

COMPREHENSIVE COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS ACT FOR LOCAL-RESPONSIBLE OFFENDERS AND PRETRIAL SERVICES ACT REPORT

July 1, 2010 – June 30, 2011



Prepared December 2011



VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES
www.dcjs.virginia.gov

REPORT ON THE COMPREHENSIVE COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS ACT FOR LOCAL-RESPONSIBLE OFFENDERS AND PRETRIAL SERVICES ACT

July 1, 2010 – June 30, 2011

This report has been prepared to keep stakeholders informed about the activities of local probation and pretrial services agencies established pursuant to the Comprehensive Community Corrections Act for Local-Responsible Offenders (CCCA) and the Pretrial Services Act (PSA), and developments affecting their work.



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FY2011 LOCAL COMMUNITY-BASED PROBATION AND PRETRIAL SERVICES

Local community-based probation agencies were created in 1995 by the Comprehensive Community Corrections Act (CCCA, §9.1-173 COV). They were created to provide an alternative to incarceration for persons convicted of certain misdemeanors or non-violent felonies for which sentences would be 12 months or less in a local or regional jail. Local probation agencies give courts the option of assuring that these types of offenders are held accountable without resorting to the use of institutional custody or over-supervision of offenders that do not need supervised probation. Research has shown that over-supervising low risk offenders can lead to higher recidivism rates.¹ There are now 37 local probation agencies operating in Virginia, serving 128 of 134 localities.

Pretrial diversion and related services were first created in Virginia in 1989, pursuant to authorizing language in the Appropriations Act. In 1995, Pretrial Services were authorized by statute with the passage of the Pretrial Services Act (PSA, § 19.2-152.2 COV). Pretrial services agencies provide information and investigative services to judicial officers (judges and magistrates) to help them decide whether persons charged with certain offenses and awaiting trial need to be held in jail or can be released to their communities, subject to supervision. In the latter case, the agencies provide supervision and services to defendants as ordered by judicial officers. There are currently 29 pretrial services agencies in Virginia serving 83 of 134 localities.

Local community-based probation and pretrial service caseloads remained flat during FY2011. With a decline in the rates of many crimes in Virginia, the sustained caseload can be attributed to continued and consistent use of these services by judges and magistrates as well as longer periods of supervision. In addition, agencies continue to

experience increasing workloads with additional duties and responsibilities beyond only supervision of offenders and defendants (drug testing, monitoring offenders, DNA testing responsibilities, and other expectations of the courts).

The General Assembly appropriated \$23.4 million for FY2011 operations under the CCCA and PSA. This funding was reduced at the locality level to cover the mandatory reduction in state aid to localities.

However, many local governments provide matching funds or in-kind resources to support these agencies, recognizing, along with members of the judiciary, the important role that pretrial services and local community-based probation play in ensuring public safety. In addition, 28 of the 37 local probation agencies, over 75%, have been collecting supervision/intervention fees to augment their operations. Unfortunately, even with fees, many local agencies still experience difficulty meeting increased workload and system demands especially with the local reduction in state aid implemented by the state starting in FY2009 and continuing in FY2010 and FY2011. The average daily caseloads (ADC) of most agencies significantly exceeded the minimum staff-to-defendant/offender ratio established by DCJS of 1:40 for pretrial supervision and the case management ratio of 1:60 for local probation supervision. Several local probation agencies *continue* to carry active supervision caseloads that exceed a ratio of **100** offenders on probation supervision for each probation officer.² Even with agencies adopting evidence-based practices and administrative supervision, workloads in many local agencies continue to be excessive.

Despite the agencies' best efforts, the persistent strain of excessive caseloads and funding restrictions continue to have a negative impact in some localities. State funding

¹ Lowenkamp, Christopher T., and Edward J. Latessa. 2004. "Understanding the Risk Principle: How and Why Correctional Interventions Can Harm Low Risk Offenders." *Topics in Community Corrections*. Washington, DC: National Institute of Corrections.

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



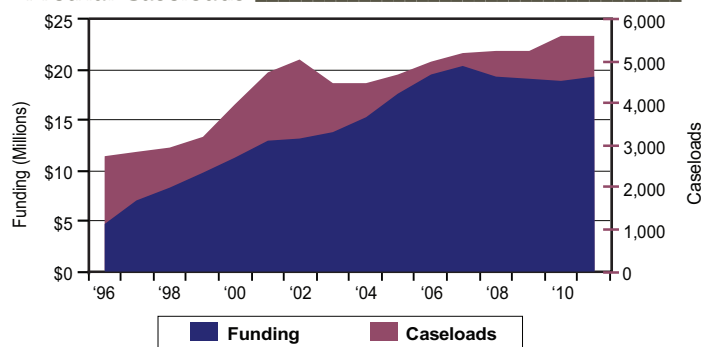
in recent years has not kept pace with cost and caseload increases, and most localities have not been able to step in and bridge the gap. As a result, some agencies have had to reduce staffing, limit drug testing, cut back on offender services and reduce needed staff training, and choose other strategies to cope with limited funding in the face of increasing costs. In spite of these continuing pressures, the directors and staff of these local agencies continue to maintain highly professional services and are committed to providing for public safety in their communities.

