Fairfax County Sheriff's Office

Since 1742

What a difference three centuries have made

Annual Report FY 2012

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Stan Barry, Sheriff

On the Cover

Fairfax County Sheriff's Office Honor Guard:
The 2012 winners of the Metropolitan Washington
Council of Governments honor guard competition,
the first all-female team in the 21-year history of the competition,
and a source of pride for Fairfax County.

History

Only through studying history can we grasp how things change; only through history can we begin to comprehend the factors that cause change; and only through history can we understand what elements of an institution or a society persist despite change.

— Peter N. Stearns, PhD, Provost and Professor of History, George Mason University

Progress

I walk slowly, but I never walk backward.

— Abraham Lincoln, 16th president of the United States

Social advance depends as much upon the process through which it is secured as upon the result itself.

— Jane Addams, early 20th century social worker, suffragist and winner of Nobel Peace Prize

Fairfax County Courthouse, 1863

Sheriff's Message

The Sheriff's Office and its operations have long been a source of pride for Fairfax County and the Commonwealth of Virginia, with 270 years of accomplishments behind us. The agency is accredited by four independent organizations that set very high standards in the areas of law enforcement, corrections and inmate health care.

During the past year, our agency's stellar reputation drew the attention of an international audience. Defense lawyers from Denmark and prison reform advocates from Russia separately toured the Fairfax County Adult Detention Center for a comprehensive and representative look at local detention in the United States. The Danish delegation was especially interested in the booking process, our inmate programs and work release. The Russian delegation focused on our substance abuse treatment and counseling programs, health care initiatives and the accreditation process.

A Chinese delegation from the Shanghai Municipal Civil Defense Office came to the U.S. to learn the best practices of first responders in man-made and natural disasters. The group visited our mobile command vehicle, which provides the technology to facilitate interagency communications during critical incidents.

Closer to home, the Sheriff's Office has hosted an increasing number of tours through the jail to provide a first-hand look at how we manage the inmate population. The tour takes visitors through the inmate booking area and stops at several cell blocks to observe the different types of inmate housing. Visitors also hear about the wealth of programming we offer to inmates who strive to turn their lives around or to pass their time in a constructive way. This year our staff initiated a partnership with the Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court to bring at-risk teenagers and their parents through the jail to see the potential ramifications of making poor choices as adults.

In the coming year, I look forward to seeing our strategic plan for technology come to fruition. With new infrastructure in place, our deputies will use mobile computing devices to perform many duties in the field, rather than at a fixed work station. This same infrastructure will also support electronic kiosks in the cell blocks, changing the manner in which inmates receive services in the jail. Using a kiosk, inmates will be able to participate in both personal and professional visits, conduct legal research, watch educational programming and fill out medical forms and commissary orders. This initiative will allow for more frequent visitation, reduce the amount of inmate movement within the jail and save reams of paper.

Sheriff Stan Barry

Our successes can be attributed to the professional men and women who reflect on—and learn from—our history and who thoughtfully and creatively plan for our future. I am proud, as always, to work with them.

In the Beginning

In 1742, the House of Burgesses formed Fairfax County from the northern part of Prince William County. The House of Burgesses was the first assembly of elected representatives of English colonists in North America.

As would be the case for any community where people live, work or visit, the new county of Fairfax needed a system of law and order. Thus, the House of Burgesses established a court system. Judges ruled the courts, and a court administrator carried out the orders of the judges.

The court administrator was the tax assessor, tax collector, builder of public buildings and roads, clearer of public waterways, jailer, judge protector, constable and provider of whatever government services existed. The court administrator was the sheriff.

The sheriff was essentially the county executive, appointed by the courts for a period of one or two years. The sheriff or his deputies picked up fees and levies from residents, traveling by horse, wagon, foot, canoe or all four. Levies were generally in the form of pounds of tobacco, one of the most valuable commodities of the time.

In the non-farming seasons, when tobacco was not available, farmers could be conscripted for road or waterway projects and forced to bring their own wagon, tools, sons and food to work on the project until completion.

Today, the sheriff still carries out the orders of the courts

Sheriff's deputies, 1937

although sedans, SUVs, motorcycles and cash have taken the place of horses, wagons, canoes and tobacco.

The modern day Sheriff's Office in Fairfax County has three core responsibilities:

- Managing the Adult Detention Center.
- Providing security in the courthouse.
- Serving civil law process.

To carry out these duties, the Sheriff's Office employs 525 sheriff's deputies and 88 civilians. The civilians include correctional technicians, nurses and administrative staff.

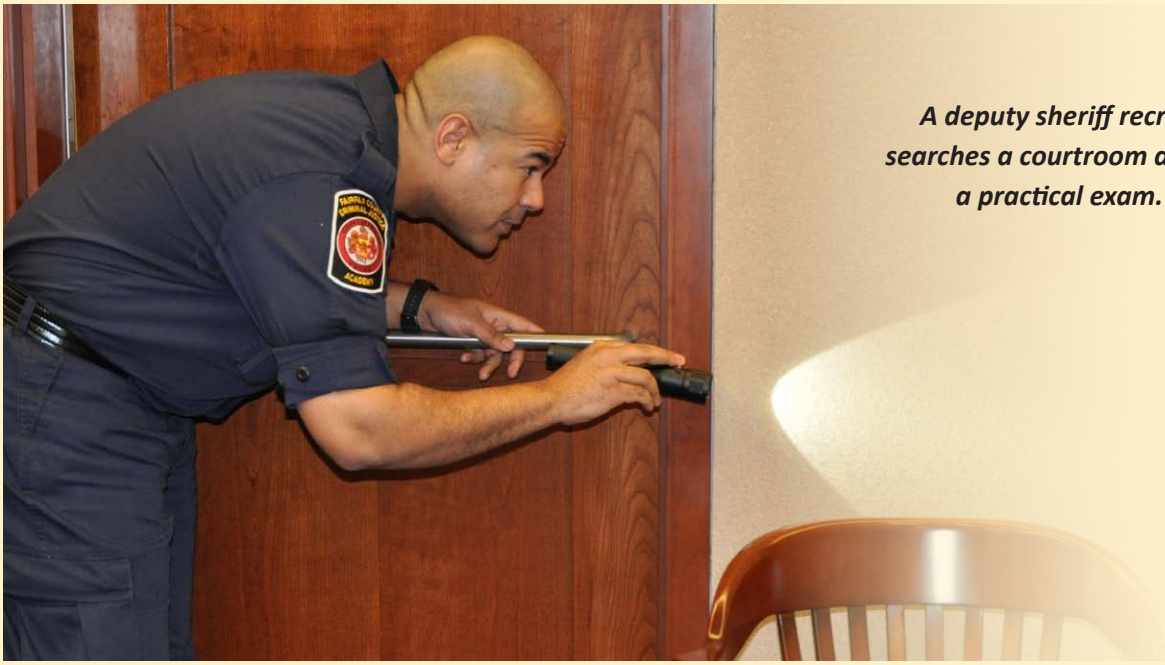
Our Training

From its humble beginnings in 1965 as a part-time three-day-a-week program at a small facility on Popes Head Road, the formal education program for a candidate to become a Fairfax County deputy sheriff has grown into a complex seven-month program covering a wide range of law enforcement training topics. The early years of training for deputies took place under the auspices of the Northern Virginia Criminal Justice Academy, which was known as the Northern Virginia Police Academy until 1977.

Training for deputies continued there until 1985 when the Fairfax County Criminal Justice Academy became an independent facility. Today's training covers a diverse array of topics that are the foundation allowing a graduate to become a sworn deputy sheriff.

Academics, physical fitness, defensive tactics and legal training all lead up to a series of "practicals" for the recruits where they get to show their newly learned skills in real life scenarios. In two-week increments, the recruits also receive firearms training; emergency vehicle operation certification;

Sheriff's recruits receive four weeks of intensive, specialized training in civil enforcement, court security and confinment before joining recruits from the Fairfax County Police Department and other member agencies for an additional six months of law enforcement training.



A deputy sheriff recruit searches a courtroom during a practical exam.

A member of the Sheriff's Emergency Response Team trains at Moundsville Center for Law Enforcement and Prison Technology in West Virginia.

and first aid, CPR and AED (automated external defibrillator) certifications.

