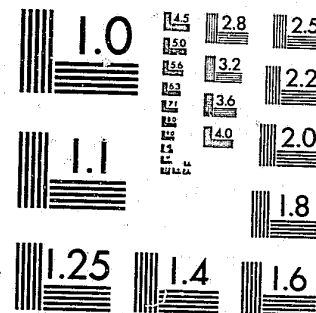


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2/1/84

ARKANSAS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION

PROGRAM PLAN & TECHNICAL REPORT

DIAGNOSTIC UNIT
SPECIAL PROGRAMS CENTER
WRIGHTSVILLE UNIT

91126

ARKANSAS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION

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PROGRAM PLAN & TECHNICAL REPORT

November 7, 1980

DIAGNOSTIC UNIT
SPECIAL PROGRAMS CENTER
WRIGHTSVILLE UNIT

Prepared under Grant Number CB-9 from the National Institute of Corrections, Bureau of Prisons, U.S. Department of Justice, by the Arkansas Department of Correction with the assistance of the Institute for Law and Policy Planning. Points of view or opinions stated in this document are those of the author and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the U.S. Department of Justice.

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PREFACE

This document presents plans for three new program facilities for the Arkansas Department of Correction. The plans are only part of the ADC's Fiscal Year 1981-83 budget request; other ADC priorities are set forth in summary form in the Program Plan, Appendix B, and in detail in the ADC's formal budget package.

The three plans specify only the essentials for complying with current court orders, and management of the Arkansas prison population. The Program Plan is followed by a Technical Report containing many data sets and analyses which were the bases of the planning process. The planning process, managed by the ADC executive staff, included the participation of ADC line staff, many Arkansas officials, and resource persons from the National Institute of Corrections and the Institute for Law and Policy Planning.

Throughout the development of these plans, emphasis has been placed on minimizing the costs of corrections for the Arkansas taxpayer, and maximizing the opportunities for productive work for ADC inmates. While certain federal standards have been considered in meeting court requirements, the plan is an Arkansas plan, aimed at Arkansas' unique resources and problems, and at Arkansas' pride in being responsible for its own direction.

INTRODUCTION & SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

It has been 11 years since the federal courts found that many aspects of the Arkansas Department of Corrections (ADC) were unconstitutional. This year the ADC prisons approach their most critical development stage. Since the consent decree in Finney v. Hutto was negotiated in 1978, a great many significant improvements have been made, including some reduction in over-crowding, development of new policies and procedures and a classification system, and most recently the acquisition or construction of new facilities with excellent program potential. Nonetheless, the federal courts, through regular monitoring by a Compliance Officer, continue to scrutinize Arkansas' failure to comply with many constitutional standards. This report summarizes the ADC's plans to open three essential program facilities, to comply with court ordered requirements, and to better manage Arkansas' corrections.

Elsewhere conditions strikingly similar to those in the ADC facilities have contributed to disastrous prison disturbances. In New Mexico, for example, 33 people died in a riot causing over \$20 million in damages, much more than the entire Fiscal Year 1978-80 ADC operating budget. In a recent instance, the federal courts went so far as to pay inmates money damages for each day they resided in unconstitutional prisons, to penalize a corrections system which was out of compliance. A recent ruling in Washington, D.C. provided over a half-million dollars in such damages to inmates of Lorton Prison.

Unless Arkansas develops a new and wider range of programs and spaces, the ADC cannot meet the constitutional requirements of the consent decree. Without more flexibility, corrections management and staff cannot continue to control and manage a growing and increasingly diverse inmate population. Without the kind of system development set forth in this plan, it can be predicted that the federal courts will not continue to be patient, and may in fact prevent Arkansas officials from administering the ADC.

This report is a summary of ADC's current program plans to open three new, specialized corrections facilities with nearly 800 beds, which will substantially aid the state's efforts to have, overall, a constitutional corrections system which is manageable, legal, and safe as well as humane. The proposed program facilities include:

- 1) Diagnostic Unit (DU) at Pine Bluff with 376 beds, at a Fiscal Year 1981-82 cost of \$1,985,375, (104 new positions). The Diagnostic Unit will provide for a modern process of intake, orientation, and classification, for centralized medical and mental health services, as well as for work and industry programs.
- 2) Special Programs Center (SPC) with 100 beds, at a Fiscal Year 1981-82 cost of \$1,274,413, (55 new positions). The SPC will provide concentrated services for medically and mentally disabled

inmates requiring ongoing or temporary protection outside mainline prisons. This facility has two options for location: option one would be a newly constructed facility at the ADC site in Pine Bluff; option two would be a remodelled building at the Arkansas State Hospital at Benton.

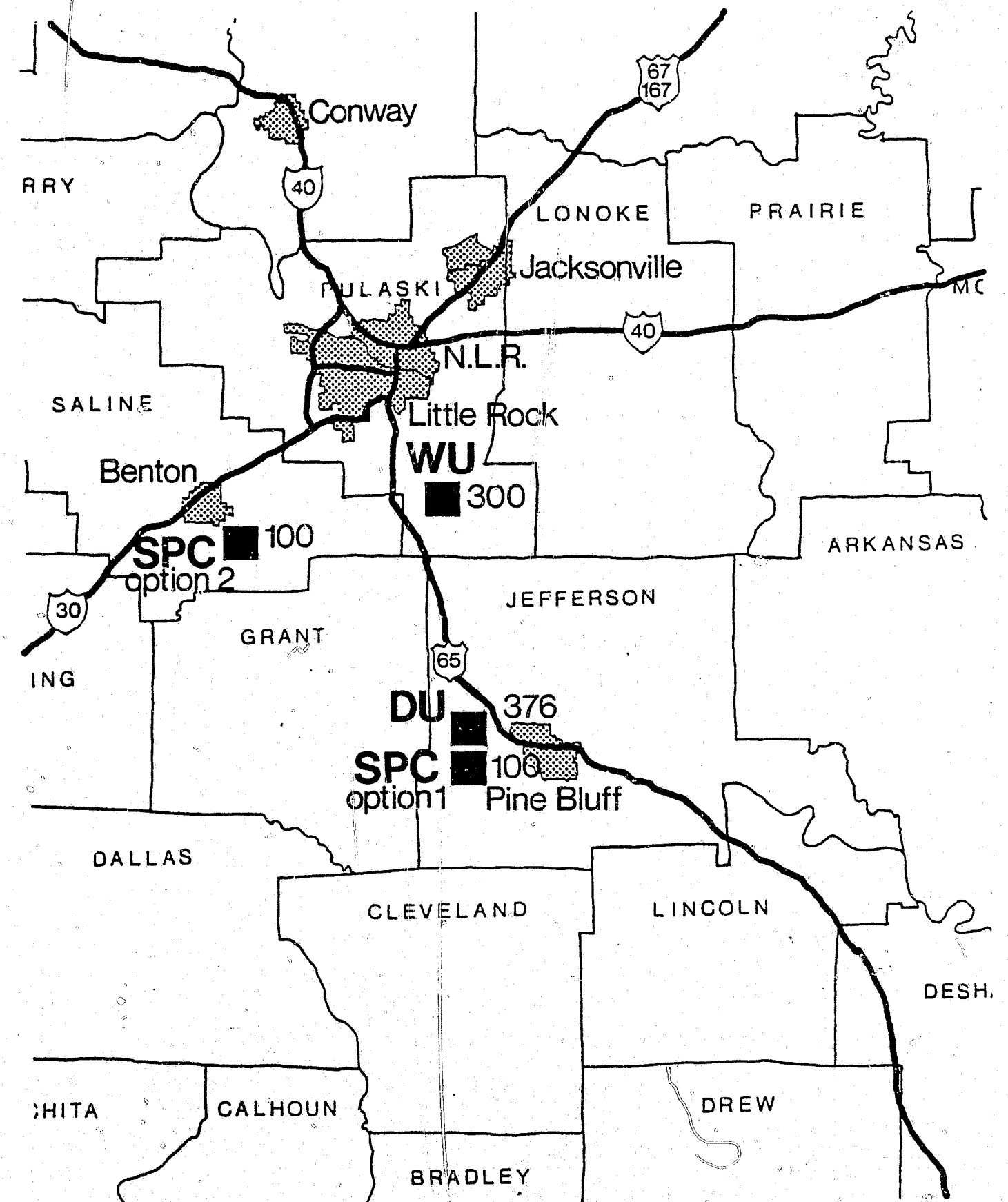
- 3) Wrightsville Unit (WU) with 300 beds at a Fiscal Year 1981-82 cost of \$1,532,403, (74 new positions). This facility is the long-needed honor unit to house minimum security inmates for work and pre-release as well as industries.

Two facilities, the DU in Pine Bluff and the WU already belong to the ADC, and require only funding for staff and basic operations to open. The DU will be housed in a new facility built by inmate labor, while the WU will be housed at a former youth reformatory facility. The SPC will require construction of a new facility at the ADC site in Pine Bluff (option one), or remodeling of a potentially available building at the Arkansas State Hospital (option two).

Several other major points should be stressed. First, the ADC regards this request for three new program facilities as essential to rational and safe management and control of corrections, and to meet legal mandates. Second, this request is only one element of a package of crucial ADC budget items; other priority requests total \$6,368,079 for Fiscal Year 1981-82.*

Third, this request is far from one aimed at an optimal system, oriented to American Correctional Association Standards. Major features of an optimal program would include a more substantial reduction in capacity at the Cummins and Tucker Units, two new 400-bed medium-security units, a larger network of work-release centers, and so on.

* Other items include employees' upgrade and overtime (\$541,013), needed food and equipment (\$1,604,440), additional operating funds (\$115,695), unfunded and new positions (\$3,895,668), and funds for probation and parole (\$301,263).



LOCATION MAP

THE NEED

Beyond federal court requirements, the essential need for these new facilities is manifest at many levels. Currently, over-crowding and a mixing of security classifications drastically limit programming and safety at the Cummins and Tucker Units, which are the ADC's major facilities. The Cummins Unit is utilized to house maximum, medium, and minimum inmates as well as disabled inmates, and those in need of mental health services. Pre-release, work-release, and all new prisoners are also now housed at the Cummins Unit, making management and control as well as programming virtually impossible.

Recent ADC planning studies further support the need for these three facilities. The studies encompassed population estimates, inmate profiles, an inmate survey, extensive interviews, and a review of program data and budgetary and legal factors.

Projected population increases, current problems, available facilities, and simple economics all emphasize the vital need to modernize, expand, and organize the corrections system to treat what otherwise may result in violent disorder, federal takeover, and continued national embarrassment for Arkansas prisons.

The inmate population is expected to increase in coming years. In May of 1980 the architectural firm of WD&D developed population projections and resulting bed capacity requirements from existing ADC data. These figures were set forth in a study entitled "A New Maximum Security Unit." Below, those projections are presented.

POPULATION GROWTH

Based on historical data (1978-79), anticipated Arkansas Department of Correction population will increase at a rate of 8.5 percent per year.

Anticipated Housing Needs:

	1980	1981-82	1983-84
Total Inmate Population	2,800	3,297	3,811

Currently the ADC is conducting a major inmate projection study aimed at predicting ADC inmate population in a sophisticated manner, to aid in long-term planning and capital improvement budgeting. Population projections of this kind will improve on the "linear trend" approach, which has historically been used, and to some degree has matched actual counts. New projections will provide not only a better estimate of current trends, but also a reliable

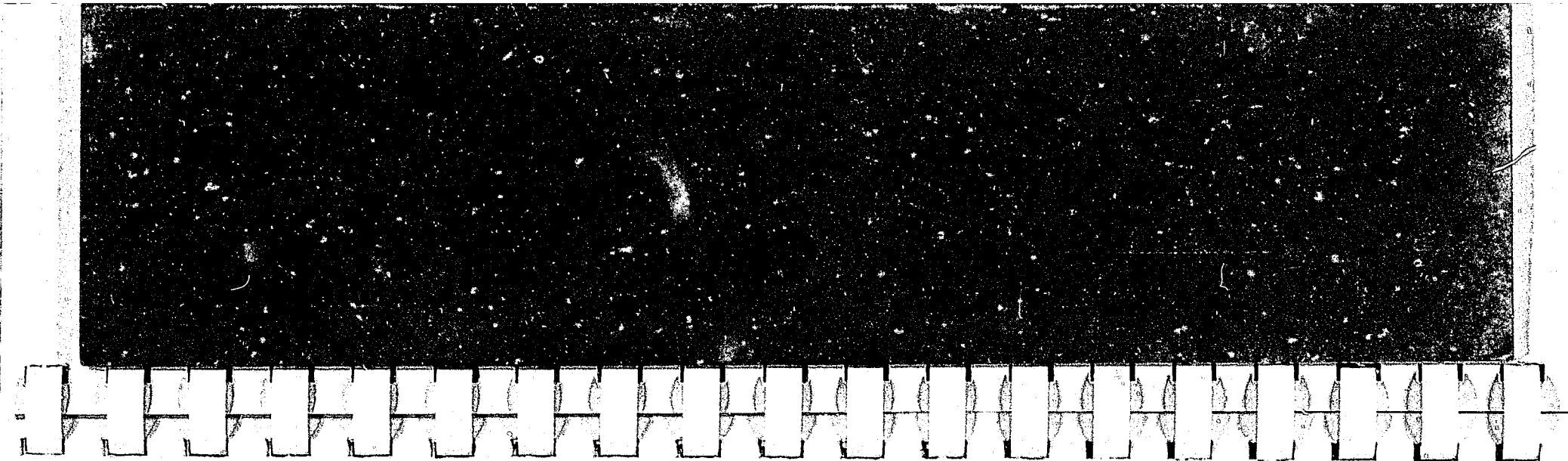
estimate of "highs and lows", and actual projections of security classifications as a proportion of likely future population over a five-year range. Once these projections are made ADC will be able to propose other, needed facilities and/or programs to deal with likely future population increases. For now, however, it seems beyond question that the current population will continue to rise in the next two years regardless of policy or statutory changes.

Profile analyses demonstrated varied and distinct inmate types,¹ including the very old and infirm, many "victims" unable to adjust in large units, and a great many low-custody inmates with a proven work history and ability to contribute to their current upkeep and to support of their families. Responses on inmate and staff surveys revealed expressed needs including enhanced safety and at least basic programming. Staff interviews pointed to the need for better classification and program assignments, including more specialized housing and less over-crowding. The profile suggested that many more inmates could financially contribute to the ADC through expanded work-release, and that enhanced pre-release program preparation for re-entry into community life was desperately needed. Last, economics demonstrate the cost-effectiveness of using available and existing facilities to give Arkansas, for approximately \$6 million, what other jurisdictions are spending five to ten times more to develop.*

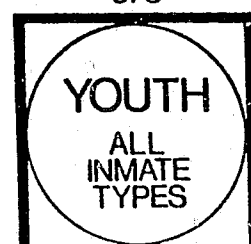
The present capacity and functional roles of ADC's prisons are depicted on the diagram entitled ADC 1979. The Women's Unit in Pine Bluff will remain the only facility for female inmates. The men's system currently consists of three major elements. The Cummins and Tucker Units are both over-crowded and greatly exceed ACA standards for institutional size; the Cummins Unit is in fact three to four times as large as the recommended maximum institutional size. Operations at the Cummins Unit are also burdened by the fact that one oversize facility must house every identifiable inmate type, despite the fact that there are neither sufficient specialized staff nor spaces to properly handle certain inmate types, (e.g., medically or mentally disabled; aged inmates). Further, the Cummins and Tucker Units are designed for medium and maximum custody operation; only the 225 beds currently in use at the State Hospital in Benton provide a setting for badly needed minimum security programs (e.g., pre-release and work-release).

¹ Institute for Law and Policy Planning, for National Institute of Corrections. "Working Papers." (Unpublished draft, August 19, 1980.)

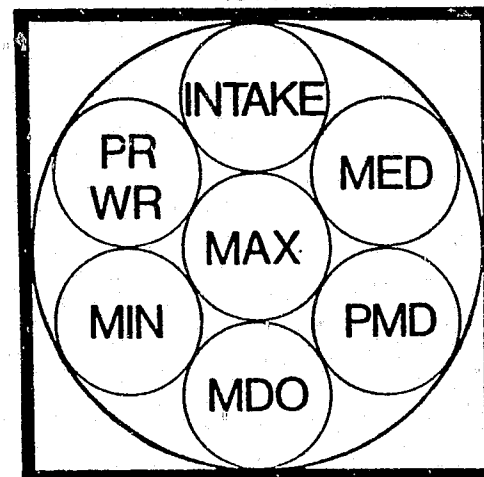
* For mean construction costs, see Neil M. Singer and Virginia B. Wright, Cost Analysis of Correctional Standards: Institutional-Based Programs and Parole, Vol.1. Alexandria, VA: Correctional Economic Center, 1976.



