

ARKANSAS

Department of Community Correction

“Service with Excellence and Integrity”



2007-08

Annual Report

Parole & Probation

Community-Based Residential Facilities



Governor Mike Beebe
State of Arkansas



October 1, 2008

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

Dear Governor Beebe:

The Department of Community Correction (DCC) respectfully submits the 2007-08 Annual Report.

The DCC contributes to the protection of the public, employees and offenders by working to ensure that offenders in our custody – ranging from community supervision to incarceration – do not endanger the safety and security of others. Offenders under our supervision participate in rehabilitative programming, concerning education, mental health and substance abuse treatment, life skills, and others. Our reentry planning and coordination is designed to assist offenders in successful reentry into society and to reduce the likelihood of future criminal activity. Offenders are held accountable by requiring them to repair the harm they have caused through restorative justice initiatives, including performing community service, paying victim restitution, economic sanctions, and family support.

The progress made during the past fiscal year has been documented through accomplishments detailed in this report. Some highlights include 40 operational drug courts, access to residential treatment, opening of a fifth community correction facility in Fayetteville, transitional living services, and many others.

The DCC is committed to employing nationally recognized best practices to ensure that public funds entrusted to the Department produce the best results for Arkansas citizens.

Respectfully submitted,

G. David Guntharp
Director





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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.”

Board of Corrections

Benny Magness, Chair

Dr. Mary Parker, Vice Chair

Alonza Giles, Secretary

Drew Baker

Janis Walmsley

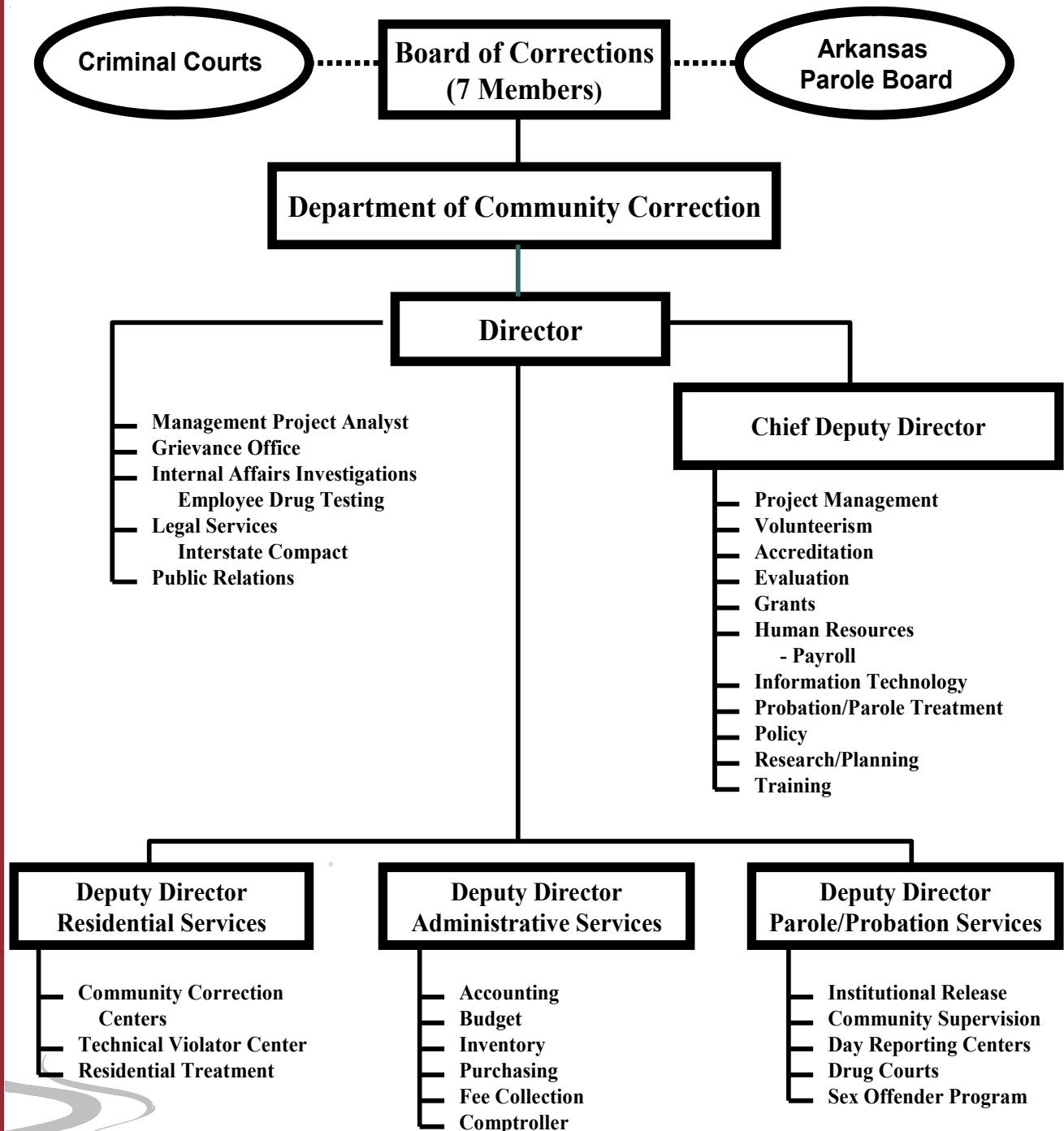
Leroy Brownlee

Sheriff Ken Jones



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 Team

The DCC operates two major components -- probation and parole community supervision services and residential services, which are supported by the central administration. The Management Team directs and supports these major areas, and work together to determine priorities, address the operational needs, and create new and cost-effective solutions to issues confronting the agency. The Regional Team primarily carries out the mandates, priorities, and strategies to meet the agency goals and objectives.

Management

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
Bill Lowe, Human Resources Administrator
Rhonda Sharp, Assistant to the Director for Public Relations

Regional

Jeff Tillman, Asst. Director of Parole/Probation Services
Steve Arnold, Asst. Director of Parole/Probation Services
Ben Udochi, Asst. Director Director of Parole/Probation Treatment Services
Joseph Cooper, Asst. Director of Research, Planning, and Mgmt. Services
Phyllis Silas, Center Supervisor, SEACCC
Donald Webb, Center Supervisor CACCC
Dave Johnson, Center Supervisor, NEACCC
Wayne Smith, Center Supervisor, SWACCC
Maggie Capel, Center Supervisor, NWACCC
Kathy Brown, Center Supervisor, Omega
Dr. Elizabeth Hooker, Residential Treatment Director
Linda Strong, Deputy Interstate Compact Administrator
Chianti Austin, Training Administrator
Paul Brown, Information Technology Administrator
Plato Barnett, Accreditation Coordinator
Cindy Ward, Purchasing Manager
Mona Brumbelow, Volunteerism Coordinator
Milton Henderson, Manager of Institutional Release Services
Vince Morris, Area 1, Parole/Probation Manager
Mike Thomas, Area 2, Parole/Probation Manager
Elizabeth Taylor, Area 3, Parole/Probation Manager
Cindy Richardson, Area 4, Parole/Probation Manager
Paul Larcade, Area 5, Parole/Probation Manager
Jerry Bradshaw, Area 6, Parole/Probation Manager
Damian McNeal, Area 7, Parole/Probation Manager
Lynne Thornton, Area 9, Parole/Probation Manager
Anita Efird, Area 10, Parole/Probation Manager
Melody Anderson, Area 11, Parole/Probation Manager
R. C. Hillman, Area 12, Parole/Probation Manager
Rick McKinnon, Area 13, Parole/Probation Manager

Philosophy

“We provide opportunities for positive change.”

G. David Guntharp, DCC director, was selected for the position by the Board of Corrections (a seven-member Board appointed by the Governor) and serves as a member of the Governor’s Cabinet with the responsibility to provide the State’s executive officer with a knowledge base regarding community corrections. As the agency’s chief executive officer, Guntharp reports to and works under the general guidance of the Board of Corrections concerning the overall administration and fiscal management of the agency to ensure accomplishment of the agency mission consistent with the philosophy, State laws and operational guidelines, and performance measures.

Agency Goals

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

Staffing

On June 30, 2008, DCC had 1,250 employees (506 in residential services, 664 in probation/parole services, and 80 at central office). Of that number, approximately 28% were White males, 9% African American males, 34% White females, 28% African American females, .56% Hispanic females, .22% Asian females, .11% Asian Males, and .11% American Indian Females.

During FY ‘08, DCC provided 55,894 hours of instruction to its employees: 1,288 employees participated in the following DCC training programs: Employee Orientation - 291, Residential Supervisor Training - 118, Parole/Probation Officer Training - 95, Supervisor/Management Training - 77, Absconder Recovery Training - 53, Motivational Interviewing - 136, and Treatment Services Training - 545. An additional 20 training hours were offered by the Arkansas Adult Probation and Parole Association. All personnel participate in monthly staff meetings where policies, procedures, and management issues are discussed.

The DCC Volunteer Program consists of individuals donating their time to assist with various projects in community correction centers and parole/probation offices statewide. During FY ‘08, DCC received 16,440.75 volunteer hours from individuals in the community. Additionally, DCC staff volunteered over 14,675.75 hours in service to their communities. This program benefits Arkansas citizens through generous service donations of their time from individuals to their community.

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.”

Community supervision allows offenders to live at home under conditions imposed by the court or parole board. Staff work with offenders, judges and other court representatives, the parole board, service providers, the interstate compact, rehabilitation agency representatives, other state and local law enforcement, and others to enforce court-ordered restrictions or conditions. 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.

