

**Community-Based Corrections Plan  
Rockingham-Harrisonburg Regional Jail Facility  
1 September 2007**



*Prepared for*

**The County of Rockingham**

**And**

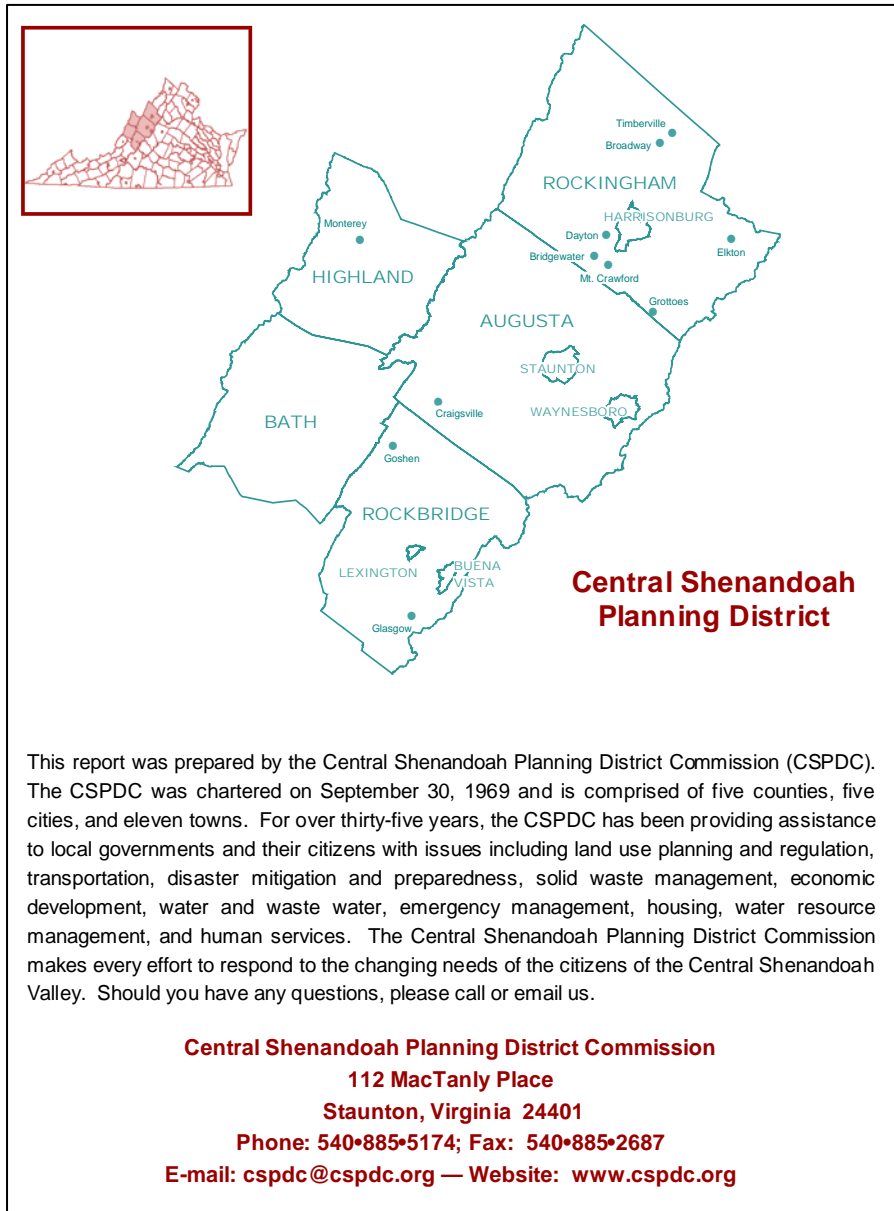
**The City of Harrisonburg**

*Prepared by:*

**The Central Shenandoah Planning District Commission**

**Andrew D. Williams, AICP**

**Senior Planner**



Williams, Andrew D. Community-Based Corrections Plan, Rockingham—Harrisonburg Regional Jail Facility (Staunton, VA: Central Shenandoah Planning District Commission, 2007).

## **Rockingham County Officials**

### ***Board of Supervisors***

William B. Kyger, Jr., Chairman, District 4  
Pablo Cuevas, District 1                      Dee. E. Floyd, Vice-Chairman, District 3  
Charles W. Ahrend, District 2                      Michael A. Breeden, District 5

Joseph S. Paxton, County Administrator  
Thomas H. Miller, County Attorney

## **City of Harrisonburg Officials**

### ***City Council***

Rodney L. Eagle, Mayor  
Ted Byrd    Carolyn F. Frank  
Charles R. Chenault                                      George W. Pace, Vice Mayor

Kurt D. Hodgen, City Manager  
Earl Q. Thumma, Jr., City Attorney

## **Rockingham—Harrisonburg Community Criminal Justice Board**

Pablo Cuevas, Rockingham County Supervisor, Chairman  
Ted Byrd, Harrisonburg City Councilman  
Donald D. Driver, Jr., Director of Social Services  
Donald L. Farley, Jail Administrator  
Dr. Carol S. Fenn, County Schools Superintendent  
Dr. Donald J. Ford, City Schools Superintendent  
Marsha L. Garst, Commonwealth Attorney  
Col. Donald Harper, Chief of Police  
Wayne L. Harper, Clerk of the Circuit Court  
Marvin C. Hillsman, Jr., Judge, Juvenile & Domestic Relations Court  
Kurt D. Hodgen, City Manager  
John C. Holloran, Public Defender/Criminal Defense Attorney  
Monica Martin, Chief Magistrate, 26<sup>th</sup> Judicial District  
John J. McGrath, Jr., Judge, Circuit Court  
Charlotte McNulty, Community Services Board Administrator  
John A. Paul, Judge, General District Court  
Joseph S. Paxton, County Administrator  
Lee Shifflet, JMU Chief of Police  
Ann Marie Freeman, CCJB Administrator

This Page Intentionally Left Blank

**Table of Contents**

<b>Section 1: Introduction.....</b>	<b>9</b>
Jail Planning Process in the Commonwealth of Virginia .....	9
Report Format .....	10
<b>Section II: Population Profile .....</b>	<b>11</b>
Other Population Considerations .....	13
<b>Section III: Criminal Justice Trends .....</b>	<b>17</b>
Section IIIA – Crime Index and Law Enforcement.....	17
Circuit Court Data.....	24
Commenced Cases.....	25
Concluded Cases .....	25
Age of Concluded Cases – Felony.....	26
Age of Concluded Cases – Misdemeanor.....	27
<b>Section IV: Analysis of the Jail System .....</b>	<b>29</b>
General Description.....	29
Date of Construction and Expansions/Renovations .....	29
Operating Capacity.....	29
Number of Stories and Aggregate Floor Space .....	29
Other Special Purpose Space .....	35
Administrative, Operating & Inmate Program Space.....	36
Action Plan/Facility Certification .....	40
<b>Section V: Analysis of the Confined Population.....</b>	<b>43</b>
Average Daily Population (ADP)-Local Inmate Data System (LIDS) .....	43
Extended Analysis.....	46
<b>Section VI: Community Programs and System Improvements.....</b>	<b>49</b>
Community Programs.....	49
Non-Confinement Alternatives: Pretrial Programs .....	49
Alternative Detention Programs .....	50
Pretrial Services: Rockingham County/City of Harrisonburg .....	51
Local Probation .....	53
Rockingham-Harrisonburg Alcohol Safety Action Program (RHASAP) .....	53
State Probation and Parole, District 39 .....	55
Home-Electronic Monitoring .....	57
Expansion of Alternative Programs .....	58
Program Strategies for Reducing the Jail Population.....	59
<b>Section VII: Population Forecast.....</b>	<b>61</b>
Inmate Population Forecast Background .....	61
Forecast Methodology & Explanation.....	61
Forecasting Methods.....	63
Analysis of the Forecasts .....	64
Back-Casting.....	65

<b>Section VIII: Conclusions and Recommendations.....</b>	<b>67</b>
Proposed Jail Configuration .....	67
Other Design Considerations .....	67
Male vs. Female Split .....	68
Other Construction Design Considerations .....	68
Potential Project Schedule .....	69

**List of Tables**

Table 2.1: Rockingham/Harrisonburg Statistics .....	11
Table 2.2: General Civilian Populations Projections Jail Service Area .....	12
Table 2.3: Decade Growth Rate by Percentage in Regional Jail Service Area .....	12
Table 2.4: Woods & Poole Projections.....	13
Table 3.1: Five-Year Arrest Data .....	18
Table 3.2: Percentage Change from Previous Year .....	19
Table 3.3: Crime Rate Measures/Incident Rate/100,000 Population .....	19
Table 3.4: Law Enforcement Personnel .....	20
Table 3.5: Total Adult Arrests by Type (2002-2006) .....	21
Table 3.6: Total Adult Arrests by Type (2002-2006) .....	22
Table 3.7: Total Adult Arrests: Rockingham-Harrisonburg .....	23
Service Area, 2002-2006	
Table 3.8: Circuit Court Caseload Statistics; Regional Jail Service Area .....	25
Table 3.9: Circuit Court Caseload Statistics by Percentage .....	26
Table 3.10: Age of Concluded Felony Cases.....	26
Table 3.11: Age of Concluded Felony Cases by Percentage by Category .....	27
Table 3.12: Age of Misdemeanor Cases.....	27
Table 3.13: Age of Misdemeanor Cases by Percentage.....	28
Table 3.14: Concluded Misdemeanor Cases by Percentage.....	28
Table 4.1: Facility Square Footage .....	30
Table 4.2: General Operating Capacity.....	31
Table 4.3: Rockingham-Harrisonburg Jail Capacity and Bed Space .....	33
Table 4.4: Occupancy by Cell Block/POD.....	34
Table 4.5: Special Purpose Area .....	34
Table 4.6: Dayroom Square Footage Per Offender .....	35
Table 4.7: Administrative Space .....	36
Table 5.1: Tuesday Report Summary, 2004-2006.....	44
Table 5.2: Average Daily Population Per Month, 2000-2007 .....	45
Table 5.3: Capacity of Jail by Percentage, 2000-2006 .....	45
Table 5.4: Average Daily Population by Month and Year, .....	47
Rockingham-Harrisonburg Regional Jail, 1997-2006	
Table 6.1: Annual Referrals for Pretrial Services .....	52
Table 6.2: Pretrial Annual Budget, FY 2004-2006 .....	52
Table 6.3: Annual Budget for Local Probation/Community Corrections, .....	53
FY 2004-2006	
Table 6.4: Community Corrections Statistics, FY 2004-2006 .....	53
Table 6.5: Referrals for FY 2004-2005.....	54
Table 6.6: RHASAP's, FY 2006 Budget.....	55
Table 6.7: District 39, State Probation and Parole Statistics, 2004-2006 .....	57
Table 6.8: Payments for Program Enrollees .....	58

Table 6.9: Diversion Programs.....	59
Table 7.1: Regional Jail Service Area: Population Database ADP .....	62
Table 7.2: Jail Population Forecast Model Comparisons.....	63
Table 7.3: Future Jail Population Forecast Mode Diagnostics.....	63
Table 7.4: Annual Growth, 2008-2025 .....	65
Table 7.5: Back-Casting ADP .....	65
Table 8.1: Operating Capacity for Expanded Jail Facility .....	67
Table 8.2: Additional Space Requirements.....	68

**List of Figures**

Figure 2.1: Population Change, 2000-2006 .....	11
Figure 2.2: Population Projections (Woods & Poole vs. VEC) .....	14
Figure 2.3: JMU Enrollment, 1995-2007 .....	15
Figure 2.4: JMU Enrollment-Historical and Projected, 1995-2030 .....	15
Figure 3.1: Total Adult Arrests by Type, 2002-2006 .....	24
Figure 5.1: ADP, 1997-2006 .....	48
Figure 5.2: Female vs. Male Incarcerated Population.....	48
Figure 7.1: Average Daily Population vis-à-vis Rated Capacity .....	62
Figure 7.2: ADP, 2000-2007 .....	64

This Page Intentionally Left Blank



## ***Section 1: Introduction***

In July 2006, a Jail Study Committee was formed comprised of representatives from City and County Staff, including law enforcement officials and local administrators. After preliminary meetings, the Committee determined to move forward in studying the need for expansion of the existing regional jail in Harrisonburg that serves the City of Harrisonburg, County of Rockingham and the towns of Bridgewater, Broadway, Dayton, Elkton, Grottoes and Timberville, which fall within the political boundary of Rockingham County.

A contract was approved with the Central Shenandoah Planning District Commission (CSPDC) in August 2006. The planning study was expected to take one year and was to be coupled with the Rockingham County Courthouse & Judicial Complex Space Utilization Survey and Future Needs Assessment planning study. Senior Planner Drew Williams worked with City and County officials during the planning process and development of this plan. Subsequent to the printing of the initial draft, Mr. Williams met with Mr. Tony Casale of the Department of Corrections. Mr. Casale raised several points and concerns during his review of the draft. In development of the final draft of the study report, Mr. Williams addressed each of Mr. Casale's concerns.

The final draft study was presented to the Rockingham—Harrisonburg Community Criminal Justice Board (CCJB) at its 30 August 2007 meeting. Subsequent to the presentation, the CCJB recommended the planning study be forwarded to both the City and County governing bodies for their review and actions as appropriate to realize expansion of the regional jail facility.

### ***Jail Planning Process in the Commonwealth of Virginia***

The planning, design and reimbursement process for regional and local jail construction in Virginia is governed by regulations, requirements and statutes. The Commonwealth of Virginia will reimburse up to twenty-five percent (25%) of the approved cost of construction for expansion of local jails; however, if the project is regional in nature, the reimbursement for construction costs can be as much as fifty percent (50%). The development of a Community-Based Corrections Plan (C-BCP) and subsequent Planning Study are the first steps in submitting a request to the Board of Corrections prior to March 1<sup>st</sup> of the odd year of the biennium budget (2007, 2009, etc.), to be considered for reimbursement funding in the even year budget session (2008, 2010, etc.) of the Virginia General Assembly.

By language present in the 1996 Appropriations Act, the Virginia General Assembly, imposed a moratorium on reviewing Community-Based Corrections Plans/Planning Studies by the Board of Corrections. The moratorium has continued each General Assembly session and is likely to continue in future sessions. The moratorium has the effect of eliminating the development of new and the expansion of existing jail facilities unless the governing body is willing to forego state reimbursement or unless the jail project is exempted from the moratorium.

The requirements that govern the content and required analysis of the Community-Based Corrections Plan and Planning Study are found in the Administrative Code of Virginia, **6VAC15-80-10** through **6VAC15-80-190**. This code replaces the Board of

Corrections Regulation **VR 230-30-005**: *Standards For Planning, Design, Construction and Reimbursement of Local Correctional Facilities*. The Community –Based Corrections Plan is required to contain “A statement identifying which Board of Corrections priority or priorities the plan and jail project addresses.” The funding priorities are provided in **§ 2.12 Funding Priorities** of the *Standards for Planning, Design, Construction and Reimbursement of Local Correctional Facilities*.

As a result of the findings of this study, and for all intensive purposes, this project would be considered or designated a Priority 3, which calls for “Expansion of an existing local correctional facility experiencing overcrowding which is expected to continue based upon factors described in the Community-Based Corrections Plan.”

During the development of this plan, objective and subjective data were collected and analyzed. The data and analysis of that data formed the basis for the conclusions and recommendations contained in this report. The report is organized to present the information required in a community-based correction plan in the following sequence.

### **Report Format**

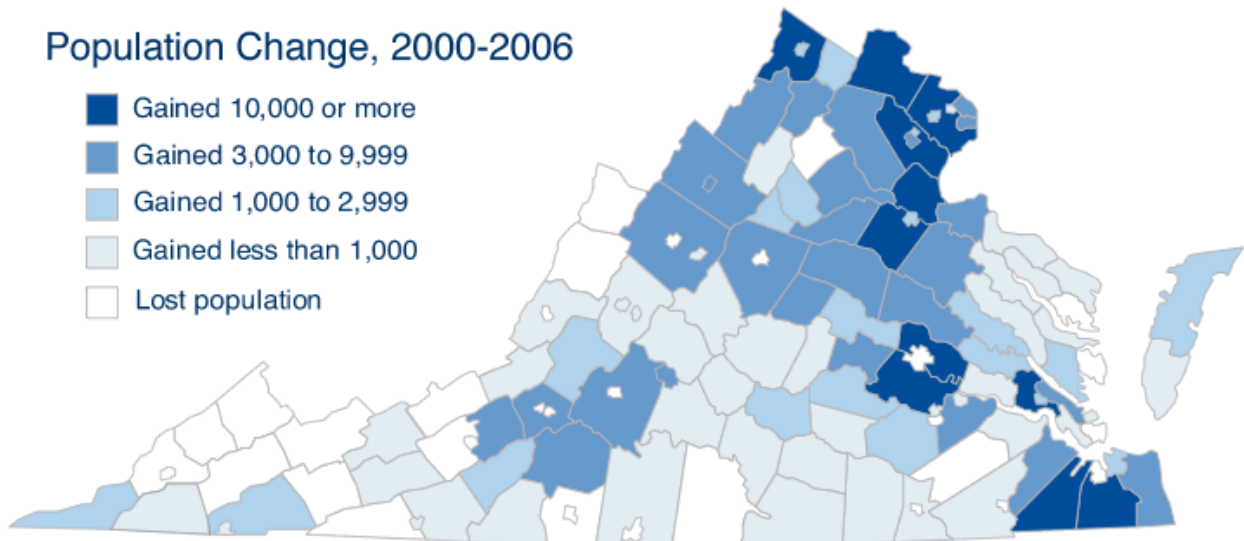
- |              |   |
|--------------|---|
| Section I    | Introduction to the study, discussion of planning process and organization of the study.  |
| Section II   | Presents population data and profiles of civilian populations in jurisdictions.   |
| Section III  | Presentation of criminal justice trends in the Regional Jail Service Area that provides the context for the jail system. Information present includes arrest data, criminal and judicial criminal caseloads for the region.                               |
| Section IV   | Information required in the Community Based Corrections Plan for the existing facility.   |
| Section V    | Analysis of the confined population as found in the “Tuesday Report”, and the Local Inmate Data System (LIDS) concerning the makeup of detained populations.  |
| Section VI   | Review of existing planned non-confinement alternative programs that assist in the reduction of jail confinement and. Suggestions for improving or expanding the efficiency of the criminal justice system are included in this section.                  |
| Section VII  | Population projection methodology and population forecast to 2025.  |
| Section VIII | General Population and special cell requirements for the proposed regional jail. Presents the conclusions from the analysis of data collected during the development of the Community-Based Corrections Plan, and recommendations from those conclusions. |

## Section II: Population Profile

The City of Harrisonburg and County of Rockingham are located within the Central Shenandoah Planning District (Sixth Planning District). The City/County regional jail service area includes 868 square miles, which comprises 2.2% of the land mass within the jurisdictional boundaries of the Commonwealth of Virginia. This area is home to 117,370 residents according to Provisional 2006 Population Data from the Weldon Cooper Center for Public Service. This comprises 1.5% of the Commonwealth's overall population.

