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Comprehensive Community Corrections  
Local Probation

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# Annual Report

July 1, 2010 – June 30, 2011

**“Celebrating 28 years of Public Safety and Service”**  
*since 1983*

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### **Acknowledgements**

**Our sincere appreciation is extended to Probation Officers Andy Mays, Sharon Gray, Sheena Franklin, Cadance Tyler, Chad Lipscomb, and Dayna Stanley and Office Manager Connie Stimpson for their significant contributions, thoroughness, initiative, and professionalism.**

**Of special note is the time Ms. Stimpson & staff dedicated in gathering and organizing data for determination of the recidivism rate, reflective of the past 28 years. She, also, manages all recordkeeping for the collection of supervision fees which is extremely time consuming.**

**Special thanks are expressed to the members of the Piedmont Community Criminal Justice Board (PCCJB). This is an advisory board, and these members serve voluntarily. They generously donate their time and efforts to guide and assist Piedmont Court Services in meeting its goals and in its continual search for ways to enhance and improve services.**

**Immense appreciation is given to the very supportive members of the Boards of Supervisors and the County Administrators in the counties served by Piedmont Court Services. These eight counties are Amelia, Buckingham, Charlotte, Cumberland, Lunenburg, Nottoway, Powhatan, and Prince Edward.**



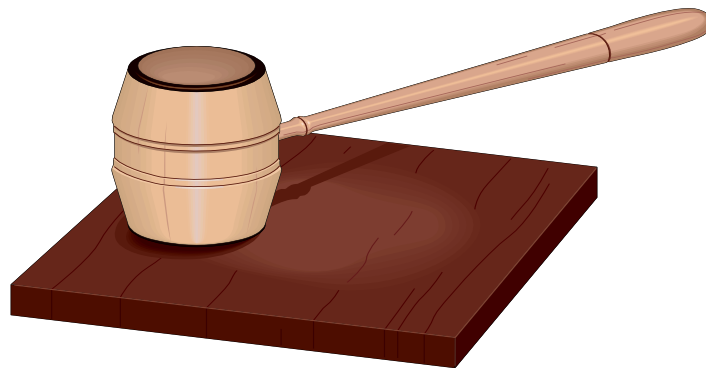
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## **MISSION STATEMENT**

Piedmont Court Services is an agency dedicated to enhancing public safety, reducing crime, reinforcing offender accountability, promoting lawful and productive lifestyles among offenders, and assisting the Courts in managing offenders by utilizing evidence-based practices and principles and establishing collaborative community partnerships in order to promote offender self-efficacy and to reduce recidivism.



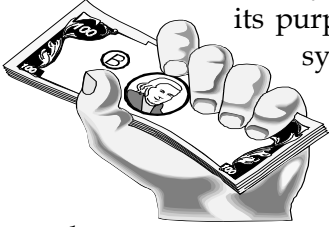
## **EVIDENCE-BASED PRACTICES**

In the fall of 2009, Piedmont Court Services was selected by the Department of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS) to be one of ten new pilot sites for Evidence-Based Practices (EBP). Since being selected, Piedmont Court Services has created a Learning Team consisting of all staff members, which meets bi-weekly to practice the skills needed to implement Evidence-Based Practices. Per DCJS, research has shown that EBP creates a positive behavior change in offenders and reduces recidivism.

## INTRODUCTION

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It is with pleasure that the Annual Report for Fiscal Year 2010-2011 is submitted as representative of the *Piedmont Court Services* comprehensive community corrections program.



In this report, you will find a detailed description of this community-based probation agency with its purpose and services clearly stated. Its legislative mandate is “to provide the judicial system with sentencing alternatives for certain *non-violent* misdemeanants or persons convicted of non-violent felonies for whom the court may impose a jail sentence and who may require less than institutional custody”. In accordance with the Comprehensive Community Corrections Act (CCCA), the agency continues to fulfill its purpose by allowing cities and counties greater flexibility in responding to the problem of crime in their communities by providing more effective protection of society and promoting efficiency and economy in the delivery of correctional services; by providing increased opportunities for offenders to make restitution to victims of crimes through financial reimbursement or community service; by permitting cities, counties or combinations thereof to operate and utilize programs and services specifically designed to meet the rehabilitative needs of selected offenders; and by providing appropriate post-sentencing alternatives in localities for certain offenders with the goal of reducing the incidence of repeat offenders.

*Piedmont Court Services*, encompassing the counties of Amelia, Buckingham, Charlotte, Cumberland, Lunenburg, Nottoway, Powhatan and Prince Edward, has had a very successful year and one of which we are proud. During this fiscal year, 1,062 felon and misdemeanor offenders exited the program with 891 completing the program successfully. An additional 86 misdemeanants & felons were transferred to Piedmont Court Services for probation supervision from other local probation programs. Offenders in the program performed 29,182 hours of community service, equivalent to \$211,569.50 in taxpayer dollars. The tremendous financial savings to taxpayers are very significant when compared with the costs of incarceration. These comparison costs are defined on page 40 of this report. Of immense value, also, is the additional availability of bed space for a greater number of *violent* offenders.

In summary, utilizing the effective alternative sentencing option of placing appropriate *non-violent* offenders in this community corrections agency makes possible the availability of more beds for violent offenders and for violent offenders to remain incarcerated longer. The comprehensive community corrections agency is less costly than incarceration and offers local probation supervision, structure, services and a range of mandated obligations for participating offenders, such as job referral or vocational training, community service, restitution to victims, random drug testing, and substance abuse assessment and treatment, as well as mental health and domestic relations counseling, for those who may benefit from such.

With increased funding appropriated by the General Assembly for this alternative sentencing option, local probation agencies will be able to expand their services to the circuit, general district, and juvenile and domestic relations courts, by offering pre-trial services, warranted residential treatment, and enhanced criminal justice planning. As *Piedmont Court Services* endeavors to provide increased services to the area courts, the community, and to the offenders, we seek your continued counsel and support in order that we may enhance our responsiveness to you, the taxpayer.

## LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY

### ARTICLE 2.

#### *Comprehensive Community Corrections Act for Local-Responsible Offenders.*

§ 9.1-173 . **Purpose.** --It is the purpose of this article to enable any city, county, or combination thereof to develop, establish and maintain local community-based probation services agency to provide the judicial system with sentencing alternatives for certain misdemeanants or persons convicted of felonies, that are not felony acts of violence as defined in 19.2 – 297.1 and sentenced pursuant to 19.2-303.3, for whom the court imposes a sentence of 12 months or less and who may require less than institutional custody.

The article shall be interpreted and construed so as to:

1. Allow individual cities, counties, or combinations thereof greater flexibility and involvement in responding to the problem of crime in their communities;
2. Provide more effective protection of society and to promote efficiency and economy in the delivery of correctional services;
3. Provide increased opportunities for offenders to make restitution to victims of crimes through financial reimbursement or community service;
4. Permit cities, counties or combinations thereof to operate and utilize local community-based probation services specifically designed to meet the rehabilitative needs of selected offenders; and
5. Provide appropriate post-sentencing alternatives in localities for certain offenders with the goal of reducing the incidence of repeat offenders. (1980 c. 300, § 53.1-180; 1982, c. 636; 1983, c. 344; 1990, c. 578; 1992, c. 196; 1994, 2<sup>nd</sup> Sp. Sess., cc. 1, 2; 1995, cc. 502, 574; 1996, c. 568; 2000, c. 1040; 2001, c. 844; 2002, c. 491; 2007, c.133.)

§ 9.1-174. **Establishment of a community-based probation services agency.** -- To facilitate local involvement and flexibility in responding to the problem of crime in their communities and to permit locally designed community-based probation services agency that will fit its needs, any city, county or combination thereof may, and any city, county or combination thereof that is required by 53.1-82.1 to file a community-based corrections plan shall establish a system of community-based services pursuant to this article. This system is to provide alternative programs for (i) offenders who are convicted and sentenced, pursuant to 19.2-303.3, and who are considered suitable candidates for probation services that require less than incarceration in a local correctional facility and (ii) defendants who are provided a deferred proceeding and placed on probation services. Such programs and services may be provided by qualified public agencies or by qualified private agencies pursuant to appropriate contracts. (Code 1950, 53-128.17; 1980, c.300; 1982, c.636; 53.1-181; 1983, c.344; 1992, c.196; 1994, 2nd Sp. Sess., cc.1, 2; 1995, cc. 502, 574; 1999, c. 372; 2000, c. 1040; 2001, c. 844; 2006, c.883; 2007, c.133 .)

§ 9.1-175. **Board to prescribe standards; biennial plan.** -- The Board shall approve standards as prescribed by the Department for the development, implementation, operation and evaluation of local community-based probation services and facilities authorized by this article. Any city, county or combination thereof which establishes and provides local community-based probation services pursuant to this article shall submit a biennial criminal justice plan to the Department for review and approval.

## **LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY *(continued)***

(Code 1950, 53-128.18; 1980, c. 300; 1982, c. 636; 53.1-182; 1994, 2nd Sp. Sess., cc. 1,2.; 1999, c. 372; 2000, c. 1040; 2001, c. 844; 2002, c. 491; 2007, c.133.)

### **§ 9.1-176. Mandated services; optional services & facilities. –**

#### **A. As used in this section:**

“Detoxification center program” means any facility program or procedure for the placement of public inebriates as an alternative to arresting and jailing for such persons, for the purpose of monitoring the withdrawal from excessive use of alcohol or use of a narcotic drug or other intoxicant or drug of whatever nature.

“Public inebriate” means any person who is intoxicated in a public place and would be subject to arrest for public intoxication under §18.2-388 or a local ordinance established for the same offense.

- B.** Any city, county or combination thereof that elects or is required to establish a local community-based probation services agency pursuant to this article shall provide to the judicial system the following services as components of local community-based probation supervision; community service; home incarceration with or without electronic monitoring; electronic monitoring; and substance abuse screening, assessment, testing and treatment. Additional services and facilities, including, but not limited to, local day reporting centers and services, local halfway house services for the temporary care of adults placed on community-based probation, and law-enforcement diversion into detoxification center programs may be established by the city, county, or combination thereof.

Any city, county, or combination thereof, may develop, establish, operate, maintain, or contract with any qualified public or private agency for local or regional detoxification center programs, services, or facilities.

The chief judge of the general district court in the jurisdiction that will be served by the facility shall approve for the diversion of public inebriates from arrest and jail pursuant to § 18.2-388.

(1994, 2<sup>nd</sup> Sp. Sess., cc. 1, 2; 53.1-182.1; 1996, c. 569; 1997, c. 339; 1999, c. 372., 2000, c. 1040; 2001, c. 844; 2002, c. 491; 2007, c.133.; 2011, cc. 821, 854.)

### **§ 9.1-176.1 Duties and responsibilities of local community-based probation officers.**

- A.** Each local community-based probation officer, for the localities served, shall:
1. Supervise and assist all local-responsible adult offenders, residing within the localities served and placed on local community-based probation by any judge of any court within the localities served;
  2. Ensure offender compliance with all orders of the court, including the requirement to perform community service;
  3. Conduct, when ordered by a court, substance abuse screenings, or conduct or facilitate the preparation of assessments pursuant to state approved protocols;
  4. Conduct, at his discretion, random drug and alcohol tests on any offender whom the officer has reason to believe is engaged in the illegal use of controlled substances or marijuana, or synthetic cannabinoids, or the abuse of alcohol or prescribed medication;

## **LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY *(continued)***

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5. Facilitate placement of offenders in substance abuse education or treatment programs and services or other education or treatment programs and services based on the needs of the offender;
  6. Seek a *capias* from any judicial officer in the event of failure to comply with conditions of local community-based probation or supervision on the part of any offender provided that noncompliance resulting from intractable behavior presents a risk of flight, or a risk to public safety or to the offender;
  7. Seek a motion to show cause for offenders requiring a subsequent hearing before the court;
  8. Provide information to assist any law-enforcement officer with the return to custody of defendants placed on supervision for which a *capias* has been sought;
  9. Keep such records and make such reports as required by the Department of Criminal Justice Services; and
  10. Determine by reviewing the Local Inmate Data System upon intake and again prior to discharge whether a blood, saliva, or tissue sample has been taken for DNA analysis for each offender required to submit a sample pursuant to Article 1.1 (§ 19.2-310.2 et seq.) of Chapter 18 of Title 19.2 and, if no sample has been taken, require an offender to submit a sample for DNA analysis.
- B. Each local probation officer may provide the following optional services, as appropriate and when available resources permit:
1. Supervise local-responsible adult offenders placed on home incarceration with or without home electronic monitoring as a condition of local community-based probation;
  2. Investigate and report on any local-responsible adult offender and prepare or facilitate the preparation of any other screening, assessment, evaluation, testing or treatment required as a condition of probation;
  3. Monitor placements of local-responsible adults who are required to perform court-ordered community service at approved work sites;
  4. Assist the courts, when requested, by monitoring the collection of court costs, fines and restitution to the victims of crime for offenders placed on local probation; and
  5. Collect supervision and intervention fees pursuant to § 9.1-182 subject to local approval and the approval of the Department of Criminal Justice Services.  
(2003, c. 142; 2007, cc. 133, 528; 2011, cc. 384, 410.)

