





Revision of Probation Violation Guidelines Update

Sentencing Revocation Report (SRR)

A probation officer completes the front of the SRR and indicates the condition(s) the offender has violated.

All violations being handled together should be recorded on one SRR.

The judge completes the back of the form, indicating the outcome of the hearing and the sanctions imposed.

Implemented in 1997, the SRR is the only source of detailed violation information that can be analyzed.

Sentencing Re	vocation Repo	Date Form Completed:
OFFENDER ————————————————————————————————————	Middle:	
Last:	_	ı
Date of Birth:/	Social Security Number:	
COURT		
Judicial Circuit: City/County:		FIPS Code:
Judge's Name:		
MOST SERIOUS ORIGINAL FELONY	OFFENSE INFORMATION	Office Use Only
Primary Offense VCC	OFFENSE INFORMATION	Sentencing Date (Original)
		, , ,
PSI NUMBER:		Month Day Year
ORIGINAL DISPOSITION INFORMATION	ON	
_	sion Center Incarceration (no acti	ive incarceration)
TYPE OF PEWOCATION AND AREA		
TYPE OF REVOCATION (check all that ap □ Probation □ Post-Release □ Good B CONDITIONS CITED IN VIOLATION (cl	Behavior ☐ Suspended S	
☐ 1. Fail to obey all Federal, State, and local la		
$\ \square$ 2. Fail to report any arrests within 3 days to	probation officer	Complete if there are any new law or ordinance violations:
3. Fail to maintain employment or to report4. Fail to report as instructed	changes in employment	VCCs for most serious convictions
5. Fail to allow probation officer to visit home6. Fail to follow instructions and be truthful a		
☐ 7. Use alcoholic beverages		
□ 8. Use, possess, distribute controlled subst□ 9. Use, own, possess, transport or carry fire		Location of Arrest:
 □ 10. Change residence or leave State of Virgin □ 11. Abscond from supervision 	nia without permission	☐ Virginia ☐ Out of State or Federal
Fail to follow special conditions (specify)		

Legislative Directive for Probation Violation Guidelines 2003 Appropriations Act

- In 2003, the General Assembly directed the Commission to develop discretionary sentencing guidelines for probation violators returned to court for reasons other than a new criminal conviction ("technical violations").
- To develop these guidelines, the Commission examined historical judicial sanctioning practices in revocation hearings.
- In its 2003 Annual Report, the Commission recommended that the probation violation guidelines be implemented statewide and the recommendation was accepted by 2004 General Assembly.
- Statewide use began July 1, 2004.



Technical Violator Study (2003-2004)

- Sample of 600 technical probation violators was drawn from the Commission's Sentencing Revocation Report (SRR) database.
- Supplemental information was gathered on factors of interest that were not contained in the automated data.
 - Staff reviewed major violation reports prepared by probation officers for the court.
- Based on additional review, 72 cases were excluded from the study because the offenders were on parole or the files contained insufficient information.
- Final sample was 528 cases.



2003 Study: Supplemental Data Collection Instrument



Offender Name: Smith, Robert

Orig. Date: 01/22/2000

Rev. Date: 12/13/2001

86789

Basic Instructions:

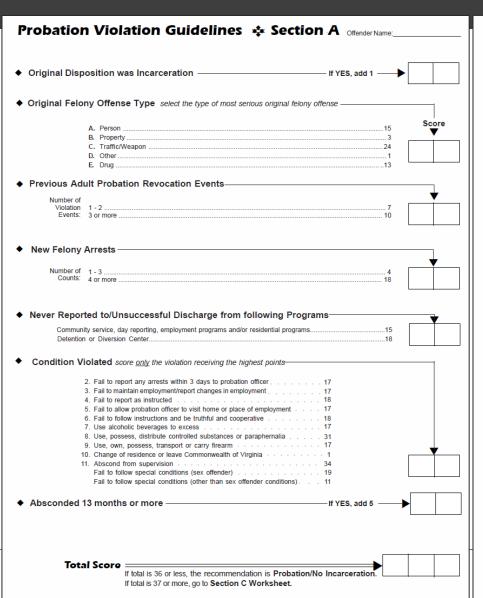
For numbers, use actual number if known, otherwise; none = 0, > 1 = 55, > 2 = 66, Continuous = 77, unknown = 99, never [reported] = 100. For unknown dates, use 99/99/99. Please check or put X in boxes if applicable.

