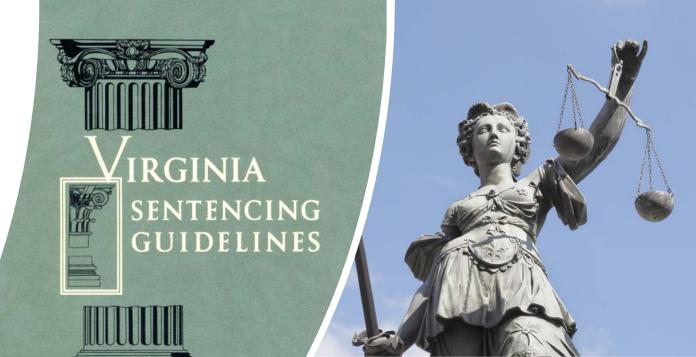


# **Proposed Recommendation 4:**

Add a Primary Offense factor to the Assault Worksheet B to distinguish between a missing worksheet and a recommendation of Probation/No Incarceration.





#### Recommendation 4 – Assault Worksheet B

## **ISSUE**

Currently, on Assault Section B, a total score of zero is possible. But appropriate only when the victim reports no injury – including intimidation – and the defendant has no prior record.

## **Does this indicate:**

- 1. A historically based recommendation of Probation/No Incarceration? or
- 2. Guidelines were not scored?

#### Recommendation 4 - Assault Worksheet B

#### **PROPOSAL**

**Add Primary Offense** Any felony assault ...... 1 point Assault ---- Section B Offender Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Victim Injury Score Threatened, emotional, physical or serious physical ......2 Additional Offenses Total the maximum penalties for additional offenses, including counts \_\_\_\_\_ Primary offense: All other offenses Primary offense: Strangulation (§ 18.2-51.6) Maximum Penalty (years) Maximum Penalty (years) Weapon Used or Brandished \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ If YES, add 2 \_\_\_\_\_

#### Recommendation 4 - Assault Worksheet B

# **Modified Assault Section B Recommendation Table**

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# **Proposed Recommendation 4:**

Approve proposal to modify the Assault Worksheet B to distinguish between a missing worksheet and a recommendation of Probation/No Incarceration.





# **Proposed Recommendation 5:**

Rescore Probation Violation
Guidelines when a judge
determines that violations not
arising from a single course of
conduct should be heard
separately.



PRESENT: All the Justices

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA

v. Record No. 230829

SILFREDO CASTILLO CANALES

OPINION BY JUSTICE TERESA M. CHAFIN APRIL 10, 2025

SILFREDO CASTILLO CANALES

v. Record No. 230934

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA

#### FROM THE COURT OF APPEALS OF VIRGINIA

These appeals involve the interpretation of certain provisions of Code § 19.2-306.1, a statute that places limitations on the sentence that a court may impose when an individual violates the terms of his probation. For the following reasons, we affirm the judgment of the Court of Appeals in part, reverse the judgment of the Court of Appeals in part, and reinstate the judgment of the Circuit Court of Arlington County.

#### I. MATERIAL FACTS AND PROCEEDINGS

#### A. THE PROBATION VIOLATIONS

In 2017, Silfredo Antonio Castillo Canales ("Castillo Canales") was convicted of statutory burglary and grand larceny. Castillo Canales was sentenced to five years of incarceration for each conviction, with the sentences running concurrently. The circuit court suspended two years and six months of each sentence and placed Castillo Canales on supervised probation.

Castillo Canales began supervised probation upon his release from incarceration in 2019.

On October 29, 2021, Castillo Canales' probation officer filed a major violation report addressing numerous probation violations. The major violation report asserted that Castillo

#### III. CONCLUSION

In summary, we conclude that Code § 19.2-306.1 does not require a court to address all of the probation violations that are set forth in a major violation report in the same revocation hearing. Furthermore, we conclude that the circuit court permissibly determined that the probation violations at issue were not part of a "single course of conduct" under Code § 19.2-306.1.

We affirm the judgment of the Court of Appeals in part, reverse the judgment of the Court of Appeals in part, and reinstate the judgment of the circuit court. We affirm the judgment of the Court of Appeals to the extent that it affirmed the circuit court's judgment regarding the probation violations that were addressed in the hearings held on March 11, 2022 (Circuit Court Case Nos. CR17000076-01 and CR17000077-01 through CR17000076-04 and CR17000077-04). However, we reverse the judgment of the Court of Appeals to the extent that it reversed the circuit court's judgment regarding the probation violations that were addressed in the hearings held on May 13, 2022, and we reinstate the circuit court's judgment in these cases (Circuit Court Case Nos. CR17000076-05 and CR17000077-05; CR17000076-06 and CR17000077-06; and CR17000076-08 and CR17000077-08).

