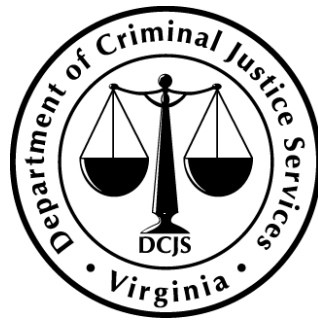

**Comprehensive Community Corrections Act
And
Pretrial Services Act**

***Annual Legislative Report
July 2000 – June 2001***



Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services
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Correctional Services Section

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Comprehensive Community Corrections Act for Local-Responsible Offenders and Pretrial Services Act

Annual Legislative Report **July 2000 – June 2001**

Executive Summary

Local community-based probation and pretrial services programs continued to experience growth during FY2001. Much of the growth can be attributed to the increase in demand and judicial utilization within those localities with previously established programs. While a total of \$3.25 million was added to the budget in the 2000 General Assembly session, this was not enough to keep up with the increase in program utilization. This included \$1.75 million for program operations and \$1.5 million for the Governor's Substance Abuse Reduction Effort (SABRE).

The \$1.5 million made available to local community-based probation and pretrial programs has been used to increase substance abuse treatment in local community-based probation and pretrial services programs by providing assessment, supervision and substance abuse treatment services.

Pretrial Services and Local Community-based Probation

The average daily caseload (statewide) of pretrial defendants under supervision has increased by over 179% since the passage of the PSA. However, pretrial services programs closed 87.1% of the misdemeanor and 79.1% of the felony cases successfully.

For local community-based probation programs, caseloads have increased approximately 260% since the passage of the CCCA in late 1994. FY2001 placement figures demonstrate continued judicial support for the CCCA through the volume of placements and program service utilization. The length of time under probation supervision has increased significantly, however, it continues to be within the DCJS recommended averages of six (6) and twelve (12) months for misdemeanants and felons, respectively. Offenders supervised in the local community-based probation programs continue to experience a very good success rate with a 70.7% success rate for misdemeanants and an almost 61% success rate for felons.

Local community-based probation agencies provided offenders with various treatment and supervision programs. Substance abuse treatment services included short-term detoxification, outpatient treatment, education, and other counseling programs. In addition, all programs place offenders in work sites to complete community service and facilitated the collection of restitution payments, fines and costs. *For FY2001, local community-based probation programs generated over \$6.5 million in community services and payments to communities.*

Substance Abuse Reduction Effort, Screening and Assessment

DCJS remains directly involved in the implementation and operation of the statewide Substance Abuse Screening and Assessment effort and the Governor's SABRE initiative.

During FY 2001 pretrial services and local probation programs conducted 17,387 substance abuse screenings which indicated that 33% of the defendants and offenders required further assessment for substance abuse problems. Of the total assessed, 86%

were placed in substance abuse education or treatment services during the year. An evaluation of the screening, assessment and SABRE initiatives is underway with three staff assigned to the Research Unit at DCJS.

Legislation

In the 2001 General Assembly session, language in the *Code of Virginia* regarding bond was changed to ensure that conditions of release still applied to misdemeanors. More importantly, a bill was passed that provides for enhanced penalties for assault on a local probation or pretrial services officer while in the performance of his or her duty. A change in the *Code of Virginia* that occurred during the 2000 General Assembly session resulted in narrowing the definition of offenders eligible for local community-based probation. The final report on Virginia's Drug Court Programs requested by SJR 399 (1999) was completed and made available for publication as a Senate document.

Funding

The General Assembly increased funding for fiscal year 2001 in the amount of \$3.25 million for a total of almost \$20 million in the Appropriations Act for the CCCA and PSA. In addition to increasing budgets for existing programs, four (4) new program development grants were awarded for new pretrial programs.

While the SABRE funding is much needed for the continued expansion of treatment capacity, it may not be used for the expansion of supervision capacity. Continuing increases in the number of cases, increasing length of stay, and additional demands on the available supervision time of local program staff, all argue the need for additional resources in support of expanding supervision capacity.

PTCC Software Development and Communications Infrastructure

DCJS continues to support, maintain, and improve the Pretrial and Community Corrections Case Management System (PTCC). The PTCC consists of a communications infrastructure of over 450 PTCC users and 39 WANS/LANS across the Commonwealth. The development team is currently working on the next release of the software that is scheduled for installation in October 2001.

