

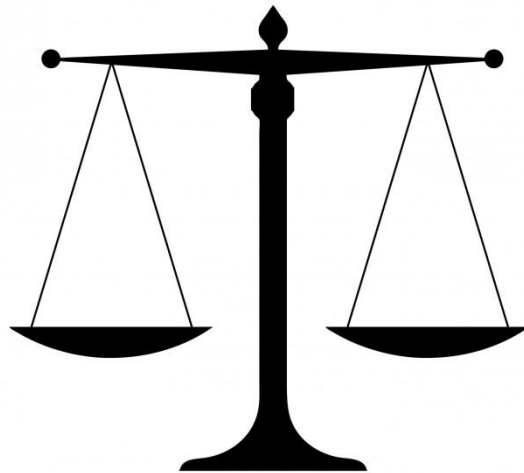


**Chesterfield Juvenile and Domestic
Relations District Court**

12th Judicial District

**2020 Annual Report and Caseload
Statistical Information**

September 13, 2021



Hon. Vanessa L. Jones, Chief Judge
Hon. D. Gregory Carr, Judge
Hon. J. David Rigler, Judge
Hon. Scott D. Landry, Judge
Hon. M. Duncan Minton, Jr., Judge

Laura G. Griffin, Clerk of Court

About the Court

In 1973, the General Assembly created a unified district court system to replace the existing municipal and County courts. The 12th Judicial District was created matching the borders of the 12th Judicial Circuit. The former County court functions were divided and the Chesterfield County Juvenile and Domestic Relations (J&DR) District Court was established. The newly created District Court was given concurrent jurisdiction with the Circuit Court over many domestic relations and family law matters.

The 12th Judicial District encompasses the City of Colonial Heights as well as the County of Chesterfield. The six judges assigned to the 12th District sit in Chesterfield five days per week, and one judge travels to Colonial Heights two days per week, in a rotation, to adjudicate the matters before the Colonial Heights J&DR District Court.

On December 10, 1998, construction of the present courthouse at 7000 Lucy Corr Boulevard commenced. The new courthouse opened May 14, 2001, and was dedicated October 11th that same year.

The Chesterfield J&DR District Court's mission is to provide a forum for neutral and impartial dispute resolution, while providing all persons equal access to justice, and inspiring public trust and confidence in the judicial system through transparency and accountability in all that we do.

The Clerk's Office exists to support and carry out the Court's mission and administration in an effective and efficient manner through a highly competent workforce.

The Judges and Clerk of Court serve in varying capacities on many local and statewide committees and associations to improve judicial administration in Chesterfield and Colonial Heights.

Court Vision Statement:

That we remain dedicated to ensuring the courthouse is a safe place where every person is treated with dignity and that they treat others accordingly.

That we stay vigilant in the examination of our policies, procedures, and language to best perform our duties in a manner that promotes physical and emotional safety and lessens the traumatic impact the judicial system has on participants.

That we work collaboratively to develop and maintain a trauma-informed environment consistent with the most current research in the field.

Ultimately, that we provide a system that best ensures trauma and its effects are no longer barriers to justice.



Since 1973, upon unification, the following 12th District J&DR Judges and Clerks of Court have served the Chesterfield J&DR District Court:

Judges

Hon. D. W. “Pat” Murphey, 1957-1973
Hon. John H. Thomas, 1974-1989
Hon. Marvin L. Garner, 1979-1994
Hon. Jerry Hendrick, Jr., 1989-2012
Hon. Bonnie C. Davis, 1993-2016
Hon. Frederick G. Rockwell, III, 1994-2002
Hon. Harold W. “Chip” Burgess, Jr., 1996-2009
Hon. Denis F. Soden, 2000-2001
Hon. Lynn S. Brice, 2001-2014
Hon. Edward A. Robbins, Jr., 2002-2014
Hon. D. Gregory Carr, 2009-present
Hon. J. David Rigler, 2012-present
Hon. Scott D. Landry, 2014-present
Hon. Jayne A. Pemberton, 2014-2021¹
Hon. Vanessa L. Jones, 2015-present
Hon. M. Duncan Minton, Jr., 2017-present

Clerks of Court

Lucille W. Jansch, 1961-1991
Beverly E. Vaughan, 1991-2004
Wendy S. Hughes, 2004-2006 and 2012-2014
Frank T. Mountford, 2006-2011
Laura G. Griffin, 2015-2021²

The Mission of the Supreme Court of Virginia

To provide an independent, accessible, responsive forum for the just resolution of disputes in order to preserve the rule of law and to protect all rights and liberties guaranteed by the United States and Virginia Constitutions.

Judicial Emergency Declaration

The district courts have always been the emergency rooms for many legal disputes; however, during the pandemic, the “emergency room triage” nature of the district courts was amplified. Quite possibly for the first time, the public began to realize that courts *are* essential and we cannot just close and work from home during a public health crisis. District courts rose to the occasion during the pandemic, and the employees of Chesterfield J&DR District Court deserve special thanks. This annual report is dedicated to our hard-working, dedicated Court staff who reported to work every day, in-person, throughout 2020. The Court and the community at-large will forever owe you a debt of gratitude.

On March 12, 2020, Governor Northam entered Executive Order Number Fifty-One (2020), wherein a State of Emergency was declared due to Novel Coronavirus COVID-19. As a result of the executive branch’s efforts to prepare and coordinate a response to the public health crisis, Virginia Supreme Court Chief Justice Donald Lemons issued an Order Declaring a Judicial Emergency on March 16, 2020. As a result of this First Order, all non-essential, non-emergency court proceedings in all district courts were suspended.

The Chesterfield J&DR District Court immediately responded, in coordination with multiple state and local agencies, to curtail normal operations to comply with the Judicial Emergency Order. All non-essential, non-emergency cases were continued, and the Court embarked on the arduous task of implementing our local continuity of operations plan (COOP). Safety of court staff and the public was prioritized, and the Clerk’s Office, while temporarily alternating shifts for most employees for seven weeks, managed to provide full access to the Court both in-person and remotely. The Court arranged an appointment system for those who required assistance in-person, ensuring no one was turned away. In addition, due to recently upgrading audio-

¹ As of the writing of this report, the Hon. Jayne A. Pemberton has been elected as Judge of the 12th Circuit; Travis R. Williams will succeed her, effective October 1, 2021.

² Laura Griffin has resigned effective October 15, 2021.

visual technology in all courtrooms, the Court was able to conduct remote hearings, as appropriate.

In order to address the growing backlog of civil cases, the Court implemented a differentiated case management plan we called the “triage docket.” Beginning July 6, 2020, the Court set eight to ten civil cases per hour in each courtroom and discussed options for early case resolution (consent order, mediation, or withdrawal). If a contested hearing was required, the Court ensured parties attended a parenting education seminar as required by the *Code of Virginia*. Through the help of the Sheriff’s Office, our bar, and wonderful court staff, the Court was able to eliminate our backlog within 60 days. As the third largest J&DR district court by caseload volume, this feat is significant.

By September 2020, the Court returned to a “more normal” version of scheduling cases; however, we have adopted many pandemic changes into our regular business model going forward. For example, we are accepting all pleadings electronically, and any party may file a motion to appear remotely. The Court continues to manage the impacts of the COVID-19 public health crisis today.

12th District Court Service Unit (CSU)

There are court service units in each judicial district providing intake services, juvenile probation, and juvenile parole supervision. The Virginia Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) operates 32 CSUs, two of which are locally funded (Fairfax and Arlington/Falls Church). William Stanley is the 12th District CSU Director. James Nankervis retired as the 12th District CSU Director on August 1, 2020.

In 2020, the 12th CSU continued to be one of the lead court service units implementing the Standard Dispositional Matrix (SDM) in all juvenile delinquency proceedings. The 12th CSU currently has two supervisors who both serve as the regional subject matter experts with the SDM process.