Physical fitness is stressed from the outset of a recruit's training curriculum at the academy. Initial fitness evaluations include measurements of body fat composition; running 1½ miles; completing a ½ mile obstacle course; demonstrating adequate flexibility; performing a three-minute step test; and doing push-ups, sit-ups, bench presses and alligator crawls. Candidates receive mental assessments and go through practicals on crimes such as burglary, robbery and rape in the early months of their training to become law enforcement officers.

In the Sheriff's Office, training does not end at the academy. It is a process that continues throughout a deputy's career. Every two years, deputies must complete 40 hours of in-service training in career development, cultural diversity and legal issues. Additionally, all sworn personnel must re-qualify with their weapons annually. Sheriff's deputies are also given the opportunity to improve their knowledge base through the Fairfax County Employee University. Among the dozens of courses offered are leadership development, customer service, financial management, effective communication and conflict resolution.

All training programs for sheriff's deputies meet or exceed the requirements set by the Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services. The training programs are also accredited through the American Correctional Association and the Virginia Law Enforcement Professional Standards Commission.

The leadership group at the academy is preparing for the future of training by examining the usefulness of technologies such as driving and shooting simulators and mobile learning environments.

Elite Training

The Sheriff's Emergency Response Team (SERT), formed in 1995, is in a class by itself when it comes to training. The elite members of this team go through a rigorous screening and testing process just for the

privilege of then enduring a 50-hour, five-day high-intensity training program.

Training for the first SERT team was conducted by an expert consultant in the specialized arena of correctional special operations. All subsequent training has been conducted entirely by Sheriff's Office personnel. The agency recently graduated its 11th class of SERT members.

Team members are spread across the agency, but the majority work in the Adult Detention Center. SERT also is frequently called upon to perform its duties in high risk trials and in transporting high risk prisoners.

Gaining entry to SERT means a deputy has to meet even higher performance standards in physical fitness and marksmanship than those set by the academy. SERT applicants also must pass an application process that includes oral board exams.

The 47 members of the Sheriff's Emergency Response Team must pass physical fitness standards on an *annual basis*. Every member of SERT is required to participate in monthly training exercises to hone their skills at cell extraction, dormitory disturbance, active shooter situations, high risk transport and hostage rescue. While all deputies must recertify on the pistol range annually, SERT members are required to recertify at the range four times a year on multiple weapons, including pistol, shotgun and the M-16 and H&K 416 assault rifles. They must also recertify annually on less lethal weaponry—taser, pepperball and beanbag.

SERT trains in the Adult Detention Center.

Each year, a select group of SERT members participates in mock prison riot competitions at the Moundsville Center for Law Enforcement and Prison Technology in West Virginia. These competitions are important for SERT members who are constantly striving to improve their skills in speed, the element of surprise and appropriate counter-measures.

All SERT training aids deputies in ending or preventing violent situations with the least force necessary. Since the inception of SERT 17 years ago, neither staff nor inmates have sustained serious injuries.

Administrator for the Court: Criminal Law

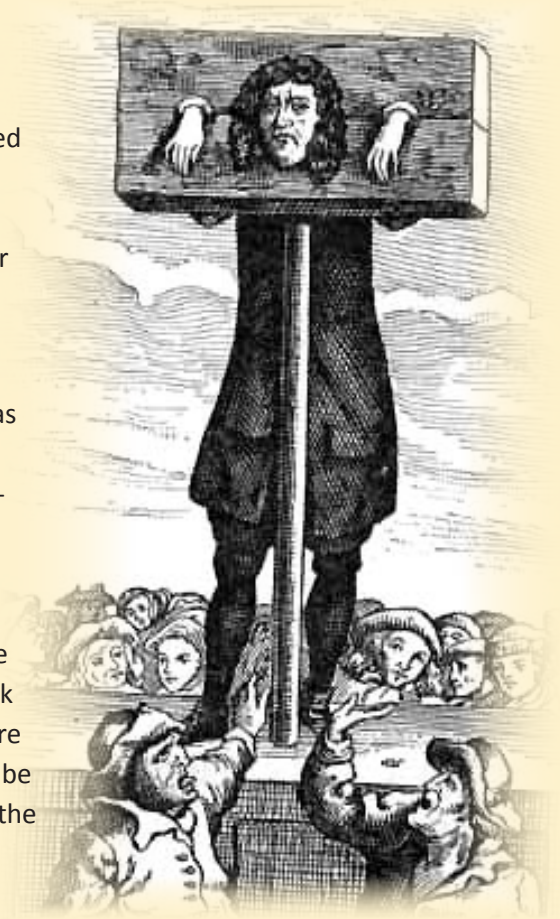
In the 1700's, the Fairfax County Court availed itself of several punishment options—stocks, pillory, whipping post and ducker. The goal of punishment was to be swift and public. A judge ordered the punishment; the sheriff and his deputies carried it out.

- Stocks were wooden devices with foot holes and a seat. The person's ankles were locked in the foot holes while his legs were stretched straight out.

- In the pillory, the person had to stand with his head and hands secured in a wooden device attached to a post. Onlookers were allowed to throw rotten fruit or rocks at the offender. A repeat visit to the pillory for the same offense required that the offender's ears be nailed to the pillory. Upon release, the nailed portions were torn off.

- The whipping post offered a place for an angry crowd to lash out, literally, at the offender in a public setting.

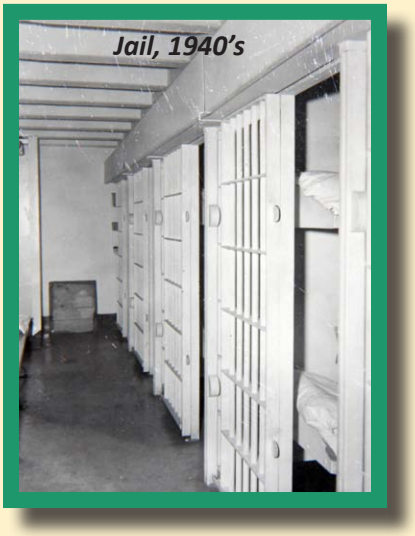
- A ducker was a very long pole on a fulcrum with a seat attached to the end of it. The offender was tied to the seat and "ducked" into water repeatedly, sometimes held under for minutes.



The gaol (pronounced jail) was a horrid place. Although the structures were usually handsome brick to the public eye, the cells were heavy wooden tree trunks, tightly fitted together. While the cells were far more secure than the brick structures, they were quite fire prone, so no fireplaces could be used to heat the cells during the frigid winter months.

The toilet was at the interior end of the cell. With no ventilation system, the gasses and smells usually overpowered the room, which caused the

For most of history, jailing has not been a punishment in itself, but rather a way to confine criminals until they were tried, paid a fine or suffered a physical punishment.


Jail, 1940's

inmates to become endlessly nauseous. To air out the cells, no glass was used in the tiny windows, but in the winter the cells were freezing cold from bitter winds and heavy snow.

Because the gaoler was tried for any prisoner's accidental death, he had to make sure the sheriff collected enough funds to have a doctor treat the sick. The gaoler and his wife lived in a home attached to the gaol so that they would be available for any incident. The gaoler's wife tended to the needy inmates when the gaoler saw a problem.

For meals, the inmates could buy a good meal from town if they had the money, or, if lucky, friends or women from local churches would bring healthy meals. Otherwise, the gaoler's wife would fix an oatmeal type of supper in small cups. The food standard was "just enough to keep them alive until trial."

Today, the goal of the county jail is less about punishing the offender and more about providing a safe and secure environment that promotes positive inmate behavior, accountability and self-sufficiency through fair, impartial and humane treatment.

In a local jail, as opposed to a state prison, at least half of the inmates are awaiting trial. This means that some of the inmates will be found not guilty of committing a crime and be released. Inmates who are convicted and sentenced to two years or less most likely will serve their time in a local jail and then be released. In the end, all inmates in the jail who are not sent to a state facility to serve a longer sentence will be released back to the Fairfax County community. Their treatment while in the jail will likely affect their attitude toward society when they return.

When individuals are arrested and sent to jail—prior to and post conviction—they are classified according to the level of danger they pose to themselves, other inmates, correctional staff and the community.

Where inmates are housed and what activities and programs they can participate in depend on how they are classified.

What a Difference....

The Fairfax County Adult Detention Center (ADC) provides four different types of inmate housing.

