



Reaching out. Moving forward. Making history.
We are the Fairfax County Sheriff's Office.

2014 Annual Report

Contact Us

Fairfax County Sheriff's Office
4110 Chain Bridge Road
Fairfax, VA 22030
703-246-2328 or 703-246-3251



sheriff@fairfaxcounty.gov



www.fairfaxcounty.gov/sheriff



[fairfaxcountysheriff](https://www.facebook.com/fairfaxcountysheriff)



[@fairfaxsheriff](https://twitter.com/fairfaxsheriff)



Our Mission

To promote a safe and secure community by enforcing all applicable laws, operating secure detention and court facilities, practicing proactive community engagement and education and providing public improvement projects and services.



Sheriff Stacey Ann Kincaid

On November 26, 2013, Stacey Ann Kincaid was sworn in as the first woman to lead the Fairfax County Sheriff's Office in its 271-year history. The Sheriff serves Fairfax County, the City of Fairfax and the Towns of Herndon and Vienna with a total population of over 1.1 million.

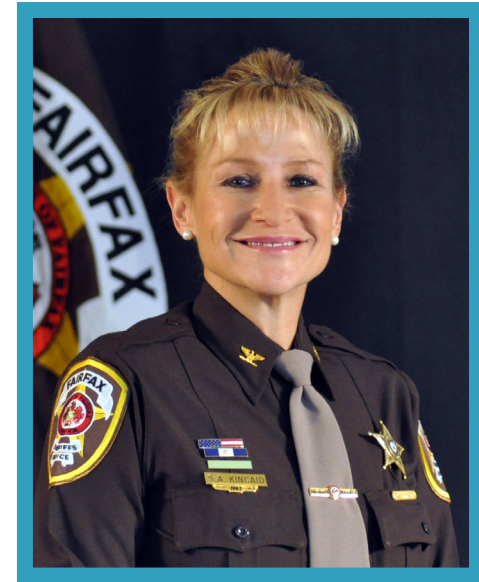
Sheriff Kincaid is a 28-year veteran of the Sheriff's Office. Starting as a sheriff's deputy right out of college, Kincaid worked her way up to the rank of captain before being elected Sheriff. In 2008, Kincaid received the agency's highest honor, the Distinguished Service Award, which recognizes a career of sustained, exemplary performance. Throughout her career, she has taken an active leadership role in community relations, especially concerning the safety and well-being of children, seniors and those suffering from mental illness.

As Sheriff, Kincaid is deeply committed to leading the most professional, fiscally responsible and innovative organization that ensures the safety and security of all the people she serves. She has worked to increase the opportunities for inmates to successfully re-enter the community upon release and not return to jail. She changed the inmate release time from midnight to 8

a.m., a time when resources and services are more readily available. She has initiated and built upon programs that connect inmates with the resources they will need to find shelter, employment, health care, substance abuse treatment and mental health services. She also has promoted educational and training opportunities inside the jail to make inmates more job-ready upon release.

Kincaid has made mental health advocacy a top priority. She strongly supports the funding and implementation of diversion programs for minor offenders who are seriously mentally ill and would be better served in a mental health treatment facility than in a jail. She is also working to incorporate corrections-based scenarios into the nationally recognized model for Crisis Intervention Team training so that her deputies receive the best and most relevant training possible.

In 2014, Lawyers Weekly presented Kin-



caid with an Influential Women of Virginia award. The honor recognizes women in all fields who are making notable contributions to their chosen professions, their communities and society at large. Sheriff Kincaid is a graduate of the Leadership Fairfax Program, a 10-month curriculum focused on community issues that is designed to build a diverse pool of skilled, enthusiastic leaders in the public and private sectors.

A graduate of Langley High School in McLean, Virginia, Kincaid received her bachelor's degree in political science/criminal justice from Frostburg State University in 1987. Her summer internship at the Sheriff's Office sparked her interest in a career as a deputy sheriff.

Sheriff or Police: What's the Difference?

The Fairfax County Sheriff's Office is responsible for:

- ▶ Managing the Adult Detention Center
- ▶ Providing security in the Courthouse
- ▶ Serving civil law process

The Sheriff's Office was created in 1742 by the Virginia House of Burgesses at the same time Fairfax County was formed. For the next 200 years, the Sheriff's Office was the sole law enforcement agency for the county.

The position of Sheriff is defined in the Virginia Constitution. As a constitutional officer, the Sheriff is elected by the voters every four years.

Every jurisdiction in Virginia has a Sheriff's Office.



The Fairfax County Police Department is responsible for:

- ▶ Patrolling and enforcing traffic laws
- ▶ Preventing and fighting crime
- ▶ Investigating criminal matters

The Police Department was created in 1940 by the Fairfax County Board of Supervisors to share responsibilities with the Sheriff's Office in the rapidly growing suburb of the nation's capital.

