

*Richmond Community  
Criminal Justice Board*

*Biennial Plan*



*FY2009- FY2010*

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## Introduction

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In 1994, the Virginia General Assembly passed legislation (§53.1-183) resulting in the creation of local Community Criminal Justice Boards (CCJBs). These Boards provide a direct link from state, federal and other local criminal justice entities to communities. CCJBs shall serve as a planning and advisory body to the city for developing, monitoring, and evaluating community corrections programs that will provide the judicial system with sentencing alternatives for certain individuals who meet the eligibility criteria established under the *Code of Virginia*, § 19.2-303.3 or other applicable provision of state law, pursuant to standards promulgated in conformity with the *Code of Virginia*, § 53.1-182. Membership is legislated to consist of a minimum of fifteen members, of which ten are from key positions in the criminal justice system i.e. judges from circuit court, general district court, and juvenile & domestic relations court; chief magistrate; chief of police; commonwealth's attorney; public defender; sheriff; local educator; CSB administrator.

The purpose of the Richmond Community Criminal Justice Board (RCCJB) is 1) to allow the City Council of the City of Richmond greater flexibility and involvement in responding to the problem of crime in the City; 2) to provide more effective protection to the citizens of the City of Richmond; 3) to promote efficiency and effectiveness in the delivery of community criminal justice; 4) to provide increased opportunities for adult offenders to make restitution through financial reimbursement or the performance of community services; 5) to permit the City of Richmond through this Board, to establish policies that structure programs which will assist judicial officers in discharging their duties and meet the needs of selected adult offenders; and 6) to approve funding sources that support programs engaging in pre and post trial services.

Pursuant to §9.1-175 of the *Code of Virginia*, the CCJB shall approve standards as prescribed by the Department of Criminal Justice Services for the development, implementation, operation and evaluation of local community-based probation programs, services and facilities authorized by this article and shall submit a biennial criminal justice plan to the Department of Criminal Justice Services for review and approval. The development of the plan involved input from numerous board members, departmental staff and community partners that identified issues most pressing to our local criminal justice system.

## Enabling Legislation

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### **§ 9.1-178. Community Criminal Justice Boards.**

Each county or city or combination thereof developing and establishing a local pretrial services or a community-based probation program pursuant to this article shall establish a community criminal justice board. Each county and city participating in a local pretrial services or a community-based probation program shall be represented on the community criminal justice board. In the event that one county or city appropriates funds to the program as part of a multi-jurisdictional effort, any other participating county or city shall be considered to be participating in a program if such locality appropriates funds to the program. Appointments to the board shall be made by each local governing body. In cases of multi-jurisdictional participation, unless otherwise agreed upon, each participating city or county shall have an equal number of appointments. Boards shall be composed of the number of members established by a resolution or ordinance of each participating jurisdiction. Each board shall include, at a minimum, the following members: a person appointed by each governing body to represent the governing body; a judge of the general district court; a circuit court judge; a juvenile and domestic relations district court judge; a chief magistrate; one chief of police or the sheriff in a jurisdiction not served by a police department to represent law enforcement; an attorney for the Commonwealth; a public defender or an attorney who is experienced in the defense of criminal matters; a sheriff or the regional jail administrator responsible for jails serving those jurisdictions involved in the local pretrial services and community-based probation program; a local educator; and a community services board administrator.

**2008 RCCJB Members**

Esther Windmueller, Esquire  
*Citizen Appointee, Chair*

Clarence T. Woody  
*Sheriff, Richmond City Jail*

Michael Herring, Esquire  
*Office of the Commonwealth's Attorney  
Vice Chair*

Nicolle Parsons-Pollard, Ph.D.  
*Education Appointee*

Honorable Clarence N. Jenkins  
*Richmond Circuit Court*

Honorable Delores McQuinn  
*Richmond City Council*

Honorable Eugene Cheek  
*Richmond General District Court*

Vacant  
*Richmond Behavioral Health Authority*

Honorable J. Stephen Buis  
*Richmond Juvenile & Domestic Relations Court*

Kelly King-Horne  
*Citizen Appointee*

Deborah Meade-Jackson  
*Chief Magistrate*

James Henry Harris  
*Citizen Appointee*

Rodney D. Monroe  
*Chief of Police*

Vacant  
*Citizen Appointee*

Susan Hansen, Esquire  
*Office of the Public Defender*

**Committees**

*Executive Committee  
Nominations Committee  
Pretrial Services Committee  
Employment and Education Subcommittee  
Mental Health Subcommittee  
Housing/Residential Services Subcommittee*

## **Mission Statement**

*To promote public safety for citizens of the City of Richmond by establishing policies that develop and support comprehensive programs which will assist judicial officers in discharging their duties and to enhance collaboration between local criminal justice agencies to promote effective and efficient service delivery while reducing recidivism.*

