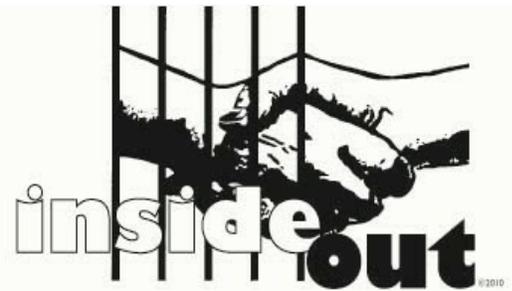


Winter 2016

Highlights

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This past year saw a continuing interest in criminal justice reform in America. Articles in various newspapers, stories on television and radio, soap operas like *Orange is the New Black*, blogs on the Internet and whatever other outlets there are; all focused on the embarrassment of our over incarceration and criminal justice system. This focus generated numerous conferences and meetings as well as legislation, like the bipartisan effort on Capitol Hill to pass S-2123 that we describe in this issue. Even Virginia has surprised us when we see normally conservative Virginia legislators admit that we have a problem that needs to be solved. Let us hope that this new year of 2016 will bring some real positive change to our current condition and we will actually achieve some success!

Carla

Parole Review Commission

The Parole Review Commission held meetings monthly beginning in July 2015. There were 3 subcommittees, Best Practices for Reducing Recidivism, Efficiencies and Fiscal Impact and Appropriate Classification of Offenses. The Committee heard much testimony from various stakeholders including written testimony from prisoners. Two Virginia CURE members were on the committee, Bill Richardson and Sandra Brandt. The recommendations listed below do not include details and research supporting the recommendations as well as potential challenges. There was no recommendation to reinstate parole. VACURE has the full report which is too long to print out and send to prisoners. Hopefully, librarians can retrieve a copy from the Internet.

Recommendations

1. There is a clear accumulation of research literature on effective practices, policies, and programs that have been shown to reduce recidivism, and practices that increase recidivism. This research has informed our perspective that the Commonwealth of Virginia should be exploring other practices and programs besides incarceration to increase the public safety of our communities
2. Review data from other States, including Georgia, Texas, Kentucky, Florida, Missouri, California and New York regarding changes in the use of incarceration, sentence lengths, and other changes in the justice system.
3. Conduct a needs assessment of the types of programs and services required in each jurisdiction to reduce the demand on incarceration
4. Expand PAPIS Reentry Programs, and provide additional funding to support reentry services and programming.
5. Assess whether Community Services Boards (CSBs) adequately handle the needs for justice-involved populations. A concern was raised that CSBs are ineffective in providing services to justice-involved populations. This issue should be further studied including baseline standards for serving the justice population and how to use various sources to do so
6. Increase availability of behavioral health services to expand community corrections, alternative to incarceration and reentry services.
7. Expand Therapeutic Assessment “Drop Off” Centers or Crisis Intervention Teams (CIT) efforts.
8. Identify revenue sources to fund expanded behavioral health services
9. Expand Virginia’s supply of permanent supportive housing
10. Use savings/funds from closed prisons to fund needed programs, services, and reforms. Justice Reinvestment Initiatives are being used in other states to convert funds saved through reduced incarceration to build the community capacity to safely manage offenders in the community that they reside
11. Review current capacity for programming in facilities and determine whether it is feasible to increase the 15 percent cap on earned sentence credits available to inmates sentenced under no-parole provisions if they participate in programs that have demonstrated success in reducing recidivism. Like existing earned sentence credits, these additional credits be subject to revocation for cause. This recommendation is contingent upon adequate programming in facilities to meet the need
12. Introduce legislation to lift the federal ban on receipt of Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) and to amend the current provisions in the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP, formerly Food