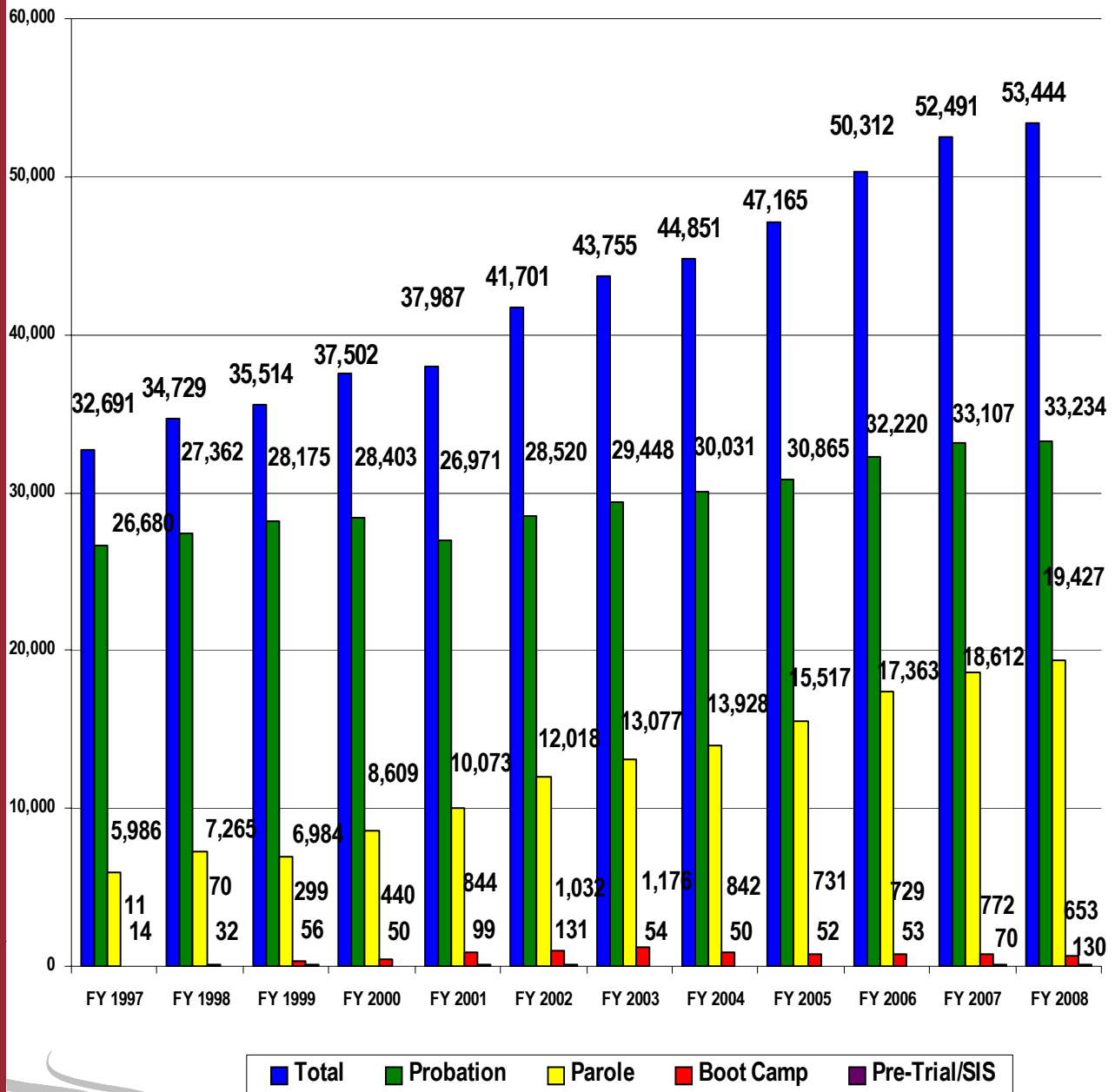
Highlights of the past fiscal year include the following:

- ◆ As of June 30, 2008, 40 drug courts were operating statewide.
- ◆ \$8,020,655 was collected in supervision fees, which offset the cost of supervision.
- ◆ 37 Transitional Housing facilities were licensed.
- ◆ Day Reporting Centers operating in Little Rock, Ft. Smith, Fayetteville, West Memphis, and Texarkana served 4,673 offenders.
- ◆ A client from Area 5 received a scholarship to the University of Arkansas for achieving the highest GED score of those tested this year at the Ft. Smith Adult Education Center.
- ◆ The 7th Judicial Drug Court participated in the Malvern Brick Fest to raise funds for treating clients.
- ◆ During FY '08, 2,935 offenders were served by the Probation/Parole Substance Abuse Program staff.



Community Supervision Caseload Fiscal Years 1997 - 2008

On June 30, 2008, there were 52 Probation and Parole Offices serving all 75 Arkansas counties. There were 735 Probation/Parole Services positions [444 probation/parole officers and managers, 40 drug court officers, 40 drug court counselors, 28 substance abuse counselors, 10 specialized sex offender officers, 23 institutional release officers, 1 clinical supervisor, 4 assistant treatment program managers, 5 day reporting center coordinators, and 140 administrative and program staff]. Entry level probation/parole staff are required to take 260 hours of training as specialized law enforcement officers, as well as obtain 40 hours in-service training annually.