TUCKER
676



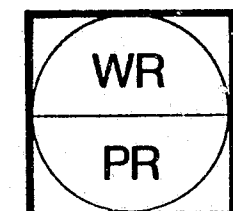
CUMMINS
1650



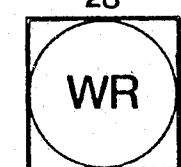
BLPC
15



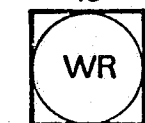
BWR/PR
225



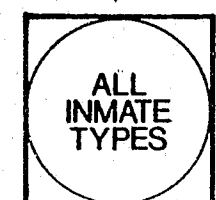
MCWR
28



NWAWR
10



WOMENS UNIT
149



ADC 1979

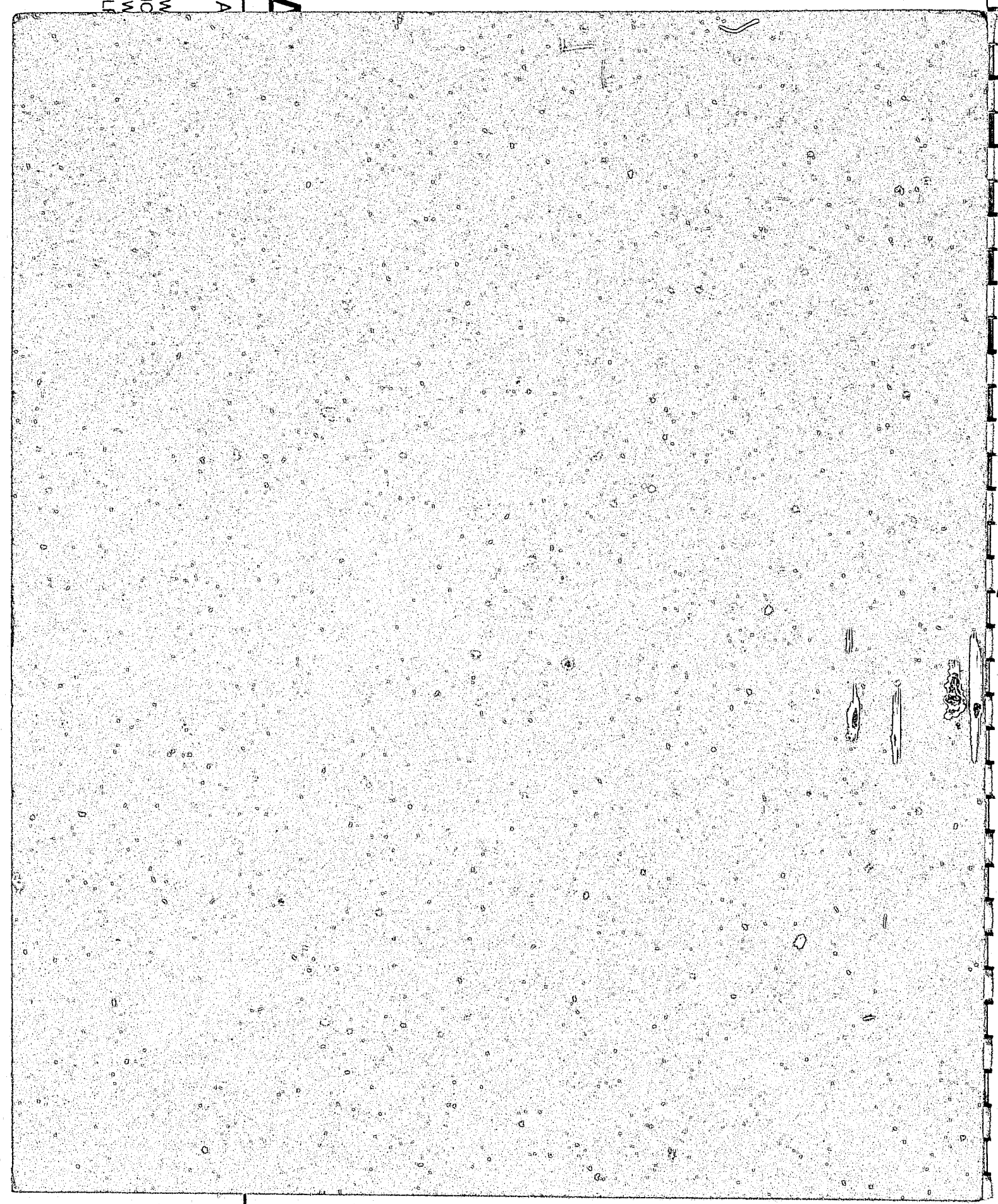
FACILITY

C = Cummins Unit
T = Tucker Unit
BWR/PR = Benton Work Release & Pre-Release
MCWR = Mississippi County Work Release
NWAWR = Northwest Arkansas Work Release
BLPC = Booneville Livestock Production Center

INMATE TYPE

INTAKE = New Inmates & Recidivists
YOUTH = Youthful First Offenders
MIN = Minimum Security Inmates
MED = Medium Security Inmates
MAX = Maximum Security Inmates
PR/WR = Pre-Release & Work Release
PMD = Permanently Medically Disabled
MDO = Mentally Disordered Offenders

FA
C
T
MC
NW
BL



The diagram entitled ADC 1981-82 depicts the addition of DU, SPC, and WU to the ADC system.* Several beneficial impacts are noteworthy. First, DU becomes the intake point for the system, while the Cummins Unit truly becomes the main unit for medium custody inmates. Specialized functions such as intake, orientation, and medical are handled at DU. SPC, as a sub-element of DU's programs, will handle prisoners with medical and mental disabilities who cannot now function at the Cummins and Tucker Units. Removal of such inmates from these units will permit simplified and smoother operations. As noted, WU will serve as a work-oriented minimum security unit; this facility will house many inmates now living in program spaces at the Cummins Unit. Aside from reducing over-crowding, these buildings can be reconverted to work-oriented uses with a resultant increase in programming space at the Cummins Unit.

A comparison of ADC units in 1979 and those proposed, demonstrates the critical roles to be played by DU, SPC and WU in developing the essential elements for a system of corrections, and compliance with court requirements.

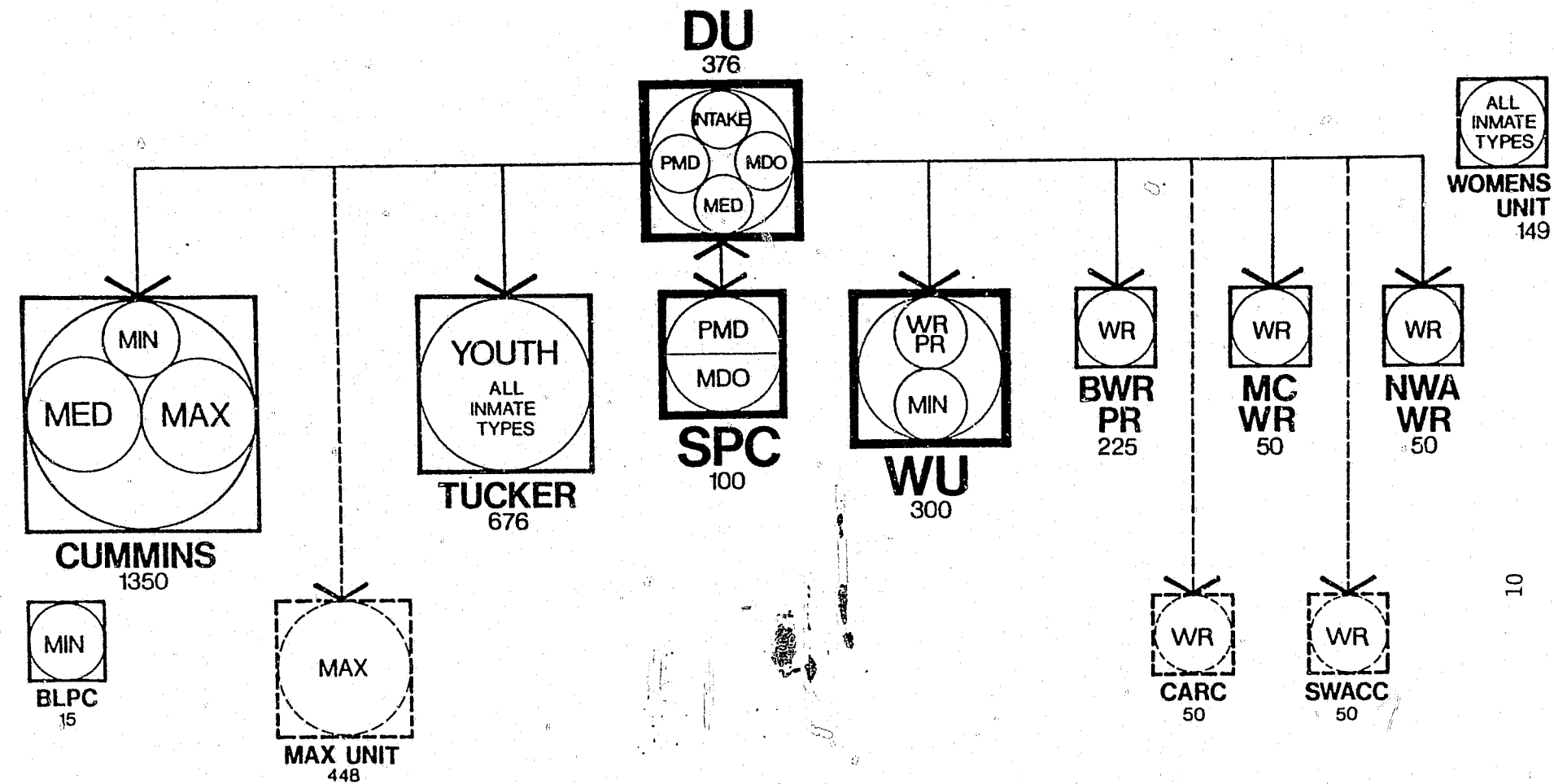
PROGRAM IMPACTS

When the three programs are fully operational, nearly 800 beds will be available to the ADC.** (See ADC BED CAPACITY diagram below.) One obvious impact will be to increase the bed capacity of the total system; another impact will be to permit an appropriate redistribution and a separation of various distinct inmate populations within the ADC, each with different needs and each presenting different management, security and program requirements. The primary factor here will be the removal and rehousing of 300 inmates from the industries building at the Cummins Unit.

Addition of DU, SPC and WU will have several other important and positive impacts on the ADC operation. These new initiatives will have the potential to meet many of the outstanding requirements of the consent decree. Elimination of over-crowding at existing units will increase control, safety, and morale, and will improve management. Moving inmates from industry buildings and shops will help to normalize and stabilize daily routines, and permit reuse of these buildings for programs. Indirect effects would include a substantial reduction of the potential for a major prison disturbance from over-crowding, and for federal court actions which might require

* Longer range expansion plans are also shown, e.g., Maximum Security Unit at Tucker and a work-release program for Southwest Arkansas.

** Note that actual current capacity includes 215 beds not yet permanently funded but part of this request.



ADC 1981- 82

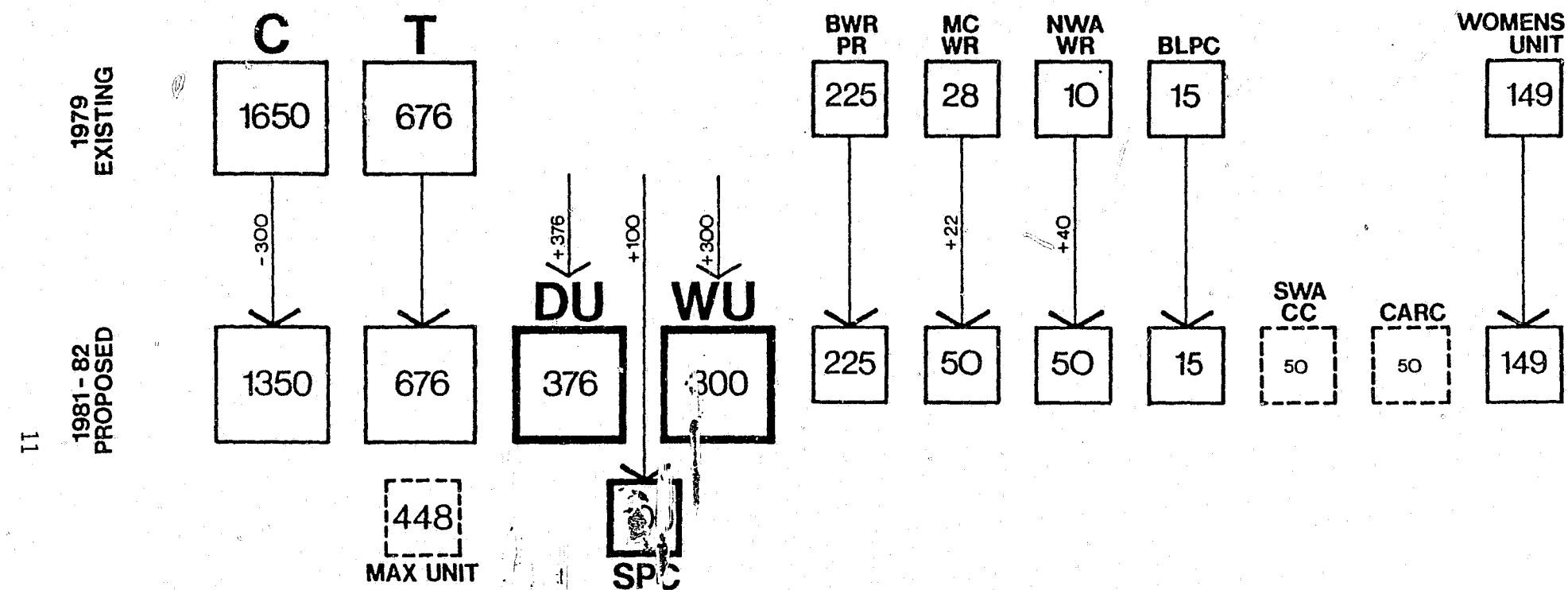
FACILITY

DU	= Diagnostic Unit
WU	= Wrightsville Unit
SPC	= Special Programs Center
BWR/PR	= Benton Work Release & Pre-Release
MCWR	= Mississippi County Work Release
NWAWR	= Northwest Arkansas Work Release
BLPC	= Booneville Livestock Production Center
CARC	= Central Arkansas Restitution Center (proposed)
SWACC	= Southwest Arkansas Correctional Center (proposed)
MAX UNIT	= Maximum Security Unit (proposed)

INMATE TYPE

INTAKE	= New Inmates & Recidivists
YOUTH	= Youthful First Offenders
MIN	= Minimum Security Inmates
MED	= Medium Security Inmates
MAX	= Maximum Security Inmates
PR/WR	= Pre-Release & Work Release
PMD	= Permanently Medically Disabled
MDO	= Mentally Disordered Offenders

1979 BED CAPACITY: 2604 M, 149 F



1981-82 BED CAPACITY: 3080 M*, 3690 M, 149 F

FACILITY

- C = Cummins Unit
- T = Tucker Unit
- DU = Diagnostic Unit
- WU = Wrightsville Unit
- SPC = Special Programs Center
- BWR/PR = Benton Work Release & Pre-Release
- MCWR = Mississippi County Work Release
- NWA WR = Northwest Arkansas Work Release
- BLPC = Booneville Livestock Production Center
- CARC = Central Arkansas Restitution Center (proposed)
- SWACC = Southwest Arkansas Correctional Center (proposed)
- MAX UNIT = Maximum Security Unit (proposed)

* INCLUDES ONLY DU, SPC, WU & CUMMINS BED CAPACITY CHANGES

the state to pay monetary damages to prisoners housed in unconstitutional prisons.

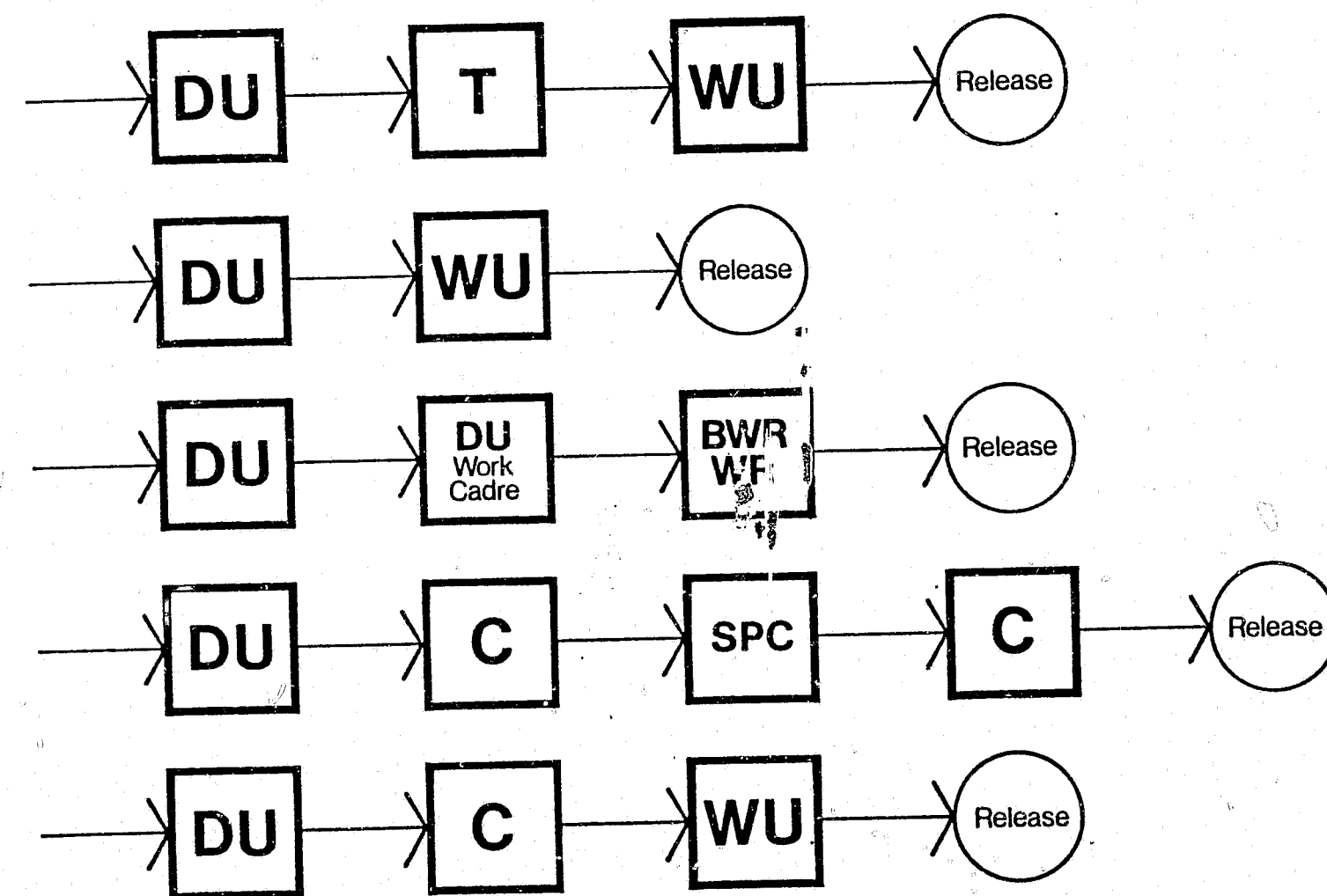
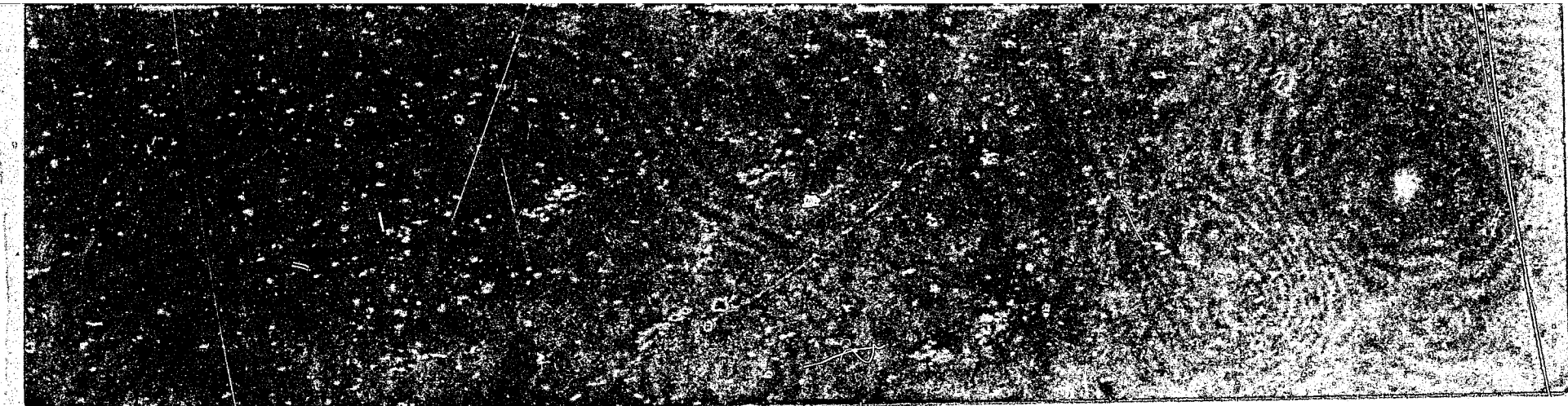
DU, SPC, and WU will enhance the work tradition of the ADC. Over 600 of the 800 beds will be directly oriented toward work programming.* From 200 to 300 inmates will contribute directly to their upkeep through prison industries or work-release programs, while the remaining inmates will be involved in ADC construction projects or facility support, such as kitchen work or farming. The work-release orientation may also reduce recidivism (and future state costs) because inmates who have job skills and are employable upon release are more likely to stay out of prison.

