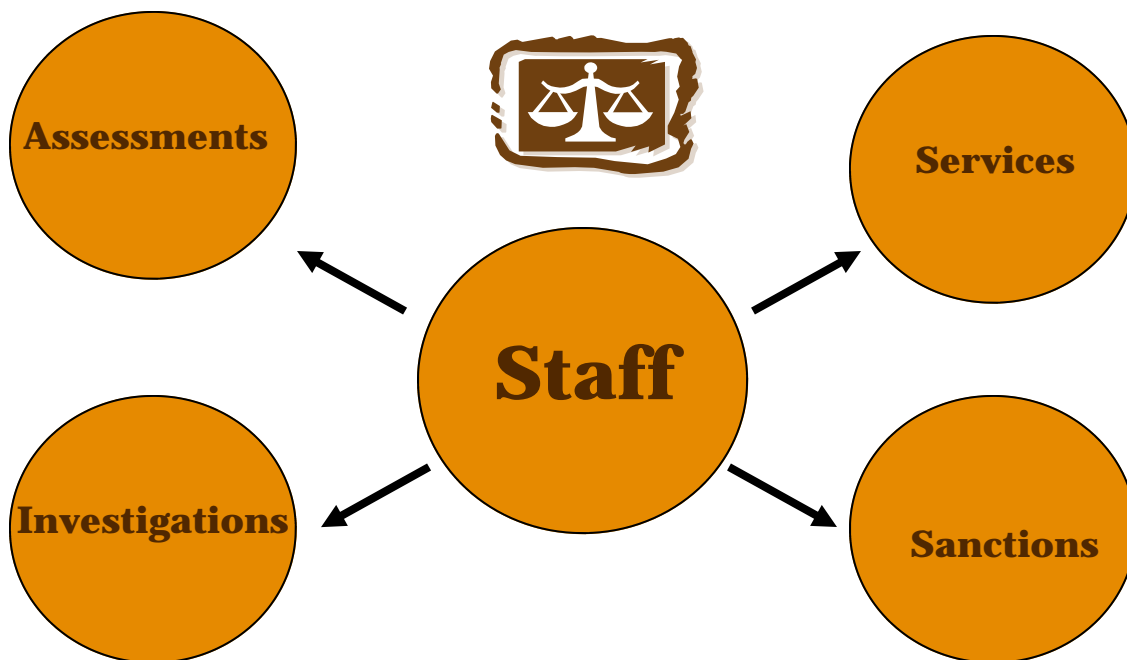


DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS



Community Corrections

“A Balanced Approach”



Status Report

July 1, 2004—June 30, 2005

Gene M. Johnson, Director

James R. Camache, Deputy Director



COMMONWEALTH of VIRGINIA

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August 25, 2005

This is a status report on the **Statewide Community-based Corrections System** as required by the 2005 Appropriations Act, Chapter 951, Item 413.

FY 2005 was dominated by discussions and actions designed to address the interrelated issues of technical probation and parole violators returning to prison, prisoner re-entry services, introduction of evidence-based practices (EBP) and the emerging issue of sexual offender supervision.

The volume of so-called “technical violators” and the length of re-imprisonment terms imposed upon them by Courts and Parole Boards are issues of national and state concern. We are confronted with large workloads including many offenders re-entering communities from prison, sexual offenders, mentally disordered offenders and illegal substance abusers. These are significant procedural barriers to housing and employment and additional paperwork created by the new technical violation guidelines. These are major challenges at all levels of our Division but our central mission to “supervise and assist” offenders live pro-social lives and our fundamental “Balanced Approach” supervision principles have **not** changed.

We will continue to:

- identify offender risks and needs and give priority to those who pose the greatest risk to public safety
- develop and follow-up supervision plans which address identified risks and needs
- exhaust every available evidence-based service to respond to individual needs and reduce risk
- quickly and assertively respond to non-compliance with proportionate sanctions

When an offender's documented habitual non-compliance threatens public safety, we will act decisively to exercise our arrest authority and advise the Court or Parole Board.

It remains the province of the judiciary and Parole Board to determine whether to docket "show cause" or final violation hearings and decide the type and duration of any sanction.

We will continue our efforts to seek adequate resources, emphasize "evidence based practices" in our services, focus on "value added" activities, collaborate with other agencies, reduce barriers to full civic participation, develop a computerized offender management system and incorporate new validated methods to achieve our mission.

We are a nationally recognized and accredited Community Corrections agency. Our people's work is important and vital to the public safety of the Commonwealth. This contribution was recognized by the Governor and the General Assembly through the provision of additional program options in the FY 2006 budget.



James R. Camache, Deputy Director
Division of Community Corrections

cc: Mr. Gene Johnson
Mr. Karl Hade, Executive Director, Supreme Court of Virginia
Ms. Helen Fahey, Chair, Virginia Parole Board
Dr. Richard Kern, Executive Director, Virginia Criminal Sentencing Commission
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COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS

REFERRAL GUIDE - NON-RESIDENTIAL OPTIONS

State Probation and Parole	Intensive Supervision (ISP)	Monitoring Through Technology (MTT)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Code Section 53.1-145 ◆ Felons with suspended sentences to incarceration ◆ Placed on probation, parole, postrelease supervision or conditional pardon ◆ Available in all localities ◆ Services: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ Substance Abuse Screening and Assessment ⇒ Case supervision ⇒ Surveillance ⇒ Home Visits ⇒ Investigations ⇒ Arrest Record Checks ⇒ Urinalysis ⇒ Referral to or direct provision of treatment services ⇒ Capacity to transfer supervision to other localities or states 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Code Section 53.1-145 ◆ Felons with violent or predatory sexual backgrounds ◆ Boot Camp, Diversion, Detention and Youthful Offender graduates ◆ Members of hate groups ◆ Offenders exhibiting delinquent behavior ◆ Accepted by local screening ◆ Limited caseload capacity ◆ Available in all jurisdictions ◆ Services: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ Increased surveillance ⇒ More frequent offender contacts ⇒ Frequent record checks ⇒ Urinalysis ⇒ Referral to or provision of treatment services ⇒ Capacity to transfer supervision to other states 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Code Section 53.1-131.2 ◆ Same as ISP type offenders ◆ Must have stable residence ◆ Requires basic telephone service ◆ HEM available in all jurisdictions ◆ 142 HEM units throughout state ◆ Length of stay - up to 90 days is preferred ◆ Global Positioning by Satellite (GPS) available at selected sites ◆ Eastern Region pilot to share web-based information ◆ Services: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ Computerized random checks and GPS tracking data ⇒ Supplements and complements regular and intensive supervision services 	
Day Reporting Programs (DRP)		Drug Courts	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Code Section 53.1-145 ◆ Exhibits delinquent behavior ◆ Has access to transportation ◆ Has stable residence ◆ Accepted by Screening Committee ◆ Mentally/physically able to handle activities of daily living ◆ Available in <u>10</u> Districts: <i>Abingdon, Roanoke, Fairfax, Fredericksburg, Norfolk, Newport News/Hampton, Martinsville, Wise, Chesapeake/Suffolk, Harrisonburg</i> ◆ Rated Capacity 1,000 ◆ Length of stay - 3 to 5 months <p style="text-align: center; margin-top: 20px;">Note: An Evidence-Based Practices (EBP) study will be completed in FY2006.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Services: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ One-stop shop for services and sanctions ⇒ Frequent contact with offender ⇒ Comprehensive service plan: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Basic education - Substance abuse education - Life skills such as job readiness, and anger control - Urinalysis - MTT in selected cases - Community service - Home visits - Record checks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Targets felon drug offenders ◆ Interactive with sentencing Judge ◆ Offenders must be non-violent with no mental health problems ◆ Intensive outpatient treatment ◆ Length of stay ranges from 12-24 months ◆ Ongoing judicial oversight ◆ Immediate and definite sanctions upon relapse or non-compliance with rules of programs ◆ Located in Roanoke, Richmond, Newport News, Charlottesville, Fredericksburg, Norfolk ◆ Conducted in partnership with localities ◆ Services: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ Intensive supervision ⇒ Continual drug testing ⇒ Intensive substance abuse counseling ⇒ Incentives for compliance ⇒ System of sanctions <p style="text-align: center; margin-top: 10px;">FUNDING REDUCED – FY 2003</p>

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS
REFERRAL GUIDE - RESIDENTIAL OPTIONS

Community Residential Programs	Boot Camp (Shock Probation)	Youthful Offender Program	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Code Section 53.1-179 ◆ No pattern of violence ◆ Mentally and physically able to participate ◆ Requires greater substance abuse treatment intervention ◆ Lacks stable residence or needs transition from incarceration ◆ Must meet facility criteria ◆ Up to <u>152</u> contractual bed spaces in <u>5</u> facilities are funded ◆ Available statewide ◆ Length of stay - 90 days ◆ Services: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ Food and Shelter ⇒ Urinalysis ⇒ Basic life skills ⇒ Substance abuse education/treatment ⇒ Individual/group counseling ⇒ Job placement ◆ Facilities are located in: Richmond, Charlottesville, Lebanon, Newport News, Norfolk ◆ Harrisonburg, Roanoke, Richmond, Arlington and Newport News are sites for residential transition therapeutic communities (TTC). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Code Section 19.2-316.1 ◆ Southampton-<i>Men</i> ◆ Michigan-<i>Women</i> ◆ Must be condition of probation in lieu of incarceration for non-violent offenders ◆ Mentally/physically able to participate ◆ Not previously incarcerated as felon ◆ 24 years or younger at conviction ◆ Should be assessed by DOC prior to final disposition ◆ Available to all Courts ◆ Minimum security with fence ◆ Services: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ 120 day military-style regimen ⇒ Basic education ⇒ Substance abuse education ⇒ Life Skills ⇒ Public service work ⇒ Transition plans ◆ Intensive Supervision upon release <p style="text-align: center;">CLOSED – May 24, 2002</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Code Section 19.2-311 ◆ Chesapeake – Men ◆ Chesapeake - Women ◆ Available to all Courts ◆ Committed offense prior to Age 21 ◆ Did not commit Class 1 Felony or assaultive misdemeanor ◆ Capable of being rehabilitated ◆ Evaluated locally and accepted by DOC prior to sentencing ◆ Four (4) year term plus suspended time ◆ Immediately parole eligible ◆ Term can be four (4) years plus revocation of suspended time upon violation ◆ Medium security with fence ◆ Services: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ Remedial education ⇒ Therapeutic Community ⇒ Substance abuse education ⇒ Life skills ⇒ Military regimen ⇒ AA/NA ⇒ Vocational training <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Auto mechanics/repair - Carpentry/plumbing - Printing ◆ Intensive Supervision for at least 1 ½ years upon release 	
Diversion Center Incarceration Program		Detention Center Incarceration Program	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Code Section 19.2-316.3 ◆ Non-violent felon offenders (See <i>Boot Camp definition</i>) ◆ <i>Women-</i> Chesterfield (110 beds) ◆ <i>Men-</i> Stafford (104 beds) Harrisonburg (108 beds) Chatham (100 beds) White Post (150 beds) ◆ Mentally/physically able to do activities of daily living ◆ Must be accepted by DOC prior to sentencing ◆ Must be a condition of probation or parole in lieu of incarceration ◆ Available to all Courts and Parole Board ◆ Length of stay-4 to 6 months ◆ Minimum security 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Services: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ Remedial education ⇒ Substance abuse education ⇒ Life skills, e.g., job readiness ⇒ Parenting and other special topic groups ⇒ Employment in private sector ⇒ Community service ⇒ Urinalysis ⇒ Transition Plans ◆ Intensive Supervision upon release 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Code Section 19.2-316.2 ◆ Non-violent felon offenders (See <i>Boot Camp definition</i>) ◆ Men-Southampton, White Post and Appalachian (150/104/106 beds) ◆ Women – Richmond (40 beds) ◆ Physically/mentally able to work ◆ Must be accepted prior to sentencing ◆ Must be a condition of probation or parole in lieu of incarceration ◆ Length of stay - 4 to 6 months ◆ Minimum security with fence ◆ Available to all Courts and Parole Board ◆ Services: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ Military style regimen ⇒ Remedial education ⇒ Life skills ⇒ Substance abuse education ⇒ Work on public projects ◆ Intensive Supervision upon release

