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Department of Community Correction

— *“Service with Excellence and Integrity”* —

**2005-06
Annual Report**



Governor Mike Huckabee

The Department of Community Correction (DCC) provides equal employment opportunities without discrimination based on race, sex, religion, national origin, age, pregnancy, disability, or veteran status. This policy and practice relates to all phases of employment including, but not limited to, recruiting, hiring, placement, promotion, transfer, layoff, recall, termination, rates of pay, or other forms of compensation, training, use of facilities, and participation in agency-sponsored activities and programs.



October 1, 2006

The Honorable Mike Huckabee
Governor of Arkansas
Governor's Office, State Capitol
Little Rock, Arkansas 72201



Dear Governor Huckabee:

The Department of Community Correction (DCC) respectfully submits the 2005-06 Annual Report. This report reflects the hard work and dedication of DCC employees in meeting the highest standards of effectiveness, efficiency, and integrity.

The tremendous progress made during FY 2005-06 has been documented through a chronology of accomplishments detailed in this report. Some highlights include the implementation of 8 new drug courts, the grand opening of the OMEGA Technical Violator Center in Malvern, the successful implementation of Act 682 of 2005 Early Release Program, expansion of Day Reporting Centers, and licensing of statewide transitional housing facilities.

The DCC continually strives to increase community safety, foster community relations, and enhance offender treatment programs and services. Through these efforts, we expect to continue to have a positive effect on the community and the great state of Arkansas.

Respectfully submitted,

G. David Guntharp



TABLE OF CONTENTS

Board of Corrections.....	1
Organizational Chart.....	4
Management Team.....	5
Probation and Parole Services.....	7
Residential Services.....	17
Financial	26

Board of Corrections

Drew Baker, Chair
Kelly Pace, Vice Chair
William Ferren, Secretary
Leroy Brownlee
Pastor J. Aaron Hawkins
Dr. Mary Parker
Benny Magness



BOC Mission Statement

“Fulfill the mandates of the court through the use of confinement, treatment, and supervision in a safe and humane manner, while providing offenders the opportunity for positive change, thus contributing to public safety.”



A Tribute to a Special Person
Pastor J. Aaron Hawkins, Sr.
July 22, 1941 - January 23, 2006



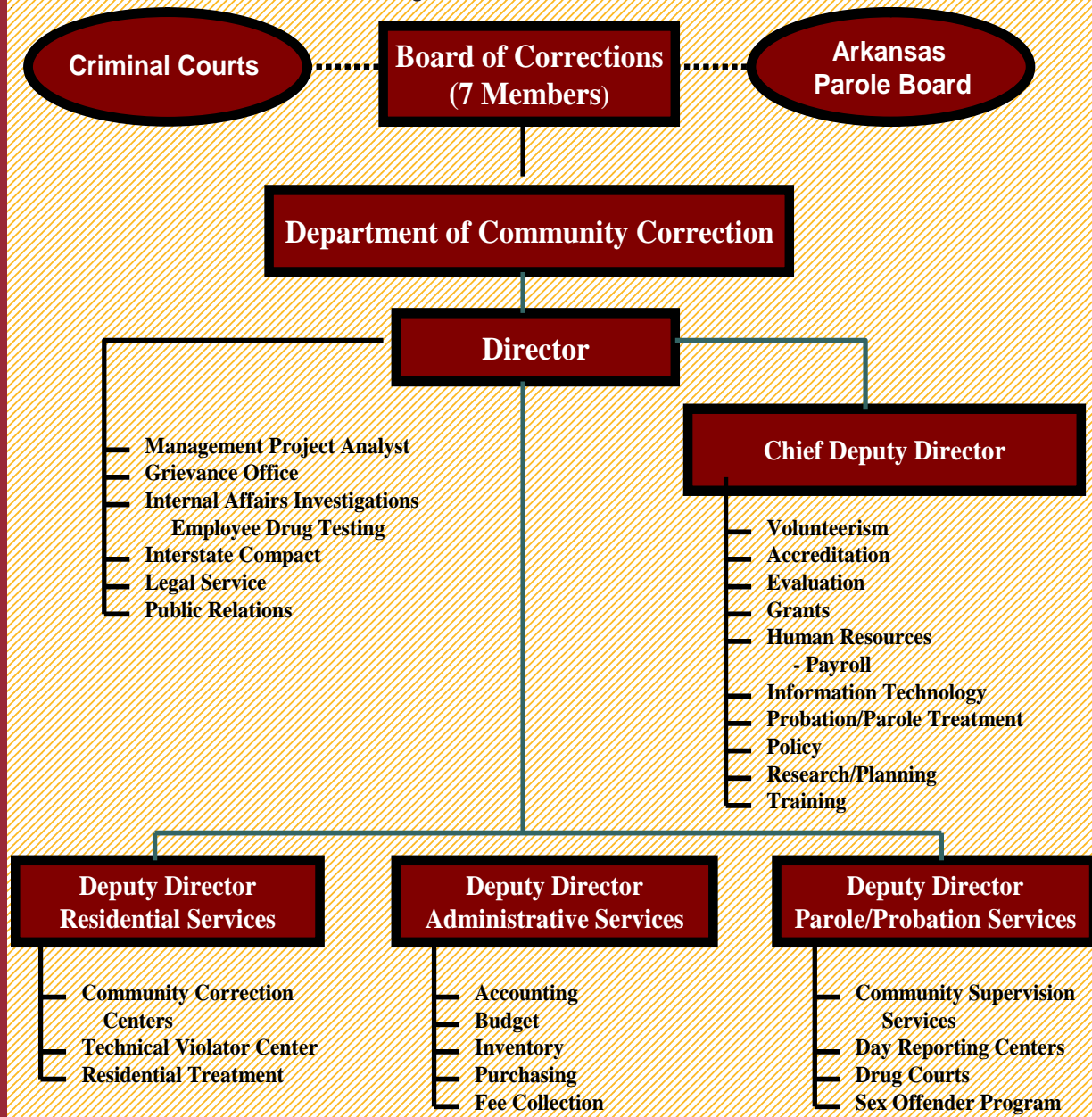
Pastor Hawkins served as a member of the Arkansas Board of Corrections from 2000 - 2006. His presence will be missed.

DCC Staff



Mission Statement: *“To promote public safety and a crime-free lifestyle by providing cost-effective community-based sanctions, and enforcing state laws and court mandates in the supervision and treatment of adult offenders.”*

Arkansas Community Corrections Structure



DCC Management Team

The DCC operates two major components, probation and parole services and residential services. The Management Team is comprised of staff with the authority to direct and/or support these major areas. The Management Team works together to determine priorities, address the operational needs, and create new and cost-effective solutions to issues confronting the agency.



David Guntharp
Director



Veter Howard
Chief Deputy Director



Rick Hart
Deputy Director of
Residential Services



Dan Roberts
Deputy Director of
Probation/Parole Services



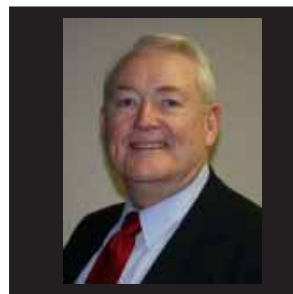
Anne Geddings
Deputy Director of
Administrative Services



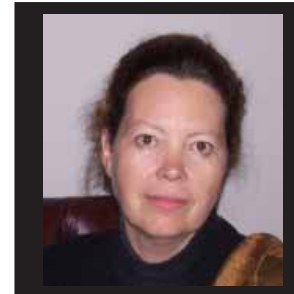
David Eberhard
Staff Attorney



Linda Strong
Deputy Interstate
Compact Administrator



Bill Lowe
Human Resources
Administrator



Rhonda Sharp
Assistant to the Director
for Public Relations

G. David Guntharp, DCC director, reports to the Board of Corrections. As the Chief Executive Officer, the director is responsible for the overall administrative and fiscal operations of the agency. In addition, the director is responsible for ensuring departmental operations adhere to the agency mission and philosophy, while following State of Arkansas operational guidelines and meeting performance measures.