Provision of a range of custody settings (minimum, medium, maximum) will create a better "fit" between diverse inmate types and their unit assignment. This, in turn, will create more stability and better control systemwide and at each unit. A parallel impact is that this range of environments will expand the range of incentives and disincentives for inmates. For certain inmates, good behavior at the Cummins or Tucker Units might be rewarded with reassignment to DU or WU; for others, bad behavior might result in reassignment to the Cummins Unit. (See diagram: ADC 1981-82.)

Similarly, the new program elements will add substantial management flexibility to the ADC system. As the diagram entitled TYPICAL INMATE FLOWS shows, inmates can be assigned through different units, according to their classification, behavior and individual needs.

In summary, the three program initiatives will give the ADC the capacity to comply with court orders, and to manage a growing and diverse population. The planned program facilities will benefit the overall ADC system enormously, and, with other ADC priority requests, provide for the safe and efficient management of Arkansas corrections.

* The remaining beds will be for intake, medical, and mental health, or protective housing use.



13

TYPICAL INMATE FLOWS

- FACILITY
- C = Cummins Unit.
 - T = Tucker Unit
 - DU = Diagnostic Unit
 - WU = Wrightsville Unit
 - SPC = Special Programs Center
 - BWR/PR = Benton Work Release & Pre-Release

PROGRAM PLAN

DIAGNOSTIC UNIT



A. PHILOSOPHY, GOALS AND SYSTEMWIDE NEEDS—DU

The complexity of the ADC prisons and programs have increased dramatically with more varied and sophisticated inmates, new community based programs, and additional facilities. To use these programs and facilities most effectively and to manage increased numbers and complexities in the inmate population, it is essential that a sophisticated intake system be in place. The Diagnostic Unit at Pine Bluff will be the facility to house this upgraded program.

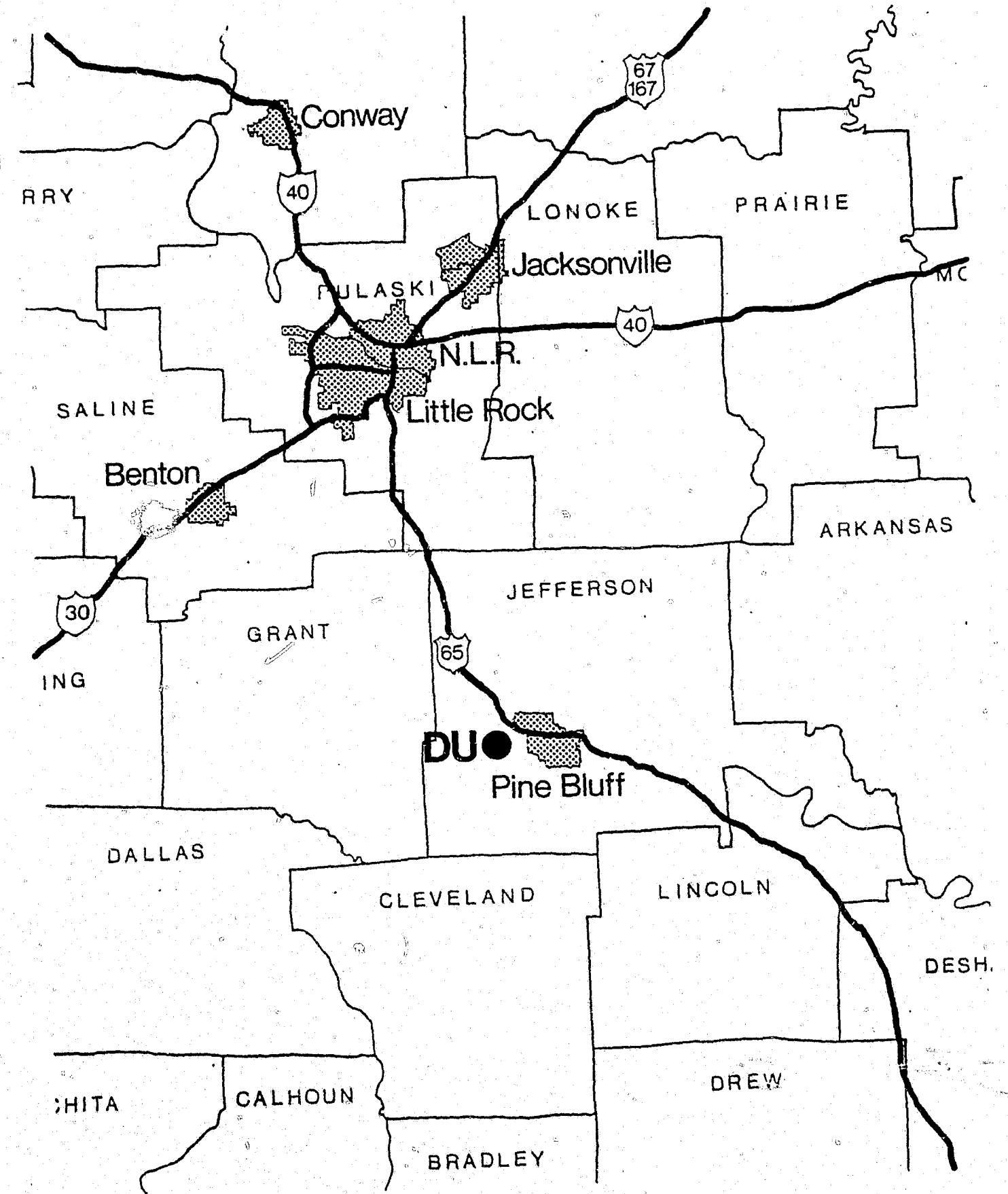
The reception and classification function should be the central mechanism by which the individual offender committed to the ADC is placed within the system of programs and facilities. The essential goals of an intake and classification system are to evaluate each offender's potential for rehabilitation and risk of violence or escape, and to make or revise program and housing assignments based on these evaluations. The reception and classification system is thus a cornerstone of the double responsibilities of correctional administration: offender rehabilitation, and institutional and community security and safety.*

Efficient management of the growing number of diverse offenders entering the ADC system, with their special needs and unknown risks, necessitates development of such an intake and classification system managed separately from the programs of mainline custody facilities. For the ADC system to operate effectively within constitutional limits, management must protect the weak from the strong, identify and separate the young and unsophisticated from hardened offenders, and target those with serious medical and mental health treatment needs for special programming. It is essential to identify dangerous offenders and escape risks at intake for proper management and supervision of any correctional system.

The Diagnostic Unit at Pine Bluff (DU) will allow for such a modern corrections intake process, complete with assessment classifications, orientation, and testing functions. Benefits of this new program and facility, beyond the simple administrative efficacy inherent in a separate specialized intake process, include a significant reduction in over-crowding at the Cummins Unit,

* National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals, Corrections (1973), Standards 6.1, 6.2; American Law Institute, Model Penal Code, (1962), Part III, Article 304; National Clearinghouse for Criminal Justice Planning and Architecture, Guidelines for the Planning and Design of Regional and Community Correctional Center for Adults (1971), Section B.

with a parallel increase in programming and services and a major decrease in security problems. In addition, benefits can be expected system-wide due to more adequate screening (e.g., identifying mentally disordered offenders and others with special needs for programming and housing assignments), and a rational, and therefore cost-effective utilization of special services. American Correctional Association Standards support the intake and screening program concept; ACA Commission on Accreditation features the desirability of providing separate facilities for new inmates to ensure that they receive adequate and proper attention from staff, and do not have to compete with the general inmate population for needed services.¹ These same ACA Commission on Accreditation standards stress the enormous importance of the reception period immediately following admission in identifying attitudes and problems regarding incarceration, and in helping inmates adjust to an institution.²



LOCATION MAP

B. PROGRAM SUMMARY—DU

The Diagnostic Unit (DU) will be a multi-purpose facility designed to serve system-wide needs. DU will open with 276 beds, and ultimately have a 376-bed capacity. Major DU programs include:

- 1) Centralized inmate intake and classification (76 beds);
- 2) Medical and mental health services (32-36 beds);*
- 3) Construction crews (200 beds); and,
- 4) Facility work cadre-prison industry (100 beds).

The budget request for this facility is approximately \$2 million each year for fiscal year 1981-82 and 1982-83; one hundred and four (104) new positions would be created, (or, 75 if the outside medical contract is approved).

The primary purpose of the DU will be to serve as a central intake facility for new and returning inmates.

During the intake process, general evaluation/screening and risk assessment, as well as orientation, will result in preliminary classification and housing assignment. Inmates will be evaluated to determine educational levels and physical condition, and to identify those in need of special treatment such as detoxification or mental health services. The intake process will stress security risk assessment, a chief factor in unit assignment. The orientation, including presentation of rules, rights, and ADC expectations, will set the tone for future inmate behavior.**

* These 32-36 hospital beds are not included in system bed capacity as they are not for permanent assignment.

** ADC has employed four offender classifications to designate inmate good time. The four classes have also been used to designate security status. Class I contains three sub-classes, A, B and C, which refer to varying degrees of minimum security. The classes are as follows:

- Class I - (A, B & C) - 30 days reduction for each 30 days served; minimum security.
- Class II - 20 days reduction for each 30 days served; medium security.
- Class III - 8 days reduction for each 30 days served; medium security.
- Class IV - not regarded for good time; maximum security.

Inmates in the central intake facility will be made up of first offenders and recidivists. ADC estimates that of approximately 140 new inmates monthly, slightly more than half will be first commitments, and less than half recidivists. Without substantial changes in the pattern of convictions in Arkansas, the expected stream of commitments will generally mirror the characteristics of the current ADC population.

The DU will also serve as the centralized medical and mental health program for the ADC system, housing inmates with serious medical or mental health disorders during treatment or recovery. Following treatment, inmates with medical problems will be returned to their units or reassigned; inmates with serious mental disorders of a violent or self-destructive nature may be transferred to Rogers Hall for observation while manageable inmates with "treatable" mental health problems will be reassigned to the Special Programs Center.*

The following cases of a mentally disordered and a medically disabled inmate serve as examples of the type of inmate to be housed at DU.

Mentally Disordered Inmate:

The following case study is drawn from inmate records. This inmate is currently housed at the Cummins Unit, is in his early 30's, and has twice attempted suicide. He received mental health treatment several years prior to incarceration, at a community mental health center. The inmate had a drug dependency prior to conviction and is now dependent on drugs received as medication. The ADC staff psychiatrist has diagnosed this inmate as "schizophrenic, delusional and anti-social." The inmate is unable to live in the pods or dorms and must be "locked down" for his own protection. He is responding slowly to psychiatric treatment but needs continued intensive treatment unavailable at the Cummins Unit.

Medically Disabled Inmate:

The following case is drawn from records of an actual inmate. This inmate is a medically disabled offender currently at the Cummins Unit who would be assigned to the SPC. He is a paraplegic in his early 30's. His paralysis is not particularly degenerative, however, he is experiencing some curvature of the spine and has

an associated spinal cord condition requiring medication four times each day. If he were to contract a kidney infection, because of his underlying paralysis, he would be in need of special medical services. He would be transferred from the SPC to the DU until his condition had stabilized, and then returned.

DU will also house a facility work cadre and a system-wide construction crew to work in the overall ADC building and remodeling program. The work cadre inmates will provide facility support, (e.g., kitchen and maintenance) and will work in three distinct prison industries, discussed later. The construction crew will undertake maintenance and new construction at various ADC units, and also work in public service (e.g., flood clean-up) in towns where ADC has facilities. Centralizing the construction crew in this manner will enable comprehensive project planning, management and quality control, as well as more concentrated job and skills training. As an added benefit, housing the construction crew at DU will substantially relieve over-crowding at the Cummins Unit.

The following example of a typical work cadre and/or construction crew inmate was drawn from inmate profile records, and provides a picture of the type of inmate to be recruited for these programs:

The inmate is in his early 30's. Prior to incarceration his employment consisted of a tour of duty in the Army and some cement work. His current assignment has been in construction of the DU. He has no prior history of escapes, violence or psychological problems. His classification is IC.

Construction of the DU is nearing completion. The infirmary, diagnostic clinic, administration area, work cadre dormitory wings, and intake rooms are built. Imminent completion of the intake housing cell block (74 beds) will permit a phased implementation of most planned programs. The permanently assigned housing block, with two 50-bed dormitories and a 100-bed single cell block, will be ready by Spring, 1981.

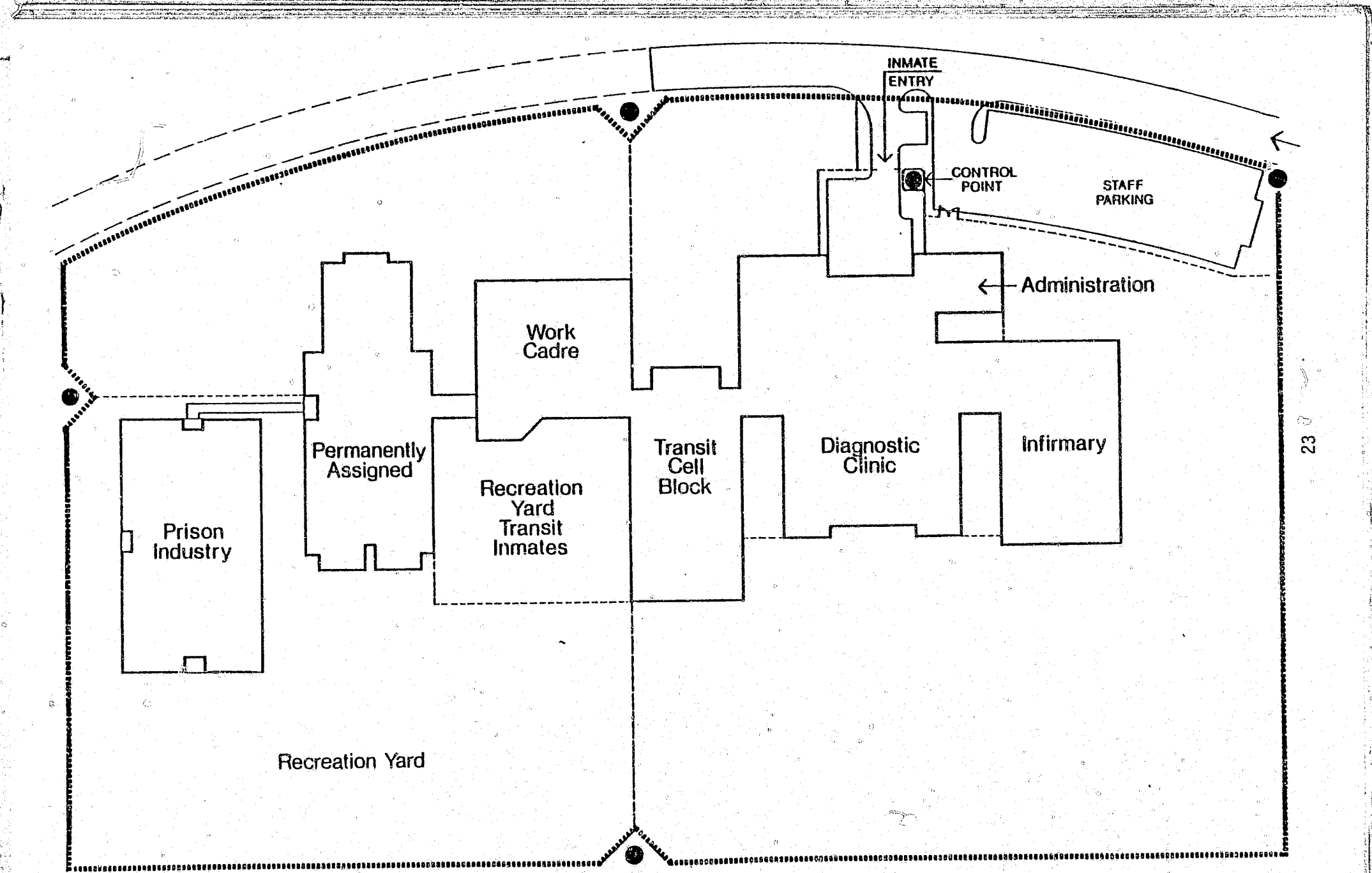
Development of the DU will have several beneficial impacts for the ADC. First, the DU is an important element in creating a corrections "system" rather than a collection of unrelated, inefficient facilities. DU plays a central role in the new system because it will provide specialized and concentrated services in the areas of intake and classification, and medical and mental health services. A modern corrections intake process complete with diagnostic, classification, testing and orientation will provide a more accurate assessment of each new inmate, which will in turn provide a more reliable housing assignment and security classification. This improved intake process will also help reduce problems in the safety and general management of the other units.

* Rogers Hall is the Arkansas Department of Mental Health's forensic psychiatric facility.

Procedures for classifying prisoners are crucial to determinations of security level requirements. A classification system is the administrative mechanism whereby rational inmate placements are accomplished. Classification is based on a "matching" of inmate characteristics with system resources and capabilities, regarding both housing and programming. It is essentially a process of estimating how much risk an inmate poses to the safety of staff, other prisoners, and him or herself; and, what prisoner needs should and can be maximized within available resources, (e.g., for a particular geographic placement or program enrollment).

Beyond improved administrative efficiency, housing and programming of 200 permanently assigned inmates at DU will have a significant effect on all ADC unit operations. Most will be minimum and medium custody inmates transferred from the Cummins Unit. The result will be to reduce the severe over-crowding at Cummins, in turn improving management, security, and inmate/staff morale, as well as drastically increasing potentials for inmate programming and services (e.g., prison industry). These actions will be critical in meeting several key provisions of the consent decree.





DU • SITE PLAN

0 25 50 150



C. FACILITIES—DU

LOCATION AND HISTORY

The Pine Bluff Diagnostic Unit (DU) shares a 127 acre site with the ADC Central Administrative Offices and the Womens' Unit, just outside of the city of Pine Bluff, about one mile west of Highway 65. Pine Bluff initially contributed 80 acres to the ADC to build the Womens' Unit in the early 1970s. Construction began in 1972 under an LEAA grant providing for the use of inmate labor. In 1974 an additional 47 acres was contributed by a group of local businessmen ("Fifty for the Future") to join the site with a main road. Construction of the DU began in July 1974. The first phase will soon be completed, and completion of the permanently assigned housing in 1981 will give DU a capacity of 376 beds.

FACILITY INVENTORY

The DU will be housed in a new facility specifically designed for centralized intake, medical and mental health services. The facility was originally planned to have a 176-bed capacity in five main elements, including: administration and service; infirmary; diagnostic clinic; transit housing cell block; and a work cadre dormitory. During construction the program expanded to include another housing block (200 beds), and a prison industries building. As the site plan shows, the facility is designed with a central circulation spine, with program elements attached to the spine.