Stamps) Code to mirror the TANF provisions with regard to possession of drugs

13. Remove questions regarding criminal history from all state and local government employment applications, making it clear that criminal history shall not be a determining factor in the initial screening process regarding employment decisions
14. Allow individuals to have their driver's licenses reinstated prior to completing all payments of court fines and court costs.
15. The Commission identified geriatric release (including but not limited to medical clemency) as an existing procedure for which we recommend that the Governor consider whether relief should be granted, and if so, how it should be implemented.
16. Correct unfair and uninformed jury sentencing that affects the length of incarceration for inmates sentenced by juries prior to 2000.
17. Create an infrastructure for expanding evaluations of existing efforts in Virginia
18. The Commission recommends a number of further studies. Its preference would be to have these conducted by a Virginia organization such as the Virginia Criminal Sentencing Commission or an independent research organization.
19. The Commission recommends raising the larceny threshold from \$200 to at least \$500
20. The Commission recommends examining the current eligibility criteria for participation in a drug treatment court and determining the extent to which the criteria exclude offenders from participating. The Commission further recommends examining and considering adult offenders who have been convicted of an offense listed in § 17.1-21.805 or § 19.2-297.1 within the preceding 10 years, or juvenile offenders who previously have been adjudicated not innocent of such an offense within the preceding 10 years, for participation in veteran and reentry courts.
21. The Commission recommends exploring increased earned time credits for individuals incarcerated for drug related offenses if they have been engaged in programming during their incarceration. In order to implement this recommendation further study would be needed to ensure adequate programming is available and in place prior to the policy change. An increase in the availability of rehabilitative and reentry programs within the DOC should be made. Additionally, there should be an increase in the number of probation officers available to supervise offenders released under this rehabilitation initiative.
22. The Commission approves evaluating certain offenses to determine if "Violent Crime" classification under § 17.1-805 is appropriate.

23. The Commission recommends that the Virginia Parole Board coordinate with the Virginia Department of Corrections and the Office of the Attorney General to determine if those currently sentenced under the Three Strikes Law are in compliance with the current law and all amendments

Parole Policies and Procedures (The content of the following recommendations was not adopted unanimously.) According to data provided to the Commission by the DOC, there are 2,897 inmates who are currently eligible for parole, 84 percent of whom are still serving their first term of State Responsible (SR) incarceration. Except for certain non-felony offenses committed after 1994, all of these inmates have been serving time for offenses committed at least 20 years ago (i.e., prior to 1995).

A The Governor is requested to review parole policies and procedures in the areas of application of candidates for both parole and geriatric release. For candidates whose time served has already exceeded either 20 years, or the time set by the truth-in-sentencing guidelines for the same offense, the Parole Board should be required to issue a reasoned decision for any parole denial.

B Review candidates with no recent record of major institutional infractions. The Governor should encourage at least three Board members to personally interview such candidates and meet to discuss them.

C The Board should standardize its use of validated risk assessment tools and ensure that such tools include appropriate consideration of dynamic factors (such as age) at the time of parole review. Parole candidates should have transparent access to the information relevant to validation of these tools, as well as to the application of such tools to their case.

Link to report:

<https://parolecommission.virginia.gov/index.html>.

**Adrienne Bennett, Appointed to
Virginia Parole Board**

New Parole Board member Adrienne Bennett has dedicated much of her career to the representation of the indigent, by working as an assistant Public Defender in both the Virginia Beach and Norfolk offices for more than 12 years. She has also served throughout her career as Guardian ad litem for abused and neglected children.



Adrienne Bennett grew up in Virginia Beach. She graduated from Virginia Tech in 1994, with a B.S. in Political Science and a minor in Sociology. She then went on to receive her Juris Doctorate, cum laude, from the University of Baltimore School of law in 1998. Ms. Bennett made an unsuccessful bid for the House of Delegates for the 21st District in 2015. She stated during the campaign that her aspiration to become a public servant was influenced by many of her family members, who are committed to promoting social justice and good government.

Virginia CURE 28th Annual Meeting

Virginia CURE's Annual Meeting was held in Richmond on November 14. The theme was Workforce Development. The keynote speaker was **Ms. Patricia Weiland** who serves as Chairman of the Correctional Industries National Task Force on Reentry, is former Chair and Past President of the National Correctional Industry Association Board of Directors and is currently CEO of TRICOR TN (Tennessee Rehabilitative Initiative in Corrections Board). Ms. Weiland has led the organization through a period of unprecedented growth and significant change by developing a business model that transforms offenders from tax consumers to taxpayers; while reducing recidivism among program participants and at no cost to the state! TRICOR operates offender workforce development programs in and outside of correctional facilities across the state working in partnership with local business and industry to employ and train offenders in preparation for their eventual release or to facilitate reentry and participation in society.