Jurisdiction	Population <sup>1</sup>	Median Age	Sq. Miles	Density/Sq. Mile <sup>2</sup>	
				Population	Housing Units
Rockingham	72,909	37.5	853.3	79.6	32.1
Harrisonburg	44,461	22.6	17.6	2,303.7	779.3

**Table 2.1: Rockingham/Harrisonburg Statistics**



**Figure 2-1. Population Change by Locality, Weldon Cooper Center, Demographics and Workforce Section. January 2007.** This graphic depicts growth change in Virginia localities since the 2000 Census. Population change is highest in areas north, east and south of the Rockingham-Harrisonburg region. However, population projections developed by the Virginia Employment Commission determine that population growth rates will continue to increase in the Rockingham-Harrisonburg region in the first half of the 21<sup>st</sup> century.

<sup>1</sup> Numbers and figures in this table are based on the 2000 Census of Population and Housing.

<sup>2</sup> Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2000 Census of Population & Housing

The population of the regional jail service area has increased tremendously since the 1980 Census. As a region, the general population of the area increased from 76,709 in 1980 to 88,189 in 1990, for a net increase of 15% in population. This trend continued in the following decennial Census, showing the population of the region had increased from 88,189 in 1990 to 108,167 in 2000 for an increase of 23% increase in population. Population projections show that these population trends will continue well into the century. The Virginia Employment Commission (VEC) has developed population projections by locality. According to these projections, the regional population is expected to grow from 108,167 in 2000 to 120,497 in 2010 for an increase of 11.4%. This trend continues for an increase in population between 2010 and 2020 at a rate of 10.8%. Once more this rate again continues between 2020 and 2030 at a rate of 10.5% for population growth.

Jurisdiction	Census Data			Projection Data <sup>3</sup>		
	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020	2030
Rockingham	57,03	57,48	67,71	75,512	83,164	91,450
Harrisonburg	19,67	30,70	40,45	45,794	51,215	57,026
Total Region	76,70	88,18	108,1	121,306	134,379	148,47
State	5,346	6,187	7,078	8,010,23	8,917,39	9,825,

**Table 2.2: General Civilian Populations Projections Jail Service Area**

Decade Growth Rate by Percentage in Regional Jail Service Area					
Jurisdiction	1980 to 1990	1990 to 2000	2000 to 2010	2010 to 2020	2020 to 2030
Rockingham	.8%	17.8%	9.1%	10.1%	10.0%
Harrisonburg	56.1%	31.7%	15.2%	11.8%	11.3%
Total Region	15%	22.7%	11.4%	10.8%	10.5%
State	15.7%	14.4%	11.5%	11.3%	10.2%

**Table 2.3: Decade Growth Rate by Percentage in Regional Jail Service Area**

<sup>3</sup> *Population Change by Locality*, Weldon Cooper Center, Demographics and Workforce Section. January 2007.

VEC population projections are very conservative given historical population growth in the Harrisonburg-Rockingham community. Additional historical growth at James Madison University (JMU) and projected growth will have an extraordinary impact on regional growth. JMU has purchased the existing Rockingham Memorial Hospital (RMH) facility located adjacent to the campus, and it has also within the last year purchased from the City of Harrisonburg the Old Harrisonburg High School (now Memorial Hall). Construction is currently underway for a fine arts center on the west side of South Main Street directly opposite the main campus.

***Other Population Considerations***

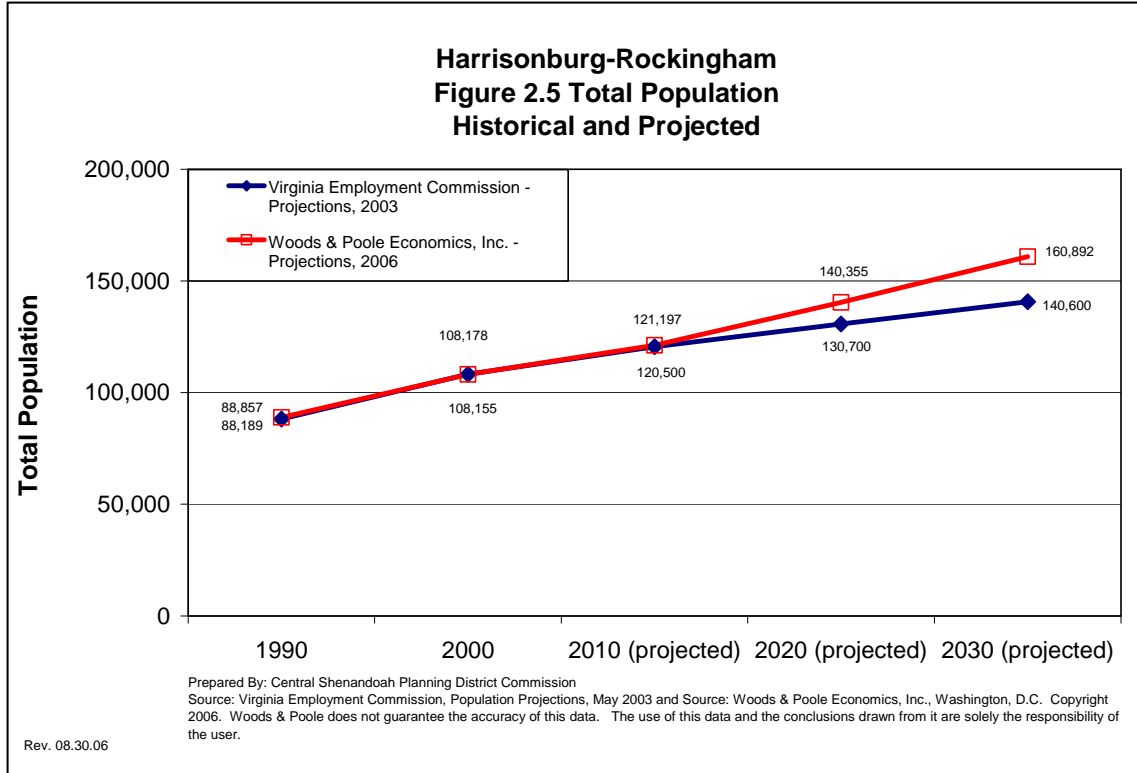
In order to provide some contrast to VEC’s population projections, this regional jail study examined population projections developed by Woods & Poole Economics, Inc.

The U.S. Government has contracted with Woods & Poole Economics, Inc. to provide regional data and population projections for states and all of the Combined Statistical Areas (CSAs), Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs), Micropolitan Statistical Areas (MICROS), Metropolitan Divisions (MDIVs), and all other counties within the state. The Harrisonburg-Rockingham Small Metropolitan Statistical Area (H-RSMSA) was created as a result of the 2000 Census where population density and numbers met the criteria for SMSA designation. This SMSA contains the City of Harrisonburg, portions of Rockingham County, and the towns of Bridgewater, Dayton and Mount Crawford.

Jurisdiction	Census Data			Projection Data <sup>4</sup>		
	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020	2030
Total Region	76,709	88,189	108,167	121,200	140,350	160,890
State	5,346,818	6,187,358	7,078,515	8,080,840	9,121,620	10,255,260

**Table 2-4: Woods & Poole Projections**

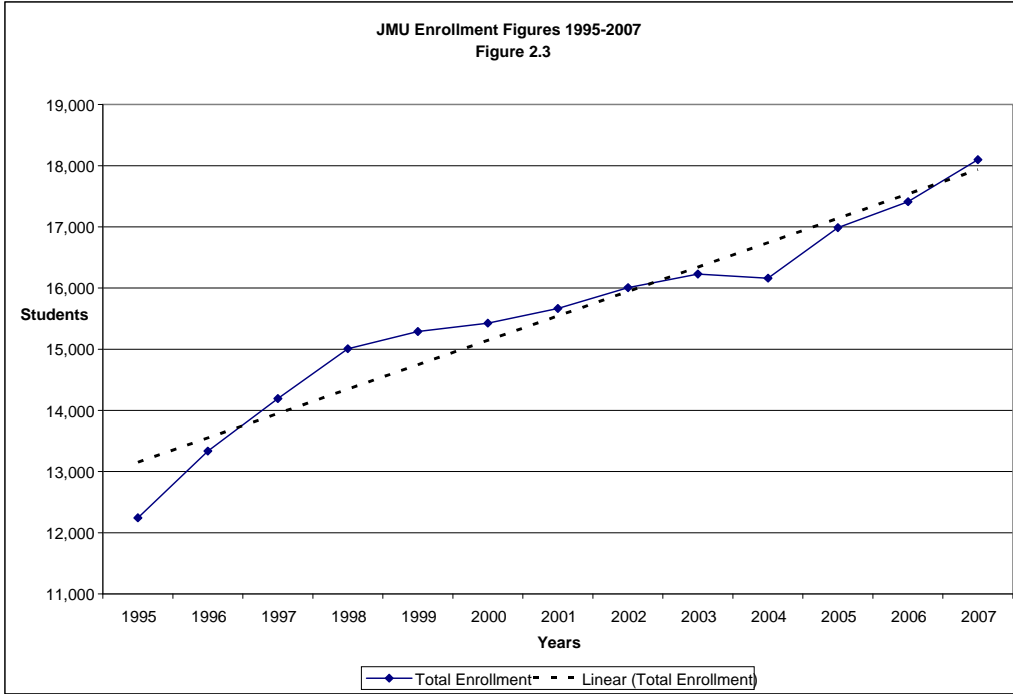
<sup>4</sup> *Population Change by Locality*, Weldon Cooper Center, Demographics and Workforce Section. January 2007.



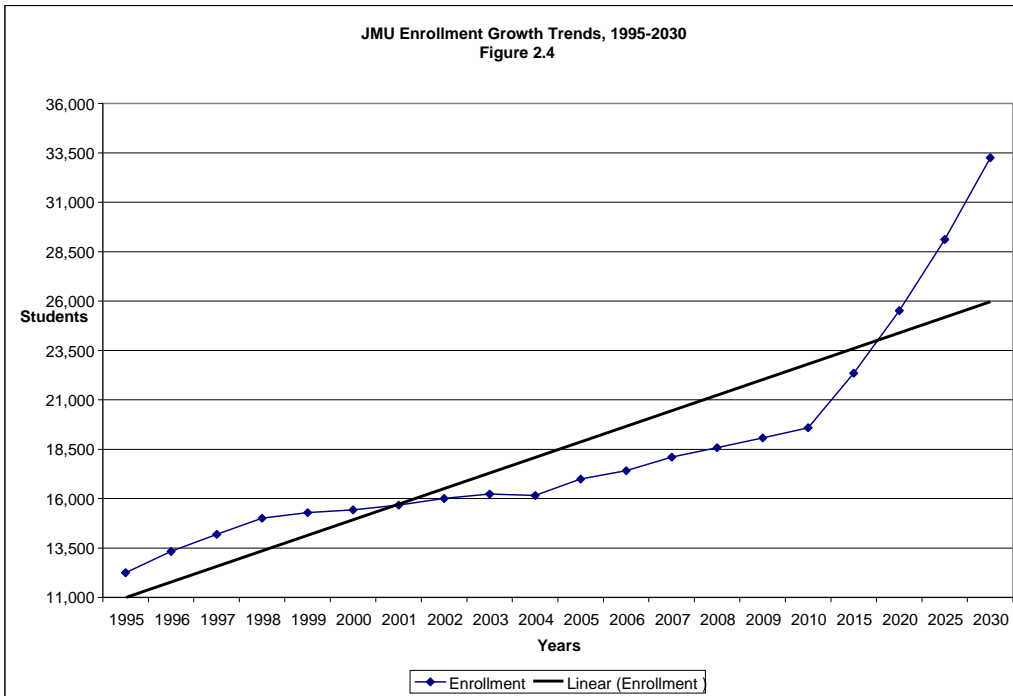
**Figure 2.2: Population Projections (Woods & Poole vs. VEC)**

An important consideration to include in population projections is the student body at James Madison University. Enrollment numbers have been increasing considerably over the last few decades. This increased population contributes to the criminal justice system with regards to both the jail and the courts and both the VEC and Woods & Poole research does not have the local understanding to best project these figures. The Office of Institutional Research (OIR) at James Madison University is responsible for collecting, analyzing data pertinent to university development. The office assists the University with long-range planning needs along with researching James Madison University’s role in the larger academic community to ensure competitiveness.

Data provided by James Madison University estimates that student population could reach 20,000 by the mid 2010’s. If this trend does come to fruition, it is fairly safe to assume that the population projections developed for university growth alone does not substantiate the population growth figures developed by VEC. While this study is not concerned with negating the validity of VEC’s research and study, it is simply offering that there are other scenarios that are likely to occur, and will further impact regional and local services provided to the community.



**Figure 2.3: JMU Enrollment, 1995-2007**



**Figure 2.4: JMU Enrollment - Historical and Projected, 1995-2030**

This Page Intentionally Left Blank



### **Section III: Criminal Justice Trends**

This section of the Community-Based Correction Plan presents analysis of criminal system data applicable to crime rate, arrests, and court caseloads for the Jail service area. Much of the data contained herein was borrowed from Crime in Virginia reports published on an annual basis by the Virginia State Police. The court data was borrowed from the Commonwealth of Virginia's Circuit Court Caseload Reporting System housed by the Office of the Executive Secretary, Supreme Court of Virginia. Both annual reports from the State Police and the Supreme Court are based on information submitted by City and County Police Departments, Sheriff's Departments, Circuit Courts, Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court and General District Courts. The section is organized as follows:

- Section IIIA. Reviews crime index for a five year period and the growth in the number of law enforcement officers.
- Section IIIB Analyzes the number of arrests for Group A and Group B offenses.
- Section IIIC Review of the Circuit Court criminal caseload.

#### **Section IIIA - Crime Index and Law Enforcement**

The data summarized in this section came from the *Crime in Virginia* report published annually by the Virginia State Police. Local Police Departments and Sheriff's Offices report the number of crimes to the State Police along with number of law enforcement officials and number of arrests.

Both UCR and IBR are summary based systems. The incident rate measures reflect reported crimes and will not match arrests statistics presented later in this study.

This report provides comprehensive information by jurisdiction and for the entire Commonwealth on number and types of arrests for the course of the calendar year. The Virginia State Police is the central repository for managing these statistics for jurisdictions. Annually, jurisdictions provide arrest data to the Virginia State Police. It is important to note that there are two crime reporting methods that are historically used by localities and the state. The Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) method is a system of collecting and analyzing crime statistics gathered on selected crimes by law enforcement agencies. In 1994, a new Incident Based Reporting Method was introduced, which reclassified the UCR classifications and also added additional crime categories that had previously been excluded from the UCR method. The Virginia State Police mandated that localities have five years from January 1994 to convert reporting methods from UCR to IBR format. The 2000 Crime in Virginia Publication was the first annual report that all data was submitted in the IBR format.

Rockingham County, including all towns located therein, and the City of Harrisonburg have been reporting arrest data according to the IBR method since 1996. The Uniform Crime Reporting UCR is no longer utilized in this area, which reports arrests as Part I and Part II. IBR crimes are classified into two separate portions (Group A and Group B respectively). In order to accurately depict trends in arrest data, the IBR method is used in this study, where an attempt was not made to transcribe IBR rates to UCR rates. The IBR classifications are defined below.

**Group A** offenses are arson, aggravated assault, simple assault, intimidation, bribery, burglary/breaking and entering, counterfeiting/forgery, destruction/damage/vandalism of property, drug narcotic violations, drug equipment violations, embezzlement, extortion/blackmail, fraud, false pretenses/swindle/confidence game, credit card/ATM fraud, impersonation, welfare fraud, Betting/Wagering, Operating/Promoting/Assisting, gambling equipment violations, sports tampering, murder & non-negligent manslaughter, justifiable homicide, kidnapping/abduction, larceny/theft offenses, pocket-picking, purse-snatching, shoplifting, theft from motor vehicle, theft of motor vehicle parts or accessories, theft from a building, theft from a coin-operated machine or device, all other larceny, motor vehicle theft, pornography/obscene material, prostitution offenses, assisting or promoting prostitution, robbery, forcible rape, forcible sodomy, sexual assault with an object, forcible fondling, incest, statutory rape, weapon law violations.

**Group B** offenses are bad checks, curfew/loitering/vagrancy violations, disorderly conduct, driving under the influence, drunkenness, family offenses (non-violent), liquor law violations, peeping tom, runaway, trespass of real property, all other offenses. The number of arrests overall in the service area increased.

**Five Year Arrest Data**

Year	Rockingham Co.		Harrisonburg		Totals
	Group A	Group B	Group A	Group B	
<b>2002</b>	388	2675	720	3147	<b>6930</b>
<b>2003</b>	389	2421	798	3882	<b>7490</b>
<b>2004</b>	358	1939	863	3514	<b>6674</b>
<b>2005</b>	301	1722	783	3054	<b>5860</b>
<b>2006</b>	397	1529	828	2958	<b>5712</b>

**Table 3.1: Five Year Arrest Data<sup>5</sup>**

As the table and graph depict, arrest rates were quite variable from year to year. The most number of arrests occurred in 2003.