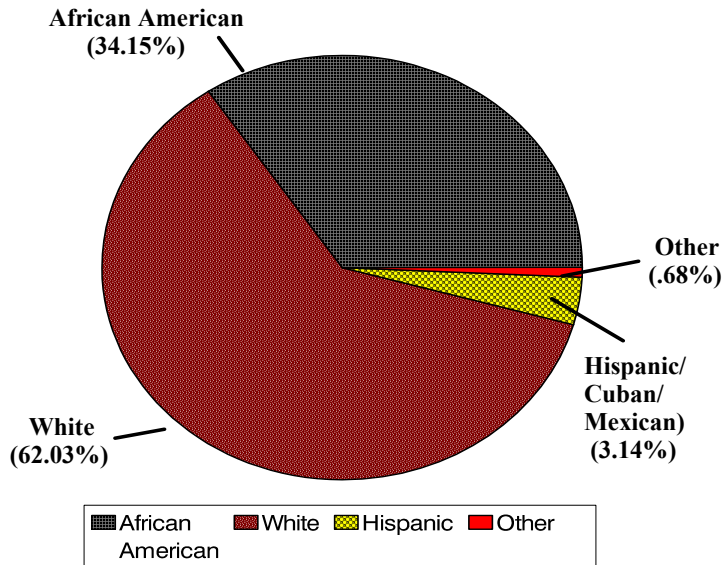


Community Supervision Population

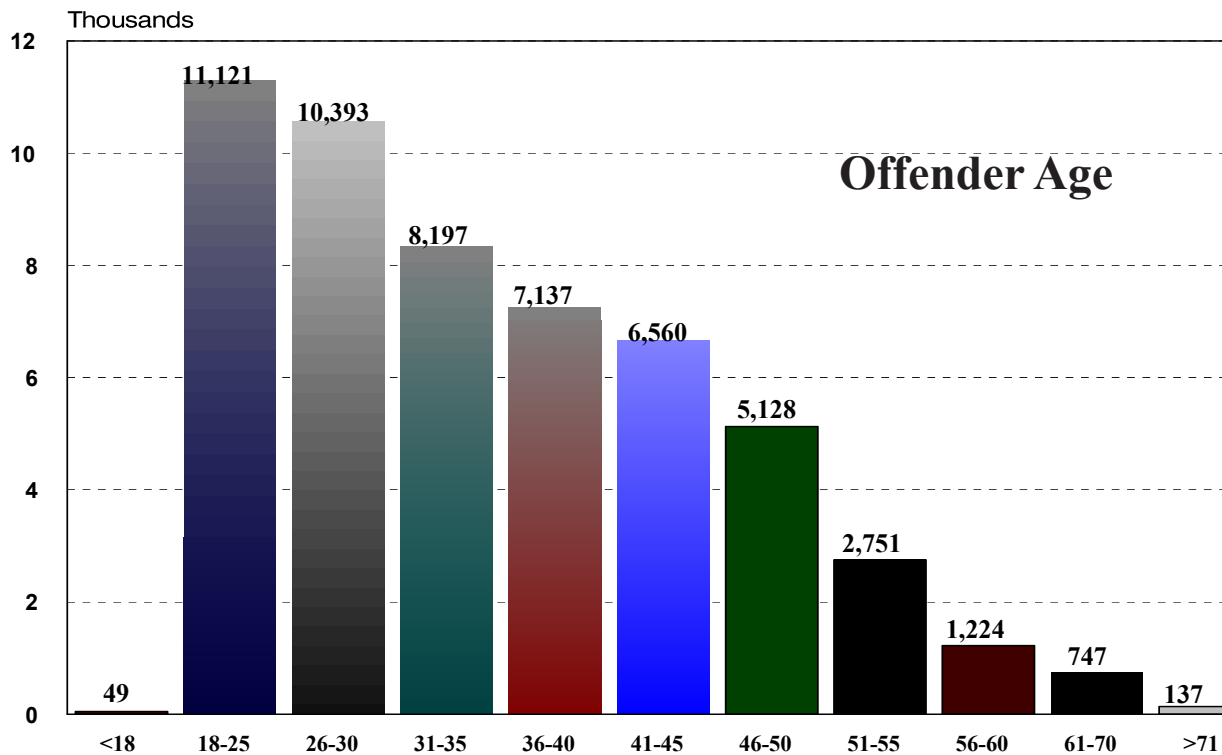
Male 76% -- Female 24%

Average Age 34.9 years

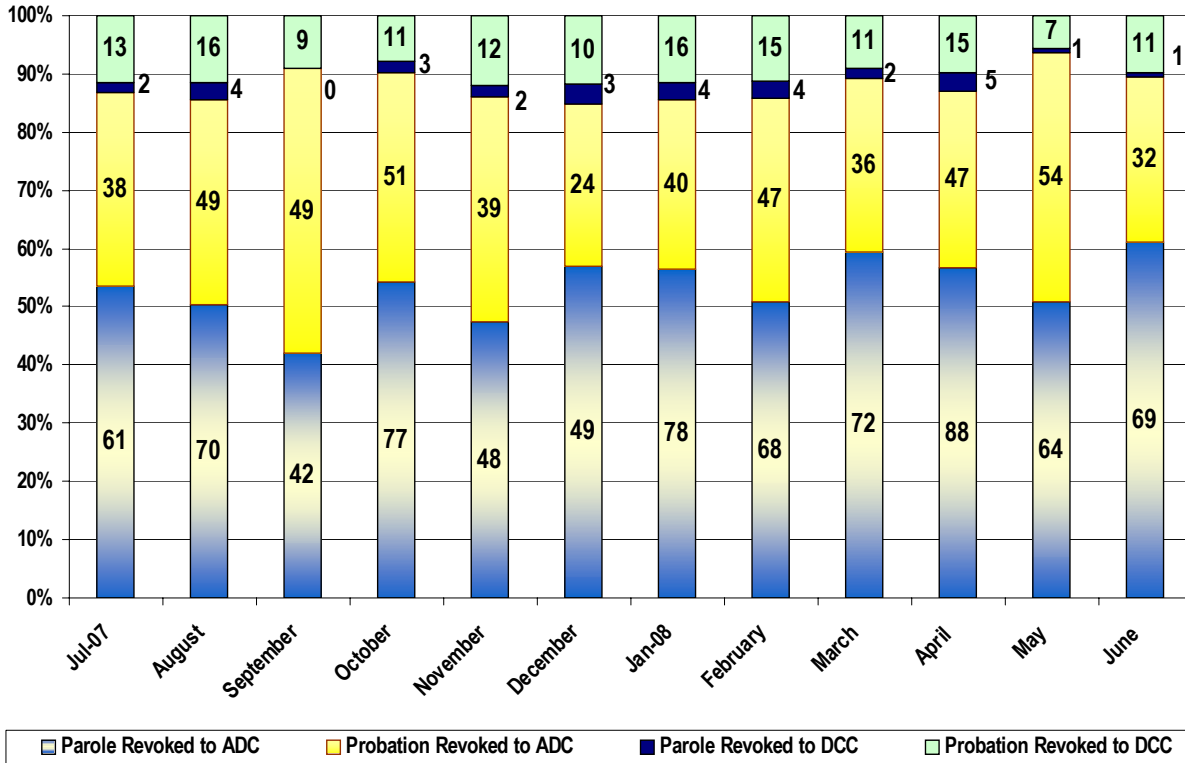
Race



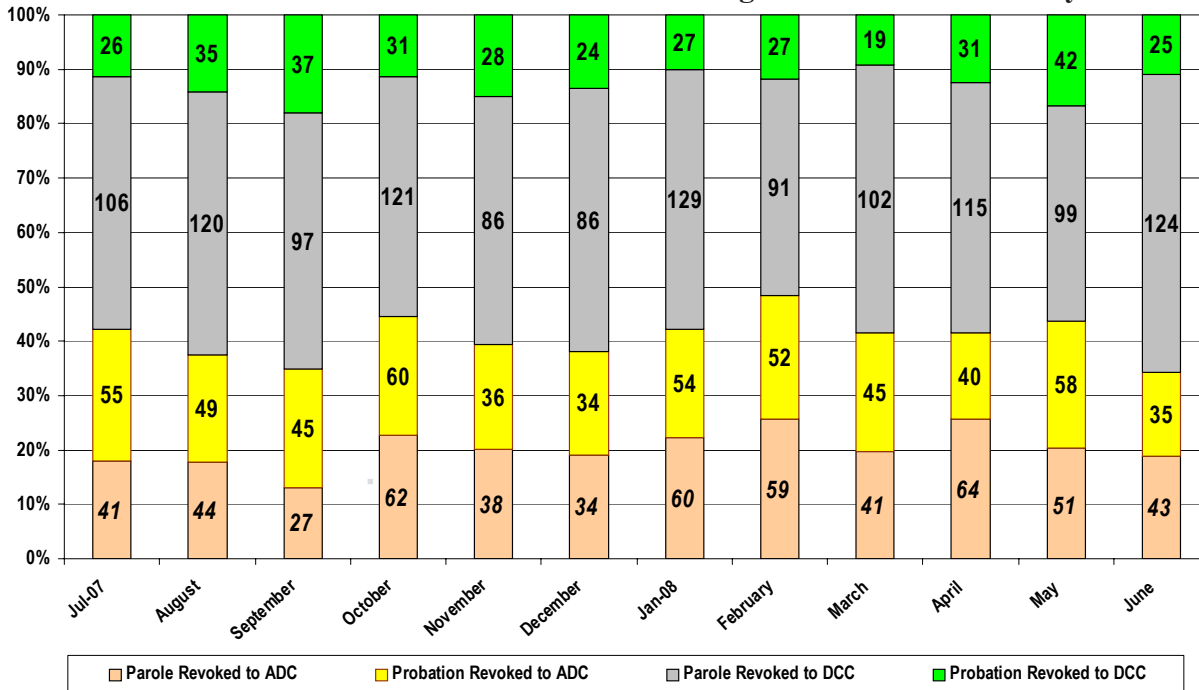
On June 30, 2008, the DCC probation and parole caseload was 53,444 offenders. During the fiscal year, 19,638 were admitted to and 18,569 released from supervision. Of those released, 53% were successfully discharged, 17% were revoked to ADC or DCC for a technical violation or new felony conviction, 10% were revoked to a technical violator program, 6% were transferred through the Interstate Compact to other states, 7% returned from other states and discharged, 2% died, and 5% were other type releases.



FY '08 Monthly Distribution of All Revoked Offenders for New Felony Convictions Percent with Number of Revocations According to Incarceration Facility

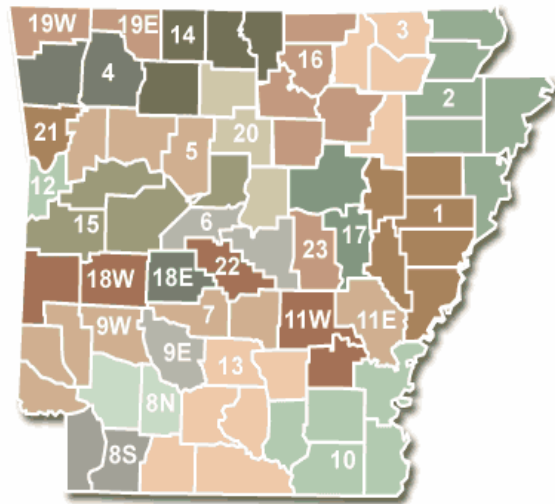


FY '08 Monthly Distribution of All Revoked Offenders for Technical Violations Percent with Number of Revocations According to Incarceration Facility

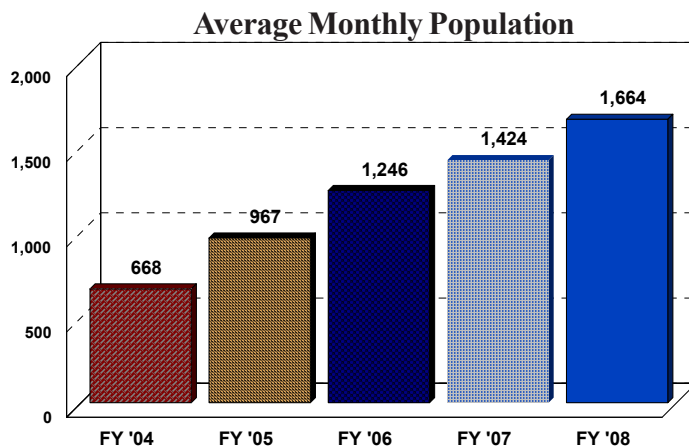


Drug Court Program -

A drug court is a special court which handles cases involving drug-addicted offenders through intense supervision, monitoring, and treatment. Services included inpatient and outpatient treatment and counseling. Participants were subject to economic and other sanctions, frequent drug testing and court appearances. Many times, upon successful completion of the program, charges are dismissed, sentences reduced or set aside sentences, lesser penalties are imposed, or a combination of these options imposed. After completion of the program, graduates enter into a 2-year (depending on the court) strictly supervised aftercare program.



Arkansas Judicial Districts



Drug courts have grown from 752 in July of 2004 to 1,664 on of June 30, 2008 -- a growth of 121%. Drug courts have been quite successful in bridging the gap between the court systems and various service agencies and personnel within the criminal justice system in addressing criminal activity caused by drug addiction.

The operational cost for Drug Courts is \$12.75 per offender per day.

Arkansas Drug Court Professionals Congratulated on Floor of U.S. House of Representatives -- “The tireless efforts of the judges, prosecutors, defense attorneys, treatment providers, rehabilitation experts, child advocates, researchers, educators, law enforcement representatives, correctional representatives, pre-trial officers and probation officers that are involved in drug courts provide substance abusing offenders with the much-needed chance at long-term recovery and productive lifestyles.” These were the words of Congressman John Boozman from the floor of the U.S. House of Representatives on Thursday, May 22, 2008, as he spoke to congratulate Arkansas drug courts during National Drug Court Month.

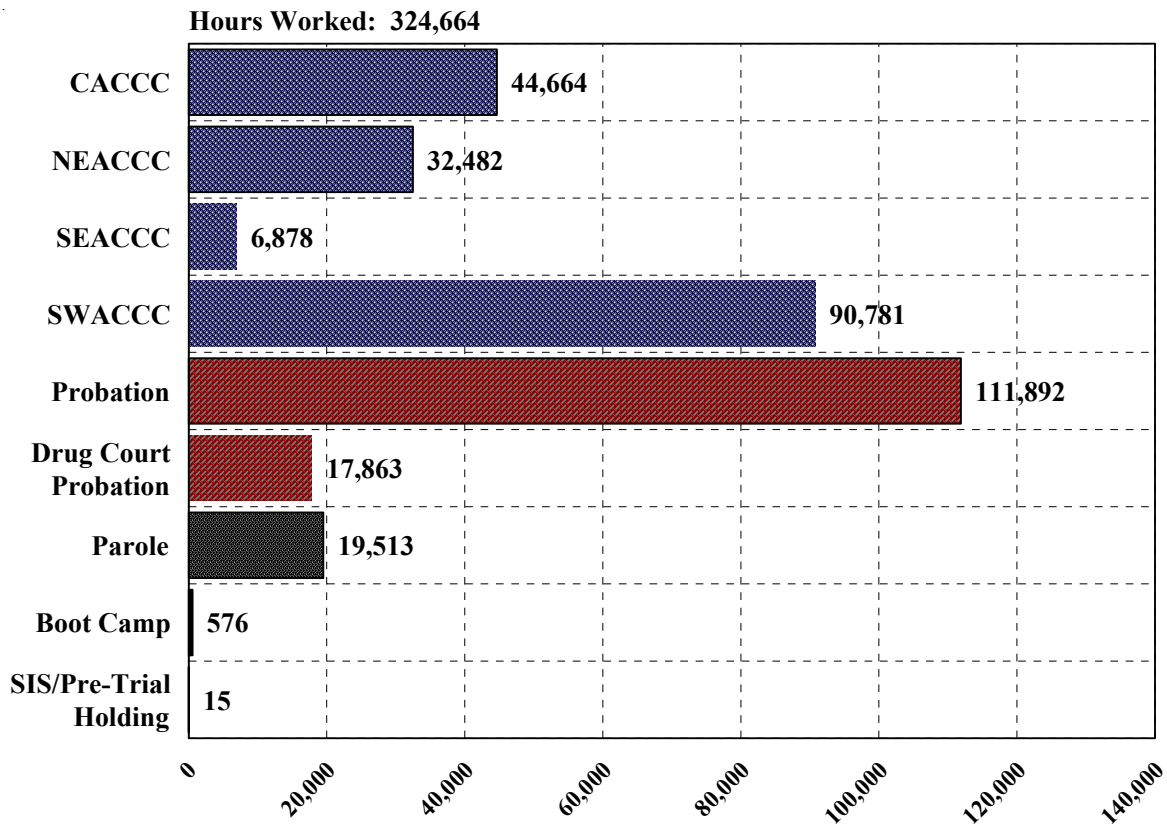
Congressman Boozman, known as an avid drug court supporter among the NADCP, went to the well of the House to mention the over 1000 people who have benefited from the 40 drug courts in Arkansas, indicating the particular hard work of the Fifth Judicial District Court in Russellville in setting up a dental treatment program and the highly successful drug court of the 4th Judicial District that has an 89 percent retention rate.