## **Statutory Responsibilities**

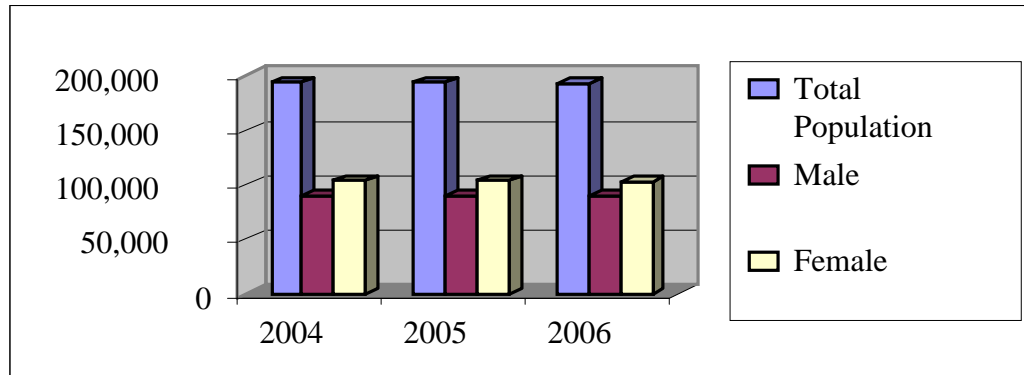
1. Advise on the development and operation of local pretrial services and community-based probation programs and services pursuant to §§ [19.2-152.2](#) and [9.1-176](#) for use by the courts in diverting offenders from local correctional facility placements;
2. Assist community agencies and organizations in establishing and modifying programs and services for offenders on the basis of an objective assessment of the community's needs and resources;
3. Evaluate and monitor community programs, services and facilities to determine their impact on offenders;
4. Develop and amend the criminal justice plan in accordance with guidelines and standards set forth by the Department of Criminal Justice Services and oversee the development and amendment of the community-based corrections plan as required by § [53.1-82.1](#) for approval by participating local governing bodies;
5. Review the submission of all criminal justice grants regardless of the source of funding;
6. Facilitate local involvement and flexibility in responding to the problem of crime in their communities; and
7. Do all things necessary or convenient to carry out the responsibilities expressly given in this article.

## **Richmond City Demographics**

In developing the biennial plan, a number of key demographics and criminal justice statistics were reviewed to determine what trends may impact our communities during the next two years.

Below are estimates from the 2007 US Census Bureau's Population Estimates Program Report. The program publishes total resident population estimates and demographic components of change each year.

**Figure 1**



	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>
Total Population	193,915	193,777	192,913
Male	90,100	89,888	89,792
Female	103,815	103,889	103,121

<b>Age</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>
Age 18 and over	150,040	149,356	149,109
Age 18-29	44,697	44,666	37,532
<b>Race</b>			
White	73,984	73,947	77,113
African American	108,055	107,543	104,756
Asian	2,531	2,470	2,969
Hispanic/Latino	6,536	7,040	8,240

\* Data from U.S. Census Bureau, 2006 American Community

Survey

## Richmond Criminal Justice Statistical Data

## **Law Enforcement 2007**

The Richmond Police Department continues its successful partnership with the community and builds on its partnerships with agencies and organizations in the city to focus on crime prevention goals. Each of the 12 sectors based in the Department's four precincts hosted Police and Citizen Partnership for Prevention Workshops, where officers and citizens identify problems and ways to address them. The Department has enhanced relationships with the U.S. Marshals, Virginia Attorney General's Office, and the Richmond Commonwealth's Attorney's Office to focus on issues from finding fugitives to gang prevention.

The combined efforts of Richmond Police and these entities working together resulted in a 14 percent decrease in violent crimes and a 22 percent decrease in property crimes in 2006. Overall crime was down 21 percent for the year.

In 2007, Richmond Police took the lead in the establishment of the Cooperative Violence Reduction Program, which brings together the FBI, DEA, ATF, U.S. Marshals, Virginia State Police, Attorney General, United States Attorney, Commonwealth's Attorney, Probation and Parole, RRHA, and others to regularly coordinate law enforcement activity directed at violence reduction in the city.

Sector initiatives targeted crimes such as copper theft, theft from motor vehicles, and robberies, resulting in a decline of individual robberies of 19 percent. Target enforcement zones to combat prostitution were established in several areas of the city.

## **Richmond Criminal Justice Statistical Data**

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The Department added 40 take-home vehicles to its program greatly enhancing police visibility. Initiatives focused in sector on issues such as copper thefts,

theft from motor vehicles, and robberies. The city recorded its lower murder rate in two decades with 82 percent of 2007 murder cases cleared. Overall crime in the city decreased 12 percent.

### Incidents and Arrests by Offense Type

Figure 2

Offense Type	CY 2005		CY 2006		Decrease /Increase	
	Incidents	Arrests	Incidents	Arrests	Incidents	Arrests
Murder	84	60	77	39	-8.3%	-35%
Sex-Offenses Force,	225	51	205	55	-8.8%	+7.4%
Robbery	1207	173	993	185	-17.7%	+6.9%
Abduction	131	63	122	66	-6.8%	+4.7
Aggravated Assault	1045	349	917	354	-12.2%	+1.4%
Simple Assault	4720	1631	4903	1354	+3.8%	-16.9%
Burglary	2497	167	2271	164	-9.0%	-1.7%
Arson	83	9	70	8	-15.6%	-0.59%
Auto Theft	2248	133	1476	69	-34.3%	-48.1%
Larceny	8293	624	6421	547	-22.5%	-12.3
Drug/Narcotics	2535	2033	2808	2073	+10.7%	+1.9%

Dept. of State Police, VA Uniform Crime Reporting Program, CY 2005 and CY 2006

## Richmond Criminal Justice Statistical Data

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### *Courts and Sentencing*

**Figure 3** represents the number of cases concluded in all three levels of court over the last two years. For reporting purposes, a criminal case is concluded when sentence is imposed (probation is included), a sentence suspended, the defendant is acquitted, or when an order for a new trial is entered. Cases under advisement are not counted as concluded until final disposition has been made. A felony charge reduced to a misdemeanor should be counted as a felony case concluded. Expiration of probation is not reported, but revocation of probation is considered a termination for reporting purposes.