**§ 9.1-177 Form of oath of office for local community-based probation officers.** – Every local community-based probation officer who is an employee of a local community-based probation agency, established by any city, county or combination thereof, or operated pursuant to this article, that provides probation and related services pursuant to the requirements of this article, shall take an oath of office as prescribed in § 49-1 before entering the duties of his office. The oath of office shall be taken before any general district or circuit court judge in any city or county that has established services for the judicial system pursuant to this article. (2000, c. 1040, 53.1-182.1:1; 2001, c. 844; 2007, c.133.)

**§ 9.1-177.1 Confidentiality of records and reports on adult persons under investigation by or placed on probation supervision with a local community-based probation services agency.**

- A. Any investigation report, including a presentencing investigation report, prepared by a local community-based probation officer is confidential and is exempt from the Virginia Freedom of Information Act (§ 2.2-3700 et seq.) Such reports shall be filed as a part of the case record. Such

## **LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY *(continued)***

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- B. reports shall be made available only by court order and shall be sealed upon final order by the court; except that such reports shall be available upon request to (i) any criminal justice agency, as defined in §9.1-101, of this or any other state or of the United States; (ii) any agency where the accused is referred for assessment or treatment; or (iii) counsel for the person who is the subject of the report.
- C. Any report on the progress of an offender under the supervision or of a local community-based probation agency and any information relative to the identity of or inferring personal characteristics of an accused, including demographic information, diagnostic summaries, records of office visits, medical, substance abuse, psychiatric or psychological records or information, substance abuse screening, assessment and testing information, and other sensitive information not explicitly classified as criminal history record information, is exempt from the Virginia Freedom of Information Act (§2.2-3700 et seq.). However, such information may be disseminated to criminal justice agencies as defined in §9.1-101 in the discretion of the custodian of these records.

### **§ 9.1-178. Community criminal justice boards.**

- A. Each county or city or combination thereof developing and establishing a local pretrial services or a community-based probation services agency 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 services shall be represented on the community criminal justice board. In the event that one county or city appropriates funds to these services as part of a multijurisdictional effort, any other participating county or city shall be considered to be participating in a program if such locality appropriates funds to these services. Appointments to the board shall be made by each local governing body. In cases of multijurisdictional 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.
- B. 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 & community-based probation services; a local educator; and a community services board administrator. Any officer of the court appointed to a community criminal justice board pursuant to this subsection may designate a member of his staff approved by the governing body to represent him at meetings of the board. (Code 1950, 53.128.19; 1980, c. 300; 1982, c.636, 53.1-183; 1983, c. 344; 1988, c. 557; 1994, 2nd Sp. Sess., cc. 1,2; 1995, cc. 502, 574, 768; 1996, c. 342; 1997, c. 339; 2000, c. 1040; 2001, c. 593; 2001, c. 844; 2002, c. 491; 2004, c. 395; 2007, c.133.)

**§ 9.1-179. Withdrawal from program.** – Any participating city or county may, at the beginning of any calendar quarter, by ordinance or resolution of its governing body, notify the Director of the Department and, in the case of multi-jurisdictional programs, the other member jurisdictions, of its intention to withdraw from participation in local community-based probation services. Withdrawal shall be effective as of the last day of the quarter in which the notice is given. (Code 1950, 53-128.20; 1980, c.300; 1982, c. 636, 53.1-184; 1994, 2nd Sp. Sess., cc. 1,2; 1995, cc. 502, 574.; 2000, c. 1040; 2001, c. 844; 2002, c. 491; 2007, c.133.)

## **LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY *(continued)***

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### **§ 9.1-180. Responsibilities of community criminal justice boards.**

On behalf of the counties, cities, or combinations thereof which they represent, the community criminal justice boards shall have the responsibility to:

1. Advise on the development and operation of local pretrial services and community-based probation services 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 defendants and offenders on the basis of an objective assessment of the community's needs and resources;
3. Evaluate and monitor community programs and pretrial and local community-based probation 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 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.

(Code 1950, § 53-128.21; 1980, c. 300; 1982, c. 636, § 53.1-185; 1983, c. 344; 1991, c. 43; 1992, c. 740; 1944, 2<sup>nd</sup> Sp. Sess., cc. 1,2; 1995 cc. 502, 574; 2000, c. 1040; 2001, c. 844; 2002, c. 491; 2007, c.133.)

### **§ 9.1-181. Eligibility to participate.**

- A. Any city, county, or combination thereof, which elects to, or is required to establish services shall participate in a local community-based services agency by ordinance or resolution of its governing authority. In cases of multijurisdictional participation, each ordinance or resolution shall identify the chosen administrator and fiscal agent as set forth in § 9.1-183. Such ordinances or resolutions shall be provided to the Director of the Department, regardless of funding source for the established programs.
- B. Any local community-based probation services agency established pursuant to this article shall be available as a sentencing alternative for persons sentenced to incarceration in a local correctional facility or who otherwise would be sentenced to incarceration and who would have served their sentence in a local or regional correctional facility. (1992, c. 196, 53.1-185.1; 1994, 2<sup>nd</sup> Sp. Sess., cc. 1, 2; 2000, c. 1040; 2001, c. 844; 2007, c.133.)

## **LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY *(continued)***

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### **§ 9.1-182. Funding; failure to comply; prohibited use of funds.**

- A. Counties and cities shall be required to establish a local community-based probation services agency under this article only to the extent funded by the Commonwealth through the general appropriation act.
- B. The Department shall periodically review each program established under this article to determine compliance with the submitted plan and operating standards. If the Department determines that a program is not in substantial compliance with the submitted plan or standards, the Department may suspend all or any portion of financial aid made available to the locality for purposes of this article until there is compliance.
- C. Funding shall be used for the provision of local community-based probation services and operation of programs and facilities but shall not be used for capital expenditures.
- D. The Department, in conjunction with local boards, shall establish a statewide system of supervision and intervention fees to be paid by offenders participating in local community-based probation services established under this article for reimbursement towards the costs of their supervision.
- E. Any supervision or intervention fees collected by local community-based probation services agencies established under this article shall be retained by the locality serving as fiscal agent and shall be utilized solely for expansion and development of services, or to supplant local costs of operation. Any local community-based probation services agency collecting such fees shall keep records of the collected fees, report the amounts to the locality serving as fiscal agent and make all records available to the community criminal justice board. Such fees shall be in addition to any other imposed on a defendant or offender as a condition of a deferred proceeding, conviction or sentencing by a court as required by general law. (1994, 2nd Sp. Sess., cc. 1,2, 53.1-185.2; 1995, cc. 502, 574, 768; 2000, c. 1040; 2001, c. 844; 2007, c.133.)

### **§ 9.1-183. City or county to act as administrator and fiscal agent.**

Any single participating city or county shall act as the administrator and fiscal agent for the funds awarded for purposes of implementing a local pretrial services or community-based probation services agency. In cases of multijurisdictional participation, the governing authorities of the participating localities shall select one of the participating cities or counties, with its consent, to act as administrator and fiscal agent for the funds awarded for purposes of implementing the local pretrial services or community-based probation services agency on behalf of the participating jurisdictions.

The participating city or county acting as administrator and fiscal agent pursuant to this section may be reimbursed for the actual costs associated with the implementation of the local pretrial services or community-based probation services agency, including fiscal administration, accounting, payroll services, financial reporting, and auditing. Any costs must be approved by the community criminal justice board and reimbursed from those funds received for the operation of the local community-based probation program, and may not exceed one percent of those funds received in any single fiscal year. (1994, 2<sup>nd</sup> Sp. Sess., cc. 1, 2, 53.1-185.3; 1995, cc. 502, 574; 1996, c. 969; 2000, c. 1040; 2001, c. 844; 2007, c.133.)

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**LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY (continued)**

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**§ 19.2-303.1. Fixing period of suspension of sentence.** -- In any case where a court suspends the imposition or execution of a sentence, it may fix the period of suspension for a reasonable time, having due regard to the gravity of the offense, without regard to the maximum period for which the defendant might have been sentenced. (1982, c. 636.)

**§ 19.2-303.2. Persons charged with first offense may be placed on probation.** -- Whenever any person who has not previously been convicted of any felony pleads guilty to or enters a plea of not guilty to any crime against property constituting a misdemeanor, under Articles 5,6,7 and 8 of Chapter 5 (18.2-119 et seq.) of Title 18.2, the court, upon such plea if the facts found by the court would justify a finding of guilt, without entering a judgment of guilt and with the consent of the accused, may defer further proceedings and place him on probation subject to terms and conditions, which may include restitution for losses caused, set by the court. Upon violation of a term or condition, the court may enter an adjudication of guilt and proceed as otherwise provided. Upon fulfillment of the terms and conditions, the court shall discharge the person and dismiss the proceedings against him. Discharge and dismissal under this section shall be without adjudication of guilt and is a conviction only for the purpose of applying this section in subsequent proceedings. (1985, c. 617.)

**§ 19.2-303.3. Sentence to local community-based probation services agency; services agency; requirements for participation; sentencing; and removal from probation; payment of costs toward supervision and services.**

- A. Any offender who is (i) convicted on or after July 1, 1995, of a misdemeanor or a felony that is not a felony act of violence as defined in 19.2-297.1 and for which the court imposes a total sentence of 12 months or less, and (ii) no younger than 18 years of age or is considered an adult at the time of conviction, may be sentenced to a local community-based probation services agency established pursuant to 9.1-174 by the local governing bodies within that judicial district or circuit.
- B. In those courts having electronic access to the Local Inmate Data System (LIDS) within the courtroom, at the time of sentencing, the clerk of the court shall determine by reviewing LIDS, in any case where there is a felony conviction, whether a sample of the offender's blood, saliva, or tissue or an analysis of the sample is stored in the DNA data bank maintained by the Department of Forensic Science pursuant to Article 1.1 (§ 19.2-310.2 et seq.) of Chapter 18 of this title. If the clerk has determined that a DNA sample or analysis is not stored in the DNA data bank, or in any case in which electronic access to LIDS is not available in the courtroom, the court shall order that the offender appear within 30 days before the sheriff or community-based probation officer and allow the sheriff or community-based probation officer to take the required sample. The order shall also require that, if the offender has not appeared and allowed the sheriff or community-based probation officer to take the required sample by the date stated in the order, then the sheriff or community-based probation officer shall report to the court the offender's failure to appear and provide the required sample. The court may order the offender placed under local community-based probation services pursuant to 9.1-174 upon a determination by the court that the offender may benefit from these services and is capable of returning to society as a productive citizen with a reasonable amount of supervision and intervention including services set forth in 9.1-176. All or part of any sentence imposed that has been suspended, shall be conditioned upon the offender's successful completion of local community-based probation services established pursuant to 9.1-174. The court may impose terms and conditions of supervision as it deems appropriate, including

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**LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY *(continued)***

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that the offender abide by any additional requirements of supervision imposed or established by the local community-based probation services during the period of probation supervision.