Boozman closed his remarks urging the expansion of drug courts to bring treatment to more in need, urging Congress to take drug courts to scale. “There is no greater opportunity for change in the American justice system and there is no greater opportunity to heal families and communities.”

[Article reproduced from the Administrative Office of the Courts, Drug Court Program, The Line, September 2008, Vol.1, No. 15]

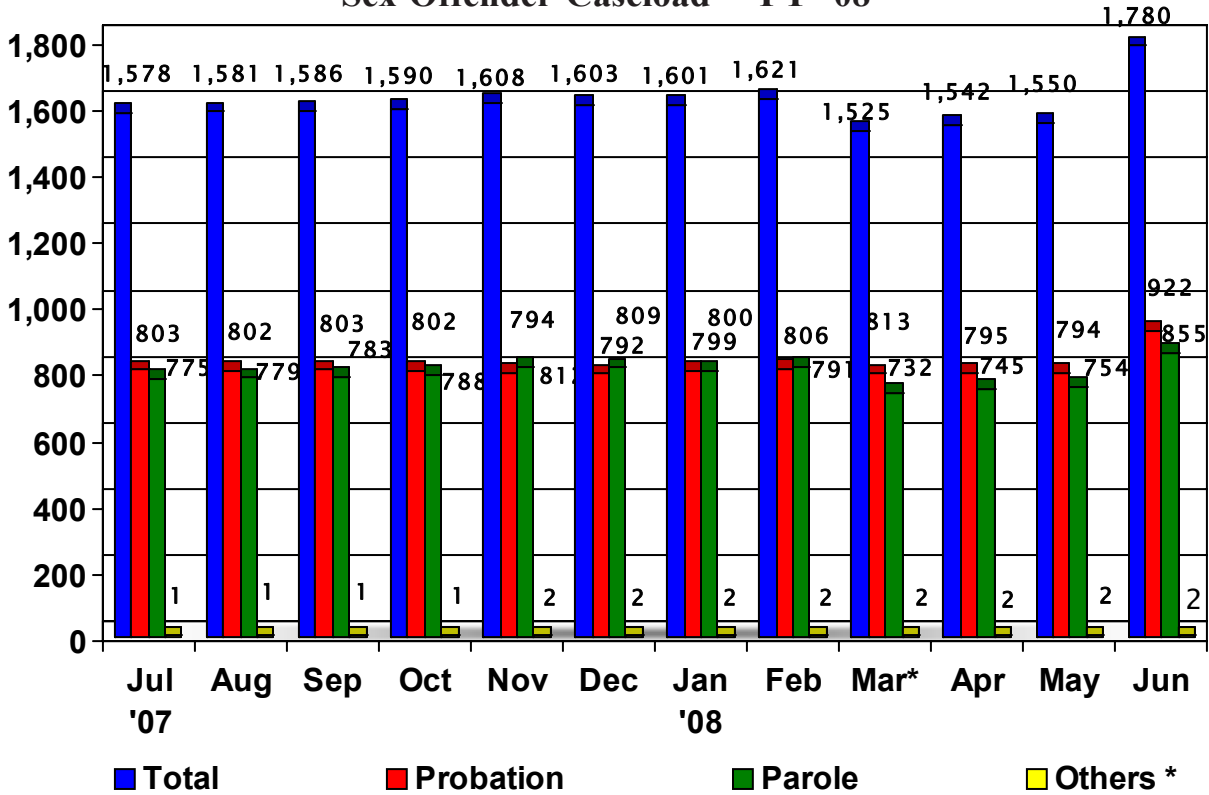
Community Service

Requiring offenders to perform Community Service holds them accountable for their crimes. The work projects performed are directed at improving the community. During FY '08, probationers, parolees, and community correction center residents performed 324,664 hours on a variety of projects across the state.



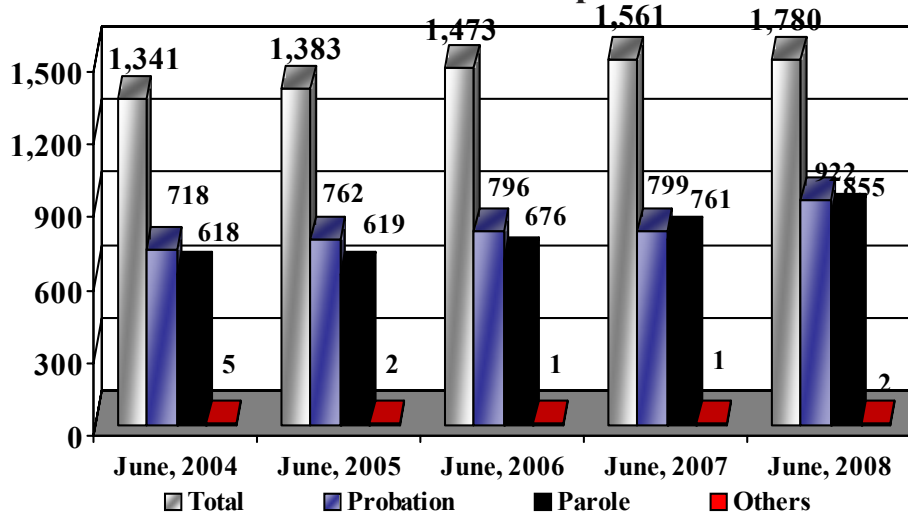
Sex Offender Program cases are separate from regular supervision caseloads. As of June 30, 2008, there were 10 probation/parole officer positions devoting 100% of their effort to supervision and management of sex offenders. Five of the officers carry caseloads, 2 provide voice stress analysis, and 3 provide polygraph services to help maintain the integrity of the program.

Sex Offender Caseload -- FY '08



*Includes Pre-trial and SIS

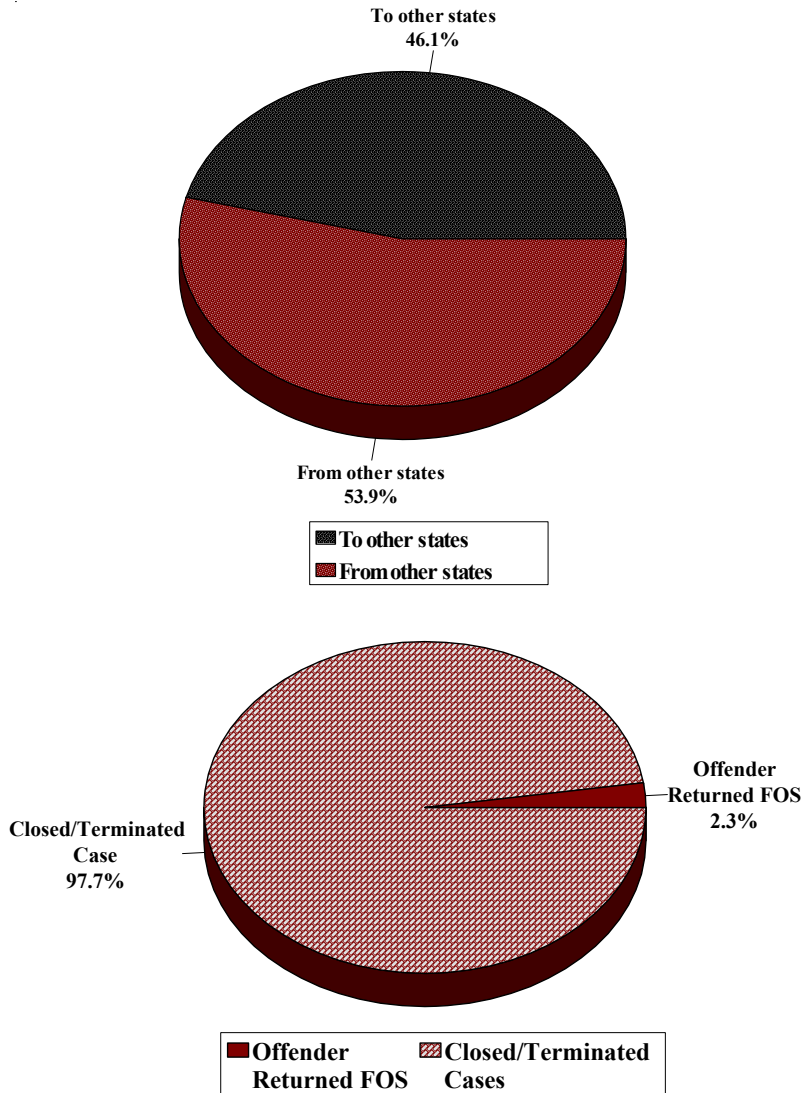
Historical Sex Offender Supervision Caseload



The sex offender caseload increased 33% from 2004 to 2008.

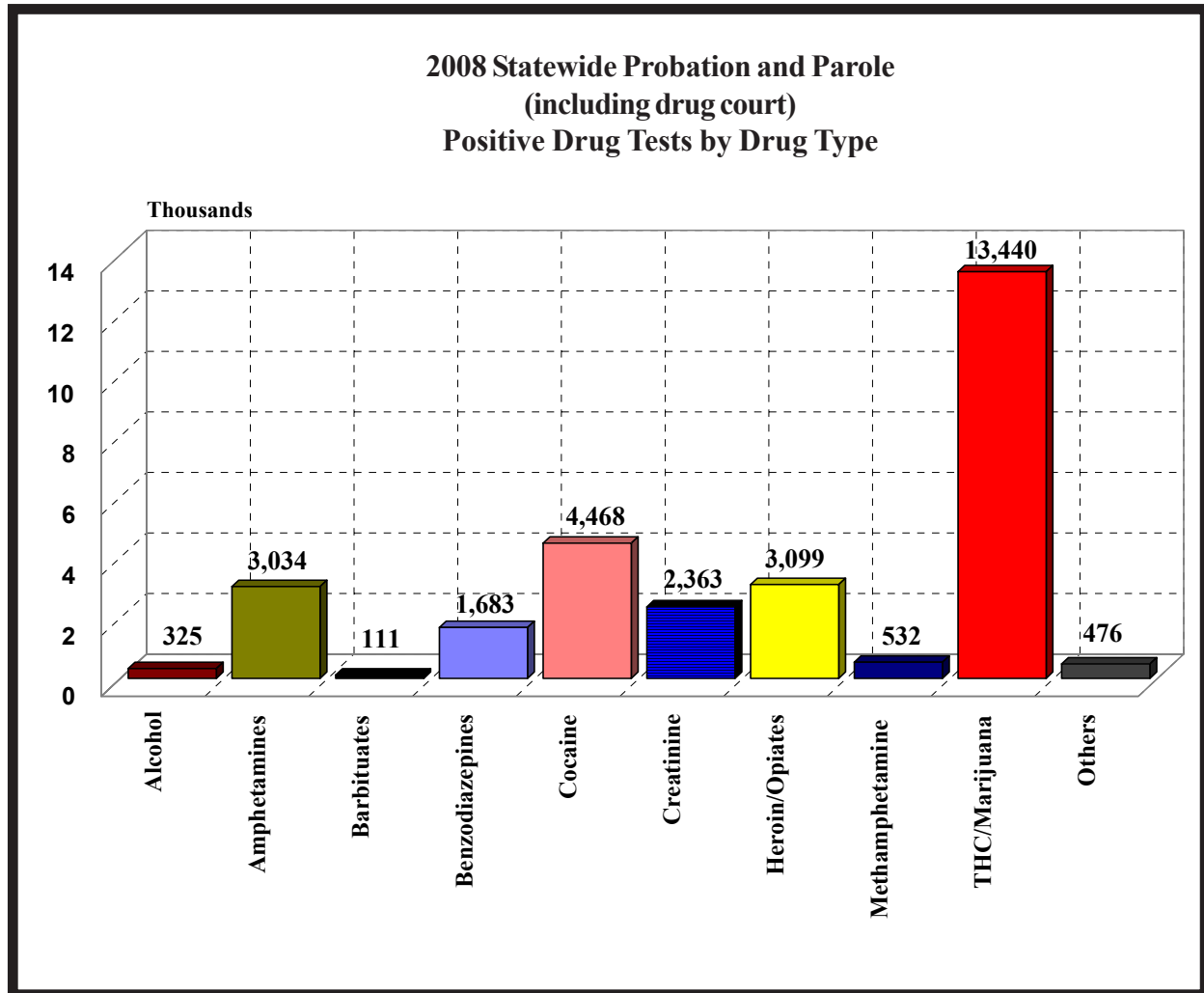
Interstate Transfers - The DCC participates with other states in an interstate compact agreement to transfer the supervision of parolees and probationers authorized to move to another state. Responsibilities include processing investigation requests for transfer of supervision to and from other states, providing progress reports, issuing warrants on absconders, and processing extraditions.