Agency Goals

- To provide appropriate and effective supervision of offenders in the community.
- To provide for the confinement, care, control, and treatment of offenders sentenced to or confined in community correction centers in an adequate, safe, and secure environment.
- To develop and implement sanctions, programs, and services needed to function within the scope of the mission.
- To improve staff recruiting, retention, and training efforts.

Staffing

On June 30, 2006, DCC had 1,153 employees (477 in residential services, 676 in probation/parole services, and 75 at central office). Of that number, approximately 27% were White males, 10% African American males, 35% White females, 27% African American females, and 1% Asian and Hispanic males and females; and 62% were female and 38% male.

During FY '06, there were 428 graduates from DCC training programs and courses for a total of 46,588 hours of instruction. 127 personnel received Residential Supervisor Basic Training, 74 in Probation/Parole Officer Academy, 180 Supervisor Training, 26 in Administration Basic Training, 11 Instructor Development, and 10 in Firearms Instructor Training.



2005-06

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Probation and Parole Services

“To provide community supervision that promotes public safety, provides restitution to victims, and rehabilitates the offender into a productive member of the community.”

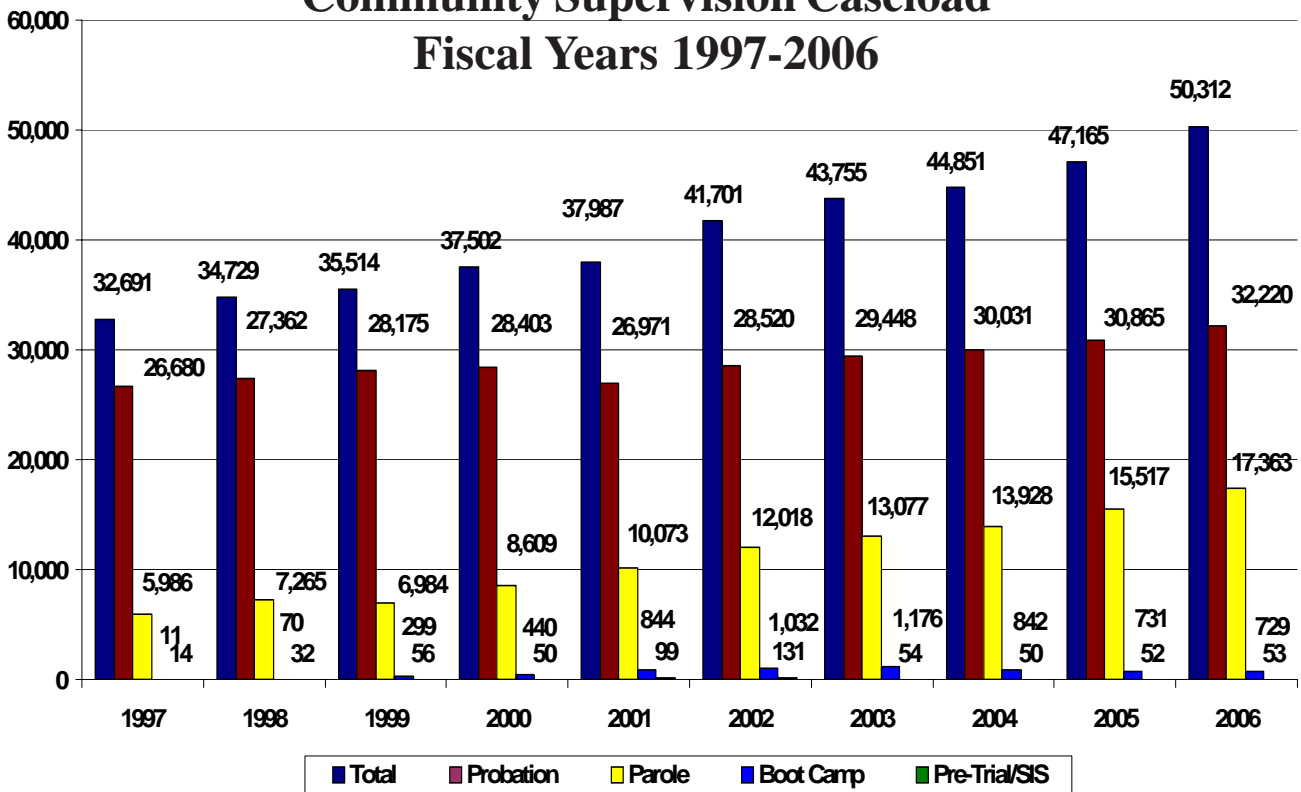
- Eight new drug courts were established in the cities of Paragould, Clarksville, Malvern, Camden, Harrison, Booneville, Heber Springs, and Berryville.
- Act 1378 of 2005 established transitional housing facilities and authorized the DCC to license those facilities. During FY '06, DCC issued licenses for 15 transitional housing facilities, which must be renewed annually.
- DCC staff pitched in to provide relief efforts for hurricanes Katrina and Rita. They donated cash, personal time, bedding, furniture, toys, clothing, participated in local fund-raising events, assisted the Red Cross with food and clothing distributions, and helped provide assessments for relief victims.
- DCC established three new Day Reporting Centers (DRC), with a total of five in Little Rock, Ft. Smith, West Memphis, Texarkana, and Fayetteville. The purpose of the centers is to promote public safety, provide offender accountability, and control through intense supervision and surveillance. The DRC also facilitates offender rehabilitation through behavior modification, substance abuse counseling and education, and development of employment skills. Offenders participate in a DRC as a condition of supervision or as a sanction for non-compliance with the terms and conditions of supervision.
- DCC initiated Character FIRST Management Training statewide. This initiative is an effort to improve ways DCC staff responds to the community, other employees, and families through training to improve interactive relationships, decision-making, and provide safer communities. DCC emphasizes character in the hiring process.
- SYVA drug testing machines were installed in 15 of the larger probation and parole office statewide. The installation of drug testing machines has cut spending substantially and has resulted in producing more accurate results.
- The Little Rock Probation and Little Rock Parole staff were combined to create one Area 7, with one Area Manager.
- Probationers and drug court participants, parolees, and boot camp releasees contributed 128,052 in community service hours, performing work valued at \$659,467.

Community supervision allows offenders to live at home under restrictions imposed by the court or Parole Board. Staff provide supervision through their work with offenders, judges, other court representatives, the Parole Board, coworkers, management, Interstate Compact, rehabilitation agency representatives, local and state police, and others. Supervision officers are certified as specialized law enforcement officers within one year of hire, pursuant to the Arkansas Executive Commission on Law Enforcement Standards and Training Rules and Regulations.