Critical Issues

The number of probation and parole violators returning to prison is nearly one-half of the incoming offender population. Between one-quarter and one-third of the Virginia prison population are recidivists. This is a national and state issue. Although the potential population of recidivists is huge and the proportion of technical violators is relatively small, the sheer volume of the offender population threatens to overwhelm prison capacity. In addition, there is emerging concern about the supervision of sexual offenders which make up over 5% of the active caseload.

In coping with these realities, Community Corrections will continue to focus its energies and resources on these vital issues and opportunities:

- ❖ Growing and changing workload
- ❖ Testing and treating drug and alcohol involved offenders
- ❖ Recruiting, training and retaining top quality staff
- ❖ Using technology to best advantage
- ❖ Managing violent, sexual high risk and high needs offenders including security threat groups
- ❖ Developing transitional services for offenders re-entering communities
- ❖ Expanding the array of sentencing options and sanctions
- ❖ Generating community oriented justice initiatives
- ❖ Evaluating and assessing programs and services
- ❖ Managing Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA) requirements
- ❖ Promoting staff safety practices including critical incident management

We will work collaboratively with other agencies and organizations which share our interest in promoting pro-social behavior and enhancing public safety.

Goals

The Division of Community Corrections actively participated in the implementation of the Department of Corrections' Strategic Plan for 2003 through 2005 and development of the Strategic Plan for 2006 through 2008.

Our goals are to:

1. Provide national leadership in public safety and be a model agency in the control, supervision and management of offenders.
2. Ensure a safe, secure and health environment at all Department work sites.
3. Be a leader in corrections by recruiting, developing and retaining a highly effective workforce which has the highest professional standards.
4. Identify, implement and evaluate cost effective, quality programs and services consistent with the Comprehensive Organizational Matrix for Program Activities and Services System (COMPASS) Five Point Plan that provide offenders the opportunities to demonstrate pro-social behaviors.
5. Communicate the Department's Vision, Mission and Achievements on the management of offenders to the community at large and specific stakeholders.

The Division is, and continues to be, an active partner in the Prisoner Re-Entry Policy Academy sponsored by the National Governors Association and will work closely with the SJ273 Joint Committee on this important initiative.

We initiated a pilot project in four (4) locations – Charlottesville, Winchester, Lynchburg and Williamsburg – in partnership with the Department of Criminal Justice Services and its four (4) local Community Corrections Act Programs to implement evidence-based practices (EBP). In addition, the development of an EBP assessment instrument which can be used to determine the presence of evidence-based practices is underway. Our Day Reporting Programs will be in the vanguard of this assessment effort. A Memorandum of Agreement with Virginia Commonwealth University and a Federal Byrne grant have been approved to support this effort.

Our statewide Probation and Parole Services, Roanoke Day Reporting Program and Southampton Men's Detention Center have been nationally accredited by the American Correctional Association. This is a tribute to the quality of our staff and their work.



COMMONWEALTH of VIRGINIA

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EVIDENCE-BASED PRACTICES

GOAL: Reduce risks of recidivism

HOW: Challenging distorted thinking and practicing pro-social behaviors

WHAT: Using “Evidence-Based Practices” (EBP) or “What Works” programs and services such as Therapeutic Communities with community-based aftercare

WHY: EBP are based on evidence/research which supports effectiveness

WHO: DOC staff, local staff and service providers supported by VCU & other EBP experts

WHERE: DOC Community Corrections, Institutions and local Community Corrections Act Programs

WHEN: Underway in 4 pilot sites and 10 Day Reporting Programs

KEY PRINCIPLES OF EVIDENCE-BASED PRACTICES

- ❖ Identify distorted thinking and anti-social behavior patterns
- ❖ Prioritize offenders who pose the greatest risks
- ❖ Match offenders to appropriate programs and services
- ❖ Train staff and service providers to use EBP
- ❖ Stay faithful to proven EBP programs and services
- ❖ Continue EBP programs and services long enough to effect behavioral change
- ❖ Determine and measure benchmarks and behavioral outcomes