From July 1, 2007, through June 30, 2008, 3,501 offenders (2,315 probationers, 1,184 parolees, 2 SIS) were transferred for supervision or closed/terminated under the Interstate Compact Agreement.



Of the 3,501 offenders, 955 offenders (421 parolees, 533 probationers, 1 SIS) were sent to other states for supervision, 1,116 offenders were accepted by other states for supervision, 33 offenders who originated in Arkansas were returned from another state, and an additional 1,397 interstate compact cases were closed or terminated.

Substance Abuse Testing - Random urinalysis testing is a component of community supervision, with the goal of enforcing court conditions and mandates. There were 29,856 probationers (including drug court) and parolees that provided 141,019 urine specimens for drug testing, with 18% specimens testing positive for at least one drug.



Treatment -- Probation and Parole

Day Reporting Center (DRC): The DCC operates five day reporting centers in Fayetteville, Ft. Smith, Texarkana, Little Rock, and West Memphis. During FY '08, 4,673 offenders were served. The DRC staff include licensed, clinical social workers, substance abuse counselors, employment services specialist, and probation/parole officers.

A DRC is a comprehensive, non-residential program designed to promote public safety and provide offender accountability and control through intense supervision and surveillance. DRC staff facilitate offender rehabilitation through behavior modification, substance abuse counseling and education, and development of employment skills. Many DRC clients are mandated by the court or the Arkansas Parole Board to attend counseling, substance abuse education, anger management, domestic violence or other issue-specific counseling or training as part of their community supervision conditions. Additionally, individual assessments are conducted by qualified staff and the areas of need identified. Program services are provided to clients accordingly.

Probation/Parole Substance Abuse Program (SAP): At the end of June, 2008, 96 DCC staff were providing counseling and education, Moral Reconciliation Therapy (MRT), life/social skills development, employment readiness, health education, and substance abuse outpatient services statewide. During FY '08, 2,936 clients were served. The SAP provides a continuum of services to offenders on community supervision.

The **Women and Children Transitional Living and Reunification Grant** (WCTLRP) serves females with children under twelve. The program goal is to build stronger family units through structured transitional living services, intensive treatment, and reunifying females with their child(ren) within 45 days, if possible, after release from incarceration. The primary participants served were 17 families. The mothers are from the Arkansas Department of Correction (ADC) and DCC.

The Department of Workforce Services, Arkansas Transitional Employment Board, provided \$1,080,000 to initiate the project through a Memorandum of Agreement, which began January 1, 2006, and continues through June 30, 2009. The funds provide services at \$150 per day per family for 120 days.

Mental Health: Referrals are made to mental health providers, as necessary, in probation/parole and residential services. Services could include inpatient, outpatient, and family mental health services.

The cost for treatment is included in the overall probation/parole cost of \$1.64 per day per offender in FY 2007-08.

Residential Services

The Mission is “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.”

- Ouachita Technical College (OTC) provided assistance in seeking funding and enrollment for technical or collegiate studies for offenders at the Omega Center. OCT worked with 109 residents, assisted 25 with admission applications, and assisted 20 with financial aid applications.
- There were 273 GED graduates from all DCC community correctional facilities during CY ‘08.
- The Northwest Arkansas Community Correction Center opened in April of 2008, with 100 bed capacity for females.
- A new chapel was built and dedicated at the Texarkana SWACCC with a seating capacity of up to 125 residents and family members. Funds for this building came from local donations.
- SWACCC received 100% compliance for medical, dental, RN, and file audits.
- The 3 most frequently committed crimes that resulted in placement in a community correction center were Manufacture, Delivery, Possession of a Controlled Substance, Theft of Property, and Forgery.
- NEACCC had 60 residents participate in educational services -- 32 attended Arkansas Northeastern College and 28 were trained by Riverside Technical College on-site.





On June 30, 2008, 506 staff were employed at the six centers (302 correctional officers, 87 counselors, and 117 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.

Generally, residents receive substance abuse treatment and education services provided primarily 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, learned in orientation, and 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. 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.

DCC operates six community-based residential centers that provide structure, supervision, surveillance, drug/alcohol treatment, educational and vocational programs, employment, counseling, socialization, life skills, community work transition, and other services. The locations are as follows:

Central Arkansas Community Correction Center, 4823 West 7th Street, Little Rock, Arkansas, 7220, Phone (501) 686-9800, Opened March 1994, Capacity 150 males.

Southeast Arkansas Community Correction Center, 7301 West 13th Street, Pine Bluff, Arkansas, 71502, Phone (870) 879-0661, Opened August 1994, Capacity 350 females.

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

Northeast Arkansas Community Correction Center, 1351 Cyro Road, Osceola, Arkansas, 72370, Phone (870) 563-0210, Opened August 1999, Capacity 240 males.

Northwest Arkansas Community Correction Center, 114 North College Street, Fayetteville, Arkansas, 72703, Phone (479) 695-3400, Opened April 2008, Capacity 100 females.

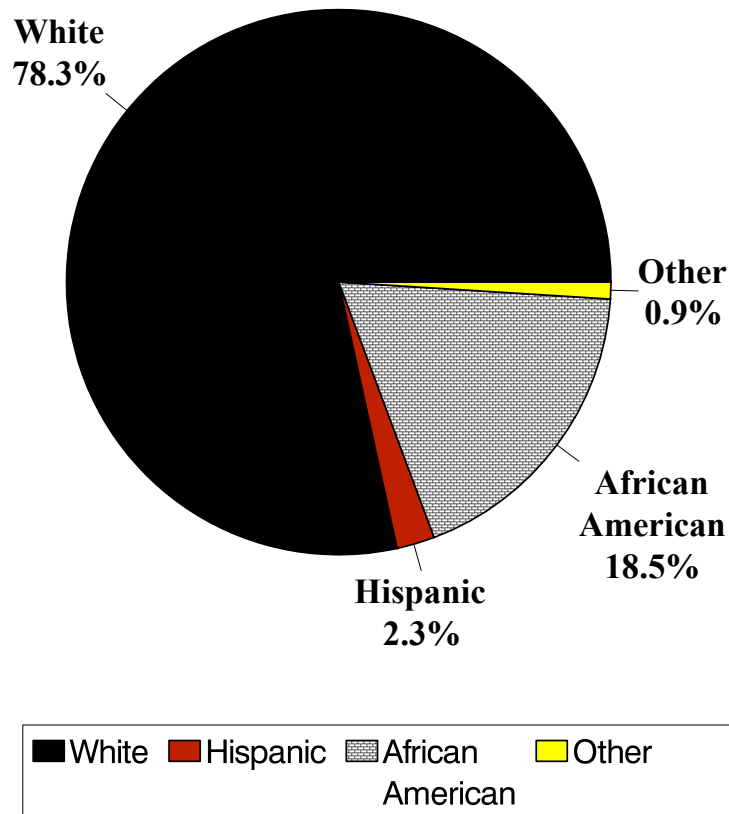
OMEGA Technical Violator Center, 104 Walco Lane, Malvern, Arkansas, 72104 Phone (501) 467-3030, Opened March 2005, Capacity 300 males.

Residential Population

(Excludes technical violators)

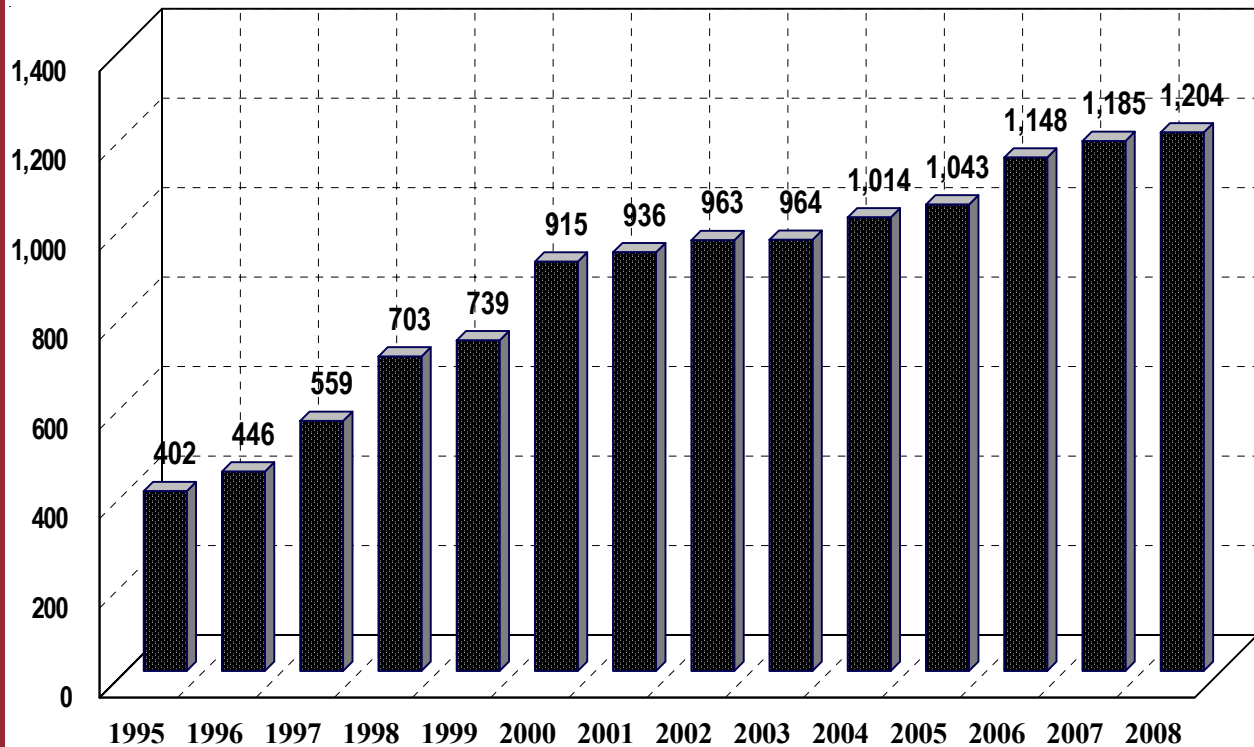
- ◆ During FY '08, 2,791 offenders (69% male, 31% female) were confined in DCC community correction centers. Of that number, 69% (1,924) were intakes.
- ◆ The average commitment age of residents was 31.
- ◆ The average sentence length for new commitments was 1.84 years.
- ◆ The average time served in a community correction center during FY '08 was 240 days.
- ◆ The 3 most frequently committed crimes that resulted in placement in a community correction center were Manufacture, Delivery, Possession of a Controlled Substance, Theft of Property, and Forgery.