Affirmed in part, reversed in part, and reinstated.



# **Proposed Recommendation 5:**

Adjust the rules governing completion of Probation Violation Guidelines to align with the Virginia Supreme Court's Ruling in *Canales v. Commonwealth*, No. 230934 (Va. June 6, 2024).



## **ISSUE**

Currently, probation officers are instructed to submit identical copies of the Probation Violation Sentencing Guidelines when a court elects to address multiple violations stemming from one or more major violation reports in separate revocation hearings.

This practice is based on the assumption that all violations listed in a major violation report were analyzed together as a single event, and therefore, one set of Guidelines should be presented to the court.

In *Canales v. Commonwealth*, No. 230934 (Va. June 6, 2024), the Supreme Court of Virginia clarified that Code § 19.2-306.1 does not mandate a court to adjudicate all probation violations listed in a major violation report during the same revocation hearing.

More significantly, the Court upheld the circuit court's finding that the violations in question did not constitute a "single course of conduct," affirming the court's discretion to sever the allegations and address them in distinct sentencing proceedings.

### Guidelines rule:

Separate Guidelines for each sentencing event.

A sentencing event is defined as all cases heard before the same judge at the same date and time.

To bring Guidelines procedures into full compliance with the holding in Canales and to ensure consistency across all revocation and Guidelines matters, it is proposed that:

 Separate and <u>updated</u> Probation Violation Sentencing Guidelines must be prepared and submitted for each distinct probation violation sentencing event.

# **Challenges:**

Courts may decide to sever violation hearings with minimal notice and may conduct separate hearings only minutes apart. This compressed timeline presents logistical challenges for probation officers who must:

- Determine which violations are to be addressed in each hearing;
- Accurately calculate remaining revocable time based on sentences imposed moments earlier;
- Update the Guidelines scoring and recommendations accordingly between proceedings.

### **Communications:**

A procedural mechanism must be established to ensure that probation officers are:

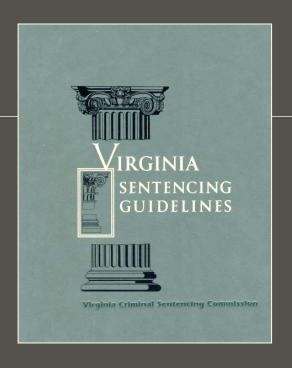
- Promptly notified when the court decides to proceed with separate hearings;
- Clearly informed about the order in which violations will be addressed;
- Given access to sentencing outcomes from earlier hearings to update revocation history and remaining revocable time for subsequent Guideline preparation.



# **Proposed Recommendation 5:**

Rescore Probation Violation
Guidelines when a judge
determines that violations not
arising from a single course of
conduct should be heard
separately.

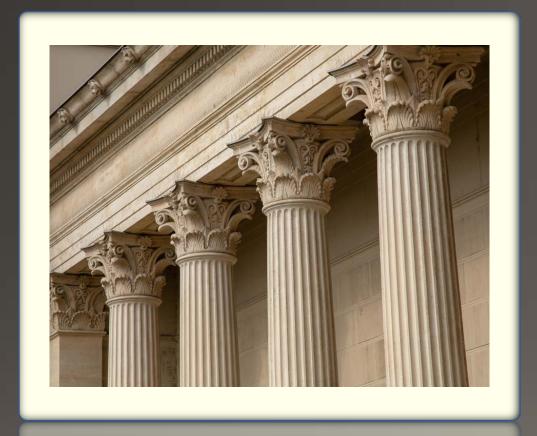




Information on the New Recommendation Tables

Update the method used to create the Section C recommendation tables

# Updating the Section C Recommendation Tables



Was an update to the method for calculating the recommendation tables necessary?

## YES!

**Original Calculation Method – Issues** 

- Incomplete reference material
- Difficult to replicate
- Decades old and outdated

# Updating the Section C Recommendation Tables

### STEP 1:

Calculate the standard deviation (SD) in effective sentence across all Section C scores

EXAMPLE: Cases which score 10 points on Section C might have a standard deviation of 4 months of incarceration, while those who score 20 points might have an SD of 6 months.

### **STEP 2:**

SD is used to set the upper and lower bounds of guidelines concurrence for each score.

EXAMPLE: For cases which have an SD of 4 months, the lower bound is their Section C score less 4 months. The upper bound is their Section C score plus 4 months.

#### **STEP 3:**

Upper and lower bounds are smoothed using a moving average, eliminating large jumps in recommendations.

# Updating the Section C Recommendation Tables

## Benefits of the new method:

Simpler

Easily communicable to users and academia if needed

Continues to reflect historical sentencing patterns and concurrence rates