The Police Chief is appointed by the Board of Supervisors and serves at the pleasure of the Board.

Not every jurisdiction in Virginia has a Police Department.



My vision for the Sheriff's Office is to be known as the most professionally run, economically efficient, innovative organization among our peers.

— Sheriff Stacey Kincaid

Adult Detention Center: Prison or Jail?

A jail is run by a county, city or local region. A prison is operated by the state. The Fairfax County Adult Detention Center is a jail.

The Fairfax jail, also known as the ADC, holds inmates who were:

- ▶ arrested and are awaiting an arraignment, trial or a plea agreement;
- ▶ convicted and are awaiting sentencing, or
- ▶ sentenced to serve 12 months or less for a misdemeanor or felony.

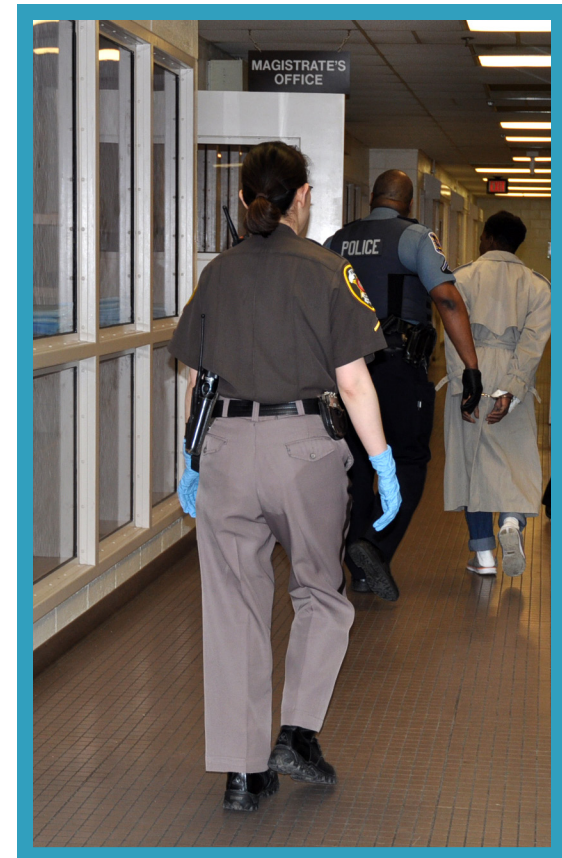
In Virginia, the Department of Corrections (DOC) is responsible for housing state prisoners. A prison is a long-term residence for convicted felons who were sentenced to one year or more. State prisoners are NOT awaiting trial.

However, jails provide temporary housing for state inmates when DOC prisons are overcrowded. In practice, many DOC inmates will serve up to three years of their sentence in the Fairfax jail. Those sentenced to 1-2 years of state time are even more likely to serve their entire sentence in the jail.

Individuals who are arrested and brought to jail are searched, fingerprinted and photographed during the booking process. If they are not immediately released on bond, they will be classified and assigned to a housing unit.

ADC inmate population profile in 2014:

- ▶ 21,434 men and women were booked into the jail.
- ▶ 1,193 was the average daily population.
- ▶ 82% of inmates were male; 18% were female.
- ▶ 36% of inmates on a typical day were awaiting trial, meaning their guilt or innocence had not yet been determined.
- ▶ 28% were Virginia DOC inmates sentenced to serve a year or more.



When a person is arrested and brought to jail, the arresting officer takes him or her to see the magistrate. If the person is not immediately released on bond, the Sheriff's Office assumes custody.

Inside the ADC – Housing Inmates

The jail has four styles of housing to meet the safety and security needs of the inmates and staff. The jail houses men and women. Security levels include minimum, medium and maximum.

Podular remote supervision is for medium and maximum security inmates. The deputy is separated from the inmates in a secure control booth. The booth is surrounded by five cell blocks, each of which has a dayroom and 10 cells. Each cell houses two inmates. Therefore, the deputy in the control booth supervises 100 inmates. From the booth, the deputy has a 360 degree view of the surrounding cell blocks. The jail has four pods housing a total of 400 inmates. Only men are housed in pods.

Linear supervision, for minimum and medium security inmates, has numerous cell blocks down long corridors. Each cell block houses up to five inmates who share a small dayroom. The deputy has a centrally located work station in the corridor and patrols regularly. Linear supervision is for men and women, but they are housed in separate areas of the jail.

Direct supervision is for minimum security inmates. Deputies work in the cell block 24/7, without any separation from the

inmates. A work station is located in the front-center of the room, and inmates are instructed to keep a certain distance from it. The newest part of the jail consists entirely of direct supervision units. Each unit has 48 individual cells on the perimeter of a large day room. Currently, the jail uses nine direct supervision units. Men and women are housed in separate units.