Racial Demographics



June 30 Correction Center Population

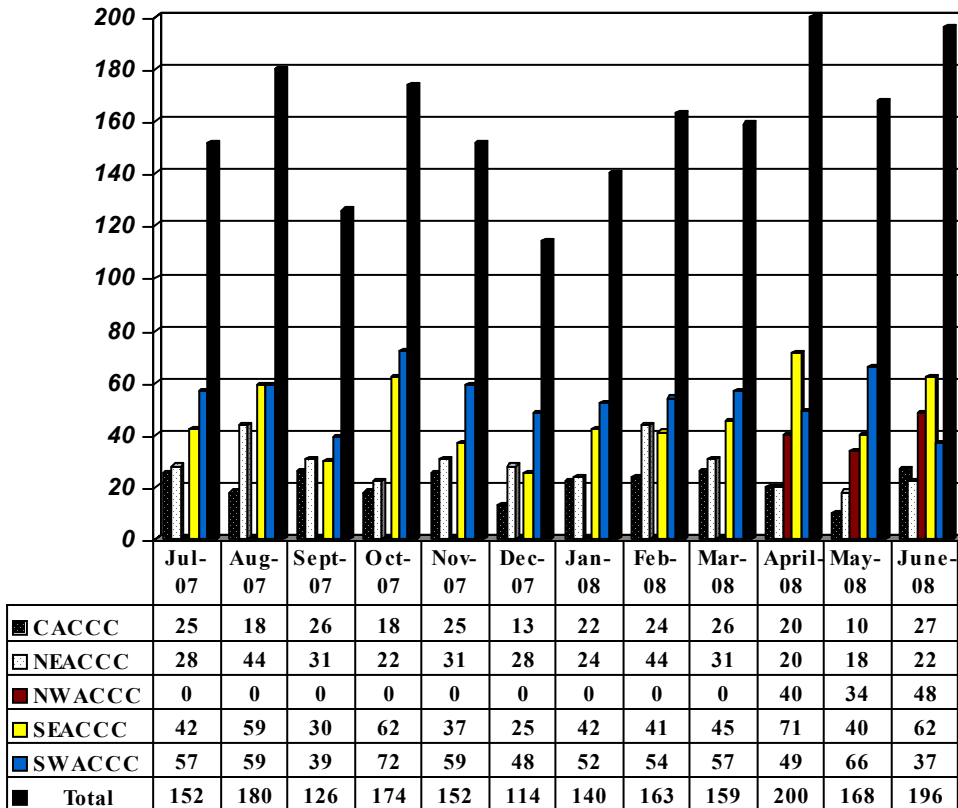
From 1995 to 2008, the June 30th community correction center population (excluding technical violators) increased by approximately 200%



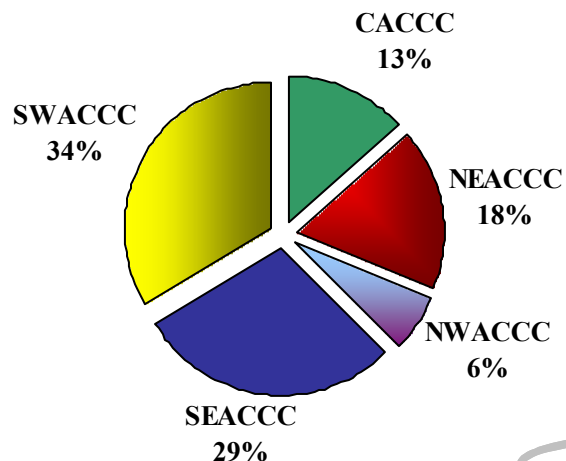
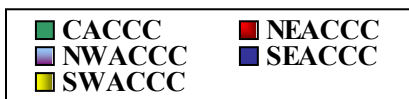
DCC Admissions -- Fiscal Year 2008

(Does not include technical violators)

1,924 offenders were admitted to a DCC community correction center from July 1, 2007-June 30, 2008.

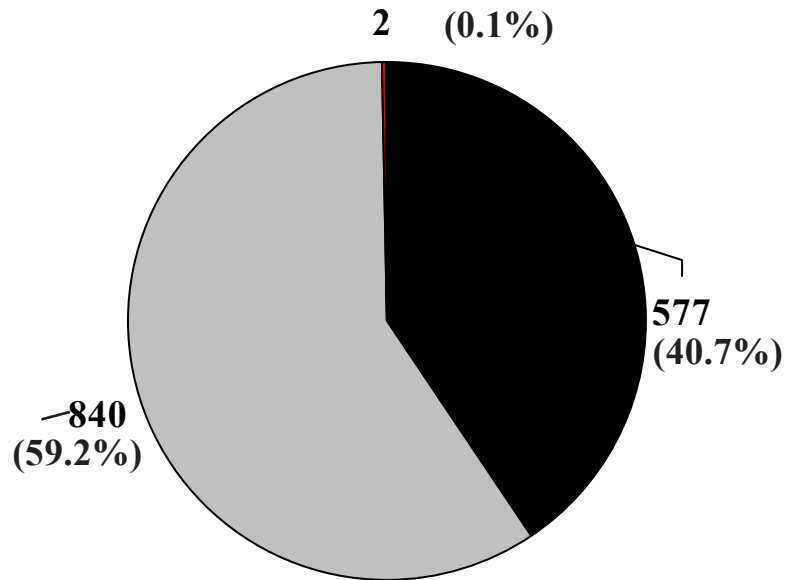


Percentage of Admissions by Center

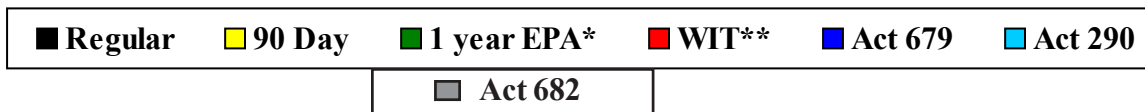
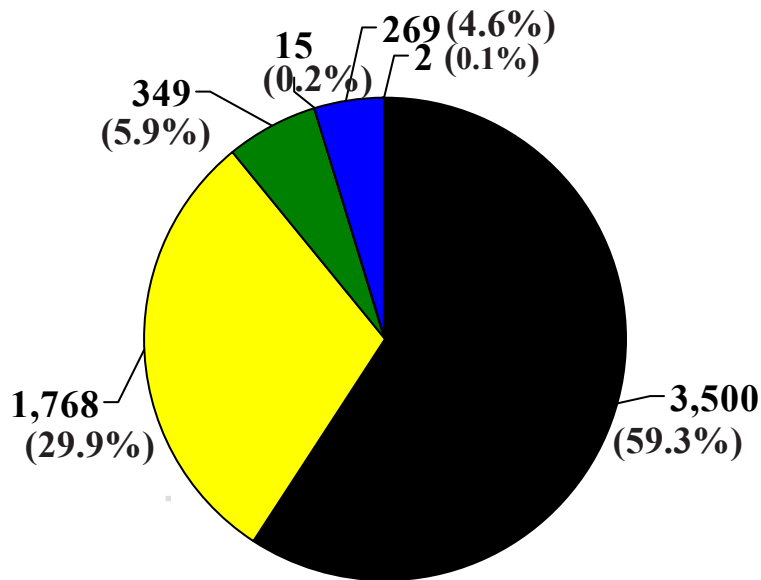


