

Department of Corrections



Community Corrections



“A Balanced Approach”



Status Report

July 1, 2006 - June 30, 2007

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COMMONWEALTH of VIRGINIA

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This is a status report on the **Statewide Community-based Corrections System** as required by the 2007 Appropriations Act, Chapter 847, Item 383-A.

FY 2007 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 issues of sexual offender supervision and monitoring. However, we had some significant accomplishments which included:

- expansion of our Sex Offender Containment Supervision Model to **eight (8)** new Districts
- significant reductions in outstanding absconder warrants and DNA samples
- piloting an automated risk/needs assessment instrument
- a revision and extension of Diversion and Detention Center Incarceration Programs and services
- advancement of our Human Capital project, which is focused on developing and rewarding staff competencies
- initiation of a more comprehensive Basic Skills training program
- close coordination with the Department of State Police on sex offender registry compliance
- expansion of the use of voice recognition telephonic monitoring
- extensive collaboration with other agencies on the above issues
- management of our activities within budget allocations

Much remains to be done. We are confronted with large workloads including many offenders re-entering communities from prison with significant barriers to housing, jobs and supportive services. Sexual offenders, mentally disordered offenders, illegal aliens and substance abusers require extensive and intensive services and monitoring.

Despite these major challenges at all levels of our Division, our central mission to “supervise and assist” offenders to live pro-socially and our fundamental “**Balanced Approach**” supervision principles have **not** changed.

We will continue to:

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

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

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 newly validated methods to achieve our mission.

Our people's work is important and vital to the public safety of the Commonwealth. We need to stay abreast of growing caseloads while doing "what works" to reduce recidivism.



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 ◆ <u>Services:</u> <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 ◆ <u>Services:</u> <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 ◆ <u>142</u> HEM units throughout the 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 ◆ <u>Services:</u> <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 Treatment 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>12</u> Districts: <i>Abingdon, Fairfax, Fredericksburg, Harrisonburg, Martinsville, Newport News/Hampton, Norfolk, Roanoke, Suffolk, Winchester, Wise County, and Tazewell</i> ◆ Rated Capacity 1,150 ◆ Length of stay - 3 to 5 months <p style="text-align: center;">Note: An Evidence-Based Practices (EBP) study was completed in FY 2006.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ <u>Services:</u> <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: Charlottesville, Chesapeake, Fredericksburg, Hampton, Henrico, Newport News, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Richmond, Roanoke, Suffolk, and Tazewell ◆ Conducted in partnership with localities ◆ <u>Services:</u> <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;">Note: Additional Courts require Supreme Court approval.</p>

**COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS
REFERRAL GUIDE - RESIDENTIAL OPTIONS**

Community Residential Program	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>7</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: Charlottesville, Lebanon, Newport News, Norfolk, Richmond, and Roanoke ◆ Arlington, Harrisonburg, Newport News, Richmond, and Roanoke 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 - <i>Men</i> Goochland - <i>Women</i> ◆ 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 1½ 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 <i>(See Boot Camp definition)</i> ◆ <i>Women</i> - Chesterfield (110 beds) ◆ <i>Men</i> - Chatham (100 beds) Harrisonburg (108 beds) Stafford (104 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 - 5 to 7 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 <i>(See Boot Camp definition)</i> ◆ <i>Women</i> - Richmond (40 beds) ◆ <i>Men</i> - Appalachian (106 beds) Southampton (108 beds) White Post (104 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 - 5 to 7 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 are new responsibilities for the supervision and monitoring of sexual offenders which make up over 5% and mentally ill offenders who make up over 7% 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 including non-English speaking offenders
- ❖ 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 effective evidence-based sentencing options and sanctions
- ❖ Increasing community awareness of and collaboration on public safety issues
- ❖ Evaluating and assessing programs and services
- ❖ Managing Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA) requirements
- ❖ Promoting staff safety practices including critical incident management

We will continue working 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 development and implementation of the Department of Corrections' 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 healthy 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. Communicate the Department's Vision, Mission and Achievements on the management of offenders to the community at large and specific stakeholders.