- C. Any sworn officer of a local community-based probation services established or operated pursuant to the Comprehensive Community Corrections Act for Local-Responsible Offenders (§ 9.1-173 et seq.) may seek a *capias* from any judicial officer for the arrest of any person on local community-based probation and under its supervision for (i) intractable behavior; (ii) refusal to comply with the terms and conditions imposed by the court; (iii) refusal to comply with the requirements of local community-based probation supervision established by the agency; or (iv) the commission of a new offense while on local community-based probation and under agency supervision. Upon arrest, the offender shall be brought for a hearing before the court of appropriate jurisdiction. After finding that the offender (a) exhibited intractable behavior as defined herein; (b) refused to comply with terms and conditions imposed by the court; (c) refused to comply with the requirements of local community-based probation supervision established by the agency; or (d) committed a new offense while on local community-based probation and under agency supervision, the court may revoke all or part of the suspended sentence and supervision, and commit the offender to serve whatever sentence was originally imposed or impose such other terms and conditions of probation as it deems appropriate or, in a case where the proceeding has been deferred, enter an adjudication of guilt and proceed as otherwise provided by law.

“Intractable behavior” is that behavior that, in the determination of the court, indicates an offender’s unwillingness or inability to conform his behavior to that which is necessary for successful completion of local community-based probation or that the offender’s behavior is so disruptive as to threaten the successful completion of the program by other participants.

- D. An offender sentenced to or provided a deferred proceeding and placed on community-based probation pursuant to this section may be required to pay an amount towards the costs of his supervision and services received in accordance with subsection D of § 9.1-182. (1994, 2<sup>nd</sup> Sp. Sess., cc. 1, 2; 1995, cc. 502, 574; 1999, c. 372; 2000, c. 1040; 2006, c.883; 2007, cc. 133.528.)

## HISTORY OF PIEDMONT COURT SERVICES

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In October 1983, *Piedmont Court Services* was established under a Joint Exercise of Powers resolution. By resolution of all participating counties, *Piedmont Court Services* was established to serve the nine (9) counties of Amelia, Appomattox, Buckingham, Charlotte, Cumberland, Lunenburg, Nottoway, Powhatan, and Prince Edward. *Piedmont Court Services* administered the Community Diversion Incentive (CDI) Act.

The CDI Act authorized the Department of Corrections to provide direct funding to counties and cities to develop, establish and maintain programs for the purpose of providing the judicial system with sentencing alternatives for certain *non-violent* offenders. These offenders may have required less than incarceration, but more than offenders whose primary need was treatment. Inherent in the success of the program was the screening and acceptance of appropriate nonviolent offenders and the swift return of uncooperative offenders to the court.

In July 1, 1992, *Piedmont Court Services* added a second Community Corrections Resources Board (CCRB), which was served by the Halifax and Boydton CDI offices responsible for Halifax, Pittsylvania and Mecklenburg counties. Until July 1, 1995, *Piedmont Court Services* was comprised of three boards: the Executive Board and the CCRB I and II.

The Executive Board established policy and administered the CDI program. Its membership consisted of the General District Court judges or representatives appointed by the judges. Another key component of CDI was the voluntary citizens-based Community Corrections Resources Board (CCRB). Its membership was composed of representatives of each county Board of Supervisors, and one representative of the Department of Corrections. Additionally, each Circuit Court judge appointed a representative. The CCRB received felon referrals from the appropriate judge, obtained diagnostic evaluations, as necessary, and provided recommendations to the judge regarding the *non-violent* offender's ability to benefit from an alternative to incarceration. The offender's individualized treatment plan and stated CDI obligations accompanied the CCRB's recommendations. The sentencing judge determined the success or failure to complete the program based on CDI staff recommendations.

The *Piedmont Court Services* office located in Farmville and its CCRB were responsible for the nine (9) counties of Amelia, Appomattox, Buckingham, Charlotte, Cumberland, Lunenburg, Nottoway, Powhatan and Prince Edward.

As a result of 1995 legislation, entitled the "**Comprehensive Community Corrections Act (CCCA) for Locally Responsible Offenders,**" the CCRBs statewide were abolished effective July 1, 1995. Since July 1, 1995, the funding for the CCCA agencies has been provided by the Department of Criminal Justice Services by means of grants. A requirement of the CCCA legislation was that a Community Criminal Justice Board (CCJB), an advisory board, be organized for every catchment area that has a CCCA agency. The CCJB for *Piedmont Court Services* is the Piedmont Community Criminal Justice Board & consists of 23 individuals, some of whom hold the legislatively-mandated positions, i.e., judges, a sheriff, commonwealth's attorney, defense attorney, & jail administrator. Individuals are appointed by the Boards of Supervisors in this multijurisdiction which is currently composed of the eight (8) counties of Amelia, Buckingham, Charlotte, Cumberland, Lunenburg, Nottoway, Powhatan, and Prince Edward.

## PURPOSE OF THE COMPREHENSIVE COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PROGRAM

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### *An Alternative to Incarceration*

People expect their government to protect them. They do not want the government proposing programs that put criminals back into their communities. The pressure they can bring to bear against these programs is difficult to overcome. People often assume that public protection means prison and that anything less than complete incarceration for all criminals will endanger public safety. However, successful intermediate sanctions programs have been adopted in many communities for *non-violent* offenders. With the growth of the Commonwealth of Virginia's prison population, benefits are derived from having a *community-based probation program*, such as is authorized by the Comprehensive Community Corrections Act (CCCA). *Non-violent* offenders are placed under local probation supervision to comply with other court-ordered obligations. Under local probation supervision, offenders are seen every other week by program staff. Home residence and employment verifications are made each calendar quarter. Offenders fulfill obligations such as restitution payments, random drug testing, performance of community service, screening and assessment, counseling, and completion of a shoplifting program, as deemed necessary.

The most recent prison to be constructed in Virginia, which was completed in August 2010, required a total appropriation of \$104,000,000.00, with a \$92,000,000.00 construction cost. The facility provides 1,038 Level 3 medium construction cost of \$88,631.98 per in a state institution including work diversion centers is \$22,000.00. **By option of diverting non-violent programs, costly beds can be offenders who can be kept demand for violent offenders to prison, educating the public about for *non-violent* offenders is our obligation. It is people's perception of their personal safety as well as allocation of their hard earned money that must be addressed. An explanation of the costs savings to taxpayers of this alternative sentencing option should enhance the public's support of alternative sanctions that still protect their personal safety. These costs savings are defined on page 40.**



Punishing *non-violent* offenders, i.e., *shoplifters, trespassers, drug users*, in other meaningful ways, such as by diverting them to *Piedmont Court Services* will ensure more prison beds for violent and repeat offenders who pose a much greater risk to public safety. While there are various alternatives to incarceration, the offender is primarily under the control of the sentencing judge who has latitude in structuring punishment that truly fits both the crime and the criminal. Alternative sanctions offer offenders the opportunity to become productive citizens and abstain from criminal behavior. Comprehensive Community Corrections Act (CCCA) agencies are less costly than incarceration and offer local probation supervision, structure, services and a range of mandated obligations for participating offenders - such as employment referrals, anger management, community service, restitution to victims, random drug testing, substance abuse treatment, and mental health and domestic relations counseling. An evaluation, screening, assessment or needs assessment is part of the intake process, and Probation Officers develop specific intervention strategies based on the offenders' needs and arrange for mandatory referrals in high-need areas, e.g. *drug or alcohol abuse*.

## **PURPOSE OF THE COMPREHENSIVE COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PROGRAM (*continued*)**

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Compliance conditions, as mandated by the CCCA, are vigorously monitored and enforced. The supervision, which is guaranteed by *Piedmont Court Services* to all program participants, reduces the likelihood of those who successfully complete the program to be convicted of new offenses.

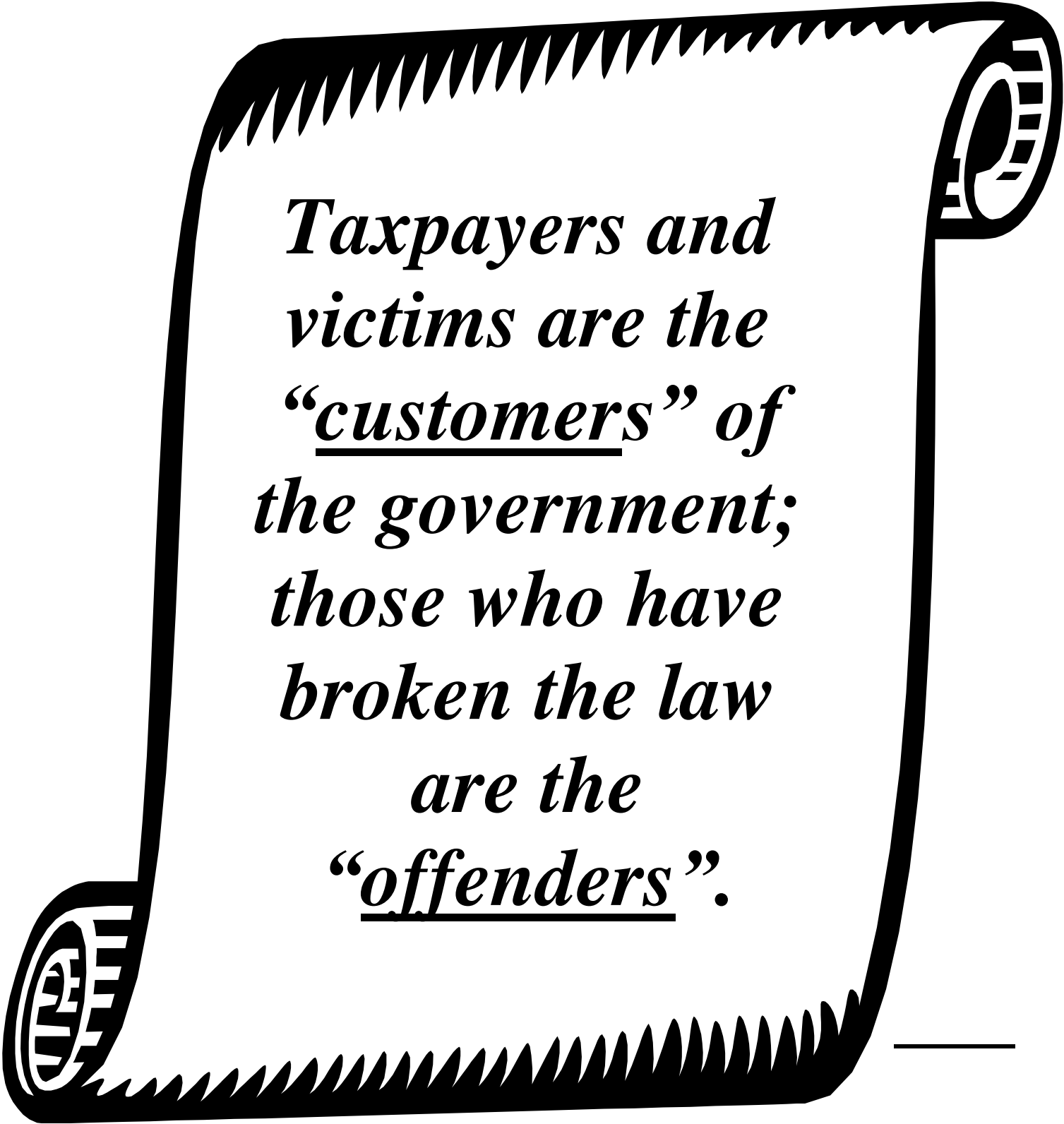
Managing the *non-violent* offender in the community is the priority of *Piedmont Court Services*. Another important component of CCCA services is the collection of **restitution** from the offender that is owed to the victim. For example, restitution for medical expenses of the victim or reimbursement for stolen items or for property damage is collected by *Piedmont Court Services*.