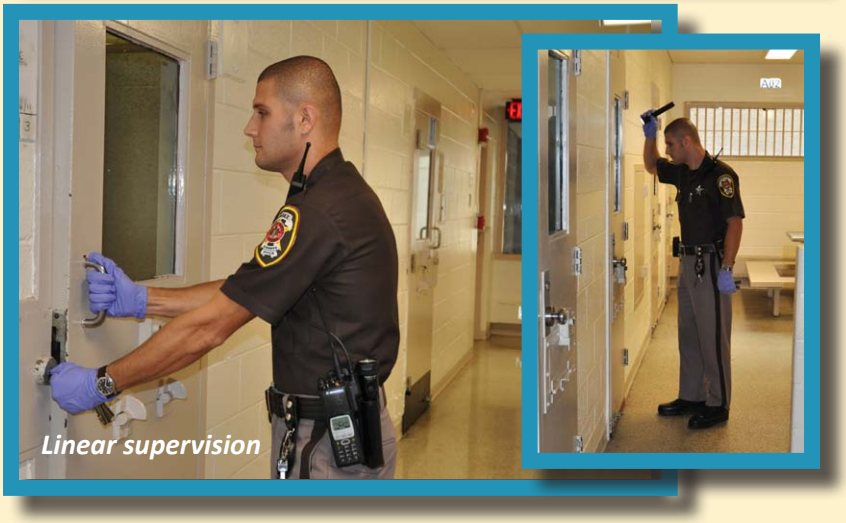
- **Direct supervision:** Deputies work inside the cell block with the inmates 24 hours a day, without any separation from them. This concept provides for active and continuous supervision of the inmates to better manage those inmates who have committed less serious offenses.

- **Podular remote supervision:** The deputy is separated from the inmates in a secure control booth. Inmates' cells are arranged around a common area, usually called a dayroom.

- **Linear supervision:** Deputies monitor their floors by patrolling down corridors. Every floor has numerous cell blocks which can house up to five inmates each. This type of supervision replicates a state prison setting where inmates are separated from deputies.

- **Single cell supervision:** Deputies monitor inmates by patrolling corridors, which are arranged in a similar fashion to linear supervision. Single cell supervision is the most restrictive and intensive type of inmate supervision. It provides maximum safety and security for both inmates and staff by housing the inmates individually in cells. Single cell supervision assists deputies in working with the specific special needs of inmates.

Podular remote supervision


Linear supervision

Single cell supervision

The average daily population of the jail is 1,226. Male and female inmates are housed separately.

News from the Old Days

1920's

To Strengthen Jail.

Supervisors Committee Inspects Structure to Find Defects.

Changes to Be Made to Stop Escape of Prisoners. High Fence to Be Built Around Prison. Report to Board.

Supervisors Reid, Leigh and Stuart, the committee of the Board of Supervisors, with County Engineer Larkin, appointed at the last meeting of the board to inspect the jail, in order to recommend changes in it that will prevent the escape of prisoners, Tuesday last visited the prison and looked it over. Some recommendations, regarding the cages in which prisoners are to be confined, will be made to Sheriff Cross, and these will be made at once. A detailed report of what should be done to strengthen the jail, will be made at the next meeting of the Board of Supervisors.

One thing the committee determined was to erect a steel fence on all four sides of the jail, so that no one can get to the windows to hand prisoners saws, files or other implements to aid them in escaping, and also to give a place in which prisoners can get exercise.

This inspection of the jail was brought about by the escape, last week, of five men, who, after cutting the bars of the cage in which they were confined, broke a hole in the rear wall of the jail, and, getting out on a shed, made their getaway. So far, nothing has been heard from the men, but it is believed their recapture is only a question of time.

1880's

THE JAIL.—There are now seventeen prisoners confined in the jail of this city, among which number three are charged with horse stealing, one for murder, one for house burning and two, women, who have been adjudged lunatics. The murderer from Fauquier and the house burner and horse thieves from Fairfax are held here for safe keeping.

IN THE TRIAL JUSTICE COURT FOR FAIRFAX CO

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA

VERSUS

Bernard Mayhugh
DEFENDANT

Alexandria, Va. R. F. D. No. 3
(ADDRESS OF DEFENDANT)

Nov. 23rd, 1932 — DATE OF WARRANT
PEB — WARRANT ISSUED BY

Nov. 26th, 1932 — DATE OF ARREST
Nov. 28

Arrested on search warrant for Fred Ramey
Aiding and abetting in Possession of ardent spirits
75 gallons - built special — OFFENSE — trap closet in Ralph Ramey house

Not Guilty — PLEA
Guilty — JUDGMENT
1 month (suspended) — SENTENCE

$50.00 — AMOUNT OF FINE
$43.70 — AMOUNT OF COSTS
$93.70 — TOTAL FINE AND COSTS

------ — TAG NUMBERS ON CAR
-------- — DRIVER'S PERMIT NO.

WITNESSES

FOR COMMONWEALTH — MILEAGE — FOR DEFENDANT — MILEAGE

Williams - Kirby * — Committed to Jail 11/26/32

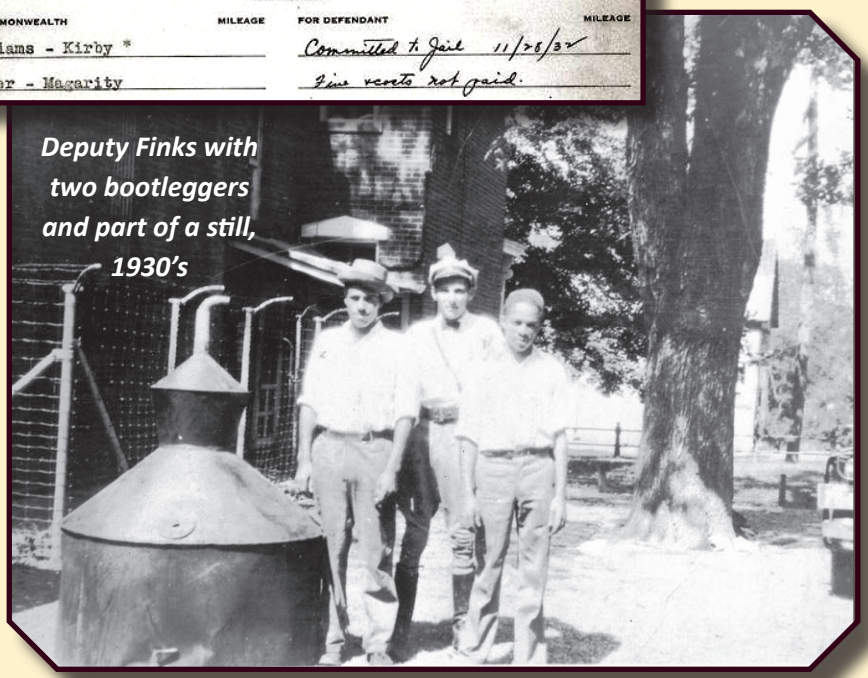
Durrer - Magarity — Fine vacated not paid.

1930's

Recaptured.

Two of Five Prisoners, Who Escaped Fairfax Jail, Caught in Washington.

Harvey Wiley and George Cauhorn, who were among the prisoners who escaped from jail, about a month ago, were arrested in Washington; Wiley on Sunday and Cauhorn, Tuesday, by the Fairfax county officials. They were returned to jail and precautions taken to see they do not escape again. It is said that Sheriff Kirby's force are on the track of the men who escaped, and their arrest is looked for



Deputy Finks with two bootleggers and part of a still, 1930's

Incarceration

Daily Schedule for Inmates

4 - 6 a.m.	Breakfast in the cell block
6 - 7 a.m.	Lock-in for shift change and head count
7 a.m.	Prepare for morning security inspection and day's activities.
7:30 a.m.	Prepare for morning court; sick call begins
8 a.m.	Lock out from cells
9 - 10:30 a.m.	Morning programs
11 a.m. - noon	Lunch in the cell block
12:30 - 3:30 p.m.	Prepare for afternoon court; afternoon programs
4:30 - 6 p.m.	Dinner in the cell block
6 - 7 p.m.	Lock-in for shift change and head count
7:30 - 9 p.m.	Evening programs
9 - 11 p.m.	Clean up
11 p.m.	Lock in for the night

Meals are served to inmates in their cellblock. Special diets are approved for verifiable medical reasons. Religious diet restrictions, within reason, are also accommodated with approval of the jail chaplain.