While funding continues to be needed for treatment and services, it is more urgently needed for supervision capacity, to reduce critically high caseloads, and growing workloads. Increases in the number of cases in the previous seven years (reflecting expanded utilization and trust by the courts), increasing length of supervision (reflective of the treatment time required for substance abuse and domestic violence cases, increased requirements for community service, and longer probation sentences), and additional demands on the available supervision time of local agency staff (screening and assessment work; training on issues of substance abuse, domestic violence, Pretrial Community Corrections (PTCC) case management system use, and Evidenced-based Practices (EBP) implementation), substantiate the need for additional resources in support of the current supervision capacity. Additional funding for supervision capacity is necessary to ensure community safety and the continued effective operations of the agencies.

PRETRIAL SERVICES

The Pretrial Services Act (PSA) became effective in Virginia on July 1, 1995. Pretrial Services agencies in Virginia offer pretrial supervision, not pretrial diversion, by assessing risk and supervising defendants pending trial. The primary responsibilities of pretrial services agencies are to provide information to magistrates and judges to assist them with bail decisions (to release or detain defendants) and to provide supervision and services to defendants as ordered by a judicial officer. There are currently 29 pretrial services agencies in Virginia, providing services in 83 of the 134 localities in the Commonwealth. All localities not funded for pretrial services continue to express interest in implementing them. Thirty additional localities are currently mandated³ to provide pretrial services. However, without additional state funding, and with local budget reductions, it is unlikely these services will be established.

Pretrial Caseloads

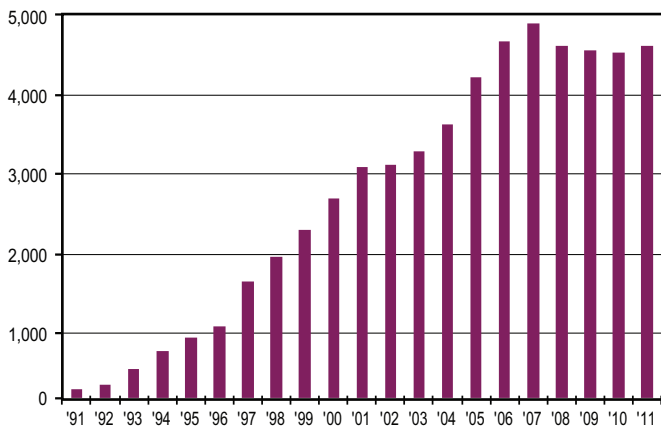


The statewide average daily caseload (ADC) of pretrial services agencies was slightly higher in FY2011 compared to FY2010, indicating the possibility for growth exists. However, additional funding would be necessary to allow more localities to implement new services in localities not currently receiving pretrial services, or expand on and improve existing services to localities that have pretrial services caseloads. Supervised pretrial release continues to be an ongoing tool to assist localities in managing their jail populations by assessing risk and providing the judiciary with a viable alternative to jail.

³ The mandate to provide these services is found in the *Code of Virginia* under § 53.1-82.1 which requires the establishment of local probation and pretrial services for all jail construction projects approved by the Board of Corrections.



Pretrial Services Average Daily Caseload

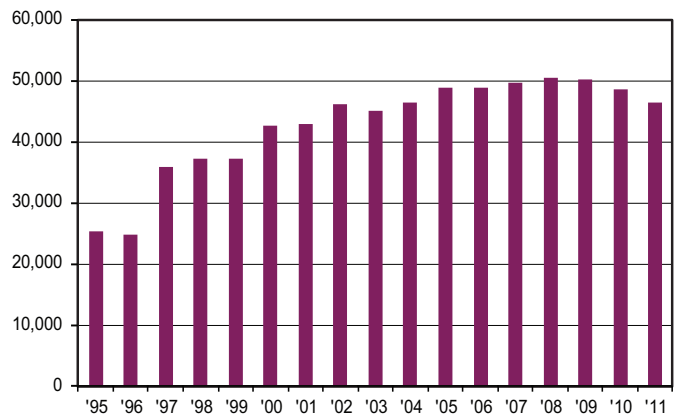


Placements on pretrial supervision increased slightly in FY2011 compared to FY2010, from 17,347 to 17,561. During FY2011, 37.4% of defendants charged with misdemeanors and 54.6% of those charged with felonies had to meet a condition of a secure bond before being released to pretrial supervision, a significant increase from FY2010.

While combining terms and conditions of bail — specifically, combining secure bond with pretrial supervision — is permitted by statute, the purpose of pretrial services in Virginia is to provide information to judicial officers and to provide supervision to monitor court ordered conditions of bail to assure appearance in court and the safety of the community during the pretrial stage of the criminal justice process. Pretrial supervision is a term of bail that is intended to be used independently from other terms of bail such as a secured bond. This enables judicial officers to ensure equal accountability to court ordered conditions of bail.