### Criminal Court Caseloads Concluded

Figure 3

Court Type	2004	2005	2006	Decrease/ Increase 05-06
Circuit	5,559	5,581	7,713	+38.2%
General District	26,469	28,882	28,162	-2.4%
Juvenile and Domestic Relations*	10,077	11,157	9,955	-10.7%

\* Domestic cases only. OES Supreme Court of VA, Caseload Statistics of the District Courts, 2004, 2005 and 2006.

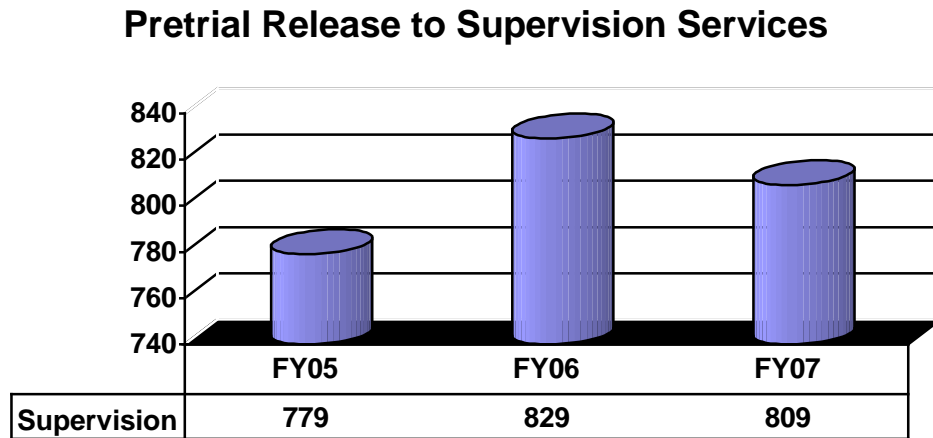
## Richmond Criminal Justice Statistical Data

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**Figure 4** depicts the number of defendants placed on pretrial supervision. Placements are defendants ordered to pretrial supervision of defendants while awaiting trial. Supervision may include urinalysis and participation in treatment programs for substance abuse and psychological counseling (when recommended by the court), home arrest utilizing home electronic monitoring devices or periodic visits to the home and place of employment when ordered

by the court, and routine reminders of required court appearances by sending a letter or making telephone contact.

Figure 4



PTCC Monthly Report, June 2005, 2006, and 2007.

## Richmond Criminal Justice Statistical Data

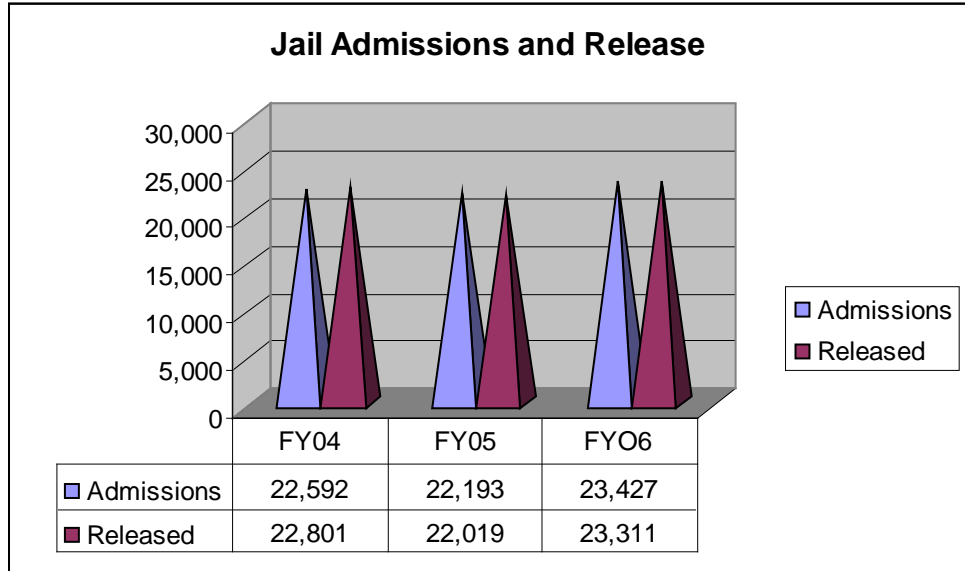
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### *Corrections*

**Figure 5** represents the total number of new admissions and releases at the Richmond City Jail. Jail admissions are defined as individuals committed to the Richmond City Jail by a judge or magistrate. Releases are defined as individuals who have been released from commitment such as, sentenced served, transfer to another facility/jurisdiction, and those defendants who have posted bond. Please note that the total numbers represent every time an

inmate was committed to the facility. This includes those instances where they may have been committed and received a bond on the same day.