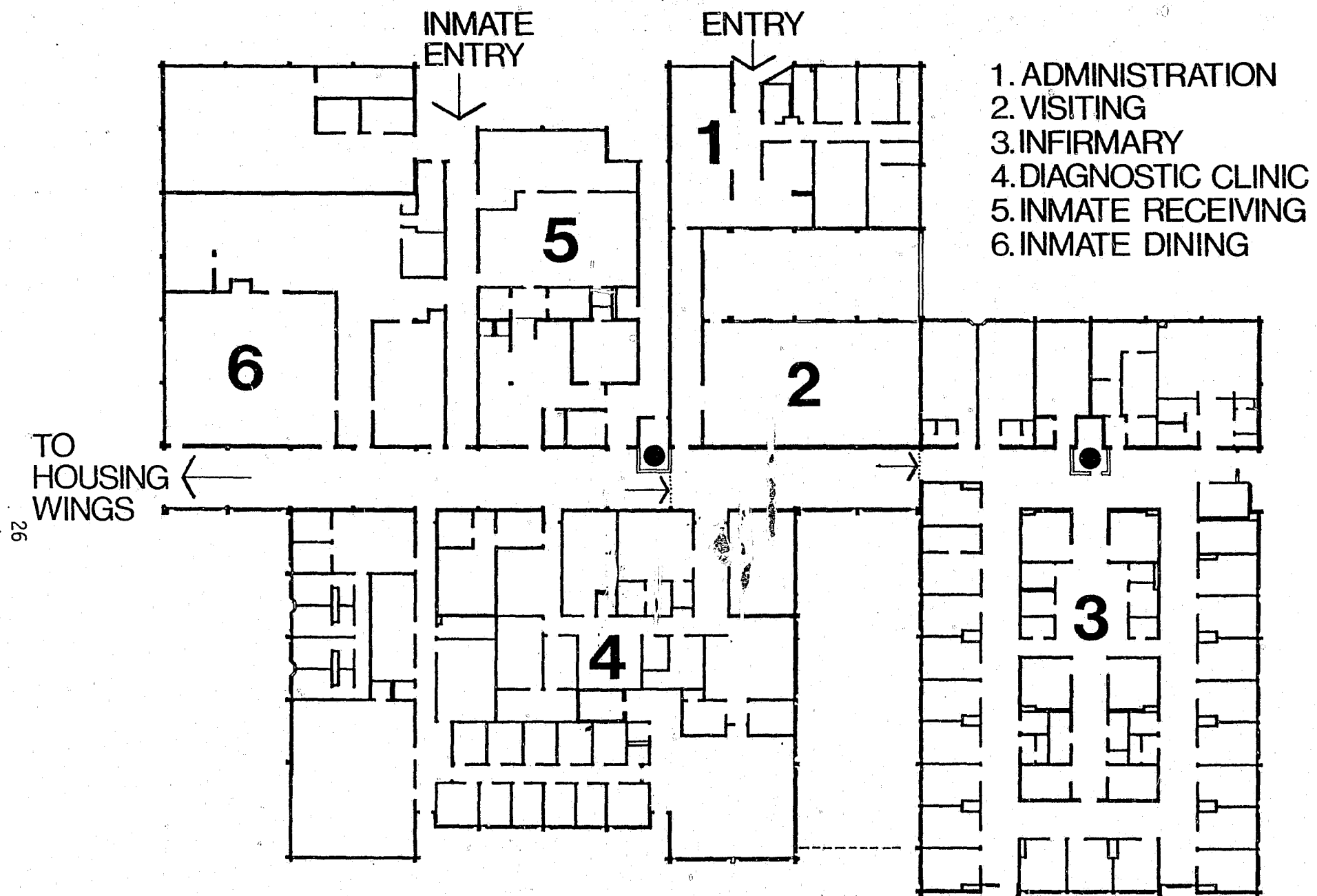
The table below lists the main wings of the building and outlines their functions.

TABLE I	
RECEPTION AND CLASSIFICATION UNIT	
Area	Comments
Administration & Service	Contains administration; visiting; inmate processing; and inmate dining.
Diagnostic Clinic	Emergency rooms; x-ray; dentist; security cells (4); classrooms; offices; and conference room.

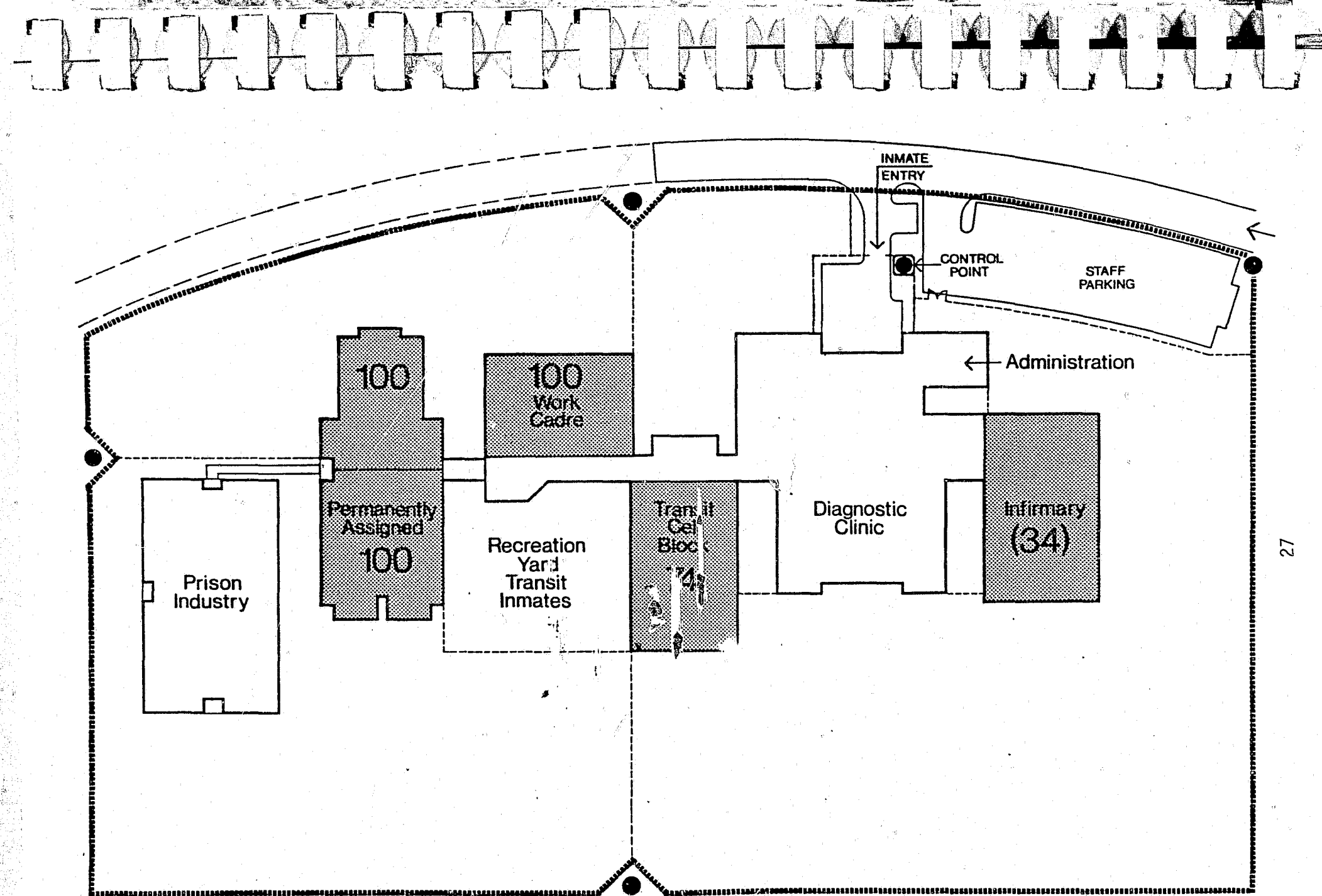
(cont'd)

Table I cont'd.	
Intake Housing Cellblock (76 single cells)	76 single cells clustered around two-story day rooms, with central control room, and fenced exercise yard adjacent to cell block.
Work Cadre Dormitory (100 beds)	Fourteen 6-man squad rooms grouped around two 2-story day rooms; and 16 single cells, with a central control room.
Permanently Assigned Housing Block (200 beds)	Two 50-bed dormitories; and 100 single cells, in 3 stories, clustered around 2 day rooms and a central control room. (Scheduled completion: 1981.)
Prison Industry Building	Currently houses a 200-inmate construction crew.

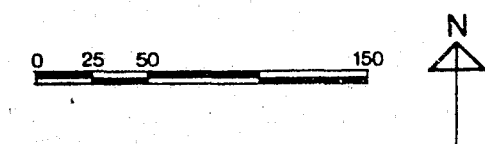
TABLE II					
HOUSING CAPACITY SUMMARY					
Number of Beds by Type					
Wing	Single Cells	Squad Rooms	Dorm	Total	Function
Intake Housing	76	-	-	76	Intake & Orientation
Work Cadre Dorm	16	84	-	100	Facility/Support & Prison Industry
Permanently Assigned Housing	100	-	100	200	Construction Crew & Prison Industry
Infirmary	(20)	(12)	-	(32)	
Total Bed Capacity	192	84	100	376	(32)



DU • FLOOR PLAN • PROGRAM WINGS



DU • HOUSING CAPACITY



D. SECURITY—DU

Security at the DU will be based upon the physical configuration and security features of the facility as well as the various program elements for the four categories of offenders to be housed at DU: (1) intake assessment and orientation; (2) medical/mental health; (3) construction; and (4) work cadre/prison industry.

PROGRAM SECURITY

The DU will house the complete range of inmate security classifications, since all new inmates will be received and processed through this facility. Because of this wide range, DU security is of utmost concern, especially for incoming new inmates. Programmatic elements, as they relate to security, are discussed below in terms of the four inmate categories to be housed at the DU.

Intake, Assessment, and Orientation - 76 Inmates

Inmates and inmate records will be thoroughly reviewed and records verified on intake, and an administrative summary or classification report will be quickly developed. This report will be based on a new classification system, accompanying records, interviews, and the orientation process (discussed below). The administrative summary will reflect the relationship between the life of the inmate coming into the system and the system itself, in terms of future housing assignments, work assignments, and various facility program features. The administrative summary will feature a risk assessment, offering assistance to DU security staff in managing the inmate during the DU stay, and will follow the inmate to future housing assignments. Medical and mental health issues will be identified at the intake stage, and resulting data, featuring security information, will be assembled in the administrative summary.

Orientation:

Orientation at the DU is crucial to ADC security, not merely at the DU but throughout the inmate's term when housed at other facilities. Orientation is to be a program for providing the inmate with information meant to elicit his expectations of the ADC, and ADC's expectations of the inmate. Following orientation, inmate behavior will be strictly monitored by staff so that a consistent tone for ADC discipline is set at the beginning of an inmate's term.

Return to RCU:

Inmates who adjust poorly to the DU or have special needs will be considered for a slightly longer stay. Those inmates having trouble adjusting to their first subsequent housing assignments may be considered for a short-term return to the DU for further orientation and assessment.

Medical and Mental Health - 32-36 Inmates

In addition to physical security, program security for inmates assigned to DU for medical and/or mental health treatment will be provided through an intake orientation process, and the implied limited mobility of an infirmary program. In addition, these inmates will be kept somewhat separate from other DU inmates. Medical and mental health protocols set forth in recognized standards will be employed regarding drugs and medical equipment.³ Also, an intensive staffing formula will be employed to further insure security.

Construction Crews and Work Cadre/Prison Industry - 300 Inmates

In addition to physical security, program security for construction crew and work cadre/prison industry inmates will be chiefly based on traditional staffing patterns (i.e. field supervisors), and enhanced thorough scheduling of inmate movement to avoid contact with other inmate categories.

PHYSICAL SECURITY

A variety of security provisions have been included in the design of the DU. Specialized functional areas such as the diagnostic clinic, the infirmary and the intake housing cell block, have been designed to be locked off from other parts of the building. Entry and exit from these areas will be controlled by security officers. Inside the building, major control points exist in the service and administration wing and within the infirmary. A central control room is also provided in each housing block.⁴

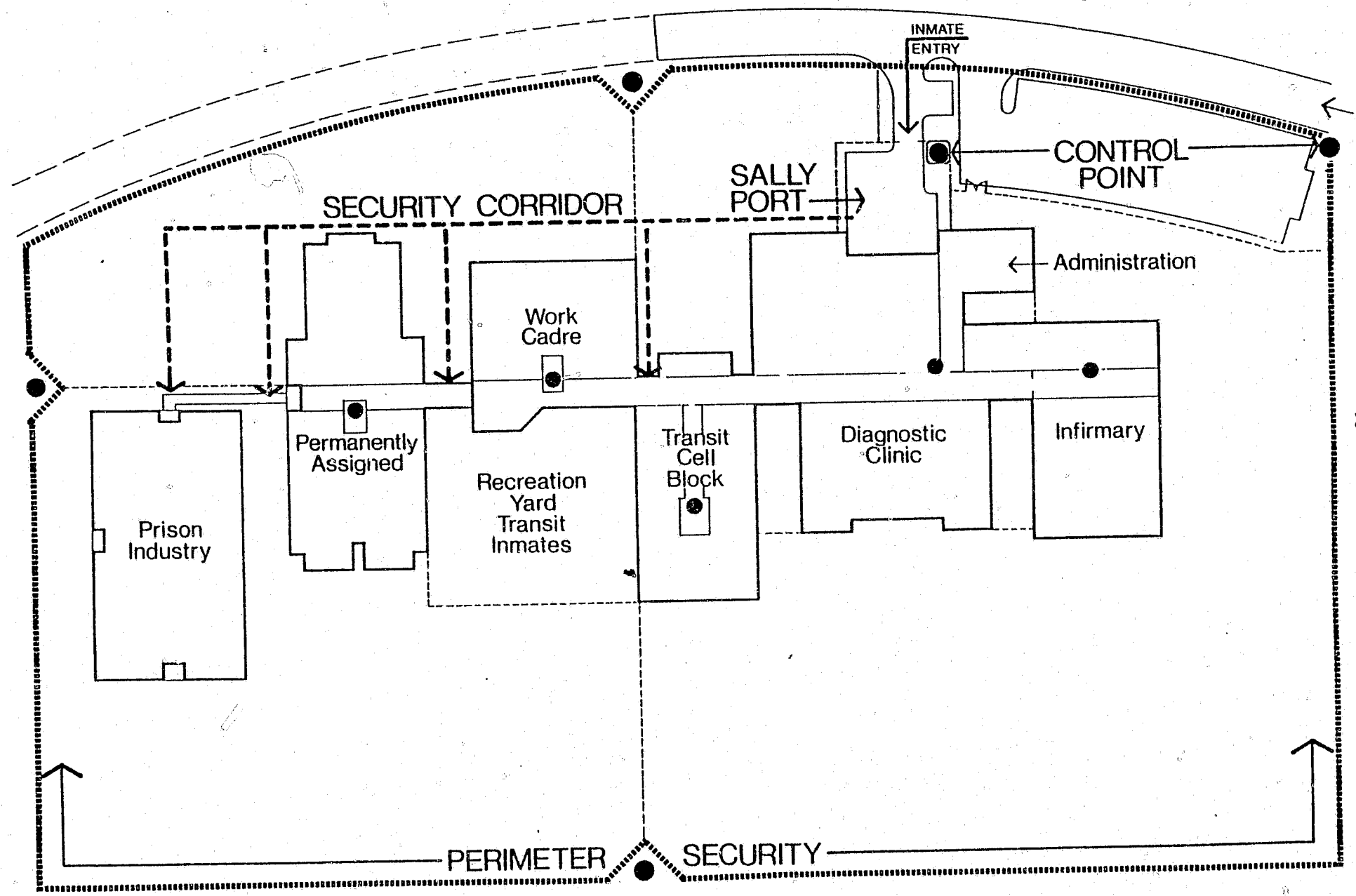
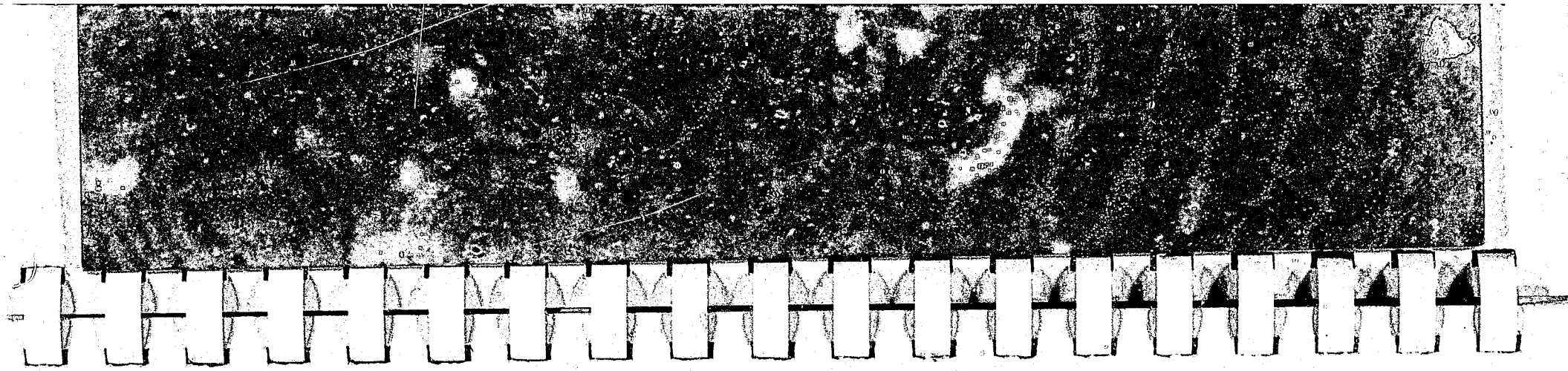
Outside the building there is a sally port with a control point; this area will provide security while inmates are entering or being transferred from the facility.⁵ A perimeter fence with several gun towers will ring the facility, while a control point on the main drive will be used to monitor vehicle and visitor entry.⁶

SECURITY MODIFICATIONS

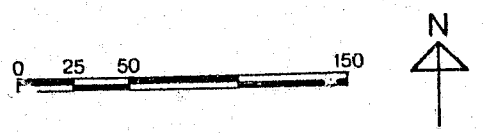
To strengthen DU security the ADC plans two design modifications. The first is the addition of a separate walkway which will run

parallel to the spine corridor, situated outside the DU building. (See DU Security Site Plan.) This walkway will essentially be a covered walk with fences on both sides; the walk will be connected to the exit of each wing, and will be designed to allow independent access by security forces in the event of a disturbance.

The second modification is the addition of metal strapping or bars inside the control rooms of the facility. "Hardening" of these currently glazed-in spaces will provide an added measure of security over and above the lexan already installed.



DU • SECURITY



31

E. PROGRAMMING—DU

Each new inmate will remain in the DU for approximately two weeks. During this time the daily program will include intake and follow-up interviews, counseling, testing and other intake and classification activities, as well as education, and work and recreation programs. Inmates will also receive a general orientation to the ADC and be provided with related reading materials (i.e., Inmate Handbook). Screening for immediate needs (e.g. hepatitis, de-tox and suicide prevention) will take place within 24 hours.

Repeaters will go through this process in a much shorter time (2-3 days) as they are familiar with the system and will require less orientation and information gathering. In most cases, inmates sentenced under Act 378 (Community Release) will go directly from DU to the Wrightsville Unit (WU) after an abbreviated intake. At WU, these inmates will then be processed for community release.