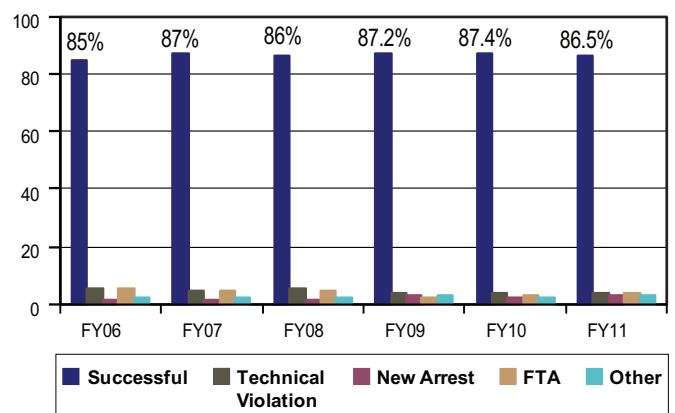
One of the services provided by pretrial services agencies is pretrial investigations. In FY2011, there were 46,324 pretrial investigations conducted, a slight decrease from FY2010 when 48,491 investigations were conducted.⁴ This may be an indication that the agencies' maximum investigation capacity, *given their current level of funding*, has been reached or a reflection of the reduction in jail populations.

Pretrial Services Investigations



Defendants placed on pretrial supervision continue to have excellent success rates. Success for pretrial supervision is defined as successfully appearing for court as required, not getting arrested for new crimes, and not violating any conditions of pretrial release⁵. As the following graphs show, the success rates for both misdemeanor and felony pretrial defendants have been very consistent over the years.

Misdemeanant Pretrial Closures, FY2006–FY2011

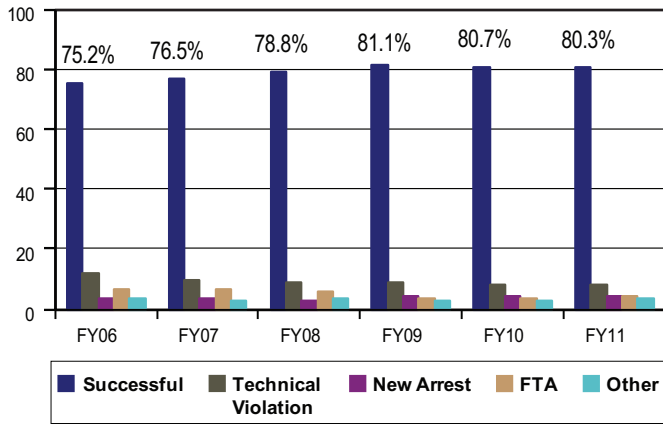


⁴ Data are from automated Pretrial Services Monthly Reports submitted to DCJS.

⁵ Pretrial services agencies actively monitor conditions of bail as ordered by a judicial officer, which provides defendant accountability, assures appearance in court, protects the community, and maintains the integrity of the judicial process. When defendants violate the conditions of bail, details of the violation are reported to the court of jurisdiction, which may result in a capias being issued and the defendant returning to jail.



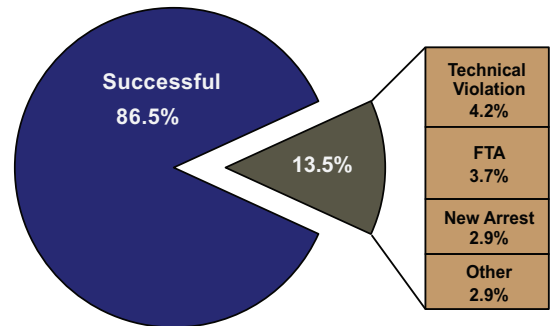
Felony Pretrial Closures, FY2006–FY2011



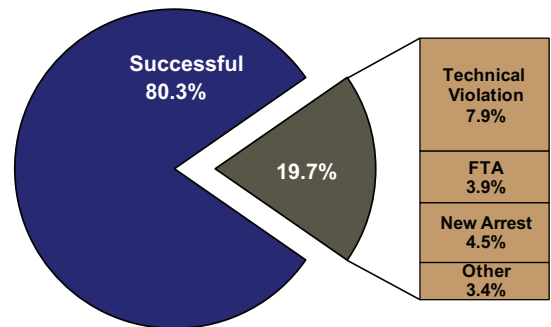
Of the 7,408 misdemeanor placements closed during FY2011, over 86.5% (6,407) were successful, down slightly from FY2010. About 2.9% of the placements were closed due to a new arrest, up slightly compared to the previous year. The remaining closures were due to technical violations (4.2%), failure to appear (FTA) for court (3.7%), and other reasons (2.9%). The FTA and new arrest categories increased slightly from FY2010. Of the 8,999 felony placements closed during FY2011, 80.3% (7,230) were successful, slightly lower than in FY2010. About 4.1% of the felony placements were closed due to a new arrest; slightly lower than in FY2010. The remaining closures were due to technical violations (7.9%), FTA (3.9%), and other (3.4%).