Pretrial Services Risk Assessment Development

The final statistical analysis for the Pretrial Services Risk Assessment project was completed between August 1, 2001 and November 1, 2001. The Correctional Services Unit has begun the development, validation, pilot testing, and ultimately the full implementation of an instrument.

Education, Training, and Other Activities

DCJS continues to conduct education and training for the Local Community-based Probation and Pretrial Services Programs as well as other correctional professionals such as the judiciary. This training included basic skills as well as training surrounding the substance abuse screening and assessment efforts. DCJS participated in the Pre-Bench Training provided by the Supreme Court of Virginia. DCJS also supported and participated in the 4th Annual Virginia Community Criminal Justice Association (VCCJA) Training Conference.

Comprehensive Community Corrections Act for Local-Responsible Offenders and Pretrial Services Act

Annual Legislative Report

July 2000 – June 2001

As required by Item 465, paragraph C3 of the 2000 Appropriations Act, this report summarizes the efforts of the Department of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS) to implement the Comprehensive Community Corrections Act for Local-Responsible Offenders (CCCA) and the Pretrial Services Act (PSA) for the period of July 1, 2000 to June 30, 2001. FY2001 year-end summary data is also included.

FY2001 Local Community-Based Probation and Pretrial Services

Local community-based probation and pretrial services programs continued to experience significant growth during FY2001. With only four (4) new pretrial services program components established at the end of fiscal year 2001¹, much of the growth can be attributed to the increase in demand and judicial utilization within those localities with previously established programs. While a total of \$3.25 million was added to the budget in the 2000 General Assembly session, this was not enough to keep up with the increase in program utilization. This included \$1.75 million for program operations and \$1.5 million for the Governor's Substance Abuse Reduction Effort (SABRE).

The additional \$1.5 million made available to local community-based probation and pretrial programs for the SABRE initiative has been used to measurably increase the availability of new substance abuse treatment and treatment capacity in local community-based probation and pretrial services programs by providing assessment, supervision and substance abuse treatment services.

Despite the realities of increased caseloads the directors and staff of most programs have tried to maintain positive attitudes. The additional \$1.75 million in appropriations approved by the 2000 General Assembly for FY2001 helped with staffing issues in some localities. It also helped offset some of the budget strain exerted by increased caseloads, overhead, personnel related costs (such as merit/COL raises and increased VRS and health insurance contributions), and the additional drug screening and assessment requirements. It should be noted that several localities have continued to contribute funding in support of these efforts. It is apparent that these localities and the judiciary recognize the important role that pretrial services and local community-based probation play in ensuring public safety. Unfortunately, local programs in some areas still experienced difficulty meeting increased demands. The average daily caseloads of most programs significantly exceeded the minimum ratio of 1:25 for pretrial supervision and the case management ratio of 1:50 for local community-based probation supervision. Several local community-based probation programs carried caseloads that exceeded a 1:100 ratio.²

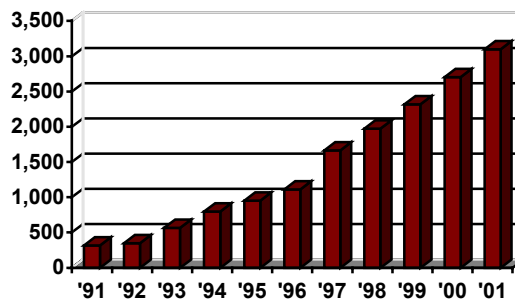
¹ The four (4) new components included adding pretrial services in Fauquier and Prince George, expanding the pretrial services program in Lynchburg, and combining the Pulaski and Wythe Community Corrections programs into one program to include pretrial services. See attachment A, Community-Based Probation and Pretrial Services map for more detailed program coverage information.

² Ratios are based on active cases only. Inactive and monitoring cases, which also consume program resources, are not included in the calculations of active cases. The minimum ratio is a staffing benchmark set by DCJS for funding.

Pretrial Services Supervision

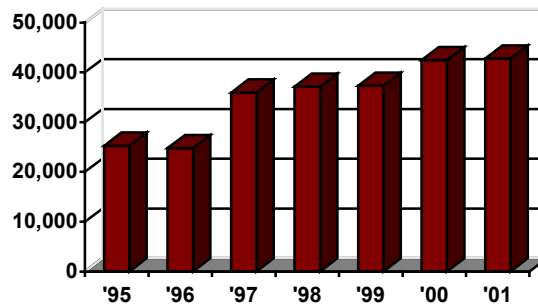
The average daily caseload (statewide) of pretrial defendants under supervision has increased by over 179% since the passage of the PSA. This increase is largely due to the fact that the number of agencies providing pretrial services has more than doubled since 1996. However, in just the last year, the average daily caseload has increased by 14.6% within existing programs. The rise in caseloads is largely due to an almost 11% increase in placements to supervision (n=13,896 placements in FY2001). During FY2001, almost 16% of misdemeanor and 26% of felon defendants released to pretrial supervision were also released on a secure bond.