Single cell supervision is the most restrictive and is limited to male and female inmates with specific special needs. The inmates have limited access to a multi-inmate dayroom.



Linear supervision



Direct supervision



Podular remote supervision



Single cell supervision

Inside the ADC – Educating Inmates

Fifty percent of our inmates do not have a high school diploma or equivalency. In 2014, 53 inmates earned their high school diploma or equivalency while incarcerated.

Individuals arrive at the ADC with a wide range of educational levels, from little or no formal schooling to advanced college degrees. Some inmates are unable to read and write, and others come just shy of completing 12th grade. Regardless of their learning level, all inmates without a high school diploma or equivalency are eligible for education programs.

In the Education Learning Lab, which is run by a volunteer, inmates who test below the third grade level can learn basic literacy skills. Putting “literacy learners” in a GED class for which they are not prepared causes difficulties for them and the teacher. The lab helps the inmates make progress toward their individual educational goals, working within the time frame of their respective jail sentences.

If an inmate tests at the third grade level or above and does not have a high school diploma or GED certificate, he or she is eligible for the jail’s GED program. The GED classes are taught by Fairfax County Public Schools

employees. Testing determines the level in which the inmate will begin: Communication Skills, Pre-GED or GED. Inmates who complete the highest level courses in the four content areas — Reasoning Through Language Arts, Mathematical Reasoning, Science and Social Studies — take the same GED tests as those on the outside.

For inmates who speak Spanish, the jail offers Pre-GED and GED classes in Spanish. Both of these classes are taught by a volunteer. The Spanish text is an exact translation of the English version, covering all of the same subject areas.

In 2014, the GED Testing Service introduced a new testing process which allows learners to attack one subject test at a time. Previously, learners working at the 9th grade level or higher had to study and then test on all the subjects simultaneously. The new curriculum allows learners to study for and test on one or two GED subjects at a time. Once the learner passes all of the tests, he or she earns the high school equivalency credential.



A teacher helps an inmate in a GED class.

“Our goal is to make individual academic progress with each learner who has a good attitude and is willing to put the time and energy into making education a priority in his or her life.”

***— Meghean Rustia
Fairfax County Public Schools***

Inside the ADC – Educating Inmates

Over 320 volunteers present several thousand hours of classroom instruction throughout the day and evening in the jail. Most volunteers come to the Sheriff’s Office through Opportunities, Alternatives and Resources of Fairfax (OAR), Alcoholics Anonymous, Narcotics Anonymous, Fairfax County Public Schools and places of worship.

Inmates may sign up for a wide variety of classes, such as employability and workplace skills, keyboarding and financial planning. They can take classes on responsible parenting, anger management and spirituality.

One of the most popular classes is Impact of Crime, taught by volunteers from OAR. The guest speakers are all crime victims. The curriculum is designed to show the greater impact of crime on our communities and economics. The classwork culminates in a project, usually a combination of social media posts written by the students and a poster created by the students that is reproduced and hung in alternative high schools around the county. The class emphasizes developing empathy and repairing the harm caused by crime.

The Community Services Board works in concert with Alcoholics Anonymous (AA)

and Narcotics Anonymous (NA) to help inmates get started down the road to recovery and stability and find the support they will need in the community upon release. AA and NA volunteers meet inmates in the jail and stay connected to them when they are released. The continuity helps with the health, safety and quality of life for both inmates and their families.

About 200 volunteers are religion-based. Inmates are free to follow the practices of their respective faiths as long as doing so does not impinge on the rights of others or pose a threat to the safety and security of the jail. In 2014, 47 inmates participated in the International School of Ministry Associate of Biblical Studies degree program. They attended classes in the jail, completed homework assignments and took exams. Thirteen inmates earned their associate’s degree at no cost to them or the Sheriff’s Office.



A volunteer teaches a class on responsible fatherhood.

Inside the ADC – Providing Health Care

Medical care in the jail is provided primarily by nurses and nurse practitioners who are employed by the Sheriff's Office. Behavioral health care is provided by employees of the Fairfax-Falls Church Community Services Board.

Physical Health

In the ADC, providing medical care for all inmates is of critical importance. The medical staff is available 24 hours a day, seven days a week. The team includes 28 licensed nurses and two nurse practitioners, along with support staff. The Sheriff's Office also has a physician and dentist on contract. The ADC has an infirmary, a pharmacy and several on-site clinics.

Correctional health care programs often are an extension of local public health systems. Inmates tend to have a lower economic status and are less educated, particularly in the area of health care. They have a disproportionately higher rate of infectious and chronic diseases than the general population. Therefore, inmates are likely to enter the jail with compromised health conditions.

