

FINAL

Advisory Committee on Juvenile Justice Meeting Minutes

January 27, 2010

Approved May 26, 2010

Committee Members Present

Robert Bodenhamer
Jane Brown, Proxy for Commissioner of DSS
Kenneth Bynum
The Hon. Gayl Carr
Cynthia Cave, Proxy for Superintendent of DOE
The Hon. Warner D. (Dave) Chapman
Mark Cranfill
Shaunte Daniels
Melissa Coretz Goemann
Lynette Greenfield, Proxy for Director of DJJ
Eileen Grey
Sarah Haislip
Seth Levey
Jay Malcan
Charles Martin, Chair
Sheriff Charles Phelps
Antonio Sutton
Ruby Turner

Committee Members Not Present

Kevin Appel
The Hon. Robert B. Bell
Malcolm King, Proxy for Commissioner of DBHDS
The Hon. William Roscoe Reynolds
William Reichhardt
Mark Turnbull
Adam Wong
Gina E. Wood

DCJS Staff Present

Demian Futterman
Laurel Marks
Curtis Stevens

Guest Present

Sam Abed, DJJ

The meeting was called to order by Chair, Charles Martin

- I. **Approval of Minutes.** Mr. Martin asked if there were any comments, additions or deletions to be made to the minutes from the November 18, 2009, meeting of the ACJJ. Mr. Mark Cranfill made a motion to approve the minutes. The motion was seconded and approved.
- II. **Report by DJJ on Recent Report of the Bureau of Justice Statistics on Sexual Victimization in Facilities.** Mr. Sam Abed from DJJ presented on the BJS report. He mentioned the concerns that DJJ has with the methodology of the report, and spoke to the number of actions that DJJ is taking in response to the report. Additionally, he mentioned that the Joint Legislative Audit and Review Commission is looking at the methodology and the content of the report and will present its report to the Senate Public Safety Subcommittee 7:30 a.m. Friday, January 29, 2010.
- III. **Presentation by Government Relations Subcommittee – Recommendation of Expression of Support for or Opposition to Legislation.** Mr. Dave Chapman presented the recommendations of the Government Relations subcommittee. Ms. Eileen Grey recommended that the subcommittee report be approved. The motion was seconded and approved, with the following abstentions: Jane Brown, Judge Carr, Cynthia Cave, Lynette Greenfield, and Antonio Sutton.
- IV. **Presentation by Grants Subcommittee – Recommendation of Title V Grants for Funding.** Mr. Antonio Sutton presented the recommendations of the grants subcommittee. The subcommittee reviewed six grants, and recommended funding five of the six. The subcommittee recommended not funding one, from Brunswick County, as it did not meet the guidelines of the application. They recommended funding the remaining five proposals: Chesterfield County; Hanover County; City of Chesapeake; Danville/Pittsylvania Community Services Board; and City of Lynchburg. Mr. Sutton moved to accept the subcommittee report. The motion was seconded and approved with the following abstentions: Jane Brown, all proposals; Judge Carr, all proposals; and Cynthia Cave, all proposals.
- V. **Compliance Report.** Curtis Stevens presented his report on the status with our compliance with the JJDP Act:

**Compliance Monitor's Report to the ACJJ
January 27, 2010**

The 2009 Annual Compliance Monitor's Report to the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention has been completed and submitted to OJJDP. Once again, Virginia is compliant with the Deinstitutionalization of Status Offender (DSO), Separation, and Jail Removal core requirements.

During the monitoring period 120 facilities received onsite visits. Staff members at these facilities received training and instructions regarding the core requirements of the JJDP Act. Copies of OJJDP's *Guidance Manual for Monitoring Facilities under the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 2002* were left at each facility. The facilities that were visited included 24 detention centers, 28 jails, 34 lockups, 32 court holding facilities, 1 juvenile correctional facility, and 1 non-secure children's residential facility.

OJJDP expects states to visit 100% of all secure facilities every three years. This was accomplished during the 2007, 2008, and 2009 monitoring periods. Every secure facility that is currently included in Virginia’s monitoring universe has now received a site visit during the last three monitoring periods.

During the 2009 monitoring period, our rate of status offender and nonoffender institutionalization was 5.36. There were 98 DSO violations reported, which included 40 violations at detention centers, 16 violations from law enforcement lockups, and 42 non-delinquent federal wards held. Most DSO violations at the detention centers were for the possession of alcohol.