Department of Corrections
Division of Community Corrections
FY2005

<u>Program/Services</u>	<u>Probationers</u>	<u>Post Releasees/ Parolees</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Inmates</u>	<u>Operating Plan</u>
<u>43</u> Districts	39,666	6,746	46,412	0	59,470,997
<u>10</u> Day Reporting Programs	1,307	43	1,350	2	3,897,546
<u>33</u> Intensive Supervision Programs	1,667	418	2,085	0	See District total
<u>9</u> Sex Offender Pilot Projects	709	106	969	0	500,000
<u>109</u> Home Electronic Monitoring Units	Unknown	Unknown	11	0	97,100
<u>8</u> Active GPS Units	Unknown	Unknown	8	0	See HEM total
<u>6</u> Passive GPS Units	Unknown	Unknown	6	0	See HEM total
<u>6</u> Community Residential Programs	55	8	63	0	882,499
<u>6</u> Residential Transitional Trans. Comm.	42	10	52	60	2,412,405
<u>1</u> Diversion Center (Women)	75	9	84	0	See Men's total
<u>4</u> Diversion Centers (Men)	447	1	448	0	10,546,280
<u>1</u> Detention Center (Women)	33	0	33	0	See Men's total
<u>3</u> Detention Centers (Men)	332	0	332	0	8,248,526
TOTAL CASELOAD	44,333	7,341	51,674	62	
INVESTIGATIONS AND REPORTS	Presentence/Postsentence	<u>14,213</u>		Other <u>64,317</u>	Total <u>78,530</u>
FIELD OFFICERS (Filled FTE)	Senior Officers <u>101</u>	Officers <u>524</u>		Surveillance Officers 53	Total <u>678</u>

Treatment Services

In FY 2005, the Division of Community Corrections allocated the amounts below for substance abuse and sexual offender assessment, testing, polygraphy and a variety of non-residential and residential treatment services.

Substance Abuse Services **Allocation**

- ❖ Residential and Non-Residential General Funds \$2,136,715
 - 7 Private Residential Service Contractors
 - 24 Private Non-Residential Service Contractors
 - 39 Memoranda of Agreement with Community Service Boards

- ❖ Urinalysis \$650,430

- ❖ Residential Transition Therapeutic Communities \$2,203,609
 - 6 Private Contractors

Sex Offender Services

- ❖ Assessment, Treatment, Polygraphy \$785,359
 - 32 Private Assessment and Treatment Contractors
 - 6 Private Polygraphy Contractors

Community Residential Programs

- 6 Private Contractors \$1,382,479

Virginia Serious and Violent Offender Re-entry Initiative

- 3 Year of 3 year Federal Grant \$1,373,304
- 2 Programs – Fairfax County and Newport News

GENERAL SUBSTANCE ABUSE SERVICES CONTINUUM

SERVICES	PROGRAM COMPONENTS	OUTPUTS (OBJECTIVES)	OUTCOMES (GOALS)
Orientation – Introduction to group process and substance abuse services available.	What services are available in the Department, Program, Facility or Community	A person must recognize the need for treatment. To make a person aware of substance abuse issues, the services available and how to access these services.	A person should be willingness to participate in treatment.
Psycho Education-Didactic groups about the process of addiction and the process of recovery. Note: A minimum of 8 to 25 participants, unless otherwise approved by Unit Head.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Opening Group The Addictive Disease Process The Effects of Addiction and Substance Abuse The Effects of Substance Abuse on Others Addiction and Criminality Behavior Change Denial and Defense Mechanisms Twelve Step Programs Recovery HIV/AIDS Prevention Relapse Prevention Treatment Programs Summation and Next Steps 	To improve the participant's level of functioning, replace previously held myths and reduce the level of denial.	Initiate recovery and/or participate in continued treatment.
Outpatient Group Counseling-Process managing the recovery process. Indeterminate length based on meeting treatment plan goals.	Offender is being alcohol/drug tested. Group counseling should be based on individualized treatment plan. The offender will participate in an acceptable theoretical model.	Make progress toward the individualized objectives of the treatment plan.	Complete the individualized treatment plan.
Intensive Outpatient Counseling-process groups and/or one on one counseling.	(9) hours of service per week to include process groups, psycho educational groups and one on one counseling if necessary for a minimum of six (6) weeks.	Make progress toward the individualized objectives of the treatment plan.	Complete the individualized treatment plan.
Social –Detoxification	24-hour staff monitored social setting detox, initial SA Education, Group Therapy, Referral, Case Management and Medical back-up.	3-7 days of safe withdrawal triage, evaluation; referral to further treatment and support.	Offenders willing to pursue further treatment and recovery goals.
Medical-Detoxification	Supervised by health care professionals.		Reduces acute physiological effects of substance use; precursor to further treatment.
Residential Treatment-On Site Primary Care. Length of stay based on meeting treatment plan goals.	24-hour supervised treatment, group and individual counseling, vocational services, SA education, discharge planning, follow-up care plan, case management and drug screens.	A minimum of 28 days in a therapeutic setting to encourage longer term recovery.	Offenders willing to commit to long-term treatment and recovery plan.
Residential Treatment-Transitional Halfway House. Length of stay based on meeting treatment plan goals.	24-hour supervised treatment, group therapy and individual counseling, self help, vocational, occupational educational services and SA education. Discharge planning, follow-up care plan, case management and drug screens.	1-9 months of stabilization and rehabilitation with focus on continuing recovery, obtaining employment and staying employed.	Offenders willing to commit to long-term treatment and recovery plan.
Peer Support Groups- Therapeutic Community Treatment support groups offered as part of the program and available post-release as a support and maintenance program	Led by a peer with a professional facilitator for offenders. It will include personal sharing, problem solving, group planning, social support for motivation and facilitation of continued behavioral change and helping self by helping others utilizing therapeutic community (TC) tools.	Support re-entry from the therapeutic community into society utilizing therapeutic community (TC) tools.	Pro-social behavior and long term recovery during living independently.
Relapse Prevention (Recovery Training)	1 x weekly/24 weeks open enrollment, for offenders who have completed an SA rehab. program, discuss issues and problems.	Remain drug free and maintain employment. To develop an individual relapse prevention plan that identifies personal cues and triggers.	Reduce recidivism, remain drug/alcohol free.
Drug/Alcohol Testing	Unannounced, random sampling throughout Continuum.	Identify substance deter use, promote subsidiary.	Remain drug/alcohol free.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON DRUG ABUSE TREATMENT PRINCIPLES