As soon as a person is brought to the jail, he or she is seen by a nurse, who takes a com-

plete health history and makes the appropriate referrals for physical and behavioral health care. Inmates also receive a complete physical within 14 days of their incarceration.

Medical staff screen all inmates for communicable diseases and chronic illnesses. If a communicable disease is present, the inmate is isolated to provide a safe environment for staff, volunteers, visitors and other inmates.

If an inmate needs to be hospitalized for a physical ailment, sheriff's deputies will escort the inmate to a hospital and provide 24/7 security if the inmate is admitted.

Inmates are continually reminded about how to access health care. There are signs in the ADC receiving area and in all of the cell blocks. In addition, the televisions in the cell blocks have a crawler with health care messages.



Nurses use rolling carts to bring medication and needed supplies to inmates in their cell block.

Inside the ADC – Providing Health Care

About 40 percent of the inmates in the ADC have been identified as needing some level of mental health care during their incarceration. More than 25 percent have a serious mental illness – often with a co-occurring substance use disorder.

Behavioral Health

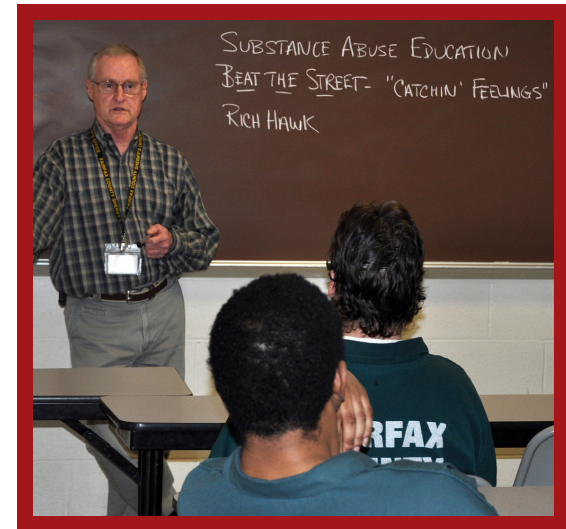
Behavioral health services for mental illness and substance use disorders are provided in the ADC by a multidisciplinary team of professionals from the Fairfax-Falls Church Community Services Board (CSB). Psychologists, social workers and counselors conduct risk assessments and run substance abuse and mental health education groups. They deal with suicide prevention, psychiatric medication and release planning.

The CSB team meets daily to discuss new intakes and ongoing issues affecting current inmates. The CSB and Sheriff's Office staff have a vital partnership that includes consultations and shared decision-making regarding the care, management and housing of inmates with mental illness.

Prior to 2014, female inmates suffering from a serious mental illness were housed in very

small cells, far from the behavioral health staff. Soon after she took office, Sheriff Kincaid moved the women's mental health unit to a more therapeutic environment, which is adjacent to the behavioral health staff. Each cell has a window to let in natural light. Overhead lights are kept low during the day and turned off at night.

Sheriff Kincaid also changed the release time for inmates. Historically, the Sheriff's Office had released inmates at 12:01 a.m. on the day their respective sentences were complete. For inmates who were homeless or suffering from mental illness, the middle-of-the-night release was especially difficult because they would have to wait several hours for community resources to open. In early 2014, the Sheriff changed the release time to 8 a.m., a time when housing, transportation and mental health services are more readily available. The goal is to provide inmates with the best opportunity to safely and productively re-enter the community.



Rich Hawk, a substance abuse counselor with the CSB, runs the jail-based Integrated Addiction Program (IAP). The dual track program has both education and treatment components. The 12-week education component includes 36 classes focused on addiction and recovery, health and criminal thinking subjects. The treatment component, which lasts at least 12 weeks, includes individualized treatment planning, group and individual therapy, release planning and follow-on treatment referral as appropriate under the guidance of an IAP counselor.

Alternative Incarceration – Saving Tax \$

Most offenders who are sentenced to jail are housed in the ADC. However, the Sheriff's Office also provides the courts with sentencing alternatives for eligible low risk offenders that reduce costs and help ease an inmate's transition back to the community.

Electronic Incarceration

The Electronic Incarceration Program (EIP) allows inmates to serve their sentence at home under electronic surveillance. Consequently, the Sheriff's Office does not bear the cost of their incarceration.

EIP inmates are either court-ordered into the program or placed into the program by the Sheriff's Office. Deputies monitor inmate activities and whereabouts 24/7 through active GPS, random phone calls, unannounced home and job checks and random breathalyzer and urine tests. Inmates pay a one-time administrative fee of \$25 and then \$20 per day while in the program.