**Figure 5**



\* Data reported by Information Management at Richmond Sheriff's Office

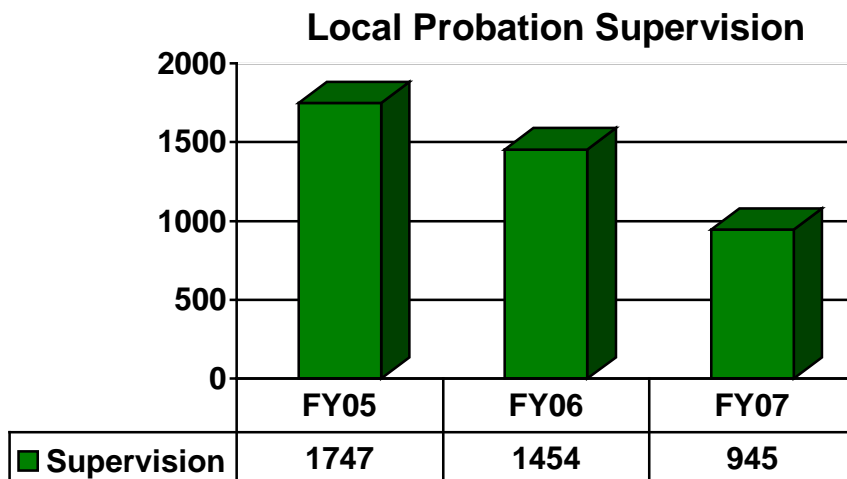
## Richmond Criminal Justice Statistical Data

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**Figure 6** depicts the number of offenders supervised on local probation. These offenders are convicted of misdemeanor and non-violent felony offenses for whom the court imposes a jail sentence but require less than institutional custody. As indicated, the number of placements decreased 16.77 % in FY06 and further decreased 35.01% in FY07. At the close of this fiscal year, 945 individuals were placed on supervision. This number is significantly less than the annual FY07 target. This decrease is likely attributed to external factors. Based on arrest data ending in 2006, the largest offense categories were

drug/narcotics, simple assault, drunkenness, larceny, and other (e.g. gambling, curfew, peeping Tom, trespass, conspiracy, etc.). Approximately 24% of all arrests were for drug crimes and/or alcohol related offenses. In previous years under former administration, a number of the drug related crimes were pleaded down to misdemeanor offenses that often led to probation supervision. About 40% of total placements in previous fiscal years were misdemeanor accessory after the fact. While the number of new felony placements increased 73% based on 2/07 and 2/08 placement data, it is estimated that a large number of placements continue to be under state probation & parole supervision. Recent change in local community correction standards now allows felony deferred placements for first time possession of controlled substances, and it is anticipated the number of placements will eventually increase.

**Figure 6**



PTCC Monthly Reports for June, 2005, 2006, and 2007

## Community Corrections Programs and Partners

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**Adult Drug Treatment Court** is a voluntary court-supervised substance abuse program that targets approximately 100 non-violent addicted offenders with pending cases in Richmond Circuit Court. Participants are actively engaged in the program for a minimum of 18 months. The program consists of five distinct phases, including: 30-day Probationary Period, Phase I, Phase II, Phase III, and Aftercare. The program includes regular appearances before a Circuit Court Judge, drug testing, individual and group counseling, and 12-step meetings. At the end of FY07 there were 76 participants in the program. The age range of program participants is between 18 and 65. Men comprise 51% and women 49% of the drug court population. Seventy (70) percent of the participants are Afro-American, and thirty (30) percent are Caucasian. While 74% of drug court participants report crack cocaine as their primary drug of choice, the number of opiate users has risen to 24%. Additionally, 1% reports marijuana as their primary drug, while only 1% reports alcohol as their first drug of choice. Despite their limited or non-existent employment histories, 90-95% of participants maintain employment throughout their stay in the program.

**GRIP Offender Reentry** was established to improve communication at various operational levels; coordinate programs that provide intensive case management and transition services; and provides a release plan for identified gang members. The strategy used for offender reentry is the implementation of a case management system that tracks an offender of the target gang population from jail admission through community treatment/services. In FY07 one participant was released from Richmond City Jail and successfully completed the program by following the prescribed release plan that included mandatory appointments with probation officer, obtaining and maintaining employment, and frequent communication with the Reentry Coordinator.

**Richmond Behavioral Health Authority (RBHA)** is involved with many initiatives that integrate/coordinate behavioral health and public safety to optimize outcomes for adults with criminal justice involvement. Jail-Based Services: Provision of attorney or court-directed substance abuse assessments. Through a state funded Regional Jail Team, provision of mental health assessments, restoration services, medication management, psychiatric consultation and discharge linkages to the community. RBHA Crisis Services provides outreach in-jail case-specific pre-admission mental health screenings for state psychiatric hospital admissions. Drug Courts: Provision of treatment services on a purchase-of-service basis for the Adult and Juvenile Drug

## Community Corrections Programs and Partners

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Treatment Courts: Provision of an on-site clinical specialist who conducts requested mental health and substance abuse assessments, case management and referral services, in-court consultations regarding recommended courses of treatment during hearings as requested. District 1 Probation and Parole: Substantial on-site substance abuse assessment and referral, outpatient/intensive outpatient treatment (with some capacity for those with co-occurring substance use and mental health disorders). Police Department: Provision of requested 24/7 critical community incident assessment and consultation services; and close coordination with RBHA's 24/7 Crisis Services Unit regarding citizens referred for crisis assessment and assessment for potential mental health hospitalization referral/placements. Also provision of Police Academy training services regarding mental health and co-occurring disorders and related role of law enforcement.

