private citizens, 21% alleged property offenses, 29% alleged offenses against persons, and 38% involved custody issues.

**FIGURE 9
SOURCES OF JUVENILE NON-TRAFFIC
COMPLAINTS, FISCAL YEARS 1981-1986**

SOURCE	FY 1981 %	FY 1982 %	FY 1983 %	FY 1984 %	FY 1985 %	FY 1986 %
Police	33.5	28.4	26.7	27.1	22.8	21.7
Immediate Family	30.5	31.3	26.7	23.3	28.1	24.1
Citizen	5.6	6.1	6.7	7.3	8.9	9.1
Private Business	5.2	3.6	3.9	4.0	4.5	4.2
Probation Counselor	6.5	8.0	9.4	10.1	9.2	7.8
DSS	3.4	3.4	3.3	5.2	4.6	4.3
School	3.5	3.8	3.0	3.0	2.8	3.4
Other Relative	1.2	3.7	6.3	5.2	5.8	6.1
Other Juvenile Court	1.5	1.2	1.0	.9	1.0	1.1
Other Public Agency	2.9	4.2	4.4	2.2	1.5	1.9
Self	.5	.6	.4	.2	.4	.3
Other	5.8	5.8	8.3	11.4	10.4	16.0
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

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 Virginia 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.

The FY 1986 complaints received against juveniles by race and sex are given in Figure 10.

FIGURE 10
JUVENILE COMPLAINTS RECEIVED BY RACE AND SEX
FY 1986

	WM	WF	NWM	NWF	TOTAL		WM	WF	NWM	NWF	TOTAL
Property Offenses						Drug and Alcohol Offenses					
Petit Larceny	246	94	143	50	533	Other Alcohol	135	25	10	1	171
Breaking and Entering	279	37	128	10	454	Drunk in Public	45	12	4	0	61
Vandalism	235	36	41	3	315	Marijuana Possession	27	4	4	0	35
Auto Larceny	170	44	60	2	276	Drug Offense	11	5	4	1	21
Concealment	99	68	77	24	268	SUB TOTAL	218	46	22	2	288
Trespassing	139	41	50	8	238	% of Total Drug and					
Grand Larceny	114	20	51	9	194	Alcohol Offenses	75.7	16.0	7.6	.7	100
Tampering	65	9	8	0	82	CHINS Offenses					
Arson	42	7	3	3	55	Beyond Parental					
Receiving/Possessing						Control	219	196	46	56	517
Stolen Property	28	3	11	1	43	Runaway	133	281	26	48	488
Fraud	26	10	1	3	40	Truancy	113	86	15	13	227
Throwing Missiles	28	2	4	0	34	Other	14	15	6	1	36
Other	40	12	5	1	58	SUB TOTAL	479	578	93	118	1,268
SUB TOTAL	1,511	383	582	114	2,590	% of Total CHINS					
% of Total Property						Complaints	37.8	45.6	7.3	9.3	100
Offenses	58.3	14.8	22.5	4.4	100	Custody	1,141	1,091	443	403	3,078
Offenses Against Persons						% of Total Custody					
Assault	194	75	119	36	424	Offenses	37.1	35.4	14.4	13.1	100
Robbery	23	2	44	0	69	Traffic	5,739	2,236	570	147	8,692
Sex Offense	30	2	13	0	45	% of Total Traffic					
Brandishing Weapon	6	2	11	1	20	Offenses	66.0	25.7	6.6	1.7	100
Abduction	10	0	6	0	16	Other					
Murder	1	0	0	0	1	Rule, Capias	306	126	161	51	644
Other	3	3	1	0	7	Violation of Probation					
SUB TOTAL	267	84	194	37	582	Or Parole	287	169	85	32	573
% of Total Offenses						Intake Counselor Seen					
Against Persons	45.9	14.4	33.3	6.4	100	for Information	174	131	54	41	400
Offenses Against the Public						Pre-trial Motion	123	127	31	35	316
Disorderly Conduct	34	16	11	4	65	Attorney Appointment	56	30	46	20	152
Weapons Offense	39	4	13	0	56	Review	28	22	21	13	84
Curse and Abuse	24	9	7	1	41	Request for Courtesy					
Telephone Abuse	17	6	1	1	25	Supervision	37	5	4	1	47
Escape Custody	8	1	1	0	10	Transfer from Other					
Fireworks Violation	6	1	2	0	9	Va. Court	17	7	6	2	32
Other Offense Against						Mental Petition	12	8	2	0	22
Admin. of Justice	6	0	1	0	7	Request for Courtesy					
Other	32	6	10	1	49	Investigation	5	3	2	0	10
SUB TOTAL	166	43	46	7	262	Other	54	59	15	8	136
% of Total Offense						SUB TOTAL	1,099	687	427	203	2,416
Against the Public	63.4	16.4	17.6	2.7	100	% of Total Other	45.5	28.4	17.7	8.4	100
TOTAL COMPLAINTS						10,620	5,148	2,377	1,031	19,176	
% of Total Complaints						55.4	26.8	12.4	5.4	100	

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 1986. Since 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 1986, 11,751 different juveniles had at least one complaint either traffic or non-traffic.

FIGURE 11
TYPE OF JUVENILE NON-TRAFFIC COMPLAINT BY SEX AND AGE FY 1986

Offense Type	MALES							FEMALES						
	Less Than 13	13	14	15	16	17	Over 17	Less Than 13	13	14	15	16	17	Over 17
	Offense Against Property	168	172	340	463	458	478	9	35	39	75	110	108	129
Offense Against Persons	45	25	63	120	98	110	0	13	10	30	32	20	16	0
Offense Against the Public and Morality	7	8	22	56	59	59	1	3	3	10	8	16	10	0
CHINS	42	52	107	173	128	66	3	32	45	154	218	181	64	0
Drug and Liquor	3	8	11	28	80	108	2	1	0	1	11	23	12	0
Custody	1,262	54	68	69	73	53	1	1,189	54	58	62	76	51	1
Other	309	81	134	274	262	318	126	305	39	128	134	147	90	29
Sub Total	1,836	400	745	1,183	1,158	1,192	142	1,578	190	456	575	571	372	31
% of Sex Sub Total	27.5	6.0	11.1	17.7	17.3	17.8	2.1	41.6	5.0	12.0	15.2	15.1	9.8	.8
Sub Total by Sex*	Males: 6,682							Females: 3,793						
Grand Total*	10,475													

*Includes 26 males (.4%) and 20 females (.5%) for whom age was unknown

Figure 12 trends the number of non-traffic offenders from FY 1984-FY 1986 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.

FIGURE 12
JUVENILE NON-TRAFFIC OFFENDER COUNTS AND RECIDIVISM TRENDS
FY 1984-FY 1986

	FY 1984	FY 1985	FY 1986
Alleged offenders in given year <i>with</i> complaints in previous years	1,822 (35.2%)	1,907 (34.5%)	1,958 (33.0%)
Alleged offenders in given year <i>without</i> complaints in previous years			
• who <i>do</i> return to court that year	250 (4.8%)	284 (5.1%)	304 (5.1%)
• who <i>do not</i> return to court that year	3,109 (60.0%)	3,344 (60.4%)	3,679 (61.9%)
TOTAL	5,181 (100%)	5,535 (100%)	5,941 (100%)
Average no. of complaints per alleged offender in given year	1.73	1.70	1.76

Figure 13 shows the changing distribution of juvenile complaints by race and sex since FY 1981. During this period, the percentage of complaints brought against white males decreased while complaints against non-white males and females have been increasing. Percentages of white females have remained relatively stable during the period.