INTAKE FUNCTIONS

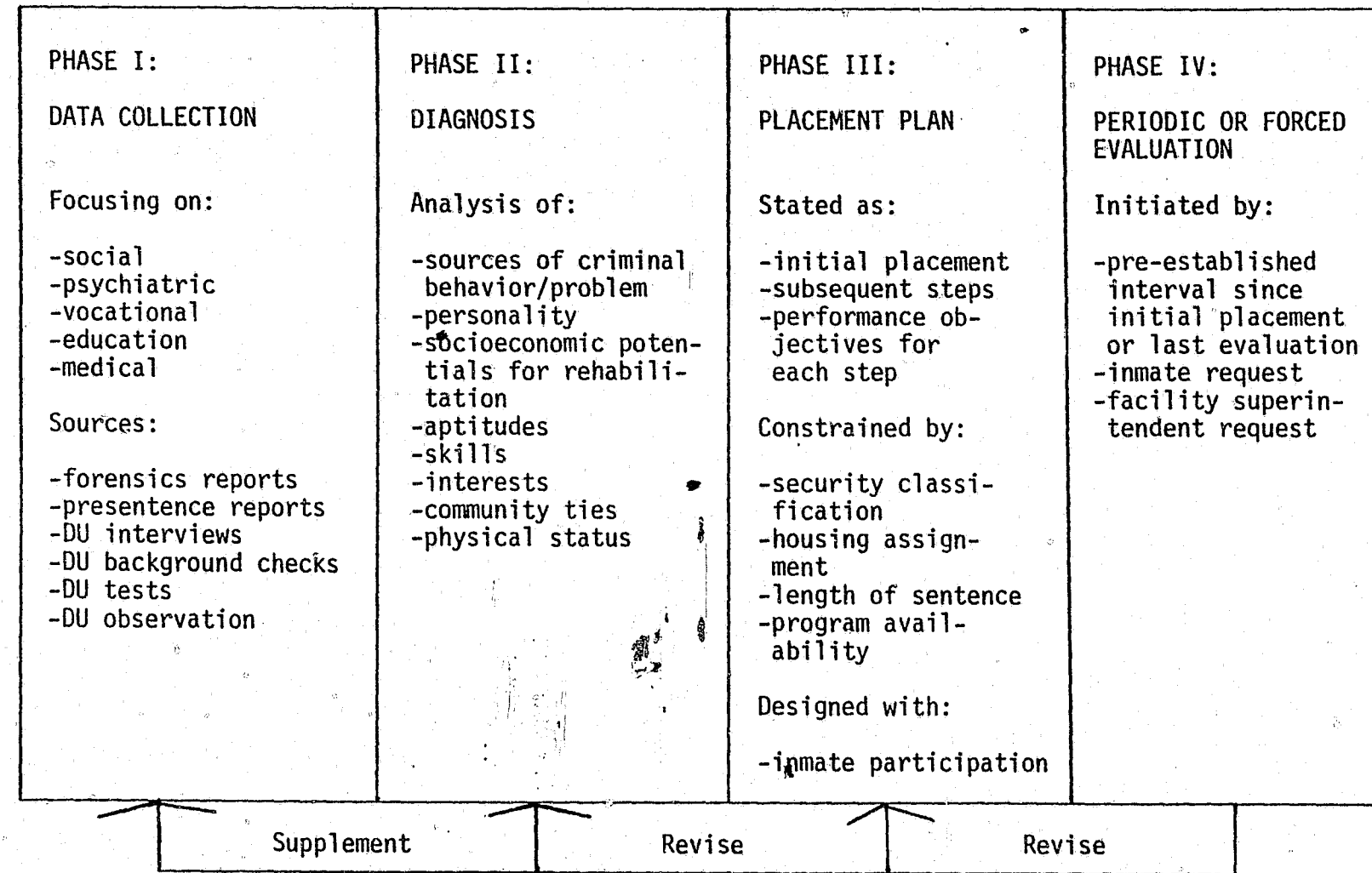
Reception

Whenever a new commitment is received at DU, the following will occur:

- 1) Examination of commitment papers to ensure legitimacy;
- 2) Assignment of ADC number;
- 3) Search of person and property by security personnel to ensure against contraband;
- 4) Written inventory and storage of personal property and issuance of receipts;
- 5) Shower and hair care;
- 6) Issuance of clothing;
- 7) Photographing and fingerprinting, including notation of identifying marks or other unusual physical characteristics;
- 8) Medical examination to insure that illness and other health and hygiene problems can be treated, and to avoid detrimental program and work assignments. Medical staff will also thoroughly examine inmates for indications of drug or alcohol abuse, and provide for detoxification if needed;

- 9) Recording and verifying basic personal data and information to be used for mail and visiting list;
- 10) Assisting inmates in notifying their families of admission and procedures for mail and visiting;
- 11) Issuance of Inmate Handbook;
- 12) Assignment to housing unit; and preliminary program assignment.

The following schematic summary shows the relationship between intake and classification and the processes of housing and program assignment.



SCHEMATIC SUMMARY, DU PROGRAM PLACEMENT AND PLANNING FOR INDIVIDUAL OFFENDERS

Orientation

Each new inmate will participate in an extensive orientation program designed to provide the inmate with an understanding of the ADC correctional system, its rules, and the program choices it provides. The primary goals of orientation are to impress upon the offender the seriousness of transition from community life to incarceration, while minimizing the traumatic and disorienting aspects of that transition. The offender will be given a clear understanding of the new "social system" being entered. Likewise, the orientation period will be structured to help minimize disruption to the offender's family (which typically follow the incarceration of a family member, often the primary wage earner).

The following topics will be included in the orientation:

- 1) Review of intake and classification procedures and responsibilities;
- 2) Overview of the correctional system, including identification and description of ADC facilities, programs, and services;
- 3) Review of rules, regulations, disciplinary and grievance procedures, and prisoners' rights;
- 4) Detailed discussion of correspondence, visitation, and community release or furlough procedures;
- 5) Introduction to "prison life and society", including discussion of the interpersonal relationship patterns typical among inmates, and various related survival skills.

The orientation period will include careful provisions for offenders to make necessary arrangements for and with their families. Offenders will be encouraged not only to understand what to expect during their incarceration, but also to coordinate that understanding with plans and arrangements for their families during that period of time.

Where possible and appropriate, trained model inmates will be employed in the orientation process to gain credibility with entering inmates, and teach various survival skills required to take full advantage of programs and services, and to avoid common pitfalls and problems. Model inmates will always be used only under staff supervision.

Assessment Data

In addition to information concerning inmate's criminal history and verification, the following data will be collected:

- 1) Social: Information on the offender's family and cultural background will be collected from available pre-sentence and forensic reports, supplemented by in-depth interviews. Information will ascertain the depth of the offender's "roots" or ties in the community, as well as pointing to interpersonal or family problems that may be related to criminal behavior, and that may continue to cause attitudinal or behavioral problems during incarceration;
- 2) Mental/Behavioral: Primary sources of mental/behavioral data will be available forensic and/or pre-sentence court reports, supplemented as needed by further tests and interviews. More significantly, this data will be supplemented by systematic observation of inmate behavior and interactions while housed at the DU.
- 3) Educational: Information on past education will be collected, and inmates will be tested to evaluate actual educational level, for purposes of mandatory school programming, and to identify aptitudes and interests.
- 4) Vocational: In addition to background reports regarding past employment, all inmates will be screened regarding various aptitudes or mechanical abilities that may be useful in meeting ADC systemwide needs (e.g., heavy equipment operator skills).

Classification and Assignment

ADC is in the process of putting in place an improved comprehensive classification system. The goals and objectives of this system are:

- 1) To provide a system to maintain control of offenders while assuring their safety and well being as well as the safety and lives of ADC staff and the Arkansas public.
- 2) To recommend programs and services for inmates according to individual needs and availability of ADC resources.
- 3) To develop, verify and maintain information necessary for the purposes of individual inmate decision-making and ADC long-range program planning.

When in place, this classification system will employ specific criteria to determine whether an inmate is placed in a maximum, medium or minimum security setting. An inmate placed in maximum security is likely to have a history of violent behavior and poses a risk of violence to other inmates, staff, or public. An inmate

likely to be placed in minimum security is considered responsible and reliable, presenting no real risk of violence or escape.

Development of a new comprehensive classification system involved input from many ADC staff, and NIC consultants. Twelve tasks were involved:

- 1) Assessment of existing Arkansas Classification System;
- 2) Analysis of Classification System goals and objectives;
- 3) Review of information and information services;
- 4) Analysis of classification assessment and testing instruments;
- 5) Evaluation of staff discretion in classification;
- 6) Review of classification procedures for Special Management Inmates;
- 7) Analysis of procedures for matching offender needs with ADC needs;
- 8) Review of classification for custodial purposes;
- 9) Review of classification procedures;
- 10) Analysis of efficiency of the classification system;
- 11) Evaluation of the relationship of the classification system components to the criminal justice system; and
- 12) Review of procedures used to update the system.

The effectiveness of ADC classification will continue to be hampered by a lack of background information provided by sentencing courts. Rather than rely on self reported data, extensive phone verification will be necessary from courts and elsewhere, concerning basic offender information, (i.e., nature and seriousness of offense, prior record).

Offender Participation

The program plan for the offender will be developed with the individual's informed participation, so that options, reasons for particular program placements, and expected results in terms of individual rehabilitation are mutually understood. This process of working with the inmate is important to increase the probability of successful inmate program participation, and to encourage positive adjustment by minimizing feelings of rebellion or helplessness.

As a more general principle, an inmate's rights to refuse to participate in some programs will be taken into account.

Program Evaluation

Inmate progress evaluations will be structured so that program evaluation and planning data can be extracted from results. Evaluations will serve two purposes: to review inmate performance, and provide planning information regarding the relative success or effectiveness of programs and services in motivating or rehabilitating inmates.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

The DU will serve as the central facility for handling and coordinating medical services to inmates with serious mental health problems, (i.e., psychotic or suicidal). Along with identifying serious mental disturbances in newly admitted inmates, DU mental health staff will screen inmates developing similar problems while housed at other institutions and treat them in the high-security sections of DU. Inmates with serious mental disorders of a violent nature that pose a threat to the physical safety of the community may be transferred to Rogers Hall for observation. Inmates with serious mental disorders who can control themselves or be controlled without serious threat to the community will be eventually assigned to the Special Programs Center (SPC). A major objective of the Special Programs Center is to help inmates return and adjust to the units and eventually to the community, after release.

In providing adequate housing and treatment for the mentally ill offender a major problem is that housing and management routines are not easily altered to accommodate special inmates, particularly when changes would affect only a small proportion of the prison population. The behavior of mentally disordered inmates is neither understood nor tolerated by the general inmate population, and so reactions pose threats to inmate security and general operations. A further problem involves the current mode of treatment and management of mental illness through use of psychopharmaceutical agents. This approach requires strict security procedures to prevent access to drugs by nonpatients. The creation of the DU and Special Programs Center will help solve all these problems.

It is also recognized that the prison environment itself creates stresses that in themselves are considered causes of mental illness. Among these are:

- 1) Discouragement of close interpersonal relationships with other inmates or custodial officers;

- 2) Lack of socially acceptable sexual outlets;
- 3) Dependency on others to meet needs;
- 4) Loss of identity;
- 5) Lack of opportunity to express feelings of resentment or anger; and,
- 6) Fear of harm from other inmates.

These factors must be recognized, and a comprehensive treatment plan developed to counteract them. The ADC mental health system will not only function at DU, coordinated with the Special Programs Center, but adequate mental health services will be provided at each and every ADC institution. Adequate staffing and programming at these other institutions can in some cases prevent the escalation of mental health problems to the level necessitating referral to SPC or Rogers Hall.

MEDICAL SERVICES

The 1978 consent decree dictates: "Reasonable and necessary medical, surgical, and dental care will be provided to all inmates, and no inmate will be assigned to work beyond his or her physical capacity."

In general, ACA standards require that health care services within an institution should be comparable to those available to the public, and chronic and convalescent cases should receive continuous care.⁷

Inmates with serious medical problems of an infectious nature (i.e., hepatitis), or requiring immediate minor surgery will be treated and housed at DU and then returned to their units, or reassigned. Those defined as having a permanent medical disability (PMD) will be reassigned to the Special Programs Center. PMD is defined as a condition which renders an inmate unable to perform most physical activities within regular agency operations (e.g., blindness or senility).

Minor illnesses will continue to be treated at each unit's infirmary, while major surgical services will continue to be provided by outside medical facilities.

VISITING

Research substantiates the strong and consistent positive relationship between parole success and maintaining strong family ties while in prison.⁸ Institutional visiting programs are the key element to sustaining such ties, while simultaneously enabling

prisoners to strengthen skills in relating to others and to community norms. Incarceration creates a severe crisis not only for the inmate, but for the family; this is when the family can either group together or disintegrate. Within resource constraints, the ADC will provide the inmate with opportunities for family visits during this stressful time. Speaking with family members will also provide DU staff with first-hand information concerning the inmate's social history and be particularly helpful in understanding interpersonal or family problems that may be related to criminal behavior and future "acting out" during incarceration. If the family is involved during the initial stages of incarceration at DU, they are more likely to be there for support upon parole or discharge.

PRISON INDUSTRIES

The industries program planned for the DU will be housed in the large warehouse. Half of the warehouse will be used for industries storage and prison industry support functions, including storage of raw materials, inventory control, and storage of finished goods. Other spaces in the warehouse support area will be for office space for the Industries Administrator, a secretary, and a bookkeeper.

The chief DU industry will be a garment operation, employing 20 inmates, producing inmate clothing and special orders for state agencies. Also, an inner-spring/fire retardant mattress fabrication operation will be developed to employ 10 inmates, chiefly for mechanical work. Last, 10 inmates will work in a box fabrication operation, producing cardboard boxes for packaging and for other prison industries, and state agencies (e.g., file boxes for file storage). In all, 40 inmates will be employed in the three prison industry programs at the Diagnostic Unit.

F. BUDGET—DU

<u>Budget Item</u>	<u>Fiscal Year 1981-82</u>	<u>Fiscal Year 1982-83</u>
<u>Regular Salaries</u>	\$1,140,941	\$1,206,918
<u>No. Positions</u>	104*	104
Correctional Officer I - 52		
Correctional Officer II - 2		
Correctional Officer III - 5		
Correctional Counselor II - 7		
Corrections Unit Personnel & Training Officer - 1		
Corrections Asst. Superintendent - 1		
Corrections Chief Security Officer - 1		
Corrections Food Production Mgr. - 1		
Clerk Typist II - 4		
Secretary I - 1		
Data Entry Operator II - 1		
Inmate Intake Supervisor - 1		
Corrections Business Mgr. (Tucker) - 1		
LPN II - 7		
X-Ray Tech. Superv./X-Ray Tech. II - 1		
Pharmacy Asst. - 1		
Centrex Service Supervisor - 1		
Physician Specialist - 1		
Nurse II - 5		
Corrections Nursing Director - 1		
Dental Hygienist - 1		
Medical Technologist - 1		
Medical Records Technician - 1		
Nursing Aide/Nursing Asst. I - 4		
Corrections Psychologist II - 1		
Corrections Chief Psychologist - 1		
<u>Personal Services Matching</u>	257,530	258,100
<u>Maintenance and Operations</u>	502,104	554,170
<u>Conference Fees and Travel</u>	700	800
Includes: official business meals and travel.		
<u>Capital Outlay</u>		1,500
<u>Data Processing Services</u>	24,100	8,310
Includes: lease of terminals/DCS		
Total Operating Requests	\$1,925,375	\$2,029,798
FY 1981-82 Initial Capital Outlay	86,820	0
TOTAL	\$2,012,195	\$2,029,798

*If the health services contract is approved, 29 fewer positions would be required.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS CENTER

A. PHILOSOPHY, GOALS AND SYSTEMWIDE NEEDS—SPC

It is estimated that between 10 and 35 percent of state and federal inmates have serious mental health problems. A large number of the ADC's mentally disordered inmates are receiving either inadequate treatment or not treatment at all. In addition, conditions in many prisons actually promote mental/emotional problems.⁹ In 1977 the ADC estimated that "...those inmates with severe dysfunctional problems may make up 5% of the population; however, they are so retarded, psychologically disturbed, or aggressive that they are unlikely to be corrected and may progress to a lower level of dysfunction in the typical prison setting."¹⁰

A recent ADC survey of a sample inmate population indicated that as many as 22 percent of the inmates felt that their mental health problems were such that they required special services in prison, and four percent felt they needed placement within a special institution. The majority of surveyed inmates and staff believed that there were inmates in each unit who should be in another setting due to mental and behavioral problems. Such problems were most evident in three areas: harassment of others, inability to function normally, and violence to others.¹¹

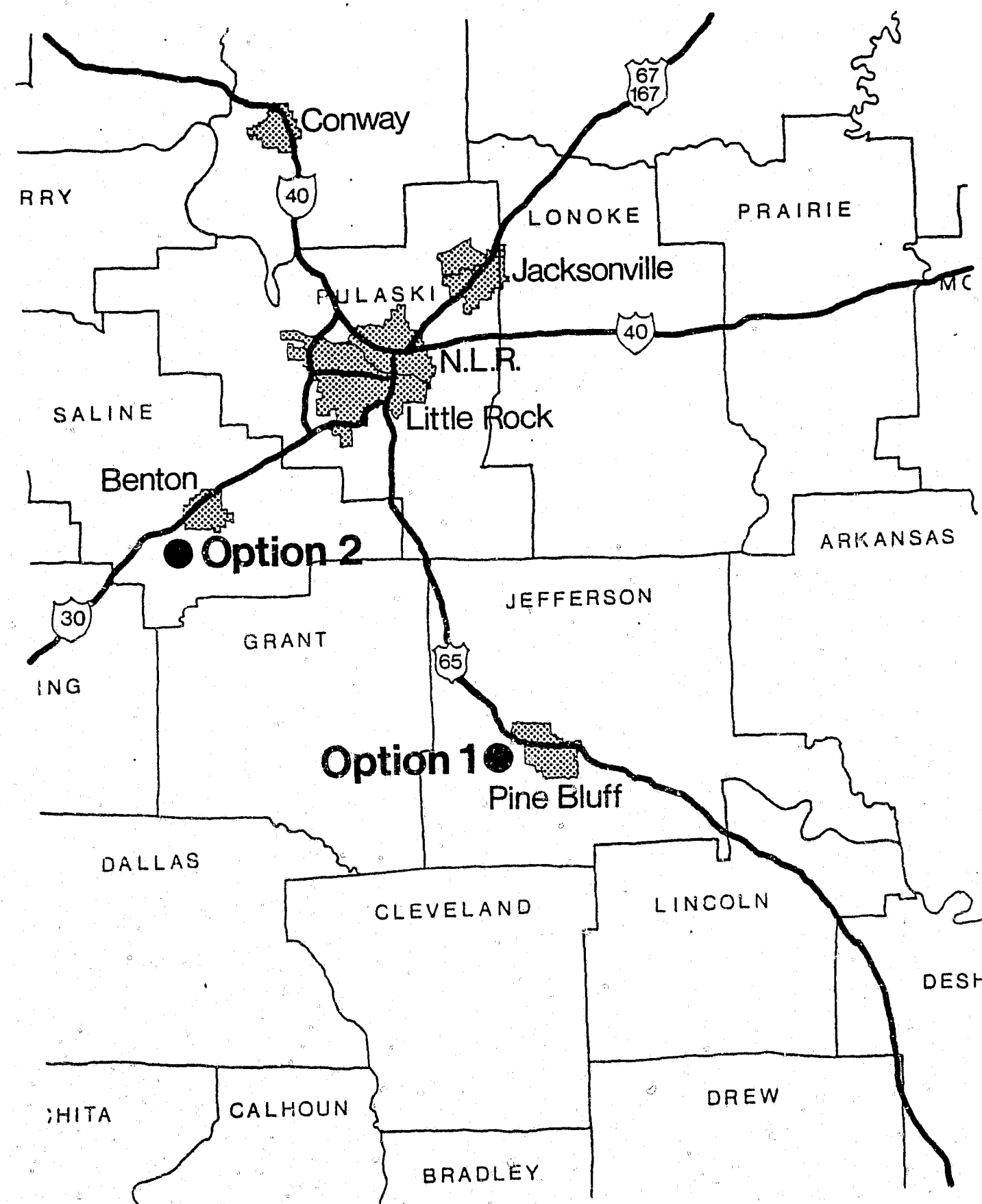
Medical management of individuals classified as having a Permanent Medical Disability (PMD) present the ADC with perhaps its greatest difficulty, not only from a strict fiscal standpoint, but also with respect to appropriate medical staff supervision of such cases. PMD denotes a condition which renders an inmate unable to perform most regular physical activities required by the corrections program, although limited duties may be authorized on a case-by-case basis with physician's recommendation. Most PMD's require a direct "hands-on" treatment regimen, and since the ADC current staffing pattern greatly restricts such contact, these inmates often must be referred to outside facilities with resultant budgetary encumbrances. Hospitalization costs can exceed \$125.00 per day, and physician costs are \$500 to \$1,000 per case per month. (Last year, three inmates cost nearly \$125,000 each.) Material expenditures (i.e., medications and specialty devices such as artificial limbs) can cost from \$250 to \$750 per case per month.¹²

Inmates with serious mental disorders and those classified as PMD's are serious obstacles to efficient and effective operation of the ADC system. Left in the Cummins or Tucker units they make it practically impossible to meet consent decree requirements regarding medical and mental health, as well as inmate safety. Their required level of care cannot be maintained because of lack of trained staff and the need to serve everyday medical and mental health needs of the general population. Moreover, because these inmates are disabled, they are often taken advantage of by

fellow inmates, threatening inmate and institutional security. These problems are further intensified and compounded by general over-crowding at the major institutions. The ADC is in need of a facility which will accommodate these concerns, and that, specifically, will:

- 1) Provide for special management of inmates who require close medical or mental health supervision; medication, therapy, and other appropriate programs;
- 2) Reduce the discord created in other institutions attempting to deal with these problems (while understaffed, over-burdened and beyond capacity).

