



U.S. Department of Justice

Civil Rights Division

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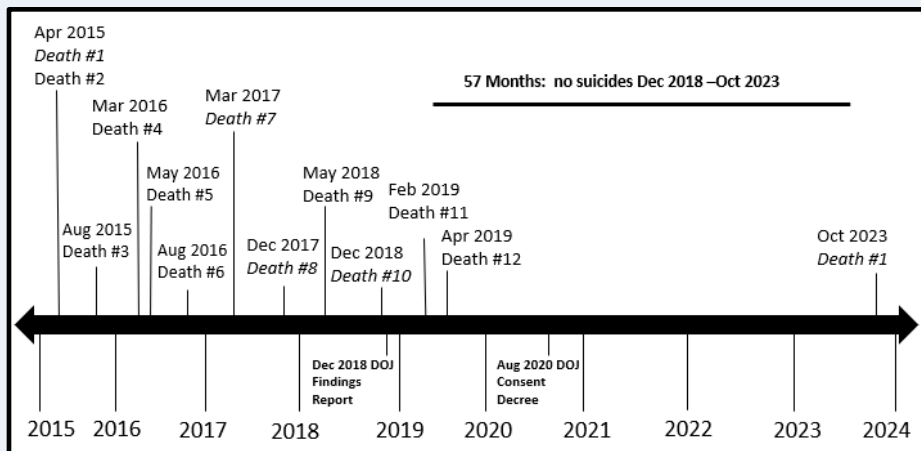
Hampton Roads Regional Jail Consent Decree Dismissed Following Jail Closure and Monitor's Final Report Documenting Successes

On July 31, 2024, the U.S. Department of Justice's Civil Rights Division and U.S. Attorney's Office for the Eastern District of Virginia moved to dismiss the 2020 Hampton Roads Regional Jail Consent Decree following the Jail's closure in April.

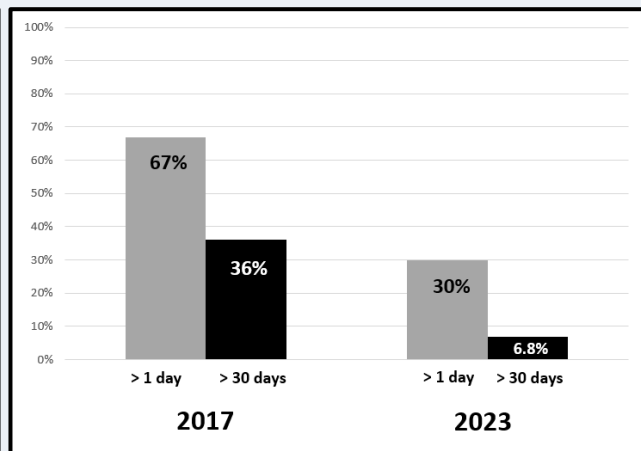
In May 2024, the Monitor's final report documented the successes the Jail had made in the previous four years. These successes included:

- Improved medical and mental health care resulting in positive outcomes for incarcerated persons.
- Significant decline in deaths related to medical or mental health care. In the four years prior to the Decree, twelve deaths related to medical and mental health care had occurred. After the Decree, only one such death occurred.
- Transformation of its mental health units resulting in a more therapeutic setting.
- Major reduction in the use of solitary confinement – from 36% to 6.8% for people with serious mental illness.

Medical or Mental Health–Related Deaths



Percentage of Incarcerated Persons with Serious Mental Illness in Restrictive Housing



In December 2016, the Civil Rights Division and the U.S. Attorney's Office for the Eastern District of Virginia initiated the investigation under the Civil Rights of Institutionalized Persons Act (CRIPA), which authorizes the department to take action to address a pattern or practice of deprivation of constitutional rights of individuals confined to state or local government-run correctional facilities, and under Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA).

In December 2018, the department found that there was reasonable cause to believe that the jail failed to provide constitutionally adequate medical and mental health care to prisoners, and placed prisoners with serious mental illness in restrictive housing for prolonged periods of time under conditions that violate the Eighth and Fourteenth Amendments of the U.S. Constitution. The department also concluded that the jail's restrictive housing practices discriminated against prisoners with mental health disabilities in violation of the ADA.

In August 2020, the Eastern District of Virginia approved a consent decree to remedy these alleged violations.