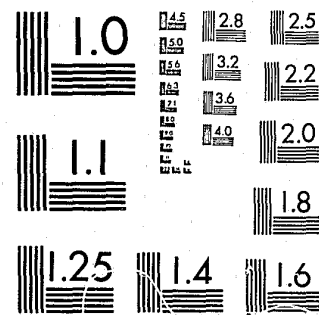


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National Institute of Justice  
United States Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C. 20531

3/15/83

# CRIME AND THE JUSTICE SYSTEM IN VIRGINIA

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

U.S. Department of Justice 82314  
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CRIME AND THE JUSTICE SYSTEM

IN VIRGINIA

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Commonwealth of Virginia  
Council on Criminal Justice  
Division of Justice and Crime Prevention  
August 1981

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## INTRODUCTION

This is an executive summary of "Crime and the Justice System in Virginia," a report produced by the Council on Criminal Justice and the Division of Justice and Crime Prevention to serve as a resource for the Executive, Legislative, and Judicial branches of State and local government in coping with the complex problems of crime, delinquency, and increasing the effectiveness of the justice system.

The full report contains the following sections:

- Assessment of crime and system performance
- System efforts, impacts, gaps, and problems
- Recommendations to be implemented over two bienniums (1982-1986)

This document contains only the recommendations to be implemented over the next two bienniums (1982-1986) to help alleviate the problems identified.

For additional information, please consult the full report, which may be obtained from the Division of Justice and Crime Prevention.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1982 - 1986

#### LAW ENFORCEMENT

1. Encourage and assist technology transfer of successful, or proven concepts and programs among law enforcement agencies.
2. Introduce and implement integrated criminal apprehension program (ICAP) concepts such as crime analysis, career criminal prosecution, directed patrol, and crime prevention strategies in law enforcement agencies.
3. Improve administrative systems and operational procedures and implement high productivity concepts in law enforcement agencies.
4. Attract and retain better qualified law enforcement personnel by improving salary and benefit programs and establishing minimum pre-employment standards.
5. Continue to implement the Operation Identification program throughout the State to enhance recovery and return of stolen property.

## COURTS AND THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

### Judicial Sentencing

1. Create a judicial panel to review existing sentencing procedures and report to the legislature (through the Sentencing Committee of the Judicial Conference of Virginia, Circuit Judges Conference).
2. Refer the issues surrounding sentencing to the Criminal Procedures Committee.

### Computer Options for the Virginia Judicial System

1. Proceed with systems development.
2. Obtain funding to develop all of the systems and the implementation of a pilot program.
  - a. Case Management System
    - 1) Indexing
    - 2) Docketing
    - 3) Basic Reporting
    - 4) Notice Generation
    - 5) Management Reporting
  - b. Financial System
  - c. Support Payment System
3. Prioritize and develop the above systems.
  - a. Priority I Activities
    - 1) Indexing
    - 2) Docketing
    - 3) Basic Reporting
    - 4) Financial Modules
  - b. Priority II Activities
    - 1) Notice Generation
    - 2) Support Payment Modules
  - c. Priority III Activities
    - 1) Management Reporting

### Victim, Witness, and Jury Assistance

1. Maintain existing victim/witness programs.
2. Encourage Commonwealth's Attorneys' Offices that do not have a victim/witness program to establish such a program.
3. Encourage legislative action allowing each Commonwealth's Attorney's Office to hire and maintain, at State expense, a full-time victim/witness coordinator.
4. Retain current juror selection procedures and practices, but institute methods for random selection in conformance with the new law.
5. Study the various methods of randomization and implement the most effective, efficient, and cost-beneficial alternative.
6. In line with the need to study various randomization schemes, study the operations of the trial jury system in a selected number of jurisdictions. This could develop as a pilot analysis of a metropolitan, a rural, and a combination of circuit courts.
7. Seek funding for a statewide analysis of trial jury system operations. This type of study could include three parts--a study of the use of multiple lists, a data analysis study to ascertain how effective current jury utilization is, and an implementation phase to assist interested circuit courts in improved jury management and utilization.

### Career Criminal Programs to Enhance Prosecution

1. Maintain the current level of career criminal/major offender programs throughout the Commonwealth.
2. Increase the number of career criminal/major offender programs throughout the Commonwealth.