FIGURE 13
JUVENILE COMPLAINT* RACE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION,
TRAFFIC AND NON-TRAFFIC
FY 1981-FY 1986

	FY 1981	FY 1982	FY 1983	FY 1984	FY 1985	FY 1986
White Male	67.1%	64.6%	62.1%	61.7%	58.9%	56.5%
White Female	22.5	23.8	23.2	23.4	25.5	26.8
Non-White Male	7.8	8.3	10.5	10.8	10.6	11.7
Non-White Female	2.6	3.3	4.2	4.1	4.9	4.7
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
n	15,698	14,971	14,140	14,845	16,346	17,579

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

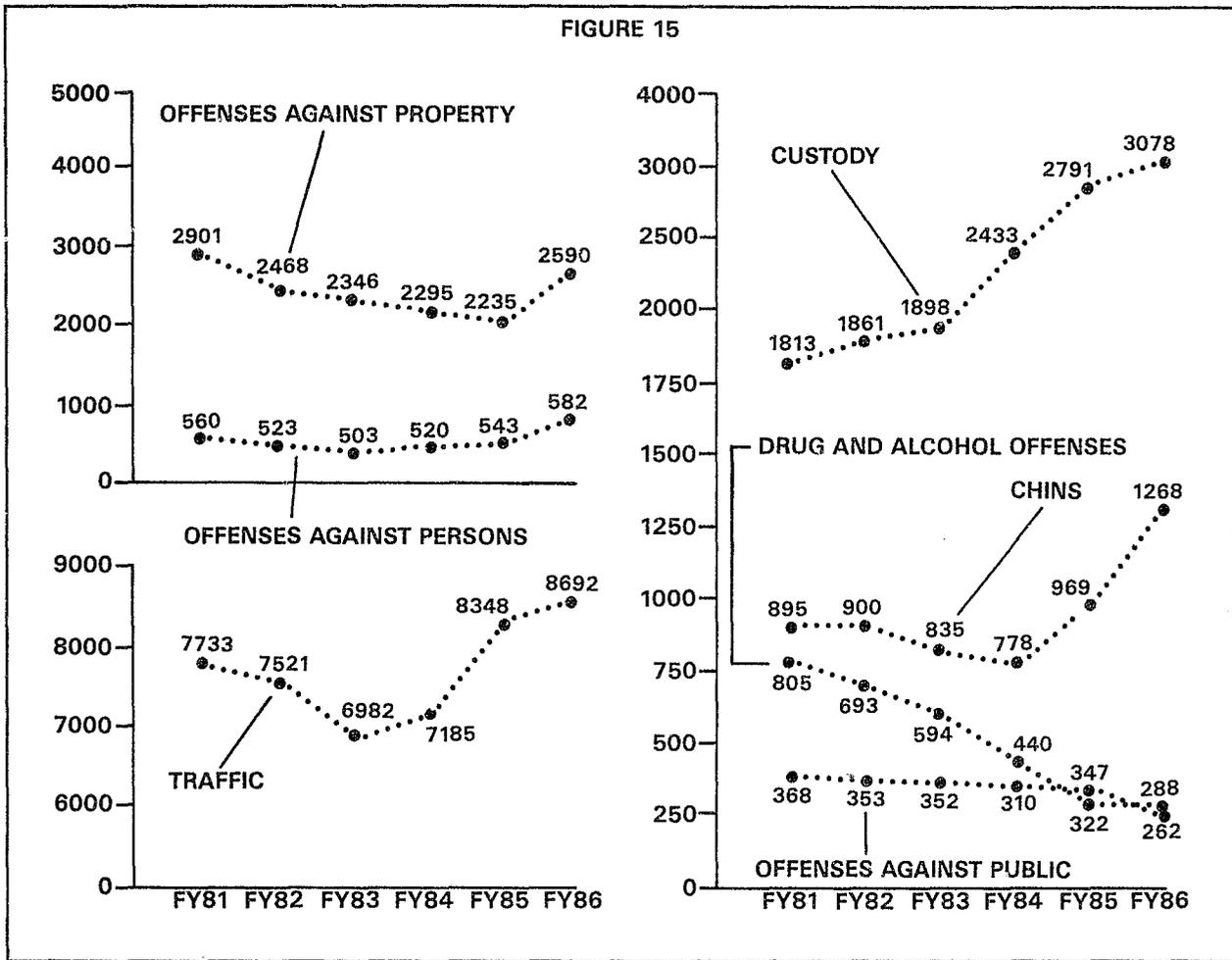
Figure 14 shows the changing distribution of juvenile complaints, excluding traffic complaints, by race and sex since FY 1981.

FIGURE 14
JUVENILE NON-TRAFFIC COMPLAINT* RACE
AND SEX DISTRIBUTION TREND
FY 1981-FY 1986

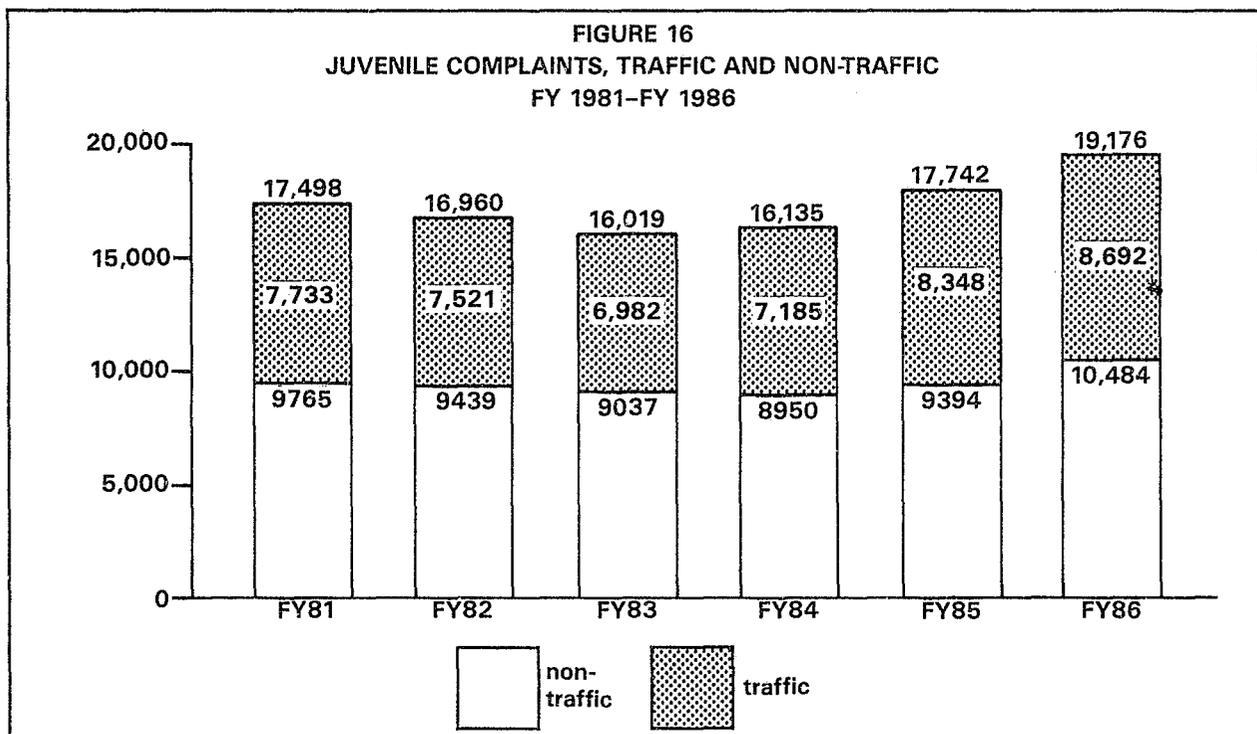
	FY 1981	FY 1982	FY 1983	FY 1984	FY 1985	FY 1986
White Male	58.2%	54.7%	52.5%	52.1%	49.1%	47.2%
White Female	26.4	27.6	24.1	24.6	26.9	27.9
Non-White Male	11.1	12.3	16.1	16.6	15.6	16.8
Non-White Female	4.3	5.5	7.3	6.7	8.4	8.1
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
n	7,965	7,450	7,158	7,660	7,998	8,878