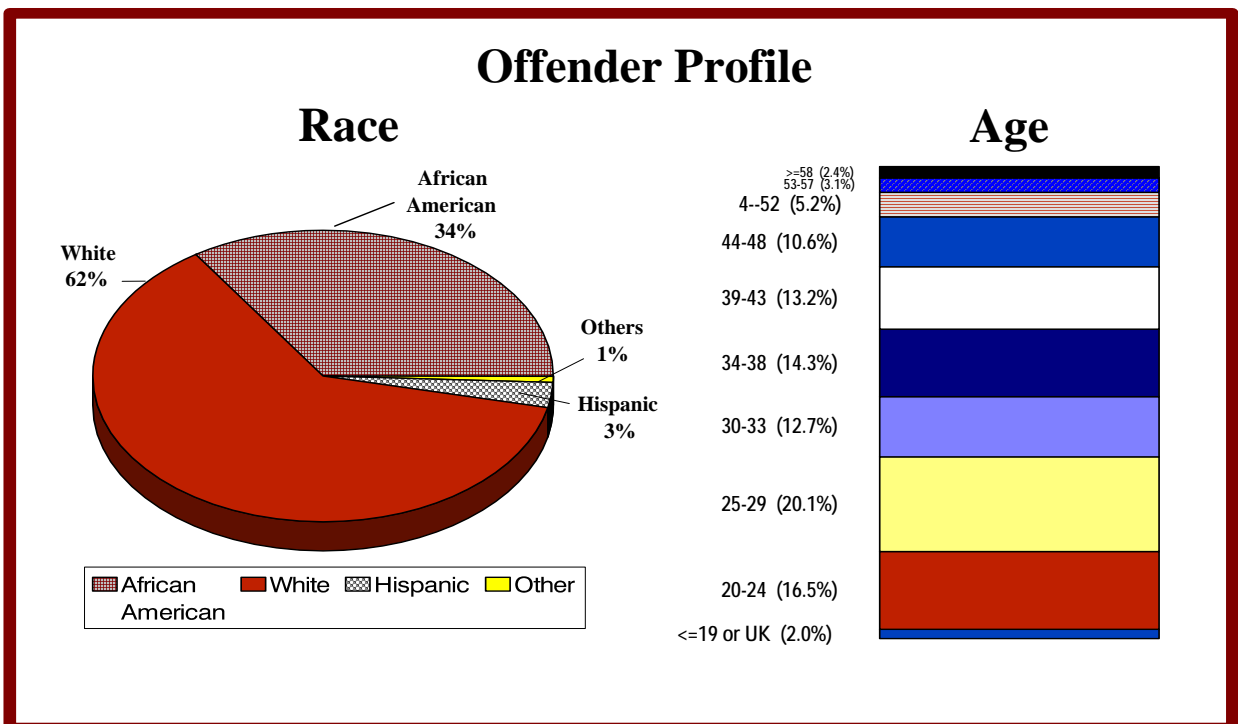
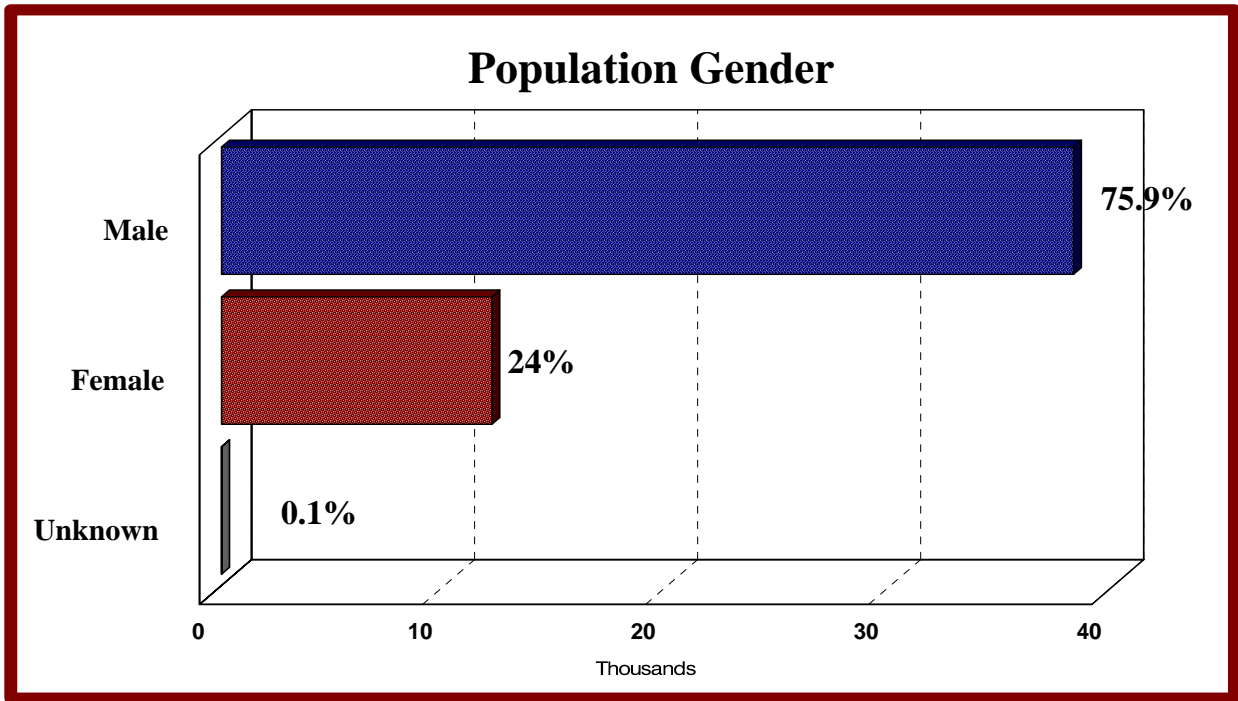
On June 30, 2006, there were 50 Probation and Parole Offices serving all 75 Arkansas counties. There were 676 Probation/Parole Services positions (406 probation/parole officers, 37 drug court officers, 37 drug court counselors, 28 substance abuse counselors, 10 specialized sex offender officers, 20 institutional release officers and 138 administrative and program staff). Entry level supervision staff are required to take 260 hours of basic training as specialized law enforcement officers, as well as obtain 40 hours annually.



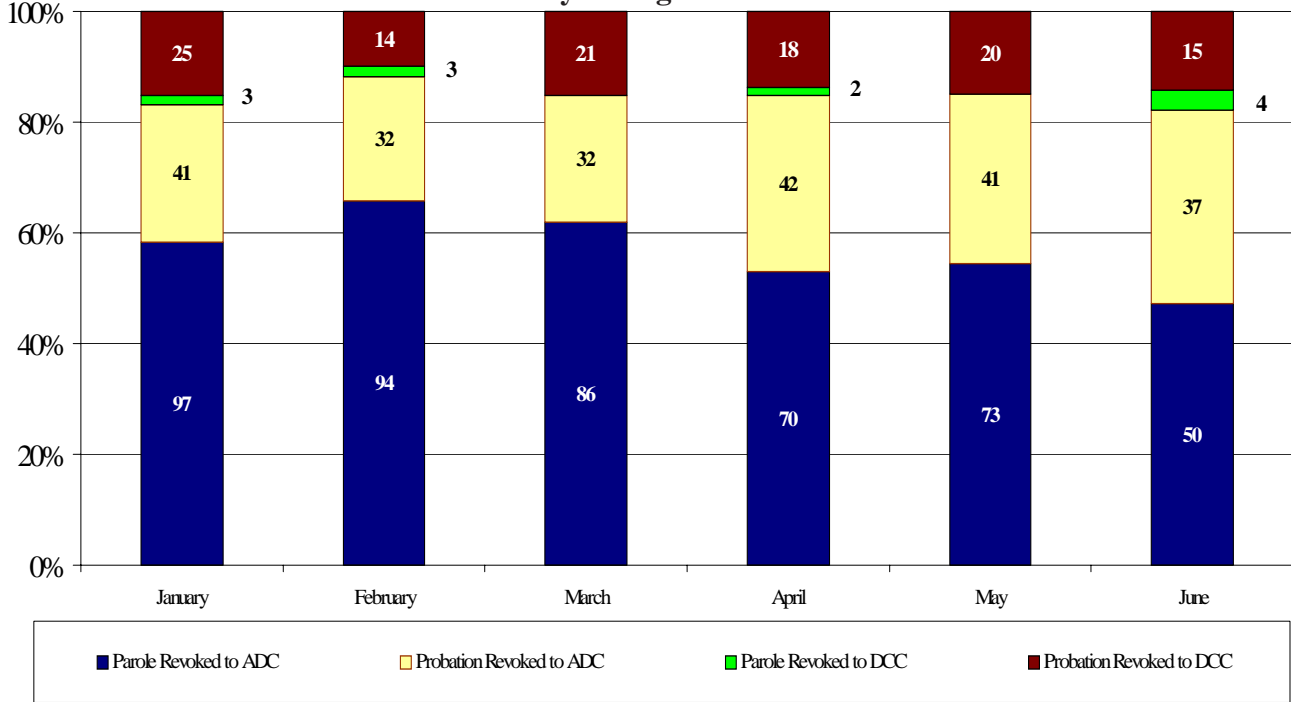
Community Supervision Caseload Fiscal Years 1997-2006