Pretrial Services Closure Types ⁶

Pretrial Misdemeanant Placement Closures



Pretrial Felony Placement Closures



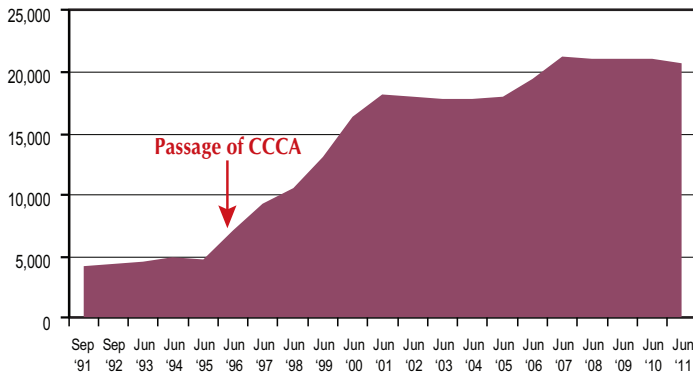
⁶ Other pretrial services closures not depicted include those closed as returned to sending jurisdictions. The number of these cases is considered to be too low to have any impact on overall closure calculations. Cases reinstated to supervision after a previous closure are not included in the calculations.



LOCAL COMMUNITY-BASED PROBATION SUPERVISION

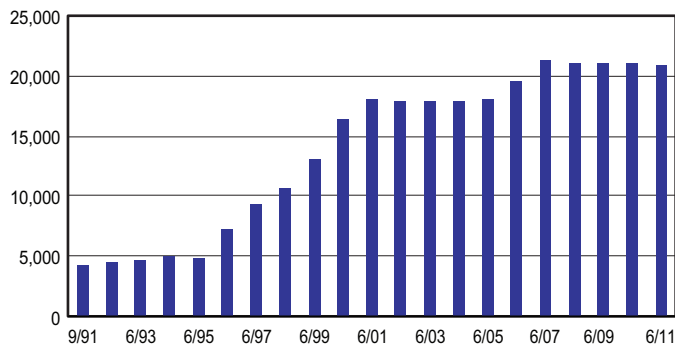
Since the establishment of the CCCA in 1995, the number of offenders supervised by local probation agencies has quadrupled. Caseloads have increased from 5,043 to 20,716. There are now 37 local probation agencies in operation, serving 128 of 134 localities. Four more localities are now mandated⁷ to provide local probation services; but without state funding for this purpose, the services will not be established.

Community-Based Probation Caseloads



Local probation supervision cases increased slightly over the previous year. The ADC in FY2011 increased to 20,880 compared to 21,152 for FY2010.

Community-Based Probation Caseloads (Point in Time)



In addition to offenders under active supervision, on average, 1,088 offenders per month were reported to be in a “monitoring only” status, an increase of 35% over the previous year. Monitoring offenders is done as a courtesy to the court, as these offenders do not meet the criteria for supervision by local probation agencies and funding for monitoring is not provided by the state. “Monitoring only” cases include those offenders required to complete community service in lieu of paying fines and costs or the payment of restitution. These cases are not held to the same supervision criteria as active cases, nor are they included in caseload calculations. However “monitoring only” cases do require the use of staff resources. “Monitoring only” is a service provided as directed by court order; it is not statutorily required.

On average, there were 4,308 offenders per month reported in “inactive” status,⁸ a slight decrease from FY2010. While there are fewer responsibilities associated with inactive and monitoring cases when compared to active cases, they still require staff resources. However, neither monitoring nor inactive cases are included in determining minimum probation officer-to-offender ratios or eligibility for state funding. These types of cases are a local option.

FY2011 statistics demonstrate continued judicial support for the CCCA based on the volume of placements and agency utilization. In FY2011, **the courts placed 36,511 offenders on local probation supervision**,⁹ compared to 39,042 in FY2010, a decrease of 6.5%.

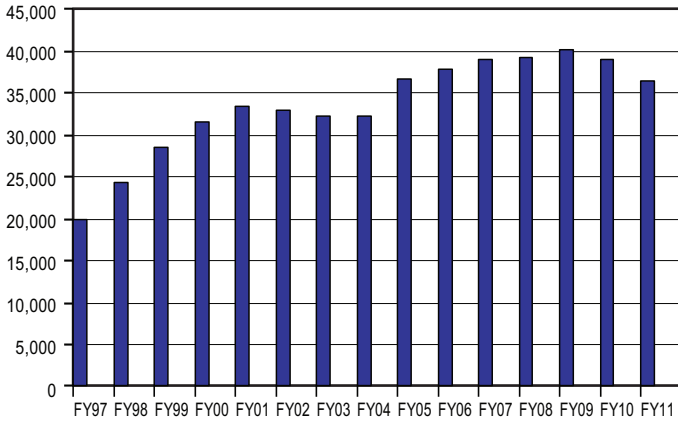
⁷ The mandate to provide these services is found in the *Code of Virginia* under § 53.1-82.1 which requires a plan for development and implementation of local probation and pretrial services for all jail projects approved or pending approval.