Ms. Weiland informed us of a number of skills TRICOR's programs address in the area of Consumables, Manufacturing, Agriculture, Business Services and trades training such as HVAC, carpentry, electrical, masonry, plumbing and more. Ms Weiland is a big fan of PIE (Prison Industry Enhancement) programs and on offenders in TRICOR programs work both outside and inside of the prisons and with real companies with "real wages." Recognizing that job skills alone are not enough to achieve successful reintegration, TRICOR offers cognitive behavior skills programs focused on living in civil society, such as coping with stress, dealing with common barriers, societal norms and even learning of available resources and new technology!

Four core principles inform the offender workforce program:

1. If you change the way you think, you change your life.
2. Discipline yourself so others don't have to
3. Don't let your past hold your future hostage
4. Never stop learning!

TRICOR programs provide an example of excellence and a great resource for others in the field of workforce development. Recidivism in Tennessee has declined over 5% in the last 5 years and the State experienced a \$3 million reduction in recidivism costs last year.

Elizabeth Creamer, Advisor for Workforce Development, Office of the Secretary of Commerce and Trade for Virginia, spoke of efforts ongoing in Virginia. She stated that Virginia was new to the type of operation described by Ms. Weiland, but is working to catch up. There is an increased focus to strengthen trade positions, including business incentives. She emphasized that businesses in Virginia have needs for skilled trades and technicians. The state will have 1.5 million jobs available in next 10 years (50-65% requiring certification or license) and will have a half million new jobs due to technology. There are currently 23 programs in 15 workforce development districts around the state. The state has created a number of One Stop Training centers where people can receive help in seeking employment or training. One-Stop in Northern Virginia, for example, is providing short-term training and job placement for former inmates of state prisons. Jobs include transportation and food service. One Stops can be accessed online as well, providing much useful information and opportunities.

Also speaking was **John Garman**, CEO of Virginia Correctional Enterprises, (VCE), which was established by the General Assembly over 75 years ago as a work program to produce goods and services for agencies of the Commonwealth. VCE, Mr. Garman explained, is not supported by General funds but rather by the monies retained from the sale of these products and services. VCE provides work opportunities and skill learning programs for offenders incarcerated within the Department of Corrections. Most state agencies still purchase products made by VCE participants, though schools and colleges are no longer required to purchase from VCE. Excess revenue is used to train and update programs and purchase equipment. VCE projects resemble as closely as possible those in the private sector. Inmates are interviewed, reviewed and earn compensation. They experience teamwork, practice a work ethic, and acquire skills. Some successful VCE projects include: furniture production, laundry services, and printing services.

Harold Clarke, Director of the Department of Corrections spoke of his belief that prison should be constructive and provide a healing environment and that he held accountable both inmates and staff in maintaining this environment. It is irresponsible to release anyone, he said, without changing them. Director Clarke affirmed that the Step Down program has reduced recidivism for which it won a national award. Virginia is 2nd in the nation in recidivism at 22.8%, he stated. First is Oklahoma with 22.4%. The national average is 46.0%. Workforce Development within Virginia prisons is managed by the Division of Education and includes Vocational Programs for 30 occupations with resulting Certifications. A Career Readiness Certificate, which is necessary for employment, is earned by all participants. Mock Interviews and job fairs are also part of the program. There is currently a Pilot Project running that has prisoners applying for vacancies in their home areas. DOC is working to develop an in-house network that emulates the Internet so that people can have practice at using this tool.

Director Clarke also spoke of the challenges facing the DOC. One big problem is the sheer numbers of prisoners and the lack of resources. There are also attitudes that must be overcome when trying to help people change. Statistics reveal that 66% of female

Annual Meeting continued

prisoners and 24% of male prisoners suffer from mental illness. He stated that often the DOC cannot provide full information to family members and others about specific circumstances in order to protect the offender's confidentiality. We are fighting a losing battle with mental health, he said. Once they are released they often come back. But we must continue to recognize challenges and see where we can make a difference

Dr. Tom Petersik, a former labor economist, advocate for PIE (Prison Industries Enhancement) programs and VACURE member spoke of the efficacy of PIE programs, many of which were described by Ms. Weiland in her talk about TRICOR. Virginia does not have any PIE programs at present but it should be the future. A panel of reentry service providers ended the event by describing their work with newly released, the obstacles and the reentry programs they utilized.