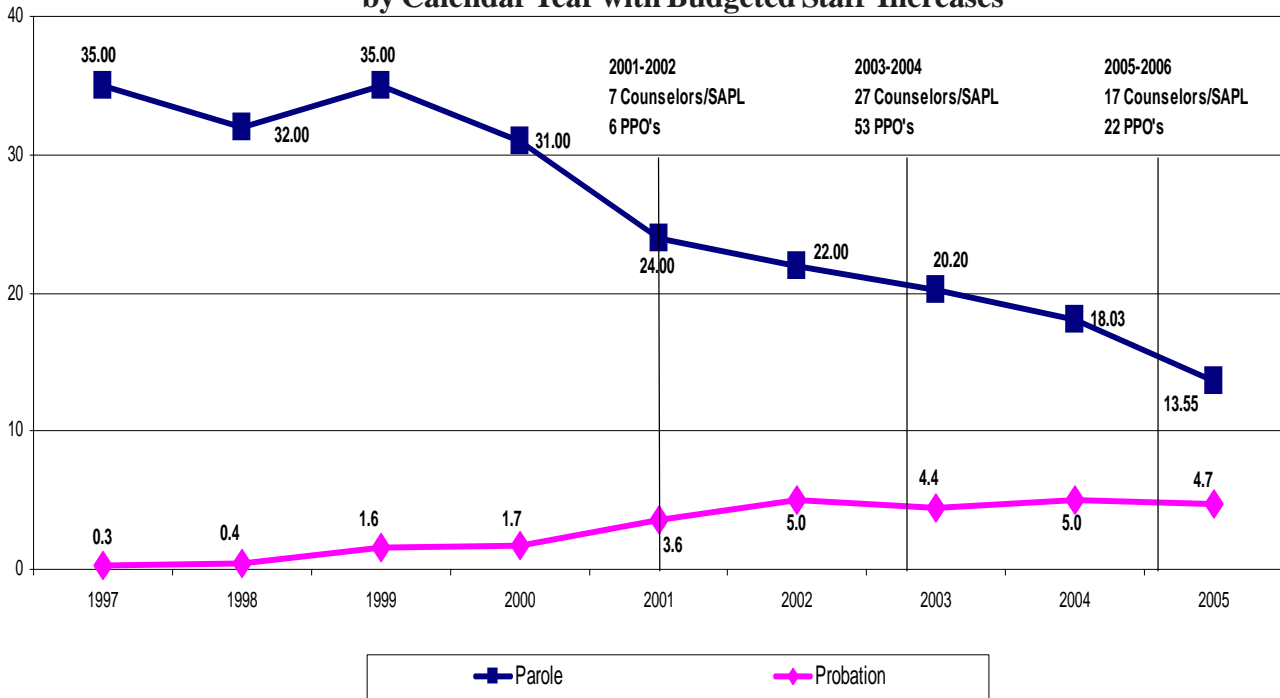
Probation and parole officers supervised 50,312 offenders during FY '06, with 17,790 new admissions and 13,487 released from supervision. Of those released, 52% were successfully discharged, 29.1% were revoked to ADC or DCC for a technical violation or new felony conviction, 3.1% were released to the Interstate Compact in other states, 8.4% returned from other states and discharged, 0.8% were administrative closures, 1.8% were released due to offender deaths, and 4.8% were other type of releases.



**Monthly Distribution of All Revoked Offenders for New Felony Convictions
Percent with Number of Revocations According to Incarceration Facility
January through June 2006**



**Revocation Summary
Percent of Average Caseload Revoked and Incarcerated
by Calendar Year with Budgeted Staff Increases**



Drug Court Program

A **drug court** is a special court given the responsibility to handle cases involving drug-addicted offenders through an intense supervision, monitoring, and treatment program. Services include outpatient treatment and counseling. Participants are subject to economic and other sanctions, frequent drug testing, and court appearances. Successful completion of the program results in dismissal of the charges, reduced or set aside sentences, lesser penalties, or a combination of these. After completion of the program, graduates enter into a 2-year strictly supervised aftercare program, which integrates alcohol and other drug treatment services with justice system processing.

As of June 30, 2006, there were 36 drug courts operating statewide. The average monthly population has risen 87% since FY '04.





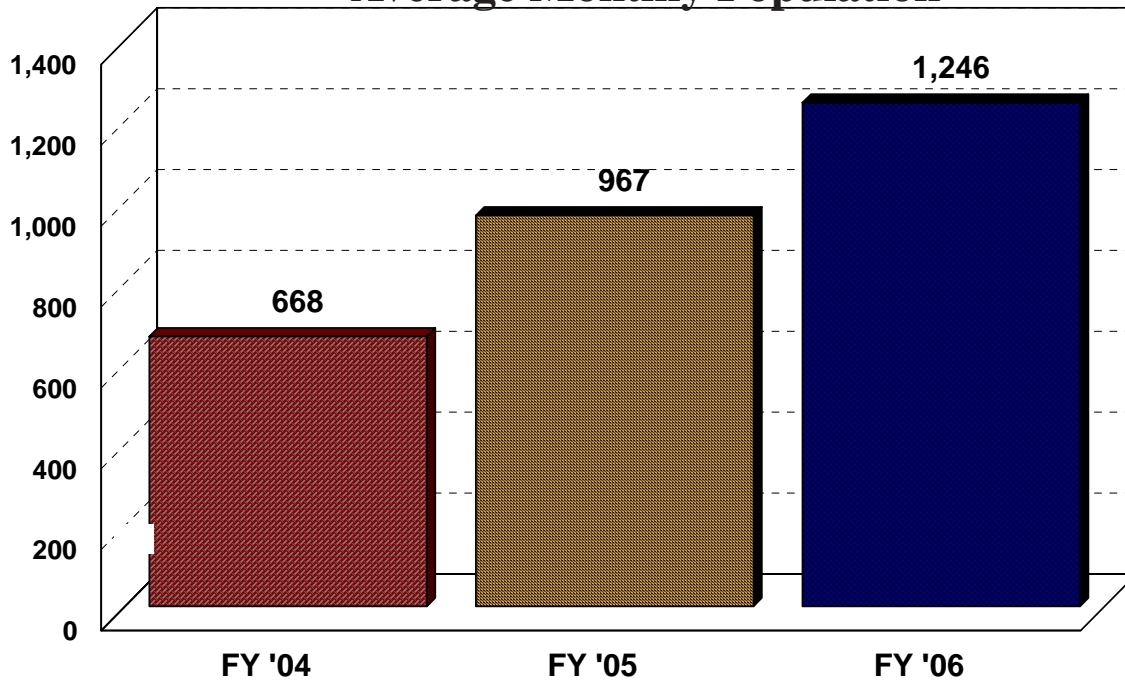
Drug Court Research Indicates

- ◆ Drug courts provide more comprehensive and closer supervision of the drug-using offender than other forms of community supervision.
- ◆ Drug use and criminal behavior are substantially reduced while clients are participating in drug court.
- ◆ Criminal behavior is lower after program participation, especially for graduates.
- ◆ Drug courts generate cost savings, at least in the short term, from reduced jail/prison use,

reduced criminality, and lower criminal justice costs. A study by the Department of Economics at Southern Methodist University reported that for every dollar spent on drug court in Dallas, Texas, \$9.43 in tax dollar savings was realized over a forty-month period (Fomby & Rangaprasad, 2002).

- ◆ Drug courts have been quite successful in bridging the gap between the court and the public health systems and spurring greater coordination among the various agencies and personnel within the criminal justice system, as well as between the criminal justice system and the community.