Regarding personnel, in 2020 one supervisor was hired as the new CSU Director. A supervisor was

hired to supervise the probation/parole unit, as well as the branch office in Colonial Heights.

As a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, the CSU began teleworking on approximately March 16, 2020. Many adjustments had to be made during this time to include ensuring personal protective equipment was provided for the office as well as clients. During the pendency of the pandemic, the CSU has not had to close to the public as a result of exposure or spread of COVID-19. The CSU served clients for domestic and criminal matters by implementing adjustments to the public lobby and by removing some seating in an effort to promote social distancing.

The CSU also allowed clients to drop off paperwork after completion, or submit by mail, email, or fax. Numerous diversion and intake conferences were held via video or by telephone with the youth and parent(s).

All staff members in the office have to follow strict building and office standards as it relates to the wearing of protective equipment, social distancing, and reporting any exposures to their immediate supervisor to prevent any spread. One staff person, Jackie Crigger, made masks for staff while employees of the CSU awaited state-issued personal protective equipment (PPE).

Probation and parole officers conducted visits with their clients, to include home visits, by following safety precautions put in place by administration. Cameras and iPhones were purchased in order to accommodate video calls. Additionally, drug screening for juveniles on supervision, as well as juveniles and adults involved in court hearings, continued throughout the pandemic with the appropriate safety protocols in place.

12th District CSU, FY 2020 Workload Data and prior year comparison

	FY20	FY19	FY18
Total # criminal intakes	2,527	2,722	3,069
Total # juveniles	1,631	1,909	2,169
Felonies	581	574	607
Misdemeanors	1,314	1,836	2,065
Technical Violations	149	168	222
Overall diversion rate	47.5%	51.2%	52.2%
	FY20	FY19	FY18
Risk Level of Youth initially placed on probation	High Risk – 53.3% ³	High Risk – 58.1%	High Risk – 65.5%
	Low Risk – 4.4% ⁴	Low Risk – 4.8%	Low Risk – 5.5%
Risk level of youth committed to DJJ	High Risk – 79%	High Risk – 74%	High Risk – 91%
	Low Risk – 0%	Low Risk – 0%	Low Risk – 0%
Domestic Intakes	4,956	5,900	5,723

2020 Chesterfield J&DR District Court Caseload Data and Court Performance Measures

Since the 12th District J&DR Judges also hear cases in Colonial Heights, it is essential to note that in 2020, there were 4,073 hearings conducted in Colonial Heights J&DR District Court. Therefore, a total of **48,609** hearings were conducted by the 12th

District J&DR Judges (44,536 in Chesterfield; 4,073 in Colonial Heights).

Chesterfield J&DR District Court is the **third largest** J&DR Court in Virginia by *filings*. The 12th District is the **second largest** J&DR District in Virginia by *hearings* (in 2019, the 12th District was the *fifth largest* J&DR District in Virginia, by hearings). Our caseload shows that despite the pandemic and the Judicial Emergency Declaration, the J&DR District Court is essential for our community, as court users require the services of the Court regardless of unprecedented public health conditions.

Top Six J&DR District Courts in Virginia, by Filings⁵:

Rank	Locality	Filings
1.	Virginia Beach J&DR	22,388
2.	Fairfax J&DR	20,245
3.	Chesterfield J&DR	16,797
4.	Norfolk J&DR	14,547
5.	Prince William J&DR	14,404
6.	Henrico J&DR	13,975

Top Six J&DR Districts in Virginia, by Hearings:

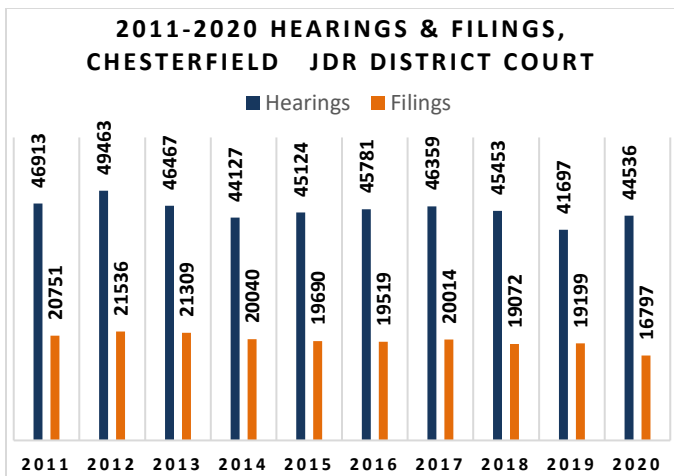
Rank	District	Hearings
1.	2nd District (Virginia Beach)	57,559
2.	12th District (Chesterfield & Colonial Heights)	48,609
3.	19th District (Fairfax)	48,056
4.	31st District (Prince William)	45,732
5.	4th District (Norfolk)	41,858
6.	14th District (Henrico)	40,860

³ Second highest in Virginia

⁴ Second lowest in Virginia

⁵ Both Filing and Hearing data are taken from the Caseload Statistical Information for J&DR District Courts from the

Supreme Court of Virginia's website at <http://www.courts.state.va.us>.



(Larger version of Chart appears in Appendix. See Chart 1.)

Hearings trended upward in 2020, eclipsing 2019, in part due to COVID-related continuances; however, the judges and court clerks worked tirelessly to make sure all citizens had access to justice during the judicial emergency. Filings, as expected, slightly decreased. In comparison statewide, Virginia’s J&DR district court filings decreased 17.6% in 2020; in Chesterfield, case filings only decreased 12.4%.

In 2019, the Court held 41,697 hearings, as compared to **44,536** hearings in 2020. Conversely, there were 19,199 filings in 2019, as compared to **16,797** filings in 2020.

Virginia’s district courts use court performance measures promulgated by the National Center for State Courts (NCSC) to determine docket, staff, and judicial efficiencies. If a court is underperforming, then cases will churn without resolution and new pleadings will take longer from filing until their first court appearance.

Two measures of court performance are **clearance rate** and **time to disposition**. Clearance rate is defined as “the number of outgoing cases as a

percentage of the number of incoming cases. This measures whether or not the court is keeping up with its incoming caseload.”⁶ When a court does not keep up with its incoming caseload, the public’s wait times increase. Chesterfield J&DR District Court’s 2020 clearance rate is **99.9%**⁷.

Time to disposition is the measure of the length of time it takes a court to process and dispose of cases.⁸ The Court compares its case processing times to established time standards from both Virginia and the NCSC, which collaborates with the Conference of State Court Administrators (COSCA), the Conference of Chief Justices (CCJ), and the American Bar Association (ABA). These time standards assist courts in determining if they are disposing of cases efficiently, which yields public trust and confidence. Families and children face many anxieties when they have matters before the Court; therefore, the more efficiently we can resolve their matters, the better.

In 2019, Chesterfield J&DR disposed of cases in fewer hearings than in 2018 and concluded cases in less time. Both of these court performance measures indicate that Chesterfield J&DR District Court is a high performing court and is able to provide the community with reasonably efficient hearing dates so that their matters can be heard as quickly as possible. Given the subject matter jurisdiction of the juvenile and domestic relations district court, this is very important. Due to the Judicial Emergency, it is moot to report the time to disposition for 2020, as so many court proceedings were disrupted.