⁸ The “inactive status” includes, but is not limited to, 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.

⁹ This is the actual number of offenders placed under supervision not the total court placement events which was 36,920 in FY2011 (41,835 in FY2010).



Community-Based Probation Court Placements



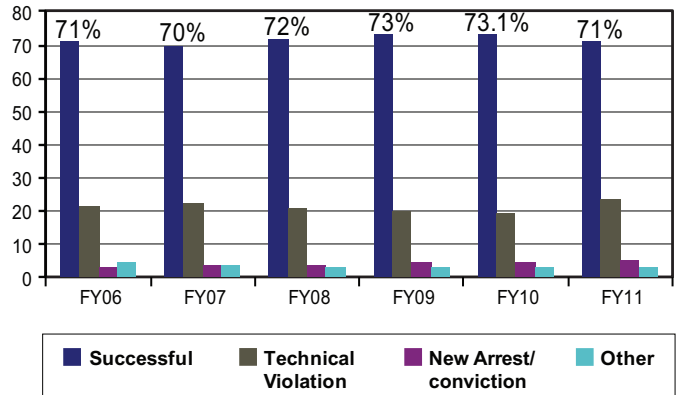
Unlike placements, local community-based probation caseloads remained flat and pretrial service caseloads increased slightly during FY2011. With a decline in the rates of many crimes in Virginia, the sustained caseload can be attributed to continued and consistent use of these services by judges and magistrates as well as longer periods of supervision. In addition, agencies continue to experience increasing workloads with additional duties and responsibilities beyond only supervision of offenders and defendants (drug testing, monitoring offenders, DNA testing responsibilities, and other expectations of the courts).

The average length of supervision (ALOS) for misdemeanants is 6.75 months, just above the recommended average of 6 months. The average length of time under supervision for felons remains within the DCJS recommendation of twelve (12) months, at 8.9 months. The increase in the average length of supervision is due to the increase in domestic violence cases, longer treatment requirements associated with those cases, waiting lists for treatment, courts ordering longer periods of supervised probation than specified by the *Code of Virginia*, and increases in mandatory community service time. All of these have resulted in longer periods on supervision and resulted in higher caseloads.

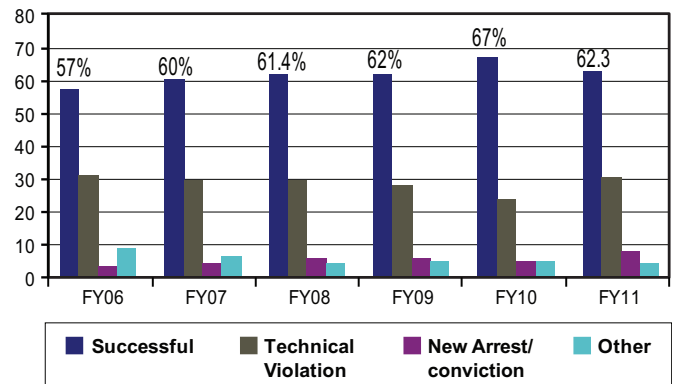
As the following graphs indicate, the local community-based probation agencies continue to demonstrate very good success

rates with offender supervision. Successful case closure is defined as complying with all conditions of probation, including not committing any new crimes and completing court ordered conditions. As with pretrial services, failures under supervision are offender failures and should not necessarily be considered failures of the supervising agency. Defendants and offenders are accountable for their behavior while 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 the rate of failure due to technical violations).

Misdemeanant Probation Closures



Felony Probation Closures

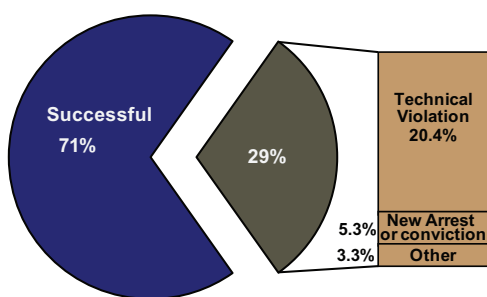


Of the 30,419 total misdemeanor placements closed during FY2011, 71% (21,585) were successful. Of the 1,252 total felon placements closed in FY2011, 62% (776) were successful. The most common "unsuccessful" closures for both misdemeanor and felon placements

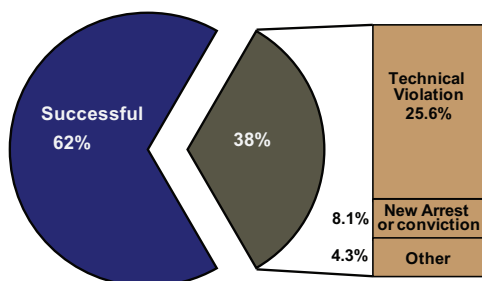


continue to be due to technical violations of supervision; 20.4% (6,203) for misdemeanor and 25.6% (321) for felons. Technical violations are violations of terms and conditions of supervision that are **not** considered law violations¹⁰. In FY2011, only 5.3% (1,629) of the misdemeanants and 8.1% (101) of the felon placements were closed due to an arrest or conviction for a new offense. Closures for “other” reasons were 3.3% (n=1,002) for misdemeanants and 4.3% (54) for felons.