There was a fairly significant increase in the number of DSO violations that were reported this year. This can be attributed to a slight increase in the number of federal wards that were held this year, to the increase in the number of lockups that are now providing data and being monitored which resulted in more DSO violations being discovered, and an increase in the number of juveniles that were detained in detention centers for alcohol related charges. The Compliance Monitor and Juvenile Justice Specialist are working with staff at the Department of Juvenile Justice to attempt to identify possible alternatives to reduce the number of alcohol related detentions. Although the number of DSO violations reported to OJJDP is approaching that figure which would cause Virginia to be out of compliance with DSO, OJJDP’s policy is to allow states to subtract the number DSO violations involving federal wards if that number should cause a state to be out of compliance.

Our jail removal noncompliance rate was 1.09, which is considered to be in compliance with de minimis exceptions with this requirement. The increases related to the Jail Removal core requirement are also related to the increased number of law enforcement lockups that are now being monitored. For each DSO violation that occurs and is reported in a lockup, a Jail Removal violation must also be reported. Of the 20 Jail Removal violations that were reported to OJJDP, 15 were the result of status offenders who were securely detained in a law enforcement lockup.

There were no sight and sound violations to report to OJJDP during the monitoring period, and Virginia was fully compliant with the separation core requirement. Administrator Flores’ new interpretation regarding the definition of an “adult inmate” has resolved Virginia’s sight and sound problems.

The following table lists the number of violations reported in the 2007 – 2009 monitoring period.

	2009	2008	2007
DSO Violations	98	69	71
Jail Removal Violations	20	8	7
Sight and Sound Violations	0	0	0

- VI. Report on Status of New Title II Solicitation.** Committee members were reminded that the solicitation for sustaining existing programs and for new programs is currently available, with concept papers due March 10.
- VII. ACJJ Member Reports.** Eileen Grey will attend the Southern Regional Conference this weekend. Jay Malcan reminded committee members of the annual DMC conference co-hosted by Virginia State University and DCJS, to be held this year on April 22.

VIII. New Business

Mark Cranfill requested that the Chair write a letter to Barry Green expressing the ACJJ's appreciation for his efforts over the years that he has served as Director of the Department of Juvenile Justice. The committee agreed. A letter will be drafted for the Chair's signature.

Charles Martin reported that he received a letter from the new Governor yesterday which expressed his appreciation for the comments regarding the budget.

IX. NEXT MEETING: May 26, 2010

X. Adjourn

**Advisory Committee on Juvenile Justice
Legislative Tracking
January 25, 2010**

Access to Representation/Court

Bill Number	Bill Summary (copied from the Legislative Information System)	Position
<p>HB 483 (BaCote) In H Courts</p>	<p>Juvenile correctional centers; appointment of counsel. Provides for the appointment of an attorney to assist individuals confined in a juvenile correctional center regarding any legal matter relating to their incarceration.</p>	<p>Support</p>
<p>SB 205 (Edwards) In S Courts</p>	<p>Courts not of record; circuit court hearing; termination of juvenile court jurisdiction; objections and appeals. Provides in certain violent felony cases for a juvenile's right to appeal to the circuit court, the attorney for the Commonwealth's decision to certify that the juvenile's case be transferred to the circuit court for trial as an adult. If the juvenile appeals the decision to transfer, the circuit court will conduct a hearing on the merits, using factors currently used by the Juvenile and Domestic Relations District Court for transfer decisions.</p>	<p>Refer to Crime Commission</p>
<p>SB 489 (Hurt) In S Courts</p>	<p>Juvenile court; interlocutory appeals by Commonwealth. Allows the Commonwealth to appeal a juvenile court suppression ruling to circuit court and the Court of Appeals. Upon the motion of the Commonwealth the juvenile court must stay the proceedings and issue a written statement of its findings of law and relevant facts in support of its suppression ruling and submit the case to the circuit court for a de novo hearing. The hearing has priority on the circuit court's docket and if it upholds the suppression ruling, the Commonwealth may appeal to the Court of Appeals. The bill applies in preliminary hearings, transfer hearings and trials in juvenile court where the offense would be a felony if committed by an adult and to rulings prohibiting the use of certain evidence on the grounds that the evidence was obtained in violation of the provisions of the Fourth, Fifth or Sixth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States or Article I, Section 8, 10 or 11 of the Constitution of Virginia prohibiting illegal searches and seizures and protecting rights against self-incrimination. The bill also allows the time limitations on secure detention to be extended for the Commonwealth's appeal and provides that written court decisions of the Court of Appeals shall not contain the first or last name of the juvenile.</p>	<p>Support w/Amendment</p>
<p>SB 585 (Marsden) Substitute 1/25/10 - reported from S Courts w/substitute and referred to S Finance</p>	<p>Appointment of counsel for juveniles in correctional facilities. Provides that the judge of a juvenile and domestic relations district court in a jurisdiction where a state juvenile correctional facility is located shall appoint one or more attorneys to assist juveniles confined to such facilities with legal matters relating to their confinement. The attorney shall be paid from the criminal fund.</p>	<p>Support</p>