Virginia CURE Meeting With DOC November 23

Attending: **VACURE**: Sandra Brandt, Frances Boatman, Christa Pierpont, Carla Peterson, Edythe West, Rev. Bill Twine, **Interfaith Action for Human Rights**, Gay Gardner,. **VADOC**: Steve Sheldon, Manager, Financial Systems, Scott Richeson, Re-entry and Programs Director, Tori Raiford, Statewide Restrictive Housing Coordinator, Liz Thornton, Operations, Toni McDougal, Operations Support Assistant, Randall Mathena, Security Operations Manager, **Jpay**: Greg Levine, Executive Vice President, Wence Torres, Regional Account Manager.

Frances brought up the new cost of sending money to prisoners via Jpay. Money sent via credit card is entered as a cash advance and senders can be charged as much as \$15 for the "advance". Wence Torres explained that the coding of payments is not done by Jpay but by individual banks and has recently changed. Senders should contact their individual bank to explain to them that this is not a cash advance.

Attention next turned to JP4 players, many of which malfunctioned. Some people were unable to obtain replacements. There were also software glitches that proved frustrating. Torres informed the group that Jpay is replacing the players and that new players will not have the glitches. Greg Levine explained that software updates that went through the kiosks were the source of some of the problems. As a company, they believe in solving problems for customers, he stated. Levine also revealed that there is a newer, better version, the JP5, which is more reliable and might come, pending approval, with availability for the Khan Academy, an educational tool providing a wide variety of educational experiences. *(We have been assured that all malfunctioning JP4 players will be replaced by JP5 players by January's end.)*

Frances also wanted to know why not everyone got a one hour rec period in some facilities. She thought that was a right, but those who work or attend classes, for example, lose the rec period. Randall Mathena responded that "logically and operationally" it is not always feasible. Christine Eacho emphasized that DOC is experiencing significant staffing shortages which impact the system. If wardens want to find ways to offer more rec, however, DOC allows wardens to govern their own facility according to the state of that facility.

The group then moved on to concerns raised by numerous letters to VACURE complaining of conditions at Red Onion. Carla read some of the letters with complaints about food deprivation as punishment, abuse by officers, and heavy punishments for small infractions like shirts not being tucked in or walking too slowly to chow. A common complaint was lack of access to complaint and grievance forms. One letter was signed by 51 prisoners! Gay Gardener has also received letters describing similar situations. Mathena, a former warden of Red Onion, stated that most prisoners have responded positively to the changes instituted by Director Clarke. He has had letters too and has examined complaints; for example, food trays not being delivered to prisoners in segregation. Tori Raiford said that there are cameras all over the facility that can be accessed. As a Unit Manager, she wanted prisoners to not feel they had to complain as it was better for the environment. Gay stated that people in segregation have complained to her that they are not being served full trays and are losing weight. Mathena said that all food was prepared alike, whether for people in restricted housing or for those in the pod. Carla mentioned that letters from people who have been in the system for a long time, complain that food is less tasty and portions are smaller than in the past. Mathena said that the DOC was following nutritional standards for calorie counts. He explained that 10 years ago, they didn't follow standards and could serve varying portions. Feeding a prisoner today costs \$2.10 per day. As for grievance forms, He has spoken with staff and stated that "90% of the time" the offender has access to the forms." Scott Richeson added that there is a team that comes out twice a year to check on how things are going as well and they talk to prisoners as well as observe. Insofar as there are Racial abuses: Raiford stated that though there is diversity training some individuals may exhibit poor behaviors, but abusive language is not tolerated.