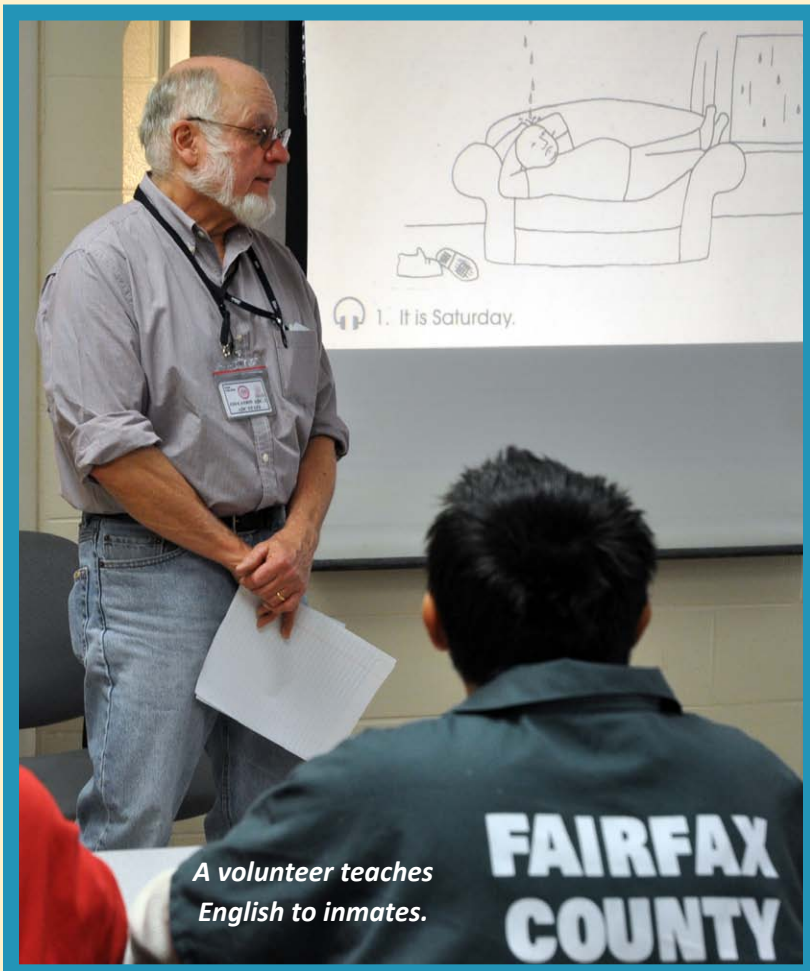
Inmate Programs

The ADC offers a wealth of programming for inmates who strive to turn their lives around or to pass their time in a constructive way. Programs offered by partner organizations and volunteers include:

- Education, including adult basic education, GED preparation and certification, English as a second language and special education for inmates without a high school diploma who were enrolled in special education prior to incarceration.
- Alcohol and drug services, including Alcoholics Anonymous and Narcotics Anonymous, and in-depth treatment programs.
- Mental health services, including support groups.
- Health education.
- Life skills, including employability skills, keyboarding, parenting, domestic violence avoidance and anger management.
- Religious services, materials and programs.

Good News Jail & Prison Ministry provides a comprehensive program of chaplaincy services to the jail at no cost to the Sheriff's Office. The chaplain receives more than 50 requests from inmates each day for services and materials.

In FY 2012, 311 volunteers contributed approximately 5,500 hours and presented 2,788 classes.



A volunteer teaches English to inmates.

Inmates have access to prayer services, religious literature, worship services, Bible studies, one-on-one mentoring and after-care mentoring.

The chaplaincy serves all faiths and gives inmates access to their specific religious community in accordance with the RLUIPA standards and practices. RLUIPA is a federal statute passed in 2000 to provide stronger protection for religious freedom in land-use and prison contexts.

The chaplain is also the authority who approves an inmate's request for a religious diet.

Other partners include the Community Services Board; Fairfax County Public Schools; and Opportunities, Alternatives & Resources of Fairfax.

In addition to these programs, all inmates are offered the opportunity for one hour of recreation daily, seven days a week, unless the schedule is modified for security reasons or staffing needs.

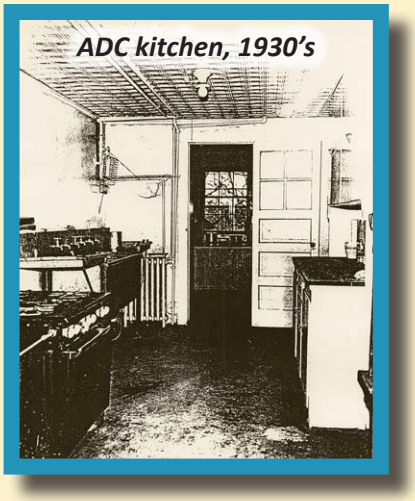
A volunteer leads an inmate prayer group.

Inmate Workforce

Inmates who meet a list of requirements may apply for a job on a workforce crew. All jobs are performed voluntarily but earn the inmate rewards such as credit in the commissary, waiver of the $2 daily housing fee, potential to earn Exemplary Good Time credit against their sentence, new job skills and a better way to spend their time during incarceration. Depending on the inmate's qualifications and the facility's needs, an inmate may be assigned to the kitchen, laundry, library, chaplain's office or janitorial crew.

Kitchen Crew

Food services for the ADC are contracted through Aramark. Under the direct supervision of sheriff's deputies and Aramark employees, 53 inmates, working in two shifts, prepare all meals served to inmates and staff. The inmate workforce is trained in safe and sanitary food handling and preparation guidelines.


ADC kitchen, 1930's

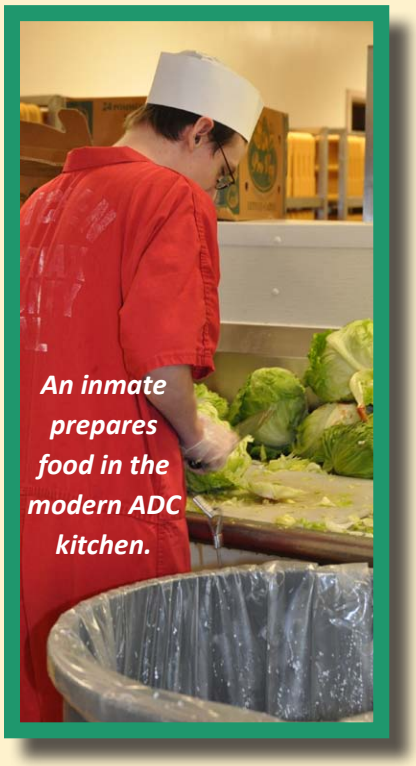
If an inmate cannot meet the expectations of kitchen staff, there are usually 200 inmates on a waiting list who want to take his place.

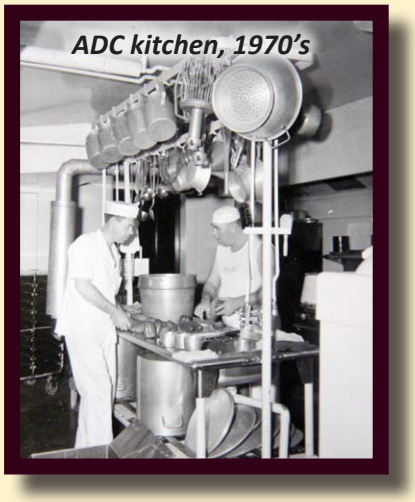
Taking food service responsibilities a step further, the Sheriff's Office selects inmates to undergo intense food safety training in ServSafe, a life skills program sponsored by the Sheriff's Office and operated by Aramark.

ServSafe is the industry's premier food safety education and training program recognized and accepted by more federal, state and local health jurisdictions than any other food safety training program. The program covers the flow of food from the time of purchase until the meals reach the customers' tables and includes topics such as microorganisms that cause foodborne illness outbreaks, proper food storage, and cleaning and sanitizing.

The program provides inmates with skills to aid them in life after release, thereby reducing the potential for further criminal activity once they are back in the community.

The program culminates with the issuance of the National Restaurant Association's ServSafe Certification, following successful completion of an exam. This certification will allow inmates to be more competitive in the food service job market after they are released.


An inmate prepares food in the modern ADC kitchen.


ADC kitchen, 1970's

This year 18 inmates took part in the training and tested for their certification.