Confinement/Facilities

Bill Number	Bill Summary (copied from the Legislative Information System)	Position
<p>HB 873 (Cline)</p> <p>In H Militia</p>	<p>Juvenile correctional facilities; nonviolent offenders. Requires the Department of Juvenile Justice to maintain at least one juvenile facility for nonviolent juvenile offenders.</p>	<p>No Position</p>
<p>SB 579 (Marsden)</p> <p>In S Courts</p>	<p>Detention. Allows a juvenile to be moved to a less restrictive placement when, in the judgment of the custodian, the move is warranted or earned by the juvenile unless the court has specifically ordered that no such transfer shall be allowed of that juvenile.</p>	<p>Support</p>
<p>SB 591 (Marsden)</p> <p>1/25/10 - reported from S Courts</p>	<p>Detention of juveniles in secure facility; possession of certain firearms by juveniles. Clarifies that a juvenile may be detained in a secure facility if the juvenile is alleged to have violated § 18.2-308.7 (possession or transportation of a handgun or assault weapon by a person under the age of 18).</p>	<p>Support</p>

Gangs (also see Juvenile Records/Confidentiality)

Bill Number	Bill Summary (copied from the Legislative Information System)	Position
<p>HB 167 (Pogge)</p> <p>In H Courts</p>	<p>Criminal street gangs; predicate criminal act. Adds burglary and shooting into an occupied dwelling to the list of predicate criminal acts for which a person committing such act may be convicted under the criminal street gang act.</p>	<p>Support</p>
<p>SB 142 (Miller)</p> <p>In S Courts</p>		
<p>HB 682 (Miller)</p> <p>In H Courts</p> <p>SB 631(Marsh)</p> <p>In S Courts</p>	<p>Gang-free zones; penalties. Expands current "gang-free school zones" to the broader "gang-free zones" and includes any school bus stop or the property, including buildings and grounds, of any publicly owned or operated community center, park, library, or hospital. Engaging in criminal street gang activity in a gang-free zone is a Class 5 or 6 felony and may include a two-year mandatory minimum sentence, depending upon other aggravators.</p>	<p>Support w/Amendment</p>

<p>HB 868 (Cline)</p> <p>In H Courts</p>	<p>Solicitation to become a gang member; penalty. Provides that any person who, by telephone or by any electronically transmitted communication producing a visual or electronic message, solicits, invites, recruits, encourages or otherwise causes or attempts to cause another to actively participate in or become a member of what he knows to be a criminal street gang is guilty of a Class 6 felony. Currently, such solicitation by any method of communication is a Class 1 misdemeanor.</p>	<p>Oppose</p>
<p>SB 487 (Hurt)</p> <p>In S Courts</p>	<p>Criminal street gangs; predicate crimes. Adds certain breaking and entering offenses and grand larceny to the list of "predicate criminal acts" for determination of criminal street gang status.</p>	<p>Support</p>