Per the Virginia Parole Board, the parole grant rate average on June 30, 2011 totaled approximately **3.0** percent. With the abolition of parole, CCCA agencies assist by supervising *non-violent* offenders in the community, leaving the limited bed space for a greater number of violent and repeat offenders.

As legislatively mandated, *Piedmont Court Services* continues to fulfill its purpose by allowing community involvement in responding to the problem of crime; by promoting efficiency and economy with the delivery of correctional services; by providing increased opportunities for offenders to make restitution to victims and to perform community service; by meeting the treatment needs for substance abuse, mental health, and domestic relations counseling of certain offenders; and by providing post-sentencing alternatives for *non-violent* offenders with the goal of reducing the number of recidivists.

In closing, this CCCA agency is a grantee of the Department of Criminal Justice Services and, in this geographical area, is the most cost effective and efficient resource that taxpayers can use to supervise *non-violent* offenders. In reference to cost efficiency, this office which serves eight (8) counties has no access to government vehicles. Personal vehicles are used for all official business. Mileage at a rate of only 51 cents/mile was reimbursed in FY10-11. This alone is a tremendous savings to taxpaying citizens. Also, an immense amount of money is saved for the taxpayers in the line item of salaries; that is, a CCCA Probation Officer's beginning salary in this area is \$3,375.00 less than an Adult Probation and Parole Officer in this same geographical area.

By carefully utilizing the cost-efficient resource of this CCCA agency and by implementing aggressive public education initiatives, we hold offenders accountable to the public and the legal system and hold ourselves accountable to **the public, who is the customer of the state government**. Of the various local probation resources available, the taxpayer gets the "biggest bang for his buck" when *non-violent* offenders are supervised by this local probation agency, *Piedmont Court Services*.



*Taxpayers and  
victims are the  
“customers” of  
the government;  
those who have  
broken the law  
are the  
“offenders”.*

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**PIEDMONT COMMUNITY CRIMINAL JUSTICE BOARD (ADVISORY)**

<b>PCCJB MEMBERS</b>	<b>APPOINTED</b>
<b>1. Circuit Court Judge</b>	<p><b>The Honorable Leslie M. Osborn</b>  <i>Judge of the 10<sup>th</sup> Judicial Circuit</i>            Post Office Box 520            Boydton, Virginia 23917            (434) 738-6191 ext. 4221  <a href="mailto:losborn@courts.state.va.us">losborn@courts.state.va.us</a>            (Betsy Clark – secretary)</p>
<b>2. General District Court Judge</b>	<p><b>The Honorable Robert G. Woodson, Jr.</b>  <i>Chief Judge, 10<sup>th</sup> Judicial District</i>            Post Office Box 41            Farmville, Virginia 23901            (434)392-4024/ 392-3800 (fax)</p>
<b>3. Juvenile &amp; Domestic Relations Court Judge</b>	<p><b>The Honorable Marvin H. Dunkum, Jr.</b>  <i>Judge, 10<sup>th</sup> Judicial District J&amp;DR Court</i>            Post Office Box 41            Farmville, Virginia 23901            (434) 392-4024 / 392-3800 (fax)</p>
<b>4. Chief Magistrate (Tenth Judicial District)</b>	<p><b>Mr. Paul Gregory</b>            Chief Magistrate            6541 Bridgeforth Lane            Amelia, Virginia 23002            (804) 733-2405 / 366-9380</p>
<b>5. Chief of Police (or <u>Sheriff</u> in a jurisdiction not served by a police department to represent law enforcement)</b>	<p><b>The Honorable Gregory A. Neal</b>            Post Office Box 133            Powhatan, Virginia 23139            (804) 598-5650 (office)            (804) 598-5659 (fax)</p>
<b>6. Commonwealth’s Attorney</b>	<p><b>The Honorable James R. Ennis</b>            Post Office Box 266            Farmville, Virginia 23901            (434) 392-1902 (office) / (434) 223-3520 (home)            (434) 392-9700 (fax)  <a href="mailto:jennis@kinex.net">jennis@kinex.net</a></p>
<b>7. Local Educator</b>	<p><b>Mr. Rex Adams</b>            963 Quarter Horse Road            Wylliesburg, Virginia 23976            (434) 735-8464 (home)</p>
<b>8. Regional Jail Administrator/Sheriff</b>	<p><b>Mr. Ernest Toney</b>            Superintendent, Piedmont Regional Jail            Post Office Drawer 388            Farmville, Virginia 23901            (434) 392-1601 (office)            (434) 392-1764 (fax)</p>

<b>PCCJB MEMBERS</b>	<b>APPOINTED</b>
<b>9. Member, Board of Supervisors</b>	<p><b>The Honorable Alvester L. Edmonds</b>  <b><u>CCJB Chairman</u></b>            Post Office Box 855            Victoria, Virginia 23974            (434) 676-3752 (home) / (434) 294-5751 (office)            (434) 480-2458 (cell)  <a href="mailto:aledmonds3527kv@embarqmail.com">aledmonds3527kv@embarqmail.com</a></p>
<b>10. Community Services Board Administrator</b>	<p><b>Mr. Will F. Rogers</b>            Post Office Drawer 248            60 Bush River Drive            Farmville, Virginia 23901-0248            (434) 392-7049 (office) / (804) 330-3838 (home)            (434) 392-9221 (fax)  <a href="mailto:wrogers@crossroadscsb.org">wrogers@crossroadscsb.org</a></p>
<b>11. Public Defender or <u>Criminal Defense Attorney</u></b>	<p><b>Mr. Joseph M. Teefey, Jr.</b>            Post Office Box 219            Blackstone, Virginia 23824            (434) 292-7676 (office)            (434) 292-5536 (fax)</p>
<b>12. Additional Appointees Representing Governing Bodies</b>	<p><b>Mr. Charles “Bill” Martin</b>            15100 Poorhouse Road            Amelia, Virginia 23002            (434) 696-2045 (office) / (804) 561-3462 (home)            (434) 696-1934 (fax)</p>
<b>13. Member, Board of Supervisors</b>	<p><b>The Honorable Howard Simpson</b>            Post Office Box 114            Farmville, Virginia 23901            (434) 392-6908 (home)            (434) 392-8861 (fax)</p>
<b>14. Member, Board of Supervisors</b>	<p><b>The Honorable Edward W. Pennington</b>            1121 Mecklenburg Avenue            Victoria, Virginia 23974            (434) 696-2285 (home)</p>
<b>15. Member, Board of Supervisors</b>	<p><b>The Honorable Haywood Hamlet</b>            940 Bethel Road            Phenix, Virginia 23959            (434) 542-5000 (home)            (434) 547-7426 (cell)  <a href="mailto:whisperingpinesfarm@hotmail.com">whisperingpinesfarm@hotmail.com</a></p>

<b>PCCJB MEMBERS</b>	<b>APPOINTED</b>
<b>16. County Administrator</b>	<b>Ms. Carolyn Cios Bishop</b> <b><u>Vice Chairman</u></b> <i>Powhatan County Administrator</i> 3834 Old Buckingham Road Powhatan, Virginia 23139 (804) 598-5612 (office) (804) 598-7835 (fax)
<b>17. County Administrator</b>	<b>Mr. Ronald Roark</b> <i>Nottoway County Administrator</i> Post Office Box 92 Nottoway, Virginia 23955 (434) 645-8696 (office) (434) 645-8667 (fax)
<b>18. Member, Board of Supervisors</b>	<b>The Honorable Ellsworth J. Bennett</b> <i>Amelia County Board of Supervisors</i> 12440 Fowlkes Bridge Road Amelia, Virginia 23002 (804) 561-4857 (home)
<b>19. Member, Board of Supervisors</b>	<b>The Honorable Elbert Womack</b> 1725 River Road Farmville, Virginia 23901 (434) 392-5531 (434) 392-6259 (fax)
<b>20. Additional Appointees Representing Governing Bodies</b>	<b>The Honorable Darrell L. Hodges</b> Post Office Box 71 Cumberland, Virginia 23040 (804) 492-4120 (office) / (434) 607-5753 (cell)
<b>21. Additional Appointees Representing Governing Bodies</b>	<b>Mr. Lynn Woodcock</b> 2370 Three Bridge Road Powhatan, Virginia 23139 (804) 393-1400 (cell) / (804) 794-3026 (home)
<b>22. Additional Appointees Representing Governing Bodies</b>	<b>Mrs. Judy Jamerson</b> 120 Rebel Lane Scottsville, Virginia 24590 (434) 969-4755 (office)
<b>23. Additional Appointees Representing Governing Bodies</b>	<b>The Honorable William E. Green, Jr.</b> 125 David Bruce Avenue P. O. Box 503 Charlotte Court House, Virginia 23923 (434) 542-4746 (office) (434) 542-4887 (fax)
<b>24. Additional Appointees Representing Governing Bodies</b>	<b>The Honorable Larry J. Parrish</b> Post Office Box 6 Nottoway, Virginia 23955 (434) 645-9044 (office) (434) 645-1915 (fax)

<b>PCCJB MEMBERS</b>	<b>APPOINTED</b>
<b>Ex-Officio</b>	<b>Mr. W. Wade Bartlett</b> <i>Prince Edward County Administrator</i> Post Office Box 382 Farmville, Virginia 23901 (434) 392-8837 (office)
<b>Designated Staff Person</b>	<b>Renée Trent Maxey</b> <i>Director, Piedmont Court Services</i> 1012-G West Third Street Farmville, Virginia 23901 (434) 392-8161 (office) (434) 392-7503 (fax) <a href="mailto:pcs@kinex.net">pcs@kinex.net</a>

## PERSONNEL

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This professional team provides a broad range of experience and expertise, characteristic in the management ability of each staff person.

### **Director:**

***Renée Trent Maxey*** – joined *Piedmont Court Services* as Program Manager on January 10, 1990, after having served in the Reagan Administration at the U.S. Department of Justice in Washington, D.C. Appointed by the U.S. Attorney General in 1985, she was responsible for Congressional liaison and liaison with law enforcement organizations, state legislatures, U.S. Attorneys, and State Supreme Court Justices nationwide. Prior to 1985, she was appointed to the U.S. Department of Education as Associate for the National Educational Research Council and the National Institute of Education. Before joining the Reagan Administration in 1982, she worked on Capitol Hill as Special Assistant to a Virginia Member of the U.S. House of Representatives. In 1980, she served as the statewide Director of Organization on the presidential campaign staff of Ronald Reagan. Prior to 1980, she was the Director of Scheduling for John Warner’s U.S. Senate campaign, after having served in the same capacity for Richard Obenshain’s U.S. Senate race. She coordinated the Special Voter group effort for John Dalton’s gubernatorial campaign in 1977. Mrs. Maxey is a graduate of Mary Baldwin College in Staunton, Virginia, where she received a B.A. degree in Political Science. A native of Mecklenburg County, she now resides in Rice, Virginia. Mrs. Maxey served as a member of the state Board of Correctional Education 1994-1998, and as a member and Vice-Chairman of the Virginia Advisory Council on Adult Education and Literacy. She served as a member of the State Board of Corrections and as Chairman of the Correctional Services Committee of the Board from November 1999 through June 30, 2005. At the request of the Department of Corrections, Mrs. Maxey served on the 8-member Director’s Safety Task Force in 2006. Appointed by Gov. Bob McDonnell in 2010, Mrs. Maxey currently serves as a member of the Charitable Gaming Board.

### **Office Manager:**

***Connie A. Stimpson*** – joined the staff of *Piedmont Court Services* as Office Manager in April 2002. Ms. Stimpson is a graduate of Virginia Tech where she earned a B.A. degree in English with a Minor in Business and a Secondary Education Option. Prior to joining Piedmont Court Services, she worked in the Mortgage and Banking Industry for 10 years. Ms. Stimpson is a member of VCCJA (Virginia Community Criminal Justice Association) and VASA (Virginia Administrative Support Association). She is the coordinator for the Virginia Correctional Center for Women group session, and the Internship coordinator.