Local Community-Based Probation Closure Types¹¹ —
 Probation Misdemeanant Placement Closures



Probation Felony Placement Closures



Local community-based probation agencies also tested offenders for substance use and placed offenders in a variety of substance abuse treatment programs and other types of programs and services throughout the year. Substance abuse services utilized included short-term detoxification, outpatient treatment, education, and other substance abuse counseling programs. Figures reported for FY2011 indicate:

14,202	Offenders were assigned community service work
11,203	Offenders were drug tested (does not include multiple tests)
4,132	Offenders were screened for substance abuse problems
3,724	Offenders were placed in substance abuse education
3,413	Offenders were ordered into anger management counseling
3,124	Offenders were assessed or evaluated for substance abuse problems
2,790	Offenders were placed in substance abuse counseling
2,378	Offenders were ordered into domestic violence counseling
1,914	Offenders were ordered to attend shoplifting prevention sessions
1,282	Offenders were assessed for domestic violence issues
1,010	Offenders were tested for alcohol use
955	Offenders participated in Victim Impact Panels or conflict resolution
680	Offenders were ordered to attend financial responsibility sessions
516	Offenders were ordered to attend mental health counseling
484	Offenders were screened, assessed or evaluated for alcohol
420	Offenders were sent to parenting or fatherhood classes
412	Offenders were screened or evaluated for mental health issues
307	Offenders were sent for alcohol treatment
195	Offenders were ordered to attend AA or NA meetings or both
135	Offenders were ordered to attend marriage or family counseling
93	Offenders were placed in employment counseling or training
92	Offenders were ordered into sex offender treatment

¹⁰ Technical violations may include failure to attend mandated programs, failure to report as instructed or failing alcohol testing or other intractable behaviors not considered a violation of law.

¹¹ Community Corrections closures are based on those closed successfully, due to a technical violation, due to a new arrest or 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 somewhat over reported.



59	Offenders were placed in long term inpatient treatment
31	Offenders were ordered to attend driver improvement courses
29	Offenders were ordered to obtain their GED or attend school
23	Offenders were placed on electronic monitoring
18	Offenders were ordered to attend life skills courses
12	Offenders were placed in short term detoxification
1	Offender was placed in home detention
273	Offenders were required to participate in some other service or program

All agencies placed offenders at public or non-profit work sites to complete community service. For FY2011, offenders performed 547,663 hours of community

service work in Virginia. At the minimum wage of \$7.25 per hour, this translates into just over \$3.97 million worth of community service work. However, this is likely to be a conservative figure, as some of the types of community services provided by the offenders are valued at more than minimum wage. In addition to their required duties and responsibilities, many local 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 (it is not the responsibility of local agencies to collect these payments). In FY2011, agencies facilitated just over \$2.1 million in restitution payments and \$946,557 million in fines and costs. In total, *local probation agencies accounted for over \$7 million in services and payments to communities.*¹² This translates to a 32% return on the investment by the state (\$7 M / \$21.9 M funded).



¹² Actual figures: \$4,920,082 of community service work, \$2,041,244 in restitution, \$1,223,270 in fines and costs, totaling \$8,184,596.

LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITY

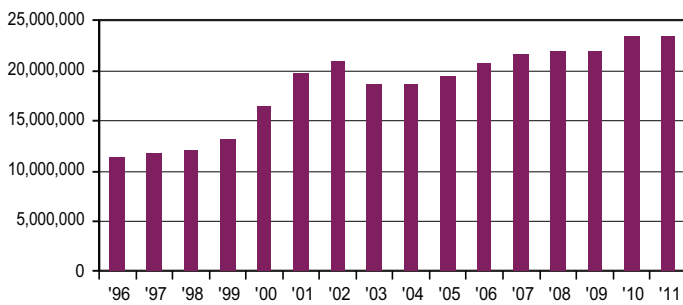
Legislation

There were no significant statutory changes affecting local community-based probation and pretrial services agencies that became effective in FY2011.

Funding

The General Assembly appropriated \$23.4 million for FY2011 operations under the CCCA and PSA.