**Pretrial Services
Average Daily Caseload**



In terms of investigations, the largest growth period was between FY1996 and FY1997 when most of the newly established pretrial services programs became fully operational. Pretrial investigations increased slightly with 42,781 investigations conducted in FY2001.³

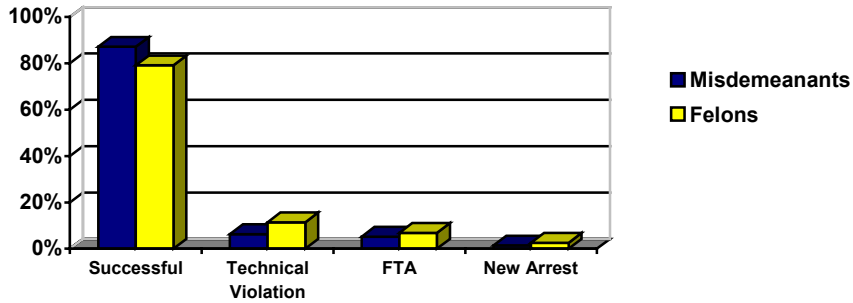
Pretrial Services Investigations



Pretrial services programs have an excellent success rate. Of the 6,530 misdemeanor cases closed during FY2001, 87.1% (n=5,685) were successful. About 1.4% of the cases were closed due to a new arrest. The remaining closures were due to technical violations (6.3%) and failure to appear for court (FTA, 5.2%). Of the 6,376 felony cases closed during FY2001, 79.1% (n=5,042) were successful. About 2.6% were closed due to a new arrest. The remaining closures were due to technical violations (11.4%) and FTA (6.9%).

³ Data is from the Pretrial Services Monthly Report submitted to DCJS by Pretrial Services Agencies.

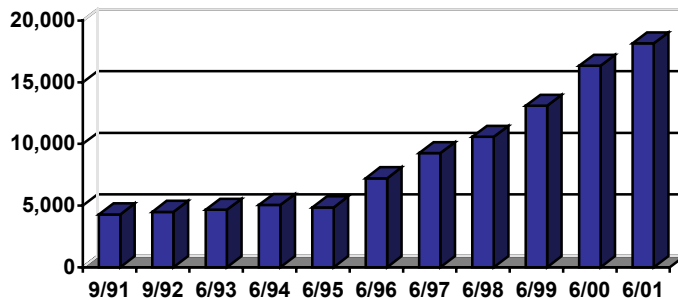
Pretrial Services Closure Types ⁴



Local Community-based Probation Supervision

Subsequent to the establishment of the CCCA, the number of offenders under local community-based probation supervision has increased dramatically. Since the passage of the CCCA in late 1994, caseloads have increased approximately 260%.⁵

Community-based Probation Caseloads (Point in Time)



Although the growth rate is beginning to stabilize since the dramatic increase experienced in FY1996, supervision numbers continue to be large. Between FY2000 and FY2001, figures indicate an increase of almost 12%. On June 30, 2001, there were just over 18,000 offenders under active supervision whereas there were a little over 16,000 offenders under active supervision just one year earlier.⁶

In addition to the average caseload of offenders under active supervision, there was an average of 1,585 offenders per month reported in a “monitoring only” status.⁷ There

⁴ Other pretrial services closures not depicted include those closed as returned to sending jurisdictions and the number of these cases is considered to be too low to have any impact on overall closure calculations. Cases reinstated to supervision after a previous closure have been backed out of the calculations.

⁴ Data is from the Community Corrections Monthly Report submitted to DCJS by Local Community-based Probation Agencies. The caseloads reported here are based on point in time figures.

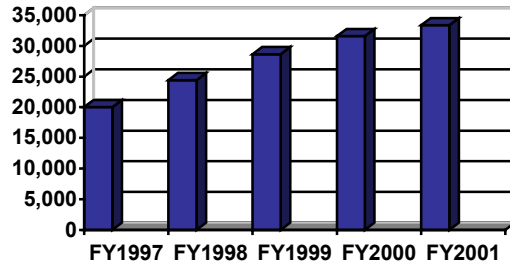
⁶ Utilizing the beginning and ending figures reported on the Community Corrections Monthly Reports submitted to DCJS by Community Corrections Agencies, the average daily caseload was 18,195.