The discussion then considered the use of solitary confinement. Gay stated that we are aware that Director Clarke had many prisoners transferred out of solitary to mental institutions and is trying to establish a more rehabilitative, healing atmosphere at the prison, but there still remain many prisoners in solitary and we are interested in seeing those numbers lowered. Time in solitary, she said, seems to be indeterminate. Prisoners have no idea how long they will be in segregation and often are not given an opportunity to attend ICA hearings regarding their status as required by VDOC's Operating Procedure 830-1. The United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, she stated, prohibit indefinite solitary confinement and prolonged solitary confinement, defined as more than 15 consecutive days. In Virginia, however, periods in administrative detention, ranging from 30 days to 9 months, appear to be assigned routinely after disciplinary infractions, including some category 2 infractions. People are often forced to stay in segregation after they have finished the sentence or been acquitted of the charges. DOC explained that incoming prisoners are put in vacated beds. This means that those in segregation must wait till a bed opens up. Lately, they have been more generous in placing those leaving segregation in

VACURE/DOC meeting continued

beds, leaving more waiting in prisons. Richeson said that they are moving ahead on lowering numbers in restrictive housing. Raiford is heading a program that will be statewide and will be based on the STAR (Steps to Achieve Reintegration) program operating in Keen Mountain. This program helps people who are so used to solitary that they are afraid to be back in community again. The CURE group was given the opportunity to examine booklets that could be used as part of this new program. They will focus heavily on changing perceptions and behaviors. VACURE expressed interest in being kept up to date as to the status of this program. Gay expressed concern that people in the IM group in the Step Down program did not have any way to get out of that category. They are kept as IM even if they have had no infractions for years. DOC stated that people in IM have killed others, including other inmates. At this point, time ran out so this is an issue that needs to be revisited. The meeting adjourned at 12:15 pm

Virginia General Assembly Session 2016

Some bills that will be advocated by VACURE. See the full list on our web site. More bills will be filed, especially those generated by the Parole Review Commission. Expungement, sentence modification, and grand larceny have seen multiple bills with bipartisan patronage.

HB 91 Telephone systems within correctional facilities; commission payments [Patrick A. Hope \(D-47\)](#) Prohibits entities or agencies of the Commonwealth or political subdivisions thereof from receiving commission payments from companies that provide inmate telephone services. (This puts the recent lowering of costs into code making it difficult for future governors to change.)

HB 53 Juvenile offenders; sentence modification procedure.: [Sam Rasoul \(D-11\)](#) Provides a mechanism for a person convicted of a nonhomicide offense committed on or after January 1, 1995, while the person was a juvenile, and who is sentenced to life or a term of confinement that would be completed after his 60th birthday, to petition for a modification of sentence at age 35 or after serving 20 years of the sentence, whichever occurs later.

HB 74 Drug offenses, misdemeanor; expungement of records. [Jeffrey L. Campbell \(R-6\)](#) Allows a person convicted of a first offense of possession of controlled substances or marijuana who was not afforded the opportunity to be placed on probation in lieu of a conviction to petition to have his conviction expunged after a 10-year period has expired following the conviction.

SB 11 Sex Offender and Crimes Against Minors Registry; [Janet Howell \(D-32\)](#) Prohibits the placement of the name and address of the employer of a Sex Offender and Crimes Against Minors Registry registrant on the Internet registry maintained by the Department of State Police.

SB 23 Grand larceny; increases threshold amount of money taken, etc [Bryce E. Reeves \(R-17\)](#) -Increases from \$200 to \$500 the threshold amount of money taken or value of goods or chattel taken at which the crime rises from petit larceny to grand larceny. The bill increases the threshold by the same amount for the classification of certain property crimes.

Virginia Relaxes Restrictions on Death Row Prisoners

Virginia prison officials have relaxed the restrictive conditions under which death row inmates live and are in talks to settle a lawsuit over those prisoners' near constant placement in solitary confinement — a signal that state authorities are willing to at least modify the incarceration practice that is facing increasing criticism across the country. State officials revealed in a recent court filing that Virginia's eight death row inmates are allowed weekly contact visits with family members and more opportunity for showers and recreation — including daily sessions in which they are allowed to mingle in person with up to three others slated to die. Four death row inmates in a lawsuit late last year claimed that being forced to spend so much time in solitary confinement constituted cruel and unusual punishment, causing them severe mental distress while they waited to be executed. The issue is one that is being examined across the country. Supreme Court Justice Anthony M. Kennedy, for example, mused in June that it might be time for the high court to take a look at the use of solitary confinement.