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

We continued a pilot project in **five (5)** locations – Charlottesville, Lynchburg, Tazewell, Williamsburg, and Winchester – in partnership with the Department of Criminal Justice Services and its designated local Community Corrections Act Programs to implement evidence-based practices (EBP). In addition, an EBP assessment instrument to determine the presence of evidence-based practices has been developed and used. Our Day Reporting Programs were in the vanguard of this assessment effort. A Memorandum of Agreement with Virginia Commonwealth University (VCU) and a Federal Byrne grant have been approved to support this effort.

We moved forward on our Human Capital project which is designed to identify the core competencies and credentials needed to carry the responsibilities of the various service delivery and supervisory positions in our organization. We believe this will allow us to more adequately focus upon the recruitment and development of people who have the desired competencies to carry out their duties and responsibilities more effectively.

Our containment supervision model for sex offenders has been successful. The basic concept involves Intensive Treatment and Supervision Officers working closely with evidence-based treatment service providers to reduce future risks while managing the current risks through testing and technology. This approach can be extended to other high risk offenders including violent, problematic re-entry, mentally ill, chronically delinquent, and chemically dependent offenders.



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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 effective changes in thinking and behaving

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

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

WHEN: Underway in pilot sites – Charlottesville, Lynchburg, Tazewell, Williamsburg, Winchester, and Wallens Ridge State Prison

KEY PRINCIPLES OF EVIDENCE-BASED PRACTICES

- ❖ Identify distorted thinking and anti-social behavior patterns
- ❖ Prioritize offenders who pose the greatest risks
- ❖ Engage offenders to plan and participate in 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

Evidence-Based Practices in Action

The mission of the Department of Corrections is to enhance public safety. The traditional correctional practice has been centered upon the offender's compliance with institutional rules and conditions of supervision. Our people have accomplished much even with a growing and difficult-to-manage caseload.

By embracing EBP, we hope to further improve public safety by focusing our efforts on the offenders who pose the most risk of re-offending. As we assess and address the offenders with the most needs through proven techniques, which challenge distorted thinking and teach more pro-social behavior, those offenders who learn new ways of thinking and behaving have a better chance of staying crime-free without correctional restraints.

We recognize that inculcating EBP into our programs and services will be an arduous undertaking. During FY 2007, there has been substantial work on implementing EBP and preparing the ground for future expansion. These actions included:

- completion of a concept-mapping exercise and follow-up report of the pilot District Offices
- continuation of the Memorandum of Agreement with Virginia Commonwealth University
- participation in *Planning for System Expansion* held at Virginia Commonwealth University
- continuation of pilot projects in collaboration with local Community Corrections Act programs in Charlottesville, Lynchburg, Williamsburg, Winchester, Green Rock Correctional Center, Wallens Ridge and Pocahontas State Prisons
- completion of an EBP site analysis of **four (4)** Day Reporting Programs (DRP)
- provision of additional training on EBP, Motivational Interviewing, and Cognitive Behavioral Communities
- provision of testing and training in the use of COMPAS (Department-wide Risk and Needs instrument)
- provision of training in Case Plan Agreements
- continuation of an EBP evaluation
- *Celebrate the Journey*, a one-day celebration of the ongoing effort toward implementation of EBP in Community Corrections

We have a long journey but we have been encouraged by the response of our people and believe we are on the right course.