The Court routinely monitors its performance measures, incoming caseload statistics, the complexity of incoming cases, as well as the time it takes from filing to first appearance. The

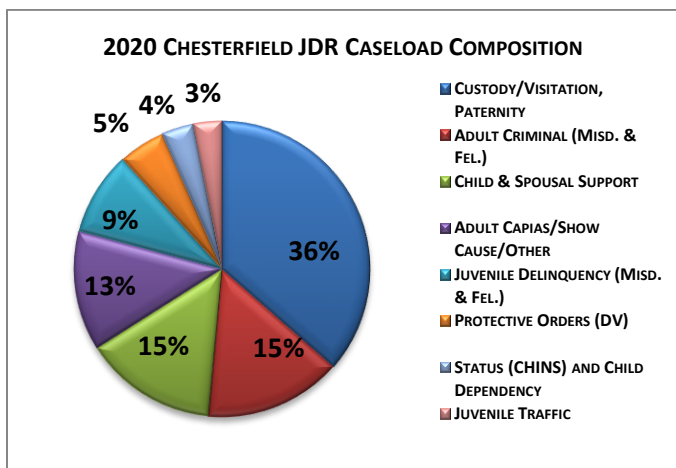
⁶ From courtools.org: http://www.courtools.org/_data/assets/pdf_file/0012/7320/courtools-measure-2-clearance-rates.pdf

⁷ Caseload Statistical Information for J&DR District Courts is available from the Supreme Court of Virginia’s website at <http://www.courts.state.va.us>.

⁸ From courtools.org: http://www.courtools.org/_data/assets/pdf_file/0011/8201/courtools_trial_measure3_time_to_disposition_pdf.pdf

culmination of comprehensive data analysis at regular intervals ensures the court is operating at peak performance. Coupled with a continuance policy that ensures “no bad continuances,” the Court always strives to make each hearing a meaningful event for the participants.

The Court constructs its docket based on the types of cases the community files. Therefore, caseload composition is an important tool used by the Court to determine the calendaring mechanism that best represents the needs of Chesterfield County’s citizens.



(Larger version of Chart appears in Appendix. See Chart 2.)

As noted in the pie chart above, **51%** of Chesterfield J&DR's docket involves domestic relations-related issues such as child custody, visitation, support. Domestic violence, adult criminal cases, and protective orders comprise **20%** of the Court's docket. Failure to obey court orders in civil and criminal cases comprise **13%** of the Court's docket. Juvenile delinquency and traffic-related cases comprise **12%** of the Court's docket. Finally, **4%** of the Court's domestic relations-related docket concerns child dependency cases (foster care) and other juvenile status-related matters such as child in need of services or supervision (CHINS) cases.

⁹ [Cooper Center 2019 projections](#)

¹⁰ In spring 2020, CMG Foundation went out of business due to COVID-19. Through local support from Chesterfield County, the Court hired a Mediation Coordinator to handle

Custody, Visitation, and Support (See Chart 3 and Chart 4.)

The Court experienced a **19%** decrease in custody, visitation, and support filings in 2020 compared to 2019. Based on preliminary filing trends in 2021, this can be attributed to COVID-19. The Court expects to see steady-to-increasing domestic relations-related filings each year, as The Cooper Center predicts a 22.5% increase in the population of Chesterfield County over the next 20 years⁹. Regardless of the recent trend of declining juvenile crime, the issues of child custody, visitation, and support pervade.

Pursuant to *Virginia Code* § 20-124.4, the Court contracted with CMG Foundation¹⁰ to offer alternative dispute resolution services to all appropriate custody, visitation, and support filers until April 2020. When CMG Foundation disbanded in early spring due to COVID-19, the Court was able to directly coordinate case mediation with certified mediators in large part due to then-Chief Judge Scott D. Landry. This was a significant undertaking and the Court thanks the mediators who contributed to our community during this unprecedented time. Without the ability to offer mediation as a way to resolve custody, visitation, and support disputes, there would likely still be a backlog in these important cases. Mediation is an essential component of the Court's overall docket management, as these services reduce the number of civil cases requiring a hearing.

Adult Criminal

(See Chart 5, Chart 5A, Chart 6, Chart 6A, and Chart 7.)

By statute, all J&DR District Courts have jurisdiction of crimes against family or household members. *Virginia Code* § 16.1-228 defines family or household member as:

- (i) the person's spouse, whether or not he or she resides in the same home with the

the administrative coordination and scheduling of mediations in child custody, visitation, and support cases. In addition, the Mediation Coordinator is also a certified mediator and conducts mediations in civil cases as appropriate.

person, (ii) the person's former spouse, whether or not he or she resides in the same home with the person, (iii) the person's parents, stepparents, children, stepchildren, brothers, sisters, half-brothers, half-sisters, grandparents and grandchildren, regardless of whether such persons reside in the same home with the person, (iv) the person's mother-in-law, father-in-law, sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law who reside in the same home with the person, (v) any individual who has a child in common with the person, whether or not the person and that individual have been married or have resided together at any time, or (vi) any individual who cohabits or who, within the previous 12 months, cohabited with the person, and any children of either of them then residing in the same home with the person.

Adult crimes prosecuted in the J&DR District Court have remained reasonably consistent over the last three years. In 2018, there were 1,948 adult warrants (felonies and misdemeanors) filed in the Chesterfield J&DR District Court; in 2019, there were 2,080 warrants filed; however, in 2020, there were **2,271** warrants filed, which is an **8% increase**. As many suspect, this could be due to a surge in domestic violence as a consequence of COVID-19 lockdowns. Warrants for domestic assault and family abuse protective orders both increased by **5%** in 2020.

The specific felony crimes for which adults are arrested in Chesterfield can be found in Chart 5. The top five J&DR felonies seen most commonly over the past several years are abuse and neglect of children, strangulation, malicious wounding, grand larceny, and aggravated sexual battery. In 2020, abuse and neglect of children and strangulation crimes were amongst the most frequent charges filed with the Court. Of note, felony warrants for abduction increased by over 85% in 2020, making

abduction the third most frequent felony crime for adults.

The specific J&DR misdemeanor crimes for which adults are arrested in Chesterfield can be found in Chart 6. The top five misdemeanors have remained consistent over the past several years as well: domestic assault, violate protective order, contribute to the delinquency of a minor, property damage, and assault. The final dispositions for both felony and misdemeanor warrants can be found in Charts 5A and 6A, respectively.

Show causes and capiases (arrest warrants) issued by the Court on its own motion, as well as requested by court-related agencies such as Community Corrections, also are a large piece of the Court's adult criminal caseload. See Chart 7 for information about these cases.

Protective Orders (See Chart 8 and Chart 9.)

The number of protective orders sought by petitioners in Chesterfield has increased over the past several years. This could be due to increased education and awareness, or this could indicate increasing domestic violence in the community. The unique conditions imposed by COVID-19 may have also contributed to the increase in petitions for family abuse protective orders in 2020.

The Court actively participates in a collaborative, multidisciplinary domestic violence fatality review team where the increase in lethality has been a trend. The DV fatality review team published its *Third Report of Findings and Recommendations*¹¹ in 2021.

In 2020, **32%** of all family abuse protective orders filed were granted, and **64%** were dismissed at the final hearing. Protective orders are usually dismissed because the petitioner requests the matter be withdrawn or fails to appear for the final hearing. There were **629** family abuse preliminary protective orders filed in 2020, whereby a petitioner

¹¹ For more information, please contact the Chesterfield Domestic and Sexual Violence Resource Center.

asked the Court to be protected by a family or household member. (See Chart 8.) Protective order petitions of all types increased by **4%** as compared to 2019.

There were **8** protective orders filed against juvenile respondents in 2020 (**7** were non-family abuse petitions). This reflects a **46%** decrease in protective orders for juvenile respondents as compared to the 28 filed in 2019. (See Chart 9.)

Juvenile Delinquency and Traffic
(See Chart 10, Chart 10A, Chart 11, Chart 11A, Chart 12, Chart 12A, Chart 13, and Chart 13A.)

While there were 1,716 juvenile delinquency cases in 2019, there were only **1,408** in 2020 (an 18% decrease). Similarly, whereas the Court received 637 traffic infractions in 2019, there were **457** in 2020 (a 28% decrease).

Juvenile delinquency (felony and misdemeanor) statistics can be found in Charts 10 and 11. The top five felonies for which juveniles have been arrested are grand larceny, assault, credit card theft, malicious wounding, and robbery. The top five non-traffic-related misdemeanors are domestic assault, destruction of property, assault, petit larceny, and violation of a court order. Curfew violation, which is considered a *status offense*, also brings many juveniles before the Court. Overall, the most frequent delinquent misdemeanor charge is for no driver’s license.