Institutional Release Services Fiscal Year 2008

Number and Percent of DCC Releases by Reason

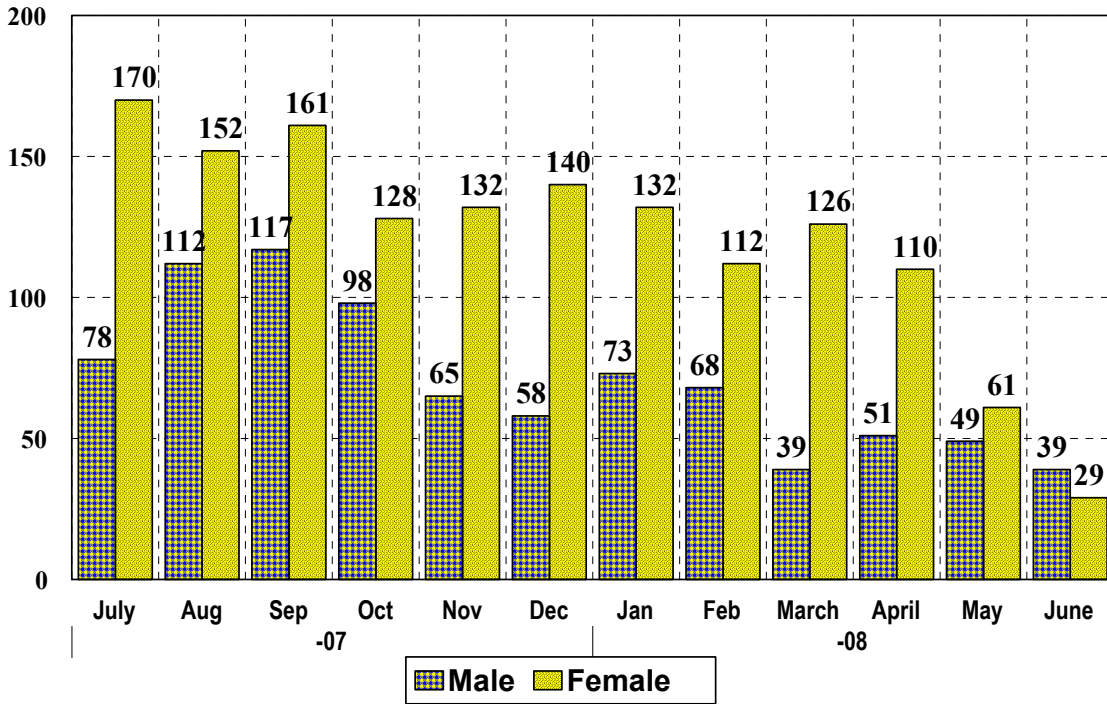


Number and Percent of ADC Releases by Reason



* Emergency Powers Act ** Women in Transition

County Jail Backup July 2007 - June 2008



Treatment -- Residential

Short and Long Term Substance Abuse Treatment: DCC uses the modified therapeutic community (MTC) concept as a method for change, with substance abuse recovery as a component of treatment. Substance abuse programs are designed to serve residents upon entry until discharge. Program components include the MTC for behavioral modification, cognitive intervention to address both addiction and thinking errors, and the 12-step approach to give residents a concrete, step-by-step way at looking and working through offender and addiction issues. The purpose for treatment is to give offenders tools with which to identify past errors in thinking and acting, alternate thinking methods of making new beliefs and behaviors workable, and an environment in which the resident can safely practice changed thinking and behavior. DCC focuses on changing thinking and behavior where pro-social choice and actions become automatic/reflexive. Residents are given structure, (something many of them never had) and immersed in an environment of peers that are following, teaching, and modeling the new values and morals.

Special Needs Program (SNP): DCC operates a 60-bed male and a 50-bed female Special Needs unit (SNU) for dually-diagnosed offenders who have records of substance abuse, mental health, and/or medical issues. These are the only DCC-operated programs offering treatment for dually-diagnosed offenders in DCC custody. These programs operate within modified therapeutic communities at the Southwest Arkansas Community Correction Center in Texarkana (males) and the Southeast Arkansas Community Correction Center in Pine Bluff (females).

The program is designed for long term treatment, with most residents completing the program within 6 to 12 months. Treatment for the dually diagnosed includes, but is not limited to individual and group therapy, Rational Emotive Therapy (RET), 12-Step recovery dynamics, process/static group, pre-release, life skills group, cognitive intervention/addiction offender cycle, positive mental attitude, parenting, peer support, mental health referrals, anger management, and morning (AMD) and evening (PMD) groups.

The cost for residential substance abuse treatment is included in the overall cost of \$50.27 per day per offender in FY 2007-08.

Male
Technical Violator Program - Malvern
July 1, 2007 - June 30, 2008

- ◆ 1,861 offenders participated in the technical violator program, with 1,585 admissions.
- ◆ 1,565 offenders were released to community supervision or discharged.
- ◆ 22 offenders transferred directly to ADC from Omega (1.3% of all admissions).
- ◆ 401 were readmitted to the TVP following initial release (25.3% of all releases).
- ◆ 520 releases to community supervision returned to incarceration (97% to ADC, 3% to DCC)
- ◆ 102 releases are in county jail backup awaiting incarceration or return to the TVP, as of 6/30/08.
- ◆ 34 is the average age of TVP residents.

Female
◆ **Technical Violator Program (TVP) - Pine Bluff**
July 1, 2007 - June 30, 2008

- ◆ 168 offenders participated in the technical violator program., with 140 admissions.
- ◆ 141 were released to community supervision or discharged.
29 offenders were readmitted to the TVP following initial release (20.6% of all releases).
- ◆ 39 (27.6%) of all releases from TVP to community supervision have returned to incarceration (87% to ADC and 13% to DCC)
- ◆ 3 releases are in county jail backup awaiting incarceration or return to the TVP, as of 6/30/08.

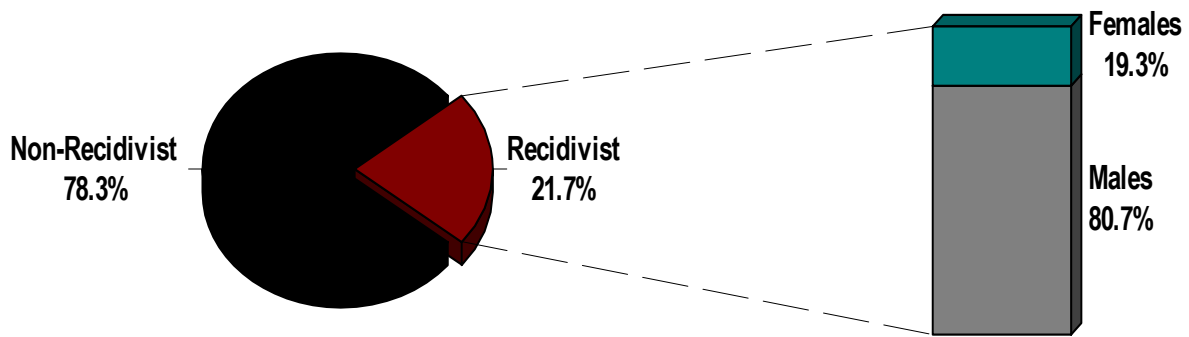


Recidivism

DCC conducts recidivism studies to determine the level of continued criminal behavior by adult offenders while under community supervision and the impact on the prison system operated by the state. For this group, recidivism is defined as admission to an ADC or DCC facility (excluding the technical violator center) for either a new crime or a technical violation.

Probation - 21.7%

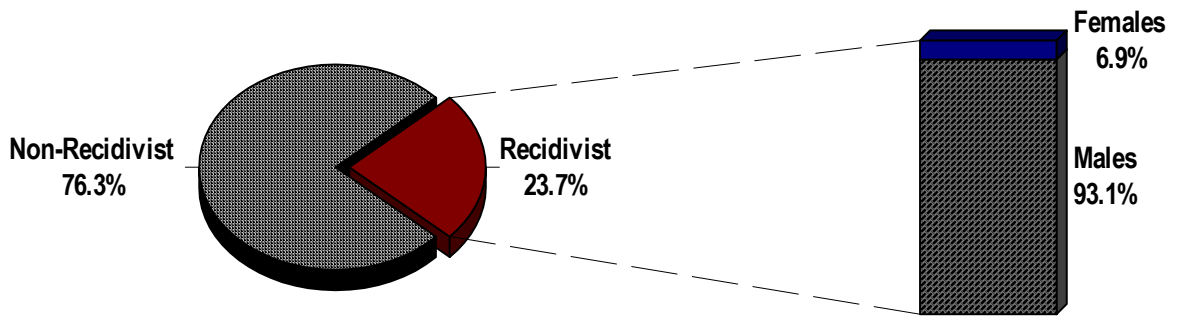
The study population was 27,174 probationers who were admitted to the caseload July 1, 2004, through June 30, 2006. There were 5,909 recidivists, which produced a recidivism rate of 21.7%. Males represented 80.7% of the recidivists. Whites represented 65.9% of the recidivists and Blacks represented 31.6% of the recidivists (both in line with the percent of the total population for each group). The number of recidivists represented in each cohort year averaged 33% (between 27.6 and 38.8). Most (42.1%) probationers recidivated within two years of placement under supervision, with 26.3% occurring in the first year.



Parole - 23.7%

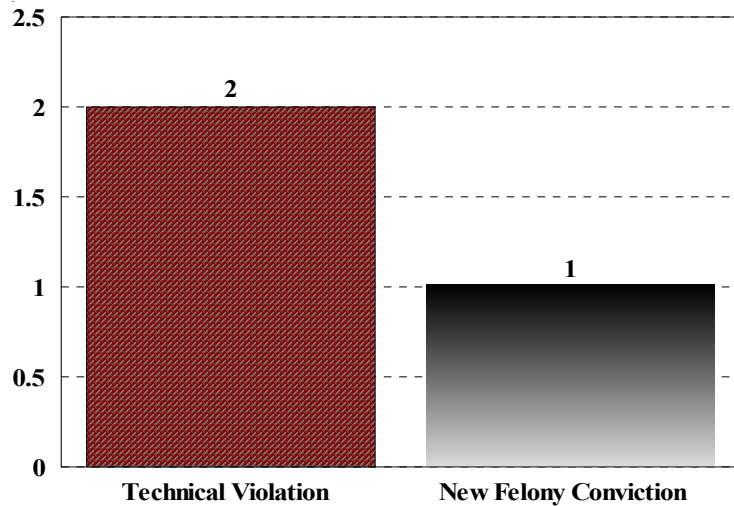
(excludes technical violators)

The study population was 19,312 parolees admitted during July 1, 2003, through June 30, 2006. Of the parolees admitted during the study period, 4,573 or 23.7% recidivated. Of the recidivists, 93.1% were male and 6.9% were female.



Female Special Needs Program - 2%

A recidivism study was conducted on 139 females released from the SNP from October 6, 2003 (start date) through February 28, 2007. Of that number, 91% successfully completed the program, with 9% unsuccessful due to non-compliance, medical issues, or early release. Of the successful releases, 2% (3) committed a technical violation or new felony offense that resulted in a return to incarceration in an ADC or DCC facility. Offenses included theft of property, or failure to comply with release conditions. These violations were committed within 7, 12, or 19 months of release.



Technical Violators

Omega Center (300 male beds). In reviewing the admissions and releases since program inception (March 1, 2005 through June 30, 2008), there were 5,078 residents admitted to and 4,745 released from the Omega Center. Of the releases, 2% (75) were transferred to ADC for disciplinary reasons, 23% (1,087) were incarcerated in ADC or DCC following initial release, and 16% (764) had at least one subsequent readmission to Omega.

Southeast Arkansas Technical Violator Program (25 females beds). Staff examined the admissions and releases since program inception (November 1, 2003 through May 31, 2007). There were 545 admissions and 503 releases. Three offenders (under 1%) were transferred to ADC prior to their release because they did not meet program criteria or for disciplinary reasons. Of the releases, 103 (20%) recidivated following initial release, and 76 had at least 1 subsequent readmission to the TVP.