### **Probation Officers:**

***Thomas Andrew Mays, Jr.*** – joined *Piedmont Court Services* as a Probation Officer in November 2001 and is assigned to Charlotte and a portion of Prince Edward County. Mr. Mays is a graduate of Longwood College with a B.S. degree in Political Science with a Pre-Law concentration. Prior to joining Piedmont Court Services, Mr. Mays was employed by the Charlotte County Sheriff’s Office. He, also, is the coordinator for the Lunenburg Correctional Center group session.

**PERSONNEL (continued)**

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**Sharon H. Gray** – joined the staff of *Piedmont Court Services* as a Probation Officer in December 2004 and is assigned to Cumberland, Amelia, and a portion of Prince Edward County. Ms. Gray, a native of Halifax County, is a graduate of Averett University with a B.S. degree in Medical Technology with a concentration in Biology. She is a member of APPA (American Probation and Parole Association), VCCJA (Virginia Community Criminal Justice Association), VGIA (Virginia Gang Investigator’s Association), and NAMI (National Alliance on Mental Illness). Ms. Gray manages Piedmont Court Services’ Promoting Responsible Behaviors (PRB) program, serves on the Evidence-Based Practices Steering Committee as one of two representatives from this agency, and facilitates the in-office Learning Team for Evidence-Based Practices.

**Sheena J. Franklin** – joined the staff of *Piedmont Court Services* as a Probation Officer in June 2005. Ms. Franklin graduated from Longwood University in May 2005, with a B.S. degree in Business Administration with a concentration in Management. She is currently the Probation Officer assigned to Buckingham, Nottoway, and a portion of Prince Edward County. Ms. Franklin, also, works on the Annual Report each year which is distributed to the Piedmont Community Criminal Justice Board, members of the General Assembly, various Boards of Supervisors, and community members.

**Cadance P. Tyler** – joined the staff of *Piedmont Court Services* in March 2010 and is assigned to Prince Edward and Nottoway counties. Mrs. Tyler studied History and English at Shepherd University in West Virginia and graduated with her B.A. in 2007.

**E. Chad Lipscomb** – joined the staff of *Piedmont Court Services* in May 2010. Mr. Lipscomb graduated from Hampden-Sydney College in 2006 with a B.S. in degree in Economics. He is currently assigned to Lunenburg and Prince Edward counties.

**Dayna J. Stanley** – joined the staff of *Piedmont Court Services* in September 2010. Ms. Stanley graduated from Marymount University in 2004 with a B.A. degree in Criminal Justice with a minor in Computer Science. She is currently assigned to Prince Edward and Powhatan counties.



## ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

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1. **POLICY:** Offenders shall be sentenced in accordance with the Code of Virginia. To Develop Standard Operating Procedures for Local Probation Supervision which identify specific selection criteria and procedures to be used for identifying and placing offenders in the program.
2. **PROCEDURE:** Pursuant to 9.1-173, 19.2-303.1-303.3, 19.2-316.1 and 4.1-305 of Chapter 338, offender eligibility criteria are as follows:
  - a. Certain misdemeanants or persons, who are no younger than 18 years of age or are considered an adult at time of conviction, and may be convicted of *non-violent* felonies, as defined in 19.2-303.3 and 19.2-316.1 for whom the court may impose a jail sentence and who may require less than institutional custody or who may receive a deferred judgment.
  - b. In order to participate in the program, the offender must be an adult and “non-violent”. “Non-violent” shall be defined as one who does not evidence behavior which indicates the offender’s potential for violence, is too hazardous to justify a community-based plan or the instant offense did not involve a bodily threat with a criminally defined weapon or result in serious injury. Pursuant to Section 19.2-316.1, “non-violent felony” means the exclusion of murder, manslaughter, kidnapping, sexual assault, malicious wounding, robbery, or any attempt to commit any of these crimes.
  - c. No offender shall have a demonstrated pattern of violence as determined by the Community Criminal Justice Board.
  - d. No offender shall have any outstanding criminal charges, detainers, or dispositions which could preclude eventual program participation.
  - e. Each offender shall be deemed suitable for program participation by the determination that an appropriate, rational behavior contract can be developed. Each offender shall participate in the development of his/her contract and agree (by signing the contract) to abide by its conditions.
  - f. No offender may have medical, psychiatric or drug/alcohol abuse problems or present treatment needs which go beyond the resources and structure of the community-based probation program. In addition, in order to be recommended for this *Piedmont Court Services*’ community-based probation program or for participation in the same, the offender, in the best judgment of the Community Criminal Justice Board, shall pose no continuing threat to the safety of the victim or the community.
  - g. Juveniles considered for diversion must be considered an adult, 18 years of age, at the time of the court disposition in order to be eligible for this community-based probation program.

## COMMUNITY SERVICE

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The judge usually assigns the number of community service hours per diversion. If he or she does not, *Piedmont Court Services* utilizes the scale as shown below to determine the number of hours to be assigned to an offender.



### COMMUNITY SERVICE SCALE

<u>Sentence</u>	<u>Hours</u>
Up to 2 months ( <i>60 days</i> )	15 to 30
2 months to 4 months ( <i>120 days</i> )	20 to 40
4 months to 6 months ( <i>180 days</i> )	30 to 50
6 months to 8 months ( <i>240 days</i> )	40 to 60
8 months to 10 months ( <i>300 days</i> )	50 to 70
10 months to 12 months ( <i>365 days</i> )	60 to 80

**\*Cases receiving a suspended sentence of one (1) year or more are monitored and are not considered by the Department of Criminal Justice Services as eligible cases.**

1 year to 5 years*	50 to 200
5 years to 10 years*	75 to 300
More than 10 years*	100 to 500



## COURTS/STAFF/GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS SERVED

The *Piedmont Court Services* office provides local probation services to eight (8) area counties for which a staff of seven (7) Probation Officers and one (1) Director supervises felon and misdemeanor cases. In this geographical area, this current *Piedmont Court Services* staff serves the courts, judges and commonwealth's attorneys as shown on the following chart:

<u>EIGHT CIRCUIT COURTS</u>	<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>PROBATION OFFICER</u>
<b>The Honorable (VACANT)</b> <i>Chief Judge, Tenth Judicial Circuit</i>	Buckingham Cumberland Prince Edward	Franklin Gray Franklin, Gray, Lipscomb, Mays, Stanley, Tyler
<b>The Honorable Leslie M. Osborn</b> <i>Judge, Tenth Judicial Circuit</i>	Lunenburg	Lipscomb
<b>The Honorable (VACANT)</b> <i>Judge, Eleventh Judicial Circuit</i>	Amelia Nottoway Powhatan	Gray Franklin, Tyler Stanley
<b>The Honorable Joel C. Cunningham</b> <i>Judge, Tenth Judicial Circuit</i>	Charlotte	Mays
 <b><u>EIGHT GENERAL DISTRICT COURTS:</u></b>		
<b>The Honorable Paul W. Cella</b> <i>Judge, Eleventh Judicial District</i>	Amelia Nottoway Powhatan	Gray Franklin, Tyler Stanley
<b>The Honorable James William Watson, Jr.</b> <i>Judge, Tenth Judicial District</i>	Charlotte	Mays
<b>The Honorable Charles H. Warren</b> <i>Judge, Tenth Judicial District</i>	Lunenburg	Lipscomb
<b>The Honorable Robert G. Woodson, Jr.</b> <i>Chief Judge, Tenth Judicial District</i>	Buckingham Cumberland Prince Edward	Franklin Gray Franklin, Gray, Lipscomb, Mays, Stanley, Tyler

**COURTS/STAFF/GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS SERVED (continued)**

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**EIGHT JUVENILE AND DOMESTIC RELATIONS COURTS:**

<b>The Honorable Marvin H. Dunkum, Jr.</b> <i>Judge, Tenth Judicial District</i>	Buckingham Cumberland Prince Edward	Franklin Gray Mays, Tyler, Stanley
<b>The Honorable S. Anderson Nelson</b> <i>Judge, Tenth Judicial District</i>	Charlotte	Mays
<b>The Honorable Michael M. Rand</b> <i>Judge, Tenth Judicial District</i>	Lunenburg	Lipscomb
<b>The Honorable Valentine W. Southall, Jr.</b> <i>Judge, Eleventh Judicial District</i>	Amelia Nottoway Powhatan	Gray Franklin, Tyler Stanley

## **COURTS/STAFF/GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS SERVED (*continued*)**

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The Commonwealth's Attorneys which the *Piedmont Court Services* staff serves are the following:

<b>The Honorable Lee Harrison</b>	Amelia County
<b>The Honorable E. M. Wright, Jr.</b>	Buckingham County
<b>The Honorable William E. Green, Jr.</b>	Charlotte County
<b>The Honorable Patricia Scales</b>	Cumberland County
<b>The Honorable Robert E. Clement</b>	Lunenburg County
<b>The Honorable Mayo K. Gravatt</b>	Nottoway County
<b>The Honorable Robert B. Beasley, Jr.</b>	Powhatan County
<b>The Honorable James R. Ennis</b>	Prince Edward County

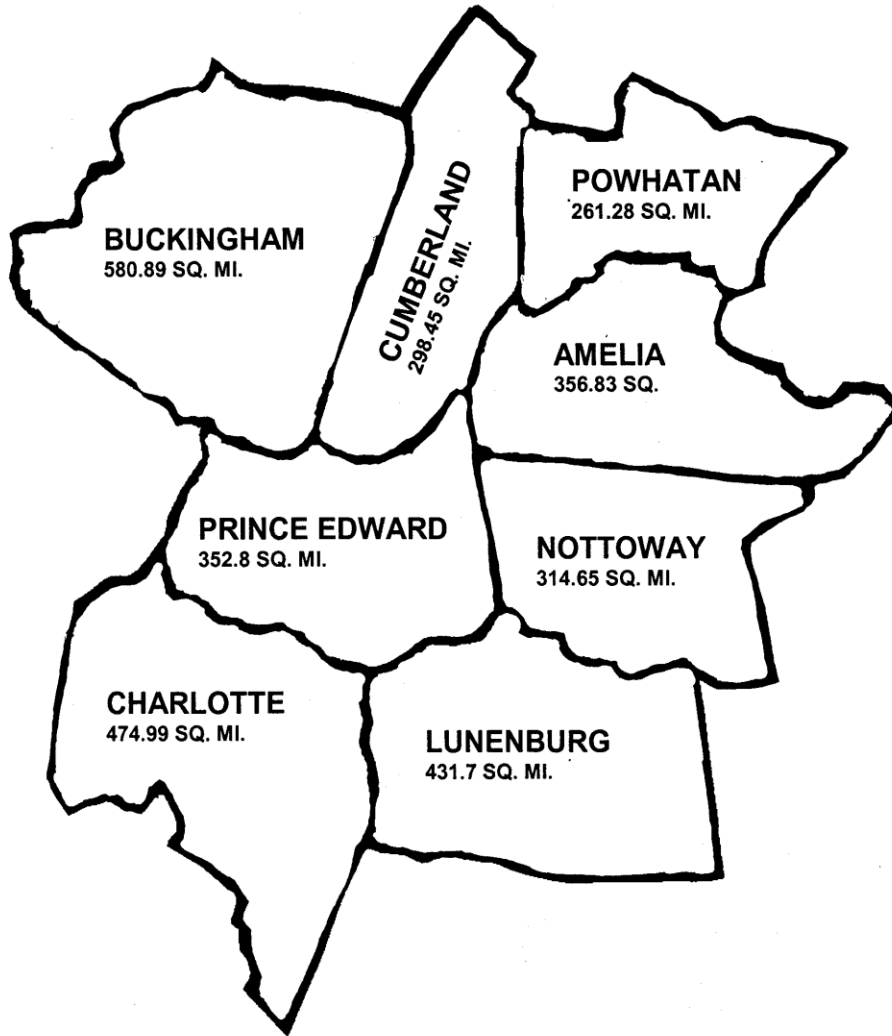
The number of cases supervised by each Probation Officer on June 30, 2011 is shown below. Monitored cases are not included.