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

Figure 15 graphs the changes in the categories of juveniles complaints since FY1981.



The changes in all categories of juvenile complaints combined is graphed in Figure 16.



The tables in Figures 17 and 18 display the changing distribution of juvenile complaints by offense type since FY 1981. The first chart refers to all juvenile complaints, including traffic complaints; the next chart refers to juvenile complaints excluding traffic complaints.

FIGURE 17
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF TYPES OF JUVENILE COMPLAINTS* RECEIVED 1981-FY 1986, INCLUDING TRAFFIC CASES

	FY 1981 N=15,698	FY 1982 N=14,971	FY 1983 N=14,140	FY 1984 N=14,845	FY 1985 N=16,346	FY 1986 N=17,578
Offenses Against Property	18.5%	16.5%	16.6%	15.5%	13.8%	14.7%
Offenses Against Persons	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.3
Offenses Against Public	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.1	2.0	1.5
Drug and Alcohol Offenses	5.1	4.6	4.2	3.0	2.0	1.6
CHINS Offenses	5.7	6.0	5.9	5.2	5.9	7.2
Custody and Neglect	11.5	12.4	13.4	16.4	17.1	17.5
Traffic	49.3	50.2	49.4	48.4	51.1	49.4
Other	4.0	4.4	4.5	6.0	4.8	4.7
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 18
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF TYPES OF JUVENILE COMPLAINTS* RECEIVED FY 1981-FY 1986, EXCLUDING TRAFFIC CASES

	FY 1981 N = 7695	FY 1982 N = 7450	FY 1983 N = 7158	FY 1984 N = 7660	FY 1985 N = 7998	FY 1986 N = 8,887
Offenses Against Property	36.4%	33.1%	32.8%	30.0%	28.2%	29.1%
Offenses Against Persons	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.8	6.8	6.5
Offenses Against Public	4.6	4.7	4.9	4.0	4.1	2.9
Drug and Alcohol Offenses	10.1	9.3	8.3	5.7	4.0	3.2
CHINS Offenses	11.2	12.1	11.7	10.2	12.1	14.3
Custody and Neglect	22.8	25.0	26.5	31.8	34.9	34.6
Other	7.8	8.8	8.8	11.5	9.9	9.2
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.

In FY 1986 court staff received 9,579 intakes on juvenile non-traffic complaints. Some intakes involve more than one complaint; in FY 1986, there was an average of 1.09 complaints per juvenile non-traffic intake, compared to averages of 1.09 in FY 1984 and 1.08 in FY 1985. In FY 1986, Intake set for court 74.3% of all juvenile non-traffic, non-administrative complaints received. An additional 3.8% of those complaints were set for an informal hearing with the Court's Hearing Officer.

Figure 19 shows percentages of complaints set for court by Intake, by offense type, for FY 1983 through FY 1986.

FIGURE 19								
INTAKE DISPOSITIONS								
BY TYPE OF JUVENILE NON-TRAFFIC OFFENSE*								
FY 1983-FY 1986								
Offense Type	FY 1983		FY 1984		FY 1985		FY 1986	
	No. of Complaints	Percent Set For Court						
Offense Against Property	2346	76.7	2295	76.3	2235	76.3	2590	78.6
Offenses Against Persons	503	75.1	520	80.6	543	74.2	582	80.4
Offenses Against the Public and Morality	352	65.3	310	72.9	347	68.3	262	81.3
Drug and Liquor	594	54.2	440	66.1	322	64.3	288	63.5
CHINS	835	48.4	778	51.5	969	45.8	1268	55.0
Custody	1898	64.6	2433	70.2	2791	72.4	3078	77.9
TOTAL	6528	66.8	6766	70.8	7207	69.6	8068	74.3

*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 cases involving minor offenses. 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 formal processing if new offenses are committed. Figure 20 shows the Hearing officer activity since FY 1972.

FIGURE 20
HEARING OFFICER ACTIVITY FY 1972-FY 1986

Fiscal Year	Number of Hearings	Fiscal Year	Number of Hearings
1972	541	1980	984
1973	725	1981	1,019
1974	1,051	1982	710
1975	1,083	1983	758
1976	898	1984	635
1977	841	1985	466
1978	1,038	1986	394
1979	1,079		

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 years of age who are 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. As of FY 1985, 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 altogether.

Figures 21, 22 and 23 show numbers and lengths of juvenile confinements in these various placement in FY 1986, as well as secure confinement trends since 1980.

FIGURE 21
JUVENILES CONFINED BY PLACE, RACE, AND SEX—FY 1986

Race and Sex	Fairfax County Juvenile Detention Center			Northern Virginia Juvenile Detention Home		
	No.	No. Days	ALS	No.	No. Days	ALS
White Males	386	5,646	14.6	158	2,747	17.4
White Females	180	2,230	12.4	38	767	20.2
Non-White Males	139	1,667	12.0	83	1,418	17.1
Non-White Females	42	753	17.9	8	92	11.5
TOTAL	747	10,296	13.8	287	5,024	17.5
	Adult Detention Center			Less Secure Shelter		
White Male	6	174	29.0	133	1,947	14.6
White Females				212	1,663	7.8
Non-White Males	4	62	15.5	27	227	8.4
Non-White Females				34	1,020	30.0
TOTAL	10	236	23.6	406	4,857	12.0

FIGURE 22
AVERAGE LENGTH OF CONFINEMENT BY AGE AND PLACE, FY 1986

Age	Fairfax County Juvenile Detention Center	Northern Virginia Juvenile Detention Home	Adult Detention Center	Less Secure Shelter
10-				
11				
12	15.2	3.3		41.7
13	12.4	17.9		35.8
14	12.7	15.8		16.7
15	16.2	19.1		7.8
16	14.6	20.4	11.0	11.5
17+	11.7	15.6	15.5	7.5

**FIGURE 23
SECURE CONFINEMENT TRENDS—FY 1981—FY 1986**

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		
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					
1985 Fairfax	899	9,404	10.5	4	51	12.8	1,262	0.3
No. Va.	363	5,568	15.3					
1986 Fairfax	747	10,296	13.8	10	236	23.6	1,044	1.0
No. Va.	287	5,024	17.5					

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

These figures 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 1986, 678 different juveniles were confined to a juvenile detention home (560 at the Fairfax Juvenile Detention Center and 271 at the Northern Virginia Detention Home), and 8 juveniles were held in the Adult Detention Center. During the previous fiscal year, a total of 711 different juveniles were held in either juvenile or adult detention; 606 were confined to the Fairfax Juvenile Detention Center, 282 to the Northern Virginia Detention Home, and 15 to the Adult Detention Center.