**Offender Aid and Restoration of Richmond** provides post release services for those who have been released into the Richmond area from a local jail, state correctional institution, or federal institution. Depending on funds available, service location, and specific eligibility guidelines, OAR's post-release services include services such as transportation assistance; housing assistance; employment skills classes; work clothes, shoes, and tools; substance abuse counseling; and incentives for keeping a job.

**Re-Entry Council** The Richmond Reentry Pilot Project site is being jointly coordinated by Richmond Department of Social Services and OAR of Richmond, Inc. The pilot's Council consists of members representing a wide variety of Richmond's community-based organizations, local, state, federal government agencies. In addition to working with 50 prisoners from Fluvanna and Powhatan Correctional Centers, the pilot will also include approximately fifty Richmond City Jail inmates. A multidisciplinary reentry services team of community partners collaborates with the institutional reentry services teams in order to provide pilot participants with services from the point of early identification until at least one year post-release. The Richmond pilot is also collaborating with United States Probation Services and Richmond Department of Veterans' Affairs on the creation and implementation of their reentry initiatives.

## Community Corrections Programs and Partners

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**Daily Planet** Project STRIVE, which stands for Strengthening Teamwork, Responsibility and Independence via Employment, was developed as part of the

Daily Planet's commitment to providing the homeless population an opportunity and assistance in becoming self-sufficient. Project STRIVE's curriculum provides a comprehensive range of services to meet the varied needs and problems faced by homeless persons. The STRIVE program offers direct job search and occupational training services; and helps to address issues of transportation and housing assistance, which create the barriers most likely to prevent homeless individuals from maintaining steady employment. Project STRIVE also addresses barriers such as mental illness and substance abuse through the Daily Planet's comprehensive services including primary health, mental health, dental, and vision care as well as substance abuse counseling. Case managers work with participants to access other supportive services as well as permanent or transitional housing. The purpose of the program is to empower homeless individuals to successfully obtain education and employment. In 2006, STRIVE served 101 individuals. Of the 83 who exited the program during the project year, 72 completed it. Seventy-six percent of those who completed the program were employed at exit. 100% of STRIVE graduates who obtained employment have moved into housing. 76% obtained permanent housing after securing employment and have not re-entered the homeless continuum system. October 2007 Project STRIVE held a Fall Commencement for its most recent participants. Project STRIVE had 60 participants graduate from the program.

**Fan Free Clinic** provides medical treatment, health education, and social services to those in the Richmond area with limited access to care. We place special emphasis on welcoming the least served. Fan Free Clinic has a monthly presence at Local Probation and Richmond Probation and Parole providing HIV testing and counseling.

## **Community Corrections Programs and Partners**

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**CARITAS** provides shelter, food and case management to homeless men, women and families in the Richmond region. CARITAS provides services to the homeless by partnering with area congregations. It's the congregations that actually provide the shelter space and it's the parishioners that volunteer to set

up beds, prepare and serve food, and monitor during the night. CARITAS is unique because it is the only agency that provides shelter to two-parent families, families that include adolescent males, families in which the father is the custodial parent and large families. In addition, CARITAS provides intensive case management to both homeless single adults and homeless families. Case managers assist clients with accessing resources and finding permanent housing. Many ex-offenders released from prison do not have appropriate housing arranged for their release and take advantage of both the shelter services and case management.

**The Healing Place** (THP) provides long-term shelter and addiction recovery to chronically homeless men so that they do not return to the streets and a life of homelessness and substance abuse. THP uses a mutual-help program model that operates with 3 components: 1. OVER NIGHT SHELTER provides low barriers for entry to homeless men, even if they are under the influence of drugs and/or alcohol. Most of Richmond's shelters will not admit these individuals. 2. SOCIAL DETOX CENTER, licensed through the Department of Mental Health, Mental Retardation and Substance Abuse Services, offers a safe and secure place to detox from alcohol and some drugs. Although not an option in cases where medical supervision is necessary, the social detox represents a less costly alternative for the vast majority of alcoholics and drug addicts. 3. RESIDENTIAL RECOVERY PROGRAM where clients work closely with the staff to complete the Recovery Dynamics curriculum, based on the 12- Step program outlined in Alcoholics Anonymous. This component also includes life skills training and assistance with finding employment. Each client that completes the program creates a departure plan that includes the development of a support network for maintaining long-term sobriety. The Healing Place also offers a Free Clinic staffed by medical professionals and the Overnight Shelter has taken on the responsibility of accepting men who are being discharged from the Richmond City jail after hours. Jail staff provides transportation from the prison facility to THP.

## **Community Corrections Programs and Partners**

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**William Byrd Community House** was founded in 1923 and provides families of Richmond's inner-city neighborhoods with a full range of prevention-oriented, community-based, nationally-accredited programs to empower the individual, strengthen the family, and enhance city neighborhoods. William Byrd Community House gives the working poor access to services for their most pressing needs such as child care, transportation, viable housing, health care, employment and education. The goal of the agency is to work with community partners to find the

appropriate pathway to success for those who walk through the door looking for help. A new program, the *Northside Youth Initiative*, is designed for youth ages 14-24 participating in a curriculum-based workforce readiness and leadership education. The program offers pre-employment training, job placement, real work experience, mentoring, and supplemental counseling for a ten-week period. Both programmatic tracks (ages 14-17 & ages 18-24) are performed in conjunction with the Governor's Career Readiness Certificate program.