Since many traffic-related cases are misdemeanors and felonies, those charges are interwoven into those respective charts (Charts 10 and 11). Charts 12 and 12A list the specific juvenile traffic *infractions* brought before the Court in 2020. Most juveniles brought before the Court in traffic matters are

sentenced to a Virginia Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) approved driver improvement clinic, or the Youth and Parent Perceptive Driving Seminar (YPPDS), which requires attendance by both the parent and the youth.

Juveniles are also brought to Court on the Court’s own motion, or by court-related agencies such as the CSU, for failing to obey the Court’s orders. See Charts 13 and 13A for information regarding juvenile show causes.

According to the Chesterfield Juvenile Detention Home, 2020 admissions are as follows:

Detention Home status/ programs	Number of Admissions	
	2020	2019
Pre-disposition ¹²	153	219
Post-dispositional sentences ¹³	14	45
Post-Dispositional Program ¹⁴	5	15
Community Service Program ¹⁵	186	298

It is noteworthy to understand that the global pandemic began impacting programs of Chesterfield Juvenile Justice Services in early March 2020 (the Chesterfield Juvenile Detention Home is part of Chesterfield Juvenile Justice Services). All of the community-based juvenile justice programs, with the exception of the Home Incarceration Program, were suspended until guidance was provided and management could determine how to safely serve children. Schools closed on March 13, 2020, which is also noteworthy as the majority of their referrals come from children being physically in school. This experience was, obviously, not unique to Chesterfield. According to DJJ’s FY20 *Data Resource Guide*¹⁶, the number of juvenile intakes was reduced by more than 50% in April

¹² **Pre-disposition** refers to juveniles arrested for a crime and held pending adjudication or final disposition of their case.

¹³ **Post-dispositional sentence** refers to juveniles sentenced to active time in juvenile detention as a resolution to their offense.

¹⁴ **Post-Dispositional Program** (“Post-D”) refers to juveniles sentenced pursuant to Virginia Code § 16.1-284.1 and placed in confinement for a period not to exceed six months, with a

suspended commitment to DJJ. The program has limited bed space. Please refer to the Chesterfield Juvenile Detention Home for more information regarding their Post-D Program.

¹⁵ For these community-based, non-residential programs, data is based on a fiscal year rather than a calendar year (FY20). Of the 186 youth served, 145 were in the Home Incarceration Program.

¹⁶ FY20 Department of Juvenile Justice [Data Resource Guide](#).

2020, and the detention admissions declined by over 50% between February and June 2020.

Some of the measures that the Chesterfield Juvenile Detention Home implemented at the start of the pandemic to keep kids and staff safe included suspending contact visitation, requiring staff to wear masks ahead of the Governor's mandate, quarantining new intakes, vigilant cleaning of the facility, suspending home passes for treatment program residents, and the suspension of in-person school. After learning to operate as safely as possible during this time, the facility began inviting parents to schedule visitation with their children using non-contact visitation rooms, as well as allowing children to call home multiple times a day and visit virtually with family.

Chesterfield Juvenile Justice Services worked with the Virginia Department of Education and Chesterfield County Schools to safely resume in-person learning in August 2020, and in-person learning has continued to be a priority for the children, as they are some of the most vulnerable learners in the County.

The Detention Home continues to find creative ways to keep kids engaged while also keeping them safe.

Child Dependency (Foster Care/Abuse and Neglect cases)

(See Chart 14 and Chart 14A.)

The Court received **70** petitions for abuse and neglect in 2020, down from 76 such petitions received in 2019. Of those 70 petitions, **35** sought an emergency removal, while **30** sought a preliminary protective order (**5** sought no initial relief). At present, there are **77** children in foster care in Chesterfield County. The Court has disposition and control of the foster care and permanency plans for all of these children. The Court holds regular court reviews pursuant to statute.

¹⁷ In May 2020, the Judges of the Chesterfield J&DR District Court began disseminating juvenile driver's licenses via virtual

There were **48** petitions filed by the Chesterfield Department of Social Services seeking termination of parental rights. Of those petitions with a final disposition in 2020, the Court terminated almost all parents' rights.

Acting under the 2016 Appropriations Act, there were a total of **14** youth (up from 10 in 2019) seeking voluntary continuing services after emancipating while in foster care. Under this program, known as the Fostering Futures Program, youth can continue to receive foster care services until the age of 21. There are many challenges facing youth aging out of foster care at age 18; therefore, under the program, much needed financial and social support services are extended during a crucial period of development from youth into early adulthood. In Chesterfield, there are **29** young adults ages 18-21 receiving continuing services through the Fostering Futures Program.

Child in Need of Services and Supervision Cases (CHINS)

(See Chart 15 and Chart 15A.)

J&DR Courts have jurisdiction of petitions alleging a child is in need of services or supervision (truants or runaways). In 2019, there were 65 CHINS petitions filed in Chesterfield J&DR, and 45% were dismissed. In 2020, there were **28** CHINS petitions filed, and 89% were dismissed.

Miscellaneous Juvenile and Adult case processing activities

(See Chart 16 and Chart 17.)

While the Court's primary function is to adjudicate cases properly before it, the Clerk's Office is also mandated to perform various other functions. The Clerk's Office, in addition to controlling the court's master docket calendar and the scheduling of cases, must also process cases on appeal; schedule and present juvenile driver's licenses at special, monthly court ceremonies conducted in the evenings¹⁷;

ceremonies, the first in the Commonwealth to do so. As of this writing, this requirement has been suspended and

expunge juvenile and adult records pursuant to statute; and, answer a myriad of public inquiries. The Court received **23,623** phone calls to our main phone number in 2020 (this does not include calls made to a specific extension), which represents a 17% increase.

Prior to the suspension of juvenile driver's license ceremonies, and before the Virginia Department of Motor Vehicles began mailing licenses, the Chesterfield J&DR District Court Judges presented **1,050** driver's licenses to juveniles in Chesterfield County (see footnote on previous page).

In 2020, the Clerk's office processed **205** adult appeals, **76** adult transfers (a 38% increase), and **217** grand jury certifications (a 20% increase). The Clerk's Office also processed **288** juvenile appeals, **160** juvenile transfers, and processed **133** orders of publication.

The Court is required to expunge all eligible court records annually pursuant to *Virginia Code* § 16.1-306. The Court is current on adult expungement through February 2019 and is current on juvenile expungement through April 2018. It is our goal to become current on all adult and juvenile expungements by 2022.

The Clerk's Office is staffed by **24** full-time employees (all Commonwealth of Virginia Judicial Branch employees). As a result of successful legislative efforts, Virginia's district courts were given 120 new positions overall in 2021. Chesterfield J&DR District Court received 1.5 FTE. The District Court Staffing Model indicates the Clerk's Office is understaffed by at least **two** positions based on the number of judges and caseload, despite the addition of 1.5 new FTE. The Judges' Assistant, a County employee, is also instrumental to the work of the Court, as well as the new Mediation Coordinator.

licenses are mailed to juveniles directly from the Department of Motor Vehicles in response to the pandemic.

The Court's 2020 successful financial audit by the Auditor of Public Accounts (APA) can be found online.¹⁸

2020 Accomplishments

- The Court began tracking the results of drug tests in civil cases on July 1, 2017. Pursuant to *Virginia Code* §16.1-278.15(I), the Court may order drug testing of any parent, guardian, legal custodian, or person standing *in loco parentis*, in any custody or visitation matter. In 2020, the Court performed **100** drug tests in civil cases; **47%** tested positive for *something*. The Court's 13-panel drug tests screen for marijuana, amphetamine, methamphetamine, cocaine, benzodiazepines, opiates, buprenorphine, oxycodone, norfentanyl, methadone, tramadol, MDMA, and ethyl glucuronide (alcohol). 26% of positive screens were for marijuana; 12% of positive screens were for opiates, norfentanyl, or oxycodone; and 9% of positive screens were for benzodiazepines.
- The Court began installing new audio-visual equipment in all courtrooms thanks to the support from Chesterfield County. This equipment proved instrumental to our success during the pandemic when remote hearings were held at a record pace.