Feeding inmates at the Adult Detention Center is a huge operation and taken very seriously. Food plays a large role in inmate compliance and a sense of well being.

In the past, responsibility fell on the jailer to feed the inmates. Often it was the jailer's wife who did the cooking with help from the outside or an inmate who was charged with a lesser crime. If the

Boiling kettles are used for cooking in the kitchen.

jailer's wife was unavailable, food was brought in from another source. Meals were meager and done on a budgetary shoe string. During colonial times, it was the responsibility of an inmate's family to bring him something to eat. If the inmate had no one, then he would be lucky to get hard tack (a hard biscuit) and water.

Today's laundry room has seven washers and 11 dryers.

As the inmate population grew, the Sheriff's Office constructed new jails or additions (1915, 1936, 1947, 1974, 1984 and 1999) that incorporated more modern kitchen facilities and personnel trained to run an ever growing food service operation. The quality of food improved, and attention was given to special dietary needs.

Aramark Corporation took over food operations in 2001. Today, Aramark orders supplies based on feeding at least 4,000 meals per day at a cost of $1.37 per meal, per inmate, depending on the population count. Menus include regular and religious diets and most medically restricted diets.

Large kitchen equipment—including boiling kettles, ovens, warmers and refrigerators—was purchased two years ago to replace broken and worn out items.

Laundry Crew

Laundry services for the ADC and Alternative Incarceration Branch are provided in-house. There is a daily collection and distribution of linens, inmate

ADC laundry, 1970's

jumpsuits, gym uniforms and personal clothing items. Using a 12-member inmate workforce makes the laundry a self-sufficient operation, not dependent on any outside source for washing, drying or storage.

Periodically, other agencies—both inside and outside the county—contract with the Sheriff's Office for laundry services. These arrangements mutually benefit each of the parties.

Permanent contracts include washing linens for the Fairfax County Juvenile Detention Center and the Occupational Health Center.

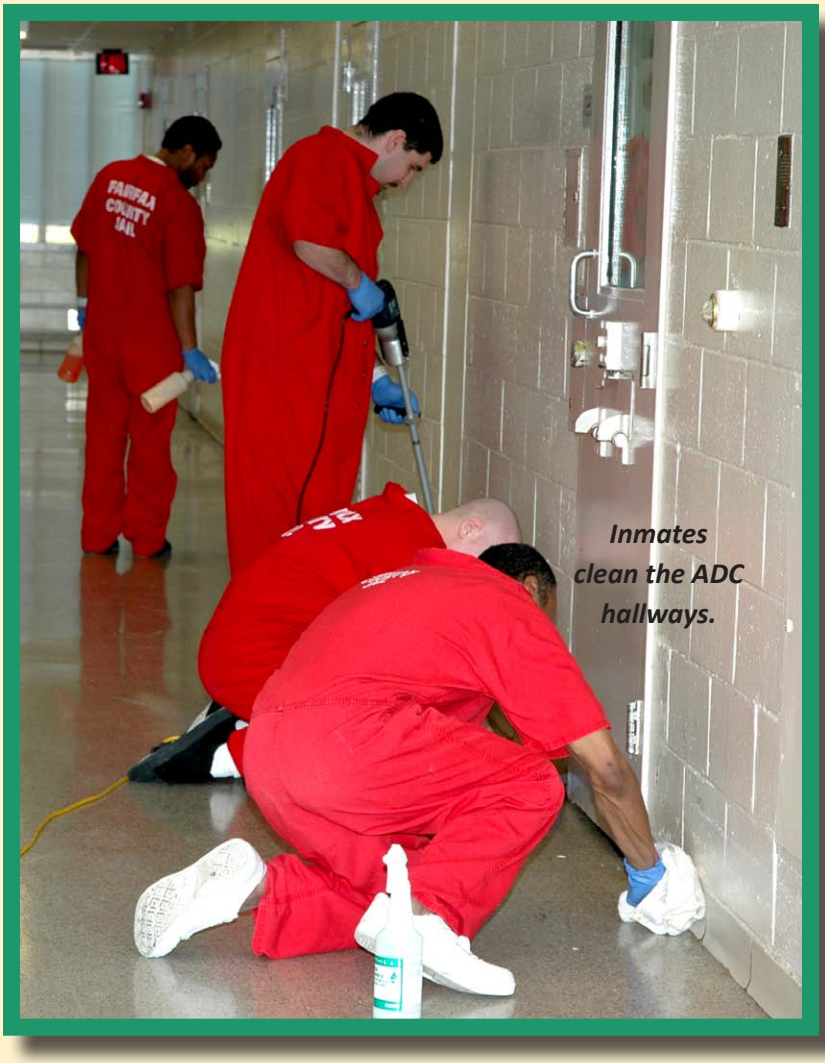
Short term contracts cover laundering bulky items for the county's hypothermia shelters and homeless shelters. Occasionally, the ADC washes blankets and stuffed toys for the county's animal shelter.

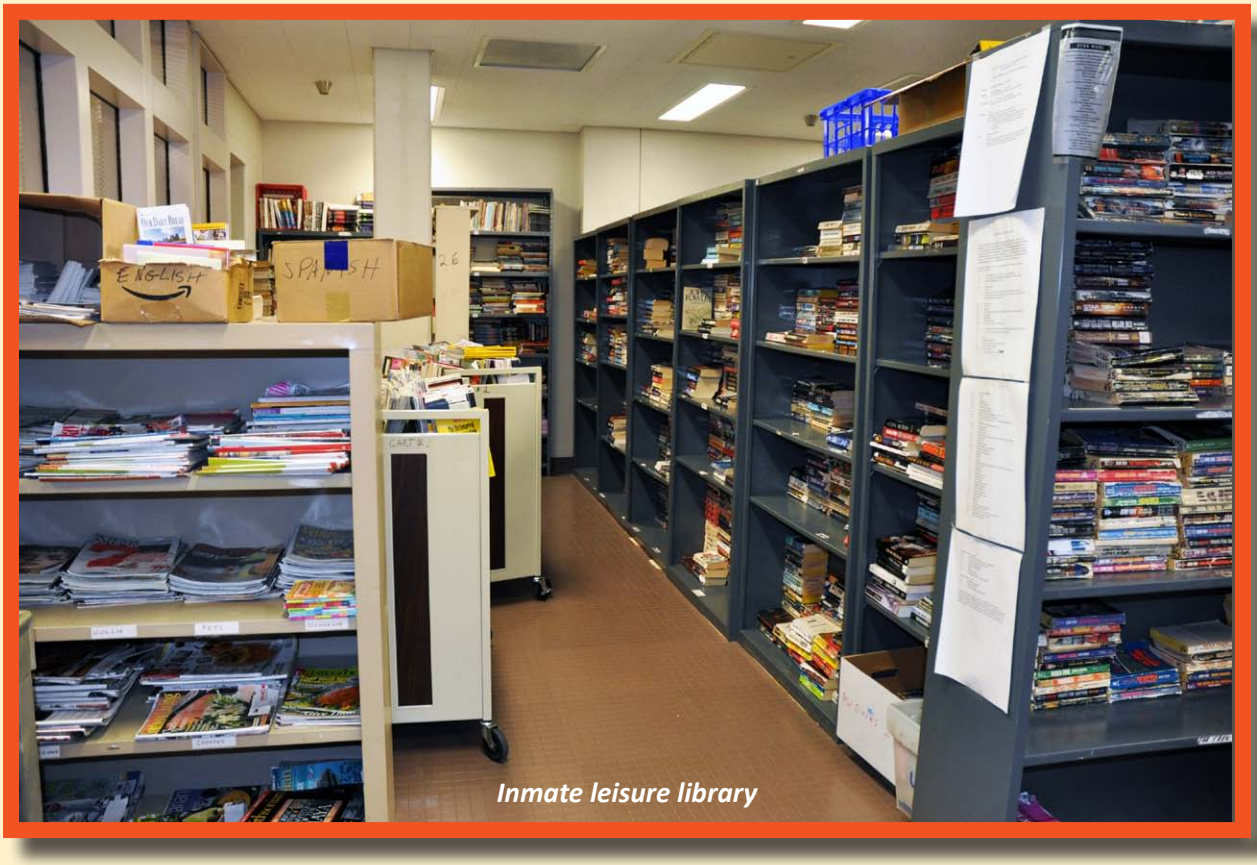
Janitorial Crew

Sheriff's deputies train, support and supervise a 60-member inmate workforce to keep the Adult Detention Center and Alternative Incarceration Branch clean at all times.