Juvenile Records/Confidentiality

Bill Number	Bill Summary (copied from the Legislative Information System)	Position
<p>HB 107 (Cole)</p> <p>1/22/10 - reported from H Courts</p>	<p>Adult students under the jurisdiction of the juvenile and domestic relations district court; notification to schools. Clarifies that notification is to be given to the superintendents of school divisions when students who are 18 years of age or older are charged with certain crimes and are subject to the jurisdiction of the juvenile and domestic relations district court. The bill makes a similar change for providing notification when such students are committed to a Department of Juvenile Justice facility.</p>	<p>Support</p>
<p>HB 254 (Miller)</p> <p>1/15/10 - reported by H Courts Criminal Subcommittee w/amendments</p>	<p>Juvenile records; confidentiality. Allows the Department of Juvenile Justice to share with law enforcement the information of a juvenile, without request, if it would aid in a criminal investigation involving a predicate criminal act or a criminal street gang. The bill also provides that a local court services unit shall provide information on criminal gang activity to the State Police, a local police department, a sheriff's office, or the locally designated gang coordinator, gang task force, or law-enforcement task force, and that the information shall include identifying information of the juvenile.</p>	<p>Oppose</p>
<p>HB 255 (Miller)</p> <p>1/22/10 - H Militia Subcommittee recommends refer to H Courts</p>	<p>State Police; gang membership reporting. Requires the Department of Juvenile Justice to enter the person's name and other appropriate gang-related information required by the Department of State Police into the information system known as the Organized Criminal Gang File of the Virginia Criminal Information Network when the Department of Juvenile Justice determines that the person is a member of a gang.</p>	<p>Oppose</p>

<p>HB 907 (Bell) In H Education</p>	<p>Reports of certain acts to school authorities. Provides that for any report from local law-enforcement authorities to the principal or his designee and the division superintendent regarding certain offenses committed by a juvenile student that would be an adult misdemeanor, local law-enforcement authorities and attorneys for the Commonwealth shall also be authorized to disclose information concerning the student's delinquency case, including adjudication and disposition dates and results, to the superintendent of such student's school division.</p>	<p>Support w/Amendment</p>
<p>HB 918 (Bell) In H Courts</p>	<p>Exception to confidentiality of juvenile records; fugitives and escapees. Allows for the release of identifying information of a juvenile who is a fugitive from justice or an escapee. Currently, only juveniles charged with or convicted of certain serious offenses (e.g., murder, rape, robbery) may have identifying information released once they become a fugitive or escapee.</p>	<p>Oppose</p>
<p>HB 1121 (Gilbert) In H Courts</p>	<p>Juvenile records; gang information; exceptions to confidentiality. Places an affirmative duty on the Department of Juvenile Justice to provide information to law-enforcement that may aid in initiating or furthering an investigation of a criminal street gang. The bill also requires, rather than allows, the Department or locally operated court services unit to release to law enforcement information on a juvenile's criminal street gang involvement and the criminal street gang-related activity of others and to include the identity of or identifying information of the juvenile. Locally designated gang coordinators and task forces are added as authorized recipients of such information.</p>	<p>Support w/Amendment</p>
<p>SB 486 (Hurt) In S Courts</p>	<p>Juvenile records; gang information; exceptions to confidentiality. Places an affirmative duty on the Department of Juvenile Justice to provide information to law-enforcement that may aid in initiating or furthering an investigation of a criminal street gang. The bill also requires, rather than allows, the Department or locally operated court services unit to release to law enforcement information on a juvenile's criminal street gang involvement and the criminal street gang-related activity of others and to include the identity of or identifying information of the juvenile. Locally designated gang coordinators and task forces are added as authorized recipients of such information.</p>	<p>Oppose</p>
<p>SB 586 (Marsden) In S Courts</p>	<p>Crimes by juveniles; notice given to schools; exclude Class 3 and 4 misdemeanors. Provides that if a petition is filed by an intake officer alleging a juvenile has committed an act that would be a crime if committed by an adult, a report of such petition need not be filed with the superintendent of the school division where the juvenile attends school if the crime would be a Class 3 or Class 4 misdemeanor if committed by an adult.</p>	<p>Support</p>