The Court would like to acknowledge the following individuals for their assistance in preparing the 2019 edition of this report:

Eileen Fields, Administrative Assistant, Chesterfield Department of Social Services

Marilyn Brown, Director, Chesterfield Juvenile Detention Home

Robert Harris, Senior Telecommunications Specialist, Chesterfield County Information Systems Technology

William Stanley, Director, 12th District Court Service Unit

Chris M. Wade, Senior Management Information Analyst, Judicial Planning, Office of the Executive Secretary, Supreme Court of Virginia

¹⁸

<http://www.apa.virginia.gov/reports/ChesterfieldCoJDR2020.pdf>

Appendix

Chart 1.

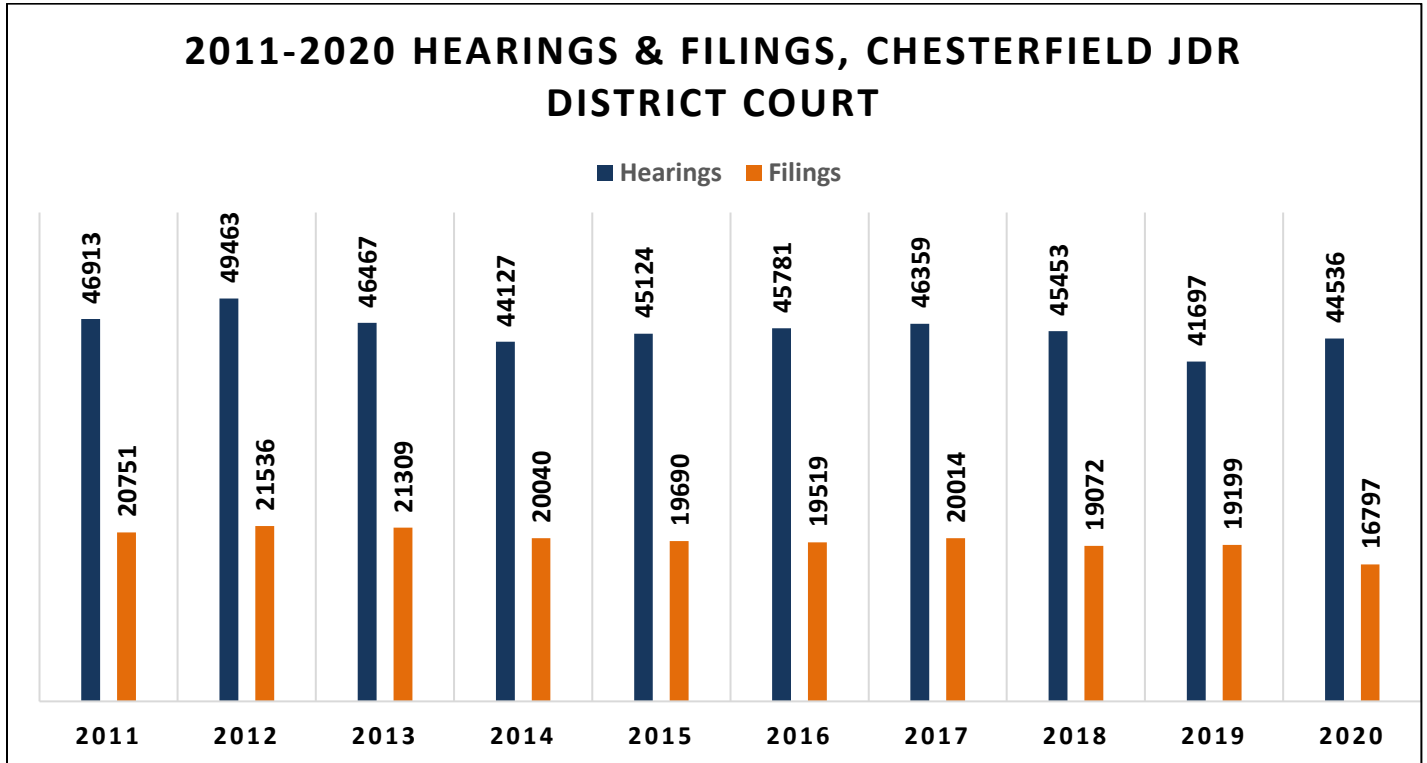


Chart 2.

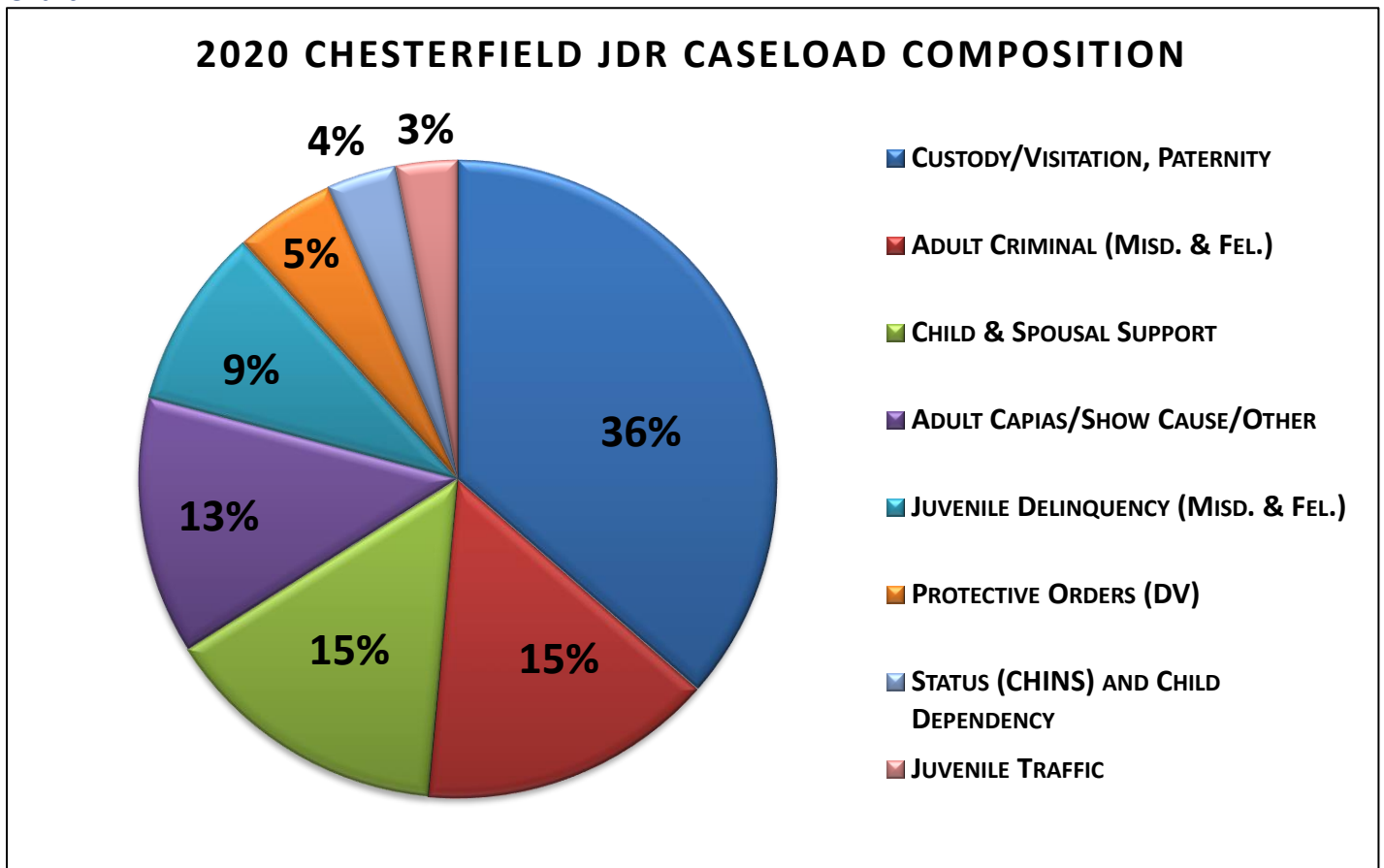


Chart 3.