- No single treatment works for all.
- Treatment needs to be readily available.
- Treatment plans must address multiple needs.
- Treatment plans should be continually re-assessed.
- Remain in treatment for an adequate time.
- Medical (or social) detoxification is a first step only.
- Group and individual counseling are critical components.
- Medication coupled with counseling may be needed.
- Dual diagnosed people need integrated treatment.
- Treatment does not need to be voluntary.
- Drug/alcohol use must be continually monitored.
- Treatment should address infectious diseases.
- Recovery from addiction is a long-term process often with multiple treatment episodes.

Facility Referral Pilot Project

As a response to the number of technical probation and parole violators re-entering prison, the 2003 General Assembly authorized and the 2004 General Assembly re-authorized the Department of Corrections in partnership with the Supreme Court of Virginia and the Virginia Criminal Sentencing Commission to allow supervising Probation and Parole Officers to refer non-violent violators directly to Diversion and Detention Center Incarceration Programs without sentencing court or Parole Board interventions. The project was discontinued by the 2005 General Assembly.

By June 2003, nine (9) pilot site Districts were selected, procedures developed and referrals initiated. Four (4) additional sites were added by October 2003 and a major expansion of twenty (20) more sites was undertaken in June 2004.

The results increased the census from 829 in 2004 to 864 on June 30, 2005, a net gain of 35 offenders. Additional benefits included reduced jail bed demand, less court docket time, shorter waiting list time and less violation related paperwork. During FY2005, 259 violators were referred to the programs, 223 were accepted and 168 entered, 115 successfully completed the programs and 22 were unsuccessful. There were 75 active participants on June 30, 2005. A full report was submitted to the Secretary and Chairs of the Senate Courts of Justice, Rehabilitation and Social Services, Finance and the House Courts and Justice, Appropriations, Health, Welfare and Institutions Committees in August 2004.

In FY 2005, the introduction of probation violation guidelines had a significant impact. The percentage of technical violators who scored Incarceration was relatively low as evidenced by the rates of non-compliance in dispositions by the Circuit Court judiciary. The immediate result was a reduction in the pool of eligible participants. Consequently, the revised violation guidelines, effective July 1, 2005, will result in greater numbers who score Incarceration. Therefore, the potential pool of violators eligible for Diversion Center and Detention Center participation is likely to increase.

The Diversion Center and Detention Center Incarceration Programs were established as a part of the “abolition of parole” legislative package in 1994. These programs were designed to offer Circuit Court judges an alternative incarceration option for non-violent felon offenders both at initial sentencing and revocation proceedings. The Parole Board was later authorized to refer parole and postrelease violators.

Both programs offer a short-term four (4) to six (6) month residential stay with intensive substance abuse education, life skills and community service work. The Detention Centers have a military regimen as well. The Department of Correctional Education provides basic education and transition preparation services.

Overall, the results were positive. There were system efficiencies including fewer Court hearings, jail bed savings, better targeting of eligible participants and increased program utilization.