The proposed SPC program facility, will meet the medical and mental health needs of the ADC system described above and allow the ADC to meet consent decree requirements as well as to begin to comply with modern correctional practices. It will serve, somewhat, to reduce prison over-crowding, while concentrating this special caseload at a facility where appropriate resources can be focused and provided in a specialized setting more amenable to efficiency and effectiveness.



LOCATION MAP

SPC

B. PROGRAM SUMMARY—SPC

The Cummins and Tucker units cannot adequately accommodate inmates who are either permanently medically disabled (PMD) or who have certain types of mental disorders. Some of these inmates will be treated at DU, but the majority can best be maintained at the proposed SPC. SPC will house inmates with medical and mental health needs who are not extreme security risks, but who cannot safely function at the Cummins or Tucker units. Thus, SPC's overriding function is to provide a protected, separate work and program environment for inmates who are disabled, from the medical and/or mental health viewpoint.¹³

Medically disabled inmates referred to the SPC will include those classified as Permanently Medically Disabled (PMD) due to age or infirmity. Examples of inmates appropriate for this unit would be those suffering from senility, blindness, deteriorating multiple sclerosis or congestive heart disease. In general, inmates in the PMD program will meet the age and physical requirements for a geriatric or nursing care program, but will not have a serious communicable disease, a disease in process of rapid degeneration or a disease requiring in-patient medical care. Some (five to ten) will be confined to wheelchairs.

Following are two examples which better illustrate the type of inmate who would qualify as a PMD:¹⁴

Case I

This inmate is a 36-year old disabled man with progressive deteriorating multiple sclerosis. At the time of incarceration he required one leg brace for support. Within three years the condition has worsened to the point that he needs two arm crutches, both legs braced with a spring device to facilitate knee movement, and a wheelchair to move long distances. At this rate of deterioration, the inmate will be bedridden within a year.

Case II

Case II describes a 69-year old man with an above the knee degenerating amputation, and a partial gastrectomy as a result of cancer and pulmonary emphysema. Due to the normal aging process these conditions are degenerating. Because of the amputation, he is unable to adjust weight normally and is at high risk for pelvic fractures and resulting complications. His emphysemic condition requires close supervision and the problems associated with the amputation call for restricted activity. As this inmate's condition worsens it is evident he will require extended hospitalization.

The long term mentally disabled offenders will consist of individuals who cannot adjust or survive in the usual institutional setting, consisting of the following:¹⁵

- 1) Mildly retarded individuals (IQ of 50 to 70) who need social skills training and protection from victimization;
- 2) Organic brain damaged who need the same services;
- 3) Chronically psychotic who can be maintained on medication only if properly monitored;
- 4) Acutely psychotic who have been stabilized to some degree at Rogers Hall or other ADC facility and are in need of further treatment;
- 5) Suicidal and self-mutilative individuals who are borderline between an anti-social personality and psychotic and are turning their anger against themselves rather than others.

The following three examples are currently incarcerated men who are considered appropriate for the Special Program Center:¹⁶

Case I

This inmate is mentally retarded (IQ of 65), and has a seizure disorder. However, he has no physical signs of retardation. It is not until after talking with him that one realizes he understands very little. He must be in "lock down" because he is so passive that he cannot defend himself or his property, and has been victimized by other inmates. Because he is in lock down he cannot work or participate in programs; his only recreation is to leave his cell for thirty minutes to shower. Of more concern, on at least one occasion this inmate was asleep at pill call and missed his seizure medication. There are not enough staff or facilities at the Cummins Unit to provide for this inmate, resulting in a situation where the inmate "merely exists," warehoused and at the mercy of an over-taxed prison.

Case II

This example illustrates an acutely psychotic inmate who is passive, compliant and lacks average social intelligence. He becomes highly agitated when inmates provoke him with disparaging comments about religion. He knows something is wrong with him and repeatedly asks when he will be "all right." Several months ago he was sent to the Arkansas State Hospital after an incident which, by his

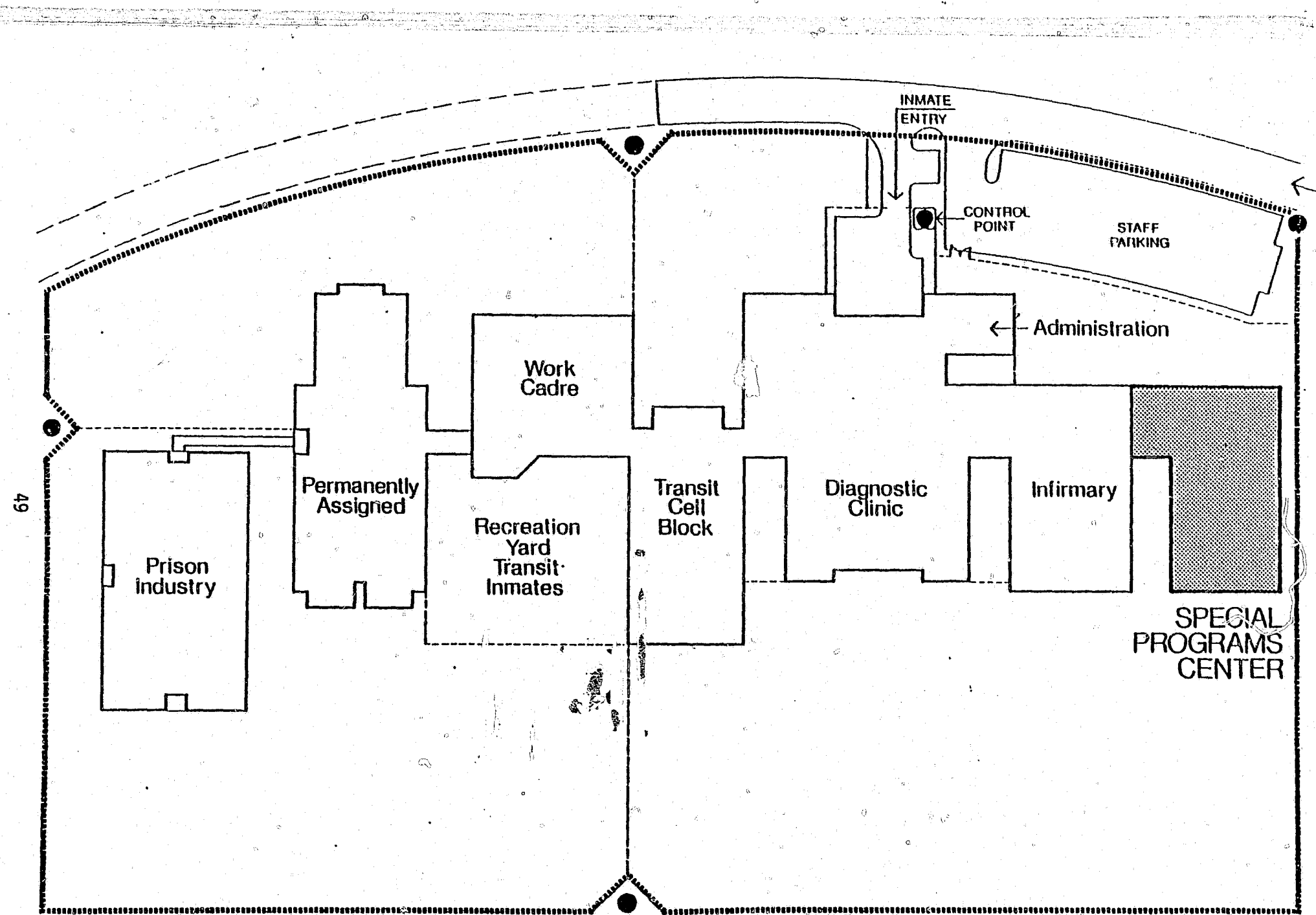
description, consisted of "wearing" a garbage can (with garbage). He was returned to his previous prison environment with inmates who knew he had been in the "nut house." Two days later he made a suicidal dive off the third tier.

Case III

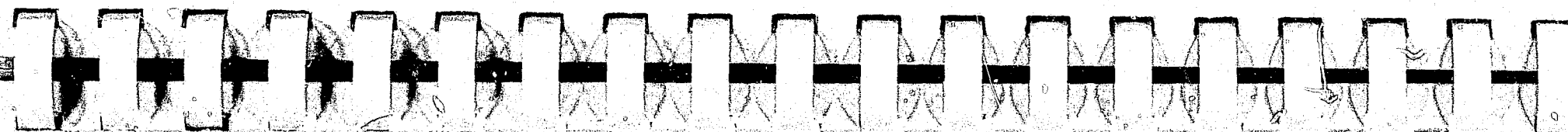
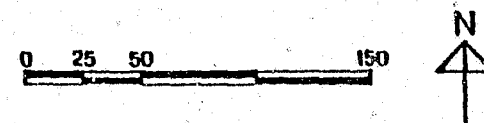
Example III is a suicidal individual, sentenced on a ten year marijuana charge. The inmate has an extensive drug history, although it is debatable whether the drugs were the cause of his psychosis or a misguided attempt to treat it. He hears voices which condemn him and tell him he will suffer terrible pain if he does not kill himself. He is currently in the Arkansas State Hospital after an incident in which he cut his throat. There is concern that this inmate has been given as much medication as his body can tolerate, but if medication is decreased, the suicide risk will increase. ADC staff can neither adequately monitor the medication nor maintain sufficient surveillance to establish reasonable suicide precautions.

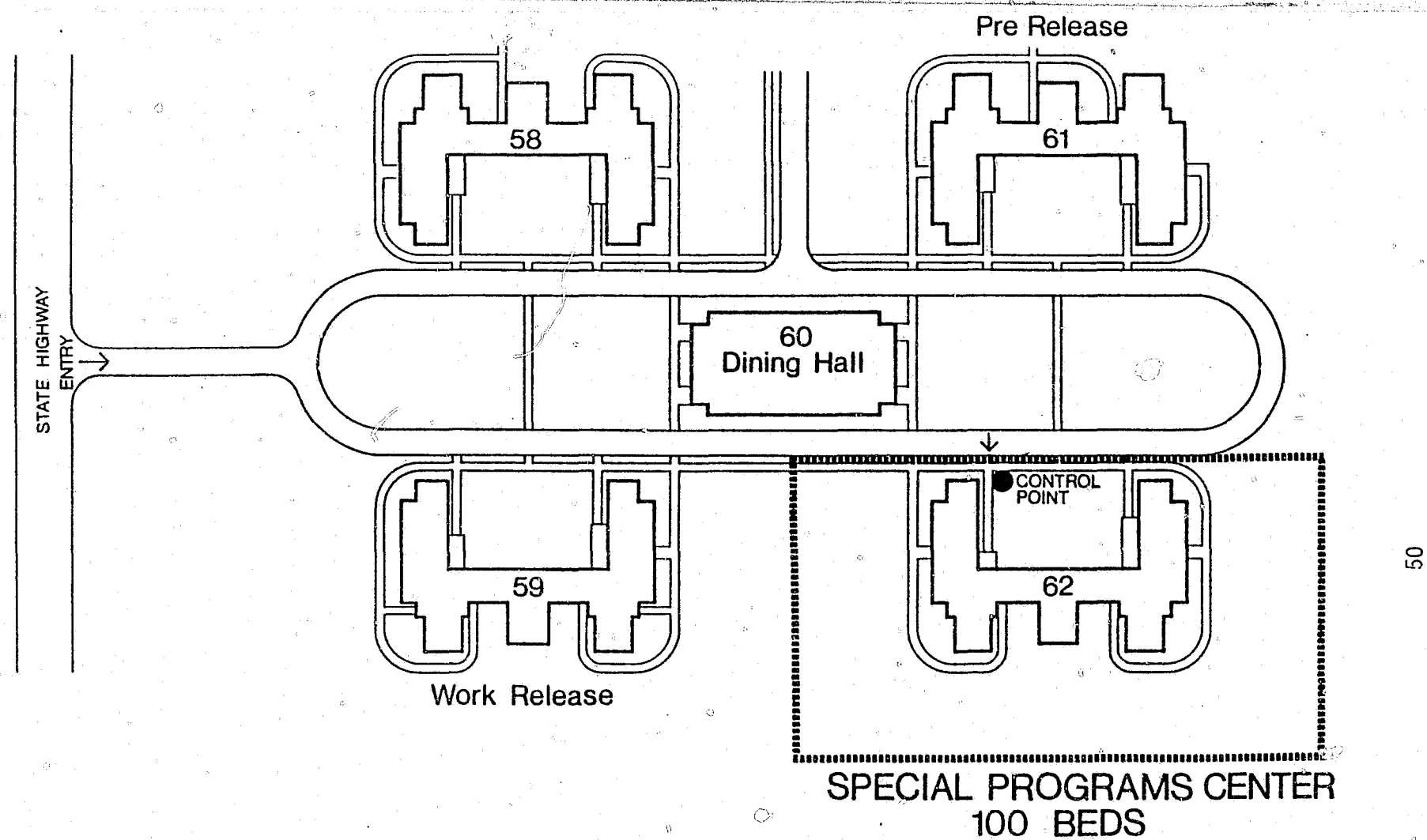
The SPC will not accept individuals whose primary problem is acting out. A major institution, not a specialized treatment unit, is the best place to house individuals with antisocial personality problems. Individuals with serious mental health problems who are considered dangerous to themselves and others will be referred to Rogers Hall for observation.

While most PMD's will be permanently assigned to the SPC, others will stay only as long as necessary to stabilize the condition and return them safely to the appropriate ADC institution. A major SPC objective will be to help the inmate return to and adjust in the unit environment and, thus, eventually to the community, after release.



SPC • SITE PLAN • OPTION 1





SITE PLAN



SPC • SITE PLAN • OPTION 2

C. FACILITIES—SPC

LOCATION AND HISTORY

The Special Programs Center (SPC) will be housed either at the Arkansas State Hospital or at the Pine Bluff tract. The following site plan shows the location recommended for the SPC at the Pine Bluff site. In the preceding program plan for the Diagnostic Unit, the location and history of the Pine Bluff tract was discussed. Below, is a discussion of the other suggested site for the SPC, a building at the Arkansas State Hospital.

The Special Programs Center may be housed at the approximately 5-acre site of the Arkansas State Hospital in Benton, just off the stage Highway 30, about 18 miles southwest of Little Rock. The Arkansas State Hospital was originally built in the early 1930s with funds from the Work Progress Administration (WPA). Since 1975 two buildings on the site have been used to house 200 ADC work-release and pre-release inmates. In recent years some of the Hospital residents have been moved to the Mental Health Agency in Little Rock to allow for the reconstruction of some of the old buildings.

FACILITIES INVENTORY

As noted above, two alternative locations are proposed for the SPC: option one, on the DU site, Pine Bluff; option two at the Arkansas State Hospital. The facility for option one would be a newly planned and constructed 100-bed structure sited adjacent to the DU infirmary wing, (see SPC site plan, option one). This building would be a two to three story concrete structure with single cells arranged in small clusters to enhance control and security. Offices, treatment spaces, day rooms, and a dining room would be included.

The proposed site for option two is in Building No. 62, a U-shaped two-and-a-half story brick structure, at the Arkansas State Hospital. Each of the main floors consists of three wings which have a large dormitory-type warm rooms, bathrooms and a number of single cells or isolation rooms. The building is air conditioned and has been modified to meet fire code requirements. The lower floor contains several large rooms, including one previously used for a cafeteria, and a number of smaller offices. SPC functions would reduce the housing capacity from 120 beds to 100 beds.

BUILDING CONDITION AND FUNCTIONAL ANALYSIS

The general condition of the option two building discussed above is good. Repairs and modifications to the building would be necessary to make the program operational. Needed changes range from minor roof and ceiling repairs to the addition of plumbing fixtures in inmate bathrooms. Modifications would include subdividing the existing central wards (2 floors) for program spaces, security stations, etc., and security hardware, doors, and glazing.

A perimeter security fence would enclose the grounds immediately outside the SPC building. This area would be further subdivided with fencing to permit a high potential for use for various inmate activities, (e.g. recreation and outdoor visiting).

D. SECURITY—SPC

PHYSICAL SECURITY SYSTEMS

A range of security systems will be incorporated at the SPC, whether the facility is located at the State Hospital Site or in Pine Bluff, to insure inmate, staff and community safety. A perimeter security fence would ring the facility.¹⁷ The central control point at the facility entrance would have a sally port to control ingress and egress, and outside the perimeter fence there would be a roving patrol.¹⁸ Subdivision of the grounds, mentioned earlier, would permit a high degree of control for outside activities, and would, in effect, provide a second layer of fencing.

Electric locking devices and security hardware would be provided for the main doorways. Inside the facility a central security station would monitor inmate areas with the use of electric surveillance equipment, as well as an intercom system.¹⁹ At each of the four housing wings there would be a security post, and in addition a roving patrol would be provided. In the dormitory structure at the State Hospital, single cell housing on both floors will be used for temporary quiet rooms and for inmates requiring close custody and intensive treatment.²⁰ In the case of the facility at Pine Bluff, all housing would be single cells.