⁷ “Monitoring only” cases are those cases that do not meet the criteria for CCCA, including those required to do community service in lieu of fines and costs. These cases are not held to the same supervision criteria as active cases nor are they included in caseload calculations.

was also an average of 3,502 offenders per month reported in an “inactive” status.⁸ Though reduced in comparison to active cases, agencies do have certain responsibilities regarding inactive and monitoring status cases that must be recognized. However, these cases are not currently included in determining minimum case manager to offender ratios.

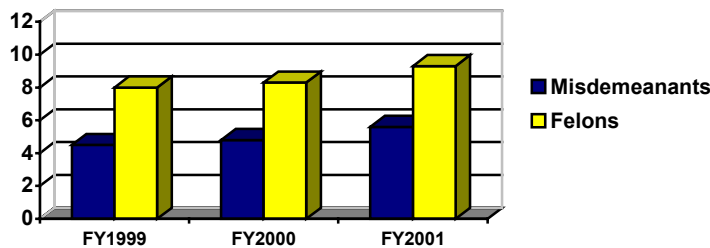
FY2001 statistics demonstrate continued judicial support for the CCCA through the volume of placements and program service utilization. In FY2001, the courts made 33,394 placements to supervision. This represents an increase of 1,815 (almost 6%) placements to supervision than were made in FY2000 (n= 31,579). It should be noted that this is an “offender count” and does not include multiple sentences to community-based probation supervision that may occur for an offender at any given time.

Community-based Probation Court Placements



While the length of time under supervision for both felons and misdemeanants continues to be within the DCJS recommended averages of six (6) and twelve (12) months respectively, the length of time under supervision has increased significantly. This increase from FY2000 in time under supervision is due to the increase in domestic violence cases, longer treatment requirements, and increases in mandatory community service time, which require longer periods under supervision. Overall in FY2001, misdemeanants averaged 5.8 months under supervision and felons averaged 9.3 months. In FY2000, misdemeanants averaged 4.8 months under supervision and felons averaged 8.3 months.

Community-based Probation Average Time Under Supervision in Months



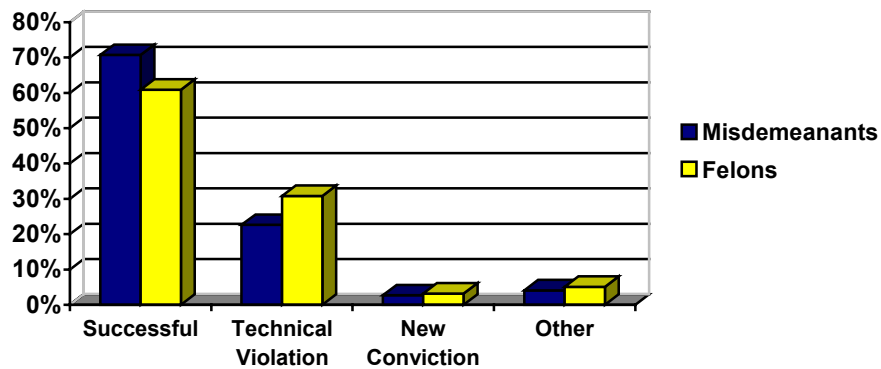
⁸ The “inactive status” number includes, but is not limited to, those cases that are transferred out and reported active by another locality. These cases are not double counted as active or included in supervision day or average daily caseload calculations.

Offenders supervised in the local community-based probation programs continue to experience a very good success rate. As with pretrial services, failures under supervision are offender failures and should not be considered failures of the program. Defendants and offenders are accountable for their behavior under supervision. Failure to comply with the conditions of supervision results in removal from supervision, as the behavior is considered indicative of a potential for new criminality (this accounts for rate of failure due to technical violations).

Of the 30,489 misdemeanor cases closed during FY2001, 70.7% (n=21,545) were successful. The most common “unsuccessful” closures are those due to technical violations of supervision. In FY2001, 22.6% of all misdemeanor closures were due to technical violations. About 2.7% were closed due to a conviction for a new offense and the remaining 4.1% were closed for “other” reasons⁹.

Almost 61% (n=632) of the 1,037 felon cases closed during FY2001 were successful. As with the misdemeanor population, unsuccessful closures were largely due to technical violations. In FY2001, 30.8% of all felony cases closed were due to technical violations. About 3.2% were closed due to a conviction for a new offense. The remaining 5.1% were closed for “other” reasons¹⁰.