Facility Direct Referral Pilot Project

FACILITY DIRECT REFERRAL PILOT SITES		START DATE		<u>June 2005</u>	
DISTRICT/DAY REPORTING PROGRAM	START DATE	Diversion	Detention	Diversion	Detention
1 Richmond	8/1/2003	32	12	31	23
2 Norfolk	5/15/2003	14	24	32	28
3 Portsmouth & Eastern VA DRP	5/15/2003	7	3	3	5
4 Accomac	6/1/2004	4	4	4	4
5 Gloucester	6/1/2004	1	3	4	7
6 Suffolk	6/1/2004	12	3	7	1
7 Petersburg	6/1/2004	5	11	9	7
9 Charlottesville	6/1/2004	20	17	19	15
10 Arlington	5/15/2003	10	2	8	10
11 Winchester	5/15/2003	11	9	14	5
13 Lynchburg	5/15/2003	4	3	12	7
15 Roanoke & Roanoke DRP	6/1/2004	8	10	9	4
17 Abingdon & Mt. Empore DRP	10/1/2004	16	3	21	17
19 Newport News & Peninsula DRP	6/1/2004	13	14	17	4
20 Bedford	5/15/2003	1	0	1	3
21 Fredericksburg & Fredericksburg DRP	6/1/2004	18	5	24	1
22 Martinsville & Patrick Henry DRP	5/15/2003	10	14	10	5
23 Virginia Beach	10/1/2003	37	16	54	30
24 Farmville	6/1/2004	6	0	7	4
25 Leesburg	6/1/2004	8	6	10	9
26 Culpeper	6/1/2004	10	4	0	1
27 Chesterfield	10/1/2003	22	10	31	19
29 Fairfax & Fairfax DRP	5/15/2003	16	16	6	8
30 Hampton	5/15/2003	4	7	5	7
31 Chesapeake	6/1/2004	16	14	13	13
32 Henrico	6/1/2004	8	2	5	1
33 Warsaw	5/1/2004	4	4	6	5
34 Williamsburg	6/1/2004	5	2	7	3
35 Manassas	6/1/2004	6	5	3	6
36 Alexandria	6/1/2004	3	5	2	1
41 Ashland	6/1/2004	2	3	10	3
42 Franklin	6/1/2004	0	0	5	0
43 Tazewell	6/1/2004	7	16	14	29
TOTAL		340	247	403	285

**DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
DIVISION OF COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS**

SUPERVISING SEX OFFENDERS

LARGE POPULATION

- About 13,000 persons on Registry.
- About 20% (2,635) are under Probation and Parole Supervision.
- About 49,039 other felons are under Probation and Parole Supervision.

SUPERVISION AND MONITORING ARE LABOR INTENSIVE

- All eligible sexual offenders are registered at intake and prior to release from DOC institutions.
- Victims who request notification about sexual offenders leaving prison are notified.
- Eligible sexual offender registrants are monitored to determine if they have registered.
- Registry requirements are posted in District public areas.
- Department of State Police is assisted in their investigations of alleged non-registrants.
- A pilot project to utilize Global Positioning by Satellite (GPS) is underway. GPS requires active staff follow-up to alerts.
- All active sexual offenders are initially assigned to Level I (Intensive Supervision). Special instructions are imposed.
- Probation and Parole Districts maintain photo albums of sex offenders.

TREATMENT CAN REDUCE RISKS

- Sexual Offender Residential Treatment (SORT) at the Brunswick Correctional Center has a capacity of 78.
- All sexually violent offenders are assessed for possible civil commitment prior to prison release.
- Civilly committed SVP's are supervised by Petersburg District 7.
- Community Corrections operates nine (9) pilot projects to provide sexual offender containment supervision – Richmond, Suffolk, Danville, Roanoke, Newport News, Bedford, Virginia Beach, Fairfax and Prince William. Containment combines intensive supervision, treatment and polygraph.
- There are 32 contracts for sexual offender assessment and treatment.
- There are 6 contracts for polygraphs.
- An in-house workgroup is currently reviewing sex offender supervision practices.

Sex Offender Containment Supervision Pilot Project

The pilot sex offender supervision sites have developed an enhanced supervision model for sexual offenders. The nine (9) locations are Prince William County, Newport News, Virginia Beach, Fairfax County, Richmond, Danville, Roanoke, Bedford County and Suffolk. The Community Corrections' Psychology Supervisor coordinated this project which has developed a prototype sex offender containment supervision manual and reports an overall re-arrest rate of about 6%, of which less than 1% were for new sexual offenses. There was an active caseload of **969** offenders on June 30, 2005 with **171** other successfully discharged from supervision.

Five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000) and **four (4)** Senior Officer positions were appropriated for the pilot project and were supplemented by Community Corrections with **17** staff and treatment funds. Funding limitations will impact the availability of offender assessment, treatment and polygraph funds. There will be an increased reliance on offenders paying more of the costs.

There are **32** contracts statewide providing sexual offender assessment and treatment and **6** vendors providing polygraph services. A total of **\$764,405** was spent on assessment, treatment and polygraphy in all Districts including the pilot sites.

In addition, the sexually violent predator (SVP) civil commitment process began in Spring 2003. It has continued to grow as SVP's enter the civil commitment facility or are placed on "conditional release". The demands of this statutory requirement will require additional resources.

These sexual offenders are among the most demanding cases under supervision. The sexual offender specialist staff must monitor offender behavior, check and modify the living environment as needed, work closely with sexual offender treatment providers and polygraphers and cope with victim trauma.

The demands of offender supervision have impacted the capacity of specialist staff to devote time to develop and deliver training services to revise supervision procedures and technologies as more evidence based practices emerge. This is a significant concern.

A report on the pilot project is due to the Secretary of Public Safety by December 1 of each year.

Currently, there are nearly 3,000 adult probation and parole offenders who are required to register on the Sex Offender and Crimes against Minors Registry. The Division of Community Corrections has been proactive in developing effective supervision and monitoring practices for this difficult population. A committee of field practitioners is reviewing the current supervision practices and recommendations for strengthening our efforts are expected.

Prisoner Re-Entry Policy Academy

Since May 2003, the Division of Community Corrections, in partnership with the Division of Operations, the Department of Correctional Education, the Department of Social Services, the Department of Juvenile Justice, the Department of Criminal Justice Services, the Virginia Employment Commission, the Department of Mental Health, Mental Retardation and Substance Abuse Services, the Department of Health and the Department of Housing and Community Development, under the leadership of Mr. Barry Green, Deputy of Public Safety Secretary, have developed a Strategic Plan to improve the quality and availability of programs and services for the 12,546 offenders who returned to community life in FY 2005. Of these, 10,612 (85%) had community supervision following incarceration.