E. PROGRAMMING—SPC

Functionally, the medically disabled and mentally disabled inmates will be housed separately at the SPC. However, all regular ADC mental health services available to ADC inmates will also be available to SPC inmates assigned to the PMD program, to the extent that resources permit.

Treatment will include medical care, psychotherapy, training in social skills and self-maintenance, education, constructive use of leisure time, occupational therapy, and for all those inmates who are physically and mentally able, regular or sheltered productive work. Every treatment plan is expected to prescribe two to eight hours of programming and work per day, suitable to the physical and mental status of the inmate.

TRAINING

Another objective is to create an apprenticeship program at the SPC which will train inmates as psychiatric aides and geriatric aides, so that they can help staff the SPC, and learn marketable skills. The training program will be developed both to supplement staff at the SPC and State Hospital, and eventually feed into work release employment and, perhaps, volunteer community services, locally.

INDUSTRY/WORK PROGRAMS

The Special Programs Center will have an industries program geared to the needs and skills of the 100 disabled prisoners who will be housed at the SPC. All inmates physically and mentally able will be provided with regular or sheltered productive work. For those with greater mobility, work tasks will include general housekeeping in the unit as well as facility maintenance. There will be sheltered workshops for the PMD's and for certain of the mentally disabled.

Plans for the SPC industries require further development, but currently they involve preparing materials for the blind. Inmates will fabricate labels in braille to be used in marking facilities, elevators, hallways, rooms and special features for various state office buildings and other state facilities. These braille labels will assist the state and Arkansas counties in achieving compliance with Section 504 of the 1973 Rehabilitation Act, by making buildings and programs which are in any way publicly funded accessible to the visually impaired. A second SPC industry program, also aimed at servicing the blind and visually impaired, will involve making audio tape recordings and/or braille copies of a wide range of state and local forms, publications, and important

documents. Tapes will be recorded by inmates, and employed with braille materials in state operated programs, as well as for public and non-profit facilities and programs for the blind and visually impaired.

Other industry concepts considered for the SPC include related projects for the disabled, such as the development of special devices for the mobility impaired (e.g., grabbers and reachers), and perhaps wheelchair repair, in association with identified needs at the State Hospital, etc.

VISITING

Family visiting will be encouraged for SPC inmates. In many cases, it may also be useful to include family members in the ongoing SPC treatment process so as to get to the root of the inmate's psychological disturbance and to stabilize behavior.

OTHER: RECREATION, RELIGION, LIBRARY

Traditional forms of indoor and outdoor recreation, (i.e., table tennis, checkers, cards and sports) will be made available to all inmates. Other recreation programs will include music, painting, handicrafts and similar activities that can help inmates channel their energies into useful and legal pastimes. There will be a library containing reading and audio visual materials for educational and recreational purposes, as well as opportunities to participate in religious programs, on a continuing basis.

Recreation and related programs, assuming the SPC is sited at the State Hospital, will benefit from the extensive recreational and cultural resources in the Little Rock/Benton areas. If the SPC is located at Pine Bluff, advantages in programming will derive from sharing program resources with the Diagnostic and Women's Unit.

F. BUDGET—SPC

Budget Item	Fiscal Year 1981-82	Fiscal Year 1982-83
<u>Regular Salaries</u>	\$701,132	\$740,378
No. Positions	55	55
Correctional Office I - 12		
Correctional Officer II - 16		
Correctional Officer III - 4		
Correctional Counsellor II - 2		
LPN II - 4		
Secretary I - 2		
Secretary II - 1		
Corr. Mental Health Worker I - 1		
Medical Records Technician - 1		
Nurse Practitioner III - 1		
Social Worker III/Social Worker II - 1		
Nurse II - 1		
Corr. Industrial Supervisor II - 1		
Psychiatrist - 1		
Physician Specialist - 1		
Corr. Psychologist II - 2		
Corr. Chief Psychologist - 1		
Corr. Chief Security Officer - 1		
Correctional Officer IV - 1		
Social Services Program Coordinator - 1		
<u>Personal Services Matching</u>	154,375	154,304
<u>Maintenance and Operations</u>	388,906	394,985
<u>Conference Fees and Travel</u>	12,000	13,200
<u>Professional Fees and Services</u>	18,000	19,800
Includes: Legal and medical fees and services		
<u>Capital Outlay</u>	-0-	25,000
Total Operating Requests*	1,274,413	1,347,667
Initial Capital Outlay	265,950	-0-
Building Renovation at Arkansas State Hospital**	500,000***	-0-
TOTAL	\$2,040,363	\$1,347,667

* Assuming a Fiscal Year 1981-82 opening.

** Capital Budget Request of \$1,782,000 for a newly constructed building at the Pine Bluff Tract, which would be reduced to \$500,000 if the SPC is approved for location at the Arkansas State Hospital.

*** Request not yet made, and not included in total.

WRIGHTSVILLE UNIT

A. PHILOSOPHY, GOALS AND SYSTEMWIDE NEEDS—WU

The Wrightsville Unit (WU) will be the long-awaited minimum security and work-release center for the ADC. The purpose of the WU will be to provide a work-oriented, minimum security prison for approximately 300 inmates currently housed at other ADC units. These will be inmates who, according to an inmate profile and classification study, have a high potential for successfully returning to society and maintaining stable, productive life-styles.

WU represents an opportunity to house and program minimum security inmates in a work-oriented setting likely to significantly improve chances for successful reintegration into their communities. In addition, WU will relieve the Cummins and Tucker Units of many minimum security inmates who cannot now, at these large, more secure units, be effectively programmed or work on the "outside" to offset their custody costs.

Wrightsville is well-suited for a minimum security and work-oriented institution because of its unique "campus" configuration, its proximity to the Little Rock area for job placement and work release, access for family visiting, and for effective pre-release programming. In addition, a majority of the existing WU buildings are in good condition, with the remainder needing only modest remodeling. The Wrightsville facility has adequate space for intensive programs, work, and industry, and has a real potential for eventual accreditation under the standards of the American Correctional Association. WU is ADC's only men's unit with the potential for such accreditation, and this factor is of enormous future benefit to overall long-term ADC plans.

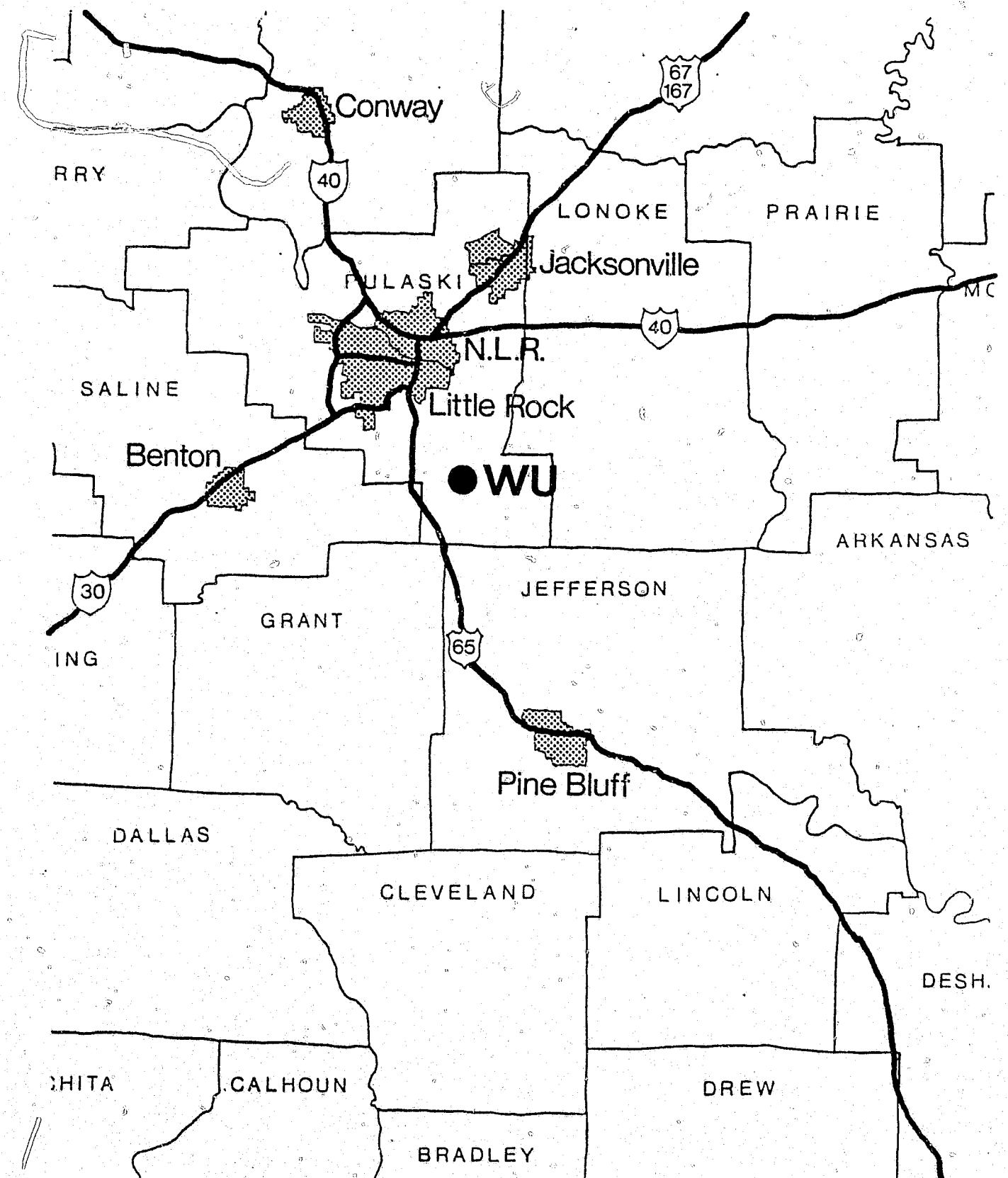
Opening the WU will have many positive impacts for the ADC and Arkansas as a whole, chiefly by improving the overall system of corrections, and by giving the ADC a second facility in addition to the Women's Unit with a high potential for ACA accreditation. First, provision of a new minimum security facility is a major step toward providing the full range of needed incarceration environments and facility security designations. WU's capacity begins to provide for the actual security classification range of ADC inmates as demonstrated in a recent inmate profile and classification study. By adding 300 beds to system-wide bed capacity, reductions in over-crowding at the Cummins and Tucker Units will be possible. In turn, these reductions will increase security, morale and potentials for programming at both these major facilities.

Second, the WU program has been conceived to be as self-supporting as possible, and thus will benefit Arkansas by reducing taxpayer expenses for custody. Work-release inmates will contribute

CONTINUED

1 OF 3

directly to costs of room and board, and, from payments from salaries, reduce public benefits for their dependents. Other WU inmates will grow some food and provide complete building maintenance to further reduce custody costs. In addition, certain inmates may undertake special public works projects in the areas surrounding the WU as a contribution to the local community, (e.g., flood control, cleaning and rehabilitation). Finally, a facility oriented to national standards will go a long way towards changing the local and national image of the ADC, as well as aid in meeting the requirements of the consent decree.



LOCATION MAP

WU

B. PROGRAM SUMMARY—WU

The purpose of the Wrightsville Unit (WU) will be to provide a work-oriented minimum security prison for 307 inmates who have a high potential to successfully return to society and maintain stable, productive life-styles. The budget request for this facility is approximately \$1.5 million for Fiscal Year 1981-82, and \$1.6 million for Fiscal Year 1982-83. Seventy-four (74) new positions would be created.

The Wrightsville Unit will house 307 minimum security offenders, falling into three distinct categories: a) work-release, b) pre-release, and c) general minimum security honor unit. There will be approximately 100 minimum security inmates in each of the three categories.

The work-release offenders will have job placements, mostly in the Little Rock area. Only those eligible under the ADC work-release guidelines will leave the unit for outside employment.

Following is an example of an actual work-release inmate taken from records of those currently assigned to a work-release program:

This inmate is in his early thirties. Prior to conviction he served in the Army and later held a teaching position. The inmate has been serving a five year sentence on a first conviction for possession of a controlled substance. His ADC record demonstrates cooperation, and as a result, he has climbed to a IA classification. This inmate has no prior history of violence or escape attempts, and no record of psychological problems.

Pre-release inmates will participate in a combined program of on-site work, counseling, visiting, and survival skill training, designed to normalize the difficult transition from institutional confinement to the "free world." Prospective inmates will meet the current ADC Guidelines for pre-release.

The following is a composite example of a pre-release inmate developed from the files of several inmates currently enrolled in a pre-release program.

This pre-release inmate has served over a third of a fifteen year sentence, is in his late thirties, and married with several children. His ADC record shows few disciplinary actions and his behavior has improved significantly in the last few years. His primary concerns upon release are adjusting once again to family responsibilities, and increasing his education so as to find

employment. To this end, the inmate is pursuing a family counseling program and courses to obtain a GED, both of which are provided by the pre-release program.

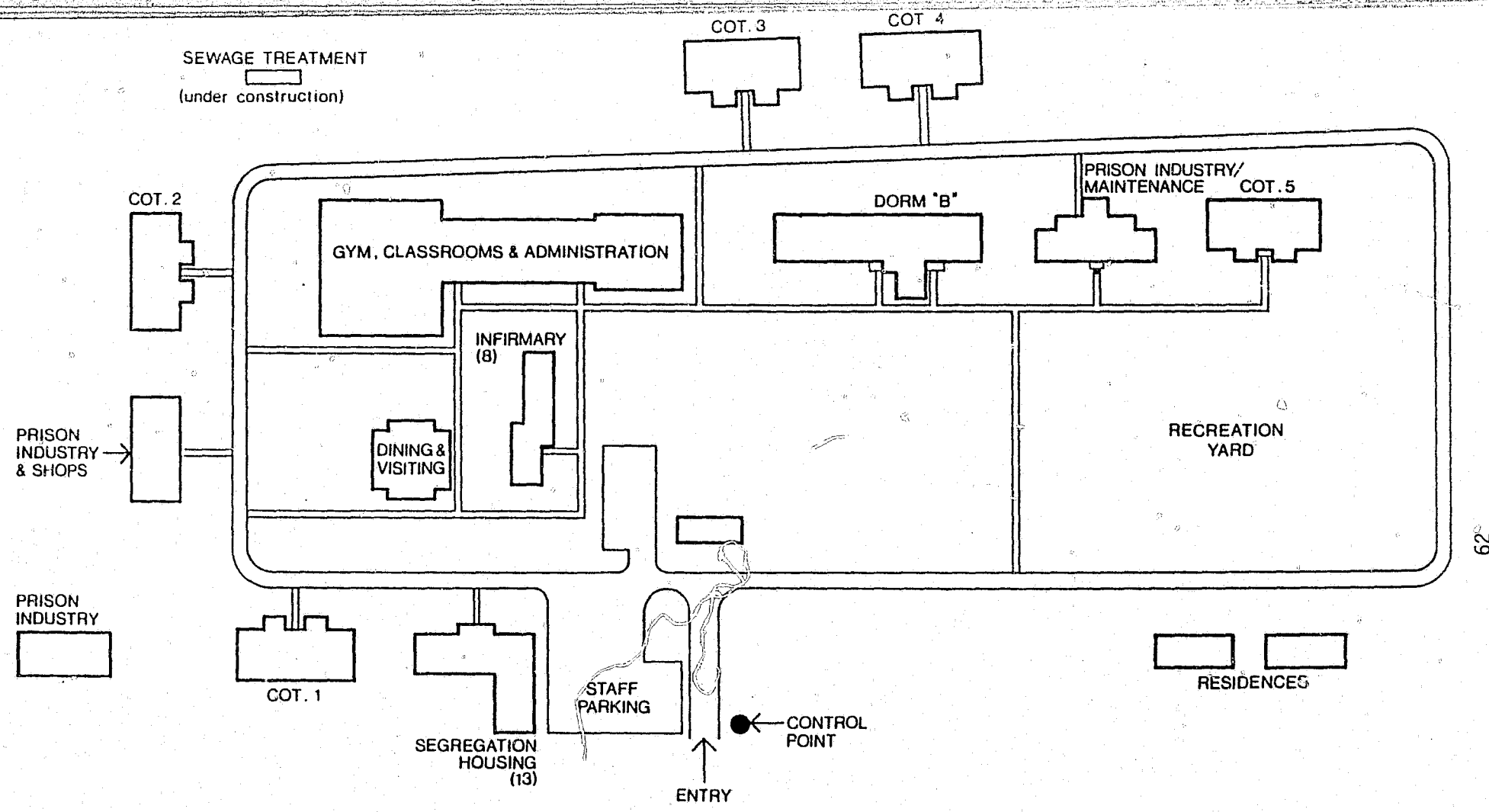
The final inmate category at WU is the general minimum security group. These inmates will be neither work-release nor pre-release eligible, but will form an "honor unit" and be involved in a variety of institutional assignments. Honor inmates will work in various prison industries (40), facility operation and maintenance (30), food service (10), and gardening (10). They will also participate in periodic public works programs serving the Wrightsville and surrounding communities. In addition, they will be eligible for a variety of vocational and educational training courses, some involving the participation of local free world outsiders.

Honor inmates will satisfy the classification criteria for minimum security, and a careful screening process will determine their eligibility for the WU. Honor inmates will serve as WU's "backbone" population, lending stability to the overall program.

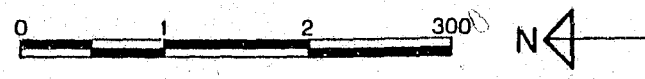
This approach is based on the premise that honor inmates will probably be assigned to WU for a greater length of time than the pre-release and work-release inmates.

Below is an example of an honor inmate currently assigned to a work crew in a minimum security setting, who is likely to be assigned to the WU.

This inmate is in his mid-twenties and is serving a five year sentence on a first conviction for burglary and theft of property. He has a IA classification and a good prison record with no major disciplinaries. Prior to incarceration he worked briefly as a manual laborer. He would probably benefit greatly from a prison industries program and/or the vocational training that would be available at the Wrightsville Unit.



WU • SITE PLAN



C. FACILITIES—WU

LOCATION AND HISTORY

The Wrightsville Unit (WU) is set in a rural area outside of Wrightsville, eight miles east of Highway 65 and about ten miles south of Little Rock. Originally built for the Arkansas Department of Youth Rehabilitation, (ADYR), and meant to house the Arkansas Training School for Boys, the facility's function gradually has changed as the juvenile populations housed there grew smaller and were moved to another facility in Alexandre. Presently the only part of the Wrightsville campus used by the ADYR is the Intensive Treatment Unit for maximum security residents, opened in 1978. In 1981 this building will be vacated, and the residents moved to a new building at the ADYR Alexandre site.

FACILITY INVENTORY

The WU complex was designed in a "campus plan" layout with one story brick structures arranged in several different configurations, around a single interior ring road. The campus plan arrangement and the low density residential character of the buildings make the complex ideal for minimum security housing and programs.