Average Monthly Population

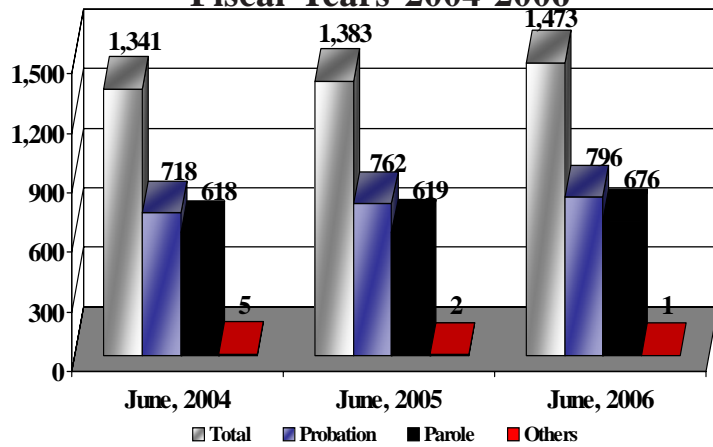




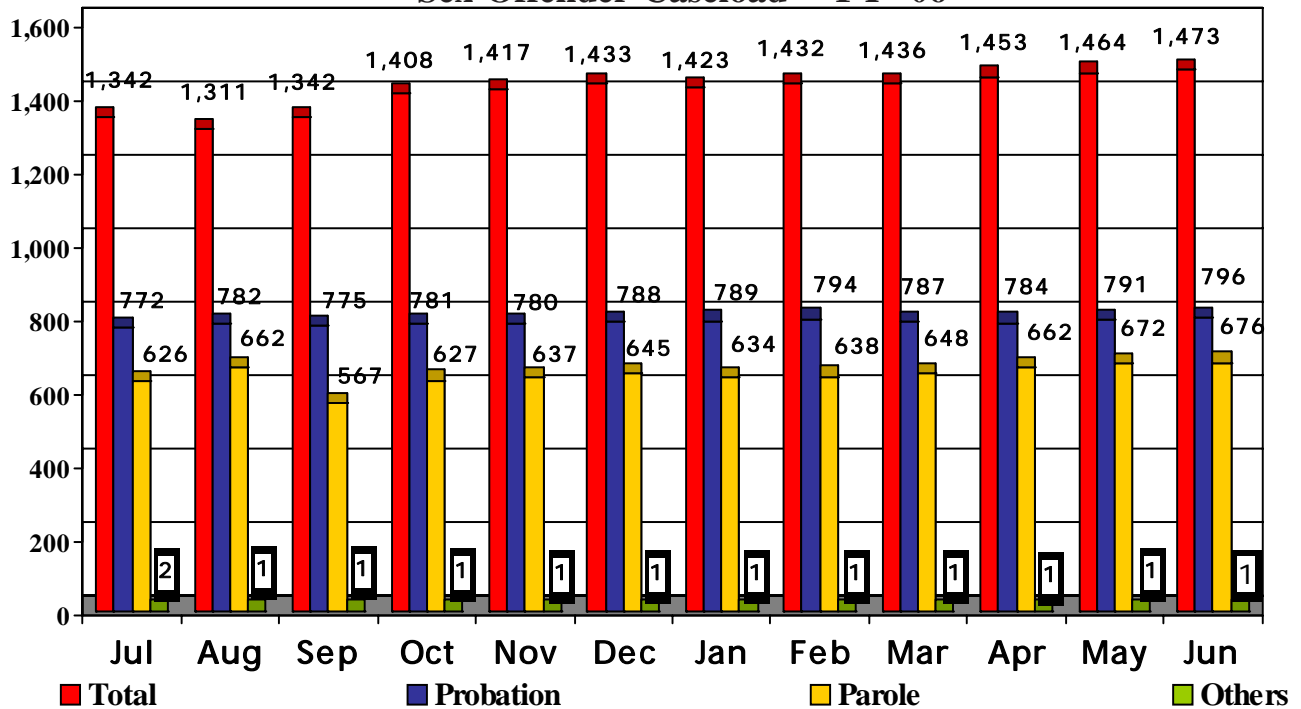
Sex Offender Program cases are separate from regular caseloads for supervision. As of June 30, 2006, there were 10 probation/parole officer positions devoted 100% to supervision and management of sex offenders. Five of the officers carry caseloads, 2 provide voice stress analysis, and 3 provide polygraph services to help maintain the integrity of the program.

From June of FY' 04 to June of FY'06, the sex offender caseload increased 10%.

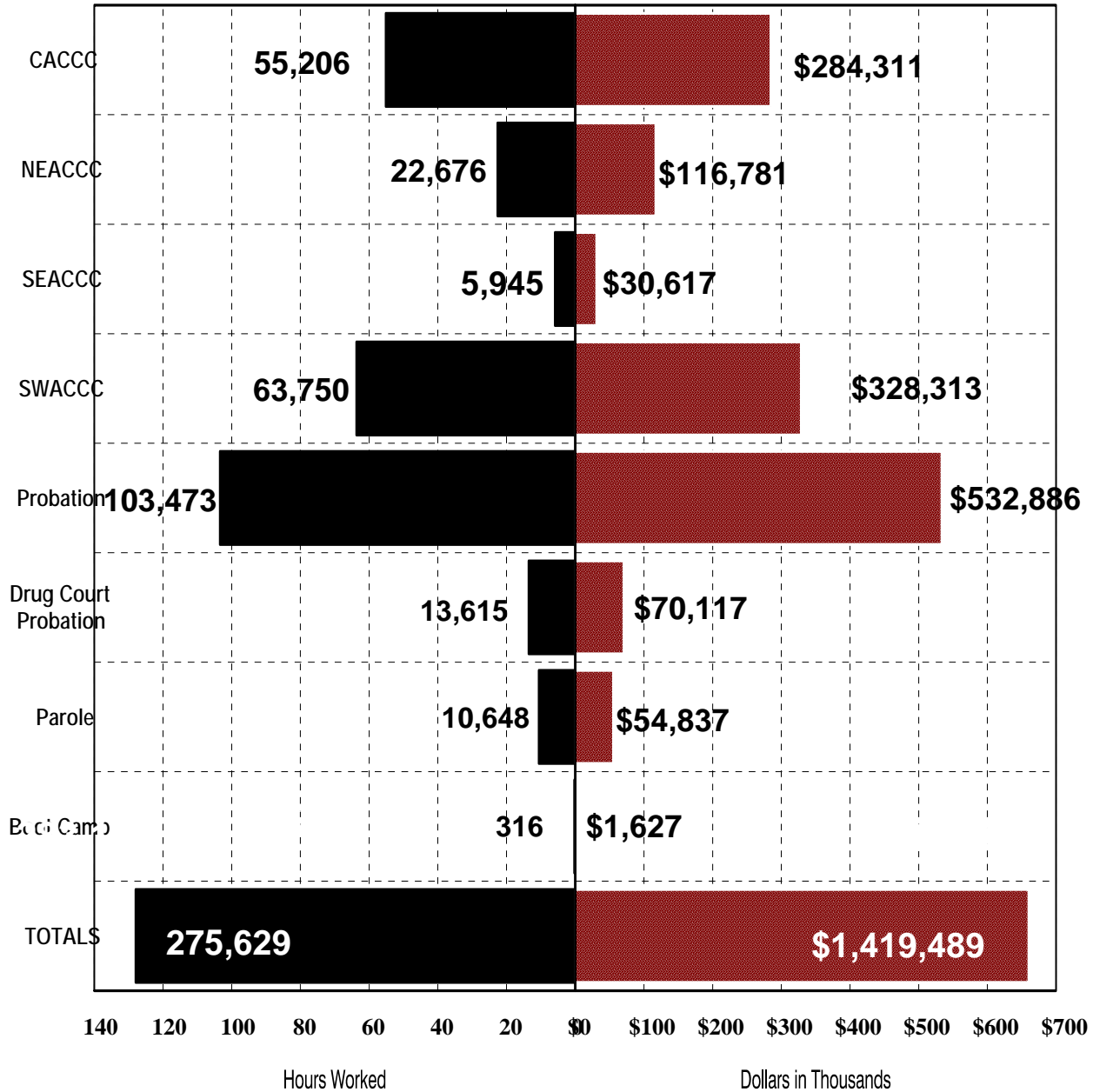
Historical Sex Offender Supervision Caseload Fiscal Years 2004-2006



Sex Offender Caseload -- FY '06



Community Service Hours Performed July 1, 2005 - June 30, 2006



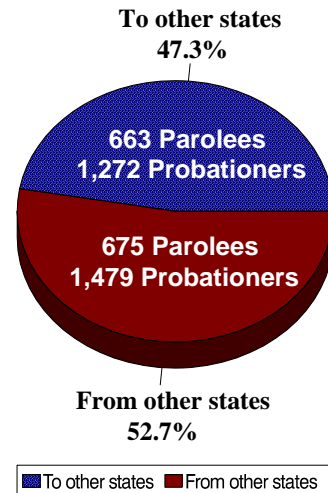
Community Service holds the offender accountable for crimes committed through work, which physically improves the community. During FY '06, offenders performed community service valued at \$1,419,489 by working 275,629 hours on a variety of projects.