Transfer

Bill Number	Bill Summary (copied from the Legislative Information System)	Position
<p>HB 569 (Iaquinto) In H Courts</p>	<p>Transfer of certain juvenile felonies. Adds the specific felony offenses of "committing, conspiring, or aiding and abetting an act of terrorism in violation of § 18.2-46.5, or possession, manufacture, or distribution of a weapon of terrorism or hoax device in violation of § 18.2-46.6" to the provisions of the transfer statute requiring a preliminary hearing upon notice by the attorney for the Commonwealth and certification to the circuit court upon a finding of probable cause by the J&DR court, for purposes of the transfer of a juvenile age 14 or older to circuit court upon a felony charge. Current law allows for discretionary transfer by the J&DR court for these crimes on motion for transfer by the attorney for the Commonwealth because they are not specifically enumerated as crimes subject to the Commonwealth attorney notice provision.</p>	<p>Refer to Crime Commission</p>
<p>HB 911 (Bell) In H Courts</p>	<p>Transfers of juveniles to circuit court; ancillary charges. Clarifies that if a case against a juvenile 14 years of age or older for an offense that would be a felony if committed by an adult is transferred from the juvenile and domestic relations district court to the circuit court, all ancillary charges to that offense, even though they may not be felonies, are likewise transferred</p>	<p>Support w/amendment</p>
<p>HB 1120 (Gilbert) In H Courts</p>	<p>Offenses for which a juvenile is subject to transfer and trial as an adult. Provides that a juvenile age 14 or older shall, without more, be subject to a preliminary hearing in juvenile court, and transfer to a circuit court for trial as an adult if he is charged with any offense defined an act of violence in § 19.2-297.1, and has been previously adjudicated delinquent for such an offense.</p> <p>The bill also provides that a juvenile court shall conduct a preliminary hearing upon notice by the attorney for the Commonwealth to the court and parties when a juvenile 14 years of age or older is charged with gang participation in violation of § 18.2-46.2.</p> <p>The bill also provides that a juvenile court shall conduct a preliminary hearing upon notice by the attorney for the Commonwealth to the court and parties whenever a juvenile 14 years of age or older is charged with manufacturing, selling, giving, distributing, or possessing with intent to manufacture, sell, give or distribute a controlled substance or an imitation controlled substance in violation of § 18.2-248, manufacturing, selling, giving, distributing, or possessing with intent to manufacture, sell, give, or distribute methamphetamine in violation of § 18.2-248.03, felonious selling, giving, distributing or possessing with intent to distribute marijuana in violation of § 18.2-248.1, possessing with intent to manufacture, sell, give, or distribute anabolic steroids in violation of § 18.2-248.5, if the juvenile has been previously adjudicated delinquent of any such offense.</p>	<p>Oppose</p>

<p>SB 259 (Lucas) Amended</p> <p>1/25/10 - reported from S Courts w/amendment</p>	<p>Detention of transferred or certified juveniles. Provides that juveniles whose criminal cases have been transferred to circuit court or certified be placed in juvenile detention centers rather than in adult correctional facilities. If the juvenile demonstrates that he is a threat to the security or safety of the other juveniles detained or the staff of the home or facility, he may be moved to an adult facility if authorized by a judge.</p>	<p>Support</p>
<p>SB 389 (McDougle)</p> <p>1/12/10 - in H Courts</p>	<p>Offenses for which a juvenile is subject to transfer and trial as an adult. Provides that a juvenile age 14 or older shall, without more, be subject to a preliminary hearing in juvenile court, and transfer to a circuit court for trial as an adult if he is charged with any offense defined an act of violence in § 19.2-297.1, and has been previously adjudicated delinquent for such an offense.</p> <p>The bill also provides that a juvenile court shall conduct a preliminary hearing upon notice by the attorney for the Commonwealth to the court and parties when a juvenile 14 years of age or older is charged with gang participation in violation of § 18.2-46.2.</p> <p>The bill also provides that a juvenile court shall conduct a preliminary hearing upon notice by the attorney for the Commonwealth to the court and parties whenever a juvenile 14 years of age or older is charged with manufacturing, selling, giving, distributing, or possessing with intent to manufacture, sell, give or distribute a controlled substance or an imitation controlled substance in violation of § 18.2-248, manufacturing, selling, giving, distributing, or possessing with intent to manufacture, sell, give, or distribute methamphetamine in violation of § 18.2-248.03, felonious selling, giving, distributing or possessing with intent to distribute marijuana in violation of § 18.2-248.1, possessing with intent to manufacture, sell, give, or distribute anabolic steroids in violation of § 18.2-248.5, if the juvenile has been previously adjudicated delinquent of any such offense</p>	<p>Refer to Crime Commission</p>

Miscellaneous

Bill Number	Bill Summary (copied from the Legislative Information System)	Position
<p>HB 685 (Miller)</p> <p>In H Courts</p>	<p>Solicitation, possession or production of child pornography by a minor. Provides that a minor who, upon the facts, could be found guilty of a first offense of possession, production, publication or solicitation of child pornography, may have his case deferred and dismissed by the court. The offense is separate and distinct; if the acts or activities violating this law also violate another provision of law, a prosecution under this law shall not prohibit or bar any prosecution or proceeding under such other provision. The penalty for violation is a Class 3 misdemeanor.</p>	<p>Support</p>