However, the total number of arrests for the service area has decreased by 17.6% over the five year reporting period.

---

<sup>5</sup> Crime data is compiled from the Virginia State Police. [Crime in Virginia 2001](#). [Crime in Virginia 2002](#). [Crime in Virginia 2003](#). [Crime in Virginia 2004](#). [Crime in Virginia 2005](#). The data in these documents was compiled by the Uniform Crime Reporting Section, Department of State Police, Commonwealth of Virginia.

**Percentage Change From Previous Year**

As the table shows, there was a dramatic increase in arrests between 2001 and 2002. This is a result of methods of reporting as the IBR method became further standardized amongst the localities. The remainder of the years shown reflect a variable rate of arrests from year to year, and by type in category of Group A and Group B. 2005 saw decreases in all categories for both jurisdictions.

Year	Rockingham Co.		Harrisonburg		Total % Change
	Group A	Group B	Group A	Group B	
<b>2002</b>	<b>-20.56%</b>	+722.34%	+6.17%	+1288.84%	+316.35%
<b>2003</b>	+20.82%	<b>-47.52%</b>	+15.78%	+9.8%	<b>-12.47%</b>
<b>2004</b>	+6.83%	+71.65%	<b>-8.4%</b>	+34.9%	+35.98%
<b>2005</b>	<b>-24.83%</b>	<b>-32.48%</b>	<b>-1.07%</b>	<b>-18.8%</b>	<b>-21.64%</b>
<b>2006</b>	+31.9%	<b>-11.2%</b>	+14.5%	<b>-3.1%</b>	<b>-2.5%</b>

**Table 3.2: Percentage Change from Previous Year<sup>6</sup>**

When the number of crime incidents is expressed as a “number/100,000 population”, it is defined as the incident rate. The difference is that the rate, by incorporating the total general population into the calculation, allows comparisons with prior years by adjusting for population changes and offers additional comparisons with other jurisdictions by adjusting for differences in the total general population.

<b>Crime Rate Measures - Incident Rate/100,000 Population</b>					
Jurisdiction	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Harrisonburg <sup>7</sup>	5900.47	6066.35	6524.59	6039.08	6594.54
Rockingham <sup>8</sup>	1006.12	1285.72	1224.21	1208.09	1104.83
Bridgewater	1249.27	1153.18	1668.87	1320.5	1150.72
Broadway	2281.02	1824.81	1780.53	1317.41	1646.76
Dayton	1711.3	1562.5	2550.63	2899.62	2230.48
Elkton	48.97	146.91	1628.02	2453.38	2600.58
Grottoes	1182.59	1655.62	2711.7	1061.86	2677.74
Timberville	920.06	1840.13	1643.19	1702.87	1996.47

**Table 3.3: Crime Rate Measures/Incident Rate/100,000 Population**

<sup>6</sup> Data was taken from 2001 to compare a percentage change for the localities in 2002.

<sup>7</sup> Harrisonburg Crime Rate Measures include incidents that were reported to James Madison University Campus Police.

<sup>8</sup> Incident Rates relevant to Rockingham County have been calculated deducting the population of the towns within the physical jurisdictional limits of Rockingham County.

*Rockingham-Harrisonburg Community-Based Corrections Plan*  
*1 September 2007*

The data shown above represents the fact that crime rates are increasing for some localities, while decreasing for others.

- Crime rates increased in Harrisonburg, Rockingham, Dayton, Elkton, Grottoes and Timberville.
- Crime rates decreased in Bridgewater and Broadway.

The following table depicts the number of law enforcement personnel and associated changes in staffing numbers for each locality as well as the entire service area. All incorporated towns within Rockingham County staff their own individual police departments and those numbers are included herein.

- Between 2002 and 2005, the number of sworn officers in the service area increased by 11.1%.

<b>Table 3.4: Law Enforcement Personnel<sup>9</sup></b>					
<b>Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>
Harrisonburg Police	Sworn	70	80	73	80
	Civilian	20	21	24	13
	Total	90	101	97	93
Rockingham County Sheriff's Office <sup>10</sup>	Sworn	49	49	52	53
	Civilian	107	107	106	110
	Total	156	156	158	163
Bridgewater Police	Sworn	8	8	8	8
	Civilian	-	-	-	-
	Total	8	8	8	8
Broadway Police	Sworn	4	4	4	4
	Civilian	-	-	-	-
	Total	4	4	4	4
Dayton Police	Sworn	5	5	5	6
	Civilian	-	-	-	-
	Total	5	5	5	6
Grottoes Police	Sworn	5	5	5	6
	Civilian	-	-	-	-
	Total	5	5	5	6
Elkton Police	Sworn	6	6	7	8
	Civilian	1	1	1	1
	Total	7	7	8	9
Timberville Police	Sworn	3	3	3	3
	Civilian	-	-	-	-
	Total	3	3	3	3
JMU	Sworn	21	21	22	22
	Civilian	6	5	5	5
	Total	27	26	27	27
<b>Total Service Area</b>	Sworn	171	181	179	190
	Civilian	134	134	136	129
	Total	305	315	315	319

<sup>9</sup> 2006 Numbers were in the process of being compiled when this report was developed.

<sup>10</sup> Civilian employees also are sworn officers for the Sheriff. The number of sworn officers reflected here in this chart largely depict the Sheriff's Deputies in the Road Patrol Division.

*Rockingham-Harrisonburg Community-Based Corrections Plan*  
*1 September 2007*

<b>Table 3.5: Total Adult Arrests by Type (2002-2006)</b>					
<b>Type of Arrests</b>	<b>Number</b>				
<b>Group A</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>
Murder	0	0	1	1	4
Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0
Kidnapping	4	6	5	10	12
Sex Offenses, Forcible	15	12	8	14	14
Robbery	17	3	7	24	10
Aggravated Assault	51	48	43	30	42
Simple Assault	235	242	290	199	241
Arson	10	2	3	1	1
Extortion	0	0	0	1	0
Burglary	31	36	54	26	37
Larceny	127	128	168	147	142
Motor Vehicle Theft	13	12	7	5	5
Counterfeiting/Forgery	38	21	25	36	49
Fraud	46	34	14	72	57
Embezzlement	20	19	44	16	30
Stolen Property	9	8	17	8	14
Vandalism	41	25	47	42	54
Drug/Narcotic Offenses	400	532	426	405	474
Sex Offenses, Nonforcible	3	0	1	2	3
Pornography	3	0	0	0	1
Gambling	0	0	0	0	0
Prostitution	2	4	0	5	1
Bribery	0	0	0	0	0
Weapon Law Violations	43	55	47	40	34
<b>TOTAL GROUP A</b>	<b>1108</b>	<b>1187</b>	<b>1221</b>	<b>1009</b>	<b>1225</b>
Bad Checks	588	543	402	429	365
Curfew/Loitering/Vagrancy	0	0	0	0	0
Disorderly Conduct	279	173	42	44	68
Driving Under Influence	503	592	653	495	476
Drunkenness	795	466	276	308	574
Family Offenses, nonforcible	29	12	10	8	25
Liquor Law Violations	593	468	478	346	406
Peeping Tom	3	3	2	1	2
Runaway	0	0	0	0	0
Trespass of Real Property	145	95	79	67	74
Conspiracy	3	5	0	0	1
Other (Except Traffic)	2884	3946	3511	3078	2496
<b>Total Group B</b>	<b>5822</b>	<b>6303</b>	<b>5453</b>	<b>4776</b>	<b>4487</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>6930</b>	<b>7490</b>	<b>6674</b>	<b>5860</b>	<b>5712</b>

*Rockingham-Harrisonburg Community-Based Corrections Plan*  
*1 September 2007*

<b>Table 3.6: Total Adult Arrests by Type (2002-2006)</b>					
<b>Type of Arrests</b>					
<b>Group A</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>
Murder	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Manslaughter	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Kidnapping	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%
Sex Offenses, Forcible	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%
Robbery	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.4%	0.2%
Aggravated Assault	0.7%	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%	0.7%
Simple Assault	3.4%	3.2%	4.3%	3.4%	4.2%
Arson	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Extortion	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Burglary	0.4%	0.5%	0.8%	0.4%	0.6%
Larceny	1.8%	1.7%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%
Motor Vehicle Theft	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Counterfeiting/Forgery	0.5%	0.3%	0.4%	0.6%	0.9%
Fraud	0.7%	0.5%	0.8%	1.2%	1.0%
Embezzlement	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.5%
Stolen Property	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.1%	0.2%
Vandalism	0.6%	0.3%	0.7%	0.7%	0.9%
Drug/Narcotic Offenses	5.8%	7.1%	6.4%	6.9%	8.3%
Sex Offenses, Nonforcible	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Pornography	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Gambling	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Prostitution	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
Bribery	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Weapon Law Violations	0.6%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%
<b>TOTAL GROUP A</b>	<b>16.0%</b>	<b>15.8%</b>	<b>18.3%</b>	<b>18.5%</b>	<b>21.4%</b>
Bad Checks	8.5%	7.2%	6.0%	7.3%	6.4%
Curfew/Loitering/Vagrancy	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Disorderly Conduct	4.0%	2.3%	0.6%	0.8%	1.2%
Driving Under Influence	7.3%	7.9%	9.8%	8.4%	8.3%
Drunkenness	11.5%	6.2%	4.1%	5.3%	10.0%
Family Offenses, nonforcible	0.4%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.4%
Liquor Law Violations	8.6%	0.0%	7.2%	5.9%	7.1%
Peeping Tom	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Runaway	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Trespass of Real Property	2.1%	1.3%	1.2%	1.1%	1.3%
Conspiracy	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other (Except Traffic)	41.6%	52.7%	52.6%	52.5%	43.7%
<b>TOTAL GROUP B</b>	<b>84.0%</b>	<b>84.2%</b>	<b>81.7%</b>	<b>81.5%</b>	<b>78.6%</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>6930</b>	<b>7490</b>	<b>6674</b>	<b>5860</b>	<b>5712</b>

*Rockingham-Harrisonburg Community-Based Corrections Plan  
1 September 2007*

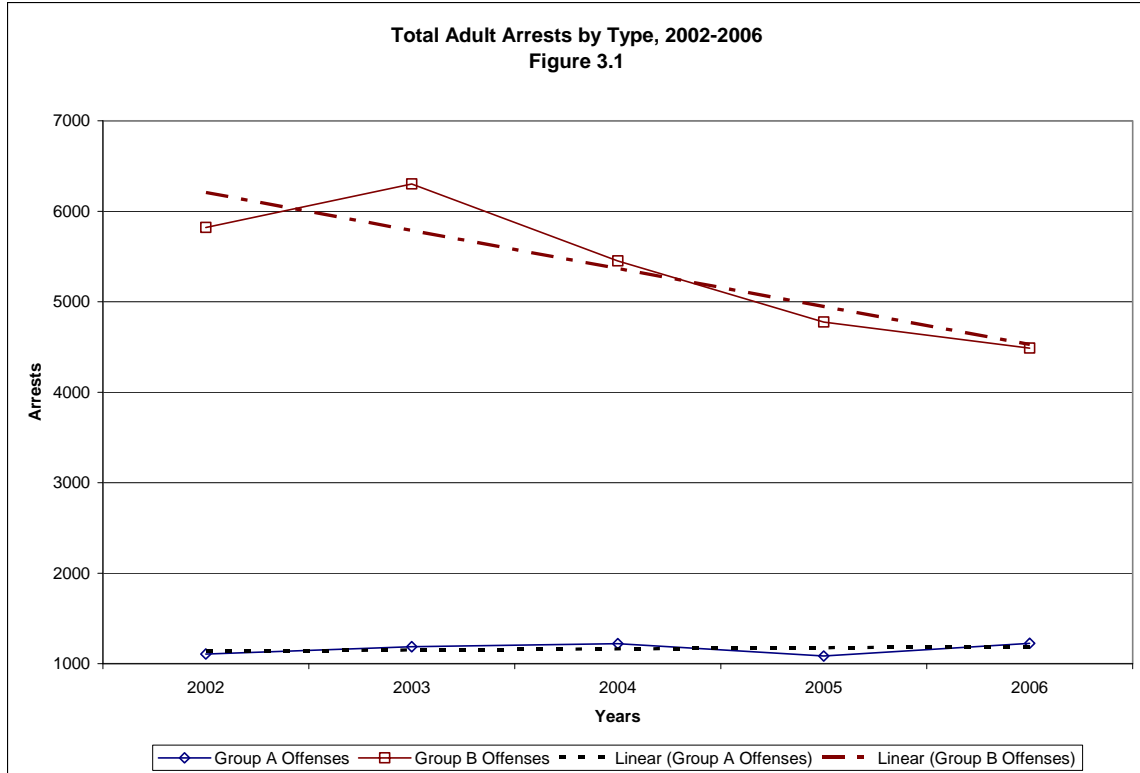
The arrests for 2002-2006 are grouped into categories. These groupings are related to the incident categories:

- **Violent Crimes:** Murder/manslaughter, kidnapping/abduction, forcible rape, other forcible sex crimes, robbery and aggravated assault.
- **Simple Assault**
- **Burglary**
- **Larceny**
- **Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property**
- **Drug/Narcotic Offenses**
- **Property** – arson, extortion/blackmail, motor vehicle theft, counterfeiting/forgery, fraud, embezzlement, stolen property, bribery and bad checks.
- **Other Sex Offenses** – nonforcible sex offenses, pornography, prostitution and family offenses
- **Alcohol Related Incidents** – DUI, drunkenness and liquor law violations.
- **All others** – gambling, weapon law violations, curfew, disorderly conduct, peeping tom, runaway, trespass, conspiracy and all others excluding traffic.

The total number of arrests; the percent of the total represented by each crime type and the percentage increase, or decline between 2002 and 2006 are presented in the following table.

Category	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Total	Percent	Percent Change
Violent	87	69	64	79	82	381	1.17%	-5.70%
Simple Assault	235	242	290	199	241	1207	3.70%	2.60%
Burglary	31	36	54	26	37	184	0.56%	19.40%
Larceny	127	128	168	147	142	712	2.18%	11.80%
Vandalism	41	25	47	42	54	209	0.64%	31.70%
Drug/Narcotics	400	532	426	405	474	2237	6.85%	18.50%
Property	724	639	512	568	521	2964	9.08%	-28%
Alcohol Related	1891	1526	1407	1149	1456	7429	22.75%	-23%
All Other	3357	4277	3681	3230	2675	17220	52.74%	-20.30%
Sex Offenses	37	16	11	15	30	109	0.33%	-18.90%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6930</b>	<b>7490</b>	<b>6660</b>	<b>5860</b>	<b>5712</b>	<b>32652</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	

**Table 3.7: Total Adult Arrests: Rockingham-Harrisonburg Service Area, 2002-2006**



**Figure 3.1: Total Adult Arrests by Type, 2002-2006**

***Circuit Court Data***

The County of Rockingham, City of Harrisonburg and all towns located within the jurisdictional boundaries of Rockingham County are in the 26<sup>th</sup> Judicial Circuit and District. Please note that the data presented in this portion of the study reflects only the pertinent jurisdictions belonging to the 26<sup>th</sup> District and is not the entire caseload for the entire district itself.

The Circuit Courts are trial courts in the Commonwealth of Virginia where felony trials, misdemeanor appeals and misdemeanor cases originate from grand jury indictments. The data concerning the workload of the Circuit Court have been collected and analyzed in accordance with the measures set forth in the guidelines governing C-BCP requirements. The table below summarizes key caseload statistics over a six year period.



	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
<b>Commenced Cases</b>						
Felony 1 & 2	7	5	5	12	4	15
Other Felony	1631	1740	1717	2011	1840	2135
Misdemeanor	302	351	440	608	527	667
Total	1940	2096	2162	2631	2371	2817
<b>Concluded Cases</b>						
Felony 1 & 2	13	6	3	9	7	7
Other Felony	1616	1915	1649	1920	1849	2089
Misdemeanor	314	337	437	521	598	611
Total	1943	2258	2089	2450	2454	2707
<b>Pending Cases</b>						
Felony	1108	972	1083	1246	1290	1343
Misdemeanor	108	125	161	248	198	245
Total	1216	1097	1244	1494	1488	1588

**Table 3.8: Circuit Court Caseload Statistics; Regional Jail Service Area**

**Commenced Cases**

- From 2001 to 2006 criminal cases commenced increased overall, though fluctuated with varying rates from year to year. The greatest increase in number of cases commenced was in 2003 up by 17.4% from 2002. The second highest increase was in 2006 up by 16.6% from 2005.
- The number of felony cases commenced increased by 31.3% between 2001 and 2006.
- The number of misdemeanor cases commenced between 2001 and 2006 increased by 120.9%. This amount of casework has placed strain on both the jail facility as well as the court space available to handle the caseload.

**Concluded Cases**

- The number of cases concluded follows similar trends as the cases commenced.
- Between 2001 and 2006, the total number of concluded felony criminal cases increased overall by 28.7%.
- While the number of concluded cases fluctuated from year to year, and in 2003, decreased from 2002 by 14%. The following year, the rate increased again by 16.8% near levels of the 2002 cases concluded category.
- Total misdemeanor trials concluded increased by 94.6% between 2001 and 2006.

The number of pending cases increased by 30.6% from 2001 to 2006.

Felony cases represent the better majority of cases entering, concluding and pending in the court system.

*Rockingham-Harrisonburg Community-Based Corrections Plan*  
*1 September 2007*

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
<b>Commenced Cases</b>						
Felony 1 & 2	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%	0.5%	0.2%	0.5%
Other Felony	84.1%	83.0%	79.4%	76.4%	77.6%	75.8%
Misdemeanor	15.6%	16.7%	20.4%	23.1%	22.2%	23.7%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
<b>Concluded Cases</b>						
Felony 1 & 2	0.7%	0.3%	0.1%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%
Other Felony	83.2%	84.8%	78.9%	79.2%	75.3%	77.2%
Misdemeanor	16.2%	14.9%	20.9%	21.3%	24.4%	22.6%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
<b>Pending Cases</b>						
Felony	91.1%	88.6%	87.1%	83.4%	86.7%	84.6%
Misdemeanor	8.9%	11.4%	12.9%	16.6%	13.3%	15.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Table 3.9: Circuit Court Caseload Statistics by Percentage**

***Age of Concluded Cases – Felony***

The age of concluded felony cases and the percentage represented by each are presented in the following tables followed by similar data formats regarding misdemeanor cases.