Local Community-based Probation Closure Types ¹¹



Local community-based probation agencies also tested offenders for substance use and placed offenders in a variety of treatment programs throughout the year. Substance abuse services utilized included short-term detoxification, outpatient treatment, education, and other substance abuse counseling programs. Figures reported for FY2001 indicate:

* 10,537 Offenders were drug tested (does not include multiple tests)

⁹ “Other” closures include closures due to new case information, death, and offenders removed from supervision by court action due to a previous offense or concurrent offense.

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ Community Corrections closures are based on those closed successfully, due to a technical violation, due to a new conviction, and for “other” reasons. Cases closed that are returned to sending jurisdictions are not included with “other” closures and are only counted once in the originating jurisdiction. However, cases reinstated to supervision after a previous closure have not been backed out. Therefore, closures due to technical violations and other reasons may be over reported.

* 3,653	Offenders were placed in substance abuse education
* 3,989	Offenders were placed in substance abuse counseling
* 83	Offenders were placed in short term detoxification
* 75	Offenders were placed in long term inpatient treatment
* 40	Offenders were placed on electronic monitoring
* 237	Offenders were placed in home detention
* 19,802	Offenders were assigned community service work
* 2,745	Offenders were ordered to pay restitution
* 2,844	Offenders were ordered into anger management counseling
* 4,737	Offenders were ordered into domestic violence counseling
* 6,451	Offenders were required to participate in some other service or program

The “other” services ordered were quite varied. The most reported services included mental health evaluations, mental health counseling, family counseling, sex offender counseling, and shoplifting prevention.

All programs place offenders in work sites to complete community service. For FY2001, local community-based probation programs reported that offenders performed 724,117 hours of community service work. At the minimum wage of \$5.15/per hour, this translates into over \$3.72 million dollars worth of community service work. Local community-based probation agencies also assist the courts and Commonwealth’s Attorneys by facilitating payments of fines, costs, and restitution owed by the offenders under their supervision. In FY2001, programs facilitated over \$1.3 million in restitution payments and over \$1.5 million in owed fines and costs. In total, **local community-based probation programs generated over \$6.5 million in services and payments to communities.**¹²

Substance Abuse Reduction Effort (SABRE) and Substance Abuse Screening and Assessment

DCJS remains directly involved in the implementation and operation of the statewide Substance Abuse Screening and Assessment effort and the Governor’s Substance Abuse Reduction Effort (SABRE) initiative. In FY2001, local community-based probation and pretrial services programs continued with the implementation of the statewide Substance Abuse Screening and Assessment project¹³. In addition, the Governor’s Substance Abuse Reduction Effort (SABRE) initiative was launched effective July 1, 2000. DCJS received a total of \$1.5 million for the SABRE initiative to assist local pretrial and community-based probation programs in providing substance abuse assessment, testing and treatment. The entire \$1.5 million was awarded to local probation and pretrial services programs effective July 1, 2001. The local community-based probation and pretrial programs then had to develop budgets for approval in order to begin the implementation process of SABRE. Implementation included such activities as developing contracts and memorandums of agreement with service providers for assessment and treatment, developing or expanding in-house assessment and treatment capacities, and purchasing additional drug testing supplies. As of

¹² Actual figures: 724,117 hours of community service work (\$3,729,203), \$1,359,654 in restitution, \$1,513,718 in fines and costs, totaling \$6,602,574. Figures are based on all programs reporting hours and collections for the fiscal year except a few that report figures based on cases closed (as opposed to actual collections during the year; however, since most cases close within a one-year window, no impact on the data is assumed).

¹³ The Substance Abuse Screening and Assessment legislation took effect on January 1, 2000 for the local community-based probation programs and July 1, 2000 for the pretrial service programs.

November 27, 2001, 74% of the program administrative sites have submitted their final financial reports that indicated that 50% of the SABRE funds awarded was expended in FY2001¹⁴.

During FY 2001 pretrial services and local probation programs conducted 17,387 substance abuse screenings. Of the total screenings conducted, 63% were for pretrial defendants. Screenings indicated that 33% (n= 5,771) of the defendants and offenders required further assessment for substance abuse problems. About 53% (n=3,081) of the assessments required were completed during the fiscal year. Less than 23% of pretrial defendants needing further assessment are actually assessed¹⁵. Of the total assessed, 86% (n= 2,649) were placed in substance abuse education or treatment services during the year. The majority of these placements were offenders on local community-based probation. In addition to overextending resources within the local community-based probation and pretrial services programs, the demand for increased services from the treatment providers (for assessments and treatment) has begun to stress the available resources in the substance abuse treatment system.