Figure 24 shows the changes in the number of days spent in detention between FY 1981 and FY 1986.

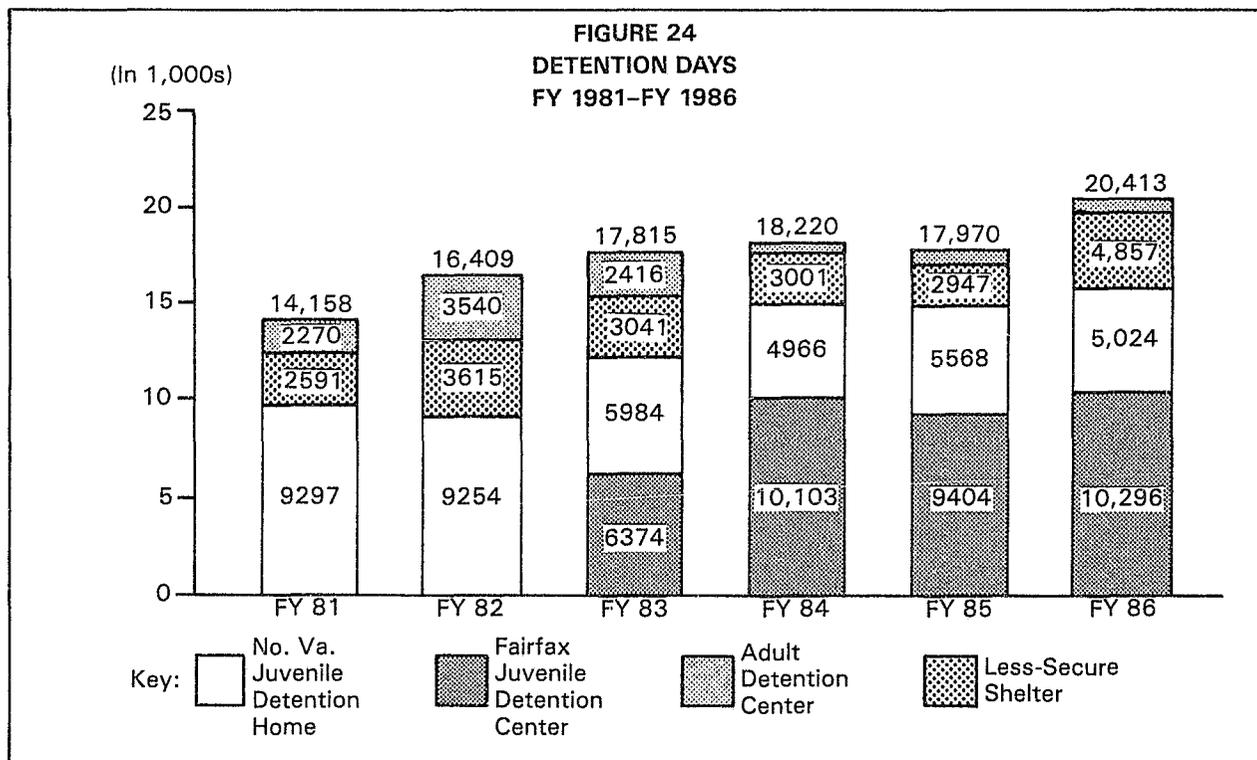
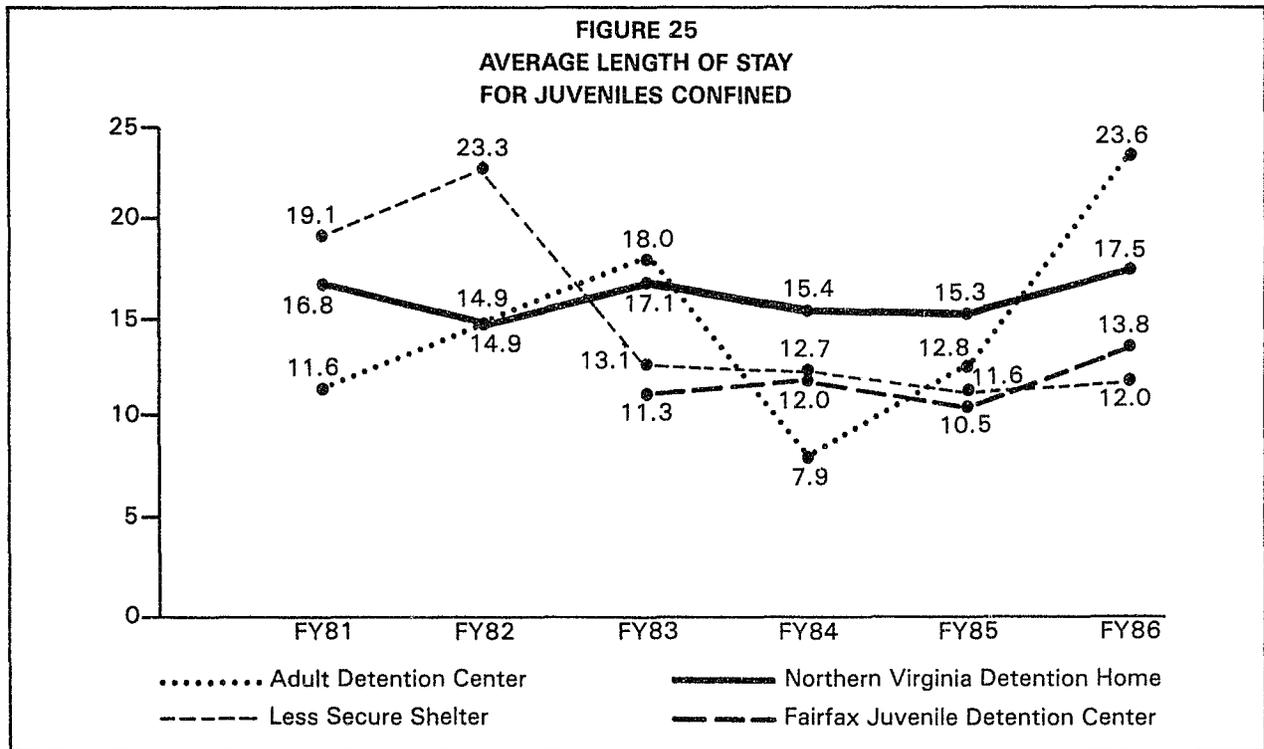


Figure 25 plots changes over the past five years in the average length of confinement in various facilities. Since FY 1983, the first year the court used two separate detention homes, some juveniles have been transferred between these two facilities during uninterrupted periods of confinement. The average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

Figure 26 reports the number of commitments to the State Department of Corrections since FY 1980.

FIGURE 26 COMMITMENTS TO STATE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS FROM FAIRFAX COUNTY, FY 1980-FY 1986	
Fiscal Year	Number of Commitments
1980	44
1981	68
1982	56
1983	66
1984	53
1985	58
1986	64

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. Figures 27, 28, and 29 show the race, sex, and ages by court center of juveniles under different types of supervision during FY 1986.