### Competent Defense for Indigents

1. Continue the operation of existing defender offices.
2. Furnish adequate resources and training in substantive and procedural law to public defender personnel.
3. Assist the courts insofar as can be done without any conflicts of interest in the determination of indigency.
4. Evaluate the operations of the offices on a continuing basis.
5. Educate the public as to the availability of defense services for indigents.

## ADULT CORRECTIONS

1. Expand the role of substance abuse and community mental health residential facilities in providing services for State and local offenders.
2. Encourage general district and circuit courts to increase the use of responsible probation for non-dangerous offenders, by utilizing restitution and community service programs.
3. Encourage general district and circuit courts to increase the use of pre- and post-trial community diversion for non-dangerous offenders.
4. Encourage local magistrates to develop and implement programs for release on recognizance.
5. Expand local community-based pre-release and work release programs statewide.
6. Increase services and programs for parolees and releasees on a regional basis to prevent them from committing new crimes.
7. Expand and improve adult correctional education, rehabilitation, and treatment programs statewide.
8. Reduce crowding in State and local adult detention centers by continuing the expansion program initiated by the Department of Corrections; by renovating and expanding existing facilities, constructing new facilities, and through increased use of alternatives.
9. Implement standards for accreditation of State facilities.
10. Improve and implement a local adult detention planning methodology for Virginia.
11. Provide technical assistance in the area of correctional program development and implementation.
12. Assist local adult detention centers to implement management information systems which meet current needs.
13. Certify local adult detention facilities for compliance with State minimum standards for operations and design.
14. Provide assistance to local detention centers deemed suitable for renovation/expansion.
15. Assist local units of government to construct new regional adult detention centers which meet or exceed minimum standards.

## JUVENILE CORRECTIONS

### Law Enforcement Services

1. Provide technical and program development assistance to police and sheriffs' departments wishing to create specialized juvenile divisions.
2. Assist law enforcement agencies in locating and applying for funds to implement juvenile divisions.
3. Continue to emphasize the importance of juvenile-specific training for law enforcement departments having no juvenile divisions, and for patrol officers in departments with juvenile divisions.
4. Assist law enforcement agencies to plan realistic staffing patterns, salary scales, and workloads for new juvenile divisions.
5. Continue to work closely with the Department of State Police in the collection and analysis of juvenile arrest and diversion data.
6. Provide assistance to law enforcement agencies in correctly identifying and reporting juvenile diversion statistics.

### Court Intake Services

1. Assist the Department of Corrections in developing a statewide, coordinated transportation system/hotline for prompt and appropriate placement of youth.
2. Continue to assist Volunteer Emergency Shelter Care in expanding shelter services and in locating sources of funding which will ensure continuity of services.
3. Continue to emphasize the client and system benefits of use of the least restrictive alternative.
4. Provide program development assistance to localities needing and desiring to establish non-secure alternatives to detention.
5. Assist the Department of Corrections in achieving more efficient utilization of existing less-secure alternatives through use of the least restrictive alternative.



#### Court Dispositional Alternative Services

1. Encourage and assist court service units to develop non-traditional less-costly alternatives for the treatment of youth.
2. Encourage better utilization of existing alternatives by providing technical assistance and evaluation/research information to court service unit staff and by improving intra-court communications.
3. Encourage system-wide, consistent utilization of the least restrictive alternatives to alleviate crowded conditions in jails and learning centers by training court intake officers and judges, and by disseminating the results of a study of the impact of removing juveniles from jails in Virginia.
4. Provide assistance to court service units in the development and implementation of a court-based case management information system.
5. Provide assistance to the Department of Corrections in evaluating the client and cost effectiveness of dispositional alternatives.
6. Encourage local court service units to work closely with existing public and private agencies in the joint provision of post-dispositional services to youth.

#### Court Aftercare Services

1. Determine the need for establishing specialized aftercare units in juvenile court service units.
2. Provide technical assistance to, and locate funding for localities wishing to establish aftercare units, where appropriate.
3. Encourage the Department of Corrections and local court service units to pool transportation resources in delivering services to youth in State care.
4. Assist in locating funding for aftercare units not having adequate transportation resources.
5. Encourage and assist the Department of Corrections in establishing an aftercare case tracking system.
6. Provide assistance to court service units in evaluating the effectiveness of aftercare programming.