On a statewide level, a great deal of collaboration through the efforts of *the Substance Abuse Screening and Assessment Oversight Committee* occurred during FY2001. An evaluation of the screening, assessment and SABRE initiatives is underway with three staff assigned to the Research Unit at DCJS. The evaluators and the Research Unit have developed a standardized monthly reporting instrument for reporting SABRE-related activities. Training on the use of this form will commence in the following months.

Legislative Activity

Legislation

Few legislative changes occurred during the 2001 General Assembly session that affected the local community-based probation and pretrial services programs. Language in the Code of Virginia regarding bond was changed to ensure that conditions of release still applied to misdemeanors. More importantly, a bill providing for enhanced penalties for assault on a local probation or pretrial services officer while in the performance of his or her duty (identical to those provided for assault on state juvenile and adult probation and parole officers) was passed in the 2001 session.

However, there was a significant change in the Code of Virginia during the 2000 General Assembly session that affected the local community-based probation programs and resulted in narrowing the definition of offenders eligible for local community-based probation. As of July 1, 2000, the sentencing requirements for local community-based probation eligibility changed in § 19.2-303.3 to include anyone convicted on or after July 1, 1995 of a misdemeanor or a felony that is not a felony act of violence as defined in Section 19.2-297.1 and for which the court imposes a sentence of 12 months or less. Previously, the local probation programs could work with any class 5 or 6 regardless of sentence imposed. This limits judicial options for these offenders.

¹⁴ Twenty-eight of the 38 program administrative sites have submitted SABRE expenditures reporting SABRE expenditures of \$753,523 of the \$1.5 million awarded.

¹⁵ This low completion rate can be attributed to the high proportion of defendants whose screening indicated an assessment was required but was not conducted as they were not placed on pretrial supervision so that the assessment could be conducted. A secondary factor for the low completion rate is the relatively short length of pretrial supervision, which ranges from 66 to 95 days.

DCJS also completed the final report on Virginia's Drug Court Programs requested by SJR 399 (1999). Many Community Criminal Justice Boards (CCJBs) continue to have an interest in the planning and development of drug court treatment programs in their localities. This report was made available to the Legislative Automated Systems for publication as a Senate document for the 2002 session.

Funding

The General Assembly increased funding for fiscal year 2001 in the amount of \$3.25 million for a total of almost \$20 million in the Appropriations Act for the CCCA and PSA. This included \$1.75 million for program operations and \$1.5 million to implement Governor Gilmore's Substance Abuse Reduction Effort (SABRE) initiative. In addition to increasing budgets for existing programs, four (4) new program development grants were awarded for new pretrial programs that will serve (16) additional cities and counties in Virginia.

While the SABRE funding is much needed for the continued expansion of treatment capacity, it may not be used for the expansion of supervision capacity. Continuing increases in the number of cases (reflecting expanded utilization and trust by the courts), increasing length of stay (reflective of the treatment time required for substance abuse and domestic violence cases, and increased requirements for community service), and additional demands on the available supervision time of local program staff (SSI/ASI work; training on issues of substance abuse, domestic violence, MIS use), all argue the need for additional resources in support of expanding supervision capacity. As mentioned earlier, some programs have staff-to-caseload ratios of over one hundred-to-one and all program caseloads continue to grow. Additional supervision capacity is necessary to ensure the continued effective operations of the programs and public safety.

CCCA & PSA Computer Networking

PTCC Software Development and Communications Infrastructure

Effective May 31, 2001, after a four and one half-year association, the Correctional Services Unit of DCJS terminated their relationship with Computer Services Corporation (CSC), formerly known as Nichols Research. For a variety of reasons, DCJS felt that the support of the Pretrial and Community Corrections Case Management System (PTCC), built by CSC and Nichols with contract with DCJS, could be better managed in-house. Prior to terminating the contract with CSC, a new release of PTCC was installed in February 2001. This version included revisions for existing "bugs" in the system and some minor enhancements. All programs are using the system to collect defendant/offender demographic data as well as placement and supervision information.