Support	Initial Petition for Child Support - 16.1-241A3	884
	MTA Support - 16.1-241A3	882
	Show Cause for Failure to Pay Child Support- 16.1-278.16	608
	Initial Petition for Spousal Support - 16.1-241L	96
	Support Remand from Circuit Court - 20-79C	177
	Support Transfer from another J&DR District Court	41
	Register Foreign Support Order - 20-88.67	38
	Capias for Failure to Pay - 16.1-278.16	44
	Registered Administrative Support Order from DCSE	62
	Request Income Deduction Order	13
	Restricted License - 46.2-320.1	4
	Judgment for Arrears - 16.1-278.18	4
	Administrative Support Order Appeal from DCSE - 63.2-1943	7
	Motion for Genetic Testing - 20-49.1	1
TOTAL SUPPORT:		2,861

Chart 4.

Juvenile Civil	Motion to Amend Custody or Visitation - 16.1-241A3	1,760
	Custody - 16.1-241A3 - Initial Petitions and Transfers	1,715
	Visitation - 16.1-241A3 - Initial Petitions and Transfers	1,409
	Custody Remand from Circuit Court - 16.1-241A3	251
	Visitation Remand from Circuit Court - 16.1-241A3	211
	Foreign Custody/Visitation Order Registration - 20-146.26	82
	Motion to Transfer Venue - 16.1-243	62
	Paternity - 16.1-241Q, 20-49.1, 20-49.3	44
	Special Immigrant Juvenile Status -16.1-241A1	25
	Relief of Custody - 16.1-277.02	22
	Safety Belt Violation - 46.2-1094	13
	Consent to Adopt - 63.2-1232	9
	Disestablishment of Paternity - 20-49.10	8
	Violate child restraint - 46.2-1095	6
	Emancipation - 16.1-333	4
	Civil Possession of Marijuana - 18.2-250.1	4
	Entrustment - 16.1-277.01	1
	Close Relative Adoption - 63.2-1242.2	1
	Civil Refuse Blood/Breath Test - 18.2-268.3	1
TOTAL JUVENILE CIVIL		5,628

Chart 5.

ADULT CRIMINAL FELONIES, 2020		
Code Section	Charge	Number
18.2-371.1	Abuse & Neglect of Children	83
18.2-51.6	Strangulation	80
18.2-47	Abduction	45
18.2-95	Grand Larceny/Conspire to commit grand larceny	41
18.2-51	Malicious Wounding	39
18.2-102	Unauthorized Use	34
18.2-192	Credit Card theft	23
18.2-91	Breaking & Entering	23
18.2-67.3	Aggravated Sexual Battery	21
18.2-57.2	Domestic Assault 3rd+ Offense	21
18.2-370.1	Indecent Liberties by children	19
18.2-346	Solicit prostitution from minor <16 years old	18
18.2-370	Indecent Liberties with a minor	16
18.2-58	Robbery/Conspire to commit robbery	16
18.2-374.1:1	Possession of child pornography	15
18.2-349	Use vehicle to aid prostitution <18	15
18.2-374.3	Use of communications systems to offend children	12
18.2-61	Rape	12
18.2-172	Forging/Uttering	11
16.1-253.2	Felony Violate Protective Order	11
18.2-63	Carnal knowledge	11
18.2-67.1	Forcible sodomy	11
18.2-53.1	Use/Display firearm in felony	11
40.1-103	Nonviolent felon poss gun within 10 years	11
18.2-83	Threats to bomb/burn	10
18.2-195	Credit card fraud	8
18.2-96	Petit Larceny/3rd offense	8
18.2-137	Property Damage	7
18.2-67.2	Object sexual penetration	6
18.2-51.2	Malicious assault/victim injured	5
18.2-279	Discharge Firearm in building	4
18.2-186.3	Identity theft	4
46.2-894	Fail to report accident/injury	4
18.2-60	Oral Threats	3
18.2-108.01	Larceny with intent to sell or distribute	3
18.2-32	Murder: 1st degree	3
18.2-52	Malicious/unlawful assault by acid, etc.	3
18.2-366	Incest with child 13-17	3
18.2-386.1	Film nonconsented nude minor	3
18.2-97	Larceny of certain animals	3
18.2-312	Illegal use of gas	2
18.2-154	Maliciously shoot/throw at train/car	2

Code Section	Charge	Number
18.2-197	Receive goods fraudulently	2
18.2-357.1	Sex trafficking	2
18.2-53	Shoot/stab in commission of a felony	2
18.2-92	Armed B&E occupied house	2
18.2-374.1	Production of child pornography	1
18.2-308.2	Nonviolent felon poss gun within 10 years	1
18.2-248	Sell/distribute Schedule III-IV drug	1
18.2-36.1	DUI manslaughter: involuntary	1
18.2-178	Obtain money by false pretenses	1
18.2-248.02	Child <15 present while mfg meth	1
18.2-48	Abduct with the intent to defile	1
18.2-178.1	Exploit mentally incapacitated person for money	1
18.2-193	Credit card forgery	1
18.2-195.2	Credit card fraud	1
18.2-22	Conspire to commit robbery	1
18.2-282	Brandish firearm on/near school property	1
18.2-308.1	Possess firearm at school	1
18.2-348	Aiding prostitution with minor	1
18.2-355	Cause to enter bawdy place	1
18.2-356	Cause person to prostitute	1
18.2-357	Pandering	1
18.2-36	Involuntary manslaughter	1
18.2-434	Perjury	1
18.2-462	Destroy evidence of a felony offense	1
18.2-81	Arson	1
19.2-62	Person intercept wire communications	1
TOTAL ADULT CRIMINAL FELONIES		710

Chart 5A.

FELONIES BY DISPOSITION	
Nolle Prosequi	49%
Certified to the Grand Jury	23%
Amended to Misdemeanor w/Guilty finding	13%
Dismissed	9%
Open	3%
Fugitive File (Capias/FTA issued)	1%
Not Guilty	1%
Transferred to GDC Court	1%

Chart 6.

ADULT CRIMINAL MISDEMEANORS, 2020		
Code Section	Charge	Number
18.2-57.2	Domestic Assault	865
16.1-253.2	Violate Protective Order	169
18.2-137	Property Damage	94
18.2-371	Contributing to the delinquency of a minor	92
18.2-57	Assault	56
18.2-164	Injure telephone lines	45
18.2-96	Petit Larceny	39
18.2-282	Point/brandish firearm	30
18.2-119	Trespassing	26
18.2-427	Use profane language over public airway	22
18.2-49.1	Violate court order re: custody/visitation	21
18.2-60.3	Stalking	16
18.2-195	Credit card fraud	11
18.2-429	Annoying phone calls	10
18.2-56.1	Reckless handling of a firearm	7
18.2-60.4	Violation of protective order	6
18.2-386.2	Unlawful dissemination of image of another	6
18.2-121	Enter property to cause damage	6
18.2-152.7:1	Harassment by computer	4
18.2-42	Mob: simple assault or battery	4
18.2-67.4	Sexual battery	3
18.2-388	Public swearing/intoxication	3
18.2-186.3	ID theft: intent to defraud	2
18.2-60.5	Unlawful use of tracking device	2
18.2-266	DWI	2
18.2-146	Vehicle tampering	2
18.2-152.4	Disable computer software	2
18.2-172.2	Affix other signature-malicious	2
18.2-308.1:4	Person subject to protective order buy gun	2
18.2-56.2	Leave gun loaded, endanger <14 year old	2
18.2-178	Obtain money through false pretense	1
18.2-314	No medical attention to injured child	1
18.2-47	Abduction by parent	1
46.2-852	Reckless endangerment of life/limb/property	1
18.2-460	Obstruction of Justice	1
18.2-130	Peep dwelling through peephole	1
18.2-280	Shoot in public place, no injuries	1
18.2-348	Prostitution: aid	1
19.2-152.9	Violation of protective order	1
46.2-868.1	Aggressive driving	1
TOTAL ADULT CRIMINAL MISDEMEANORS		1,561

Chart 6A.