Interstate Compact

This program allows states to enter into agreements for the transfer and supervision of parolees and probationers who are authorized to travel to another state. Responsibilities include processing investigation requests for transfer of supervision to and from other states, providing progress reports, and processing extraditions.

As of June 30, 2006, there were 4,089 offenders processed as Interstate Compact (IC) cases to and from other states. Of that number, Arkansas sent 1,935 offenders (663 parolees and 1,272 probationers) to other states for supervision and received 2,154 offenders (675 parolees and 1,479 probationers) from other states for supervision.

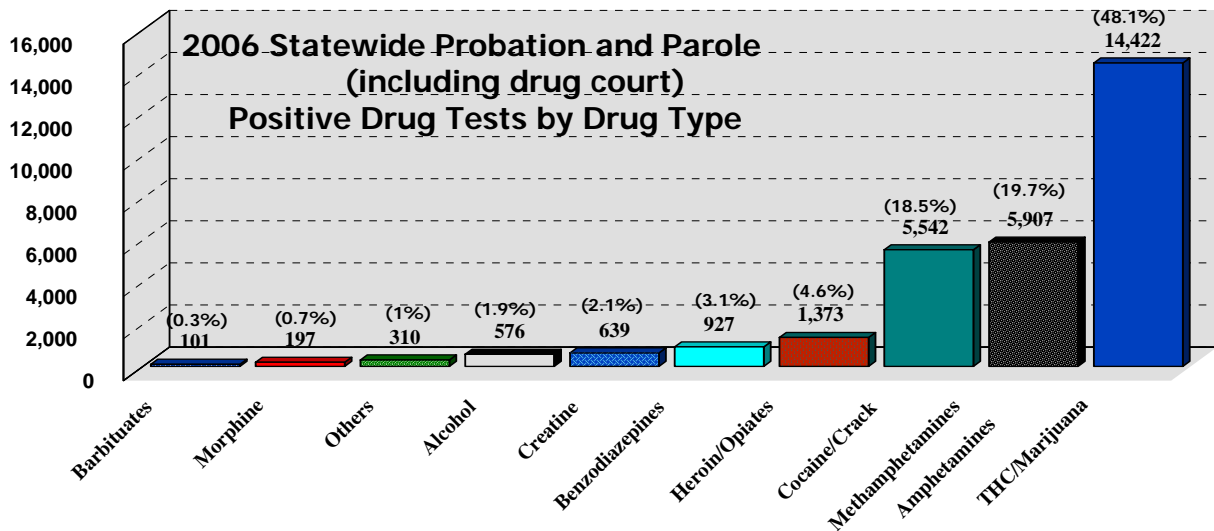
Parolees and Probationers Total: 4,089



Substance Abuse Testing

Random urinalysis testing is a component of community supervision, with the goal of minimizing drug use among the offender population using a referral network for inpatient and outpatient substance abuse treatment services. Some 22,190 offenders (including drug court) provided 101,864 urine specimens for drug testing, with 13.29% testing positive for at least one drug.

Drug tests include 1-5 tests each. There were 542,731 tests for specific drugs administered during FY' 06, with 29,994 (5.53%) positive. The tests administered were random, for cause, suspicion, confirmations, and at intake. The chart below is a breakdown of positive test results.



DCC Staff



Residential Services

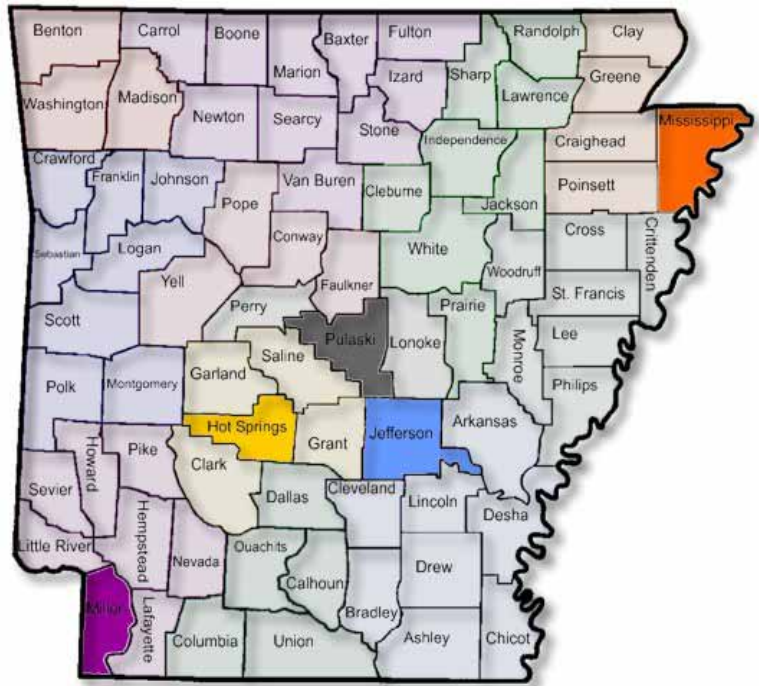
The Mission is to “to return residents to the community and the workplace as productive, accountable, and employable individuals by providing tools to help offenders develop alternative lifestyles to crime through training in life skills, chemical-free living, vocational, and other job skills training.”

- Act 682 of 2005 allows offenders housed in a community correction center to be released to community supervision once they have successfully complete their treatment program and are deemed capable of returning to the community and their family as productive citizens. During FY ‘06, 598 DCC offenders were released under this legislation resulting in an impact of 51,043 inmate days.
- A Women and Children Transitional Living and Reunification Program (WCTLRP) was initiated in March of 2006 with \$1,080,000 in grant funds by the Arkansas Transitional Employment Board, Department of Workforce Education. In the first 6 months of the program, 12 female offenders were released, with an impact of 2,167 inmate days.
- In 2005, the Southeast Arkansas Community Correction Center (SEACCC) was notified by the Arkansas Department of Education that a SEACCC resident’s GED test score result was the highest in the state.
- All community correction centers received renewal of a 3-year treatment license as a result of treatment accreditation audits was conducted by the Arkansas Department of Health and Human Services, Division of Behavioral Health, Office of Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention.
- Residential Services expanded the bed capacity by 150 beds (100 SWACCC, 50 SEACCC).
- Residents confined in community correction centers contributed 147,577 in community service hours, performing work valued at \$760,022.



DCC operates four community-based community correction centers that provide structure, supervision, surveillance, drug/alcohol treatment, educational and vocational programs, employment counseling, socialization, life skills, community work transition, and other forms of treatment and services.

The Omega Center, a fifth center established March of 2005, houses only male technical violators. The center features a 60-day intensive treatment program that addresses issues parolees often face, such as anger management, parenting skills, education, and behavior modification.



On June 30, 2006, there were 477 staff employed in Residential Services (276 correctional officers, 51 counselors, and 150 program and administrative staff). Each correctional officer is required to take 160 hours of basic training with 40 hours of on-the-job training. After the initial 12 months of employment, an additional 40 hours of in-service training is required annually. The turnover rate for correctional officers during FY '06 was 18%.

Generally, residents receive substance abuse treatment and education services provided by the center staff and limited mental health services through a medical contract. They operate within a modified therapeutic community (MTC), which is a behavioral modification method for addressing criminal behaviors and patterns. The rules are clearly stated, are learned in orientation, and are modeled in everyday activities. DCC treatment focuses on a multi-level approach to reach desired re-socialization -- a change in thinking and behavior where pro-social choice and actions become automatic/reflexive. To achieve behavioral changes, the residents are taught new concepts, new values, and rules of expected conduct. They are given structure through a therapeutic environment of peers following, teaching, and modeling the new values and morals. There are positive and negative consequences for behavior.