**Department of Corrections
Division of Community Corrections
FY 2007**

Program/Services	Probationers	Post Releasees / Parolees	Total	Inmates	Operating Plan
<u>43</u> Districts	43,983	6,466	50,449	0	\$ 66,513,703
<u>12</u> Day Reporting Programs	1,443	49	1,492	0	\$ 4,890,624
<u>33</u> Intensive Supervision Programs	2,026	314	2,340	0	See District Total
<u>17</u> Sex Offender Containment Projects	1,473	325	1,798	0	See District Total
<u>30</u> Home Electronic Monitoring Units	Unknown	Unknown	30	0	\$ 1,895,340
<u>62</u> Active GPS Units	Unknown	Unknown	62	0	See HEM Total
<u>5</u> Passive GPS Units	Unknown	Unknown	5	0	See HEM Total
<u>8</u> Community Residential Programs	93	12	105	0	\$ 1,654,115
<u>5</u> Residential Transitional Thera. Comm.	3	20	23	107	\$ 3,625,707
<u>1</u> Diversion Center (Women)	78	0	78	0	See Men's Total
<u>4</u> Diversion Centers (Men)	387	2	389	0	\$ 9,021,897
<u>1</u> Detention Center (Women)	40	0	40	0	See Men's Total
<u>3</u> Detention Centers (Men)	249	1	250	0	\$ 8,234,944
TOTAL VIRGINIA CASELOAD	49,775	7,189	56,964	107	

OUT-OF-STATE INTERSTATE COMPACT	6,603	891	7,494	0	See District Total
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INVESTIGATIONS AND REPORTS	Presentence / Postsentence: <u>15,571</u>	Other: <u>65,982</u>	Total: <u>81,553</u>
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FIELD OFFICERS (Filled FTE)	Senior Officers: <u>98</u>	Officers: <u>572</u>	Surveillance Officers: <u>51</u>	Total: <u>721</u>
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Treatment Services

The Division of Community Corrections privatizes many specialized services. This effort makes evidence-based services and licensed service providers more readily available across the state. Further, it supports the Governor’s initiatives of increased privatization and use of women and minority vendors.

In FY 2007, the Division of Community Corrections allocated the amounts below for alcohol and other drug abuse services, sexual offender assessment, treatment, polygraphy, and a variety of non-residential and residential treatment services.

Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Services **Allocation**

- ❖ Residential and Non-Residential General Funds \$ 1,966,521
 - 7 Private Residential Service Contractors
 - 26 Private Non-Residential Service Contractors
 - 43 Memoranda of Agreement with Community Service Boards

- ❖ Urinalysis and Oral Fluid Testing \$ 838,575

- ❖ Residential Transition Therapeutic Communities \$ 3,625,707
 - 5 Private Contractors

Sex Offender Services

- ❖ Assessment, Treatment, Polygraphy \$ 1,367,359
 - 28 Private Assessment and Treatment Contractors
 - 7 Private Polygraph Contractors

Community Residential Programs

- 8 Private Contractors \$ 1,654,115

Virginia Serious and Violent Offender Re-entry Initiative

- 3 Year of three (3) year Federal Grant \$ 2,396,647
- 2 Programs – Fairfax County and Newport News

Note: The Federal grant has expired. VASAVOR was appropriated general funds for FY 20008.

Alcohol and Other Drug 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.
Motivational Enhancement groups about the process of addiction and the process of recovery. This is a prelude to treatment. Note: A minimum of 8 to 25 participants, unless otherwise approved by Unit Head.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Opening Group 2. The Addictive Disease Process 3. The Effects of Addiction and Substance Abuse 4. The Effects of Substance Abuse on Others 5. Addition and Criminality 6. Behavior Change 7. Denial and Defense Mechanisms 8. Twelve Step Programs 9. Recovery 10. HIV/AIDS Prevention 11. Relapse Prevention 12. Treatment Programs 13. 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, phycho 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

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

Community Corrections Facilities

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, at both initial sentencing and revocation proceedings. The Parole Board was later authorized to refer parole and postrelease violators.

Both programs extended their programs to **five (5) to seven (7)** 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. The DOC Division of Operations provides health and mental health services.

In late FY 2006, the **five (5)** Diversion Centers and **four (4)** Detention Centers were consolidated administratively under the management and direction of an Assistant Director for Community Facilities. This has fostered a more consistent approach to programs and services and allowed for more concentrated follow-up on the unique operational issues attendant to residential facilities including food services, transportation, medical services, and sanitation.