MISDEMEANORS BY DISPOSITION	
Nolle Prosequi	51%
Guilty	15%
Open	14%
Dismissed	10%
Not Guilty	7%
Fugitive File (Capias/FTA issued)	1%
Certified to the Grand Jury (ancillary chg.)	1%
Transferred (GDC jurisdiction)	1%

Chart 7.

ADULT SHOW CAUSE & CAPIAS FILINGS, 2020		
Show Cause	Fail to obey JDR Order - 16.1-292	480
	Failure to Appear - 19.2-128	415
	Contempt of Court (Fail to obey court order) - 18.2-456/16.1-69.24	108
	Revocation of suspended sentence - 19.2-306	34
	Fail to comply with first time offender status - 18.2-57.3	31
	Fail to comply with bond/conditions of release - 19.2-123	20
	Fail to pay attorney fees - 16.1-278.19	5
	Fail to pay Restitution - 19.2-305.2	1
	Bond Forfeiture - 19.2-143	1
TOTAL SHOW CAUSES:		1,095
Capias	Failure to Appear - 18.2-456	212
	Impose sentence for failure to comply with 1st offender - 18.2-57.3	26
	Fail to comply with bond/conditions of release - 19.2-123	34
	Fail to pay restitution - 19.2-305.2	1
	Contempt of Court (Fail to obey court order) - 18.2-456	4
	Revocation of suspended sentence - 19.2-306	41
TOTAL CAPIAS:		318

Chart 8.

Adult Protective Orders	Emergency Protective Order - Family Abuse - 16.1-253.4	1,341
	Preliminary Protective Order - Family Abuse - 16.1-253.1	629
	MTA/Preliminary Protective Order - Family Abuse - 16.1-253.1	98
	PO Violation resulting in issuance of new order - 16.1-253.2	33
	Non-family member Preliminary Protective Order - 19.2-152.9	16
	Emergency Protective Order - Non-Family Abuse - 19.2-152.8	13
	Show Cause/Violation of Protective Order - 16.1-279.1	6
	Request Foreign Registration of Protective Order - 16.1-279.1F	1
TOTAL ADULT PROTECTIVE ORDERS:		2,137

Chart 9.

Juvenile Protective Orders	Family Abuse Protective Order - 16.1-253.1	8
	Acts of Violence Protective Order - 19.2-152.9, 19.2-152.10	7
	Emergency Protective Order - 16.1-253.4	5
	Motion to Amend Protective Order - 16.1-253.1	5
	Emergency Protective Order - 19.2-152.8	3
	Motion to Amend Protective Order - 19.2-152.10	1
TOTAL JUVENILE PROTECTIVE ORDERS		29

Chart 10.

JUVENILE DELINQUENT FELONIES, 2020		
Code Section	Charge	Number
18.2-95	Grand Larceny/Conspire to commit	85
18.2-57	Assault	38
18.2-192	Credit card theft	31
18.2-51	Malicious Wounding	25
18.2-58	Robbery	15
18.2-91	Breaking & Entering/Conspire to commit	15
18.2-53.1	Use/Display Firearm in Felony	15
18.2-250	Possession of a controlled substance	15
18.2-137	Felony property damage	11
18.2-102	Unauthorized use	10
18.2-22	Conspire to commit felony	10
18.2-279	Unlawfully shoot/throw into occupied building	9
18.2-248	Possession w/Intent	8
46.2-817	Felony elude police	7
18.2-67.1	Forcible sodomy	7
18.2-477.2	Juvenile facility violation/poss unlawful chemical compound	7
18.2-108	Receiving stolen goods	6

Code Section	Charge	Number
18.2-248.1	Possession w/intent - marijuana	6
18.2-48.1	Abduction by prisoner	6
18.2-67.2	Object sexual penetration	5
18.2-108.01	Larceny with intent to sell stolen property	5
46.2-894	Fail to stop at the scene of an accident	5
18.2-61	Rape	4
18.2-108.1	Receive stolen firearm	4
18.2-109	Possess stolen vehicle	4
18.2-94	Possess burglary tools	3
18.2-282	Brandish firearm near school	2
18.2-60	Oral threats	2
18.2-67.3	Aggravated sexual battery	2
18.2-51.6	Strangulation	2
18.2-83	Bomb/burn threat	2
18.2-92	B&E with intent to commit misdemeanor	2
18.2-46.2	Gang: participate in criminal act	2
18.2-258.1	Obtain drug by fraud	2
18.2-255.2	Sell drugs near school/library	2
18.2-41	Mob: malicious wounding	2
18.2-55	Assault: prisoner on employee	2
18.2-79	Arson: occupied public building	2
18.2-47	Abduction	2
18.2-32	1st degree murder	1
18.2-111	Embezzlement	1
18.2-308.4	Possess gun on person w/Schedule I/II drugs	1
18.2-103	Shoplift/alter merchandise >\$200	1
18.2-462	Destroy evidence of a felony offense	1
18.2-85	Create/use bombs/explosives	1
5.1-22	Operate aircraft/endanger life	1
TOTAL DELINQUENT FELONIES		389

Chart 10A.

JUVENILE FELONY DISPOSITIONS	
Nolle Prosequi	48%
Dismissed	25%
Open	15%
Guilty	7%
Transferred (for disposition)	2%
Certified to the Grand Jury	1%
Fugitive File (Detention Order issued)	1%
Transferred to Circuit Court (as adult)	1 CASE

Chart 11.

JUVENILE DELINQUENT MISDEMEANORS, 2020		
Code Section	Charge	Number
46.2-300	No Operator's License	177
18.2-57.2	Domestic Assault	75
46.2-862	Speeding, 20+ mph over speed limit	69
18.2-137	Destruction of property	68
18.2-57	Assault	61
18.2-250.1	Possession of marijuana	56
18.2-96	Petit Larceny	52
16.1-292	Violate J&DR District Court Order	48
46.2-853	Failure to maintain control	44
16.1-264	Willfully fail to obey summons	30
4.1-305	Purchase/possess alcohol by minor	28
46.2-852	Reckless driving	27
18.2-308.7	Possession of a firearm by a minor	23
18.2-460	Obstruction of Justice	21
18.2-248.1	Possession w/intent - marijuana	14
18.2-308	Carry concealed weapon	14
16.1-291	Probation Violation	13
46.2-335	Learner's permit violation	12
18.2-195	Credit card fraud	11
46.2-707	Operate/permit to operate uninsured vehicle	10
18.2-147	Enter/set vehicle in motion	10
18.2-415	Disorderly Conduct	9
18.2-42	Assault by mob	9
18.2-266	DWI	7
46.2-863	Reckless driving - failure to stop when entering highway	7
18.2-477.1	Escape juvenile facility without force	7
18.2-282	Point/brandish firearm	7
19.2-82.1	False ID to law enforcement	6
18.2-56.1	Reckless handling of firearm	6
46.2-1052	Operate w/tint/signs/decals on windows	6
18.2-119	Trespassing (66-117) (26-397)	5
46.2-861	Drive too fast for conditions	5
46.2-896	Fail to stop at accident scene >\$500	5
18.2-250	Possess controlled substance	5
18.2-128	Trespass on church or school property	5
18.2-146	Preventing operation of vehicle	4
18.2-427	Use profane language over public airway	4
18.2-388	Drink while driving/open container	4
18.2-173	Forge bank note	4
46.2-864	Reckless driving/private property or parking lot	4
18.2-266.1	Drive after illegally consuming alcohol	3
18.2-67.4	Sexual battery	3
18.2-108	Receipt stolen goods	3