<p>HB 741 (Cleaveland and Griffith)</p> <p>In H Courts</p>	<p>Use of profane, threatening, or indecent language over public airways or by computer or text. Provides that any person who uses obscene, vulgar, profane, lewd, lascivious, or indecent language, or makes any suggestion or proposal of an obscene nature, or threatens any illegal or immoral act with the intent to coerce, intimidate, or harass any person by sending an email or text message over a telephone is guilty of a Class 1 misdemeanor. Current law punishes such behavior when using a telephone or citizens band radio.</p>	<p>Support</p>
<p>HB 744 (Cleaveland)</p> <p>In H Courts</p>	<p>Bullying at school punishable as assault and battery. Provides that any person who engages in the bullying, harassment, and intimidation of a student on school property, on a school bus, or at a school-sponsored activity shall be subject to punishment for assault pursuant to § 18.2-57.</p>	<p>No Position (Committee expects this to be stricken by patron)</p>
<p>HB 862 (Cline)</p> <p>In H Courts</p>	<p>Punishment of a juvenile for possession, etc., of alcohol. Provides that a juvenile charged with possession, consumption, etc., of alcohol may be found delinquent of such a charge and punished, or have his case deferred and upon completion of the terms and conditions of his probation, have his case dismissed by the juvenile and domestic relations district court. Current law provides that the case shall be deferred and shall be dismissed upon completion of terms and conditions.</p>	<p>Oppose</p>
<p>HB 908 (Bell)</p> <p>In H Courts</p>	<p>Punishment for delinquent acts. Provides that if a juvenile commits a second or subsequent offense of underage possession of alcohol he may be denied his driver's license for up to one year. Currently, for any such offense, the denial is for six months. Additionally, the bill provides that for a second or subsequent offense of underage possession of alcohol, public intoxication, or possession of a handgun or Streetsweeper shotgun, his case shall not be simply dismissed upon completion of terms and conditions, as is currently an option, but shall be disposed of according to § 16.2-278.8 (multiple options, including commitment to the Department of Juvenile Justice).</p>	<p>Oppose</p>
<p>SB 211 (Barker)</p> <p>In S Education</p>	<p>Local school boards; disciplinary authority. Allows local school boards to authorize a principal to immediately send a student who is the subject of a petition alleging that he has committed certain offenses involving intentional injury of another student at the same school to an alternative education program or another school for a 10-day period.</p>	<p>Support</p>
<p>SB 679 (Hanger)</p> <p>In S Courts</p>	<p>Restorative justice programs. Establishes a restorative justice program for offenders and victims. Provisions address participation, court involvement, confidentiality, and immunity from civil liability.</p>	<p>Support</p>
<p>SB 160 (Edwards)</p> <p>1/20/10 - reported from S General Laws and referred to S Finance</p>	<p>Office of the Children's Ombudsman. Creates the Office of the Children's Ombudsman to provide ombudsman services, including investigation of complaints, advocacy, and information for children, parents, and citizens involved with child-serving agencies</p>	<p>Support</p>

Studies - FYI

Bill Number	Bill Summary (copied from the Legislative Information System)	Position
<p>HJ 89 (O'Bannon)</p> <p>In H Rules</p>	<p>Study; children's mental health services; report. Establishes a joint subcommittee to study options for improving the availability and accessibility of children's mental health services through increased coordination and integration among state agencies. In conducting its study, the joint subcommittee shall (i) examine the current structure of all state agencies responsible for providing children's mental health services or funding for such services and how those services and funding pass down to the local level, (ii) review models of state government organization and structure used in other states for improving coordination of the mental health service delivery and funding system to result in greater access for children and families, (iii) make a recommendation about which entity within state government should have the authority and responsibility for children's mental health services, and (iv) make recommendations about needed improvements and opportunities for coordination or consolidation of funding and service delivery functions within the other entities in state government currently responsible for providing these services.</p>	<p>Support</p>
<p>HJ 97 (Bulova) Amended</p> <p>1/21/10 - H Rules Subcommittee recommends reporting w/amendment</p>	<p>Study; Virginia State Crime Commission to study prostitution-related offenses involving children; report. Directs the Virginia State Crime Commission to study the penalties for taking indecent liberties with children and prostitution-related offenses involving children.</p>	<p>Support</p>