#### Community-Based Alternatives

1. Coordinate the formation of local and State issues groups to identify and resolve conflicts in policies, procedures, and practices among eleven State agencies and their local counterparts.
2. Develop and assist in implementing an "ideal" service delivery system in one locality.
3. Evaluate this service delivery system, and prepare recommendations for changes in legislation, policy, and procedures needed to improve services and decrease system costs across the State.
4. Assist localities and State agencies to develop community-based alternative programs where there is a need.
5. Assist in locating funding to establish and continue community-based alternatives.
6. Assist in resolving conflicts which hinder the provision of educational services in short-term residential facilities through the cooperative efforts of the Division of Justice and Crime Prevention, the Department of Education, and the Department of Corrections.
7. Identify and resolve other service gaps and problems which hinder the treatment of youth placed in community-based programs.
8. Utilize results of national evaluations to upgrade services offered by existing programs.
9. Encourage appropriate State agencies to design a statewide computerized juvenile facilities information system. Provide assistance to one State agency to implement the information system, with technical assistance in maintaining the system provided by the Division of Justice and Crime Prevention.
10. Work closely with the Department of Corrections in establishing a statewide transportation system and hotline to provide prompt and more appropriate placement of youth.
11. Monitor public and private residential facilities for compliance with the Code of Virginia, and provide recommendations based upon the findings.
12. Offer technical assistance to upgrade and consolidate existing diagnostic services at the local level, and encourage localities to use local services in lieu of 30-day commitments to the Reception and Diagnostic Center.
13. Encourage the creation and implementation of a centralized, locally based information system (bank) for use by all referral agencies, and link the system to the court services information system for tracking prior services offered to youth coming in contact with the juvenile justice system.

#### Detention Services

1. Encourage the system-wide use of the least restrictive alternative to assure more appropriate placement of youth in secure detention, alleviate jail crowding, and more efficiently use non-secure detention alternatives.
2. Assure adequate training for intake officers and judges in the above practices.
3. Offer technical assistance to secure detention programs wishing to develop less-secure alternatives.
4. Encourage secure detention programs to screen and place youth as quickly as possible into less-secure alternative programs.
5. Encourage resolution of legislative and policy conflicts which confuse the lines of responsibility for transportation of juveniles to and from detention facilities.
6. Monitor and offer technical assistance to localities and State agencies to upgrade transportation services.
7. Provide program development, technical assistance, and locate funding, where appropriate, to upgrade programs in all the secure detention facilities in the State.
8. Study and implement possible solutions to the housing of post-trial juveniles in detention facilities.
9. Monitor all secure detention facilities annually for compliance with the Code of Virginia, reporting all violations to the Department of Corrections and other appropriate authorities, and recommending sanctions for all violations.
10. Assist in resolving legislative, policy, and procedural conflicts which encourage over-utilization of detention beds.

#### Juveniles in Jail

1. Study the potential negative side effects of completely separating juveniles from adults in jails, and prepare recommendations to be implemented and included in the study of the impacts of removing juveniles from jails in Virginia.
2. Encourage and assist in the development of pre- and post-dispositional alternatives to jailing in areas currently having little access to them.
3. Encourage and monitor the use of existing alternatives to jailing.

4. Assist the Department of Corrections in the development of a statewide transportation system/hotline designed to reduce delays and encourage more appropriate placement of juveniles.
5. Monitor all jails annually for compliance with the Code of Virginia, and submit reports to the Department of Corrections and other appropriate parties.
6. Continue to assist the Department of Corrections in jail certification by participating on jail certification teams.
7. Report all violations of the Code of Virginia and Jail Standards observed during monitoring and certification to the Department of Corrections and other appropriate parties.
8. Provide technical and program development assistance to local jails to upgrade services/programs for juveniles.
9. Complete, in conjunction with the Department of Corrections, and disseminate a study on the potential impact of removing juveniles from Virginia's jails.
10. Encourage and assist the Department of Corrections in implementing recommendations resulting from the impact study in the areas of:
  - Violations of the Code of Virginia
  - Reimbursement procedures
  - Policies prohibiting secure detention of some juveniles
  - Adequacy of intake services/training
  - Adequacy of alternative services
  - Adequacy of transportation system
  - Adequacy of jail staff to handle juveniles
  - Public attitude toward jailing
  - Jail conditions/programs relative to the needs of juveniles