**Virginia Supportive Housing** in partnership with the Greater Richmond Community Service Boards (Chesterfield County, the City of Richmond, and Henrico County) and the Daily Planet have implemented A Place To Start (APTS), a *housing first* program to serve persons in the Greater Richmond area who are experiencing chronic homelessness and severe and persistent symptoms of mental illness. These individuals use and reuse expensive community services (hospitals, jails, homeless services) and yet remain inappropriately served. The goal of this program is to assist participants in finding, obtaining and maintaining safe and affordable housing. Once participants are housed intensive community treatment services are provided to assist participants in maintaining their housing. Services include, but are not limited to: assistance with finding & maintaining safe and afford housing, assistance establishing benefits and entitlements, assistance finding employment and/or volunteer opportunities, and assistance with medication management. The APTS Team consists of a psychiatrist, nurse, mental health professionals, peer specialist, and substance abuse specialist. APTS is a low-barrier program. Ninety-four percent of current participants are ex-offenders. An application of interest must be completed by an agency such as: Local Hospital, Dept. of Social Services, State Hospital, Local Jail, Homeless Outreach Team, or Regional Community Mental Health Crisis Unit.

## Community Corrections Programs and Partners

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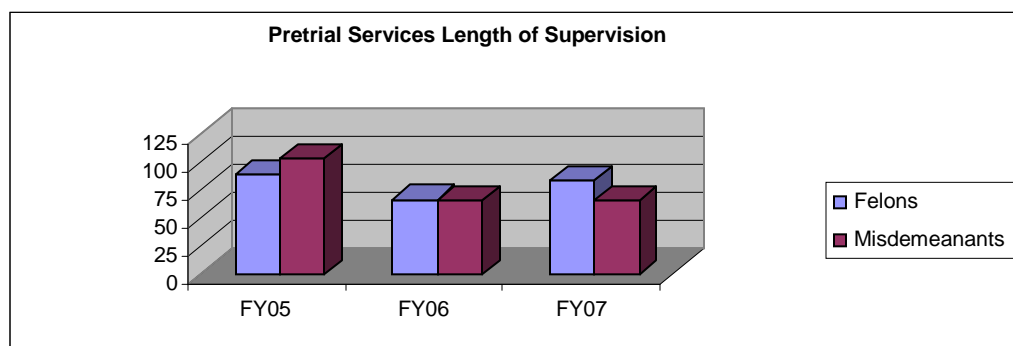
**Freedom House** helps the homeless *sustain, attain and maintain* the skills and resources they need to lead them toward change and a better life. We help the homeless sustain by providing the basic necessities to survive until they are prepared to make a change in their lives. **The Conrad Center** serves breakfast and dinner five days a week throughout the year to the homeless and working poor. Some guests dine at the center to help make ends meet, others because an addiction to drugs or alcohol is temporarily keeping them from self-sufficiency, or, after years of neglect, they have become accustomed to the lifestyle of being on the streets.

When an individual is prepared to make a change in his or her life, Freedom House is ready to provide stable housing and support. Oftentimes, our clients have been on the streets for so long that they have forgotten the basic skills needed for day-to-day living. **The Community Shelter** is a transitional facility that allows people to live in a supportive environment and attain the special skills and tools they need to live independently. Clients attend workshops on topics such as money management, résumé writing, interviewing skills, and computer training. A case manager works individually with residents on how to set goals and accomplish the positive changes they have committed to attain.

After clients have demonstrated the necessary changes in their behavior and life patterns that lead to self-sufficiency, Freedom House helps ensure that they can maintain their newly acquired skills. **Sean's Place** is a home which serves as an 18-month transitional program focused on helping residents who no longer need the day-to-day guidance of a case manager, yet still require a stable and supportive environment to maintain their recoveries. While at Sean's Place, clients are required to pay rent, strengthen their personal finances (including reducing any outstanding debt), and begin the search for a permanent housing solution. Even after residents make this final transition, Sean's Place offers aftercare to help new graduates maintain their successes.

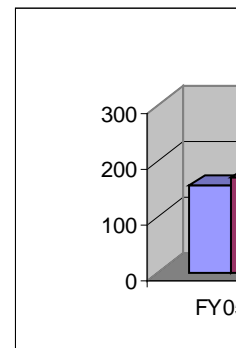
## Pretrial and Probation Services Utilization

Figure 7



Avg. Daily Program Caseload	FY05	FY06	FY07
Avg. Length of Supervision Days	148	118	150
Felons	8843	66 27	8327
Misdemeanants	102	65	65

Figure 8



## RCCJB Activities in FY06-07

Avg. Length of Supervision	FY05	FY06	FY07
Felons	155	249	164
Misdemeanants	170	223	263

**Video**

### Conferencing

The Pretrial Committee took the lead in advancing the recommendation of the Board in September of 2007 to pilot video conferencing at the Juvenile & Domestic Relations District Court. Committee members and Supreme Court Staff toured some of the sites where video conferencing is currently in use. The Supreme Court replaced the old equipment with brand new models and agreed to provide training for all users. The Sheriff's Office plays an essential role each day assisting the courtrooms with the set up and use of equipment in the courtrooms. Richmond Juvenile and Domestic Relations District Court is successfully using video conferencing during the arraignment process.