2003 Study: Supplemental Data Collection Instrument

RUGS/ALCOHOL/SUBSTANC	E ABUSE – Conditions 4, 6, 7, o	r 8 (please fill in all that are applicable)
	Drugs	Alcohol Substance Abuse
Treatment/program (completed)		
Never reported (number)		
b. Fail to attend		
c. Unsuccessful Discharge (number)		
d. Non-compliance (number) (incld dr	ig screens)	
e. Leave without approvalumber of tests failed:		
umber of tests faneu. umber of admissions of Use:		
ail to be honest or follow instructions		
umber of incidents reported to probation		
a. Law Enforcement (arrest, citation	. conviction)	
c. Family/Friend/Domestic		
d. Observed (by PO)		
ate of 1st failed test/admission:	Date of most recent	failed test/admission:
☐ Marijuana ☐ Cocaine	g found in screening/admitted use (mark : Hallucinogens Dpiates	all that apply): Heroin Synthetic Drugs Ecstasy Alcohol Others
AIL TO FOLLOW INSTRUCT Associate with prohibited people: Friends Victims Minors Other Other	Education requirements: GED Vocational Other	tions 6 (mark all that apply): Life skills Go to Prohibited Areas Violate Curfew Restitution/Court Costs
ESIDENCE/ABSCOND — Conditate of last contact with defendant:bsconded to: _Outside state (other than		s of residence Did not leave area D Unknown
Employment Residentia Community Religious	Property Crime O	nancialAlternatives
	mark number on left for all that apply):: Drug abuse Alcohol abuse Not maintaining authorized residence	Behavioral problems Other: ()



Probation Violation Guidelines (PVG) Revised in FY2008



Probation	Violation Guidelines 💠 Section C Offender Name	:
♦ Original Felor	ny Offense Type select the type of most serious original felony offense	
	A. Person	4 Score 6 ▼ 3 1
◆ Previous Adu	It Probation Revocation Events	
Number of Violation Events:	1 - 2	
♦ New Arrests f	or Crimes Against Person	
		5 0
♦ New Arrests f	or Nonperson Crimes —	
Counts:	0 - 1	9 2
♦ Months until I	First Noncompliant Incident —	
1	10 months or less	
♦ Unsuccessful	Discharge from Detention Center Program ———— If YES, add 30—	•
♦ Never Report	ed to Drug Treatment/Drug Education Program————————————————————————————————————	
	1 - 2	
♦ Positive Drug	Test or Signed Admission (not marijuana or alcohol)— If YES, add 10—	→
♦ Violated Sex (Offender Restrictions ————————————————————————————————————	→
♦ Time Abscond	ded ———————————————————————————————————	
3	months or less 0 months to 24 months 9 6 months or more 12	Y
Tota	See Probation Violation Guidelines Section C Recommendation Table for guidelines sentence range.	