Beginning January 2001, DCJS contracted with a network engineer to work on a communication infrastructure upgrade project to improve the overall functionality of the PTCC application and supporting local area networks. The project was executed in multiple phases and included the following:

1. Full network documentation, increase server memory and functionality

2. Upgrade hardware:

- a. replace PC and/or server, network interface card (NIC), hub or switch
- b. add 2nd hard drive, 2nd processor, PC memory
- c. rebuild existing server, existing PC
- d. re-wire cabling, convert network from Token Ring to Ethernet

3. Upgrade existing ISDN and Frame Relay connections from DCJS supported satellites to their main offices (8 of 39 fiscal agents affected)

In April 2001, DCJS began building a software development team to take over and maintain the PTCC software, and a communications infrastructure team to support the over 450 PTCC users and the 39 WANS/LANS across the Commonwealth. In addition to building the support teams, DCJS has had to build the development environment and migrate all appropriate hardware and software from CSC to DCJS. The development team is currently working on the next release of the software that is scheduled for installation in October 2001. The communications infrastructure team is in the final stages of completing the upgrade project.

Over the past fiscal year, DCJS has provided several on-site technical and training visits to help the field become more adept at using PTCC. DCJS held all day overview / training sessions of PTCC in Richmond during September 2000 and in Roanoke in October 2000. Introductory training of PTCC continues to be included in the required DCJS Basic Skills agenda.

Pretrial Services Risk Assessment Development

The final statistical analysis for the Pretrial Services Risk Assessment project was completed between August 1, 2001 and November 1, 2001. The results of the analysis indicated that the strongest predictors of pretrial outcome (success and failure pending trial) were factors related to criminal history with prior failure to appear convictions, outstanding warrants, and pending charges showing the strongest relationship to pretrial failure. The remaining predictors of pretrial outcome were measures of substance abuse, residence, and employment.

The research also showed that demographic related factors including age, sex, race, marital status, number of dependants, net monthly income, and education level were not statistically significant predictors of pretrial outcome.

The research identified the 10 best predictors of pretrial outcome (success and failure pending trial) as follows:

- Two or more failure to appear convictions
- Outstanding warrants at the time of the arrest
- Pending charges at the time of the arrest
- Two or more prior violent convictions
- Charge at the time of arrest was a felony
- History of drug abuse
- Prior criminal history (any prior conviction)
- No home phone
- Lived at current address for less than one year

-
- Not employed continuously for the two years prior to arrest

The same set of factors were found to predict pretrial outcome similarly in varying jurisdictions (large urban, small urban, mixed, and rural). These findings indicate that the 10 best predictors can be used to develop one pretrial risk assessment instrument that can be used by all pretrial services programs across the Commonwealth.

The Correctional Services Unit has begun the development, validation, pilot testing, and ultimately the full implementation of an instrument. An advisory group consisting of participants from the local, state, and national levels is current being developed to aid in this process. A meeting is tentatively planned for January 2002; at that time a full plan will be developed including a time line and cost estimate.

Education & Training

Local Community-based Probation & Pretrial Services Programs

In July and October of 2000 and January and April of 2001, a total of 105 new local community-based probation and pretrial services employees successfully completed the weeklong Basic Skills course offered by DCJS. Once again these classes were held at the Roslyn Center in Henrico County. Topics included: an Overview of the Criminal Justice System; Substance Abuse Issues; Self-defense; Street Smart (Officer Safety); Supervision Theory; Standards of Supervision; Criminal History Investigation; Screening/Interviewing; Case Management Information System "Tips and Tricks"; Liability Issues; Community Service & Restitution; Domestic Violence; Sex Offender Issues and; Ethics and Professionalism.

In the spring of 2001 DCJS sponsored an in-service training on Domestic Violence for local probation and pretrial personnel and other criminal justice professionals in Abingdon, Hampton, Chesterfield, and Fauquier. DCJS contracted with Virginians Against Domestic Violence to provide these one-day workshops. The training covered such matters as defining and understanding the dynamics of domestic violence; abusive tactics used by perpetrators; tools for assessing dangerousness; Virginia laws related to domestic violence; the community response to domestic violence; and, special issues related to supervising perpetrators of domestic violence. In all, 193 criminal justice professionals received a certificate of completion for attending the training.

Bail Reform Training

Since no major amendments were made to bail legislation during this fiscal year minimal training was delivered to pretrial staff concerning legislative changes in bail procedures. DCJS did send out a memo on June 28 to all pretrial program directors and coordinators informing them of the sole statutory change related to bail. In addition, with three new pretrial programs being developed this year, the directors and staff were all provided with training on the issues related to denial of bail subject to rebuttal during December of 2000 and April of 2001. All program directors and coordinators were also provided with amended copies of relevant pages of the Supreme Court's Magistrate Manual as relates to changes in offenses subject to bail restrictions.