<b>Mays</b>	1 felon, 68 misdemeanants
<b>Gray</b>	2 felons, 101 misdemeanants
<b>Franklin</b>	0 felons, 76 misdemeanants
<b>Tyler</b>	1 felon, 86 misdemeanants
<b>Lipscomb</b>	0 felons, 86 misdemeanants
<b>Stanley</b>	0 felons, <u>91</u> misdemeanants
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4 felons, 508 misdemeanants</b>

In addition, 28 monitored misdemeanants were being supervised by Probation Officers on June 30, 2011. "Monitored" offenders are those who are placed by court within the eight (8) counties served by Piedmont Court Services, but who either live out of state, in an area not served by the Comprehensive Community Corrections Act, or do not meet the eligibility criteria for local probation supervision.

# COUNTIES SERVED BY PIEDMONT COURT SERVICES

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**Total Square Miles – 3,071.59**

## COMMUNITY SERVICE SITES

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Here is a listing of community service sites *Piedmont Court Services* has contracts with as of 06/30/11:

<u>Community Service Sites</u>	<u>County</u>
<i>Amelia Christmas Mother's Committee</i>	<i>Amelia</i>
<i>Amelia County Administrator's Office</i>	<i>Amelia</i>
<i>Amelia County School Board</i>	<i>Amelia</i>
<i>Amelia County Social Services</i>	<i>Amelia</i>
<i>Amelia County Volunteer Fire Department</i>	<i>Amelia</i>
<i>Amelia Sheriff's Department</i>	<i>Amelia</i>
<hr/>	
<i>Appomattox Community Center</i>	<i>Appomattox</i>
<i>Appomattox County Buildings and Grounds</i>	<i>Appomattox</i>
<i>Appomattox County Landfill</i>	<i>Appomattox</i>
<i>Holliday Lake State Park</i>	<i>Appomattox</i>
<i>Pamplin Volunteer Fire Department</i>	<i>Appomattox</i>
<i>Salvation Army</i>	<i>Appomattox</i>
<i>Town of Appomattox</i>	<i>Appomattox</i>
<i>Town of Pamplin</i>	<i>Appomattox</i>
<hr/>	
<i>Arvonnia Christian Fellowship Church Thrift Store</i>	<i>Buckingham</i>
<i>Buckingham Arts Council</i>	<i>Buckingham</i>
<i>Buckingham County High School</i>	<i>Buckingham</i>
<i>Buckingham County Parks and Recreation</i>	<i>Buckingham</i>
<i>Buckingham County School Board</i>	<i>Buckingham</i>
<i>Buckingham County Sheriff's Dept.</i>	<i>Buckingham</i>
<i>COPPC Thrift Store</i>	<i>Buckingham</i>
<i>Waste Water Treatment Plant</i>	<i>Buckingham</i>
<hr/>	
<i>Bacon District Volunteer Fire Department</i>	<i>Charlotte</i>
<i>Charlotte County Dixie Youth Ball Park</i>	<i>Charlotte</i>
<i>Charlotte County Sheriff's Office</i>	<i>Charlotte</i>
<i>Charlotte County Volunteer Rescue Squad</i>	<i>Charlotte</i>
<i>Charlotte General District Court</i>	<i>Charlotte</i>
<i>Drakes Branch Fire Department</i>	<i>Charlotte</i>
<i>Phenix Volunteer Fire Department</i>	<i>Charlotte</i>
<i>Southside S.P.C.A.</i>	<i>Charlotte</i>
<i>Southside Virginia Community College</i>	<i>Charlotte</i>
<i>Town of Charlotte Court House</i>	<i>Charlotte</i>
<i>Town of Drakes Branch</i>	<i>Charlotte</i>
<i>Town of Keysville</i>	<i>Charlotte</i>

## **COMMUNITY SERVICE SITES (*continued*)**

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### **Community Service Sites**

### **County**

<i>Bear Creek Lake State Park</i>	<i>Cumberland</i>
<i>C-PAC Head Start Center</i>	<i>Cumberland</i>
<i>Cartersville Volunteer Fire Department</i>	<i>Cumberland</i>
<i>Cartersville Volunteer Rescue Squad</i>	<i>Cumberland</i>
<i>Cumberland County Public Schools</i>	<i>Cumberland</i>
<i>Cumberland County Volunteer Fire Department</i>	<i>Cumberland</i>
<i>Cumberland Recycling</i>	<i>Cumberland</i>
<i>Cumberland Youth League</i>	<i>Cumberland</i>
<i>House of Hope</i>	<i>Cumberland</i>

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<i>Bridgeforth Manor Adult Care</i>	<i>Lunenburg</i>
<i>Central High School</i>	<i>Lunenburg</i>
<i>C-PAC – Head Start</i>	<i>Lunenburg</i>
<i>Kenbridge Volunteer Fire Department</i>	<i>Lunenburg</i>
<i>Lunenburg Chamber of Commerce</i>	<i>Lunenburg</i>
<i>Lunenburg Correctional Center</i>	<i>Lunenburg</i>
<i>Lunenburg County Administrator’s Office</i>	<i>Lunenburg</i>
<i>Lunenburg County Airport</i>	<i>Lunenburg</i>
<i>Lunenburg County Sheriff’s Office</i>	<i>Lunenburg</i>
<i>Lunenburg County Youth Baseball League</i>	<i>Lunenburg</i>
<i>Lunenburg Sanitary Landfill</i>	<i>Lunenburg</i>
<i>Meherrin Fire and Rescue</i>	<i>Lunenburg</i>
<i>Nature’s Friend Camp Retreat</i>	<i>Lunenburg</i>
<i>Ripberger Public Library</i>	<i>Lunenburg</i>
<i>STEPS Incorporated</i>	<i>Lunenburg</i>
<i>Town of Kenbridge</i>	<i>Lunenburg</i>
<i>Victoria Fire &amp; Rescue</i>	<i>Lunenburg</i>
<i>Victoria Trash Pickup</i>	<i>Lunenburg</i>

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<i>Blackstone Goodwill</i>	<i>Nottoway</i>
<i>Blackstone Recreation Association</i>	<i>Nottoway</i>
<i>Burkeville Elementary School</i>	<i>Nottoway</i>
<i>Burkeville Volunteer Fire Department</i>	<i>Nottoway</i>
<i>Crewe/Burkeville Recreation Association</i>	<i>Nottoway</i>
<i>Crewe Fire Dept. – Ladies Auxiliary</i>	<i>Nottoway</i>
<i>Nottoway Circuit Court Clerk’s Office</i>	<i>Nottoway</i>
<i>Nottoway County Sheriff’s Office</i>	<i>Nottoway</i>
<i>Town of Blackstone</i>	<i>Nottoway</i>
<i>Town of Burkeville</i>	<i>Nottoway</i>

## **COMMUNITY SERVICE SITES (*continued*)**

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### **Community Service Sites**

### **County**

<i>Town of Crewe</i>	<i>Nottoway</i>
<i>Vietnam Veterans of America</i>	<i>Nottoway</i>
<i>Virginia Association Workers for the Blind</i>	<i>Nottoway</i>

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<i>Area Rehabber's Klub</i>	<i>Powhatan</i>
<i>Lonesome Dove Equestrian Center</i>	<i>Powhatan</i>
<i>Northern Area Transfer Station</i>	<i>Powhatan</i>
<i>Powhatan County Administrator's Office</i>	<i>Powhatan</i>
<i>Powhatan County Fire Department</i>	<i>Powhatan</i>
<i>Powhatan County Planning Department</i>	<i>Powhatan</i>
<i>Powhatan County Sheriff's Department</i>	<i>Powhatan</i>
<i>Powhatan – Goochland Community Action Agency, Inc.</i>	<i>Powhatan</i>
<i>Powhatan Schools – Central Office</i>	<i>Powhatan</i>
<i>Powhatan Transfer Station</i>	<i>Powhatan</i>

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<i>Daily Bread</i>	<i>Prince Edward</i>
<i>Ducks Unlimited</i>	<i>Prince Edward</i>
<i>Goodwill Industries</i>	<i>Prince Edward</i>
<i>Habitat for Humanity</i>	<i>Prince Edward</i>
<i>Longwood – Office Leadership &amp; New Students Programs</i>	<i>Prince Edward</i>
<i>Longwood Visual Arts Center</i>	<i>Prince Edward</i>
<i>Meherrin Fire &amp; Rescue</i>	<i>Prince Edward</i>
<i>Piedmont Crisis Center</i>	<i>Prince Edward</i>
<i>Piedmont Regional Jail</i>	<i>Prince Edward</i>
<i>Prince Edward Circuit Court Clerk's Office</i>	<i>Prince Edward</i>
<i>Prince Edward Community Center</i>	<i>Prince Edward</i>
<i>Prince Edward County Public Schools</i>	<i>Prince Edward</i>
<i>Prince Edward Dept. of Social Services</i>	<i>Prince Edward</i>
<i>Prospect Volunteer Fire Department</i>	<i>Prince Edward</i>
<i>Rice Volunteer Fire Department</i>	<i>Prince Edward</i>
<i>Southside S.P.C.A.</i>	<i>Prince Edward</i>
<i>Southside Virginia Family YMCA</i>	<i>Prince Edward</i>
<i>State Probation and Parole District #24</i>	<i>Prince Edward</i>
<i>STEPS. Inc.</i>	<i>Prince Edward</i>
<i>Twin Lakes State Park</i>	<i>Prince Edward</i>

## OFFENDER SERVICES

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*Piedmont Court Services* provides the following services listed below:

- ✓ Offender Supervision
- ✓ Random drug/alcohol testing
- ✓ Referral for inpatient drug and/or alcohol treatment
- ✓ Referral for outpatient drug and/or alcohol treatment
- ✓ Referral for substance abuse education, counseling
- ✓ Visit to Lunenburg Correctional Center for male offenders
- ✓ Visit to the Virginia Correctional Center for Women for female offenders
- ✓ Referral to local Community Services Boards for monitoring of medication, assessments, evaluation, and counseling/treatment
- ✓ Promoting Responsible Behaviors, a program designed by Piedmont Court Services
- ✓ Referral to the Department of Social Services
- ✓ Referral for continuing education (GED, Literacy)
- ✓ Referral to the Department of Rehabilitative Services
- ✓ Job placement referral
- ✓ Emergency Services (*food, clothing, medical*)
- ✓ Treatment Planning
- ✓ Screenings & Assessments
- ✓ In-house counseling videotapes
- ✓ Referrals for counseling in domestic relations as requested by the court
- ✓ Referrals for counseling in parenting as requested by the court
- ✓ Referrals for counseling in anger control
- ✓ Collection of restitution and court costs
- ✓ Shoplifter's Alternative Program
- ✓ Referral for Short-term detox/Residential treatment-counseling, independent living skills
- ✓ Criminal History checks



## ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Offenders are required to give back to society by performing community service for public non-profit agencies, by repaying their victims with financial restitution, and by paying in full their court cost obligations. These accomplishments, also, are to help the offender develop a greater sense of responsibility.

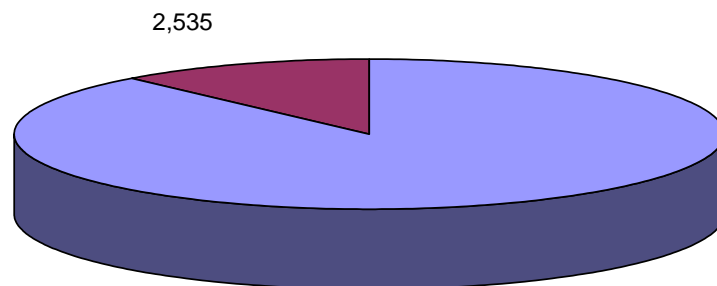
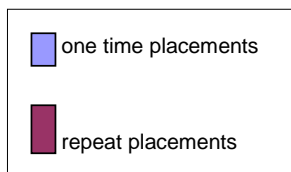


*Piedmont Court Services'* accomplishments for FY10-11 include having collected **\$35,549.16** in payments from offenders, which was credited toward outstanding *restitution*. There are 37 local probation agencies statewide, serving 128 of 134 localities, and \$2.04 million was collected in restitution statewide in FY09-10. Per the Department of Criminal Justice Services on August 2, 2011, the known amount of restitution facilitated statewide in FY10-11 is not yet available.