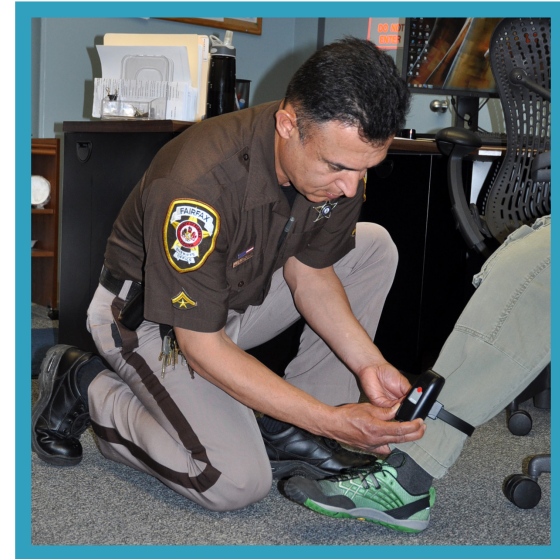
Work Release

As the economy has improved, more people have jobs at the time they come to jail. The Work Release Program helps low-risk of-

fenders keep their jobs while they are incarcerated or seek a job if they are unemployed. The program allows them to continue to support their families and pay fines and court costs and avoid unemployment when they are released. Employed inmates and job seekers are monitored by the same real-time GPS as inmates in the Electronic Incarceration Program.

Once employed, inmates receive a weekly allowance from their earnings to pay for public transportation and food. If the inmate is incarcerated for non-payment of child support, at least a portion of that debt comes out of his or her earnings. After payment of child support, other earnings deductions include \$25 per week for court costs, \$10 per day for GPS monitoring and \$10 daily for room and board.

The Sheriff's Office, in conjunction with The SkillSource Group and the Fairfax County Department of Family Services, sponsors a



A deputy attaches a GPS tracking device on a Work Release inmate.

one-stop employment center to provide eligible inmates with training and employment services. 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.

In 2014, 148 inmates were in the Work Release Program. The biggest obstacle for inmates seeking employment is their criminal history and current address. Most job placements are in the automotive or food service industries.

Alternative Incarceration – Saving Tax \$

Community Labor Force

The alternative incarceration program most visible to the public is the Community Labor Force (CLF). Labor crews, consisting of low-risk inmates, provide necessary services to the county that otherwise would have been done by county staff or contractors.

CLF inmates have the opportunity to learn and apply new skills and derive satisfaction and pride from working full-time and seeing the results of their labor.

In 2014, the CLF worked 56,535 hours, saving county taxpayers \$1.4 million in labor costs.

The CLF services over 300 county bus stops, shelters and park-and-rides by removing about 680 pounds of trash per day and conducting light landscaping. The crews also remove graffiti from the shelters and perform general maintenance when needed.

The CLF maintains many of Fairfax County's

stormwater management facilities, including 29 rain gardens, 16 tree filters and one vegetative swale. Each gets serviced about once per month. The CLF also services 1,303 dry ponds, which are basins or depressions that detain or slow the flow of water for short periods of time and are dry between rain storms. Each gets serviced twice per year.

The CLF also does landscaping, litter pickup and emergency snow removal on public land throughout the county.

Since July 1, 2013, under an arrangement between the Fairfax County Board of Supervisors and the Virginia Department of Transportation, the CLF has removed signs posted illegally in the medians of major county thoroughfares. Working every Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, one crew is able to cover all of these major roads once per month.

In 2014, the CLF worked an additional 885 hours, driving 9,052 miles, to collect 19,439 illegal signs.



The CLF does landscaping at the Public Safety Center.



The CLF collects signs that are illegally placed in VDOT rights-of-way.

Courthouse – Ensuring Security

The Sheriff’s Office ensures the safety of 32 judges in the General District Court, Circuit Court and Juvenile and Domestic Relations Courts. Every judge, whether presiding over a civil or criminal case, has a deputy assigned to his or her courtroom. Additional deputies protect the facility outside of the courtrooms.

Inside the courtroom, a deputy must maintain order in the courtroom with respect to all parties in a case as well as the observers. Deputies are also responsible for securing inmates who are brought to court for trial.

The use of video arraignments for defendants improves the efficiency of the judicial system and reduces inmate movement through the jail and between jurisdictions.

A common misperception about courthouse deputies is that their responsibilities are limited to passing court documents among the judges, clerks and attorneys 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. A deputy is a first responder when a visitor suffers a medical emergency or 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. The courthouse is a volatile place with hearings and trials of defendants charged with serious crimes, convicted offenders awaiting sentencing, and high profile defendants engaging with, or avoiding the media. All courtroom deputies are trained to respond to active shooter incidents.

Deputies pay particular attention to victims of crime who are brought to their attention by the Victim Services Section of the Police Department. Deputies will meet victims in the parking garage and escort them to the courtroom and do the reverse trip when court is over. The goal is to make sure a victim not only *is safe* but also *feels safe*. They may open an empty room during trial to provide a waiting area that is separate from the offender and his or her family. When a crime victim is testifying in court, deputies are there to ensure their safety.