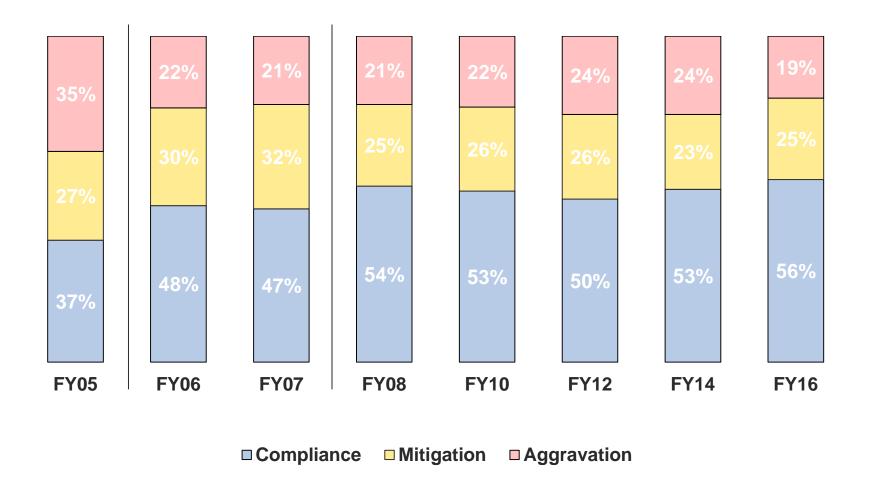
Preparation of Sentencing Revocation Report (SRR) and Probation Violation Guidelines (PVG)

Since July 1, 2010, the Appropriation Act has specified that a Sentencing Revocation Report and, if applicable, the Probation Violation Guidelines, must be presented to the court and reviewed by the judge for any violation hearing conducted pursuant to § 19.2-306.

See Item 42 of Chapter 836 (Appropriation Act) adopted by the 2017 General Assembly



Probation Violation Guidelines for Technical Violations Compliance by Fiscal Year FY2005 - FY2016



SENATE OF VIRGINIA Senate Finance Committee

Parole Abolition and Sentencing Reform:

A 20-Year Retrospective

Dick Hickman, Deputy Staff Director Senate Finance Committee April 13, 2015



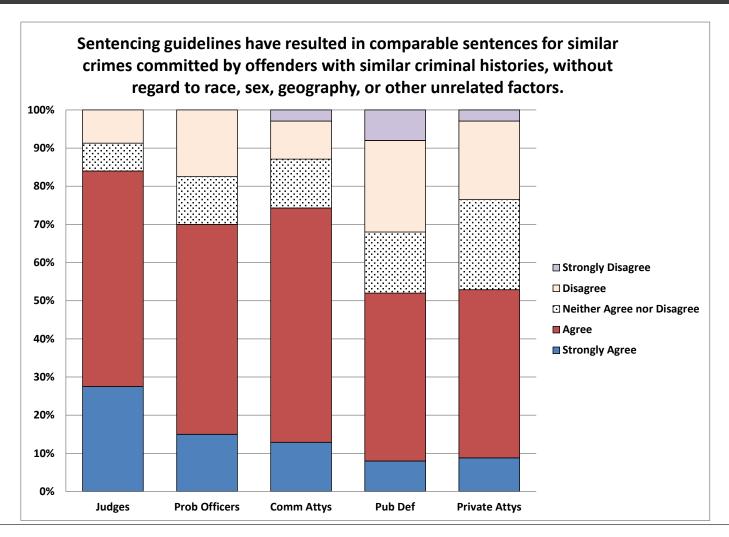
Surveys of Key Stakeholders

- SFC staff conducted a series of surveys in September 2014 to determine the opinions of key stakeholders as to the effectiveness of Virginia's sentencing guidelines:
 - Circuit Court Judges: 54 percent response rate (69 out of 128);
 - Chief Probation Officers: 93 percent response rate (40 out of 43);
 - Commonwealth's Attorneys: 58 percent response rate (70 out of 120);
 - Chief Public Defenders: 100 percent response rate (25 out of 25); and,
 - Criminal Defense Attorneys: 26 percent response rate (35 out of 135 surveys sent to all private criminal defense attorneys who had attended a sentencing commission guidelines training class in the last two years).
- The response rate was good, with the exception of the private defense attorneys. There is no reason to believe the results would be substantially different with a higher response rate.