FIGURE 27
AGE AND SEX OF JUVENILES RECEIVING SERVICES DURING FY 1986
(BY COURT UNITS)

Males							
Age	Center	North	South	Special Services	Domestic Relations	Total No.	Percent
Under 13	7	9	15	0	66	97	5.7
13	26	30	32	0	3	91	5.3
14	49	54	56	3	4	166	9.7
15	94	106	100	18	4	322	18.9
16	153	108	108	32	4	405	23.7
17	138	116	83	59	3	399	23.4
Over 17	68	50	48	55	7	228	13.3
Sub Total	535	473	442	167	91	1,708	100.0

Females							
Age	Center	North	South	Special Services	Domestic Relations	Total No.	Percent
Under 13	0	5	3	0	73	81	12.3
13	8	3	10	0	1	22	3.3
14	21	22	33	0	5	81	12.3
15	51	45	48	4	2	150	22.8
16	62	55	33	7	1	158	24.0
17	42	43	32	7	3	127	19.3
Over 17	15	11	7	6	0	39	5.9
Sub Total	199	184	166	24	85	658	100.0

FIGURE 28
RACE AND SEX OF JUVENILES
RECEIVING SERVICE DURING FY 1986
(By Court Units)

	Center		North		South		Special Services		Domestic Relations		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
White Male	415	57	378	58	315	52	109	57	71	40	1,288	54
White Female	168	23	150	23	125	21	21	11	70	40	534	23
Non-White Male	121	16	95	14	127	21	58	30	20	11	421	18
Non-White Female	30	4	34	5	41	7	3	2	15	9	123	5
TOTAL	734	100%	657	100%	608	101%	191	100%	176	100%	2,366	100%

FIGURE 29
TYPES OF SERVICES FOR
JUVENILE CASES DURING FY 1986
(By Court Units)

	Center	North	South	Special Services	Domestic Relations	Total	% of Total
Probation	406	382	325	1	6	1,120	47.3
I & R	262	242	211	-2	1	718	30.3
Custody I & R		1			143	144	6.1
Committed Offender				106		106	4.5
Courtesy Supervision	33	22	37			92	3.9
Parole				81		81	.4
Unofficial Counseling	22	7	28			57	2.4
Courtesy I & R	11	3	7	1		22	.9
Visitation I & R					26	26	1.0
Total	734	657	608	191	176	2,366	100%
% of Total	31.0	27.8	25.7	8.1	7.4	100%	

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 1,696 in FY 1986, compared to 1,658 in FY 1985 and 1,725 in FY 1984.

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 FY1986 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. **PSYCHOLOGICAL 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 staff psychologists from the Woodburn Mental Health Center assigned to the Court 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.
2. **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, and other agencies. The group reviews 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.
3. **WORK PROGRAMS**—The **WORK TRAINING PROGRAM** which began in November 1973 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** serves as a resource for judges in sentencing first and second time misdemeanants. The program assigns youngsters to work without pay in a governmental or non-profit agency. 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 several 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.

4. **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. Four of these schools:

- the **FALLS BRIDGE SCHOOL** in Reston
- the **HILLWOOD SCHOOL** in Falls Church
- 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 half-time teachers for the Falls Bridge School and the Sager Avenue School and a full-time teacher for South County Alternative School. The school division also provides books and supplies for each school. Each school has the 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, South County Alternative School in November of 1977, and Hillwood School in September of 1985.

The **ENTERPRISE SCHOOL (TES)** is a private, nonprofit 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. Students are enrolled in a six-credit academic program which stresses 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 provided one full-time and one half-time teacher while the court provided partial financial support to the program. The Enterprise School was forced to relocate temporarily to the Court House in Fairfax City in April, 1986, until the final move to the permanent Vienna location on June 15, 1986.

DIFFERENT DRUM, in Mt. Vernon, is also a nonprofit 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 the Fairfax County 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 three part-time assistants, 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 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 the learning centers. In addition, service volunteers from both the public and private sector occasionally participate in special projects such as the Career Planning Program. 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.

The **SCHOOL PROBATION OFFICER PROGRAM** is 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.

5. The **FAMILY SYSTEMS PROGRAM**—The Family Systems 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/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. In addition to providing direct service to families, the program also prepares evaluations for the court's diagnostic team and offers training and consultation to other court staff.
6. The **CHINS DIVERSION PROGRAM**—The CHINS Diversion Program provides short-term counseling and referral services to families experiencing behavioral problems with an adolescent. The goals of the program are to divert a high percentage of these cases from the formal legal adjudication process, to provide families an opportunity to define and clarify major issues affecting the family, and to begin to formulate a plan for resolving these issues in a calm, neutral setting. In this context, it is hoped that families will find more effective ways of managing their adolescents' behavior on their own, thus reducing the need for court intervention. Referrals to the program are made directly by parents themselves and by school attendance officers following a screening interview by an intake officer.
7. 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.
8. **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 private 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 Direct Placement Unit; with the various residential institutions; and with probation staff.
9. **RESIDENTIAL SERVICES**
GIRLS PROBATION HOUSE—The Girls Probation House program began operations in October, 1975. It 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. The program does not treat those 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 Corrections. The program provides a structured environment which emphasizes

the acceptance of personal responsibility by residents through means of a five-level program of behavior modification, positive peer culture and individual, group, and intensive family counseling sessions and bi-weekly parent group. The program is staffed by a Director, Assistant Director, six Counselors, a part-time Aftercare Counselor, a Clerical Specialist, and a Food Service Manager. In addition, the Fairfax County Public Schools provide a Teacher and a Teacher's aide who daily address the educational needs for all residents.

BOYS PROBATION HOUSE—The Boys Probation House is a community based residential treatment program designed to reduce chronic acting out behavior. The program has a capacity for 12 residents and was developed to respond to the particular individual needs of adolescent boys between 13 and 17 years of age. An underlying premise for the establishment of the Boys Probation House was that traditional methods of correction have proven inadequate in dealing with the problems of male juvenile offenders. The program provides a highly 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, individual, family and group counseling, parent groups, in-house Alcoholics Anonymous meetings, referrals to F.A.C.T.S., Crossroads, community mental health centers and local Narcotics Anonymous meetings. The Fairfax County Public Schools provide teachers and supplies to conduct year round classes. Physical education is provided daily. The program is staffed by a Director, Assistant Director, six Counselors, a Clerical Specialist, Cook, Teacher and Teacher's Aide.

OUTREACH DETENTION—Outreach is a program that offers an alternative to the detention of juveniles who are awaiting trial or final disposition of their cases. The program, which began in January, 1987, functions chiefly through the intensive supervision of youth while they are in the community. Youth under Outreach supervision are seen at least every other day, including the weekends, and must abide by signed rules in order to remain in the program. The program is staffed by five counselors who manage relatively low caseloads in order to provide intensive supervision to each client. In addition to monitoring the behavior of youth on their caseloads, Outreach Counselors intervene in crisis situations, provide short-term counseling, make service referrals, arrange some group recreational activities, and testify in court proceedings concerning the behavior and needs of children under their supervision. The goals are to ensure that the juveniles remain trouble free and available to the court for further hearings.

LESS SECURE SHELTER—This is a nonsecure predispositional holding facility for up to 12 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 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, three senior counselors, five full-time and one part-time counselors, a half-time clerical specialist, a cook, and two part-time teachers from the Fairfax County Public Schools.