### A New Direction (A.N.D)

Avg. Daily Program Caseload	FY05	FY06	FY07
Felons	13	9	16
Misdemeanants	773	835	654

The goal of A New Direction

(A.N.D) is to provide rehabilitative services to female sex workers in order to help them transition out of the lifestyle. The program was designed as an alternative to conviction. The program is voluntary and requires the offender, to stay away from the area they were arrested in and participate with supervised probation. The probation staff in coordination with Offender Aid and Restoration (OAR) connects the

offender with community resources for services such as substance abuse and employment resources. Failure to comply with program rules leads to sanctions handed down by the court.

### **Mental Health Report**

October 2007 the Community Criminal Justice Board was charged by Mayor Wilder to make recommendations on effective mental health treatment in the Richmond City Jail and how clinical assessments can be used during the pretrial investigation stage to identify those inmates that would be better served by treatment rather than incarceration. The Behavioral Health Subcommittee invited members of the local criminal justice system; behavioral health services providers and local and state human service agencies to assist in the process of making recommendations. The Behavioral Health Subcommittee developed a report that identified key challenges, outlined the current criminal justice process, noted the actions taken to remedy key challenges, and suggested recommendations. Due to increased public interest the Mental

## **RCCJB Activities in FY06-07**

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Health Report findings and recommendations were announced in a public forum January 31, 2008 at City Hall. The Mental Health Report was well received by the Mayor who stated he would make funding a priority to address the recommendations in the report.

### **State of the Art Drug Testing Equipment**

The CCJB supported the initiative to upgrade the drug testing equipment to promote efficiency and economy in the delivery of correctional services. In February of 2007, Justice Services purchased the VIVE-E, a state of the art drug testing system that replaced the use of hand-held testing kits. The test results can be viewed immediately and accuracy is 99.998%. The regents used in the new system are the same as those used by LabCorp. The old system, cost approximately \$25.00 (including lab confirmations) per person while the new system, costs about \$3.00 (including lab confirmations) per person.

### **Pretrial Investigation Update**

The 2008-2009 Biennial Plan included the goal to reduce jail overcrowding by utilizing pretrial release program. A strategy to complete this goal was to develop and implement a plan to utilize the Magistrate's Office to submit investigation reports for pretrial release decisions. In October 2007, the Magistrates began making placement to Pre-trial

services. October through December 2007 there were a total of 32 magistrate placements.

## RCCJB Goals and Work Plan for Monitoring Goals

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***Goal 1: Reduce jail overcrowding by utilizing pretrial release programs.***

***Objective 1.A***

To expand pretrial services to assure that thorough investigations are carried out on all arrestees.

Strategies	Lead Entity	Planned		Actual		Documentation
		Begin	End	Begin	End	
Develop and implement a plan to access defendants during the evening and weekend hours to conduct investigations.	Justice Services Sheriff's Office	9/06	1/07	9/06	1/07	Committee report; CCJB minutes; and correspondence files.
Establish a process to review and update investigation reports for defendants who remain in jail after the initial court appearance.	Justice Services Sheriff's Office	11/06	3/07			Committee report; CCJB minutes; and correspondence files.
Establish a review process to ensure investigative techniques are administered efficiently.	Justice Services	11/06	3/07	9/06	2/07	Committee report; CCJB minutes; and correspondence files.
Develop and implement a plan to utilize the Magistrate's Office to submit investigation reports for pretrial release decisions	Justice Services Chief Magistrate	10/06	1/07	9/06	4/07	Committee report; CCJB minutes; and correspondence files.
Review quarterly statistical reports to determine the effectiveness of evening/night shift investigations.	Justice Services Pretrial Services Committee	1/07	6/08	5/07		Committee report; CCJB minutes; and statistical reports.

	<i>Shading denotes a completed strategy</i>
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## RCCJB Goals and Work Plan for Monitoring Goals

**Objective 1.B**

To provide oversight of a pretrial strategic plan outlining the direction of pretrial services over a period of time to serve as a benchmark for future system improvements.

Strategies	Lead Entity	Planned		Actual		Documentation
		Begin	End	Begin	End	
Appoint a subcommittee to evaluate current policies and practices pretrial services.	CCJB	1/07	3/07	9/07		Committee report; CCJB minutes; and correspondence files.
Develop a partnership with the National Pretrial Resource Center	Pretrial Services Committee	1/07	6/08			Committee report; CCJB minutes; and correspondence files.
Identify funding streams to support goals of the strategic plan.	Pretrial Services Committee Justice Services	6/07	12/07			Strategic Plan, Committee report; CCJB minutes; and correspondence files.
Review RFP and/or grant applications that support pretrial expansion.	Pretrial Services Committee Justice Services	1/07	6/08	9/07		Committee report; CCJB minutes; and correspondence files.
Develop a process to allow agency data systems to share information.	CCJB Subcommittee	5/08	12/08			Committee report; CCJB minutes; and correspondence files.

## RCCJB Goals and Work Plan for Monitoring Goals

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**Objective 1.C**

To promote pretrial diversion initiatives for first time non-violent offenders.

Strategies	Lead Entity	Planned		Actual		Documentation
		Begin	End	Begin	End	
Research and analyze effective diversion programs at national level.	Justice Services  Pretrial Services Committee	1/07	12/07	10/07		Committee report; CCJB minutes; and correspondence files.
Develop a judicial education plan to promote diversion initiatives.	Justice Services  Pretrial Services Committee	6/07	12/07			Committee report; CCJB minutes; and correspondence files.
Develop a plan to seek technical assistance with legislative language to implement diversion programs.	Pretrial Services Committee  Legislative Services	7/07	12/07			Committee report; CCJB minutes; legislation and correspondence files.