- During the study period between 2001 and 2006, between 34.3% and 46.1% of cases were concluded within 120 days.
- During the study period, the percent of felony cases concluded within 180 days varied between 55.7% and 67.5%.

According to guidelines developed by the Supreme Court of Virginia, voluntary case processing time suggest that 90% of felony cases should be adjudicated or concluded within 120 days from the date of arrest, 98% within 180 days and 100% within one year.

<b>Age of Concluded Felony Cases</b>						
Days	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
0 to 60	248	378	347	353	430	400
61 to 90	169	183	212	203	237	182
91 to 120	141	208	203	250	175	214
121 to 150	133	265	167	223	151	239
151 to 180	216	199	186	178	121	218
181 to 270	445	377	303	431	414	407
271 to 365	158	137	114	163	124	183
>365	119	168	120	128	204	253
<b>Total</b>	<b>1629</b>	<b>1915</b>	<b>1652</b>	<b>1929</b>	<b>1856</b>	<b>2096</b>

**Table 3.10: Age of Concluded Felony Cases**

<b>Age of Concluded Felony Cases % by Category</b>						
<b>Days</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>
0 to 60	15.2%	19.7%	21.0%	18.3%	23.2%	19.1%
61 to 90	10.4%	9.6%	12.8%	10.5%	12.8%	8.7%
91 to 120	8.7%	10.9%	12.3%	13.0%	9.4%	10.2%
121 to 150	8.2%	13.8%	10.1%	11.6%	8.1%	11.4%
151 to 180	13.3%	10.4%	11.3%	9.2%	6.5%	10.4%
181 to 270	27.3%	19.7%	18.3%	22.3%	22.3%	19.4%
271 to 365	9.7%	7.2%	6.9%	8.4%	6.7%	8.7%
>365	7.3%	8.8%	7.3%	6.6%	11.0%	12.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Table 3.11: Age of Concluded Felony Cases by Percentage by Category**

***Age of Concluded Cases – Misdemeanor***

The standards set forth by the Supreme Court of Virginia suggest the voluntary case processing time should be that 90% of all misdemeanor cases should be concluded within 60 days from the date of arrest, and 100% should be adjudicated or concluded within 90 days of arrest. The following tables show the age of misdemeanor cases between 2001 and 2006, as well as the percentage of misdemeanor case conclusions within selected time periods, and the percentage of misdemeanor cases concluded by selected time periods.

- During the study period, between 41.5% and 61.5% of the misdemeanor cases were concluded within 60 days. The rate fluctuated greatly from year to year.
- During the study period, between 61.8% and 70% of the misdemeanor cases were concluded within 90 days from the arrest.

<b>Age of Misdemeanor Cases</b>						
<b>Days</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>
0 to 60	193	198	186	216	278	291
61 to 90	45	56	68	101	126	90
91 to 120	33	27	61	67	49	102
121 to 150	17	19	58	48	50	38
151 to 180	8	13	20	37	16	21
181 to 270	12	17	24	36	55	33
271 to 365	3	5	6	11	16	20
>365	3	2	14	5	8	16
<b>Total</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>521</b>	<b>598</b>	<b>611</b>

**Table 3.12: Age of Misdemeanor Cases**

<b>Age of Misdemeanor Cases</b>						
<b>Days</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>
0 to 60	61.46%	58.75%	42.56%	41.46%	46.49%	47.63%
61 to 90	14.33%	16.62%	15.56%	19.39%	21.07%	14.73%
91 to 120	10.51%	8.01%	13.96%	12.86%	8.19%	16.69%
121 to 150	5.41%	5.64%	13.27%	9.21%	8.36%	6.22%
151 to 180	2.55%	3.86%	4.58%	7.10%	2.68%	3.44%
181 to 270	3.82%	5.04%	5.49%	6.91%	9.20%	5.40%
271 to 365	0.96%	1.48%	1.37%	2.11%	2.68%	3.27%
>365	0.96%	0.59%	3.20%	0.96%	1.34%	2.62%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

**Table 3.13: Age of Misdemeanor Cases by Percentage**

The following table portrays the percentage of misdemeanor cases concluded during the study period.

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Within 60 days	61.5%	58.8%	42.6%	41.5%	46.5%	47.6%
Within 90 days	75.8%	75.4%	81.0%	60.8%	67.6%	62.4%

**Table 3.14: Concluded Misdemeanor Cases by Percentage**

## **Section IV: Analysis of the Jail System**

This section of the report describes the physical space, and program opportunities associated with the existing jail facility.

### **General Description**

The Rockingham-Harrisonburg Regional Jail, located in downtown Harrisonburg was built in the early 1990's and opened in 1994. The jail is located on the west side of Liberty Street directly across from the Lower Courts Judicial Complex. The Jail is connected directly to the Lower Courts Judicial Complex via a skywalk that extends over South Liberty Street. This is used to transport prisoners directly to the jail from the lower courts and vice versa.

### **Date of Construction and Expansions/Renovations**

The facility opened in 1994. There have been no subsequent renovations or expansions to the facility.

### **Operating Capacity**

The Jail has a state rated operating capacity of 208 inmates, as set forth by the Department of Corrections.

### **Number of Stories and Aggregate Floor Space**

The Rockingham-Harrisonburg Regional Jail is a three story structure with an aggregate floor space of approximately 100,000 square feet.

The three story facility contains:

- Twenty (20) cell blocks, or housing units referred to as "PODS" (ten on the second floor, ten on the third floor).
- Twelve (12) cells are reserved for Trustys on the second floor.
- Sixteen (16) Special Purpose Cells for Segregation. Of the sixteen segregation cells, twelve are reserved for male inmates, three are reserved for females and one cell is padded.
- Additional Special Purpose Areas include eight cells for inmates awaiting classification, two of which are reserved for females and the remaining six are reserved for males. A DETOX Special Purpose Area contains five cells for males and two cells for females.
- Inmate property area (first floor)
- Outdoor Recreation Area
- Indoor Recreation Area
- Laundry Facility

The facility contains a ground floor plus two additional stories. The total used area (all cells and rooms, but not hall ways) is approximately 72,315 square feet.

<b>Facility</b>	<b>Square Foot</b>
Cells/Dayrooms	18534/18177
Admin/Special Purpose	26334
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>72315</b>

**Table 4.1: Facility Square Footage**

**General Operating Capacity**

The rated capacity of the Rockingham-Harrisonburg Regional Jail is 208. The capacity by cell block or "POD" and associated dormitory space is presented in the table that follows.

Rockingham-Harrisonburg Community-Based Corrections Plan  
1 September 2007

Floor	Unit Name	Unit Type	# cells/unit	DOC Operating Capacity	Unit operating capacity by square foot	Dayroom Operating capacity by square foot	Permitted beds per unit	Square foot per bed	Dayroom Square foot per bed
2 <sup>nd</sup>	2 South 1	Cell	8	8	71sq ft. x 8 = 568	963	8 x 1 = 8	71 sq. ft.	120.4 sq. ft.
2 <sup>nd</sup>	2 South 2	Cell	12	12	108 sq ft. x 12 = 1296	963	12 x 2 = 24	54 sq. ft.	40.2 sq. ft.
2 <sup>nd</sup>	2 South 3	Cell	10	10	71 sq. ft x 10 = 710	870	10 x 1 = 10	71 sq. ft.	87 sq. ft.
2 <sup>nd</sup>	2 South 4	Cell	10	10	71 sq. ft. x 10 = 710	870	10 x 1 = 10	71 sq. ft.	87 sq. ft.
2 <sup>nd</sup>	2 South 5	Cell	10	10	110 sq. ft. x 10 = 1100	940	10 x 2 = 20	55 sq. ft.	47 sq. ft.
2 <sup>nd</sup>	2 North 1	Cell	10	10	110 sq. ft. x 10 = 1100	895	10 x 2 = 20	55 sq. ft.	44.75 sq. ft.
2 <sup>nd</sup>	2 North 2	Cell	10	10	110 sq. ft. x 10 = 1100	940	10 x 2 = 20	55 sq. ft.	47 sq. ft.
2 <sup>nd</sup>	2 North 3	Cell	10	10	71 sq. ft. x 10 = 710	870	10 x 1 = 10	71 sq. ft.	87sq. ft.
2 <sup>nd</sup>	2 North 4	Cell	10	10	71 sq. ft. x 10 = 710	870	10 x 1 = 10	71 sq. ft.	87 sq. ft.
2 <sup>nd</sup>	2 North 5	Cell	10	10	110 sq. ft. x 10 = 1100	940	10 x 2 = 20	55 sq. ft.	47 sq. ft.
3 <sup>rd</sup>	3 South 1	Cell	10	10	110 sq. ft. x 10 = 1100	895	10 x 2 = 20	55 sq. ft.	44.75 sq. ft.
3 <sup>rd</sup>	3 South 2	Cell	10	10	110 sq. ft. x 10 = 1100	940	10 x 2 = 20	55 sq. ft.	47 sq. ft.
3 <sup>rd</sup>	3 South 3	Cell	10	10	71 sq. ft. x 10 = 710	870	10 x 1 = 10	71 sq. ft.	87 sq. ft.
3 <sup>rd</sup>	3 South 4	Cell	10	10	71 sq. ft. x 10 = 710	870	10 x 1 = 10	71 sq. ft.	87 sq. ft.
3 <sup>rd</sup>	3 South 5	Cell	10	10	110 sq. ft. x 10 = 1100	940	10 x 2 = 20	55 sq. ft.	47 sq. ft.
3 <sup>rd</sup>	3 North 1	Cell	10	10	110 sq. ft. x 10 = 1100	895	10 x 2 = 20	55 sq. ft.	44.75 sq. ft.
3 <sup>rd</sup>	3 North 2	Cell	10	10	110 sq. ft. x 10 = 1100	940	10 x 2 = 20	55 sq. ft.	47 sq. ft.
3 <sup>rd</sup>	3 North 3	Cell	10	10	71 sq. ft. x 10 = 710	870	10 x 1 = 10	71 sq. ft.	87 sq. ft.
3 <sup>rd</sup>	3 North 4	Cell	10	10	71 sq. ft. x 10 = 710	870	10 x 1 = 10	71 sq. ft.	87 sq. ft.
3 <sup>rd</sup>	3 North 5	Cell	10	10	110 sq. ft. x 10 = 1100	940	10 x 2 = 20	55 sq. ft.	47 sq. ft.
1 <sup>st</sup>	Classification	Cell	6	6		N/A			N/A
1 <sup>st</sup>	Classification	Cell	2	2		N/A			N/A

**Table 4.2: General Operating Capacity** (Pages 31 & 32)

Rockingham-Harrisonburg Community-Based Corrections Plan  
1 September 2007

Unit Name	# cells/unit	DOC Operating Capacity	Security/Custody Level	Population on June 20, 2007	Total Sq. Ft. per person in unit	Total Sq. Ft. per person in dayroom	Total Aggregate Sq. Ft. per Inmate
2 South 1	8	8	Male/minimum	5	71 sq. ft.	963 sq. ft. / 5 = 192.6	263.6 sq. ft.
2 South 2	12	12	Male/minimum	24	54 sq. ft.	963 sq. ft/ 24 = 40.1	94.1 sq. ft.
2 South 3	10	10	Male/maximum	11 <sup>11</sup>	64.5 sq. ft.	870 sq. ft/11 = 79.1	143.6 sq. ft.
2 South 4	10	10	Male/Maximum	10	71 sq. ft.	870 sq. ft / 10 = 87	158 sq. ft.
2 South 5	10	10	Male/ Medium	20	55 sq. ft.	940 sq. ft. / 20 = 47	102 sq. ft.
2 North 1	10	10	Female/Minimum	15	73.3 sq. ft.	895 sq. ft. / 15 = 59.6	132.9 sq. ft.
2 North 2	10	10	Female/Minimum	15	73.3 sq. ft.	940 sq. ft. / 15 = 62.6	135.9 sq. ft.
2 North 3	10	10	Female/Maximum	7	101.4 sq. ft.	870 sq. ft. / 7 = 124.3	225.7 sq. ft.
2 North 4	10	10	Male/Maximum	10	71 sq. ft.	870 sq. ft. / 10 = 87	158 sq. ft.
2 North 5	10	10	Male/Minimum/Medium	20	110 sq. ft.	940 sq. ft. / 20 = 47	157 sq. ft.
3 South 1	10	10	Male/Minimum	20	110 sq. ft.	895 sq. ft. / 20 = 44.7	154.7 sq. ft.
3 South 2	10	10	Male/Medium	19	110 sq. ft.	940 sq. ft. / 19 = 49.5	159.5 sq. ft.
3 South 3	10	10	MaleMaximum/Medium	10	71sq. ft.	870 sq. ft. / 10 = 87	158 sq. ft.
3 South 4	10	10	Male/Maximum	10	71 sq. ft.	870 sq. ft. / 10 = 87	158 sq. ft.
3 South 5	10	10	Male/Medium	20	110 sq. ft.	940 sq. ft. / 20 = 47	157 sq. ft.
3 North 1	10	10	Male/Minimum	20	110 sq. ft.	895 sq. ft. / 20 = 44.7	154.7 sq. ft.
3 North 2	10	10	Male/Medium	20	110 sq. ft.	940 sq. ft. / 20 = 47	157 sq. ft.
3 North 3	10	10	Male/Maximum	10	71 sq. ft.	870 sq. ft. / 10 = 87	158 sq. ft.
3 North 4	10	10	Male/Maximum	10	71 sq. ft.	870 sq. ft. / 10 = 87	158 sq. ft.
3 North 5	10	10	Male/Medium	18	61.1 sq. ft.	940 sq. ft. / 18 = 52.2	113.3 sq. ft.
Classification	6	6	Male	6			
Classification	2	2	Female	1			
Booking				2	-		
SEG 1	12	Not rated	Male	7	-		
SEG 2	3	Not rated	Female	1	-		
Medical	3	Not rated	Male/Female	3 Males	-		
HEM <sup>12</sup>	N/A	N/A		4	-		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

<sup>11</sup> This POD should only have 10 inmates housed, however, all of the other Maximum PODs were full on this day.

<sup>12</sup> HEM is the Home Electronic Monitoring Program.



*Rockingham-Harrisonburg Community-Based Corrections Plan*  
*1 September 2007*

---

<b>Cell Block</b>	<b>Inmate Classification</b>	<b>Operating Capacity</b>	<b>Number of Cells</b>	<b>Number of Beds</b>
2 South 1	Male/minimum	8	8	8
2 South 2	Male/minimum (Trustys)	12	12	24
2 South 3	Male/maximum	10	10	10
2 South 4	Male/Maximum	10	10	10
2 South 5	Male/ Medium	10	10	20
2 North 1	Female/Minimum	10	10	20
2 North 2	Female/Minimum	10	10	20
2 North 3	Female/Maximum	10	10	10
2 North 4	Male/Maximum	10	10	10
2 North 5	Male/Minimum/Medium	10	10	20
3 South 1	Male/Minimum	10	10	20
3 South 2	Male/Medium	10	10	20
3 South 3	MaleMaximum/Medium	10	10	10
3 South 4	Male/Maximum	10	10	10
3 South 5	Male/Medium	10	10	20
3 North 1	Male/Minimum	10	10	20
3 North 2	Male/Medium	10	10	20
3 North 3	Male/Maximum	10	10	10
3 North 4	Male/Maximum	10	10	10
3 North 5	Male/Medium	10	10	20
Classification	Male	6	6	6
Classification	Female	2	2	2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>320</b>

**Table 4.3: Rockingham-Harrisonburg Jail Capacity and Bed Space**

<b>Cell Block</b>	<b>Sq. Ft./Cell</b>	<b>Sq. Ft./Dayroom</b>	<b>Per Offender</b>	<b>Number of Cells</b>	<b>Number of Beds</b>
2 South 1	71	963	129.25	8	8
2 South 2	108	963	94.13	12	24
2 South 3	71	870	158	10	10
2 South 4	71	870	158	10	10
2 South 5	110	940	102	10	20
2 North 1	110	895	146.75	10	20
2 North 2	110	940	102	10	20
2 North 3	71	870	158	10	10
2 North 4	71	870	158	10	10
2 North 5	110	940	102	10	20
3 South 1	110	895	146.75	10	20
3 South 2	110	940	102	10	20
3 South 3	71	870	158	10	10
3 South 4	71	870	158	10	10
3 South 5	110	940	102	10	20
3 North 1	110	895	146.75	10	20
3 North 2	110	940	102	10	20
3 North 3	71	870	158	10	10
3 North 4	71	870	158	10	10
3 North 5	110	940	102	10	20

**Table 4.4: Occupancy by Cell Block/POD**

<b>Cell Block</b>	<b>Inmate Classification</b>	<b>Number of Cells</b>	<b>Number of Beds</b>
SEG 1	Male Segregation	12	12
SEG 2	Female Segregation	3	3
SEGPC	Padded Cell	1	N/A
DETOX	Male Drunk Tank	5	N/A
DETOX	Female Drunk Tank	2	N/A

**Table 4.5: Special Purpose Area**

***Other Special Purpose Space***

**Medical Ward** (1022 square feet) – includes space for a doctor’s waiting room, head nurse, medical examination, file closet, nurse station, medical storage, holding cells A, B, and a Medical Ward (“W”).

**Segregation Cells** (1118 square feet) – there are a total of fifteen (15) segregation cells and one (1) padded cell. Each cell is approximately 70 square feet and designed for prisoners that require separation from general population.