In addition to maintaining mandatory compliance with health and sanitation standards, these service jobs instill satisfaction and pride in each inmate through the daily positive contribution of their work.

The training focuses on the skills associated with each job position, enhances cohesion


Inmates clean the ADC hallways.



Inmate leisure library

among peers and helps develop professional conduct—all cost effectively.

Visitors to the jail, whether they are members of the public; county, state or federal officials; or auditors, always note the cleanliness of the facilities.

Library

The jail's leisure library contains a variety of periodicals and books for general reading and resource purposes. Inmate workforce members distribute these materials on book carts that circulate throughout the jail daily.

Inmates also have access, by appointment, to a law library for research purposes.

Local agencies and residents donated 6,616 books and 17,772 magazines during this past year. The librarian was assisted by more than 1,700 inmate workforce hours.

Alternatives to Standard Incarceration

Approximately 200 of the 1,200+ county inmates are housed in the Alternative Incarceration Branch (AIB), adjacent to the jail. Similar to the Adult Detention Center, the AIB has cells, schedules and strict rules. However, the inmates are not always locked up inside the facility.

The AIB runs the sheriff's alternative incarceration program, which offers residential and community labor force programs. Residential programs include work release and electronic incarceration.

Work Release

Work release enables selected inmates to work and participate in community programs to aid in their transition back to the community upon their release. Work-release participants are either directly court-ordered into the program or are placed into the program by the sheriff.

Every morning, unemployed work release inmates report to the AIB's vocational office for a schedule of job application opportunities. If the inmate finds a job, the employer signs an agreement that covers all the rules and regulations governing the inmate's employment. The job must be a minimum of 36 hours per week, up to 12 hours per day and no more than six days per week.

Once an offender has a job, he or she signs an agreement that explicitly states the hours of travel, destination, departure time and return time.

In FY 2012, 95 inmates enrolled in the SkillSource program, and 81 found employment.

SkillSource Employment Center

The Sheriff's Office, in conjunction with the nonprofit SkillSource Group and the Fairfax County Department of Family Services, provides a one-stop employment center in the AIB to provide inmates basic and comprehensive training and employment services.

The goals of the employment center are to prepare inmates for a successful transition from jail into the community and to reduce recidivism.

The employment center helps inmates connect with local employers who will meet, interview and hire job seekers prior to their release. SkillSource staff also work with employers to coordinate supportive services and to assist with employee bonding, eligibility for federal tax credits and other employment-related matters.

Electronic Incarceration

The most cost-effective alternative to incarceration for the Sheriff's Office is electronic incarceration.

A deputy attaches an electronic monitoring ankle bracelet to an inmate.

Electronically incarcerated inmates pay a one-time administrative fee of $25 and then $20 per day while on the program. They also are responsible for the replacement cost of any damaged or lost Global Positioning System (GPS) equipment.

Inmates serve their sentence at home under electronic surveillance. Consequently, the Sheriff's Office does not bear the cost of their incarceration. Similar to work release, electronically incarcerated inmates

In FY 2012, the Sheriff's Office had 107 inmates under electronic surveillance.

are either court-ordered into the program or placed into it by the sheriff.

The Sheriff's Office monitors inmate activities and whereabouts 24 hours per day through an active GPS, random phone calls, unannounced home and/or job checks and random breath tests/urine screens. All electronic incarceration offenders must report to the AIB at least once weekly to pay their monitoring fees, produce urine samples for laboratory analysis and discuss their authorized schedules with staff.

Active GPS lets Sheriff's Office staff view locations of offenders in the electronic incarceration and work release programs on a real time basis. The system can also be equipped with inclusion and exclusion zones, which limit or restrict the areas where an inmate can go. Active GPS can track the speed at which inmates move along a path, such as speeding down a road.

Electronic incarceration and work release programs allow otherwise incarcerated individuals to continue to earn income to offset their keep; pay restitution, court costs and child support; and provide financial assistance to their families.

Community Labor Force

Throughout the 19th and first half of the 20th centuries, jails and prisons used chain gangs as a form of punishment and a source of free labor for public works projects. Inmates were chained together and taken off grounds to build roads, dig ditches, plant and harvest crops and perform other labor-intensive tasks.

Chaining inmates together was dangerous for the inmates while they engaged in hard labor and tended to aggravate existing tensions. By the 1950's chain gangs were eliminated in the United States, although a few states reintroduced them in the 1990s. That effort was short-lived in most of the country.

The Sheriff's Office does use inmates on public works projects, but the program is strictly voluntary, drinking water is plentiful, clothing is climate appropriate and there are no chains.

The Community Labor Force Program (CLF) offers participants an opportunity to engage

in meaningful work and develop employable skills. Well-screened inmates work in crews under the supervision of an armed sheriff's deputy, providing services to the county that include landscaping, emergency snow removal, graffiti removal, blight abatement, county-wide litter pickup and bus stop maintenance.

Two years ago, the CLF gained new responsibilities in partnership with the county's stormwater management division. The CLF is restoring and maintaining stormwater management structures all across the county.

What makes this effort unique is that the stormwater structures are not the standard curbs and gutters, concrete ditches and underground pipes that typically handle the runoff from rain and snowmelt. Instead, the CLF is taking care of low impact development practices that manage stormwater runoff as close to its source as possible.

Rain gardens, green roofs, vegetative swales and tree filters are some of the most widely-known low impact development practices. Not only do these structures lessen the volume and slow down the flow of stormwater into nearby streams and rivers, they also cut down on the pollutants that otherwise would be picked up by the runoff and deposited into nearby water bodies.

In FY 2012, the Sheriff's Community Labor Force performed 61,587 hours of labor, saving Fairfax County approximately $1,358,000.

A Community Labor Force crew does spring landscaping at the Public Safety Center.

Medical Care

Physical Health

The Sheriff's Office medical section has a comprehensive program to identify individuals coming into the facility with either undiagnosed or untreated significant medical problems. This program not only includes diagnosis but also medical intervention, education and discharge planning.

As part of discharge planning, the medical staff works with inmates to identify barriers they may encounter when seeking healthcare in the community and then links inmates with the appropriate health service agencies.

Correctional health care programs are often an extension of the local public health systems. Inmates tend to be poorer and less educated, particularly in the area of health care. They have a disproportionately higher rate of infectious and chronic

A correctional health nurse brings medication to inmates in their cell blocks.

In FY 2012, medical staff screened 14,761 inmates for communicable diseases; screened 184 inmates, voluntarily, for HIV; administered 9,901 tuberculosis skin tests; monitored/treated 1,659 inmates in diabetes chronic care clinic; monitored/treated 1,356 inmates in hypertensive clinic; and monitored/treated 161 inmates in HIV clinic.

disease, substance abuse and trauma than the general population. Therefore, inmates are likely to enter the facility with compromised health conditions. The ADC is a vital site for improving the overall health and well being of the population it serves.

In 2011, the Sheriff's Office launched a new initiative to more quickly detect and treat illness or injuries of newly processed inmates. In the past, an inmate was examined within four to six hours of being processed. Now, a nurse is present 24 hours a day, seven days a week in the booking area. As soon as an inmate is processed, the nurse takes a full medical history and mental health assessment. The result is better detection, earlier treatment and greater surveillance. A nurse can treat and monitor a diabetic's blood sugar, hydrate a drunk or contain a contagious disease before the inmate is moved into the general inmate population.

Healthcare in the ADC is guided by policies that are consistent with community healthcare standards. The ADC meets all the mandatory standards of, and is accredited by, the National Commission on Correctional Healthcare and the American Correctional Association. The medical staff includes 29 licensed nurses, two nurse practitioners and two public health technicians. The Sheriff's Office also contracts for 40 physician hours and 12 dentist hours per week.

The Community Services Board provides substance abuse education for inmates.

Mental Health and Addictions

National studies and surveys indicate that approximately 16 percent of persons who are incarcerated in jails and prisons suffer from some type of serious mental illness. Estimates of the number of incarcerated persons with a diagnosis of alcohol or drug abuse or dependence range from 50-90 percent.

What a Difference....

When people with mental illness, substance use disorders or both come to jail, they can present the Sheriff's Office with difficult challenges but also with some unique opportunities.