The Centers had these results in FY 2007:

- ***Capacity – 972***
- ***Census – 755***
- ***Admissions – 2,219***
- ***Terminations – 252***
- ***Graduations – 1,948***
- ***Community Service Hours – 125,435***
- ***General Education Diplomas – 124***

Full utilization of these Facilities has been a problem especially since the advent of technical violation guidelines. One of the unintended consequences has been the additional paperwork and the demands on staff time for court proceedings. The pilot “direct referral” project, which allowed alleged probation and parole violators to voluntarily participate in lieu of Court or Parole Board revocation proceedings, produced some system efficiencies and improved utilization. Another factor was the statutory change to disallow Courts to add Diversion or Detention Center sentences to active state responsible prison sentences, which we supported.

The facility programs and services were reviewed by a select committee which considered a number of factors and developed a model program design. Program and service enhancements are underway with major changes initiated at the White Post Men’s Diversion and Detention Centers, the Richmond Women’s Detention Center, and the Chesterfield Women’s Diversion Center. The Harrisonburg Diversion Center safely continued its project to serve participants on anti-depressant medications. The Chesterfield Diversion and Richmond Detention Centers have a part-time psychology doctoral intern assigned. Southampton Men’s Detention Center has been fully accredited by the American Correctional Association.

**DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
DIVISION OF COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS**

Supervising Sex Offenders

LARGE POPULATION

- About 16,167 persons on Sex Offender and Crimes Against Minors Registry.
- About 15% (2,471) are under Probation and Parole supervision.
- About 54,493 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.
- 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 **78** beds. Under the clinical supervision of the SORT Program, SORT affiliated services will be expanded. The following institutions are under consideration: Sussex II, Greensville, Nottoway, and one female institution, Fluvanna.
- 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 **17** projects to provide sexual offender containment supervision – Bedford, Chesapeake, Danville, Fairfax, Fredericksburg, Hampton, Lynchburg, Newport News, Norfolk, Prince William, Radford, Richmond, Roanoke, Staunton, Suffolk, Virginia Beach, and Wytheville. Containment supervision combines intensive supervision, treatment and polygraphy.
- There are **28** contracts for sexual offender assessment and treatment.
- There are **7** contracts for polygraphs.
- An in-house workgroup will be established to complete a review of sex offender supervision practices.

Sex Offender Containment Supervision Project

The sex offender containment supervision sites have developed an enhanced supervision model for sexual offenders. The **17** locations are Bedford, Chesapeake, Danville, Fairfax, Fredericksburg, Hampton, Lynchburg, Newport News, Norfolk, Prince William, Radford, Richmond, Roanoke, Staunton, Suffolk, Virginia Beach, and Wytheville. The participants in this project developed a prototype sex offender containment supervision manual which was updated in FY 2007. We have instituted an enhanced data collection system including “non-reportable” offenses, such as traffic tickets. The project sites report an overall re-arrest rate of about **23.7%**, of which less than **2%** were for new sexual offenses. There were **98** absconders. There was an active caseload of **1,798** offenders on June 30, 2007 with **187** others successfully discharged from supervision. Our initial evaluation affirmed the program’s effectiveness.

In addition to the sex offender containment supervision sites, other sex offender supervision and monitoring positions were established. These positions were established specifically to supervise sex offenders and provide GPS, HEM, or comparable electronic monitoring services in Abingdon, Chesterfield County, Leesburg, Manassas, Newport News, Norfolk, Norton, Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, and Warsaw. Additional positions were added and awarded to Charlottesville, Henrico County, Portsmouth, Tazewell County, Williamsburg, and Winchester. Surveillance Officer positions were established and awarded to Chesapeake, Roanoke, Staunton, and Warrenton.

There are **28** contracts statewide providing sexual offender assessment and treatment and **7** vendors providing polygraph services. A total of **\$1,273,217** 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 along with global positioning system (GPS) for sex offender registry violators required the additional resources appropriated for FY 2007.

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. It is a stressful assignment.