When a child has to testify, a deputy will try to ease the child’s fears by taking him or her to an empty courtroom, pointing out who sits where and giving assurances that we will protect him or her from harm. Deputies always make sure that every crime victim in every courtroom is treated with respect and is shielded as much as possible from the defendant – before, during and after the proceedings.

In 2014, the Courthouse had 641,720 visitors, 511,858 cases and 5,684 video arraignments.

Civil Enforcement – Serving Process

Civil process service is the delivery of legal documents to a specified person or business in the manner prescribed by law. The Sheriff's Office serves civil process and enforcement actions by order of the General District Court and the Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court.

The vast majority of sheriff's deputies work in the Adult Detention Center, Alternative Incarceration Branch or the Courthouse. However, there are 22 deputies on the road every day 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.

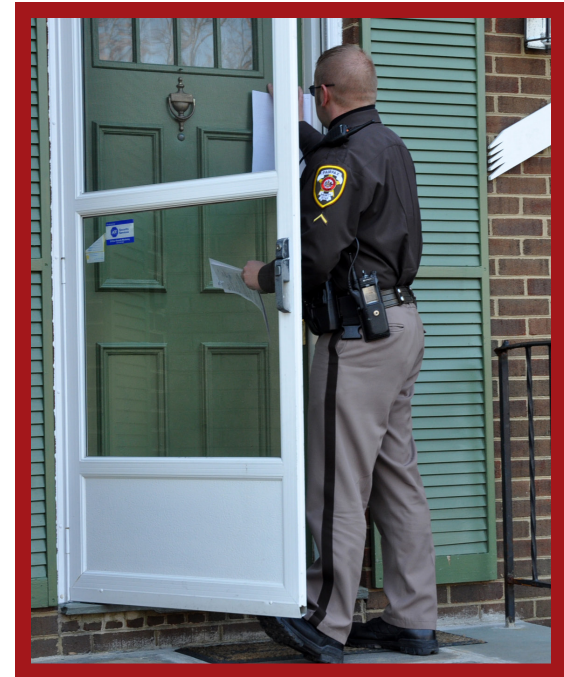
Some documents are simple to serve. If no one responds to a knock on the door, the deputy can tape the document to the door. Other orders must be served in person. If at the end of the day a court order could not be served because the individual was not at the address on the order, the deputy will make several more attempts until he or she determines that the order cannot reasonably be served.

When the Sheriff's Office receives protective orders, which usually stem from domestic

violence situations, the deputy will attempt to serve the order on the same day.

In 2014, the Sheriff's Office served 165,000 civil documents, including 795 protective orders, and recovered \$922,000 from personal property tax evaders in a partnership with the Department of Tax Administration.

The Sheriff's Office also partners with the Fairfax County Department of Tax Administration (DTA) to levy or seize (immobilize) vehicles of delinquent county taxpayers.



*Some civil orders can be posted on a door.
Other orders must be served in person.*

DTA forwards the registered vehicle information and address of the owner to the Sheriff's Office. Deputies then respond to the address and, if they locate the vehicle, place a bright yellow immobilization boot on it. The boot remains on the vehicle until the taxes are paid. If the account is not settled within 90 days, the Sheriff's Office conducts a Sheriff's Sale of the vehicle. If the vehicle is sold, DTA collects the taxes from the proceeds of the sale.

In the Community & Reaching Out

The Sheriff's Office participates in public awareness and safety events outside of its traditional law enforcement duties. Many of these activities and programs focus on children.



Safety Seat Saturday

Specially trained and certified sheriff's deputies help parents and caregivers ensure that a child fits securely in the safety seat and that the safety seat fits securely in the vehicle seat. These FREE inspections take place once a month on a Saturday. In 2014, the safety seat team checked 1,677 safety seats for proper installation, a 33 percent increase over the prior year. Only 5 percent had been correctly installed by a parent or caregiver.

Project Lifesaver

Project Lifesaver serves the needs of children with Down syndrome or an autism spectrum disorder and adults with Alzheimer's disease, dementia or another cognitive disorder that may cause them to chronically wander and get lost. Clients wear a wrist or ankle band that emits a silent tracking signal. When a caregiver notifies the Sheriff's Office that a loved one is missing, deputies respond to the area with state-of-the-art tracking equipment. The program has a 100 percent track



Thumb prints are taken using quick, clean inkless technology.

record of locating wandering children and adults and bringing them safely home.