Individuals with these problems are often difficult to manage. They may be paranoid, delusional, aggressive toward others or dangerous to themselves. They can present unusual management problems for deputies while they are in jail or when they go to court. At the same time, being confined in an environment where they are supervised without access to alcohol or drugs provides an opportunity for these inmates to change their behavior and seek professional help.

At the Adult Detention Center, mental health and substance abuse services are provided by a professional group of civilians who are employed by the Fairfax-Falls Church Community Services Board (CSB). They work full time at the ADC to provide multiple services for inmates in need of treatment. These services include risk assessments, suicide prevention, psychiatric medication, substance abuse and mental health education, release planning, and referrals for community services and continuing care after leaving the ADC.

The CSB and Sheriff's Office staff have developed a partnership that includes ongoing consultation, training and shared decision-making regarding the care, management and housing of this unique group of inmates. More than 100 deputies voluntarily participated in mental health training from CSB staff. Separate areas have been designated for the housing of certain inmates with mental health and substance abuse issues.

Staff from both agencies work cooperatively to provide the safest, most humane and effective environment possible for these challenging inmates.

The Community Services Board provides intensive addictions counseling in the ADC.

Administering the Order of the Court: Civil Law

The vast majority of sheriff's deputies work in the Adult Detention Center, Alternative Incarceration Branch or the Courthouse. However, there are 26 deputies on the road every day serving and executing civil process. Wearing the signature brown uniform of most U.S. sheriffs, they are the most public face of the Sheriff's Office. These men and women are responsible for promptly serving and executing court orders in accordance with the Code of Virginia, the Rules of the Supreme Court and the Rules of Fairfax County Courts.

Some court documents are simple to serve; if no one answers, the paper can be taped to the door. Other orders must be served in person. Service of subpoenas is crucial to ensuring that the Sixth Amendment right to a fair trial is protected; due process does not exist without the service of court documents. When the Sheriff's Office receives protective orders, which primarily stem from domestic violence situations, the deputy attempts to serve the order on the same day.

The road deputies may start knocking on doors as early as 5 a.m. to catch people before they leave for work. Along the way, these deputies respond as needed to disabled vehicles, automobile accidents and traffic law violators. If at the end of the day a court order could not be served because the person was not at the address on the order, the deputy will make

A deputy seizes a car by putting a boot on the wheel.

several more attempts until he or she determines that the order cannot reasonably be served.

Every year, deputies execute more than 2,000 evictions—removing a person from a home or business when the possession of that home or business has been granted to another by a court. The Sheriff's Office has 30 days from the court's signing of the order to execute the eviction. The defendant is given a minimum of 72 hours notice prior to the scheduled eviction.

Deputies also execute levies, many on behalf of the Fairfax County Department of Tax Administration, when individuals or businesses fail to pay their personal property, business, professional or occupational license taxes. Delinquent taxpayers can choose to pay the deputy on the spot or have the deputy seize the property, assets or cash to settle the debt.

To seize a vehicle, the deputy immobilizes it with a boot, which remains on the vehicle until the taxes are paid. If the account is not settled after 90 days, the Sheriff's Office conducts a Sheriff's Sale. If the vehicle is sold, the tax department collects the taxes from the proceeds.

To recover delinquent business taxes, a deputy can seize assets from the cash register or safe. This seizure is known as a Till Tap.

In FY 2012, the Sheriff's Office completed the process and service of 174,796 civil documents, including 902 protective orders, 2,246 evictions and 2,887 seizure orders. The Sheriff's Office also recovered $656,723 in delinquent taxes.

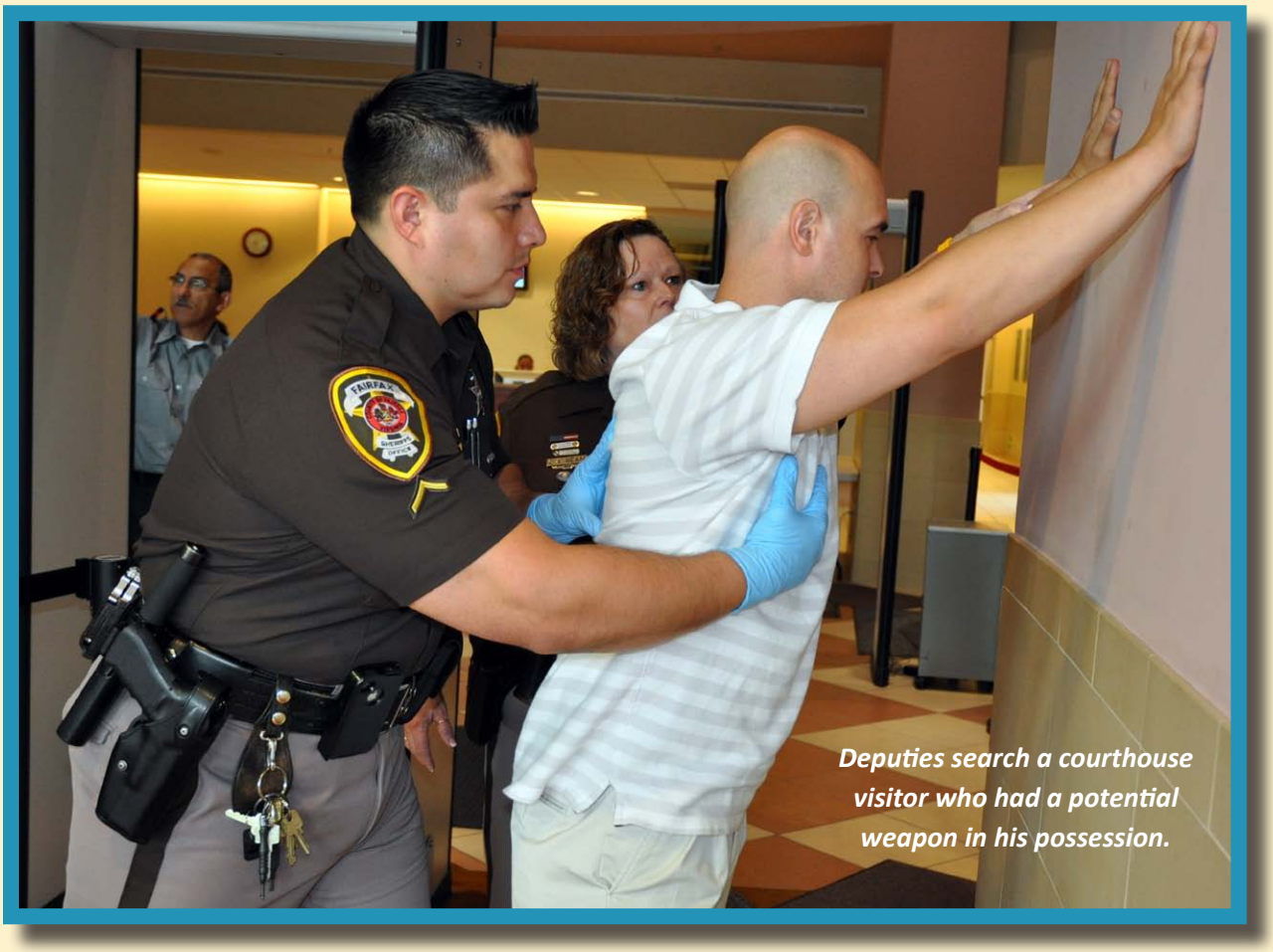
Court Security

The Sheriff's Office ensures the safety of 33 judges and 42 courtrooms in the Fairfax County circuit, general district and juvenile courts. In FY 2012, these three courts heard almost 382,000 cases.