Comprehensive Community Corrections and Pretrial Services Act Appropriations History¹³



While funding continues to be needed for treatment and services, it is more urgently needed for supervision capacity and to reduce critically high caseloads and growing workloads. Increases in the number of cases in the previous years (reflecting expanded utilization and trust by the courts), increasing length of supervision (reflective of the treatment time required for substance abuse and domestic violence cases, increased requirements for community service, and longer probation sentences), and additional demands on the available supervision time of local agency staff (screening and assessment work, training on issues of substance abuse, domestic violence, Pretrial Community Corrections (PTCC) case management system use, and Evidenced-based Practices (EBP) implementation), substantiate the need for additional resources in support of the current supervision capacity. Some agencies still have active offender-to-staff ratios of over 100:1 and many agency caseloads continue to grow. Additional supervision capacity is necessary to ensure community safety and the continued effective operations of the agencies.

EVIDENCE-BASED PRACTICES — PLANNING, DEVELOPMENT, AND IMPLEMENTATION

The primary focus of Virginia's Local Evidence-Based Practice (EBP) Initiative is to advance the use of evidence-based practices across local probation and pretrial services. In 2008, only 10 agencies participated in the initiative. Today, 20 agencies participate and are actively working towards training their staff to implement EBP. EBP agencies use validated risk and need assessments, Effective Communication and Motivational Interviewing strategies, and case planning to appropriately match offender supervision levels and interventions with offender risk and need levels. In addition to following these evidence-based principles, staff from the EBP agencies served on committees that provide support and direction to the EBP initiative. In 2010-2011, EBP sites participated in a research project to review legal and evidence-based practices in pretrial services. A publication based on this research, "State of the Science of Pretrial Release Recommendations and Supervision," was distributed nationally. Other ongoing activities include development of bail/release recommendation guidelines based on the scores from the Virginia Pretrial Risk Assessment Instrument (VPRAI), and the development and implementation of an EBP specific training curriculum for both pretrial and local probation agencies.

A brief overview of offenders' risk levels is presented below. Between June 1, 2010 and July 30, 2011, risk data were collected from the original 10 EBP sites. As expected, the majority (60.4%) of clients served by our local community corrections agencies are low risk. A little over thirty-five percent (35.8%) are of medium risk to re-offend and only 3.8% are of high risk to re-offend. Individuals scoring medium or high risk are then assessed using the longer, more comprehensive Offender Screening Tool, or OST. In the pilot sites, supervision levels are based on the OST score.

¹³ The increase in appropriations for FY2001-2002 was due to additional funding for SABRE which was NOT allowed to be used to build capacity – rather, it was intended to be used for screening and assessment of pretrial defendants and probationers and to increase Substance Abuse treatment services for probationers. This funding was removed from the budget in FY2003.



Modified Offender Screening Tool (M-OST)* (N=10,083)

Risk Level	Frequency	Percent
Low	6,090	60.4%
Med	3,612	35.8%
High	381	3.8%
Total	10,083	100%

**Offenders placed on local probation are first screened with the M-OST, the Modified Offender Screening Tool. Clients scoring medium or high risk are then given a more extensive assessment, the full OST, the Offender Screening Tool.*

Offender Screening Tool (OST) Assessment (N=3,089)

Risk Level	Frequency	Percent
Low	608	19.7%
Med	2,390	77.4%
High	91	2.9%
Total	3,089	100%

PTCC SOFTWARE AND COMMUNICATIONS INFRASTRUCTURE

The DCJS Pretrial and Community Corrections Case Management System (PTCC) Information Systems group was in support and development mode during FY2011. Currently, PTCC serves over 450 users and each user has direct access to the PTCC Help Desk either by telephone or email. During FY2011, the PTCC Help Desk processed hundreds of requests for application help and technical assistance. Most requests to the Help Desk were related to technical issues regarding the PTCC software application, including problem fixes, enhancements, database migrations to new servers and providing consultation regarding new equipment purchases. Other requests included networking, hardware compliance concerns, report printing, and other software related issues.

During FY2011, noteworthy items for our support team are as follows:

- Development and testing and initial roll out for M-OST/OST built into PTCC;
- Application modifications, internal testing and development and initial roll outs for the SQL Server 2008 R2 statewide upgrade;
- Three updates to the PTCC application and reporting;
- Nearly 30 Ad Hoc reports for in-house research/analysis, localities, the Secretary of Public Safety’s office (Immigration and Customs Enforcement Report), Legislature (Indigent and Military studies) and other outside research/constituent groups;
- Developing enhancements to support the Evidence-Based Practices initiatives (M-OST/OST module).



EDUCATION & TRAINING

Local Community-based Probation & Pretrial Services Agencies

In July and December of 2010 and May of 2011, a total of 54 new local community-based probation and pretrial services employees successfully completed the seven-day Basic Skills course offered by DCJS. This represents a slight decrease over the preceding year (60). Topics included:

- An Overview of the Criminal Justice System
- Offenders with Substance Abuse Issues
- Crisis Management (De-escalation)
- Supervision Theory
- Standards of Supervision
- Overview of Pretrial Services/Screening/Interviewing
- Offenders with Mental Health Issues
- Liability Issues
- Community Service and Restitution
- Domestic Violence
- Ethics and Professionalism
- Courtroom Demeanor
- PTCC Toolbox (Pretrial / Community Corrections case management system)
- VCIN certification (2 out of 3 classes)

Regional Training

The annual regional training for local probation and pretrial officers was entitled “The Ethics of Leadership” and was presented in four regions of the state.