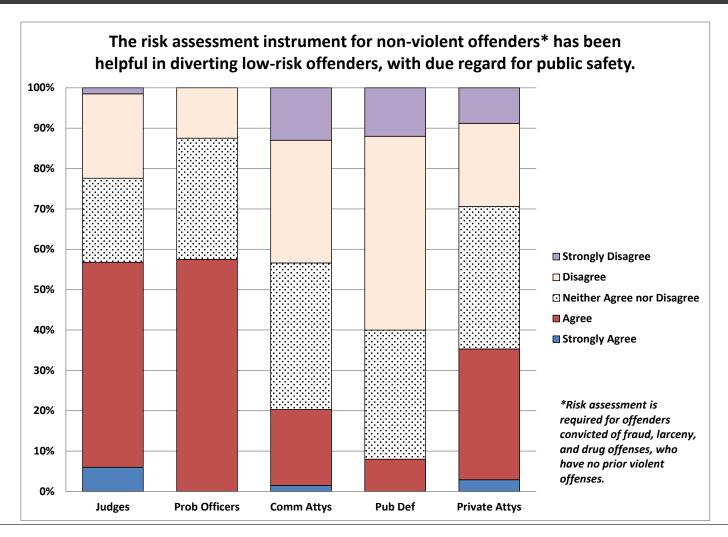
As part of its 20-year retrospective of Virginia's truth-in-sentencing system, the staff of the Senate Finance Committee conducted a series of surveys in September 2014 to determine the opinions of key stakeholders as to the effectiveness of Virginia's sentencing guidelines.



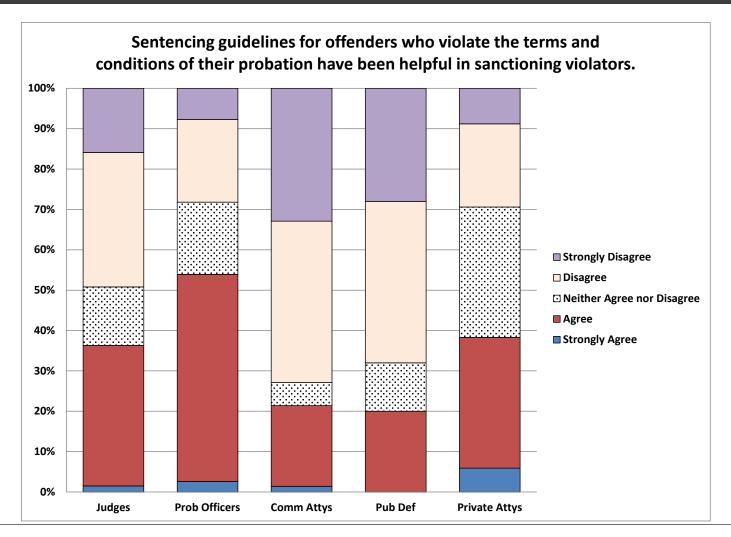
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Source: Dick Hickman, Deputy Staff Director, Senate Finance Committee, presentation to the Virginia Criminal Sentencing Commission, 04/13/2015



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Senate Finance Committee Survey (2014) Judge Comments Regarding Probation Violation Guidelines

#	Comments:	
1	I would say that at least half of the time, they're entirely counter-intuitive. For example, if I remember correctly, they seem to recommend more punishment for violations occurring early in probation, rather than late. I expect certain defendant's to have trouble at first, particularly if there are substance abuse issues. I am more concerned about the defendant who tested postive after two years of probation than I am after two weeks	
2	The most common violation is a new conviction; in which case the guidelines don't apply.	
3	Guidelines are not applicable when the underlying violation is based on any new conviction. As many violations have underlying new convictions, it would be helpful to have the guidelines apply in that instance.	
4	Most probation violations that this court deals with involves multiple reasons for violation, which generally includes a new conviction. With a new conviction, guidelines do not apply so there is never a sentencing range for those offenses.	
5	In my opinion these guidelines are very low and somewhat encourage recidivism because the guidelines direct the Court in most cases to sentence an individual many times over a long period of time, revoking small portions of their suspended sentences. Probaationers understand this fact, in my opinion, and fail to take seriously the consequences of violating probation.	
6	I find probation guidelines to be problematic and in need of additional fine tuning from the Guideline Commission	
7	They are helpful, but at times are lower than the original sentencing guidelines.	
8	The guidelines too often recommend lengthy sentences for technical violations by drug users.	
9	I have generally found these to be unhelpful, unlike the guidelines in sentencing, and I frequently do not follow them. They have no guidelines where there is a new offense, and they do not seem to address the issues presen in other types of violations. If I were to make one single recommendation to the Sentencing Commission, it would be to completely overhaul these guidelines.	
10	Sentencing for a probation violation is much more diverse as the sentence depends on the nature of the case and defendant's particular background.	