Child ID

The Sheriff's Office provides families with free child ID cards at events all around the county, at the invitation of event sponsors. The laminated card is about the size of a driver's license and includes the child's name, photograph, thumb prints, date of birth, height and weight. If a child should ever go missing, a parent or caregiver can quickly share this vital information with authorities. The Sheriff's Office does not retain the information for the privacy of the family. In 2014, the child ID team attended 61 community events and created 5,320 child ID cards, more than double the number from the prior year.

In the Community & Reaching Out

Shop with the Sheriff

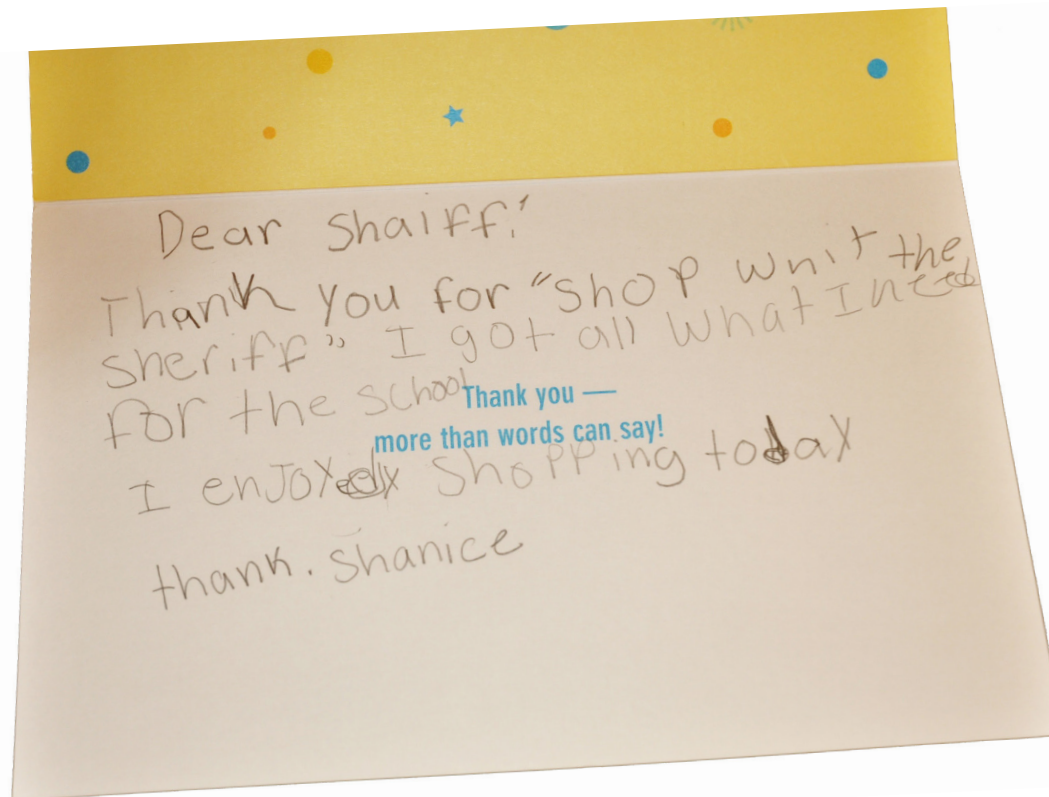
At the end of every summer, since 1992, the Sheriff's Office has taken children who are homeless on a back-to-school shopping trip at the Target in Burke, Va. Shop with the Sheriff pairs deputies and other Sheriff's Office staff with school-aged children temporarily residing at the county's emergency shelters.

In 2014, the Sheriff's Office received enough donations from businesses, organizations and individuals to give each of about 40 children a \$250 gift card to spend on clothing, shoes and accessories.

The children come from the Katherine K. Hanley Family Shelter in Fairfax, Patrick Henry Family Shelter in Falls Church and Next Steps Family Shelter in Alexandria.



A deputy and little boy were paired up to shop at Target.



"Shelter House and the Sheriff's Office have been partnering for over 20 years. The children need to feel good about themselves, and that's what Shop with the Sheriff really does. It gives the kids the dignity they need on the first day of school, to walk in there with pride."

***Joe Meyer, Executive Director,
Shelter House***

Special Events & Raising Awareness

Sheriff Stacey Kincaid and Sheriff's Office staff are regularly out in the community raising awareness about the agency and bringing the community into the Sheriff's Office to see how we do business.



An inmate talks about his life experiences during the filming of a prison documentary series.

duced by 44 Blue Productions, which filmed in the Adult Detention Center for 54 days over a four-month period in 2013.

The film crew was allowed to see all levels of security in the jail and the different styles of inmate housing. All of the inmates who appeared in Lockup volunteered to be filmed and signed release forms. The Sheriff's Office was diligent about maintaining the privacy of inmates who did not want to be on camera and those who were not able to make an informed decision.

