

1999 SESSION

INTRODUCED

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SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 391

Offered January 20, 1999

Directing the Virginia State Crime Commission to study targeted early intervention programs and the effect such programs might have on reducing crime and future criminal justice expenditures.

Patrons—Stolle, Howell and Norment; Delegates: Almand, Deeds, Guest, McEachin, Moran and Woodrum

Referred to Committee on Rules

WHEREAS, despite headlines about falling crime rates, in 1997 there was still one serious crime (e.g., murder/non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, auto theft) reported for every 20 Virginia citizens, and in the same year, there was still one violent crime (e.g., murder/non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault) reported for every 290 Virginia citizens; and

WHEREAS, the costs associated with combating criminal activity and the incarceration of persons who have committed crimes continues to rise; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED by the Senate, the House of Delegates concurring, That the Virginia State Crime Commission be directed to conduct a study of crime prevention strategies that involve targeted early intervention programs. The study shall investigate (i) the benefits of targeted early intervention programs, (ii) whether targeted early intervention programs reduce the likelihood of future criminal activity and result in compensating decreases in future government expenditures in terms of criminal justice and other costs, and (iii) the effectiveness of the early intervention programs in other states.

All agencies of the Commonwealth shall provide assistance to the Commission for this study, upon request.

The Commission shall complete its work in time to submit its findings and recommendations to the Governor and the 2001 Session of the General Assembly as provided in the procedures of the Division of Legislative Automated Systems for the processing of legislative documents.

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