Senate Finance Committee Survey (2014) Judge Comments Regarding Probation Violation Guidelines

11	There is no way to make this uniform.	
12	The revocation guidelines are almost of no value in imposing sanctions for violations. They are ridiculously lenient, and simply don't reflect any necessity of vindicating the authority of the court.	
13	I don't feel as comfortable with these guidelines. No real consideration for multiple violators. No guidance when convicted of new crimes.	
14	These are not nearly as reliable or helpful as the sentencing guidelines on conviction.	
15	Sometimes they do not make sense. The probabion violation guidelines,. albiet voluntary, are at variance with court orders which clearly state a defendant will be of good behavior and comply with probation rules. While the guidelines do not apply to new violations of the law, they seem to minimize the rule of law in the court order. In other words, if someone has three years good behavior and probabion and they continue to use drugs, the guidelines frequently say something like a three month active jail sentence would be appropriate instead of the full three years.	
16	It is only used for Class #1 offenders (criminal offences as a violation) and sometimes seems hard to fathom. I will say thought it has gotten much better since it was first instituted.	
17	There is a curious anomaly in those guidelines. If the probationer has a subsequent conviction (e.g., reckless driving), the guidelines do not apply. If not, they do. I have had probationers with a subsequent conviction be treated more lightly than those without because of the impact of the guidelines. I am not saying they cannot be helpful, but they are flawed.	
18	Guidelines for individuals who violate probation are invariably so low or so high as to be worthless.	
19	It makes no sense to me for a probationer to have violated probation and the PO to have attempted sanctions and/or treatment and to have guidelines recomend probation no incarceration	
20	Unlike the other guidelines which are excellent, the guidelines for offenders who violate the terms & conditions of their probation are almost useless.	
21	not applicable with new violations of law and for "technical" violations the sanction is often probation it seems. This means any predisposition incarceration is the only sanction if followed	

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Considerations for Revision of Probation Violation Guidelines

- Although past amendments to the probation violation guidelines have increased compliance, the compliance rate remains relatively low.
- Multiple criminal justice practitioners have requested that the Commission revise the guidelines associated with probation violations, including:
 - Modifying existing factors,
 - Accounting for additional factors beyond those currently covered, and
 - Expanding probation violation guidelines to cover "New Law" (Condition 1) violators.



Considerations for Revision of the Probation Violation Guidelines

- In addition, the Commission has received feedback from judges regarding an issue of proportionality.
 - In some instances, the probation violation guidelines recommend a relatively lengthy sentence for a technical violation, while a probation violation handled alongside a new felony conviction often does not increase the sentencing guidelines recommendation significantly.
 - If a probation violation is handled separately from the new conviction, no guidelines apply.



Challenges for Revision of the Probation Violation Guidelines

- The Commission is not receiving SRRs and PVGs for all of the revocation hearings handled in circuit court.
- Sanctioning practices for probation violations continue to vary substantially.
- The Commission has received requests to add factors to the probation violation guidelines that are not currently recorded on those forms.
- The Department of Corrections frequently adapts its policies and is currently introducing a new tool for probation officers that is expected to change the way officers handle violation behaviors.