MSNBC Lockup

On September 6, 2014, the first of six hour-long weekly episodes of Lockup Extended Stay aired on MSNBC. Lockup is a prison documentary series that explores facilities across the country and focuses on inmates and prison operations. The series is pro-

Reserve Deputy Sheriffs

On November 10, 2014, the Sheriff's Office celebrated the graduation of 17 reserve deputy sheriffs, the first group to graduate under a revamped program that set higher standards for recruiting, selection, training and performance.



A reserve deputy sheriff helps a boy create an electronic thumb print during a preschool family festival.

Reserve deputies are uniformed volunteers that work alongside Sheriff's Office personnel to augment administrative and operational functions. Reserve deputies commit to work a minimum of 12 hours per month in the Adult Detention Center, the Courthouse or at community events.

Special Events & Raising Awareness

National Night Out

On August 5, 2014, the Sheriff's Office participated in National Night Out. Sheriff Kincaid and her deputies visited with residents in over 100 neighborhoods in Fairfax County, the City of Fairfax and the Towns of Herndon and Vienna. National Night Out promotes community involvement in crime prevention activities, establishes partnerships between public safety agencies and the community, fosters neighborhood camaraderie and sends a message to criminals that neighborhoods are organized and prepared to fight back.

International Visitors

On October 21, 2014, a 21-member delegation of law enforcement officers from China visited the Adult Detention Center as part of a 20-day training tour in the United States.

The group was particularly interested in the newest part of the jail, which houses inmates in a style known as direct supervision. In this minimum security area, deputies work inside the cell block around the clock, without any separation from the inmates. Prior to arriving in the Washington Metropolitan

Area, the delegation visited law enforcement agencies in San Francisco and Los Angeles.

Special Olympics Virginia

Fairfax sheriff's deputies are committed to raising awareness and funds for Special Olympics Virginia, which provides year-round training and competitions to more than 11,000 special athletes of all ages.

On October 25, 2014, our deputies took part in a national Tip-a-Cop event in partnership with Red Robin restaurants. The deputies served patrons during a lunch and dinner shift, earning \$3,100 in tips, which all went to Special Olympics Virginia.

On September 20, 2014, our deputies took part in the 21st Annual Dulles Day Plane Pull fundraiser. Teams of 25 compete against one another to see who can pull a 164,000+ Airbus 12 feet the fastest. Teams must raise at least \$1,500 to participate, and all proceeds benefit Special Olympics Virginia. The Sheriff's Office team placed second among the 70 participating teams, with a pull time of 5.465 seconds, about 3/10 of a second behind first place.



The four college scholarship winners and their families were treated to a formal recognition ceremony, including the presentation of colors by the Sheriff's Honor Guard.

Scholarships for Students

On June 18, 2014, Sheriff Kincaid presented a \$1,000 scholarship check to each of four college students who reside in the county. The award ceremony took place in the Historic Courthouse. The scholarships are sponsored by the Virginia Sheriffs' Institute and reward students who are studying in the area of criminal justice at a Virginia college or university. Four of the students were attending George Mason University in Fairfax, and one was attending Radford University in Southwest Virginia.

Special Events & Raising Awareness

Deputy George A. Malcolm

On June 14, 2014, the Sheriff's Office and the Fairfax County History Commission officially unveiled a historical marker commemorating Deputy Sheriff George A. Malcolm, the first Fairfax County law enforcement officer to be killed in the line of duty. The marker is located in the Lorton Station Marketplace, 9409 Lorton Market Street, in Lorton, VA.

Malcolm was shot on April 6, 1905, while attempting to arrest a man who had been harassing students at the Lorton Valley School. Malcolm also was a teacher at the school and served as deputy treasurer of the Mount

Vernon and Lee Districts. He died the following day. He was survived by his mother and brother and interred in the family plot at Pohick Church Cemetery in Lorton.

Malcolm's service to Fairfax County was unknown for a century. His story was unearthed during research conducted by Chris Cosgriff, Chairman of The Officer Down Memorial Page, Inc. In 2005, Malcolm's name was engraved on the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial in Washington, D.C. He remains the only known Fairfax County deputy sheriff to be killed in the line of duty since the Sheriff's Office was created in 1742.



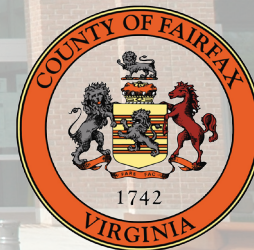
Pictured with Sheriff Kincaid are Ann Malcolm, a great niece of George Malcolm, and Mark Hottman, a great, great nephew. Both attended the unveiling ceremony for the historical marker honoring Deputy Malcolm.

FAIRFAX COUNTY COURTHOUSE



Fairfax County Sheriff's Office

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County of Fairfax, Virginia