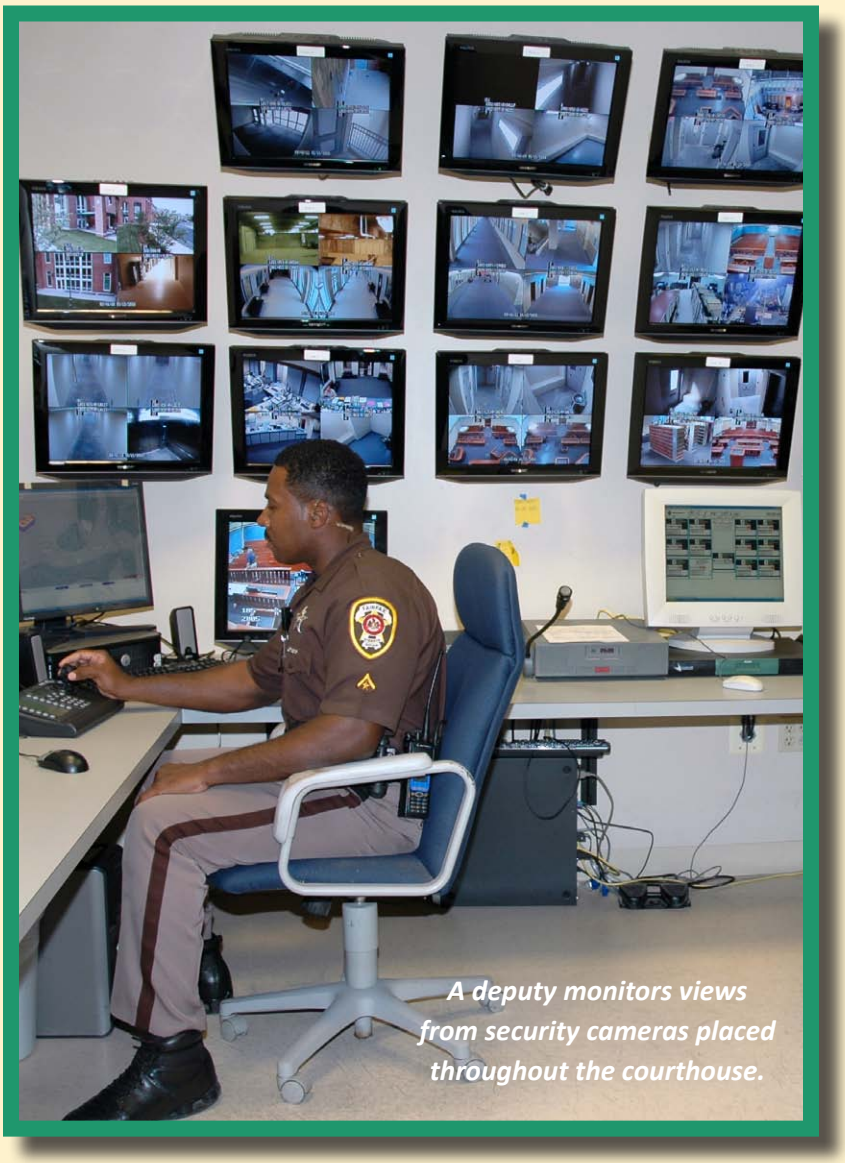
Deputies also provide security for courts in the City of Fairfax and the towns of Herndon and Vienna.

A common misperception about courthouse deputies is that their responsibilities are limited to passing court documentation among the judges, clerks, defendants and plaintiffs and ensuring that prisoners on trial do not escape. However, these deputies often respond to unusual circumstances and situations both in and out of the courtrooms.

Every day, several thousand people visit the courthouse. A deputy is the first responder when a visitor suffers a medical emergency or a mental health crisis. A deputy may have to arrest visitors who come to court carrying weapons or illegal drugs, who make threats of bodily harm to themselves or others, or who are under the influence of alcohol or drugs.



Deputies search a courthouse visitor who had a potential weapon in his possession.



A deputy monitors views from security cameras placed throughout the courthouse.

The courthouse is a volatile place with hearings and trials for defendants charged with serious crimes, convicted offenders awaiting sentencing, and high profile defendants engaging with, or avoiding, the media.

Deputies must ensure the safety of everyone in the Fairfax County Public Safety Center.

Court deputies are trained to respond to active shooter incidents—the random shooting of others by one or more people in a public or private setting. The counter-active shooter training prepares deputies to immediately form a team and respond directly to the area of gun fire to end the threat as quickly as possible.

Last year, several deputies trained with the Fairfax City police and fire departments in a new program that embeds paramedics in the law enforcement response to an active shooter incident. Including medics with the first responders will shorten the time it takes to get a victim from the shooting scene into the operating room.

In the Community

The Sheriff's Office coordinates public awareness and safety events with the community, outside of its traditional law enforcement duties. Keeping children safe is at the heart of most of these activities.

Child Safety Seats

In 2011, the office launched Safety Seat Saturday. On the last Saturday of every month, parents and caregivers are welcome to bring their vehicle and safety seat to the Public Safety Center where sheriff's deputies—trained and certified in child safety seat inspection—will ensure that a child fits securely in the safety seat and that the safety seat fits securely in the vehicle seat.

Child ID

At fairs and festivals, school celebrations, neighborhood gatherings and public safety events, the Sheriff's Office provides parents and caregivers with a free child identification card—including a photo, thumbprints and other vital information—for authorities to use in case a child goes missing.

Project Lifesaver

Project Lifesaver assists families and caregivers of individuals with autism, Down syndrome, Alzheimer's disease and related conditions and disabilities. Clients wear a wrist or ankle band that emits a silent tracking signal. When caregivers notify the Sheriff's Office that a client is missing, specifically trained sheriff's deputies respond to

In FY 2012, the Sheriff's Office inspected 978 child safety seats and created ID cards at over 40 events for nearly 3,000 children.

Safety Seat Saturday

Project Lifesaver

the area with state-of-the-art tracking equipment.

The average response time to recover a Project Lifesaver client is 30 minutes. The program has a perfect track record of locating wandering adults and children and bringing them home.

Shop with a Sheriff

At the end of every summer, for the past 19 years, the Sheriff's Office has partnered with Target to take underprivileged children on a back-to-school shopping spree. Shop with a Sheriff pairs deputies and other Sheriff's Office staff with school-aged children temporarily residing at the Katherine K. Hanley Family Shelter in Fairfax and the Shelter House in Falls Church.

Last year, the 25 participating children each had $300 to spend and received a bag of essential school supplies.

Since 1992, the Target in Burke, Virginia, has been the main sponsor of this program. In 2011, Capital One Bank, Panera, Montessori of Chantilly, Fairfax Sheriff's Association, Fairfax Deputy Sheriff's Coalition and Fairfax County Black Law Enforcement Officers' Association also made generous donations.

Shop with a Sheriff

Our Staff

The Fairfax County Chamber of Commerce recognizes acts of bravery and heroism at its annual Valor Awards ceremony.

Private First Class Naftali Jacob, who is EMT certified, received a Bronze Medal of Valor for responding to and aiding a gunshot victim while on vacation out of state.

Master Deputy Sheriff Kathleen Holohan received a Certificate of Valor for responding while off-duty to a multi-vehicle accident that included a fatality.

Reserve deputy sheriffs, who are uniformed volunteers, assist the Sheriff's Office in the jail and out in the community.

The Sheriff's Office has 13 active reserve deputies who volunteered a combined 3,889 hours.

Sheriff's Office personnel are proud to serve their respective communities while off the clock.

They coach or officiate for softball, baseball, soccer, football, hockey, lacrosse and swimming. They read to elementary school students and speak at career days and job fairs. They teach kids about gang violence, bullying, cults and illegal drugs.

They donate blood and platelets, counsel the terminally ill, build houses for the homeless and collect food for food banks. They run marathons to raise money for medical research and ride motorcycles and bicycles to raise money and awareness for victims and survivors.

They are volunteer firefighters and medics, school and church chaperones, scout leaders and cookie moms. They help out less fortunate neighbors with yard work, snow removal and house maintenance. They volunteer at animal shelters and aquariums.

They adopt highways, clean stream valleys, teach history, chaperone inner city kids and sponsor children and soldiers in other countries. They launch book clubs, collect and donate books, care for libraries and read in classrooms.

They ring bells for charity, honor and support wounded veterans, raise money for volunteer fire departments and conduct coat drives. They are neighborhood watch leaders and homeowner association board members.

They cook and serve for their neighbors, schools, sports teams, churches and the less fortunate. They visit nursing homes and assisted living facilities.

They foster and support neglected and abused children, donate double red blood cells for babies with cancer, help with after-school homework programs, teach Sunday school, deliver meals on wheels to shut-ins and the elderly, teach arts-and-crafts and direct community theater.

Sheriff's Office staff, both sworn and civilian, have not only committed themselves to upholding the laws of Virginia, but also to making Fairfax County and the communities in which they live better places for everyone to enjoy.

What a Difference....

Honor • Courage • Service

Fairfax County is an Equal Opportunity Employer that does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, sex, creed, religion, national origin, age, disability, genetic information, veterans' status or disabled veterans' status.