### Learning Centers

1. Assist in locating resources necessary to upgrade learning center facilities.
2. Encourage and support upgrading positions and salaries of learning center employees.
3. Encourage equal access to individualized programming for all youth committed to the State Board of Corrections.
4. Continue to encourage a cooperative effort in programming and policy development between the Rehabilitative School Authority and the Department of Corrections.
5. Study the problem of crowding at the learning centers and the Reception and Diagnostic Center, and develop solutions for the problems identified.
6. Develop additional strategies of reducing the average length of stay at learning centers.
7. Encourage the Department of Corrections to facilitate communications between learning centers and communities through training, joint staffing of cases at the Reception and Diagnostic Center, and exchange visitation programs.
8. Provide technical assistance to the Department of Corrections in maintaining and upgrading the Direct Care Information System.
9. Monitor the existing Reception and Diagnostic Center transportation system, and offer technical assistance and locate funding, if appropriate, for upgrading services to transport post-trial youth from detention to the Reception and Diagnostic Center.
10. Encourage appropriate State agencies to design a statewide computerized juvenile facilities information system. Provide assistance in developing and implementing the information system, and provide technical assistance in maintaining the system.
11. Assist the Department of Corrections and localities to develop adequate community-based diagnostic and evaluation resources.
12. Discourage the use of 30-day commitments for screening and diagnosis.

### RECOMMENDATIONS

1982 - 1986

### SPECIAL INTEREST AREAS

#### DELINQUENCY PREVENTION

1. Coordinate the formation of local and State issues groups to identify and resolve conflicts in policies, procedures, and practices among eleven State agencies and their local counterparts.
2. Develop and assist in implementing an "ideal" service delivery system in one locality.
3. Evaluate the service delivery system, and prepare recommendations for changes in legislation, policies, and procedures needed to improve services and decrease system costs across the State.
4. Assist the Delinquency Prevention Specialists in the Department of Corrections in evaluating the effectiveness of local offices on youth.
5. Perform process evaluations of prevention projects in order to assess performance and solve identified problems.
6. Review national evaluations and implement their findings in projects in Virginia.
7. Assist project personnel in designing and conducting evaluations of prevention projects.
8. Provide program development assistance to localities which currently have little or no access to prevention programming.
9. Assist localities and State agencies in locating and applying for funds to implement prevention projects.
10. Encourage agencies not traditionally thought of as part of the juvenile justice system to provide services to the pre-delinquent population.
11. Continue to work closely with the Department of Corrections Division of Youth and Community Services to fill the gap created by the loss of regional juvenile justice planning capabilities.
12. Continue to assist planning district commissions in maintaining and/or securing juvenile justice planning capabilities.
13. Continue to provide a comprehensive statewide juvenile justice planning capability, including data collection and analysis, problem identification, planning for solutions, and the development of an annual juvenile justice plan for Virginia.

### CRIME PREVENTION

1. Maintain a mechanism at the State level to direct and coordinate a largely volunteer service delivery network to provide crime prevention services throughout Virginia.
2. Increase public awareness of crime and methods for preventing it through use of various media.
3. Enhance community crime prevention efforts at the local level by developing local and/or regional crime prevention councils to promote citizen involvement and the coordination and sharing of resource.
4. Provide technical assistance and information to groups and organizations engaged in crime prevention activities.
5. Establish crime prevention training standards for law enforcement officers, at both recruit and in-service levels.
6. Promote uniformity among crime prevention programs, such as a single numbering system for Operation Identification.
7. Maintain a State level clearinghouse to collect and disseminate current information about crime prevention techniques, programs, and concepts.
8. Publish a quarterly crime prevention newsletter.