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.

Currently, there are nearly **2,500** 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 will begin a review of the current supervision practices to ensure compliance with new legislation and evidence-based practices.

Virginia 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, Director of Juvenile Justice and Mr. Clyde Cristman, Deputy Secretary of Public Safety have developed a Strategic Plan to improve the quality and availability of programs and services for the **12,988** offenders who returned to community life in FY 2007. Of these, **11,053 (85%)** had community supervision following incarceration. Governor Tim Kaine signed **Executive Order Number 22** which formally authorized and endorsed the work of the Academy and directing the participation of affected executive branch agencies to:

- Provide ongoing coordination of re-entry initiatives
- Explore programs that will aid with offender reintegration
- Address policies and procedures which impede successful reintegration
- Work collaboratively to implement new policies and procedures

The Strategic Plan developed under the auspices of the National Governors' Association centered on **seven (7)** key elements:

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

There are **five (5)** pilot projects underway to identify problematic re-entry and to focus on prison preparation and community follow-up. The Department of Social Services and its local Directors have voluntarily taken the lead to coordinate these efforts. The **five (5)** localities include: Culpeper, Greensville/Emporia, King George (Rappahannock Area), Norfolk, and Richmond.

The Policy Academy conducted **two (2)** major meetings in FY 2007. On October 20, 2006 the Virginia Department of Corrections hosted the first meeting at the Greensville Correctional

Center. Over **100** guests attended including staff from the National Governor's Association, the Governor's Office, and members of the local re-entry pilot councils.

The *Coming Home: Building Re-entry Capacity Through Community Collaboration* conference was held April 30 – May 1, 2007. The Virginia Department of Corrections was one of several agencies that participated in this collaborative effort aimed at establishing relationships between program personnel and organizations in the area of re-entry.

The 2007 General Assembly re-established a Joint Subcommittee (**SJ 327**) to study and report on re-entry efforts and issues. We will continue to work closely with local and state agencies and organizations to strengthen and expand institutional programs and services and enhance 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 Offender Re-Entry and Transition Services ● DSS Pilot Re-Entry Transition Services (5 sites) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Rational/Emotive Therapies ● Cognitive Restructuring ● Substance Abuse Therapeutic Communities (TC) ● Sex Offender Residential Treatment (SORT) ● Educational and Vocational Services ● Cognitive Communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Agribusiness Work Opportunities ● Correctional Enterprises Work Opportunities ● Volunteer Services ● Religious Services ● Capital Construction Work Opportunities ● Highway Labor

Community-Based Programming		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Residential Transition Therapeutic Communities (TTC) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – TC Graduates from Institutions’ TC Programs – 6-Month residential program – DOC Contract facilities 1. Bethany Hall (Roanoke) 2. Gemeinschaft Home (Harrisonburg) 3. Rubicon (Richmond) 4. Serenity House (Newport News) 5. Vanguard Services (Arlington) – Followed by Probation and Parole Supervision ● Day Reporting Programs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Located in: Abingdon, Fairfax, Fredericksburg, Harrisonburg, Martinsville, Newport News, Norfolk, Roanoke, Suffolk, Winchester, Wise County, and Tazewell – 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 90-120 days of release – Classified to local/regional jails – 45 day follow-up upon release – Coordinated by Offender Mgmt. and Probation & Parole Services 1. Arlington 2. Blue Ridge 3. Charlottesville/Albemarle 4. Chesapeake 5. Danville 6. Hampton 7. Hampton Roads 8. Henrico 9. New River (Dublin) 10. Norfolk 11. Northwest 12. Pamunkey 13. Rappahannock 14. Riverside (Prince George) 15. Roanoke City 16. Southampton (Women) ● Virginia Serious and Violent Offender Re-Entry (VASAVOR) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Serious, Violent Offenders – Home plan in Fairfax County – Classified to Fairfax Jail – Home plan in Newport News – Classified to Newport News Jail – Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services – Residential Services – Technological Monitoring and Urinalysis – 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 1. Charlottesville 2. Lebanon (Russell County) 3. Richmond – 3 to 6 months length of stay – Job Placement Services – Urinalysis

Interstate Compact for Adult Offender Supervision

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

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

A major feature of the Compact is a state council that includes 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.