Code Section	Charge	Number
18.2-121	Enter property to damage	3
18.2-178	Obtain money by false pretenses	3
46.2-301	Drive under revocation/suspension	3
46.2-817	Elude Police	3
18.2-387	Indecent exposure	2
18.2-323.1	Drink while driving/open container	2
46.2-894	Fail to stop at accident scene	2
46.2-722	Altered/forged license plates	2
18.2-186.3	ID theft (sell/distribute)	2
18.2-248	Manufacture controlled substance	2
18.2-280	Shoot in public place (no injuries)	2
18.2-308.1	Possess weapon at school	2
19.2-128	Failure to appear on misdemeanor charge	1
46.2-301.1	Driving on a Suspended/Revoked license	1
18.2-461	False report/summon to law enforcement	1
18.2-152.7:1	Use computer for harassment	1
18.2-119.1	Post no trespassing signs	1
18.2-164	Damage phone line/prevent 911	1
18.2-311.1	Alter serial number from firearm	1
3.2-6570	Torture animal	1
46.2-372	Fail to stop at scene/accident	1
46.2-868.1	Aggressive driving	1
TOTAL DELINQUENT MISDEMEANORS		1,019

Chart 11A.

JUVENILE MISDEMEANOR DISPOSITIONS	
Dismissed	45%
Nolle Prosequi	28%
Guilty/Guilty <i>in absentia</i> /Prepaid	14%
Open	8%
Fugitive File/Detention Order Issued	3%
Not Guilty	2%
Transferred (for disposition)	1%

Chart 12.

JUVENILE TRAFFIC INFRACTIONS, 2020		
Code Section	Charge	Number
46.2-878	Speeding	127
46.2-816	Following Too Closely	72
46.2-821	Fail Stop/Yield Entering Highway	39
46.2-874	Speeding Business/Resident.	27
46.2-833	Fail To Obey Traffic Signal	23

Code Section	Charge	Number
46.2-804	Fail Obey Highway Lane Marking	17
46.2-870	Speeding	17
46.2-825	Fail To Yield On Left Turn	16
46.2-1158	Operate vehicle with expired/rejected inspection	14
46.2-334.01	Violate driver's license/learner's permit <19 yo	12
46.2-1003	Illegal use of defective or unsafe equipment	10
46.2-873	Violate speed limit at school crossing	9
46.2-613	Operate unregistered vehicle	9
46.2-646	Violate law: Expiration and renewal of registration	8
46.2-830	Fail To Obey Highway Sign	8
46.2-104	Fail to carry/exhibit license	4
46.2-826	Fail to stop	4
46.2-845	Improper U-turn	4
46.2-1030	Drive W/O Lights/Excessive Lights	3
46.2-820	Fail To Yield Right-Of-Way	3
46.2-802	Fail Drive Right Side Of Highway	3
46.2-875	Speeding In City Or Town	2
46.2-829	Fail to yield before entering highway	2
46.2-846	Improper Turn	2
46.2-1013	Improper taillights	2
46.2-824	Fail to yield at intersection	2
46.2-848	Improper Backing, Stopping, Turning (13-17)	1
46.2-838	Improper passing	1
46.2-910	Motorcycle equipment violation	1
46.2-716	Improperly mounted license plates	1
46.2-1049	Improper exhaust system	1
46.2-1054	Operate with obstructed windshield	1
46.2-1066	Improper brakes	1
46.2-1155	Improper load fastening	1
46.2-600	Fail to obtain registration/title	1
46.2-915.1	Operate ATV on highway	1
46.2-1011	No headlights	1
46.2-834	Disregard signals of law enforcement	1
46.2-1078.1	Operate vehicle while reading texts/phone	1
46.2-921	Vehicle violation/flashing lights	1
46.2-1052	Apply tint to windows	1
46.2-863	Reckless driving - fail to yield enter roadway	1
46.2-872	Speeding	1
46.2-916.1	Golf cart on highway	1
TOTAL TRAFFIC INFRACTIONS		457

Chart 12A.

JUVENILE TRAFFIC DISPOSITIONS	
Dismissed	72%
Guilty	15%
Prepaid/Complied with law	6%
Guilty in absentia	4%
Not Guilty	1%
Nolle Prosequi	1%
Open	1%

Chart 13.

JUVENILE SHOW CAUSE FILINGS, 2020		
Show Cause	Violation of Juvenile Court Order - 16.1-292	6
	Failure to appear - 19.2-128	1
TOTAL JUVENILE SHOW CAUSES		7

Chart 13A.

JUVENILE SHOW CAUSE DISPOSITIONS	
Dismissed	57%
Nolle Prosequi	29%
Fugitive File	14%

Chart 14.

CHILD DEPENDENCY CASES, 2020		
Child Dependency	Abuse & Neglect seeking Emergency Removal Order - 16.1-251	35
	Abuse & Neglect seeking Preliminary Protective Order - 16.1-253	30
	Abuse & Neglect petition seeking no initial relief	5
	Initial Foster Care - 16.1-281	47
	Foster Care (4-month review) - 16.1-282	51
	Permanency Planning - 16.1-282.1	78
	Termination of Parental Rights - 16.1-283	48
	Annual Foster Care Review - 16.1-282.2	30
	Restoration of Parental Rights - 16.1-283.2	1
	Abuse & Neglect transfer from another VA JDR Court	2
	Child At Risk of being Abused & Neglected - 16.1-241A2A	2
	Voluntary Continuing Services Agreement - 16.1-242	14
TOTAL CHILD DEPENDENCY		343

Chart 14A.

ABUSE & NEGLECT DISPOSITIONS	
Founded	83%
Dismissed/Withdrawn/Non-Suited	17%

Chart 15.

JUVENILE CIVIL / CHINS MATTERS, 2020		
CHINS	CHINS Services - 16.1-278.4	16
	CHINS Supervision (Truancy or Runaway) - 16.1-278.5	12
TOTAL CHINS		28

Chart 15A.

CHINS DISPOSITIONS	
Founded - CHINS/Services	0 CASES
Founded - CHINS/Supervision	1 CASE
Open	7%
Dismissed/Withdrawn/Nolle Prosequi	89%

Chart 16.

Juvenile Mental Health	Temporary Detention Order - 16.1-340.1	66
	Emergency Custody Order - 16.1-340	7
TOTAL MENTAL HEALTH		73
Juvenile Status/Other	Request Restricted Driver's License - 46.2-334.01	3
	Judicial Bypass - 16.1-241W	1
	Curfew violation (14-19-local; 15.2-926)	92
	Serious Offender Review - 16.1-285.1	5
	Underage possession of tobacco - 18.2-371.2	46
TOTAL STATUS/OTHER		147

Chart 17.

ADULT MISCELLANEOUS CASE PROCESSING ACTIVITIES, 2020		
Misc.	Adult Appeals - 16.1-296	205
	Adult Cases transferred to another jurisdiction - 16.1-243	76
	Adult cases certified to the Grand Jury - 19.2-186	217
	Adult cases expunged - 16.1-306	0
JUVENILE MISCELLANEOUS CASE PROCESSING ACTIVITIES, 2020		
Misc.	Juvenile Driver's Licenses presented - 46.2-336	1,050
	Juvenile Appeals - 16.1-296	288
	Juvenile cases certified to the Grand Jury - 16.1-269.1B, C	5
	Juvenile cases transferred to Circuit Court - 16.1-269.1A	1
	Juvenile cases transferred to another jurisdiction - 16.1-243	160
	Orders of Publication - 8.01-316	133
	Juvenile cases expunged - 16.1-306	0