Notes from Public Safety Meeting With Secretary Moran January 12, 2015

One of the first topics discussed was the introduction of Cognitive-based programming for inmates before they leave the facilities. This promotes evidence-based instruction and reduced recidivism. Additionally, the governor's budget includes funding for drug treatment and reentry services. Expanding Papis programs will put more effort into the communities and make more funds available to returning citizens. The budget also increases the amount to be spent on mental health services, both in the prisons and jails and outside. More staff will be available to provide services. The budget expands the use of Crisis Intervention Teams (CIT) to keep people out of prison. The Governor supports legislation that will allow people to make payment plans so they can receive driver's licenses. The budget also provides funding for the Drive to Work program in Richmond that will help reentering citizens get licenses. Staff discussed the possibility of raising Virginia larceny threshold from \$200.00 to \$500.00. Additionally, significant time was used discussing the proposed overhaul of Virginia's Juvenile Justice system. They plan to close the current facilities and build two new ones, one in Central Virginia and one in Tidewater, that will be designed to meet the needs of the residents. Current facilities are too much like prisons. Also, treating the juveniles in the community will save money and effort.

National News

Federal Sentencing Reform Bill Approved By Judiciary Panel, 15-5

S-2123 is considered by some to be “the criminal justice reform bill” With its passage by the bipartisan Judiciary panel in late October, the bill has advanced. The bill would make non violent drug offenders eligible for shorter sentences, since judges would have discretion to give lesser sentences than current federal mandatory minimums in some cases. This bill would also eliminate life terms for three time non violent drug offenders reducing minimum sentences to 25 years for some. It would also create numerous programs to aid prisoners in successful reentry. The legislation is backed by panel chair Republican Charles Grassley (R-IA) and Senior Democrat Senator Patrick Leahy (D-VT). There is bipartisan support in the Senate and the legislation has the backing of the Obama administration. The bill is a compromise of course, not eliminating totally mandatory minimums, for example. Some Republicans strongly oppose the bill saying the compromise went too far and would result in freeing dangerous career criminals. Some commentators opine that the bill may not ultimately pass, suggesting that Senate leaders may not want to bring the bill to a vote and expose themselves to “soft on crime” accusations during an election year. Also of concern to opponents are retroactivity provisions of the bill which they say could encourage just about every federal prisoner to apply for retroactivity which would impose time and resource costs on the federal court system.

Second Chance Reauthorization Act of 2015 (H.R. 3406) to be “marked up” in early January

This Act improves state and local grant programs for successful prisoner reentry and improved public safety, supports evidence-based practices to provide critical support services such as housing, expands its impact and makes applicant pools more competitive by allowing nonprofit organizations to apply for certain grants. The bill repeals and consolidates several provisions to make the program more effective and cost efficient. The Act reduces Bureau of Prison costs and saves taxpayer dollars by improving federal reentry policy. This bill would make inmates 60 and older eligible for release to home detention after serving 2/3 of their sentence. Finally, The Second Chance Reauthorization Act promotes accountability by requiring audits of grantees, and prohibits nonprofit organizations with money in offshore accounts from receiving funding under this Act. The Act reduces authorization levels to better reflect current appropriations .The authorization level was reduced from \$165 million to \$100 million, the highest level at which this act has been appropriated (FY2010).

Hep C News

The Center for Disease Control (CDC) has published some startling news about hepatitis C and people who are incarcerated. The CDC estimates that one in three people in U.S. prisons and jails has hepatitis C. There are new treatments for the disease that can reduce the viral load in the blood to an undetectable level, but the cost can seem prohibitive. Victoria Law reports how it is becoming common for incarcerated people who were denied treatment for Hepatitis C to file lawsuits to get access to the new "miracle" drugs, which public health experts claim are, in fact, cost effective. *(The Virginia DOC has begun treatment of some prisoners suffering from the disease and will expand those numbers next year. People will be evaluated and treated based upon serious of condition.)*

VERA Report Studies Rise in Jail Populations

A new report from the Vera Institute reveals that jails in small and medium sized counties are driving up the inmate population. A study of 45 years of statistics indicates that there are 700,000 inmates in jails on any given day and that 44% of these are in smaller counties. Jail populations in mid-sized counties with populations of 250,000 to 1 million residents grew by four times and small-sized counties with 250,000 residents or less grew by nearly seven times. Though no one knows why this is, it is postulated that factors contributing to this rise include law enforcement's increased use of summonses and traffic tickets to the closing of state mental hospitals. Jail use has continued to climb though the crime rate has generally declined. The number of jails with 1,000 beds or more has soared from 21 in 1970 to 145 in 2014, and the average number of days people stay locked up in jail has grown from nine in 1978 to 23 in 2014, according to the statistics. Every jail has unique problems, experts say. To give local corrections officials and sheriffs better information about jail trends over time, Vera drew on federal statistics to create an online tool that maps