JUVENILE DETENTION CENTER—This secure predispositional holding facility which has a capacity of thirty-three boys and girls opened on October 15, 1982. 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 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 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 facility is operated by a staff of 45.

Figures 30, 31, and 32 provide activity indications for the Court's special programs and residential facilities, as well as utilization rates and costs for the residential facilities.

FIGURE 30
CASELOADS OF PROGRAMS AND RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES
FY 1981-FY 1986

Programs	Number of Cases ¹ FY 1981	Number of Cases ¹ FY 1982	Number of Cases ¹ FY 1983	Number of Cases ¹ FY 1984	Number of Cases ¹ FY 1985	Number of Cases ¹ FY 1986
Psychological Evaluations (Court Psychologists)	344	314	289	250	217	205
Diagnostic Team	74	56	52	33	37	16
Work Training Program	225	255	271	238	226	201
Community Service Project	413	557	612	583	583	427
Falls-Bridge School	8	9	11	11	12	14
Sager Avenue School	10	20	15	16	17	19
South County Alternative School	12	13	11	19	13	5
Enterprise Learning Center ²	26	30	36	41	22	34
Different Drum ³	6	8	7	5	7	2
Volunteer Learning Program ²	246	243	171	146	182	230
Family Counseling Program ⁴	241	228	266	288	191	179
Court Placement Program	58 ⁵	104	99	81	42	65
Placements⁶						
Boys' Probation House		9 ⁵	25	26	24	28
Girls' Probation House	35	30	28	27	31	26
Pre-dispositional Group Homes	22	13	2			
Post-dispositional Group Homes	19	24	13			
Volunteer Emergency Foster Care		6 ⁵	17	17	11	12
Outreach Detention	303	347	314	313	290	268
Less-Secure Shelter	146	164	241	245	262	416
Juvenile Detention Center			593 ⁵	871	931	775

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 31
UTILIZATION AND COSTS OF RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES—FY 1986

Facilities	Avg. Length Of Stay For Those Released	Utilization Rate ¹	Cost Per Child Care Day
Girls Probation House	173.6	79.0%	\$86.45
Boys Probation House	203.2	80.0%	83.73
Volunteer Emergency Foster Homes	10.7	N/A	N/A
Outreach Detention	29.2	64.0%	21.04
Less Secure Center	12.9	76.0%	89.80
Juvenile Detention Center	13.8	87.0%	111.09

¹Usage by Fairfax County Cases only. Placements of youths from other jurisdictions are not included.

FIGURE 32
VOLUNTEER SERVICES
FY 1981-FY 1986

Court Volunteer Program	FY 1981	FY 1982	FY 1983	FY 1984	FY 1985	FY 1986
No. of volunteers	106	118	137	143	433	289
No. of volunteer-hours	13,073	17,600	15,519	16,872	16,989	16,795
Volunteer Learning Program						
No. of volunteer tutors	125	122	108	109	180	147
No. of volunteer-hours	4,076	3,574	4,065	3,832	4,290	4,232

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.

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.

Some intakes involve more than one complaint against the same individual. In FY 1986, there was an average of 1.05 adult complaints per intake. More than two out of three complaints against adults, 68.9% of them, resulted in court hearings. The complaints received against adults in FY 1986 by race and sex appear in Figure 33.

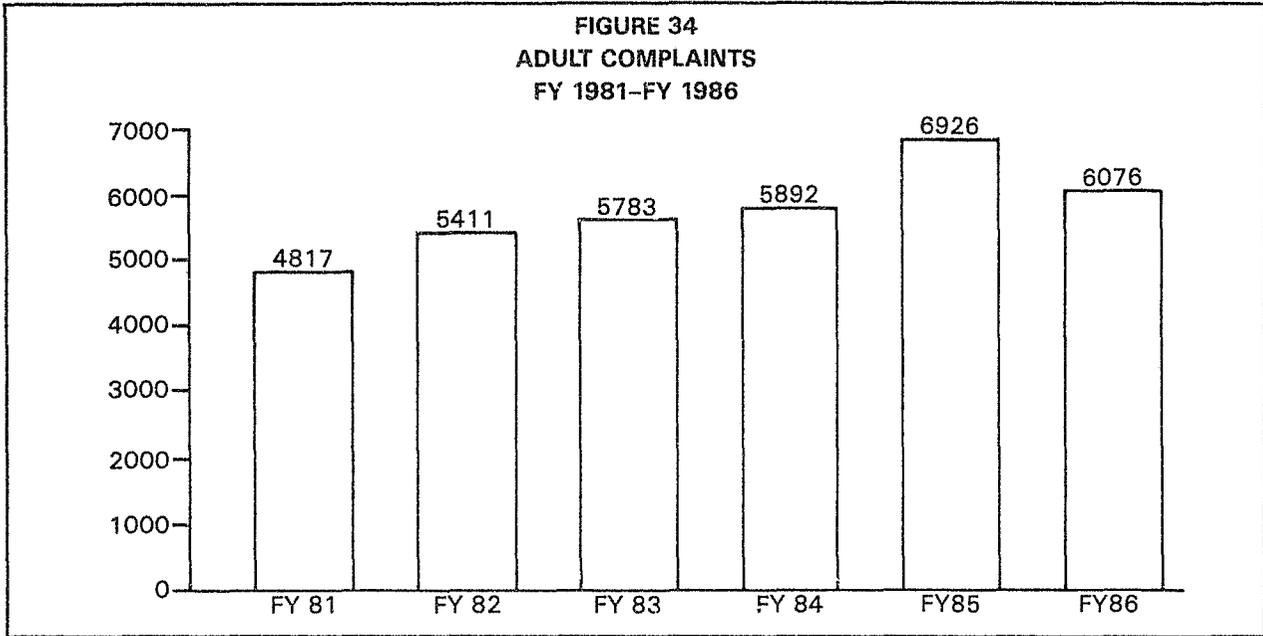
The number of adult complaints from FY 1981-FY 1986 is graphed in Figure 34

Figure 35 shows the number of adult offenders from FY 1984-FY 1986, 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 33
ADULT COMPLAINTS RECEIVED BY RACE AND SEX
FY 1986

	WM	WF	NWM	NWF	TOTAL
Property Offenses					
Trespassing	41	7	11	0	59
Destruction of Property	26	1	8	0	35
Breaking and Entering/Illegal Entry	17	2	7	0	26
Theft	1	2	0	0	3
Other	32	3	6	2	43
SUB TOTAL	117	15	32	2	166
% of Total Property Offenses	70.5	9.0	19.3	1.2	100
Offenses Against Persons					
Assault	397	44	173	18	632
Contributing	107	13	20	4	144
Telephone Abuse	30	2	5	2	39
Brandishing Weapon	17	1	14	0	32
Abduction	16	3	6	0	25
Curse and Abuse	5	0	3	1	9
Purchase Liquor for Minor	6	2	0	1	9
Murder	1	0	0	0	1
Other	8	1	11	0	20
SUB TOTAL	587	66	232	26	911
% of Total Offenses Against Persons	64.4	7.2	25.5	2.9	100
Sex Offenses					
Indecent Liberties/Exposure	33	0	5	0	38
Rape	7	0	7	0	14
Sodomy	9	0	2	0	11
Sexual Assault	8	0	0	0	8
Other	100	1	15	0	116
SUB TOTAL	157	1	29	0	187
% of Total Sex Offenses	84.0	0.5	15.5	0	100
Domestic Relations					
Non Support—Virginia	1,176	95	582	30	1,883
Non Support—Out of State	690	24	350	16	1,080
Domestic Problems	3	2	0	1	6
SUB TOTAL	1,869	121	932	47	2,969
% of Total Domestic Relations Complaints	63.0	4.1	31.4	1.6	100
Other					
Rule, Capias	731	124	452	49	1,356
See Intake Counselors for Information	104	12	73	4	193
Pre-trial Motion	70	18	18	2	108
Attorney Appointment	42	9	24	6	81
Review	3	0	2	0	5
Mental Petition	0	0	1	0	1
Other	58	18	20	3	99
SUB TOTAL	1,008	181	590	64	1,843
% of Total Other	54.7	9.8	32.0	3.5	100
TOTAL	3,738	384	1,815	139	6,076
% of Total Complaints	61.5	6.3	29.9	2.3	100