All staff members are considered a part of the therapeutic community. All staff model right living. Clinical staff instruct, facilitate group processes, monitor the community, conduct individual sessions, and document results. In a therapeutic community, the most powerful change mechanism is the community itself.

Central Arkansas
4823 West 7th Street
Little Rock, Arkansas 72205
Phone: (501) 686-9800
Opened: March 1994
Capacity: 150



Southeast Arkansas
7301 West 13th Street
Pine Bluff, Arkansas 71502
Phone: (870) 879-0661
Opened: August 1994
Capacity: 350



Southwest Arkansas
506 Walnut Street
Texarkana, Arkansas 71854
Phone: (870) 779-2036
Opened: November 1995
Capacity: 475



Northeast Arkansas
1351 Cyro Road
Osceola, Arkansas 72370
Phone: (870) 563-0210
Opened: August 1999
Capacity: 240



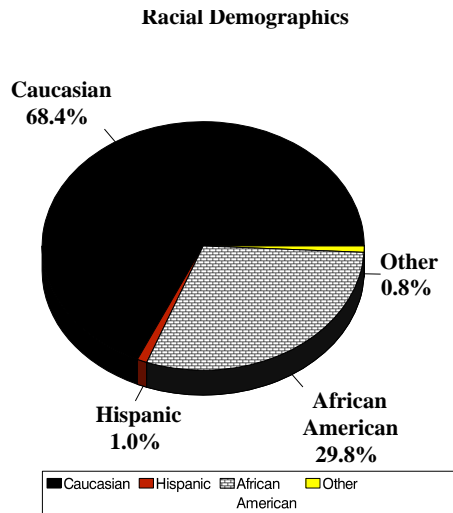
OMEGA
Technical Violator Center
104 Walco Lane
Malvern, Arkansas 72104
Phone: (501) 467-3030
Opened: March 2005
Capacity: 300



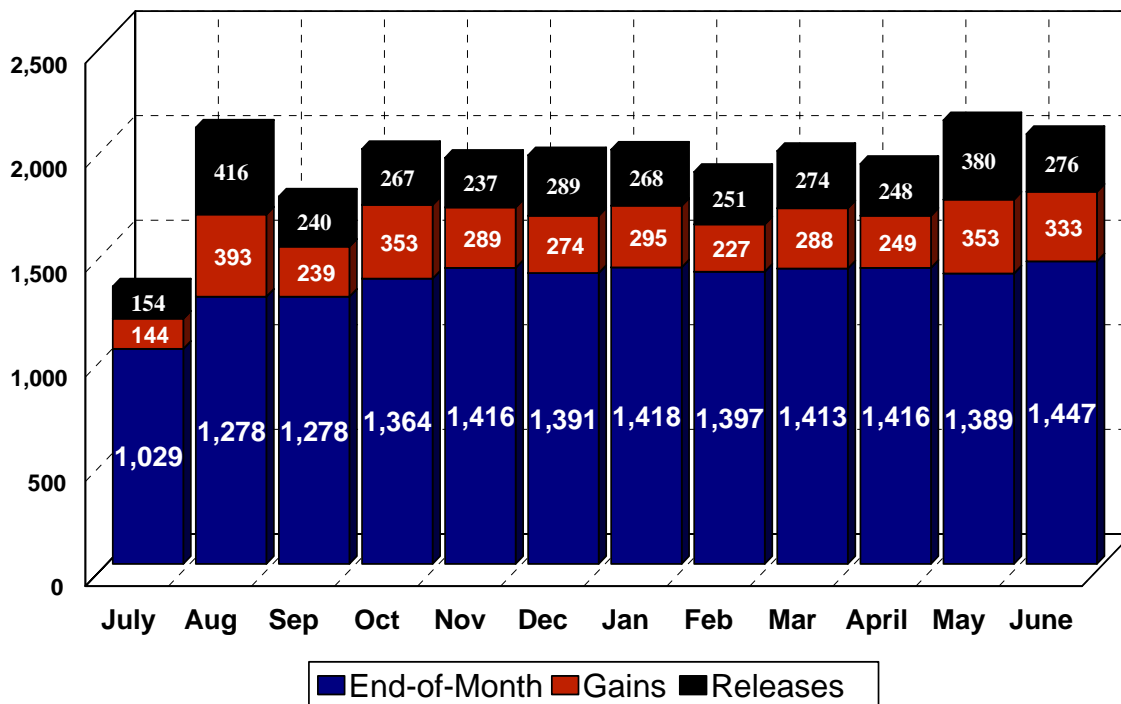
Residential Population

During FY '06, 4,814 residents (including technical violators) were confined in DCC residential community correction centers. Of that number, 73% (3,532) were new admissions.

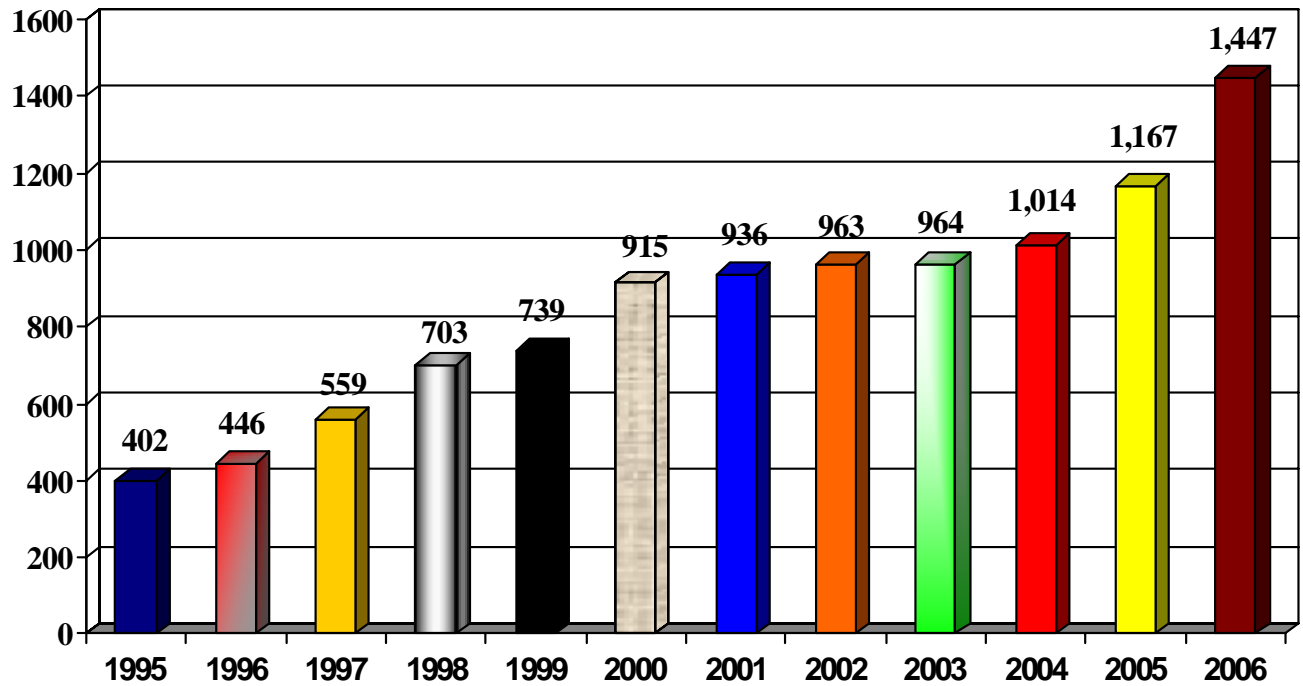
- The average commitment age of residents was 32.
- The average sentence for new commitments was 1.74 years (excluding technical violators).
- The average time served by those released from a community correction center during FY '06 was .63 years (229.9 days).
- 80.7% (3,885) were male and 10.3% (929) were female.
- The 3 most frequently committed crimes that resulted in placement in a community correction center was Manufacture, Delivery, Possession of a Controlled Substance, Residential Burglary, and Theft of Property.