A Note About Letters to Virginia CURE

We have developed a backlog of letters over the last several months. We are currently attacking this backlog and hope to respond to all letters eventually. While Virginia CURE cares about your concerns and appreciates being kept informed, we don't have a volunteer staff large enough to reply promptly to all letters received .Please, keep it short and to the point. Do not send legal papers. We do not have the capacity to deal with legal issues. Send mail to P.O. Box 2310, Vienna, VA 22183

★If some have not received their newsletter, it is because we have begun removing people who have not paid dues for more than one year. We cannot continue to mail the newsletter for free. If those removed wish to be back on the list, please take the back of a newsletter, fill it in and reapply for membership. The donation is still \$2 or 5 stamps for prisoners and now \$20 for individual. January is the time we recommend all subscribers renew their memberships. We don't send reminders so think January and keep up your memberships!!

CURE Chapters

Northern Virginia CURE
 Carla Peterson
 Carla4vacure@gmail.com
 3rd Thursday, 7:30 PM
 Arlington Unitarian Church
 4444 Arlington Blvd.
 Arlington VA 22204

Richmond CURE
 Mary Anne Stone
 mary.anne.stone@verizon.net
 4th Sunday, 1:00 PM
 Friends Meeting House
 4500 Kensington Ave
 Richmond VA 23221

Hampton Roads CURE
 James Bailey
 jbailey383@aol.com
 3rd Tuesday, 7:00 PM
 Norview Baptist Church
 1127 Norview Ave.
 Norfolk VA 23513

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 2016**

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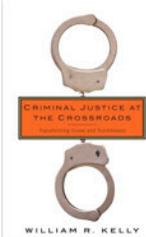
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 If you have an email address and are not receiving updates from Virginia CURE, please send a message to vacure1@cox.net. (vacure one)

Have You Renewed Your Membership?
 Please see membership form on back page.
 We can't do this without you.

Book Reviews:

Criminal Justice At The Crossroads- Transforming Crime and Punishment

William R. Kelly



It is now common knowledge that we have an inefficient and ineffective criminal justice system that routinely fails the public, taxpayers, crime victims, criminal offenders, their families, and their communities. It is becoming clear that strategies that focus on behavior change are much more productive and cost effective for reducing crime than punishment, and in this book, William R. Kelly discusses the policy, process, and funding innovations and priorities that the United States needs to effectively reduce crime, recidivism, victimization, and cost. He recommends proactive, evidence-based interventions to address criminogenic behavior; collaborative decision making from a variety of professions and disciplines; and a focus on innovative alternatives to incarceration, such as problem-solving courts and probation.

Citizens United for Rehabilitation of Errants– Virginia, Inc.
Virginia CURE
P.O. Box 2310
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Join Virginia CURE today and become a part of the effort to work for criminal justice reform and safety in our communities. Send dues payment to:

Virginia CURE, P.O. Box 2310, Vienna, Virginia 22183

Dues are payable January 1 on a yearly, non-prorated basis for current year. Prisoner members need to include state number on all communications to CURE.

Remember to send address changes.

Check type of membership

- Prisoner* \$ 2.00
- Individual \$ 20.00
- Family \$ 25.00
- Sustaining \$ 50.00
- Organization \$100.00
- Life \$100.00
- Renewal

Please make checks payable to **Virginia CURE**. Contributions are tax deductible under the provisions of 501(c)(3), Internal Revenue Code.

*Prisoners may send five stamps.

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e-mail _____ prisoner birthday _____

phone day () evening ()

fax () _____

Involvement: prisoner family friend professional volunteer

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Virginia CURE invites prisoners to submit original articles, poetry and artwork for consideration for publication. Virginia CURE reserves the right to edit submissions accepted for publication.

Virginia CURE will not return submissions unless prior arrangements are made. Send submissions to: Newsletter Editor, Virginia CURE, P.O. Box 2310, Vienna, Virginia 22183

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