**Other Special Purpose Areas**

- **DETOX 1 Cell** (146 square feet) – area to detain alcohol-impaired prisoners
- **DETOX 2 Cell** (156 square feet) – secondary area to detain alcohol-impaired prisoners.
- **Group Holding 1** (172 square feet) – area for prisoners awaiting classification to be held and detained.
- **Group Holding 2** (181 square feet) – additional area for prisoners awaiting classification to be held and detained.
- **Female Holding Cell 1** (181 square feet) – separate cell for female prisoners awaiting classification
- **Female Holding Cell 2** (181 square feet) – additional separate cell for female prisoners awaiting classification.

<b>Cell Block</b>	<b>Sq. Ft./Cell</b>	<b>Sq. Ft./Dayroom</b>	<b>Per Offender</b>
2 South 1	71	963	129.25
2 South 2	108	963	94.13
2 South 3	71	870	158
2 South 4	71	870	158
2 South 5	110	940	102
2 North 1	110	895	146.75
2 North 2	110	940	102
2 North 3	71	870	158
2 North 4	71	870	158
2 North 5	110	940	102
3 South 1	110	895	146.75
3 South 2	110	940	102
3 South 3	71	870	158
3 South 4	71	870	158
3 South 5	110	940	102
3 North 1	110	895	146.75
3 North 2	110	940	102
3 North 3	71	870	158
3 North 4	71	870	158
3 North 5	110	940	102

**Table 4.6: Dayroom Square Footage Per Offender**

**Administrative, Operating & Inmate Program Space**

The disaggregated space listed below is abridged in the section previous to this section. For all intensive purposes, the Administrative Space not subsequent to jail operations is not applicable in this study.

Facility/Use	Square Footage
Cells/Dayrooms	18534/18177
Administrative Space Incidental to Jail Operations	26334
Total Administrative Space	35604

**Table 4.7: Administrative Space**

**First Floor**

**Administrative/Staff Operating Space**

Reception/Dispatch – (858 square feet) – serves as the center for customer service to all visitors to the jail. The Reception Suite also includes dispatch center, equipment room, storage room and restroom.

Sheriff's Office Suite – (6408 square feet) contains offices for the Sheriff, two secretary's, a major, two captains, one of which is the Chief Correctional Officer, Employee Bathroom, Conference Room, Property Storage, Magistrate, Road Lieutenant Office, two Road Record Offices, School Resource Office, Patrol Office, Investigation Office, Animal Control Office, Civil Sergeant's Office, and a network closet that houses telephone and computer network systems.

Magistrates Suite (313 square feet) – includes magistrate's office, a waiting area and restroom.

Investigation Department (2323 square feet) – this department includes workspace for investigative unit staff, the Investigations Captain, restrooms, polygraph office, interview rooms, evidence room and evidence processing room and associated vault.

Patrol Unit Department (1550 square feet) – area for road patrol officers to interview, archive and general office space. This space also includes a restroom.

RAID Office (138 square feet) – court-ordered home monitoring program for inmates.

Men's Locker Room (377 square feet) – area for male employees to store personal effects while on duty.

Women's Locker Room (304 square feet) – area for female employees to store personal effects while on duty.

Janitor's Storage (60 square feet) – area for cleaning supply storage. There are three janitor storage rooms each one totaling approximately 20 square feet.

### **Inmate Space**

Inmate Interview Room (128 square feet) – area to interview inmates for a variety of purposes including criminal matters.

Property Storage (593 square feet) – area to store prisoner's personal belongings, including clothing, etc.

Transportation (335 square feet) – area where prisoners are brought into or prepared to exit the facility for transport.

Armory (68 square feet) – storage area for guns and ammunition.

Immigration and Natural Services (INS) Office (61 square feet) – operational office for INS program for the Jail Service Area

Fingerprint Processing Room (320 square feet) – room to fingerprint detained prisoners during the classification process.

Booking/Issue Room (1325 square feet) – area reserved to record prisoners into the jail records and area to issue prisoners clothing, etc.

Central Control Room (266 square feet) - serves as the main jail office as well as the control room to all outside doors allowing movement in and out of the jail.

Release Room (36 square feet) – dress inmates out to be released.

Exchange Room (108 square feet) – dress inmates out who are being taken into general population.

Inmate/Magistrate (25 square feet) – area for magistrates to discuss case information with inmates.

### **Physical Plant Space**

Central Stores Facility (1185 square feet) – contains dry storage, loading dock area, walk-in coolers and other storage area for materials, raw supplies, etc. that enters the jail.

Mechanical Room (1632 square feet) – includes boilers and associated heating apparatus, also includes electrical room which houses all electrical support to the jail facility. A maintenance shop is also included in this area, where maintenance workers store records, plans, manuals. A small break room is incidental to this area as well.

Maintenance Office (242 square feet) – area where maintenance workers store materials.

Boiler Room (1390 square feet) – area where boiler apparatus and support machinery is located.

Restroom Facilities (45 square feet) – separate rooms for women’s and men’s restroom facilities.

Jail Record Office (173 square feet) – Office where inmate records are housed.

## **Second Floor**

### **Administrative/Staff Operating Space**

Lieutenant’s Office and Storage (238 square feet) – administrative and record keeping space.

Sergeant’s Office (142 square feet) – administrative workspace.

Employee Breakroom (230 square feet) – small space for staff to relax.

### **Inmate/Program Space**

Indoor Recreation Room (840 square feet) – room for indoor recreation.

Library (234 square feet) - area where inmates can read and check out books.

Classroom (380 square feet) – used by teacher for classroom instruction and church services.

Teacher’s Office (60 square feet) – space originally intended for a storage area, now utilized for teacher’s records and workspace.

Classification Office (428 square feet)– area for staff to work in processing classification of inmates.

Cells A & B (84 square feet) – area for inmates awaiting classification and area for inmates to be interviewed as a function of classification.

Attorney’s Visitation and Visitation Area (928 square feet) – includes area for private consultation with legal representation, area for family visitation and restroom facilities.

Courts Video Conference Office (98 square feet) – area for viewing closed circuit television of court proceedings.

Chaplain’s Office (64 square feet) – area for chaplain to maintain files and prepare for church services.

File Room (113 square feet) – room for prisoner files.

### **Physical Plant Space**

Kitchen and Kitchen Support Facilities (2364 square feet) – includes the kitchen and staff offices, pan storage, and a bathroom facility for kitchen staff, and two supply closets.

Canteen Office (238 square feet) – contains stock for inmates, blankets, supplies, etc.

Canteen Office (170 square feet) – space for administrative records of canteen supplies.

Supply/Storage Room – area for storage for cleaning supplies, etc.

### **Third Floor**

Canteen (416 square feet) - contains stock for inmates, blankets, supplies, etc.

### **Inmate Space**

Outdoor Recreation Yard (3189 square feet) – room for 25 inmates to gain physical exercise in favorable weather conditions. This area includes a small separate room for a guard to monitor activity of the yard, and there are also one storage area for recreation supplies included in this area.

Medical Ward (1022 square feet) – includes space for small doctor's waiting room, head nurse, medical examination, file closet, nurse station, medical storage, holding cells A, B and a Medical Ward Cell ("W").

Laundry Facility (752 square feet) – 2 Large Washing Machines, 3 Small Washing Machines, 3 Large Dryers. Also includes storage area for uniforms and blankets/sheets.

Legal Visitation (928 square feet) – area for legal visitation from attorneys, associated waiting area and two restroom facilities.

Psychological Visitation (95 square feet) – area for inmates to meet with psychiatrists/psychologists that require such visitation.

### **General Condition of the Facility**

The Rockingham-Harrisonburg Regional Jail has been in operation for thirteen years. According to the Chief Correctional Officer, the jail facility is in fairly good condition, however is cramped and experiencing overcrowding in both administrative space as well as inmate space/program space.

### **Impact of Any Limitations on Physical Plant, Operations, or Security**

The Chief Correctional Officer has described a number of concerns for administrative operations and security due to facility layout particularly in conjunction with the court facilities.

*Security Concern:*

1. The Rockingham-Harrisonburg Circuit Court facility located on Court Square is separate from the Jail Facility across a city street. The Courthouse was constructed in 1896, and while the facility has been modernized and updated, it lacks sufficient space to detain prisoners waiting to be transported. It also lacks sufficient space at many times to detain prisoners awaiting trial. Transporting prisoners from the courthouse to the jail must be done so in the open air. On two occasions since 1994 when the existing jail opened, prisoners in transport from the Circuit Court to the jail have escaped custody.

*Administrative/Program Limitations:*

1. Medical Department: the medical space is extremely cramped with a closet converted to make space for the doctor/nurses office. There is no place to detain prisoners when waiting to see the doctor, which can at times create overflow of prisoners into an adjacent hallway. Medical files are stored in a section of the examination room that was originally intended for a dental office.
2. Laundry: the space is too small to handle the clothing and linen for the number of prisoners at the facility. Space is needed for more washers and dryers.
3. Kitchen Facility: The kitchen is currently operating at its maximum capacity and additional inmates will place operational delays to the kitchen and its staff.
4. Indoors Recreation Room: no more than 21 inmates are permitted into the indoors recreation room at any time and a guard must be placed in the recreation area with the inmates. There is no monitoring room available for the guard to monitor the actions of the inmates.
5. General Administrative Space: staff has insufficient room to conduct the business of the jail. Areas that were originally intended for supply storage closets have been converted to working offices.

***Action Plan/Facility Certification***

The latest Plan of Action from the Department of Corrections is dated August 9, 2006. The Rockingham-Harrisonburg Regional Jail was found to be 100% compliant.

**Jail-Based Inmate Programs & Services**

*Educational Programs*

Jail Library – this program is offered twice a week. Inmates can make requests every two weeks for legal or regular books. The annual budget for operating the library is subsidized by the Canteen Account and for calendar year 2006, the operating budget of the library was \$4,619.26.

GED Tutoring & Special Education – this program is performed on an individual basis for those prisoners requesting educational resources. The program is performed with the



assistance of Massanutten Vocational Technical Center. Annual costs of performing GED Testing is \$464.50

Literacy Class/Computer Training – sponsored by Dayton Learning Center, this course is held three times each Tuesday. Inmates learn vital literacy skills in this course. Annual operating budget to provide inmates with this program is \$12,000. This program is available to both males and females separately. The class is held three times each Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday at the jail facility for males. It is an hour-long course which aims to teach vital literacy skills to male inmates. Class is held only on Mondays for females lasting one hour. In 2006, there were 24 male inmates enrolled in the class and 5 females enrolled in the class.

Bible Class (Spanish and English) – conducted by volunteer pastors and priests to discuss bible topics and principles. Approximately \$700 is spent per year for bibles associated with this class.

#### *Drug and Alcohol Programs*

Alcoholics Anonymous – offered by AA volunteers to provide court ordered assistance to prisoners for treatment.

Drug Counseling Class (English) – course offered to inmates that require treatment for drug abuse.

#### Church Services/Counseling

*Church Services on Sunday evenings for male inmates* – Church services are held every Sunday evening from 7-8PM for all males. The fifth Sunday (where applicable) will be set aside for a Hispanic service – a new program upcoming in 2007.

*Church Services on Monday evenings for female inmates* – services are held for women on Monday evenings from 7-8PM.

Counseling for male and female inmates from Community Services Board (CSB) – this program is available for inmates that qualify or have been court ordered to seek counseling. The annual operating budget for this program was \$200 per hour per visit, which cost approximately \$9,600 on an annual basis. This program was suspended in October 2006 when an agreement was arranged that fees would be waived if prisoners came to the CSB to be counseled. This however places great strain in transporting prisoners and is a cost to the operating budget of the jail in staff time as well as other resources (patrol car for transport, etc.)

Inmate Keep Fee Program - \$1 is retained a day from all prisoners and is sent to the County. In 2006 calendar year, this program raised \$57,119.07 that was sent to the County's General Fund.

This Page Intentionally Left Blank

## **Section V: Analysis of the Confined Population**

This section of the report will track the increase in number of detainees confined in the facilities in the regional jail service area, and the changes in the composition of the inmate populations.

### **Average Daily Population (ADP) – Local Inmate Data System (LIDS)**

The regulations and requirements that direct the development of the a C-BCP require annual average daily population to be calculated from the prisoner days for felony, misdemeanor and ordinance violator offense categories over a five year period. The LIDS database is maintained by the State Compensation Board which was formed in 1996. The first completed fiscal year for the operation of the LIDS system was Fiscal Year 1998. The information concerning average daily population calculated from prisoner days is presented herein. Federal inmate days have been removed from the calculations of the ADP presented in this section.

It is important to make note that all inmates in the jail are assumed to be housed within each facility. While jails in the region have a number of “courtesy trades,” the Rockingham-Harrisonburg Regional Jail does not “lease” bed space from or to outside jurisdictions.

- Incarcerated felon offenders has decreased 12.8% between FY 01 and FY 05.
- Incarcerated misdemeanor offenders have increased 10.3% between FY 01 and FY 05.
- Incarcerated ordinance offenders has increased during this study period, however has not fluctuated significantly.

### **Average Tuesday Population**

A “snapshot” of the incarcerated population is developed for the first and third Tuesdays of each month, titled the Tuesday Report. This information is submitted to the State Compensation Board by individual jail facilities and held there as a central repository for this data. Calendar Year data are presented for the period 2004 through 2006.

*Rockingham-Harrisonburg Community-Based Corrections Plan  
1 September 2007*

Detention Category	2004	2005	2006
Operating Capacity	208.0	208.0	208.0
Juveniles	0.0	0.0	0.0
Female Adults	29.2	23.8	22.9
Male Adults	229.6	220.8	238.7
Holding for Other Locality <sup>13</sup>	122.9	111.9	106.3
Unsentenced Awaiting Trial	88.2	84.8	88.1
Unsentenced Awaiting Trial (Ord.)	6.6	5.0	6.5
Awaiting Trial (Pending Felony)	42.1	43.0	43.9
Awaiting Trial (Pending Mis)	13.2	10.6	12.9
Awaiting Trial (Pending Ord.)	0.9	0.9	0.8
<b>TOTAL AWAITING TRIAL</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>144.3</b>	<b>152.2</b>
All Misdemeanor	22.1	27.5	25.6
All Ordinance	4.0	3.0	4.0
Local felon B	0.1	0.0	0.2
State felon b	1.2	0.3	0.2
SR Felon B Within 1 <sup>st</sup> 30 Days	0.0	0.0	0.0
Local felon A	17.6	17.4	24.9
State felon a	54.8	45.4	44.8
SR Felon A Within 1 <sup>st</sup> 30 Days	5.0	4.8	4.7
LR – Sent. = 12 Months	3.4	2.0	5.2
SR – Held by Agreement	0.0	0.0	0.0
SR – Jail Contract Bed	0.0	0.0	0.0
SR – JCB/Work Release	0.0	0.0	0.0
Federal Prisoners	28.5	27.8	14.7
Contract Inmates	0.0	0.0	0.0
Private Transport	0.1	0.0	0.0
Local Responsible Female	24.1	23.3	21.9
Local Responsible Male	184.9	181.1	198.9
State Responsible Female	7.2	3.1	3.1
State Responsible Male	48.8	42.6	41.9
HEM	11.0	10.0	8.7
<b>Total Local Responsible Pop.</b>	<b>160.6</b>	<b>155.6</b>	<b>172.5</b>
<b>Total State Responsible Pop.</b>	<b>56.5</b>	<b>46.2</b>	<b>45.3</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>287.8</b>	<b>272.6</b>	<b>276.5</b>

**Table 5.1: Tuesday Report Summary, 2004-2006<sup>14</sup>**

<sup>13</sup> The State Compensation Board recognized the City of Harrisonburg as a separate locality according to FIPS Codes, despite the fact that the City of Harrisonburg is a partner in the regional jail.

<sup>14</sup> The numbers in this section do not match up as might be anticipated (i.e., Local Responsible + State Responsible offenders should equal Grand Total, or Female + Male should equal Grand Total), however this is not the case due to the parameters of data recording utilized by the State Compensation Board in its Tuesday Reports. This data should be utilized to identify trends in particular categories.

*Rockingham-Harrisonburg Community-Based Corrections Plan*  
1 September 2007

The Average Daily Population by month and year is listed below for the Rockingham-Harrisonburg Regional Jail for the period of July 2000 to June 2006.

Month/Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
January	173.1	228.6	252.5	233.6	266.0	237.3	263.3
February	168.6	247.2	272.4	245.8	258.3	236.4	282.9
March	188.3	262.6	280.5	263.6	264.3	229.0	292.1
April	198.3	270.2	279.5	267.4	282.1	245.9	291.8
May	195.3	271.2	282.7	257.0	275.9	243.4	270.0
June	205.4	274.1	278.9	263.6	270.9	240.0	291.0
July	212.1	265.9	278.6	251.3	267.3	240.9	285.0
August	218.7	259.6	275.7	244.1	260.3	246.9	294.6
September	219.4	265.7	274.7	246.8	267.5	255.3	282.2
October	218.3	259.0	284.7	247.4	253.0	265.3	287.2
November	228.8	261.3	262.8	244.0	259.3	251.5	282.3
December	219.1	256.1	243.8	234.7	233.4	255.4	256.7
<b>Average</b>	<b>219.4</b>	<b>260.1</b>	<b>272.2</b>	<b>249.9</b>	<b>263.2</b>	<b>245.6</b>	<b>281.6</b>
<b>State Rated Capacity</b>	<b>208.0</b>	<b>208.0</b>	<b>208.0</b>	<b>208.0</b>	<b>208.0</b>	<b>208.0</b>	<b>208.0</b>
<b>% Capacity</b>	<b>105.5%</b>	<b>125.1%</b>	<b>130.9%</b>	<b>120.2%</b>	<b>126.5%</b>	<b>118.1%</b>	<b>135.4%</b>

**Table 5.2: Average Daily Population Per Month, 2000-2007**

- The Jail population ADP has increased 28.4% between 2000 and 2006 on average.