Sex offender supervision and monitoring is a national issue. The Virginia Compact Administrator along with his colleagues from California, Florida, Indiana, Louisiana, Massachusetts, North Carolina, Oregon, and Tennessee studied this issue as an ad-hoc ICAOS committee. Several rule changes were recommended for consideration by the Rules Committee.

As with all changes, there are different rules, different forms and evolving operating procedures. This has been a challenge for our leadership but we are confident it has been done well. In fact, the rules of the Compact have the effect of federal law and are enforceable in the federal courts. Accordingly, the demands and liability for non-compliance 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, 2007, there were **7,494** Virginia offenders under supervision or investigation in other states and **3,653** 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.

The 2007 revised edition of the **Interstate Compact Bench Book** is available on the web at:

<http://www.interstatecompact.org/legal/benchbook.pdf>

Staff Safety and Security Unit

The Staff Safety and Security Unit is comprised of a Unit Manager and two (2) Sergeants assigned to Community Corrections Canine (K-9) and Fugitive Recovery. FY 2007 accomplishments for this unit include:

- Facilitating enhancements in safety policy, procedures and practices through a Safety Committee that maintains the agency's Strategies, Training, Equipment and Policy (STEP) manual.
- Conducted **twelve (12)** work site safety assessments
- Completing National Incident Management computer based training and providing firearms and simulations training for field staff.
- Reviewed and analyzed **65** Serious Incident Reports involving offenders under supervision. It is worth noting that of **58** incidents of violence, **31** were committed by offenders with no history of violence.

Fugitive Recovery Unit (F.R.U.)

- In FY 2007, **574** probation and parole absconders were arrested and **845** warrants were cleared in addition to those cited below.
- The F.R.U. staff work closely with the DOC Inspector General's Extradition/Absconders Unit as well as law enforcement agencies.
- In September 2005, the F.R.U. began assignments with the Blue Ridge Fugitive Apprehension Strike Team (BRFAST) sponsored by the United States Marshals Service. The efforts of BRFAST cleared **235** warrants in the Western Virginia area.
- BRFAST team members responded to and assisted in the aftermath of the Virginia Tech shootings.
- The arrests for local, state, or Federal agencies totaled **313** and cleared **589** warrants.
- The number of re-incarcerated violators improved public safety.

Canine Unit

The Canine Unit was in training a total of **5 weeks** and provided regular statewide drug "sniffs" for Virginia Community Corrections. The **63** drug sniffs included:

- Chatham Men's Diversion Center x 3
- Chesterfield Women's Diversion Center x 6

- Harrisonburg Men's Diversion Center x 4
- Stafford Men's Diversion Center x 4
- White Post Diversion/Detention Centers x 4
- Richmond Women's Detention Center x 4
- Southampton Men's Detention Center x 4
- Gemeinschaft x 2
- Dorcus House x 1
- Guest House x 6
- Hegira House x 2
- Piedmont House x 10
- Rubicon x 3
- Serenity House x 1
- Outside Agencies x 2

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

- Fredericksburg District 21
- Henrico District 32
- Newport News District 19 x 2
- Norfolk District 2
- Petersburg District 7

Additionally, the unit provided assistance to Institutional Canine Staff, other law enforcement agencies and gives demonstrations upon request.

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, July 2004, and September 2005, joint training sessions were conducted for staff from both agencies with another session planned for September 2007.

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. The 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
- Adult 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
- Career Readiness
- 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 is an active participant in the Virginia Prisoner Re-Entry Policy Academy and partners with DOC for Special Olympics. It recruits and uses both outside and offender volunteers (**407**).

In FY 2007, the average monthly enrollment was **588** offenders in one or more classes at Community Corrections' centers and programs served by DCE.

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