Judicial Training

The Supreme Court’s annual Pre-Bench Orientation Program for 2011 did not include any pretrial and local community-based probation services training by DCJS. Historically, DCJS has been allotted 45 minutes to present on pretrial and local community-based probation services to new judges. DCJS’ presentation has included an overview of the implementation of Evidence-Based Practices.

OTHER ACTIVITIES

Virginia Community Criminal Justice Association (VCCJA)

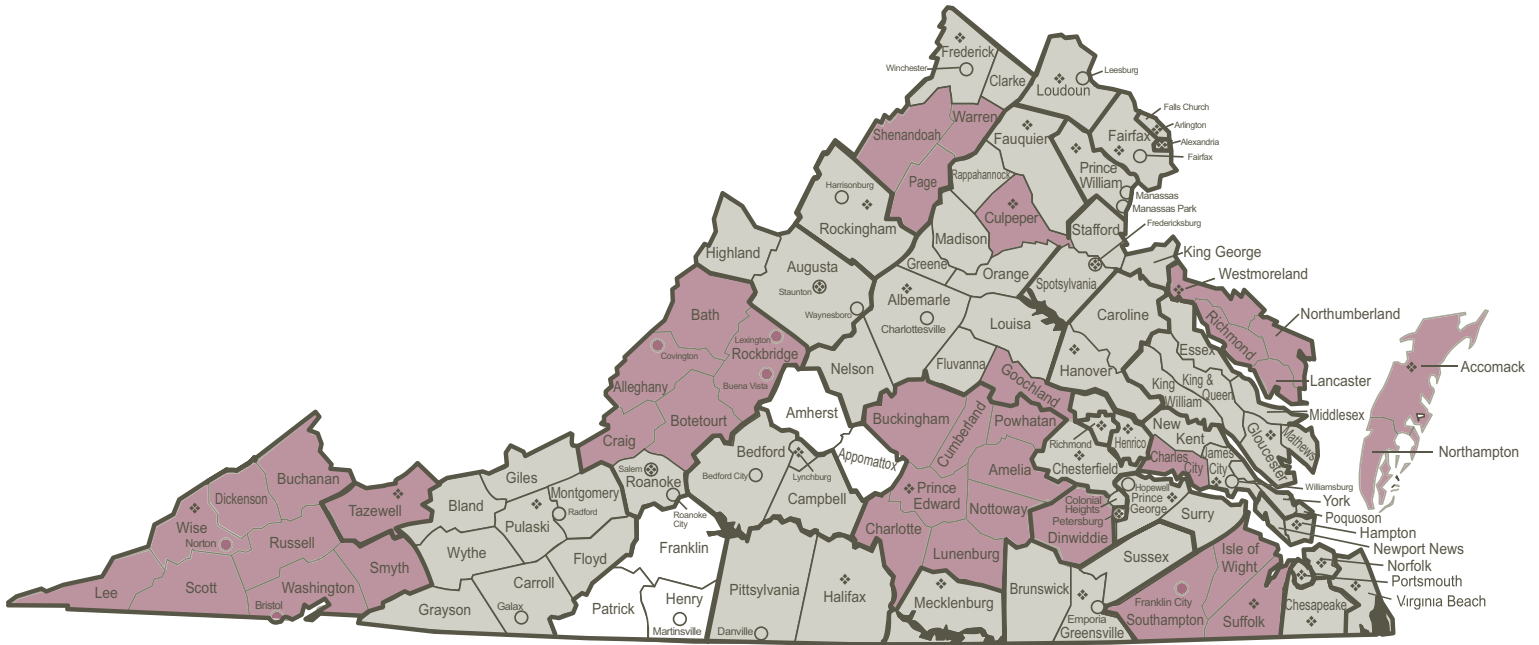
Approximately 208 participants attended the 14th Annual Virginia Community Criminal Justice Association (VCCJA) Training Conference, held in November, 2010 at the Sheraton Park South Hotel in Richmond, Virginia.

Other than in-kind support, DCJS was unable to make a financial contribution to this year’s one-day conference.



Community-Based Probation and Pretrial Services

Administrative & Fiscal Agents and Localities Served



Community-Based Probation Only
 Community-Based Probation and Pretrial Services
 No Community-Based Probation or Pretrial Services
 Administrative and Fiscal Agent

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

* Twenty-nine (29) pretrial agencies serving 83 counties and cities.
 Thirty-seven (37) local probation agencies serving 128 counties and cities
 ** Localities with pretrial services are underlined
 *** Current Evidence-Based Practice Site



VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES

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