Month/Yr	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
January	83.2%	109.9%	121.4%	112.3%	127.9%	114.1%	126.6%
February	81.1%	118.8%	131.0%	118.2%	124.2%	113.7%	136.0%
March	90.5%	126.3%	134.9%	126.7%	127.1%	110.1%	140.4%
April	95.3%	129.9%	134.4%	128.6%	135.6%	118.2%	140.3%
May	93.9%	130.4%	135.9%	123.6%	132.6%	117.0%	129.8%
June	98.8%	131.8%	134.1%	126.7%	130.2%	115.4%	139.9%
July	102.0%	127.8%	133.9%	120.8%	128.5%	115.8%	137.0%
August	105.1%	124.8%	132.5%	117.4%	125.1%	118.7%	141.6%
September	105.5%	127.7%	132.1%	118.7%	128.6%	122.7%	135.7%
October	105.0%	124.5%	136.9%	118.9%	121.6%	127.5%	138.1%
November	110.0%	125.6%	126.3%	117.3%	124.7%	120.9%	135.7%
December	105.3%	123.1%	117.2%	112.8%	112.2%	122.8%	123.4%
<b>Average</b>	<b>105.5%</b>	<b>125.1%</b>	<b>130.9%</b>	<b>120.2%</b>	<b>126.5%</b>	<b>118.1%</b>	<b>135.3%</b>
<b>State Rated Capacity</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>% Capacity</b>	<b>105.5%</b>	<b>125.1%</b>	<b>130.9%</b>	<b>120.2%</b>	<b>126.5%</b>	<b>118.1%</b>	<b>132.7%</b>

**Table 5.3: Capacity of Jail by Percentage, 2000-2006**

### ***Extended Analysis***

In order to provide a more comprehensive view of the incarcerated population, data was gathered from LIDS as well as the State Compensation Board's Tuesday Report in order to depict a more accurate population cross-section of the jail facility. In order to do this, data was gathered beginning in 1997. The following statistics were developed for this extended study period.

- The Jail population ADP has increased 114.2% between 1997 and 2006 on average.
- According to the Tuesday Report Data, the incarcerated felony offender population has risen in the jail by 51.1% between FY 1998 and FY 2006.
- The Tuesday Report Data also shows that the incarcerated misdemeanor offender population has risen by 59.3% between FY 1998 and FY 2006.
- During the same time, the incarcerated ordinance offender population rose by 52.4% between FY 1998 and FY 2006.

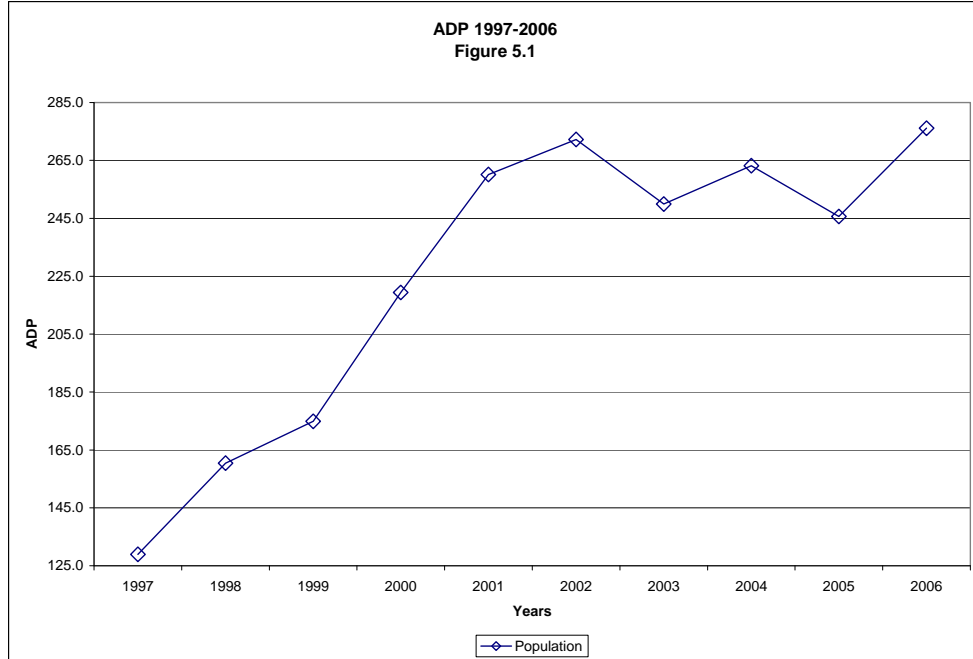
In summation, the data appears that the incarcerated population is decreasing when looking at historical data over a short period of time. In order to portray a realistic cross-section of the incarcerated population, it is necessary to review data over a longer period of time.

Data on the following tables detail the data from the LIDS system as well as the Tuesday Report Data obtained from the State Compensation Board.

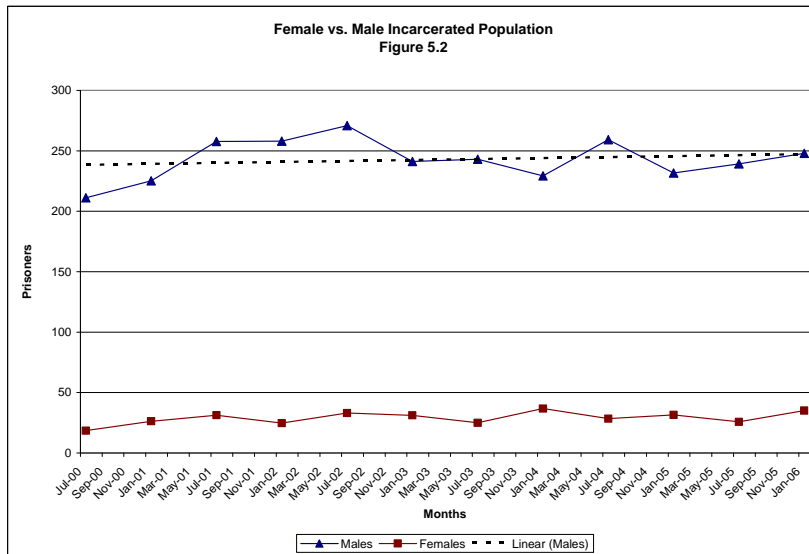
**Average Daily Population by Month and Year, Rockingham-Harrisonburg Regional Jail, 1997-2006**

<b>Month/Yr</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>
January	120.0	152.3	146.2	173.1	228.6	252.5	233.6	266.0	237.3	263.3
February	122.3	153.1	145.7	168.6	247.2	272.4	245.8	258.3	236.4	282.9
March	113.8	162.1	159.3	188.3	262.6	280.5	263.6	264.3	229.0	292.1
April	115.2	164.1	170.1	198.3	270.2	279.5	267.4	282.1	245.9	291.8
May	112.3	167.9	188.6	195.3	271.2	282.7	257.0	275.9	243.4	270.0
June	115.9	174.5	180.3	205.4	274.1	278.9	263.6	270.9	240.0	291.0
July	112.7	167.7	195.2	212.1	265.9	278.6	251.3	267.3	240.9	285.0
August	128.4	174.0	189.0	218.7	259.6	275.7	244.1	260.3	246.9	294.6
September	149.7	166.3	194.2	219.4	265.7	274.7	246.8	267.5	255.3	282.2
October	151.2	152.6	180.0	218.3	259.0	284.7	247.4	253.0	265.3	287.2
November	153.9	145.5	178.7	228.8	261.3	262.8	244.0	259.3	251.5	282.3
December	151.9	144.8	171.1	219.1	256.1	243.8	234.7	233.4	255.4	256.7
<b>Average</b>	<b>128.9</b>	<b>160.4</b>	<b>174.9</b>	<b>219.4</b>	<b>260.1</b>	<b>272.2</b>	<b>249.9</b>	<b>263.2</b>	<b>245.6</b>	<b>281.6</b>
<b>State Rated Capacity</b>	<b>208.0</b>	<b>208.0</b>	<b>208.0</b>	<b>208.0</b>	<b>208.0</b>	<b>208.0</b>	<b>208.0</b>	<b>208.0</b>	<b>208.0</b>	<b>208.0</b>
<b>% Capacity</b>	<b>62.0%</b>	<b>77.1%</b>	<b>84.1%</b>	<b>105.5%</b>	<b>125.1%</b>	<b>130.9%</b>	<b>120.2%</b>	<b>126.5%</b>	<b>118.1%</b>	<b>135.4%</b>

**Table 5.4: Average Daily Population by Month and Year, Rockingham-Harrisonburg Regional Jail, 1997-2006**



**Figure 5.1: ADP, 1997—2006**



**Figure 5.2: Female vs. Male Incarcerated Population**



## **Section VI: Community Programs and System Improvements**

### **Community Programs**

Jails provide the judicial system with two types of confinement services. Jails provide secure confinement for individuals awaiting trial on charges, and those offenders who have received sentence by the court to serve time. Alternative Detention programs and other diversion programs are designed to provide these same services in a manner other than confinement in jail. These programs include:

- Pretrial programs
- Post-Sentence Alternative Programs

Both types of programs provide services that augment the traditional jail confinement sentence.

During the 1994 Special Session of the General Assembly, the Pretrial Services Act, and the Comprehensive Community Corrections Act for Local Responsible Offenders were enacted. These two pieces of legislation recognized the cost of secure confinement and also the value of alternative diversion and detention programs. Each of these Acts additionally provided statutory framework for local development of “alternatives to incarceration” programs. The development and implementation of non-confinement alternative programs is a local option. The type of programs often utilized in a continuum of non-confinement alternatives is discussed below.

### **Non-Confinement Alternatives: Pretrial Programs**

When an individual is arrested on criminal charges, they are transported to a magistrate. The magistrate then determines if the individual should be released prior to a court hearing. In making the decision, the magistrate must weigh the risk posed to the public if released juxtaposed against the probability that the individual will appear for a future court hearing. If the decision is made to release the accused individual, the magistrate may release the individual on a personal recognizance bond; to the custody of a third party, or on a monetary bond posted prior to release.

The magistrate has minimal information at this initial hearing and the magistrate is typically not able to verify information on individual’s prior criminal, employment or residential/community history. Often limited to self-reported information from the individual themselves – along with the arresting officer – the judicial officer may lean to minimizing the risk to the public safety by committing the individual to incarceration.

When the accused appears in court the information available to the District Court Judge, without a pretrial services program will generally not have improved significantly from the information available to the magistrate. At the arraignment, the General District Court Judge reviews the conditions of bail established by the magistrate, and may amend any conditions by raising or lowering the level of secure bond, or converting secure bonds to non-secure bonds. The review of the conditions of bail is the point in a criminal justice system program when a pretrial services program can be instrumental in general jail

population reduction. The availability of pretrial services programming increases the probability that reliable information is used in decision making.

Pretrial services programs are specifically designed to reduce the number of individuals held in jail awaiting trial. The only reasons for holding an individual in secure confinement until trial are:

- Ensuring the individual appears for court proceedings
- Remove an accused person from society if the individual poses a threat or safety risk to the general public, or to the individual's own personal safety.

The type of threat to oneself is normally a short term condition and is generally followed by release on a non-secure/secure bond. However, the threat to public safety is determined subjectively initially by a magistrate and reviewed by the judge. For individuals that fall into this category, pretrial services programs provide valuable information that may assist a judge in reviewing the magistrate's bail recommendation.

During a pretrial service program, newly arrested individuals are interviewed and information is gathered. After investigation into the individual where employment, family status, criminal history backgrounds are all checked, recommendations are made to the court regarding the condition of allowing bail. These conditions can range from release on personal recognizance to secure bond, or release under the supervision of a pretrial program. The level of pretrial supervision may range from home electronic monitoring system – called RAID in the Rockingham-Harrisonburg service area – house arrest, or periodic visits to the home and place of employment. Pretrial programs can assist in assuring court appearances by individuals released on their own cognizance by reminding an individual of their scheduled court appearance by post card or phone contact.

### ***Alternative Detention Programs***

Alternatives to detention provide the judiciary with alternatives other than incarceration for the punishment of convicted felons and misdemeanants. While serving time has an intuitive public appeal as the proper punishment for criminals, it is a costly sanction to taxpayers and localities supporting jail facilities. Community development and acceptance of alternative programs is based in a belief that for some crimes, the interest of the public is better served by a sanction as opposed to incarceration. Likewise, for some crimes, sanctions that involve community service, restitution or continued employment and family living are acceptable to the public, and can be much more cost effective than incarceration.

Once an offender has been found guilty in a court of law, the judge has a number of sentencing options. If the individual is found guilty of a felony, sentencing normally is delayed until the completion of the pre-sentence investigation (PSI) report and often pretrial conditions of bail/incarceration are continued until the completion of the PSI. These reports take approximately sixty (60) days to complete and once that occurs, a sentence is then imposed on the individual. The sentence may involve a number of items, including, but not limited to, incarceration, suspension of a sentence, a level of probation, restitution, fines, or any combination of these.

If the individual is permitted to continue employment, to provide some level of community service, provide counseling and/or provide an opportunity for victim restitution, alternatives can be effective in providing the same level of punishment while ensuring that public safety is not compromised. Additionally, these programs can be effective in assisting those convicted of non-violent crimes in maintaining community/family connections. If an individual's sentence involved incarceration, normally that individual will be released back to society at some point in the future. In this case, transition services, job training, halfway houses and residential programs can assist in an individual's return to society, along with having positive impacts on released inmates remaining "crime free" for the duration of their lives.

*Comprehensive Community Corrections Act for Local-Responsible Offenders* provides the legal framework and authority along with funding for establishing community based probation programs. For localities establishing community corrections programs and seeking state funding for their operation, the *Act* mandates providing specific services. The mandated programs and services are:

- Community service
- Home incarceration with or without electronic monitoring
- Electronic monitoring
- Substance Abuse assessment, testing and treatment

In addition, this *Act* provides for the establishment of optional programs that are identified below:

- Local day reporting center programs/services
- Halfway house programs and services for the temporary care of adults placed on probation
- Law enforcement diversion into detoxification center programs

Localities, establishing community corrections programs, are required to establish a community criminal justice board, and submit biennial plans to the Department of Criminal Justice Services identifying the components of the local correctional program, and specifying funding required to operate them.

***Pretrial Services: Rockingham County/City of Harrisonburg***

The purpose of pretrial services is to provide defendant background information and recommendations that will assist judicial officers in determining or reconsidering bail decisions and conditions and to provide supervised release on bail in lieu of a secured bond. A pretrial services program also provides assurances that defendants will comply with other conditions when released to the custody of the program through the provision of supervision as a term of bail. Pretrial services programs provide more effective protection of society by providing information and services to assist judicial officers in determining risk to public safety when making an initial bail release decision, or in reviewing and amending the initial conditions of release on bail at subsequent hearings. The pretrial screening, interview and background investigation provides the criminal history and community stability of a defendant including any indication of a risk of flight or the potential for criminal activity if released pending trial. Pretrial supervision provides the defendant with the opportunity to remain in the community while awaiting trial where he or she can remain employed and productive. Pretrial programs also reduce jail bed

utilization by expediting the release process for appropriate defendants. This process frees up jail bed space for defendants who pose a greater risk to public safety. The Rockingham-Harrisonburg Court Services Unit currently provides investigation reports for Rockingham General District and Rockingham Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court at the initial first appearance of defendants and if notified, at subsequent bond hearings. Due to limited resources Pretrial Services appear in Rockingham Circuit Court only if requested to do so by the Commonwealth Attorney or Defense Attorney. However, Pretrial Services does provide supervision to all defendants referred to the program through the magistrate or any of the three Rockingham County Courts.

Pretrial services programs are established under the authority of the Code of Virginia and are set up in counties and/or cities that either elect to or are required to create a program in their locality. The Rockingham-Harrisonburg Pretrial Services program, like all others, is funded by a grant. The hierarchy of our program goes like this; the Department of Criminal Justice Services states how the program will be run by setting standard policy and procedures. The Rockingham County Administrator is the holder of and oversees the grant. The director runs the program. Then two full-time pretrial officers do the job.

The budget for pretrial services for the fiscal year 2006-2007 is \$145,770. Further historical budget data can be found in the chart at the bottom of this page.

As of April 2007, Fiscal Year 2007 has had a total of 250 defendants placed on pretrial supervision. Of those, 97 were for misdemeanors and 153 were for felony charges. Our average daily case load as of the end of February 2007 is 31 misdemeanors and 117 felonies with an average length of supervision being 77 days for misdemeanor and 186 days for felony defendants.

	FY 2004			FY 2005			FY 2006		
	Referrals	Average Daily Caseload	ALOS	Referrals	Average Daily Caseload	ALOS	Referrals	Average Daily Caseload	ALOS
<b>Misdemeanor</b>	125	22	65 days	149	30	<b>74 days</b>	167	34	<b>75 days</b>
<b>Felony</b>	285	106	137 days	227	96	<b>154 days</b>	310	120	<b>141 days</b>
<b>Total</b>	410	128		376	126		477	154	

**Table 6.1: Annual Referrals for Pretrial Services**

	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006
State Grant Pretrial Services	\$ 130,311.00	\$ 129,228.00	\$ 139,885.00
Local Funds Pretrial Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 11,809.00
<b>Total Pretrial Services Budget</b>	<b>\$ 130,311.00</b>	<b>\$ 129,228.00</b>	<b>\$ 151,694.00</b>

**Table 6.2: Pretrial Annual Budget, FY 2004-2006**

**Local Probation**

Local Probation is administered through Pretrial Services for the County of Rockingham-City of Harrisonburg. The Chart on the following page shows statistics of the Local Probation Program for FY 2004 through FY 2006.

	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006
State Grant Community Corrections	\$ 194,066.00	\$ 195,149.00	\$ 196,918.00
Local Funds Community Corrections	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 11,809.00
<b>Total Community Corrections Budget</b>	<b>\$ 194,066.00</b>	<b>\$ 195,149.00</b>	<b>\$ 208,727.00</b>

**Table 6.3: Annual Budget for Local Probation/Community Corrections, FY 2004-2006**

	FY 2004			FY 2005			FY 2006		
	Placements	Average Daily Caseload	ALOS	Placements	Average Daily Caseload	ALOS	Placements	Average Daily Caseload	ALOS
<b>Misdemeanor</b>	600	384	234 days	509	367	263 days	420	336	292 days
<b>Felony</b>	8	10	458 days	17	8	166 days	7	8	411 days
<b>Total</b>	608	394	N/A	526	375	N/A	427	344	N/A

**Table 6.4: Community Corrections Statistics, FY 2004-2006**

Over the next three years, the Director of Court Services will work with the localities and General Assembly to request \$200,000 for Pretrial Services and \$200,000 for Local Probation. The program is currently constrained as additional funding has not been granted for a number of years. In many cases, COLAs (Cost of Living Adjustments) and insurance/benefits changes have a dramatic impact on the programs budget where funding must be borrowed from other sources to meet payroll demands.