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



**FIGURE 35
ADULT OFFENDER COUNTS AND RECIDIVISM TRENDS
FY 1984-FY 1986**

	FY 1984	FY 1985	FY 1986
Alleged offenders in given year <i>with</i> complaints in previous years	1,629 (42.3%)	1,775 (40.6%)	1,570 (38.6%)
Alleged offenders in given year <i>without</i> complaints in previous years			
• who <i>do return</i> to court that year	163 (4.2%)	250 (5.7%)	257 (6.3%)
• who <i>do not return</i> to court that year	2,061 (53.5%)	2,350 (53.7%)	2,243 (55.1%)
TOTAL	3,853 (100%)	4,375 (100%)	4,070 (100%)
Average No. of Complaints per Alleged Offender in Given Year	1.53	1.58	1.49

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. The defendant is informed of the right to counsel which allows a court-appointed attorney if he or she cannot afford one. If the conditions of bond are met by the violator 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 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 or 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.

Figure 36 shows average times required to process adult complaints through the various stages for each of the past three fiscal years.

FIGURE 36 AVERAGE PROCESSING TIMES (CALENDAR DAYS) FOR ADULT COMPLAINTS FY 1984-FY 1986				
PROCESSING STAGE	RELEVANT SUBGROUP OF CASES	FY 1984	FY 1985	FY 1986
Alleged offense to intake	Complaints which specify date of alleged offense	22.6	27.1	26.3
Intake to first hearing	Complaints set for court <i>more than 3 days</i> after intake	42.2	40.5	41.4
Assignment of social investigation to hearing on report	Cases in which judge orders investigation	63.3	74.1	66.1

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 dispositons, including jail sentences, may be used.

Figure 37 shows the changing distribution of adult complaints by race and sex since FY 1981.

FIGURE 37 ADULT WARRANT AND PETITION RACE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION TREND FY 1981-FY 1986						
	FY 1981	FY 1982	FY 1983	FY 1984	FY 1985	FY 1986
N = *	3215	3620	3731	3764	4675	4330
White Male	74.9%	73.1%	67.6%	64.0%	64.4%	64.3%
White Female	4.4	5.4	5.4	6.1	5.2	5.1
Non-White Male	19.7	20.1	25.2	27.7	28.5	28.7
Non-White Female	1.1	1.4	1.7	2.3	1.9	1.8
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 1986, this court received 1,883 in-state support complaints and 1,080 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 nonsupport section. The intake counselor will reject the complaint if this court does not have jurisdiction.

Outgoing and incoming URESA cases (Unifrom 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 someone 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.

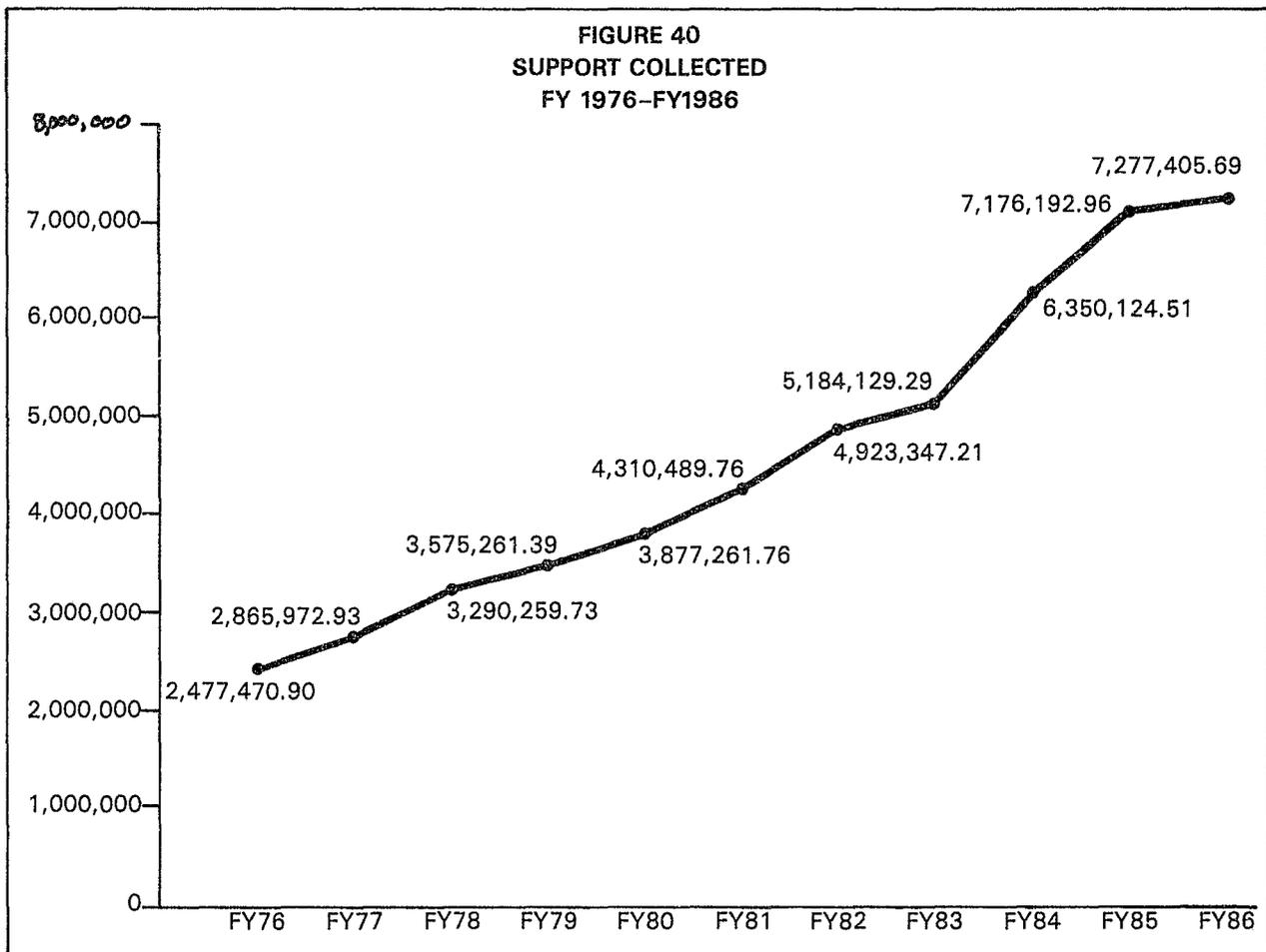
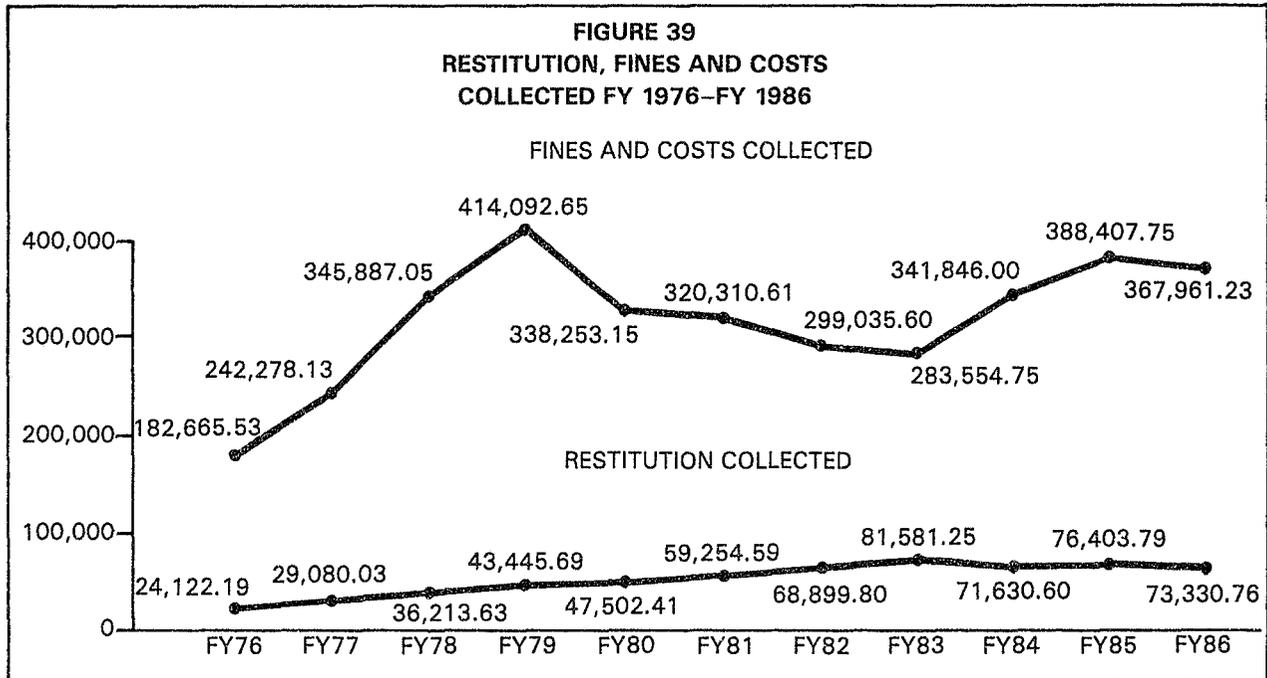
When a juvenile is ordered by a judge to pay restitution for physical damages which he has done, a restitution account is created for the youth. The juvenile's compliance is also monitored by the juvenile probation staff.