Virginia Department of Corrections Administrative Response Matrix (ARM)

- The Department of Corrections (DOC) has received a federal grant to pilot test a new tool developed in District #9 (Charlottesville area) to guide probation officers in selecting specific incentives and sanctions when responding to supervision events.
 - Administrative Response Matrix (ARM)
- According to DOC, the tool incorporates a risk/needs assessment of the offender and the assigned severity of the violation in determining responses to technical violations.

Virginia Department of Corrections Administrative Response Matrix (ARM)

- According to DOC, use of the ARM is expected to increase consistency in officer responses, reduce the number of violations heard in court, and produce cost savings in jail and prison beds used for technical violators.
- Pilot testing officially will begin in early 2018 and testing will continue into 2021.

Virginia Department of Corrections Administrative Response Matrix (ARM)

ARM Pilot Sites

Caseload Size	Eastern	Central	Western
Small	Emporia (District #38)	Farmville (District #24)	Rocky Mount (District #37)
Medium	Suffolk	Charlottesville (District #9)	Norton (District #18)
weatum	(District #6)	Henrico (District #32)	
High	Norfolk (District #2)	Fairfax (District #29)	Radford (District #28)

Implications of ARM Pilot Project for the Probation Violation Guidelines

- Through use of the ARM, the population of probation violators returned to court in the pilot sites may have different characteristics in the future.
 - If so, judicial sanctioning practices may appear different.
 - Revising probation violation guidelines based on historical data may not reflect judicial practices going forward.

DOC's Community Corrections Alternative Program (CCAP) through Detention and Diversion Centers

- DOC is making substantial changes to its Detention and Diversion Center Programs
- According to DOC, the changes bring the programs in line with current evidence-based practices.
- The goal is to provide enhanced, individualized services for offenders on probation and better meet the needs of the sentencing courts.
- Offenders assessed to have moderate treatment needs must complete a minimum of 200 core treatment hours for successful program completion (approx. 22 28 weeks).
- Offenders assessed to have high treatment needs must complete a minimum of 300 treatment hours for successful program completion (approx. 42 - 48 weeks).

Implications of CCAP for the Probation Violation Guidelines

- Currently, there are factors on the probation violation guidelines relating to offenders who fail to complete Detention and/or Diversion Center Programs after being ordered by the court to do so.
- These factors will not be scored for offenders who fail to complete CCAP.
 - According to DOC, the population of offenders participating in CCAP will be different than those who have traditionally participated in Detention/Diversion Centers.

Input from Commission Members

- Staff is seeking input from Commission members to guide and shape:
 - Judge survey;
 - Data collection; and
 - Data analysis.



Factors That May Affect Sentencing for Probation Violations

Probationer

- Number of Violations
- Type of Violation(s)
- Relationship btwn. Type of Viol. & Other Factors
- Responses to Interventions
- Length Between Violations
- Risk of Recidivating (Actuarial & Clinical)
- Treatment Needs
- Type of Original Offense
- Prior Record (Including # of Prior Revocations)
- Pending Violation(s) in Other Courts
- Attitude

Probation Officer/DOC Policy

- Type of Interventions Attempted
- Number of Interventions Attempted
- When Probationer Returned to Court
- What Information Reported to Court

Prior Judicial Action

- Type of Prior Sentences
- Length of Prior Sentences
- Amount of Suspended Time
- Amount of Revocable Time



Other Factors

- Local Resources
- Treatment Options
- Treatment Availability/Beds
- Judicial Philosophy
- Procedural Differences
- Sentencing/Probation Violation Guidelines

Questions

- Should the Commission opt for a point-forward data collection process?
- How does the Commission collect data on factors that judges deem important when sanctioning a violation?
 - Survey to get judicial input regarding important factors?
 - What data sources will contain the information?
- Should the Commission recommend a change to the sentencing guidelines to discontinue scoring probation violations as additional offenses?



Questions

- Should the Commission consider three categories of violations that come before a court?
 - Technical, new conviction, new arrest with court case pending
- Would judges be open to other formats for the probation violation guidelines (e.g., matrix/grid)?