Judicial Training

Very little in the way of judicial training was provided by DCJS during this year since the majority of training concerning Substance Abuse Screening and Assessment and SABRE program was done in the previous year. The Substance Abuse Screening and Assessment Oversight Committee, of which DCJS is a part, has identified the need for additional judicial training specifically in the use of the appropriate court order and suitable offenses to consider for substance abuse screening. The Committee hopes to target the courts in 9 program areas [serving 28 localities] that DCJS has identified as not currently ordering offenders to be screened who are required by law to do so. DCJS did participate in the Pre-Bench Training provided by the Supreme Court of Virginia to new general district and circuit court judges on April 3, 2001. DCJS presented on the subject of the intent and purpose of Pretrial Services and Local Community-based Probation Services.

Other Training

In cooperation with the Center for Substance Abuse Treatment (CSAT) and the Legal Action Center of New York, DCJS offered two (2) one-day training events in November 2000 in Richmond and Roanoke related to issues on confidentiality of substance abuse information in the criminal justice system. A total of 42 criminal justice professionals participated in this training.

Other Activities

Virginia Community Criminal Justice Association (VCCJA)

For the second year in a row, a record number of participants attended the 4th Annual Virginia Community Criminal Justice Association (VCCJA) Training Conference, *Working Smarter for Safer Communities*, held on November 7th – 9th at Wintergreen.

The Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), the National Institute of Corrections (NIC), the Department of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS) and VCCJA sponsored this conference which focused on performance management, understanding the drug culture, coordinated community responses, freedom of information /confidentiality issues, and effective intervention strategies (the intensive 2 ½ day training track sponsored by NIC). The keynote speaker presented a session on “What Works in Community Corrections.” Election of officers and voting on bylaw changes also took place at the conference.

**Attachment A. Community-Based Probation and Pretrial Services:
Administrative Agents and Localities Served.**

Community-Based Probation and Pretrial Services

Administrative Agents and Localities Served by Geographical Area

Accomack County	Accomack, Northampton	Mecklenberg County	Mecklenberg
Albemarle County	Albemarle, Charlottesville, Goochland, Nelson, Fluvanna, Greene, Louisa, Orange, Madison	Norfolk	Norfolk
Alexandria	Alexandria	Petersburg	Petersburg, Dinwiddie
Arlington County	Arlington and Falls Church	Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Chesapeake	Chesapeake	Prince Edward County	Prince Edward, Charlotte, Lunenburg, Nottoway, Amelia, Powhatan
Chesterfield County	Chesterfield County, Colonial Heights	Prince George County	Prince George, Hopewell, Surry
Culpeper County	Culpeper	Prince William County	Prince William, Manassas, Manassas Park
Fairfax County	Fairfax County, Fairfax City	Pulaski County	Pulaski, Montgomery, Giles, Floyd, Radford, [Bland, Grayson, Galax] - see Wythe below
Fauquier County	Fauquier, Rappahannock County	Richmond City	Richmond City
Frederick County	Frederick, Clarke, Winchester, Page, Shenandoah, Warren	Rockingham County	Rockingham, Harrisonburg
Fredericksburg City	Fredericksburg, Spotsylvania, Stafford, King George	Salem	Salem, Roanoke City, Roanoke County, Craig, Botetourt, Rockbridge, Buena Vista, Lexington, Alleghany, Covington, Clifton Forge, Bath
Greenville County	Greenville, Emporia, Brunswick, Sussex	Staunton	Staunton, Waynesboro, Augusta, Highland
Halifax	Halifax, Pittsylvania	Suffolk	Suffolk, Franklin City, Southampton, Isle of Wight
Hampton	Hampton, Newport News	Tazewell	Tazewell County
Hanover	Hanover, Caroline	Virginia Beach	Virginia Beach
Henrico	Henrico	Westmoreland County	Westmoreland, Richmond County, Northumberland, Lancaster
James City County	James City County, Williamsburg City, Poquoson, York, New Kent, Charles City	Wise	Wise, Norton, Smyth, Washington, Bristol, Russell, Buchanan, Dickenson, Scott, Lee
King William County	King William, Essex, Middlesex, Mathews, King and Queen, Gloucester	Wythe County	Wythe, Carroll (<i>Provides services by contract with Pulaski County for Bland, Grayson and Galax</i>)
Loudoun County	Loudoun County		
Lynchburg	Lynchburg, Bedford County, Bedford City, Campbell		