The Strategic Plan developed in conjunction with six (6) other states under the auspices of the National Governors' Association centered on seven (7) key elements:

- 1. Begin reentry planning at Intake**
- 2. Strengthen relationships/reduce tensions between offenders and families**
- 3. Increase employment opportunities for reentering offenders**
- 4. Reduce failure of releasees in meeting court costs, fine, restitution, child support arrearage financial obligations and increase overall collections**
- 5. Improve long-term housing opportunities for offenders**
- 6. Health, mental health and substance abuse needs of offenders**
- 7. Other cross-cutting strategies**

In addition, the multi-agency Violent and Serious Offender Re-entry Initiative has been fully implemented in Fairfax District #29 and has gotten underway in Newport News District #19 utilizing \$2,379,647 in Federal grant funds for three (3) years. It has been selected as one of eighteen (18) national sites to be evaluated by the Department of Justice.

Further, many of the elements noted above are reflected in the Department of Corrections' revised Strategic Plan for 2006-2008.

The 2005 General Assembly established the Joint Subcommittee to study the Commonwealth's Program for Prisoner Reentry to Society (SJ273) to study and report on reentry efforts and issues. We will continue to work closely with local and state agencies and organizations to strengthen and expand institutional programs and services while enhancing the access and availability of programs and services in the community.

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

“Preparing Offenders for Release”

Institution-Based Programming

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Anger Management ● Productive Citizenship ● Substance Abuse Psycho-Education ● Collaboration with DCE and Pre and Post Incarceration Services ● Project SOAR 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Rational/Emotive Therapies ● Cognitive Restructuring ● Substance Abuse Therapeutic Communities (TC) ● Sex Offender Treatment ● Educational and Vocational Services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Agribusiness Work Opportunities ● Correctional Enterprises Work Opportunities ● Volunteer Services ● Religious Services ● Capital Construction Work Opportunities ● Highway Labor
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Community-Based Programming

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Residential Transition Therapeutic Communities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – TC Graduates placed in Institutions’ Programs – 6-Month Residential program – DOC Contract facilities <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Serenity House (Newport News) 2. Gemeinschaft Home (Harrisonburg) 3. Hegira House (Roanoke) – Probation and Parole Supervision ● Day Reporting Programs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Located in Abingdon, Martinsville, Roanoke, Wise County, Harrisonburg, Fairfax, Newport News, Norfolk, Suffolk, Fredericksburg – Probation & Parole Supervision – Non-Residential – Specialized Services on Site – Educational Services (DCE) – Life Skills – Substance Abuse Education/Treatment – Urinalysis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Offender Re-entry Program <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Stable, Non-violent Inmates – Within 90 to 120 days of Release – Classified to local/regional jails <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hampton 2. Riverside (Prince George) 2. A. Southside (Emporia) 3. Henrico 4. Southampton (Women) 5. Charlottesville – 45-day follow-up upon release – Coordinated by Probation & Parole Services & Classification ● Violent Serious Offender Re-entry Initiative (VASAVOR) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Federal Grant – Serious, Violent Offenders – Home plan in Fairfax County – Classified to Fairfax Jail – Other sites being developed – Substance Abuse and Mental Health – Residential Services – Technological Monitoring – Job Placement Services – Followed by Probation & Parole Supervision 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Jail Contract Work Release Beds <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Within 12 months of Release – 150-bed capacity – Contracts with local and regional jails – Coordinated by Classification – Generally followed by Probation & Parole Supervision ● Community Residential Programs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Stable, healthy offenders. Some violent or sex offenders are eligible. – Probation & Parole Supervision – Contract Residential Facilities <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Charlottesville 2. Lebanon (Russell County) 3. Richmond 4. Newport News 5. Norfolk – 3 to 6 months length of stay – Job Placement Services – Urinalysis
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Interstate Compact for Adult Offender Supervision

Governor Mark Warner signed the above styled Interstate Compact (new Compact) into law as approved by the 2004 General Assembly. The new Compact took effect on July 1, 2004.

The new Compact encompasses the District of Columbia and all other states except Massachusetts which has the matter under consideration. Virginia retained its membership in the old Compact so that we can continue to safely receive or transfer adult offenders until they join the new Compact.

The new Compact is a major national effort to improve the system for transferring adult offenders among the several states and the District of Columbia. It establishes a National Commission with a full-time staff in association with the Council of State Governments.

A major feature of the new Compact is a state council that will include members of the executive, legislative and judicial branches of government, a representative of crime victims and the Virginia Compact Administrator. The members are James R. Camache, Compact Administrator and National Commission Member, Barry R. Green, Director, Department of Juvenile Justice, Ruth G. Micklem, Co-Director, Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance, E. M. Miller, Jr., Director, Division of Legislative Services and The Honorable Lee A. Harris, Jr., Judge, Henrico Circuit Court.

As with all changes, there will be different rules, different forms and evolving operating procedures. This will be a challenge for our leadership but we are confident it can be done well. In fact, the rules of the new Compact have the effect of federal law and are enforceable in the federal courts. Accordingly, the demands and liability for non-compliance will put significant pressure on our system. We are hard pressed at present and anticipate the need for more staff and Internet based computer capacity to handle the volume.