During FY10-11, *Piedmont Court Services* placed offenders at community service worksites who performed a total of **29,182 community service hours**. This number of hours, based on the \$7.25 minimum wage rate, is equivalent to \$211,569.50 in taxpayer dollars. There are 37 local probation agencies statewide, and the total of all community service performed statewide in FY09-10 was 697,632 hours. As of August 2, 2011, the number of community service hours performed statewide by offenders in FY10-11 is not yet available, per the Department of Criminal Justice Services.

## PLACEMENTS/RECIDIVISM RATE

From the inception of *Piedmont Court Services* in October 1983 to June 30, 2011, **2,535** of the **18,441** offenders supervised by *Piedmont Court Services* were placed under our supervision on more than one occasion by the Circuit, General District, or Juvenile & Domestic Relations Courts in the *Piedmont Court Services'* service area. The percentage of those repeat offenders supervised by *Piedmont Court Services* totaled **13.74%** of all probationers placed under our supervision during the past 28 years.



18,441

## PROGRAM SUCCESS MEASURED

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A measure of success is determined by comparing the number of offenders successfully completing the program to the total number of cases closed. This is generally referred to as the “*success rate*”. The *success rate* for *Piedmont Court Services* for FY10-11 was **84%**.

### **SUCCESS RATE CHART**

*For Fiscal Year 2010-2011 by Month and Year*

<b>MONTH</b>	<b>CLOSURES</b>	<b>SUCCESSFUL CLOSURES</b>	<b>PERCENT SUCCESSFUL</b>
July 2010	81	69	85%
August 2010	94	83	88%
September 2010	82	69	84%
October 2010	71	60	85%
November 2010	86	75	87%
December 2010	68	51	75%
January 2011	82	68	83%
February 2011	78	67	86%
March 2011	125	108	86%
April 2011	83	63	76%
May 2011	108	94	87%
June 2011	104	84	81%
<b>ANNUAL</b>	<b>1,062</b>	<b>891</b>	<b>84%</b>

**OFFENSES**

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The following list reflects the various types of offenses for those cases placed under *Piedmont Court Services*' supervision in FY 2010-2011:

**Piedmont Court Services' Placements from 8 Counties served:**

- Aid & Abet Underage Possession of Alcohol
- Assault and Battery
- Bad Checks
- Brandishing a Firearm
- Carry Concealed Weapon
- Contempt of Court
- Contributing to Delinquency of a Minor
- Cruelty to Animals
- Damage Property
- Disorderly Conduct
- Drive while Declared Habitual Offender
- Drive without Operator's License
- Driving while Suspended
- DUI
- Embezzlement
- Enter Property of Another
- Failure to Appear
- False Report to Police
- Hit & Run
- Identity Theft
- Littering
- Obscene Language over Phone
- Obstruction of Justice
- Petit Larceny
- Possession of Drug Paraphernalia
- Possession of Marijuana
- Reckless Driving
- Reckless Handling of a Firearm
- Shoplifting
- Stalking
- Trespass
- Unauthorized Use of Vehicle
- Underage Possession of Alcohol
- Violate Protective Order

**OFFENSES (continued)**

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For those cases transferred to *Piedmont Court Services* from other CCCA agencies and closed in FY10-11, the listing below is a sampling of the offenses for which they were under local probation supervision:

**Transfer-In Cases**

- **Assault and Batter (Henrico, Middle Peninsula, Riverside)**
- **Capias (Henrico)**
- **Destruction of Property (Williamsburg)**
- **Disturbing the Peace (Virginia Beach)**
- **Driving Under the Influence (Mecklenburg)**
- **Obtain Drugs by Fraud (Chesterfield)**
- **Petit Larceny (Chesterfield, Harrisonburg, Roanoke)**
- **Possession of Cocaine (Richmond)**
- **Possession of Marijuana (Mecklenburg, Old Dominion, Rappahannock)**
- **Possession of Schedule I or II Drugs (Chesterfield)**
- **Shoplifting (Chesterfield, Halifax)**
- **Underage Possession of Alcohol (Chesterfield, Henrico, Virginia Beach)**
- **Use of Profane/Threatening Language (Henrico)**

## DIVERSIONS AND SAVINGS TO TAXPAYERS

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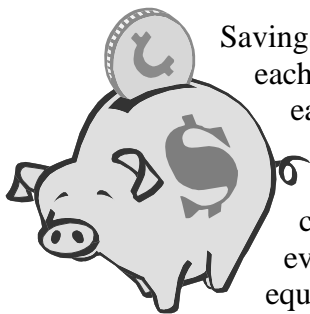
As reported by the Va. Dept. of Corrections, the cost of incarcerating a state offender in a major institution is \$24,645.00 per year, including salaries; per the local jail, it costs \$14,454.00 per year, including salaries, or \$39.60/day, to locally incarcerate an offender, excluding major medical costs. Based on the number of offenders placed under local probation supervision of Piedmont Court Services in Fiscal Year 2010-2011, the estimated incarceration costs, and the CCA program expenditures, the savings of taxpayer dollars are significant. These placements are from the eight counties of Amelia, Buckingham, Charlotte, Cumberland, Lunenburg, Nottoway, Powhatan and Prince Edward only.

▪ <b>1 Felon</b> – incarcerated for 1 year (Cost of Incarceration per year)	\$ 24,645.00
▪ <b>1,067 Misdemeanants</b> – incarcerated for only 1 month per year (Cost of Incarceration per year)	\$ 1,285,201.50
<b>TOTAL ESTIMATED COST OF INCARCERATION PER YEAR</b>	<b>\$ 1,309,846.50</b>

▪ <b>FY 2010-2011 Operating Costs of Piedmont Court Services</b>	<b>\$ 435,566.00</b>
▪ <b>TOTAL FY 2010-2011 Expenditures</b>	<b>\$ 435,566.00</b>

**SAVINGS TO TAXPAYERS** **\$ 874,280.50**

**Note:** This total does not include the savings from not incarcerating the 81 misdemeanants and 5 felons that were transferred in from elsewhere in Virginia and supervised by Piedmont Court Services.



Savings of taxpayer dollars for FY10-11 totaled **\$874,280.50**, based on the assumption that each state offender was diverted from serving, on average, a 12-month sentence and that each local offender was diverted from serving, on average, a 31-day sentence in jail.

Based on the minimum wage rate of \$7.25 per hour and **29,182** hours of community service having been performed, additional savings to taxpayers are very evident. Offenders, in FY10-11, performed community service work which totaled the equivalent of **\$211,569.50**.

Incarceration costs savings (**\$874,280.50**) combined with community service work hours (**\$211,569.50**) yielded a **total taxpayer savings of \$1,085,850.00**.

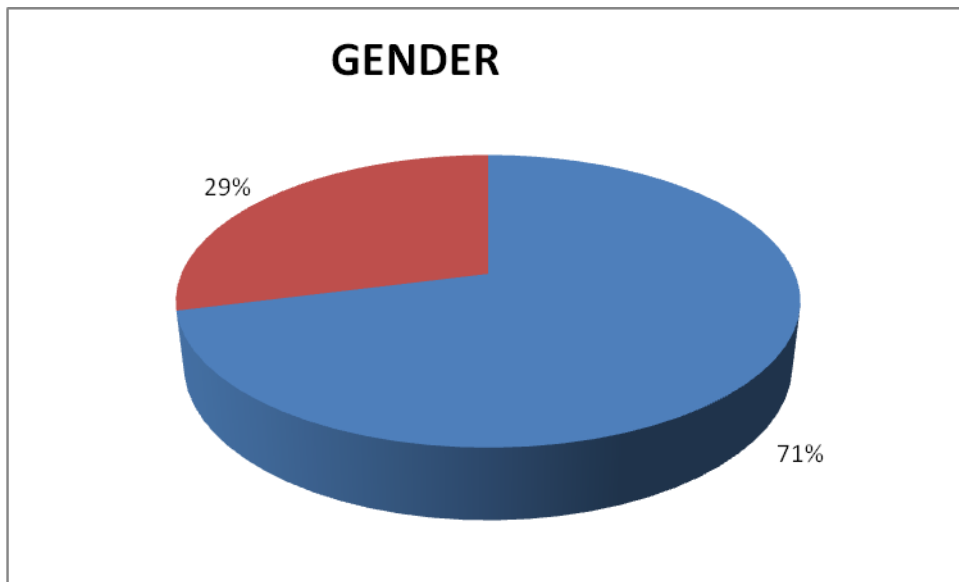
# FY 2010-2011 DEMOGRAPHICS

## *Profile of Offenders Participating in this Program*

These statistics are based on the cases/offenders closed in this fiscal year for the catchment area of: Amelia, Buckingham, Charlotte, Cumberland, Lunenburg, Nottoway, Powhatan, and Prince Edward.