## RCCJB Goals and Work Plan for Monitoring Goals

**Goal 2: *Reduce recidivism by developing, implementing, and enhancing transitional and aftercare services for local offenders in need of employment, mental health, and housing.***

**Objective 2.A**

To improve employment opportunities for ex-offenders.

Strategies	Lead Entity	Planned		Actual		Documentation
		Begin	End	Begin	End	
Create a resource directory to identify partnerships and resources available to provide gainful employment.	Justice Services	8/06	6/07	8/06		CCJB Education and Employment services subcommittee meeting notes and correspondence files.
Develop a process to coordinate job placement, and advancement services.	RCAC Sheriff's Off.	1/07	6/07	12/06		CCJB Ed. and Employment services subcommittee mtg. notes and correspondence files.
Develop a process to allow agency data systems to share information	CCJB Subcommittee	5/08	12/08			Committee report; CCJB minutes; and correspondence files.
Develop a process to conduct employability training seminars for inmates modeled after the DOC's productive citizen program.	Sheriff's Office	11/06	6/07	12/06		CCJB Education and Employment services subcommittee meeting notes and correspondence files.
Develop a program design for a school release program offering vocational training.	Sheriff's Office	1/08	12/07	5/08		CCJB Education and Employment services subcommittee meeting notes and correspondence files.
Develop means to expand incentives to employers willing to hire ex-offenders.	Workforce Development	10/06	12/07	12/06		CCJB Education and Employment services subcommittee meeting notes and correspondence files.
Collaborate with state and local agencies to develop media outreach campaigns to increase awareness and promote ex-offenders as viable employment resources.	Sheriff's Office  Press Secretary  Media Outreach Subcommittee	1/07	4/07	12/06		CCJB Education and Employment services subcommittee meeting notes and correspondence files.
Upon completion of the strategies the subcommittee will monitor the implementation of the recommendations	CCJB Subcommittee	6/08	6/09			CCJB Education and Employment services subcommittee meeting notes and correspondence files

## RCCJB Goals and Work Plan for Monitoring Goals

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### **Objective 2.B**

To improve the coordination of mental health treatment for offenders incarcerated and released to the community.

Strategies	Lead Entity	Planned		Actual		Documentation
		Begin	End	Begin	End	
Develop a strategic plan utilizing the sequential intercept model that focus on the needs of inmates while incarcerated.	CCJB Subcommittee	1/07	12/07	3/07	1/08	CCJB subcommittee meeting notes and correspondence files.
Develop a coordinating plan to improve access to community-based mental health, vocational rehabilitative, substance abuse treatment, and disability benefits program services upon release.	CCJB Subcommittee	10/06	8/07	3/07	1/08	CCJB subcommittee meeting notes and correspondence files.
Identify community resources and programs that are directed at supporting community reentry of offenders who are diagnosed as mentally ill and/or have substance abuse disorders.	CCJB Subcommittee	10/06	8/07	3/07	1/08	CCJB subcommittee meeting notes and correspondence files.
Conduct research for a model of community corrections for offenders with disabilities.	Justice Services Sheriff's Office	6/07	6/08	3/07	1/08	Meeting notes and correspondence files.
Study the feasibility of the Crisis Intervention Team model (CIT) for implementation in the city.	CCJB subcommittee	5/08	5/00			CCJB subcommittee meeting notes and correspondence files.
Develop a process to allow agency data systems to share information.	CCJB subcommittee	5/08	12/08			Committee report; CCJB minutes; and correspondence files.
Monitor and implement, to the extent funding becomes available, the recommendations of the Jan 31, 2008 Richmond Community Criminal Justice Board's report addressing jail-related behavioral health needs.	CCJB subcommittee	4/08	4/09			CCJB subcommittee meeting notes and correspondence files.

## RCCJB Goals and Work Plan for Monitoring Goals

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### **Objective 2.C**

To decrease the number of discharged ex-offenders entering homelessness.

<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Lead Entity</b>	<b>Planned</b>		<b>Actual</b>		<b>Documentation</b>
		<b>Begin</b>	<b>End</b>	<b>Begin</b>	<b>End</b>	
Conduct a point-in-time survey of jail inmates to assess the housing status, history of homelessness, and use and need of other services.	Homeward Sheriff's Office OAR	5/08	10/08			CCJB subcommittee meeting notes and correspondence files.
Review findings of point-in-time survey and make recommendations for increasing housing stability of inmates and for reducing the number of inmates who cycle from jail to homelessness.	CCJB subcommittee Homeward Sherriff's Office	10/08	5/09			CCJB subcommittee meeting notes and correspondence files.
Develop a plan to make resources on housing available to inmates at the Richmond City Jail within 30 days of admission and discharge.	Sheriff's Office  OAR	10/08	5/09			CCJB subcommittee meeting notes and correspondence files
Develop a plan to reduce the number of unsheltered ex-offenders recently released from jail.	Homeward  Social Services	12/08	5/09			CCJB subcommittee meeting notes and correspondence files.
Develop a process to allow agency data systems to share information.	CCJB subcommittee	5/08	12/08			Committee report; CCJB minutes; and correspondence files.