Arkansas Community Correction Centers Population Activity FY '06



Residential Centers Population Growth



From 1995 to 2006, the community correction center population (excluding technical violators) increased by 260%.



Technical Violator Programs

- 1,894 Total Intakes at Omega
- 1,581 Released to Community Supervision or Discharged
- 29 Transferred Directly to ADC from Omega (1% of all admissions)
- 140 Offenders Re-admitted to Omega following initial release (10% of all releases)
- 1 Offender Returned to DCC Incarceration (not a TVP)
- 174 Releasee's from Omega to Community Supervision have returned to ADC incarceration (11% of all releases to Community Supervision)
- In June, 2006, 15 releasee's were in county jail backup awaiting transfer to ADC or return to the TVP.

On behalf of the Department of Community Correction, the Arkansas Board of Corrections hosted an open house on July 22, 2005, for the Omega Technical Violator Center in Malvern. The facility is a 300-bed male facility for offenders who failed to abide by the conditions of supervision other than by commission of a new felony offense.

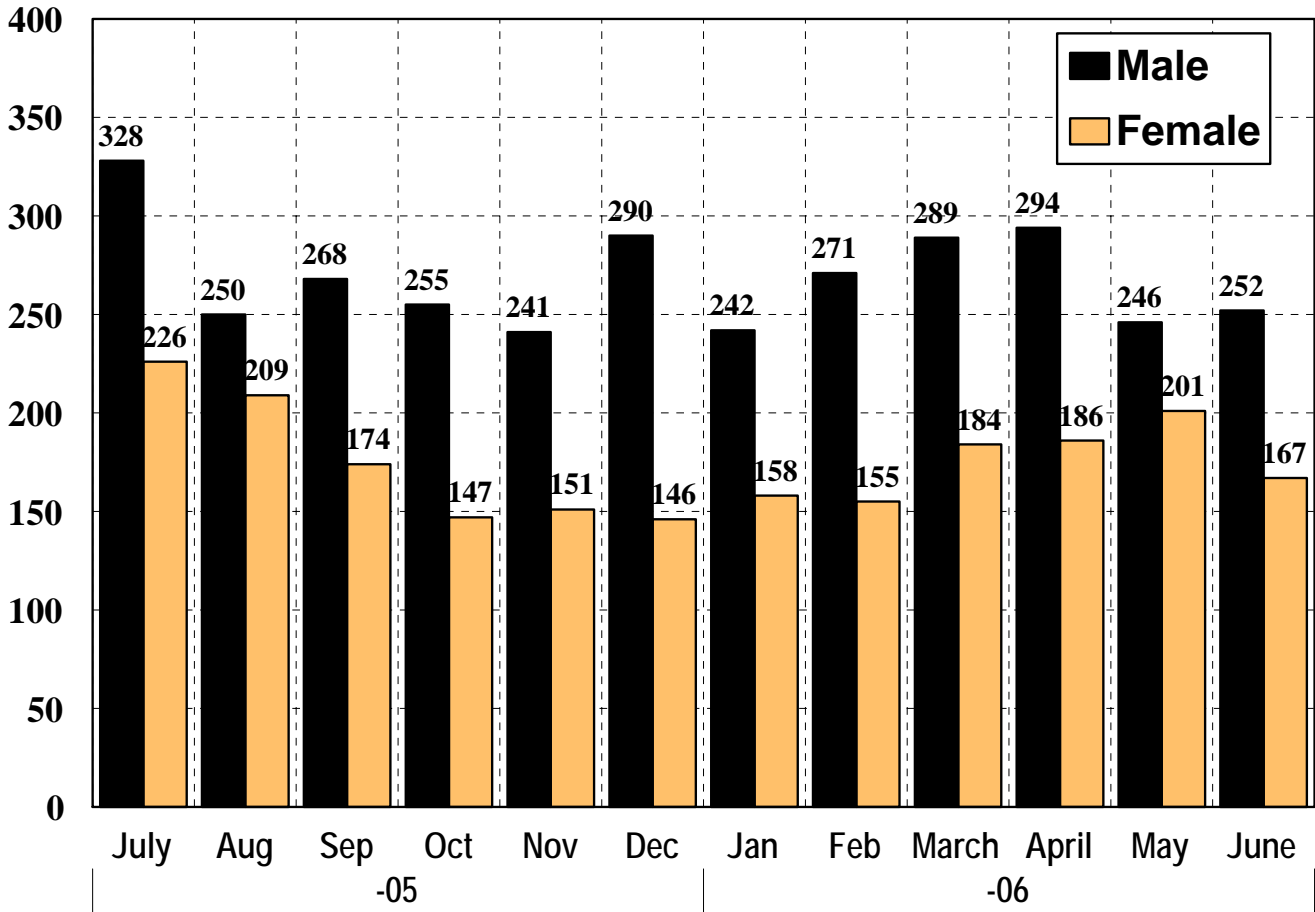


SEACCC - Females **From Start of Program through June 2006**

- ◆ 271 total intakes at SEACCC-TVP
- ◆ 248 released to community supervision or discharged
- ◆ 1 transferred directly to ADC from SEACCC-TVP (0.4 of all admissions)
- ◆ 38 re-admitted to SEACCC-TVP following initial release (15% of all releases)
- ◆ 35 (14% of all) releases from SEACCC-TVP to community supervision have returned to incarceration (33 to ADC and 2 to CCC).



**Male and Female
County Jail Backup
Monthly Point in Time Count
July 2005 - June 2006**



**The male monthly growth rate decreased by 6.3 between July 2005 and June 2006.
The female monthly growth rate decreased by 4.9 between July 2005 and June 2006.**

Grant Programs

The DCC manages residential and non-residential community-based sanctions, consistently seeking to improve and broaden the continuum of offender services by applying for federal, state, and private grants to increase public safety, improve offender rehabilitation, and lower recidivism.

DCC was authorized \$3,855,545 in federal grants to expend during FY '06, which includes the continuation of the Special Needs Program for the dually diagnosed offender in community correction centers and provide vocational certification programs in welding and hospitality. Of the authorized funding, \$3,629,951 was designated to provide a continuum of services for serious and violent offenders, support the Hope Drug Court, and initiate the Women and Children Transitional Housing and Reunification Program.



Women and Children Transitional Housing and Reunification Program (WCTHRP)

The Department of Workforce Services, Arkansas Transitional Employment Board, provided \$1,080,000 in grant funds to initiate this project. The program goal is to build stronger family units through structured transitional living services, intensive treatment, and reunification of the female offender with her child(ren) within 45 days after release from incarceration. Service providers are the University of Arkansas Medical Sciences, Arkansas CARES in Little Rock and the Wilbur D. Mills Substance Abuse Treatment Center in Searcy. All eligible participants will be considered for a 12-month early release by the Arkansas Parole Board.

The WCTHRP officially started in March of 2006 with the first placement with the community-based provider. Twelve female offenders have been released.

FY '06 Budget Summary

GENERAL REVENUE FUNDING - \$53,341,102.00

Salaries/Match	\$39,729,987.00
M & O	8,051,964.00
Conference Fees	9,117.00
Contractual Services	4,069,852.00
Capital Outlay	1,336,865.00
Data Processing	43,317.00

SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDING - \$7,048,753.00

Salaries/Match	\$4,916,867.00
M & O	1,207,931.00
Conference Fees	1,000.00
Community Correction Programs	1,977,469.00

COUNTY JAIL BACKUP - \$2,000,000.00

FEDERAL FUNDS - \$2,443,047.00

CASH FUNDS - \$1,547,653.00

(COMMISSARY AND COINLESS FUNDS)

DCC Staff





Department of Community Correction
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105 West Capitol, 2nd Floor
Little Rock, Arkansas 72201-5731
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Fax: (501) 682-9513
www.dcc.state.ar.us

The logo is a dark red oval with a gold border. Inside the oval, there are three overlapping circles in a horizontal row, similar to the DCC logo at the top. The middle circle contains the text '2005-06' in a gold serif font.

2005-06