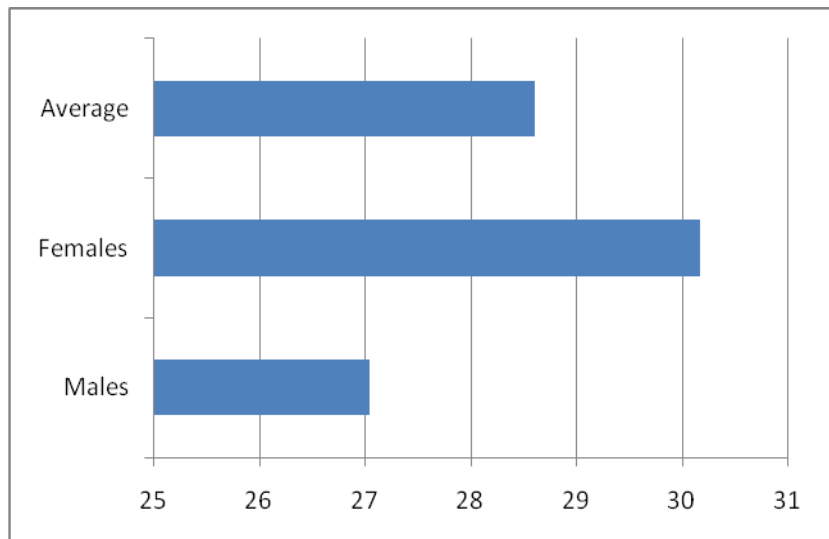
### **GENDER**

Males	71%
Females	29%



### **AVERAGE AGE**

Males	27.05
Females	30.17
Average	28.61

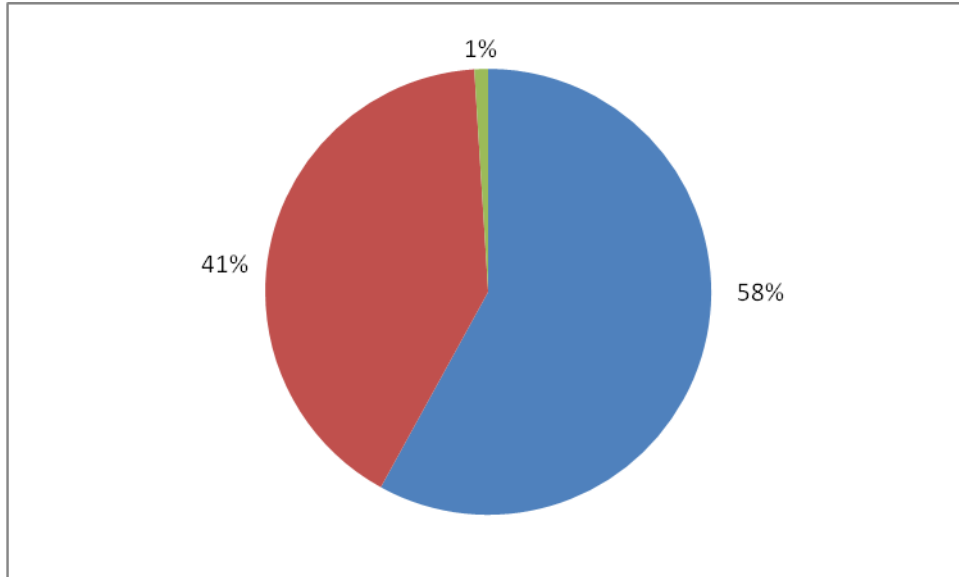


**FY 2010-2011 DEMOGRAPHICS (continued)**

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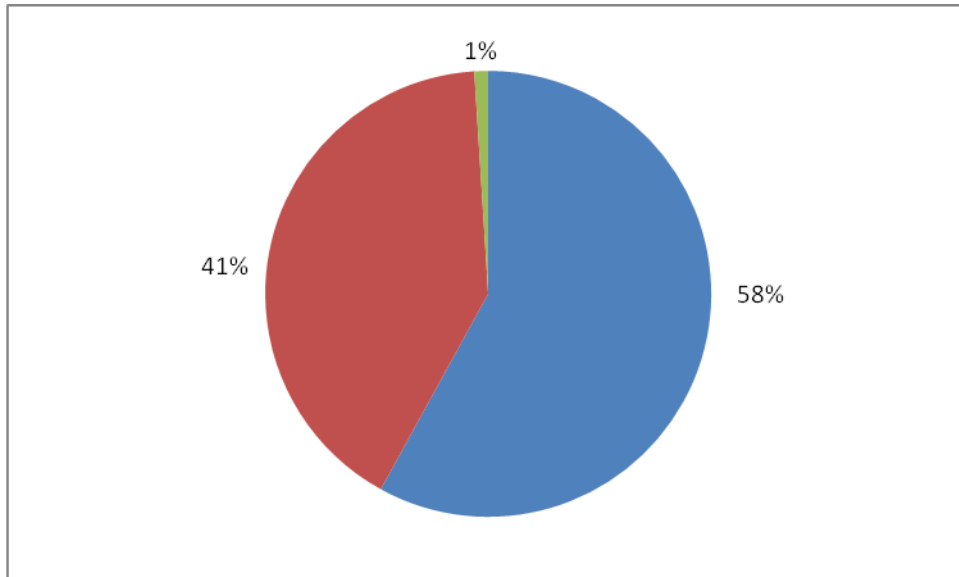
**RACE**

White	58%
Black	41%
Hispanic	1%
Native Am.	0%
Asian	0%



**Males**

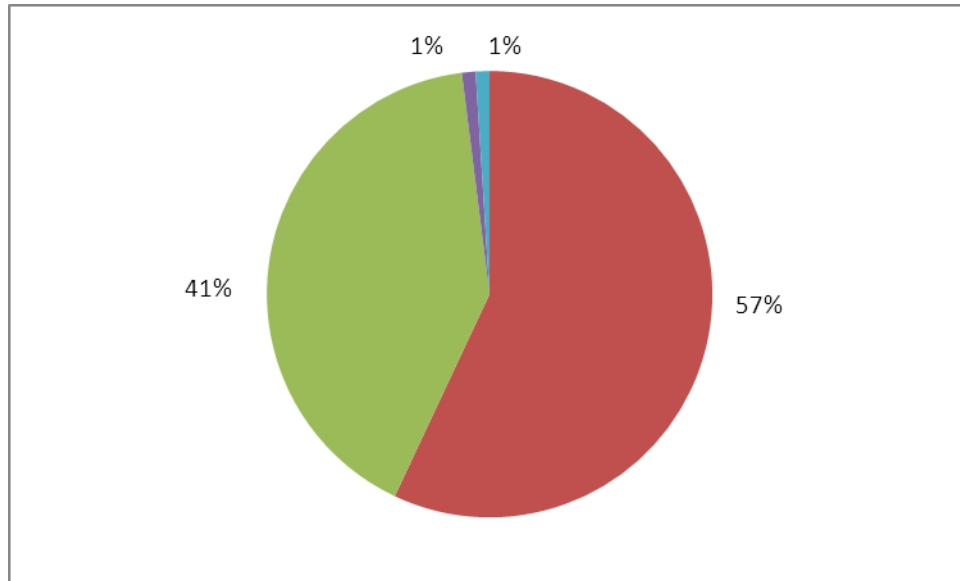
White	58%
Black	41%
Hispanic	1%
Native Am.	0%
Asian	0%



**FY 2010-2011 DEMOGRAPHICS (continued)**

**Females**

White	57%
Black	41%
Hispanic	1%
Other	1%
Asian	0%



▪ **Serious Incidents (may be charges only) During FY 2010-2011:**

Attempted Suicide	1
Breaking and Entering	1
Malicious Shooting	2
Malicious Wounding	3
Grand Larceny, Eluding Police, Hit & Run	1
Murder in First Degree	1

▪ **Average Length of Supervision for Piedmont Court Services' Probation Supervision on 6/30/11**

**8.96** months - State Offender  
**4.06** months - Local Offender

## OFFENDER SUMMARIES

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### Case #1

On September 14, 2010, a 26-year-old female appeared in Amelia General District Court on a charge of Reckless Handling of a Firearm. The charge was amended to Enter Property of Another, and the case was taken under advisement for 12 months based on the conditions that she would complete 75 hours of community service and forfeit the weapon to the State of Virginia for destruction. She complied with all terms of supervised probation and completed 57 hours of community service. The Piedmont Court Services' supervision fee was paid, and her case was closed as successful.

### Case #2

On March 18, 2011, a 23-year-old female appeared in Buckingham County General District Court on a charge of Assault and Batter. This charge was amended to Enter Property of Another and was taken under advisement for twelve (12) months on the condition that the offender complete fifty (50) hours of community service and pay \$225.00 in restitution, all under the probation supervision of Piedmont Court Services. She paid her supervision fee and completed all hours of community service. A violation notice was sent to the court because she had not paid in full the restitution by the court-ordered date. At the Show Cause hearing, she paid in full the restitution, and the Show Cause was dismissed. The case was closed as successful.

### Case #3

On October 12, 2010, a 36-year-old female appeared in the Charlotte County Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court on a charge of Malicious Wounding. The charge was reduced to Assault and Battery of a Family Member and was taken under advisement for 24 months on the condition that she complete 25 hours of community service by December 14, 2010 and complete anger management counseling. She completed her community service and anger management and paid in full her supervision fee in a timely manner. The case was closed as successful.

### Case #4

On October 6, 2010, a 23-year-old male appeared in the Charlotte County Circuit Court on two charges of Petit Larceny. He was found guilty of the charges and was ordered to serve 24 months in jail, with 23 months suspended on the condition that he complete 100 hours of community service, stay off the property of the victim, and pay the costs of this proceeding. He completed all of his community service and paid in full his supervision fee. On February 1, 2011, a Violation Notice was submitted to the court because the offender had been convicted of Driving with a Suspended License in the Prince Edward General District Court. He was found to be in violation of the terms and conditions of his suspended sentence, and the court sentenced him to two days in jail. The case was closed as unsuccessful.

### Case #5

On November 17, 2010, a 22-year-old male appeared in Cumberland General District Court and was found guilty on a charge of Driving while Suspended. He was sentenced to 60 days in jail, with 52 days suspended on the condition that he complete 75 hours of community service. A violation notice was sent to the court because the offender was believed to have absconded from supervision, and he was placed on inactive status. On February 17, 2011, the offender was located and back in court on a Show Cause. He, also, was being held on a State Probation Violation. He was found guilty of the Show Cause and sentenced to the remaining 52 days in jail, with 42 days suspended. He had a family member pay his supervision fee, and the case was closed as unsuccessful.

## **OFFENDER SUMMARIES (continued)**

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### Case #6

On November 3, 2010, a 25-year-old male appeared in the Lunenburg General District Court on a charge of Possession of Marijuana. He was found guilty of the charge and sentenced to 30 days in jail, with all time suspended on the condition that he complete 24 hours of community service, complete substance abuse counseling and submit to random drug screens. On May 17, 2011, the case was closed as successful after the completion of all community service hours and substance abuse counseling as well as negative drug screens throughout supervision.

### Case #7

On February 1, 2010, an 18-year-old male appeared in Lunenburg General District Court on a charge of Driving without an Operator's License. The subject was found guilty of the charge and given 30 days in jail, with all time suspended, on the condition that he complete 50 hours of community service by May 7, 2010. The subject paid the supervision fee but did not finish community service by the given due date. A violation notice was sent to the court. At the time of the Show Cause hearing, the subject had completed all 50 hours of community service, and the case was dismissed and closed as successful.

### Case #8

On December 15, 2010, a 26-year-old female appeared in Nottoway General District Court on a charge of Possession of Marijuana. The charge was taken under advisement for six months on the condition that she complete 24 hours of community service and submit to random urine screens. A violation notice was sent to the court because the offender did not complete her 24 hours of community service by the April 9, 2011 completion date. By the court date, the offender has come into compliance, and the Show Cause was dismissed. The original Possession of Marijuana was dismissed as well. She paid the supervision fee, and the case was closed as successful.

### Case #9

On October 20, 2010, a 45-year-old male appeared in Prince Edward Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court on a charge of Assault. The charge was taken under advisement for 24 months on the condition that he complete 50 hours of community service within 180 days and complete 8 hours of anger management within 120 days. He completed 50 hours of community service within 180 days. Because his anger management was not completed by February 17, 2011, a violation notice was sent to the court. On July 28, 2011, the show cause was dismissed, and he was released from supervision. He failed to pay his supervision fee, and a debt letter was mailed to his residence. He continues to owe the supervision fee. The case was closed as successful.

### Case #10

On December 8, 2010, a 24-year-old female appeared in Prince Edward Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court on a charge of Assault and Batter. The charge was taken under advisement for 24 months on the condition that she complete eight hours of Anger Management within 120 days. Because she stopped keeping appointments with her Probation Officer, a violation notice and a request for capias was sent to the court. On February 10, 2011, she reappeared after absconding and supervision resumed. On March 11, 2011, she successfully completed Anger Management counseling. On April 6, 2011, the show cause was dismissed because Anger Management was complete and the supervision fee was paid. Her case was closed as successful.

## **OFFENDER SUMMARIES (*continued*)**

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### Case #11

On October 19, 2010, a 25-year-old male appeared in Prince Edward General District Court on a charge of Trespassing. The charge was taken under advisement for a period of 12 months on the condition that he complete 50 hours of community service before January 18, 2011. He completed all 50 hours of community service, and the case was closed as successful.

### Case #12

On August 17, 2010, an 18-year-old male appeared in Prince Edward Circuit Court on one charge of Reckless Handling of a Firearm and on one charge of Possessing a Light in a Deer Area. He was found guilty of the charges and ordered to serve 12 months in jail, with 11 months suspended on the condition that he complete 50 hours of community service. On November 27, 2010, he completed 50 hours of community service. On December 27, 2010, the case was closed as successful by the Prince Edward Circuit Court.

### Case #13

On October 1, 2010, an 18-year-old male appeared in Powhatan General District Court on charges of Disorderly Conduct and Possession of Marijuana. He was found guilty of Disorderly Conduct and was ordered to serve six months in jail with six months suspended on the condition that he complete 25 hours of community service by December 17, 2010. The Possession of Marijuana charge was taken under advisement for 12 months on the condition that he complete 24 hours of community service, random drug screens, and drug treatment as deemed appropriate by assessment. It was determined that he did not require substance abuse at that time. He completed 50 hours of community service, however, because he stopped keeping appointments with his Probation Officer and failed to make himself available for random drug testing, a Violation Notice and request for *capias* was sent to the court. He was brought to court and found guilty, then released from supervision. He failed to pay his supervision fee, and a debt letter was mailed to his residence. He mailed in a portion of his supervision fee, but continues to owe a balance. The case was closed as unsuccessful.

### Case #14

On December 13, 2010, a 25-year-old female appeared in Powhatan General District Court on a charge of Petit Larceny. She was found guilty of the charge and was ordered to serve 30 days in jail, with all time suspended on the condition that she complete 25 hours of community service by April 15, 2011. She completed the 25 hours of community service and paid the supervision fee. The case was closed as successful.