### SUBSTANCE ABUSE

#### Treatment and Rehabilitation

1. Maintain and develop substance abuse services in those areas of the State currently without minimal services, i.e., rural and mountainous.
2. Establish intensive community-based treatment programs to replace current State Hospital services.
  - Central State
  - Eastern State
  - Western State
3. Explore the feasibility and establishment of services to address the special needs of the elderly, women, and chronically dependent individuals:
  - To improve existing services and activities for special populations
  - To increase services and resources specifically designed to assist these target populations

#### Prevention/Education

1. Maintain and expand current prevention programs and services within the Commonwealth.
2. Expand distribution of prevention/education materials oriented towards youth, blacks, and women.
3. Continue the National Institute of Alcoholism and Alcohol Abuse replication projects in Henry and Franklin County schools.
4. Continue the National Institute on Drug Abuse State Prevention Coordinator program, which provides regional prevention coordinators in two rural health service areas (HSA I and III).
5. Identify and catalog prevention models for specific target groups, i.e., elderly, youth, and minorities for the development of new programs within the State.
6. Continue development of guidelines for a systematic prevention program mechanism in the Commonwealth.

### Criminal Justice Interface

1. Maintain and expand services currently provided in State correctional institutions for substance abusers.
  - Continue Unicom House - Staunton
  - Continue House of Thought - Powhatan
  - Establish substance abuse services in those remaining institutions with greatest need.
2. Expand community services board substance abuse services for treatment, screening, referral, and aftercare to offenders in local jails.
3. Continue the Justice-Treatment Interface Training Program.
4. Identify and survey those areas of the State in need of inebriate detox and protective services.
5. Increase the utilization of community-based substance abuse programs as alternatives to incarceration for those offenders who are substance users and abusers.
6. Develop and/or revise interagency agreements among all State agencies with justice-treatment interface responsibility by January 1981, including:
  - The Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation
  - The Department of Corrections
  - The Division of Justice and Crime Prevention
  - The State Supreme Court
  - The State Board of Pharmacy
  - The Department of State Police
  - The Division of Consolidated Laboratories
  - The Department of Transportation
7. Continue and improve the operations of the 24 Alcohol Safety Action Programs (ASAP) in the Commonwealth.

### DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

1. Develop and implement pilot programs in the regional training academies for both basic and in-service training.
2. Develop and implement four to six community programs to provide services and shelter for victims and their families.
3. Provide technical assistance to three to six localities and/or communities interested in establishing programs to reduce the incidence of domestic violence.
4. Assist the Department of Welfare in establishing a service delivery network within the State to address domestic violence issues and victims.
5. Develop a data retrieval system to determine domestic violence needs within the Commonwealth utilizing local police data, court data, hospital data, and current program data.

## CRIMINAL JUSTICE TRAINING

### Training for Law Enforcement Personnel

For an effective law enforcement training program to be formulated, as much information as possible relating to the officer's job must be collected. In addition, it would be helpful to know how the officer views his role as part of society and how the community views the role of the police.

When we know accurately what it is that a law enforcement officer does during his tour of duty, both in rural and urban settings, it will become a much easier matter to make decisions relative to what a law enforcement officer should be trained to do. Then the relative importance of each component of the training program can be determined, as well as the amount of time to be devoted to each component. In order to obtain this information, the Criminal Justice Services Commission has, with the assistance of a management consultant, developed a survey instrument and collected essential information from law enforcement personnel across the State. At this time, a committee consisting of representatives from the Criminal Justice Services Commission, the Department of State Police, the State Sheriff's Association, and the Virginia Association of Chiefs of Police is examining the data collected by the surveys and compiling a report in a format that will be extremely useful in the development of a relevant and effective training program for criminal justice personnel in Virginia. The result of this analysis could be simply a confirmation that the training now provided is sufficient, or it could point out the need for a major revamping. The study is somewhat complex due to the wide range of services provided by law enforcement agencies in different parts of the State. Policing in urban areas such as Tidewater, Richmond, and Northern Virginia is considerably different from the tasks performed by law enforcement agencies in the rural sections of the State. It is difficult to establish a statewide training curriculum to address the needs of all law enforcement officers without a clearly defined description of the tasks performed by these personnel. This study and the resulting changes in the State's mandated training program should insure that criminal justice personnel in Virginia will receive training directly related to the tasks to be performed by them.