On June 30, 2005, there were **7,334** Virginia offenders under supervision or investigation in other states and **3,742** out-of-state cases in Virginia.

A web-based National Adult Compact Information System (NACIS) is being developed for use by all the member jurisdictions. This will enable the computerized transfer of case action requests and supporting documentation. Planning is underway for implementation by early 2006.

Staff Safety and Security Unit

The Staff Safety and Security Unit is comprised of a Unit Manager, Community Corrections Canine (K-9) and Fugitive Recovery. FY 2005 accomplishments for this unit include:

- Facilitating enhancements in safety policy, procedures and practices through a Safety Committee that drafted revisions in the agency's Strategies, Training, Equipment and Policy (STEP) manual.
- Since January 1, 2005, provided Incident Command System training to **3** Districts/Facilities. State and local law enforcement were included in the training.
- Completed Safety/Security Technical Assistance Assessments for **9** of the Districts/Facilities.
- Provided Staff Safety/Simulations training to approximately **36** Virginia personnel and **8** representatives from Illinois, Florida and Indiana.
- Reviewed and analyzed a total of **122** Serious Incident Reports involving offenders under supervision. It is worth noting that of **87** incidents of violence, **50** were committed by offenders with no history of violence.

Fugitive Recovery Unit (F.R.U.)

- In January 1998, this agency reported **1263** outstanding warrants issued by the Virginia Parole Board. As of July 1, 2005, that number has been reduced to **180**.
- In FY 2005, **113** parole violators were located and **112** were arrested.
- In FY 2005, **299** probation violators were located and **297** have been arrested.
- In January 1, 2004, the F.R.U. began assignments with the Richmond Area Task Force, sponsored by the Richmond Police Department and the Regional Fugitive Task Force, sponsored by the United States Marshals Service. The efforts of the two combined Task Forces within six months have produced **337** fugitive arrests in the Richmond area.
- The number of re-incarcerated violators improved public safety.

Canine Unit

The Canine Unit assisted with **2** Operation Consequences this year. The unit was in training a total of 10 weeks and provided regular statewide drug "sniffs" for Virginia Community Corrections. The drug sniffs included:

- Chesterfield Diversion x12 (on 12 occasions)
- Chatham Diversion x5

- Harrisonburg Diversion x6
- Stafford Diversion x10
- Southampton Detention x6
- Chesterfield Diversion x13
- Richmond Detention/Diversion x9
- White Post Detention/Diversion x6
- Piedmont House x6
- Gemeinschaft x4
- Hegira House x3
- Richmond Drug Court x4

The Canine Unit also provided drug sniffs during evening group sessions for:

- Richmond District 1
- Virginia Beach District 23
- District 21
- Eastern Virginia Day Reporting Program, Suffolk

Additionally, the unit provided assistance to Institutional Canine Staff, other law enforcement agencies and gave a demonstration upon request at Page County Elementary School.

Department of Correctional Education

The Departments of Corrections and Correctional Education have a memorandum of agreement which underpins their partnership to provide educational, vocational and transitional services to adult offenders. The Community Corrections and Correctional Education Steering Committee meets several times annually to discuss issues, share information and coordinate activities. In May 2003 and July 2004, joint training sessions were conducted for staff from both agencies with another session planned for September 2005.

The Department of Correctional Education (DCE) prepares youth and adults for success after incarceration. Academic and vocational training are means to an end – the return to school, the pursuit of higher education, and employment upon release. The agency strives to provide quality educational programs that enable incarcerated youth and adults to become responsible, productive, tax-paying members of their communities. Its website address is: www.dce.virginia.gov

The Department of Correctional Education, a separate executive branch agency, is an independent school district with its own school board that operates in cooperation with the Department of Corrections and Department of Juvenile Justice.

DCE provides educational services in adult and youth correctional facilities throughout Virginia. All academic and vocational teachers meet state certification and endorsement standards. The General Assembly extended DCE's statutory authority to serve Diversion and Detention Center programs.

Educational programs and related services are offered statewide in:

- Day Reporting Programs
- Diversion Centers
- Detention Centers
- Reception Centers
- Adult Correctional Centers
- Correctional Field Units
- Juvenile Correctional Centers

The Department of Correctional Education programs are geared toward helping individuals realize their potential and become productive members of society. The public benefits from the educational programs provided to inmates because productive and taxpaying citizens make positive contributions to society and, most importantly, do not create victims through criminal acts.

Adult Programs:

- Literacy Incentive Program (LIP)
- Special Education
- Apprenticeship Programs

- Cognitive Skills Training
- Library Services
- Adult Basic Education (GED)
- Vocational/Technical Education
- Transitional Services/Live Skills Education (Productive Citizenship)
- Job/Employability Skills Training

Juvenile Programs:

- Academic Education/High School Diploma/GED
- Vocational/Technical Education
- Pre-Apprenticeship and Apprenticeship Programs
- Social Skills Training
- Special Education
- SAT/College Preparation
- Job/Employment Skills Training
- Library Services

DCE also coordinates the preparation and distribution of statewide “Community Resources Directory” which lists a variety of basic human services within each Probation and Parole Services District and partners with DOC for Special Olympics. It recruits and uses both outside (**225**) and offender (**54**) volunteers.

In FY 2005, the average monthly enrollment was **649** offenders in one or more classes at Community Corrections’ centers and programs served by DCE

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Community Corrections