***Rockingham-Harrisonburg Alcohol Safety Action Program (RHSAP)***

Virginia Alcohol Safety Action Program's (VASAP) chapter in Harrisonburg (Rockingham Harrisonburg Alcohol Safety Action Program [RHSAP]) serves the communities of Harrisonburg and Rockingham for alcohol/drug related cases. RHSAP's 2006 Annual Report States, "It is the intent of Rockingham/Harrisonburg ASAP to reduce the level of accidents, injuries, fatalities, and property damage as a result of drunk drivers by evaluating such drivers as referred by the court and appropriately placing them in an education, intensive education, or treatment program, which is designed to change driving while intoxicated behavior."

RHSAP is comprised of six staff members, which includes four case managers, an enrollment officer and an administrative assistant.

The following table depicts the annual referrals to the program for 2004-2005.

**REFERRALS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2004 - 2005<sup>15</sup>**

	<b>DUI</b>	<b>HO</b>	<b>IPA</b>	<b>DRUG</b>	<b>DIP</b>	<b>INTER</b>
JULY	59	15	15	11	16	8
AUG	42	6	17	6	18	8
SEPT	47	11	55	32	16	7
OCT	45	7	91	10	12	6
NOV	45	7	61	14	21	6
DEC	46	4	27	20	10	3
JAN	53	5	39	14	24	6
FEB	56	6	42	12	21	3
MAR	63	11	38	17	23	12
APRIL	46	7	35	17*	20	7
MAY	41	9	40	13	20	9
JUNE	45	7	17	20	26	5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>588</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>477</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>80</b>

**Table 6.5: Referrals for FY 2004-2005**

**TOTAL REFERRALS – 1653**

**KEY**

- DUI – Driving Under the Influence
- HO – Habitual Offender Referrals
- IPA – Illegal Possession of Alcohol Referrals
- DRUG – Drug Offender Referrals
- DIP – Driver Improvement Referrals
- INTER – Intervention Referrals

VASAP prides itself on being an offender funded system, void of subsidization by state tax dollars. VASAP allows for local ASAPs to develop programs and initiatives funded through grants. This program is education based, but offers additional programs and services through other programs. Some of the programs are mandated and others are community-based according to the needs of individual localities. The programs include:

- Habitual Offender Restoration Reviews
- Driver Improvement
- First Offender Drug Program
- Youth Offender Program
- Relapse Education
- Adolescent Alcohol Education

<sup>15</sup> No other data for annual referrals was available from the RHASAP office.

*Rockingham-Harrisonburg Community-Based Corrections Plan  
1 September 2007*

- Victim Impact Panel
- Driving Suspended Program
- Community Corrections Services
- Ignition Interlock Program
- Drug Testing/Urine Screening
- Public Inebriate Program
- Reckless/Aggressive Driving Program

RHASAP's FY 2006 Budget is included below.

<b>BUDGET SUMMARY SHEET</b>			
<b>ASAP</b>			
<b>Name:</b>	<b>Rockingham/Harrisonburg ASAP</b>		
	Actual FY-'04/05	Proposed FY-'05/06	Change +
<b>A. Operating Expenses</b>	368,563.00	386,228.25	\$17,665.25
<b>B. Personnel (1100)</b>	258,169.00	260,523.00	\$2,354.00
Employees			
1. Director	52,458.00	55,078.00	\$2,620.00
2. Chief Case Manager	37,045.00	38,896.00	\$1,851.00
4. Case Manager	29,952.00	31,450.00	\$1,498.00
5. Enrollment Officer	28,933.00	0.00	-\$28,933.00
6. Case Manager	27,518.00	28,891.00	\$1,373.00
7. Administrative Assistant	25,272.00	26,541.00	\$1,269.00
8. Enrollment Officer		25,355.00	\$25,355.00
<b>C. Administrative (1200)</b>	64,790.00	76,310.00	\$11,520.00
<b>D. Insurance (1300)</b>	804.00	771.00	-\$33.00
<b>E. Capital Expenses (1400)</b>	29,000.00	29,000.00	\$0.00
<b>F. Supplies &amp; Materials (1500)</b>	9,500.00	11,900.00	\$2,400.00
<b>G. Travel, Lodging, Meals (1600)</b>	3,000.00	3,000.00	\$0.00
<b>H. Public Information Education (1700)</b>	3,864.00	4,724.25	\$860.25
<b>I. Contractual Services (1800)</b>	0.00	0.00	\$0.00
Total Revenue (R - 1)	\$369,127.00	\$386,228.25	\$17,101.25
Subtract Budget (B - 1)	\$369,127.00	\$386,228.25	\$17,101.25
Balance +	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00

**Table 6.6: RHASAP's FY 2006 Budget**

***State Probation and Parole, District 39***

The chief mandate for Community Corrections is safety of the community. The Circuit Court Judges in the 26<sup>th</sup> Judicial Circuit have historically supported the issuance of PB-15 Arrest Warrants for offenders who are under supervision and commit new felonies, or who have blatantly violated other parole/probation conditions. In these cases, the offender goes to court the day following his/her arrest and the Judge determines whether the PB-15 issuance was in fact appropriate. The Judge then orders that the offender remain incarcerated, or a bond will be set.

Prior to the final step, the utilization of sanctions is considered in all cases prior to, or in lieu of, revocation. The administration of sanctions ranges from intervention by the

Officer to intervention by the sentencing or paroling authority. Per the Community Corrections Operating Procedures Manual, sanctions that can be utilized, but are not restricted to the following:

- Informal (verbal) reprimand by the Officer
- Increased contact requirements
- Specific instructions regarding identified areas of need (i.e., alcohol restriction, report job search efforts, etc.)
- Initiate/increase substance testing
- Formal (verbal or written) reprimand
- Required evaluation for specific problems
- Required participation in outpatient treatment program
- Restricted driving/travel privileges (i.e., employment, school, treatment, or training only)
- Referral to intensive supervision
- Curfew requirements
- GPS monitoring
- Referral to Day Reporting Program
- Referral to Adult residential program
- Referral to residential substance abuse or mental health treatment program
- Referral to Diversion Center
- Referral to Detention Center

Probation and Parole, District 39 relies intensive supervision. The Shenandoah Valley Day Reporting Program is also relied upon to work with high risk/needs offenders in an attempt to turn offenders problematic behavior around and avoid incarceration. This component of the district office contracts with local service providers for programming in the area of substance abuse as well as sex offender counseling. Increased personal and community contacts, curfews, mandatory weekly drug screenings, employment assistance, and referral to other community agencies are all utilized to assist the offender to assist the offender, and to avoid return to Court for violation. Individuals must have completed treatment requirements, be regularly employed and paying on costs (except for disabled individuals), and have a record of testing negative for alcohol or drugs prior to successful discharge from the program. Even while enrolled in the program, offenders who violate Probation on terms of the program can be referred to inpatient treatment facilities (Rubicon, Boxwood, Bethany Hall, New Hope Detox Center), adult residential programs (Gemeinschaft, Piedmont House, Serenity Home), or other community-based programs such as the Rockingham Memorial Hospital Outpatient Treatment Program in lieu of extended periods of incarceration.

Probation and Parole, along with the Judiciary, supports the Department of Correction's Detention and Diversion Center Programs, which are an alternative to local incarceration. These two programs can be ordered at the beginning of an individual's sentence (this is often supported by an offender's Sentencing Guidelines where criteria recommends an individual for "alternative" sentencing), or as a sanction on probation violations in lieu of local or penitentiary time.

- Detention Centers – highly structured paramilitary style training program lasting 4-6 months. Emphasis is placed on physical labor in organized work projects,



education (remedial, life skills, cognitive reasoning/restructuring), and therapeutic programs.

- Diversion Centers – structured residential work, supplemented with educational and therapeutic programs (to include substance abuse), lasting 4-6 months. Offenders live at the Diversion Center, but are transported to and from approved work sites by DOC personnel, and a portion of their wages is utilized to pay Court-ordered financial obligations as well as pay any relevant Child Support. These individuals are also expected to defray the cost of their stay in the facility.

In 2006, the Virginia Department of Corrections moved away from Home Electronic Monitoring, to the Global Positioning Satellite (GPS) system. The fee for this program is \$100 and the offender must be in an area where satellite transmissions can be reached. This can be difficult in rural and mountainous areas of Rockingham County. The GPS system program relies on an ankle transmitter which the offender must wear at all times, a Personal Tracking Unit (PTU) which the offender wears on his belt when he is outside the home, and a charging unit. The Probation Officer or monitoring agent can set restrictions on travel through the computer. If an offender enters a restricted area, an email notification is sent to the offender. The purpose of this system is reserved primarily for sex offenders.

Due to the increasing cost of incarcerating offenders in the recent past, both Probation and Parole along with the Judiciary have come under pressure to utilize sanctions as well as provide special programs in lieu of incarceration. Taking away an individual's freedom is always a serious decision on the part of Probation and Parole, however, when an offender is considered a threat to the community or themselves, Probation and Parole will issue the PB-15 Arrest Warrant allowing the judiciary to "check and balance" the decision of Probation and Parole.

	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>
Probation Placements	636 cases	672 cases	744 cases
Point/Time Daily Workload	1072	1037	1201
Annual Budget <sup>16</sup>	\$802,566.00	\$797,480.00	\$935,861.00

**Table 6.7: District 39, State Probation and Parole Statistics, 2004-2006**

***Home-Electronic Monitoring***

In current operation, there is an opportunity for eligible offenders in the jail population to enroll in the Home Electronic Monitoring (HEM) program which. Generally, the reviewing Judge will make a recommendation for a specific offender to be placed into the HEM program; however, final discretion is given to the Sheriff who receives input from the Commonwealth's Attorney and judges for all final approvals. There is a considerable list of requirements that offenders must pass before the Sheriff will allow an offender to be released from incarceration and sent home for monitoring on a daily basis. Offenders placed in this program are contacted daily by phone to ensure they are adhering to the stipulations of the program. According to Probation and Parole, the community has moved away from issuing offenders in the program "anklets" that must

---

<sup>16</sup> Annual Budget figures are based on FY 2005, FY 2006, FY 2007 data.

be worn to track their location. It has been recommended that offenders in this program maintain GPS unit locaters, however, this method of tracking is extremely cost prohibitive and the GPS units that are available by the Commonwealth through Probation and Parole are reserved for sex offenders that fail to register. Inmates are also required to pay a fine per a daily basis in order to become enrolled in the program. Some offenders are unable to gather the financial resources necessary, despite eligibility to enroll in the program. It was also the sentiment of the CCJB Subcommittee that eligible offenders fail to enroll in the program because they would rather serve their sentence in jail than at home.

The HEM program is staffed by three full time officers that work out of the Rockingham-Harrisonburg Regional Jail facility. The program budget is offset/subsidized by payments for program enrollees.

	FY 2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY 2005	FY2006
Average Enrollment	6.1	20.4	9.3	10.3	8.4
Annual Budget					
Program Dues	\$21,175.68	\$70,781.52	\$31,097.44	\$34,925.60	\$28,226.24
State Compensation	\$14,704.00	\$81,145	\$18,648	\$28,680	\$17,620
Total Jail Cost	\$113,528.11	\$376,911.59	\$187,397.15	\$218,503.29	\$193,138.05
Total Program Cost	\$134,703.79	\$447,693.11	\$218,494.59	\$253,428.89	\$221,364.29
Jail Cost per Inmate/per day	\$50.89	\$50.60	\$55.18	\$58.05	\$62.74

**Table 6.8: Payments for Program Enrollees**

***Expansion of Alternative Programs***

The criminal justice system in the regional jail service area does an excellent job with the resources available in providing community programs which provide the courts with non-incarceration alternatives. All of the mandatory “local services” identified in the Comprehensive Community Corrections Act for Local Responsible Offenders have been implemented and some of the optional programs identified in the *Act* have also been implemented.

The following chart depicts services that are available to the court system to divert offenders from incarceration in the Rockingham-Harrisonburg Regional Jail.

Required Program/Services	Administrative Responsible
Pretrial Services	Pretrial Services
Community Service	Rockingham-Harrisonburg Regional Jail
Electronic Monitoring	Rockingham-Harrisonburg Regional Jail
Home Incarceration	Rockingham-Harrisonburg Regional Jail
Probation/Supervision	State Probation and Parole, District 39
Day Reporting Center (Optional)	State Probation and Parole, District 39
Halfway House (Optional)	Day Reporting Center, Probation and Parole, District 39
Law Enforcement Diversion – Detox Center Programs (Optional)	Not Available

**Table 6.9: Diversion Programs**

***Program Strategies for Reducing the Jail Population***

In order to develop and examine program strategies for this section of the report, a subcommittee was formed from the Community Criminal Justice Board (CCJB) that included Probation and Parole, Pretrial Services, Community Service Board, the Rockingham-Harrisonburg Regional Jail and a Judge from the Circuit Court. The purpose of this meeting was to discuss program strategies for reducing the jail population forecast. Discussion centered on available existing services, the possibility of expanding of those existing services and the creation/establishment of new programs designed to divert misdemeanor and felon defendants/offenders in order to reduce the jail population.

This was a lengthy meeting that combined subjective observations with objective data from individuals that were involved in the day to day operations of the judicial and reform system.

**Strategies:**

- (1) Public Inebriate Center:** There is currently no Public Inebriate Center operating in the Rockingham-Harrisonburg community. There have been preliminary discussions between City and County officials to explore and study the costs associated with planning for, constructing, and operating a Public Inebriate Center.

It was noted that the presence of James Madison University (JMU) in the community had an impact on the jail operations as intoxicated individuals that are arrested are brought to the Rockingham-Harrisonburg Regional Jail in order to regain sobriety. These individuals are not held for more than 24 hours on a usual basis, and in extreme cases, individuals that have a Blood Alcohol Content (BAC) level of .30 or greater are automatically diverted to Rockingham Memorial Hospital for assessment.

It should be noted that in order for a Public Inebriate Center to be cost-effective, alcohol related arrests should be in excess of 5,000 on an annual basis.

**(2) Drug Court.** Other localities have developed and established drug courts that provide drug treatment, and intensive supervision to drug offenders in the Circuit Courts of Charlottesville and Albemarle County. It is designed to enhance public safety by focusing on the treatment needs of local, non-violent adults charged with drug related offenses who are drug addicted. The goal is to stop the abuse of illegal drugs and alcohol, and related criminal activity resulting from such abuse.

It might be expected that persons charged with certain drug possession, limited drug distribution offenses, or larceny charges could potentially be candidates for participation in the Drug Court Program. Those with prior convictions for violent offenses, felony weapon offenses, serious drug offenses, or certain probation violations, would **not** be eligible to participate in the program. Services provided in the Drug Court Program might include:

- Ongoing testing for drug and alcohol use
- intensive outpatient substance abuse treatment
- frequent status hearings with the Drug Court Judge
- immediate sanctions (including jail time) for program violations
- incentives for successful participation

Additional studies and analysis would have to be performed to determine the feasibility of this type of program, which would include an additional judge, program space, etc. Currently, there are no resources available for the creation of any new Drug Court Programs through existing resources (Supreme Court of Virginia).

**(3) Incentives for Inmates.** One suggestion was to provide incentives for inmates to become involved with enrollment in the Trusty Program. This program has been implemented in the Rockingham-Harrisonburg Regional Jail for inmates that display consistent good behavior. Benefits are granted to these individuals who include work opportunities outside the jail facility (recycling center, work release program, etc.).

**(4) Graduated Sanction Program.** Discussion of a Graduated Sanction Program may be something to consider as a means to reduce the jail population by splitting sentences for time served in jail and community service, etc.

Each of these strategies may have an overall effect of reducing the incarcerated population along with the projection of future inmate population detained at the jail. It is not feasible to develop an estimate of potential savings in jail beds without first developing a program tailored for the individual community corrections program. Regardless of whether these program strategies reduce the jail population or not, it is important to understand that alternatives such as those presented in this section, work most effectively when offenders that are placed in such alternative programs understand that the alternative sentence or program will result in confinement. It is vital that the community be able to support such offenders who may not be recommended for alternative programs, or for recidivism offenders. Judges should not feel limited to alternative programs in lieu of incarceration, based solely on space availability within the regional jail facility.

## **Section VII: Population Forecast**

### ***Inmate Population Forecast Background***

This section of the Community-Based Corrections Plan presents the forecasting methodology explanation along with the forecast detained population for the Regional Jail Service Area through 2025.

Methods used to produce the forecasts contained herein rely on historical population trends and projecting those trends into the coming decades, with the assumption that historical data provides a reasonable method by which to plan estimates for future population and growth.

It should be understood however, that forecasting detained populations is a difficult task. Forecasts that project too much of an increase can lead to costly and unnecessary improvements and construction projects, while forecasts that underestimate growth can result in overcrowded, poorly managed systems that are unsafe for inmates, and personnel. The goal of this forecast is to provide a reasonable assumption of future population levels on documented and defensible methods that hopefully minimize the probability of under- or over-projecting demand. It should be a reasonable assumption regardless that the demand for jail bed space will continue to increase in the future.

The requirements for a Community-Based Corrections Plan forecast specify to review the expected inmate population for a period of no less than ten years beyond the expected date of occupancy of the new or expanded facility. For all intensive purposes, the forecast presented herein is for the expected population by 2025.

### ***Forecast Methodology & Explanation***

Many considerations were given as a means to project the incarcerated population into the future. In earlier portions of this document, data showed that arrests were decreasing for Group B Offenses, however during the study period between 2002 and 2006, Group A offense arrests were on the rise. As the chart on the following page will depict, despite overall arrest rates decreasing, the population of the jail has been consistently increasing between 1997 and 2006.