During the past eight years, a network of regional criminal justice training academies has developed across the State. As a result of a legislative study that took place in 1978 and 1979, a consolidation of regional training academies, effective July 1, 1981, reduced the number of regional academies from eleven to seven. Several municipalities are continuing to train their own personnel through locally supported training academies. The consolidation should improve the quality of training through better control and selection and reduce the costs of training administration.

A specialized training program in executive development and police management has been developed by the Virginia Association of Chiefs of Police with assistance from the Federal Bureau of Investigation. This program is ongoing and will be housed at the FBI Training Center in Quantico.

The Virginia Sheriff's Association has also developed an executive training program for sheriffs' personnel. Training sessions will be held at several locations across the State to insure accessibility to all sheriffs' departments.

### Judicial Education

With even greater emphasis upon budget balancing efforts of the Governor and the General Assembly, and in consideration of the President's and the Congress' efforts to balance the federal budget, monies available to the judiciary for training will be reduced. However, all efforts will be made to retain the quality of training and education that is required by the judiciary. Accordingly, the following steps have been developed to meet the overall goal of continuing judicial education in Virginia:

#### Step One: A Judicial Institute

A time schedule has been developed to plan for establishing a Judicial Institute in Virginia. Information from existing judicial institutes has been solicited. It is a central part of the plan to locate this proposed institute at an existing law school.

#### Step Two: Mandatory Conference Attendance

The Committee on District Courts requires each district court clerk to attend one selected District Court Clerks' Conference each year. The matter of making attendance by magistrates at a Magistrates' Conference mandatory is currently under study.

#### Step Three: Mandatory Minimum Education Standards for Magistrates

Minimum education standards for magistrates have been developed by the Magistrate Education Committee and the Office of the Executive Secretary, Virginia Supreme Court, but have been rejected by the General Assembly. The Office of the Executive Secretary (OES) will continue to recommend that magistrates have a high school diploma or GED to qualify for selection.

#### Step Four: Use of Cyclical Curricula for Judicial Training

At the request of the District Judges' Education Committee, a cyclical, multi-year plan was drafted. The proposed plan combines the 'fixed' cyclical curricula with "flexible" electives to permit current topics of interest to be covered as needed. These results will be used in determining the reasonableness of cyclical curricula.

Step Five: Funding for Out-of-State Training for District Court Clerks

Funding for this training has been included in the education budgets for fiscal years 1982 and 1983. Emphasis will be, however, on in-state training with out-of-state training provided on a very limited basis. Funding for future years will be sought, although not at previous levels.

Step Six: Visits to Correctional Institutions

Funding for visits to correctional facilities has been received. This program has been expanded to cover visits to mental health facilities.

Step Seven: Video Equipment

The least costly manner to use video equipment at conferences or other meetings where such equipment is needed is to require the recipient to utilize local equipment from the police or an educational institution, and have the videotape provided by the Office of the Executive Secretary. This method will be continued where practicable.

Step Eight: Certification Program for Magistrates

In the 1980 Session of the General Assembly, magistrate certification was approved. It was implemented in July 1980. This program consists of 20 hours of training for new magistrates by the Chief Magistrate of the District. New magistrates are also required to pass a test on the training and successfully complete a six-month probationary period before being appointed to a full term.

Step Nine: Education Seminars for Circuit Court Clerks

The Circuit Court Clerks' Conferences have been conducted semi-annually with attendance being voluntary. The Office of the Executive Secretary will continue these seminars on at least an annual basis.

Step Ten: Orientation Programs for New Judges, District Court Clerks, and Magistrates

Orientation programs for judges, magistrates, and district court clerks have been implemented. There is a five-day pre-bench orientation for new judges immediately after each session of the General Assembly. Magistrates receive two days of orientation in Richmond shortly after being appointed, and Class IV, V, and VI magistrates also receive a four-day training course within six months after their initial appointment. District court clerks receive a two-day orientation in Richmond shortly after their appointment. These programs are being continuously refined.

Step Eleven: A. District Court Clerks Certification

The certification program for district court clerks will parallel the Magistrates Certification Program described above in Step Eight. Its implementation is scheduled for July 1, 1982, but this date could change based on lessons from the magistrates program.