Figures 38, 39 and 40 report the numbers of accounts, the amounts of support and restitution, and the amount of fines and costs collected annually since FY 1976. 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 38
SUPPORT ACCOUNTS AND AMOUNTS COLLECTED FOR SUPPORT,
FINES, COSTS, AND RESTITUTION FY 1976-FY 1986

	No. of Support Accounts	Support Collected	Collection Rate: Amt. Collected Amt. Due	Restitution Collected	Fines* Collected	Costs* Collected	Fines & Costs Collected
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
1985	4,429	7,176,192.96	77.9%	76,403.79	249,371.25	139,036.50	388,407.75
1986	3,814	7,277,405.69	71.4%	73,330.76	238,190.48	129,770.75	367,961.23

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



V. COMMENTS ON THE DATA

In June 1976, a computer system called JUVARE (Juvenile and Adult Recording and Evaluation System) was implemented. The system supports both Clerk of Court and Court Service 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. 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. Computer terminals 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.

The statistics presented in this report are primarily derived from this system. They are as accurate as the system will allow. Since 1976, the court functions and procedures have expanded and there have been tremendous technological advancements in the computer industry. Consequently, the court has initiated steps to redesign the JUVARE system to enhance the efficiency/effectiveness of information processing procedures, to promote information among court staff and other judicial administration agencies and to expand the management information capabilities.

The data presented reflect not only the court's workload and activity but are also a reflection of the changed, demographic characteristics of Fairfax County. Since the County's "risk group" population has stabilized or declined slightly, so has the number of delinquency complaints. As the total county population continues to rise, the non-juvenile population has grown reflecting an overall increase in both the number of adult complaints received and as a proportion of the total population. This new young adult population, in addition to the usual domestic complaints, also generates a sizeable number of custody controversies. Custody complaints during FY 1986 increased 10.3% over FY 1985 to 3078 and 26.5% over the FY 1984 level.

Drug and alcohol offenses have continued their decline from a peak of 805 in FY 1981 to 288 in FY 1986 a 64% reduction. Property offenses as a proportion of all offenses have shown a slight increase. CHINS offenses rose to 1268 cases, nearly a 63% increase over the 1984 low of 778 cases.

Police referrals to the court for non-traffic offenses continued their decline accounting for 21.7% of all complaints during FY 1986 down from a peak of 34.8% in FY 1980.

The child care day use of secure holding facilities increased slightly during FY 1986 to 15,556 child care days. The average length of stay for youths in the Fairfax Juvenile Detention Center increased to 13.8 days. The average length of stay was 17.5 days for Fairfax youths at the Regional Detention Center primarily because of the different use made of the two facilities. Other juvenile pre and post dispositional holding and placement alternatives were well utilized with a combined usage rate of 80% during the year.

Adult cases decreased to 6076 cases, a 14% decrease from FY 1985, the largest class of cases being non-support. Seventy-one percent of all ordered support amounts were collected, a decrease from FY 1985. The amount of money collected increased by 1% to \$7,277,406.

VI. The Future

Fiscal Year 1986 has been a year in which some case trends which have been seen in recent years have begun to change in response to demographic changes in the county's population. The recent decline in the county's juvenile delinquency risk group has stopped, resulting in changed complaint patterns. The rise in custody complaints has slowed and an increasing number of CHINS offenders are being brought to the court. In future years, an increasing number of delinquency complaints can be expected. It is important, therefore, for the court and the county to prepare for these expected future increases.

As Fairfax County becomes increasingly urbanized with a more diverse population, the effects of these changes will be seen in the changing characteristics of the court's workload. Increasing efforts must be made to make its staff and programs relevant to these changes.

The next several years will be a time of increasing change at the court. The renovation of the courthouse will provide new space for court hearings, staff and clients. A redesigned information system, coupled with increased office automation efforts, will make paper processing functions more efficient. Planning is underway for alternative residential facilities which focus on chronic offenders, specialized domestic relations services and enhanced juvenile intake diversion efforts to make court services more responsive to its client population.

Special thanks is to be given to the Fairfax County Board of Supervisors, the Virginia Department of Corrections, the State Supreme Court and the many public and private agencies who support the court in its work. The skill and dedication of the court's judges, clerical and counseling staff deserve special recognition for their efforts at assisting the youth and families in Fairfax County who use their services.