In order to develop a population projection, numerous options were examined that studied trends in historical incarcerated population and projected it into the future based on both historical data as well as future general population growth in the jail service area. Average Daily Population (ADPs) was examined for each month going back to January 1997. In selecting a forecast methodology, there are two historical sets of data that could be utilized in order to project a future forecast for the inmate population. These datasets include the LIDS Average Daily Population (ADP) data, and conversely, the State Compensation Board's Annual Tuesday Report (ATP) data. Due to the fact that the LIDS ADP data is constantly being updated on a daily basis in order to develop monthly averages, whereas the Tuesday Reports are essentially just that – reports taken every other Tuesday in each month, the ADP dataset historically will be much more statistically sound as the ADP accounts for population on a continuous and ongoing basis.

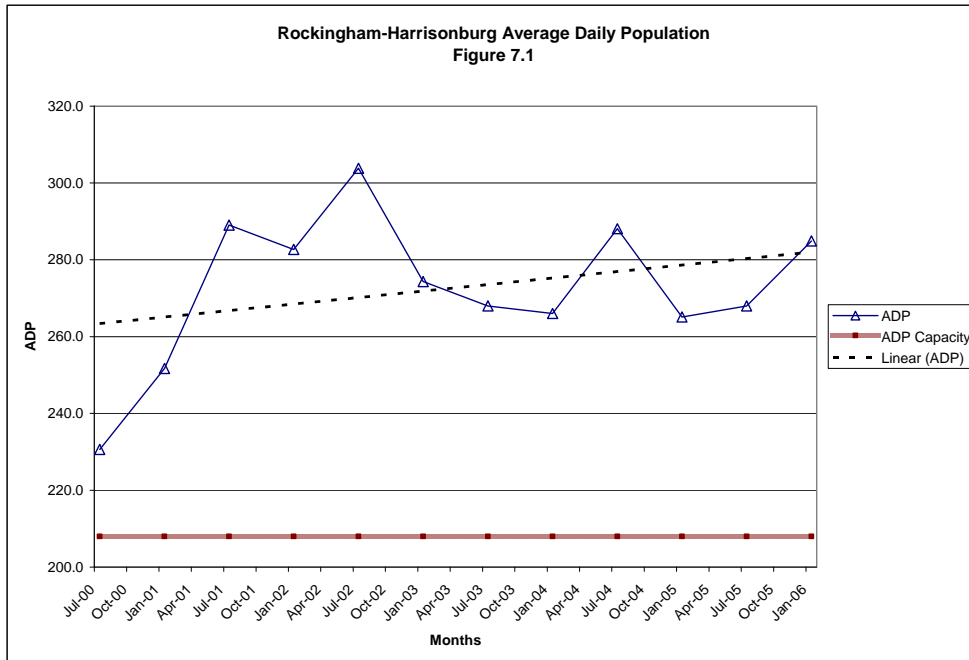
*Rockingham-Harrisonburg Community-Based Corrections Plan*  
*1 September 2007*

In the graph that follows these ADPs are calculated through 2007. The numbers for June and July 2006 drop due to the number of prisoners that were transported to Middle River Regional Jail in Verona, Virginia to accommodate painting in the Rockingham-Harrisonburg Regional Jail facility.

- For all intensive purposes, the ADP numbers for 2007 have been excluded from the analysis on this report as data is incomplete for the entire year. Between 1997 and 2006 the incarcerated population increased overall by 152.7%.

Month/Yr	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
January	120.0	152.3	146.2	173.1	228.6	252.5	233.6	266.0	237.3	263.3
February	122.3	153.1	145.7	168.6	247.2	272.4	245.8	258.3	236.4	282.9
March	113.8	162.1	159.3	188.3	262.6	280.5	263.6	264.3	229.0	292.1
April	115.2	164.1	170.1	198.3	270.2	279.5	267.4	282.1	245.9	291.8
May	112.3	167.9	188.6	195.3	271.2	282.7	257.0	275.9	243.4	270.0
June	115.9	174.5	180.3	205.4	274.1	278.9	263.6	270.9	240.0	291.0
July	112.7	167.7	195.2	212.1	265.9	278.6	251.3	267.3	240.9	285.0
August	128.4	174.0	189.0	218.7	259.6	275.7	244.1	260.3	246.9	294.6
September	149.7	166.3	194.2	219.4	265.7	274.7	246.8	267.5	255.3	282.2
October	151.2	152.6	180.0	218.3	259.0	284.7	247.4	253.0	265.3	287.2
November	153.9	145.5	178.7	228.8	261.3	262.8	244.0	259.3	251.5	282.3
December	151.9	144.8	171.1	219.1	256.1	243.8	234.7	233.4	255.4	256.7
<b>Average</b>	<b>128.9</b>	<b>160.4</b>	<b>174.9</b>	<b>219.4</b>	<b>260.1</b>	<b>272.2</b>	<b>249.9</b>	<b>263.2</b>	<b>245.6</b>	<b>281.6</b>
<b>State Rated Capacity</b>	<b>208.0</b>	<b>208.0</b>	<b>208.0</b>	<b>208.0</b>	<b>208.0</b>	<b>208.0</b>	<b>208.0</b>	<b>208.0</b>	<b>208.0</b>	<b>208.0</b>
<b>% Capacity</b>	<b>62.0%</b>	<b>77.1%</b>	<b>84.1%</b>	<b>105.5%</b>	<b>125.1%</b>	<b>130.9%</b>	<b>120.2%</b>	<b>126.5%</b>	<b>118.1%</b>	<b>135.4%</b>

**Table 7.1: Regional Jail Service Area: Population Database ADP**



**Figure 7.1: Average Daily Population vis-à-vis Rated Capacity**

**Forecasting Methods**

In order to provide some comparison of the data as it relates to general population growth trends, an analysis purely based on historic jail population trends was considered essential to ensure projection accuracy. Further analysis of four forecasts was prepared utilizing historic jail ADP data. Three forecasts were performed utilizing the Box-Jenkins or ARIMA models and one forecast utilized the Exponential Smoothing-Winters method.

**Method Background**

Exponential smoothing is commonly accepted as the most widely used time series technique in the world. It has consistently fared well in objective experiments comparing the accuracy of various methods. It is a very robust technique and works well even when the data are noisy, irregular or relatively short. Winters exponential smoothing extrapolates the local level, trend and seasonality. The model technique uses multiplicative seasonal indexes unless the data contains zeros or negatives. In that case, it uses additive seasonal indexes.

Box-Jenkins can work well when univariate data are relatively long (at least 36 points or three years, whichever is longer), and relatively regular. In these cases, Box-Jenkins tends to outperform exponential smoothing. Box-Jenkins is based upon identifying a probability model that accurately captures the statistical distribution of the historic data. This makes Box-Jenkins intrinsically more complex than exponential smoothing.

<b>Jail Population Forecast Model Comparisons</b>				
July of Each Year	Winters	Box-Jenkins/ARIMA		
		(1,1,1)*(1,1,2)	(1,1,1)*(1,1,1)	(1,0,1)*(1,1,2)
2009	305.4	<b>294.7</b>	294.7	297.9
2012	339.3	<b>316.0</b>	322.4	324.9
2015	373.1	<b>339.3</b>	350.1	352.0
2018	407.0	<b>361.9</b>	377.8	379.2
2021	440.8	<b>384.8</b>	405.4	397.2
2025	486.0	<b>415.1</b>	442.4	442.6

**Table 7.2: Jail Population Forecast Model Comparisons**

<b>Future Jail Population Forecast Model Diagnostics</b>				
Statistic	Exponential Smoothing Winters	Box Jenkins		
		(1,1,1)*(1,1,2)	(1,1,1)*(1,1,1)	(1,0,1)*(1,1,2)
Adj. R-Squared	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97
Durbin-Watson	1.86	2.04	2.06	2.1
Forecast Error	9.49	8.67	8.86	8.83
Ljung-Box	(18)=21.2 P=0.73	(18)=22.9 P=0.81	(18)=20.4 P=0.69	(18)=24, P=0.85
Standardized BIC	9.97	9.41	9.46	9.58

**Table 7.3: Future Jail Population Forecast Model Diagnostics**

### Analysis of the Forecasts

After performing these diagnostics and examining the results along with studying the statistic variables derived from the different models, the information suggests that the Box-Jenkins/ARIMA model (1,1,1)\*(1,1,2) would make the most logical sense. While the R-squared value for each model remains constant, the forecast error, and Standardized BIC perform better than competing models. Due to the better diagnostic data that was developed using the historical ADP data, it is this model that was selected for use in the planning forecast. This model best complements the historical data and associated trends concerning ADP and the historical trends that have occurred at the jail facility since 1997.

The historical monthly ADP and the forecast for future years are depicted in the following graph.

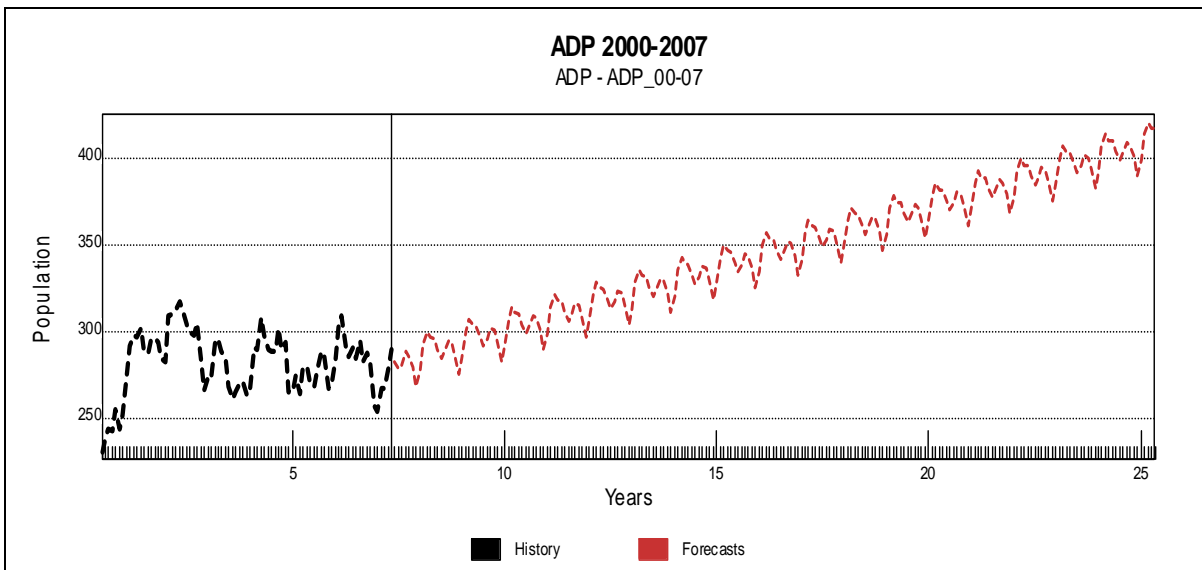


Figure 7.2: ADP, 2000-2007

By March 2025, the jail population is forecast to reach 421.5 incarcerated prisoners. This is an increase of 44.3% from the March 2006 ADP. If the existing facility is not expanded by 2025, the jail will be operating at 202.6% capacity, based on the jails current rated capacity of 208 prisoners.

The following table depicts what annual growth rates can be expected from year to year between 2008 and 2025.



<b>Year</b>	<b>March Forecast</b>
2008	299.8
2009	306.7
2010	313.8
2011	321.0
2012	328.2
2013	335.4
2014	342.6
2015	349.7
2016	356.9
2017	364.1
2018	371.3
2019	378.4
2020	385.6
2021	392.8
2022	400.0
2023	407.2
2024	414.3
2025	421.5

**Table 7.4: Annual Growth, 2008-2025**

***Back-Casting***

In order to determine if the methodology was sound and a good fit, the data for the entire year of 2006 was removed from the analysis and using the same Box Jenkins Forecasting model, the 2006 ADP population was projected and compared with actual 2006 ADP numbers.

<b>Month</b>	<b>Back-Projected ADP</b>	<b>Actual ADP</b>
January	256.8	263.3
February	262.2	282.9
March	267.9	292.1
April	277.6	291.8
May	276.6	270.0
June	276.9	291.0
July	274.9	285.0
August	275.1	294.6
September	281.4	282.2
October	280.1	287.2
November	276.2	282.3
December	270.2	256.7
<b>Average</b>	<b>273.0</b>	<b>281.6</b>

**Table 7.5: Back-Casting ADP**

This Page Intentionally Left Blank

**Section VIII: Conclusions and Recommendations**

The need for expansion of the jail facility has been documented in the sections leading up to this section that will discuss recommendations. The jail facility is experiencing moderate overcrowding and with future growth in the community, it is probable to conclude that the jail population will continue to increase in the future. This future overcrowding will intensify resulting in operational and safety hazards to the jail facility, those incarcerated there and the staff that is responsible for maintaining and operating the jail.

The population forecast developed for the jail service area indicates a total expected population (ADP) of 421.5 in March 2025. The forecast was developed without subsidizing the jail population for any new programs or alternatives that may be explored in the future to assist in pretrial diversion, or post-sentence non-confinement alternatives. The implementation of any type of non-confinement program can potentially offer a reduction in the incarcerated population, however, with the projected jail population in the region, it is not recommended to assume a reduction will occur.

**Proposed Jail Configuration**

The Rockingham-Harrisonburg Regional Jail should focus on providing adequate space to ensure an operating capacity of 421.5 general population beds for the expected jail population in March 2025. At the present time, the rated capacity of the jail is 208.

The required number of general population beds, the security mix, temporary holding spaces, special purpose cells, visiting spaces, multipurpose and recreational space and food service area for a given population capacity are outlined in the Standards for Design, Construction and Reimbursement of Local Correctional Facilities – Part V. For a facility with a general population 415, the following cell/bed counts will be required.

<b>Operating Capacity for Expanded Jail Facility</b>				
	<b>Security Level</b>			<b>Total</b>
	<b>Maximum (20%)</b>	<b>Medium (40%)</b>	<b>Minimum (40%)</b>	
Number of Beds/Cells	42.7	85.4	85.4	213.5
Maximum Beds/Housing Unit	24	48	48	
% multiple occupancy	0%	50%	100%	

**Table 8.1: Operating Capacity for Expanded Jail Facility**

**Other Design Considerations**

Intake: Temporary Holding Intake would be required to have a capacity of a total of 42 as these spaces must hold a minimum of one inmate for each 10 inmates for which the facility is designed. Fifty (50) percent of these are required to be single holding cells with the remainder being a combination of group holding and open hold area.

The following chart depicts the requirements for additional space as required in the *Standards for Planning, Design, Construction and Reimbursement of Local Correctional Facilities*. Any deviation from the standards requires a variance from the Board of Corrections during the Planning Study phase.

Facility Area	Space Required
Temporary Holding	Capacity: 42
	% multiple occupancy (max): 24
Visiting	Non-Contact Spaces: 21
	Professional/Secure: 9
Special Purpose <sup>17</sup>	Capacity: 42
	% multiple occupancy: 0%
Multipurpose Space (including recreation)	12,453 square feet (total)
Food Service (Total Requirement)	1,945 square feet

**Table 8.2: Additional Space Requirements**

***Male vs. Female Split:***

The Standards do not state or require a percentage breakdown between the male and female general population capacity, it is recommended that the total female capacity be designed for approximately 13%-15% of the total operating capacity. Based on other data, the percentage of females in the Rockingham-Harrisonburg Regional Jail has increased slightly between 2000 and 2006, ranging between 8% and 14% of the total jail population. Based on both state and national trends, it should be assumed that the female incarcerated population will continue to increase in the future.

- It is recommended that 15% of any additional capacity be designed specifically for female incarceration.

***Other Construction Design Considerations***

During the design phase, other design considerations should be taken into account including:

- A secure skywalk that would encompass the jail facility at second floor level in order to transport prisoners between POD's, and court facilities. Currently there are no secure hallways on the upper two floors of the jail facility and general administrative work is performed where prisoners are escorted to other parts of the facility.
- Recreational rooms/areas that connect directly to POD's
- Monitor areas that are connected to each other.
- Provision of a separate visitation room in the booking/intake area of the jail for prisoners to meet with attorneys, medical staff, or counseling services.

<sup>17</sup> Medical or protective custody cells is included in the total special purpose cell requirement

- Provision of a secure medical interview room in the Medical Ward for doctors and counseling meetings to occur in private.
- Expansion of the kitchen facility to provide meals for an additional 250 person minimum.
- Installation of Lobby Cashier to assist in expediting paperwork transfer between different floors.
- Install cameras and voice systems in vehicle sallyport area where officers can make contact with central control.
- Wash facilities, toilet and vanity located in specific sallyports.
- Booking/Intake area should have a private meeting room for prisoners to meet with attorneys or medical visits.

**Potential Project Schedule**

The routine schedule is based upon DOC regulations and guidelines. The fast track calendar is based upon seeking an exemption to the regular submission guidelines and seeking DOC approval and funding consideration in the 2009 General Assembly. The local legislative delegation should be apprised of the need for the regional jail expansion and the plans being taken by the County and City towards achieving this goal. It is critical that local legislators be knowledgeable and supportive of this project as the exemption to the moratorium requires legislative action.

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Routine</u>	<u>Fast Track</u>
Contact Legislators for Moratorium Exemption	March 09	March 08
Budget Bill Consideration	January 10	January 09
Submit C-BCP to the Board of Corrections	nlt 1 March 09	nlt 1 March 08
Submit Planning Study to Board of Corrections	nlt 1 March 09	nlt 1 March 08
Approval of C-BCP	January 10	January 09
Approval of Planning Study	January 10	January 09
Budget Appropriation	Spring 10	Spring 09
Initiate Design	Fall 07	Fall 07
Complete Contract Documents	Summer 10	Summer 09
Review/Approval of Contract Documents	Summer 10	Summer 09
Bid Project	July 10	July 09
Award Construction Contract	August 10	August 09
Complete Construction	October 13	October 12
Construction punch list	November 13	November 13
Occupancy	January 14	January 13

Nlt = not later than

This Page Intentionally Left Blank