Judicial Education - Step Eleven (Continued)

B. Mandatory Continuing Education Requirement

A proposal for continuing legal education is being drafted and will be submitted to the judges for their comments.

C. Education and Training for OES Staff

Policies and procedures to make education reimbursement payments and training accessible to the OES staff members are under development. Funds for such reimbursement have been available since July 1, 1980.

Training for Prosecutors/Commonwealth's Attorneys

In order to meet the needs for training Commonwealth's Attorneys, their assistants, and members of their staffs, several actions are suggested:

1. Provide basic training and assistance to new Commonwealth's Attorneys, their assistants, and members of their staffs.
2. Provide at least one in-state training program a year for Commonwealth's Attorneys and their assistants.
3. Provide funding for at least 85 Commonwealth's Attorneys, and/or their assistants to seek out-of-state training once a year.
4. Provide management training for Commonwealth's Attorneys, their assistants, and members of their staffs.

If the above actions are achieved, the goal of continuing to enhance the quality of prosecution in the Commonwealth of Virginia by providing continued in-service training and education to Commonwealth's Attorneys, their assistants, and members of their support staffs will be met.

Training for Adult Correctional Personnel

1. Maintain and increase the level of effort for correctional training statewide.



2. Require basic correctional officer training for all correctional personnel.
3. Establish basic and in-service correctional training curricula within regional criminal justice training academies.

#### Training for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Personnel

##### Prevention

1. Coordinate closely with the Department of Corrections in the provision of prevention training to staff of local offices on youth, through a contracted training specialist and through Florida State University.
2. Work closely with Virginia Commonwealth University and Virginia State University in providing specialized in-service training for existing personnel and pre-service courses for juvenile justice students.

##### Law Enforcement

1. Work closely with the Criminal Justice Services Commission in developing a curriculum for and in coordinating a 40-hour basic training workshop and a 40-hour advanced training workshop for juvenile officers.

##### Court Intake

1. Provide, through assistance to the Department of Corrections, the Virginia Juvenile Officers Association, and the Virginia Correctional Association, adequate training to intake officers in use of the least restrictive alternative, risk assessment measures, and availability of community-based alternatives.

##### Court Dispositional Alternative Services

1. Work closely with the State Supreme Court in curriculum development and implementation of training for juvenile judges, clerks, and magistrates in use of the least restrictive alternative, risk assessment measures, and dispositional alternatives.
2. Provide technical assistance in developing juvenile-specific training for Commonwealth's Attorneys.

#### Community-Based Alternative Services

1. Sponsor and coordinate training sessions for personnel employed in community-based diversion programs.
2. Conduct a media campaign designed to educate the public about community-based programs.
3. Encourage localities to provide training in available community-based alternatives to all potential referral agents.

##### Detention Services

1. Encourage, and assist in providing appropriate training, particularly for detention home personnel, through the Department of Corrections, the Virginia Council on Juvenile Detention, the Virginia Juvenile Officers Association, and the Virginia Correctional Association.

##### Juveniles in Jail

1. Via public service announcements, conduct a media campaign designed to educate the public about juveniles in jail.
2. In cooperation with the State Supreme Court, develop a curriculum and sponsor training for all juvenile judges, clerks, and magistrates designed to address risk assessment, post-dispositional alternatives, and use of the least restrictive alternative.
3. In cooperation with the Department of Corrections Division of Youth and Community Services, develop a curriculum and sponsor training for all juvenile court intake officers designed to address the above concerns.
4. In cooperation with the Virginia State Sheriffs' Association and the Criminal Justice Services Commission, sponsor training in the handling of juveniles and in other juvenile-related matters.
5. Encourage specialized training for jailers in juvenile-specific matters, particularly in those jails housing a number of youth on a regular basis.

##### Learning Centers

1. Assist the Department of Corrections Division of Youth and Community Services to conduct a media campaign designed to educate the general public about the learning centers.

2. Provide for training of new personnel at the Intensive Treatment Learning Center.
3. Provide for staff training in drug and alcohol prevention and treatment for at least one learning center.
4. Encourage the provision of upgraded, more timely training for all learning center personnel.

**END**