Persons Transferred or Sentenced to DCC by Race and Offense (§§ 16-93-210)
 Period Covered July 1, 2007 to June 20, 2008
 Ordered by Frequency of Offense

OFFENSE	Asian	MO	Black	MO	Cuban	MO	Hispanic	MO	Native American Indian	MO	Mexican	MO	Other/Unkn	MO	White	MO	Total	MO
Manu/Deliv/Poss Control Subs.	20	12	1,861	1,158			176	70	14	4	16	6	9	1	3,337	1,792	5,433	3,043
Theft Of Property	5	2	643	412	2	2	33	16	10	7	1	1	6	4	1,490	901	2,190	1,345
Forgery	3	1	301	186			93	12	1		3	1	1		752	503	1,154	703
Advertise Drug Paraphernalia	2	2	98	81			4	3					1	1	703	490	808	577
Residential Burglary	1		273	208			16	11	1	1			1		478	339	770	559
Hot Check Violation			170	97			5	3	4	2			1		530	261	710	363
Theft By Receiving	3	3	270	198			13	7	1	1					398	287	685	496
Breaking And Entering	3	2	154	111			7	4			1	1	1		338	219	504	337
Robbery	2		363	274			2	1					1		123	98	491	373
Battery-2nd Degree	2		175	130			17	6					2		230	146	426	282
Commercial Burglary	3	2	141	99			2	1	3	2					269	162	418	266
Other State Offense	1	1	65	13			6		1				1		299	69	373	83
Aggravated Assault			158	88	1	1	9	3			3	1	2		156	89	329	182
Terroristic Threatening	1		82	58			14	6	1				4	2	220	125	322	191
Domestic Battering-3rd Degree			107	68			21	5	2	2	2		2	1	160	87	294	163
Sexual Assault	1	1	51	21			24	5	1		3		1		172	67	253	94
Poss. Firearm Certain Person			94	74			5	2	1	1	1	1			119	91	220	169
Failure To Appear			38	33			21	15	1	1					150	122	210	171
Viol Of Omb DWI Act 4th Offens	1	1	33	14			16	3							158	69	208	87
Criminal Mischief-1st Degree	3	2	40	20			10	4	1	1	1		1		150	80	206	107
Fraudulent Use Of Credit Card			58	24			1				1	1	1		129	67	190	92
Criminal Attempt			47	23											132	81	179	104
Battery-1st Degree			92	66			2	2	1	1					55	39	150	108
Non-Support			37	22											112	57	149	79
Fleeing	1	1	37	17			11	7					1		92	52	142	77
Aggravated Robbery			75	59							1	1			40	30	116	90
Criminal Conspiracy	3	2	38	27			4	3							69	48	114	80
Fail To Register Child/Sex Off			25	21			3						2	1	82	50	112	72
Domestic Battering-2nd Degree			64	41			5	1							40	27	109	69
Unknown			23	10											77	10	100	20
Battery 3rd Deg. (Enhanced)			39	12			4						1		54	15	98	27
Revoke Probation			40	39											41	38	81	77
Agg. Aslt On Family/Household	1	1	33	15			4	3			1				41	25	80	44
Theft Of Public Benefits			48	19											23	5	71	24
Sexual Abuse-1st Degree	1	1	20	13											39	27	60	41
Arson			18	12											41	21	59	33
Furnishing Prohib. Articles			20	11											39	19	59	30
Rape			19	13											37	14	56	27
Murder-2nd Degree			37	23											14	6	51	29
Poss W/I To Manufacture			6	1					1						43	25	50	26
Murder-1st Degree			35	21			1								12	9	48	30
Fail To Stop Acc. W/Inj/Death			8	5			6						1	1	32	16	47	22
Financial Identity Fraud	1		8	4			9				1				28	12	47	16
Terroristic Act	1	1	33	21			1	1							11	6	46	29
Assault - 1st Degree			19	6			1								25	6	45	12
Manslaughter			23	14			1								21	9	45	23
DWI - Subsequent Convictions			3	1			1						1		38	8	43	9
Filing A False Report	1		4	2			2								34	8	41	10
Endanger Welfare Minor-1st Dg			9	6			1								30	13	40	19
Sexual Indecency With A Child			7	5			3				1	1			28	10	39	16
Criminal Mischief 2nd Degree			8	3											29	11	37	14

OFFENSE	Asian	MO	Black	MO	Cuban	MO	Hispanic	MO	Native American Indian	MO	Mexican	MO	Other/Unkn	MO	White	MO	Total	MO
Fail. To Keep Records Dist Drg			13	6											23	17	36	23
Domestic Battering-1st Degree			16	10			1								14	7	31	17
Hindering Apprehension Or Proc			8	4			2								21	8	31	12
Possessing Instruments of Crim			7	1			2	1							22	2	31	4
False Imprisonment-1st Degree			10	6			2	2							18	14	30	22
Possession Of Ephedrine			2												26	19	28	19
Negligent Homicide			4	3											23	14	27	17
Burglary			13	7			1	1							12	2	26	10
Kidnapping			21	17											5	4	26	21
Criminal Use Prohibited Weapon			15	5			2	1					1		6	1	24	7
Stalking			4	2											20	5	24	7
Sexual Solicitation Of A Child			9	8							1				10	4	20	12
Theft Of Leased Property			7	2											12	3	19	5
Criminal Trespass	1		5				1								11	4	18	4
Obtain Narcotic - Fraud/Deceit			1												17	2	18	2
Unauthorized Use of a Vehicle			3	2			2								13	4	18	6
Escape-2nd Degree			5	4											12	11	17	15
Simul. Poss Of Drugs/Firearm			4	3			1	1							12	8	17	12
Possession Of Defaced Firearm			12	2											4	3	16	5
Assault - 3rd Degree			8	2											4	1	12	3
Theft Of Services			5	2											7	3	12	5
Assault - 2nd Degree			1												10	2	11	2
Harassment			2				1								8		11	
Tampering With Physical Evid.			4	3			1								6	5	11	8
Incest			2	1			1								7	1	10	2
Reckless Burning			2	2											8	2	10	4
Computer Child Pornography															9		9	
Resisting Arrest			3	1			1								5	3	9	4
Carrying Certain Prohibited Weapon			4												4	1	8	1
Dist/Poss/View Sex Explicit															8	1	8	1
Interference With Custody	1	1	1												6	2	8	3
Accomplice							2								5	2	7	2
Defrauding Secured Creditors			3	2											4	1	7	3
Discharge Firearm From Vehicle			5				1								1		7	
Obstruct Government Operations			3	3			1								3		7	3
Poss Of Drug W/O Prescription															7	1	7	1
Agg. Assault On Corr. Employee			1												5	3	6	3
Criminal Impersonation			1	1			1								4		6	1
False Imprisonment-2nd Degre			4	2											2		6	2
Reg Sex offend near cert fact			2	2											4	3	6	5
Abuse Of Adults															5	3	5	3
Carnal Abuse-1st Degree			2	2											3	2	5	4
Carnal Abuse-3rd Degree			2	2											3	3	5	5
Criminal Solicitation			1												4	1	5	1
Duty To Give Info & Render Aid							1								4		5	
Intro Cont Subs Body/Another			1												4	2	5	2
Man/Poss/Dei Drug Precursor							1	1							4	1	5	2
Perjury			2												3	2	5	2

OFFENSE	Asian	MO	Black	MO	Cuban	MO	Hispanic	MO	Native American Indian	MO	Mexican	MO	Other/Unkn	MO	White	MO	Total	MO
Permit Child Abuse															5	1	5	1
Poss Anhyd Ammonia Unlaw/cont															5	2	5	2
Thft Of Prop Lost,Mislaid,Del.			4	2											1		5	2
Fraudulent Insurance Act			1												3	1	4	1
Intimidating A Witness															4	3	4	3
Poss. Of Firearm - School			3	1											1		4	1
Possession Of Forgery Device			1				1	1							2	2	4	3
Public Sexual Indecency							3								1		4	
Interfering With Law Enf. Off.															3	2	3	2
Keeping A Gambling House															3	1	3	1
Public Intoxication/Drinking															3	2	3	2
Absconding			2	1													2	1
Communicating False Alarm															2	1	2	1
Computer Fraud															2		2	
Concealing Birth													1		1		2	
Criminal Poss. Of Explosives			1	1											1		2	1
Dist Near Certain Facilities															2		2	
Escape-1st Degree			1	1											1		2	1
Expose Child to Chem Substance															2	2	2	2
Impair Oper.Of Vital Pub.Facil			1	1											1	1	2	2
Indecent Exposure															2		2	
Retaliation Against Informant															2		2	
Trans, Distr.Mat. Deplctg Chil															2	1	2	1
Use Property/Laundry Proceeds			1	1											1		2	1
Video Voyeurism															2		2	
Violation Of A Minor-1st Dg															2	1	2	1
Abuse Of A Corpse															1		1	
Aiding Consumption Of Offense															1		1	
Alter/Change Engine or Oth Nbr															1		1	
Compounding															1	1	1	1
Computer Exploitation of Child															1		1	
Criminal Simulation			1														1	
Endang. Wel Of Incompet. 1st D			1	1													1	1
Engage Child In Sex Explot															1		1	
Engage In Cont Gang Org/Ent 2d			1	1													1	1
Engage In Viol Crim Group Act			1														1	
False Evid. Title Or Registra.							1										1	
False Or Fraudulent Reports			1														1	
Falsifying Business Records			1														1	
Felony with Firearm															1		1	
Fraud In Insolvency			1														1	
Illegal Presentation Food Coup			1	1													1	1
Injury/Interf W/Gov. Property			1														1	
Man/Poss/Trans Illicit Still															1		1	
Permanent Detention							1	1									1	1
Permitting Escape-1st Degree															1		1	
Poss. Firearm Incar. Person															1		1	
Possession of Drug Paraphernal															1	1	1	1

OFFENSE	Asian	MO	Black	MO	Cuban	MO	Hispanic	MO	Native American Indian	MO	Mexican	MO	Other/Unkn	MO	White	MO	Total	MO
Promoting Obscene Materials															1		1	
Set Fire On Land W/Intent Esc.															1		1	
Sex Offender Registration Vio.															1	1	1	1
Sodomy															1		1	
Unlawful Copy/ Sale of Record							1										1	
Unlawful Dog Fighting			1														1	
Unlawful use/access w/computer															1	1	1	1
Use Of Anothers Prop For Crime															1	1	1	1
Violation of Protect Order															1	1	1	1
Worker's Comp Fraud - Employee			1	1													1	1
Grand Total	62	36	6,294	4,018	3	3	586	203	44	23	37	14	43	11	12,220	6,964	19,289	11,272

Budget Summary

July 1, 2007 - June 30, 2008

General Revenue - \$\$68,833,054

Salary.....\$35,763,256
Match.....\$13,036,454
Maintenance & Operation...\$10,871,481
Conference/Travel.....\$ 57,958
Professional Services.....\$ 9,103,905

Special Revenue - \$10,629,687

Salary.....\$ 3,641,965
Match.....\$ 1,224,703
Maintenance & Operation....\$ 3,830,886
Conference/Travel.....\$ 50,000
Professional Services.....\$ 1,250,000
Capitol Outlay.....\$ 632,133

Federal Funds - \$ 4,215,694

Cash Funds - \$ 1,492,564

NOTES





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