The existing WU buildings are inventoried in the table shown below:

Building (Year Built)	Comments
1) Office (unknown)	Single family house
2) Superintendent's Residence (unknown)	Single family house
3) Second Residence	Duplex house; (needs major repair)
4) Gym and Classroom Building (1973-75)	A portion of the building has air conditioning (minor repairs are needed)
5) Maximum Security Dormitory (1971)	Currently in use for youthful offenders. Will be vacated in 1981. (13-23 bed capacity)

(cont'd)

(cont.'d)

Building (Year Built)	Comments
6) Infirmary (unknown: 1971?)	Operational, now services #5 above. In good condition, with 8 single rooms and a dentist office.
7) Cafeteria (1975)	Operational; (capacity 150-200); in good condition; needs some kitchen equipment.
8) Dorm "A" (Remodeled 1969)	Brick and wood frame structure. Not suitable for housing, will be repaired and used for prison industry, storage and maintenance functions.
9) Dorm "B" (1959) Former ADYR Vocational Education Building	Office space and dormitory housing. This building will require more repairs and renovation, e.g., roof, glazing, replace plumbing, etc.
10) Cottages 1-5 (1973 - 1974)	Operational with minor repairs; 4-6 man squad rooms, air conditioned, day room, and two small apartment spaces per unit. Now under repair by inmate work crew.
11) Shops (1971?)	Two metal buidings in good condition.
12) Sewage treatment	New facility, now under construction.

HOUSING CAPACITY

WU housing capacity is summarized below, as well as on the site drawings which follows.

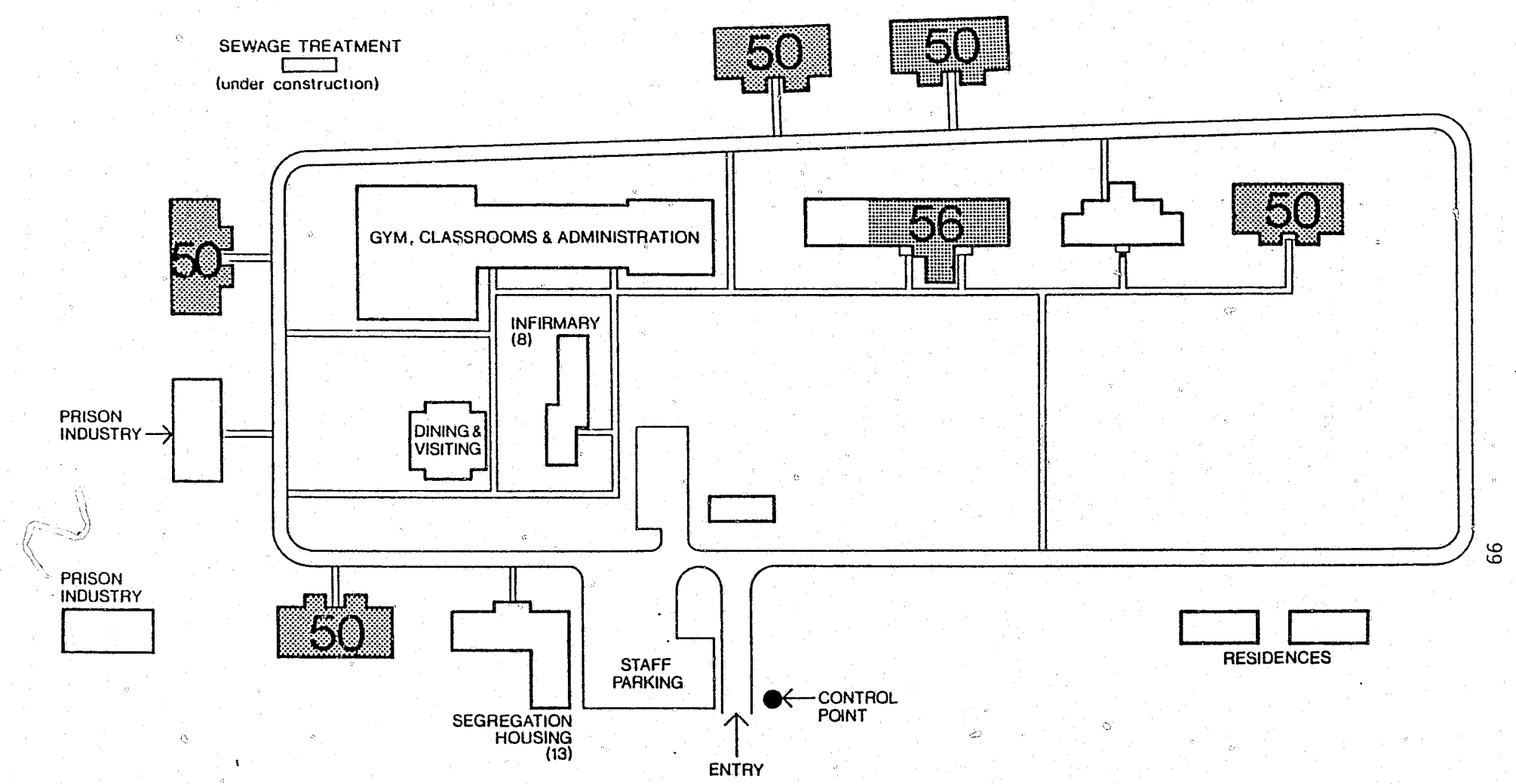
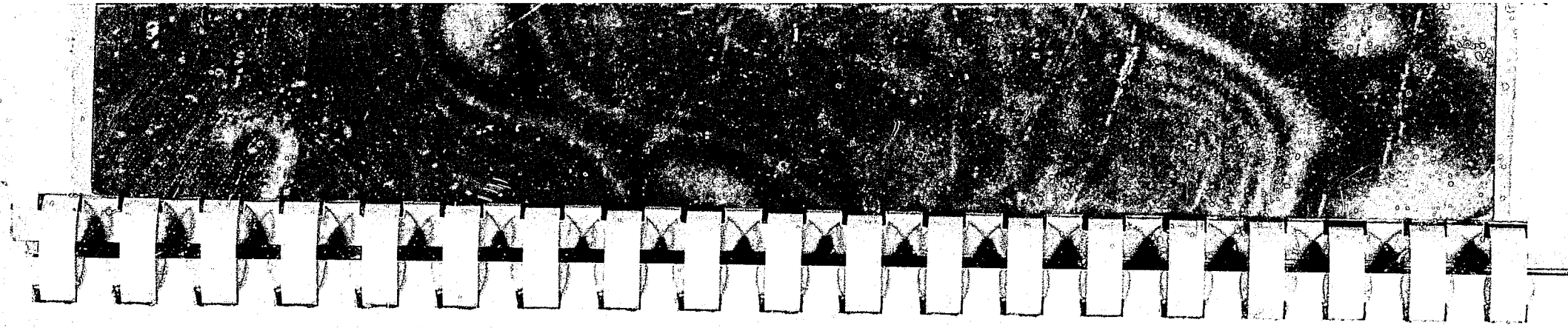
WRIGHTSVILLE UNIT: HOUSING CAPACITY				
Housing Unit	Single Cells	Type Squad Rooms	Dormitory	Total
Cottage 1	--	50	--	50
Cottage 2	--	50	--	50
Cottage 3	--	50	--	50
Cottage 4	--	50	--	50
Cottage 5	--	50	--	50
Dorm "B"	--	--	50-56 (2 rooms)	50
Infirmary	(8)	--	--	(8)
Old Maximum Security Housing	(13)	--	--	(13)
Totals	(21)	250	50	300(21)

BUILDING CONDITION AND FUNCTIONAL ANALYSIS

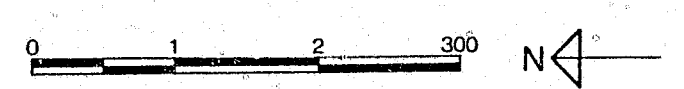
In general the WU physical plan, consisting of 15 buildings, has been well maintained. Most buildings on the WU site are in need of only minor repairs and substantial cleaning and painting. Three of the older buildings (Dorm "A," Dorm "B" and the duplex residence) will require extensive repairs before becoming operational. Dorm "A," a wood frame structure, is not considered suitable for inmate housing and will be repaired for prison industries, storage, and maintenance functions.

Dorm "B," a concrete structure with two dorm rooms with space for 50 beds will be renovated using inmate work crews. The duplex residence adjacent to the superintendent's residence is in poor condition, and further study is necessary to determine its potential use.

Extensive program and support space exists at WU. The gym and classroom building contains 10 classrooms, a large library, various administrative offices, and a large gymnasium. A building of this



WU • HOUSING CAPACITY



size will permit great flexibility in WU management and programming. Initially this building will be employed to house central administration, library, pre-release counseling and training, and vocational classes. The infirmary, currently operational, contains eight single rooms, as well as medical and dental offices. The dining hall, which has a capacity in excess of 100, will also be used for indoor visiting purposes, especially for pre-release inmates and their families.

The existing security housing unit will be retained for use as short-term isolation housing. This building has thirteen single cells, a separate framed-in recreation yard, and various program spaces which provide the facility with the potential for a self-contained operation. Plumbing systems and security hardware will be modified to reflect the close custody required in such a unit.

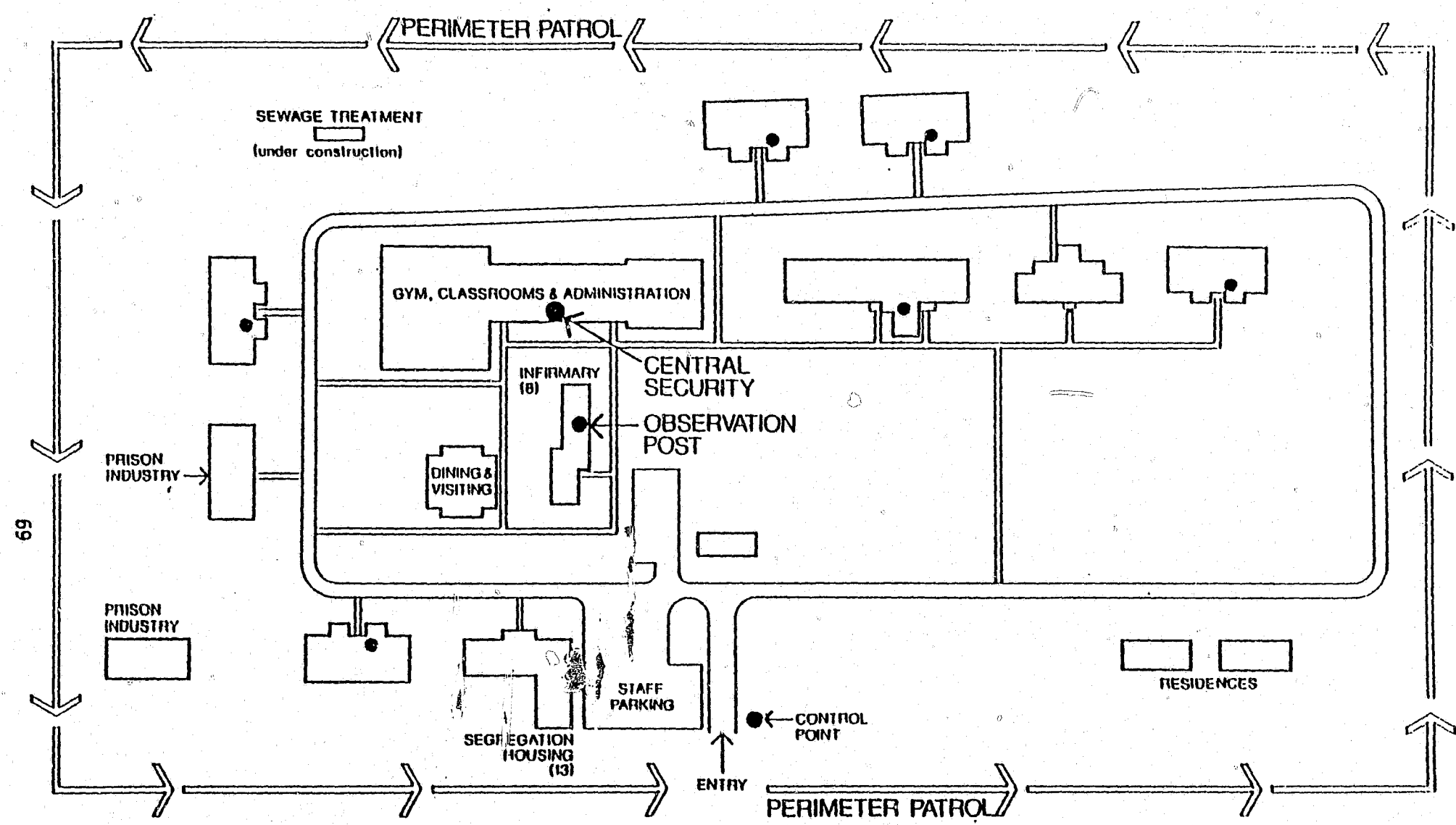
Work-release and pre-release inmates will be housed separately from each other, and from other minimum security inmates, due to differences in work assignments, programming and privileges, as well as for security purposes.

FACILITY PHASING

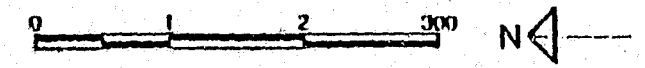
WU will initiate its program operation with a compliment of 150 inmates and grow until it reaches its 307-bed capacity. Phasing of the Unit will be governed by staffing patterns and the process of repairs and remodeling of the physical plan. As mentioned earlier, many of the cottages are already being cleaned and repaired, and several major buildings including the dining hall, infirmary and security housing are already operational. As additional repairs and security modifications are made, additional housing and program spaces will be opened. It is anticipated that Dorm "B" (50 beds) will be the last housing unit "on line"; due to the needed major repairs.

D. SECURITY—WU

A range of physical security systems will be utilized at WU. Perimeter security will include 24-hour roving patrols and a central control point located on the only approach road to WU. A roving patrol will also be employed on the WU grounds.²¹ These forms of active surveillance will be complemented by the addition of a central observation post to be located on top of the infirmary.²² In addition, each housing unit will have a small apartment manned by a residential security officer, and each of these units, as well as other buildings will be linked to the central security station in the classroom building by an intercom, walkie-talkie type system and/or automatic alarm. Isolation housing will be provided in the former "Intensive Treatment Unit" which has thirteen cells. These cells, which are quite secure, will be used to house inmates who are having adjustment problems, or are in need of temporary "cooling off" periods sometimes associated with the "decompression" which occurs with a move from a highly regimented environment, (i.e., the Cummins Unit) to a more normalized environment. In addition, inmates with serious adjustment problems will be housed temporarily in isolation housing until they can be reassigned to DU, SPC, or the Tucker or Cummins Units.



WU • SECURITY





E. PROGRAMMING—WU

WORK-RELEASE

The goals of the WU work-release program will be:

- 1) To contribute to ADC and WU program financial self-sufficiency by reimbursing ADC for inmate custody through a percentage of inmate outside earnings.
- 2) To enhance Arkansas public welfare by providing support for inmates' dependents from required payments from inmate earnings.
- 3) To reduce recidivism rates by providing release funds for inmates from required savings from inmate earnings.
- 4) To aid overall ADC security and classification through observations of inmates' readiness for release, during participation in work-release activities.
- 5) To develop a sound ability in inmates to adapt to the free world life-style by reducing transitional stress upon release through graduated re-entry.
- 6) To rehabilitate inmates by improving their job skills and gradually increasing their level of responsibility, for themselves, the WU, their community, and dependents.

The objective of the WU work-release program will be:

- 1) To place inmates on jobs at their actual skill level, and preferably in situations that include on-the-job training.
- 2) To assist and support inmates in developing good work habits and skills, as well as long term employment plans.
- 3) To reward good work and responsible inmate behavior by gradually increasing inmate freedom, (e.g., furloughs and visiting).
- 4) To record inmates progress and detect rules violations through occupational field checks, urine analyses for substance abuse, etc.

A screening committee from the sending unit will review all work-release applicants for suitability, i.e., desire and motives for working, emotional stability, and alcohol/drug abuse. Suitability determination will also include expected benefits to inmates, ADC,

inmates' dependents, and the larger Arkansas community. Alternative and transitional plans will be developed for those inmates who initially are refused work-release eligibility.

Staffing

Written job descriptions and requirements for all positions will detail work-release staff program roles. The following WU staff positions are suggested for the first year, (with future positions subsequently sought for additional counselors and psychologists, perhaps through grant funds):

- Correctional Counselor III (1)
- Correctional Counselor II (2)
- Correctional Officer IV (2)
- Correctional Officer III (4)
- Correctional Officer II (1)

An orderly records and filing system will be maintained for the work-release program, including copies of pre- and/or post-sentencing reports. File responsibility will be to one command, with standardized filing and regular updating procedures; program intake decision-makers will have maximum file availability. Program orientation by the work-release program manager will inform inmates of expected standards of conduct, rules and regulations and sanctions. Eligible inmates will participate approximately three months prior to release date.²³

Work-release participants will be scheduled to see program counselors after work to facilitate development of reliable work habits. Successful work performance and program progress will be rewarded with gradual incentives (e.g., furloughs for off-site family visits and church attendance), as well as increased career development opportunities (e.g., correspondence courses). Inmates will pay for community programs, courses, tools, etc., from their earnings, although this requirement may, in some cases, be modified by a revolving small loan, again structured as an incentive.

Occupational Industrial Trends

WU work-release job placements will be geared to Arkansas occupations and industries that are predicted to show a high degree of growth. Specific occupations and jobs that are likely to be the most promising in Arkansas in the near future are automotive mechanics,

cooks, drafts-persons, punch press operators, sheet metal workers, and welders. A review of the Arkansas economy demonstrates exceptional promise in fabricated metal products, e.g., office furniture, transportation, and health and educational services.²⁴

PRISON INDUSTRY

Current ADC plans for prison industries at the Wrightsville Unit call for 40 inmates to be initially involved in the program, with 40 additional inmates programmed in sequence with industries development. The first 40 inmates will work in janitorial supply fabrication, shoe fabrication, and a metal shop.

The janitorial supply industry will produce liquid detergent, window cleaner, floor wax, disinfectants, and related cleaning products for non-residential buildings. These cleaning materials will be employed in the ADC units and marketed to other state agencies, (and, in the future, perhaps to local governments and non-profit agencies promoting state mandated services and programs). The janitorial supply operation will initially involve 20 inmates, although substantial growth is possible.

A shoe factory at WU will initially produce men's shoes for ADC inmates. Later the operation will be expanded to produce children's shoes for state institutions (e.g., mental institutions, children's colonies, and children's homes). Ten inmates will be initially employed in making shoes and others will be brought on as the market expands.

A metal shop operation at WU will produce metal office furniture, metal frames, and various types of camping and camp ground equipment, as well as custom metal work for state agencies (e.g., utility and custom-built trailers); and other metal products to adapt, improve or repair state equipment. Ten inmates will be initially employed in this metal shop work.

Considered for future WU industries expansion will be greenhouse operations, such as producing pine-tree seedlings for the Arkansas Forestry Commission and house-plants for state office buildings. While the work requirements for such a growing operation will vary, in part by season, estimates are that between 10 and 40 inmates will be employed eventually to staff this nursery function.

PRE-RELEASE

Philosophy, Goals and Objectives

For an inmate to be rehabilitated by the time of discharge or parole, and not return to crime and thus a repeat prison term, it is absolutely necessary that release from an institution be accomplished with careful and planned preparation. A planned

sequence of pre-release preparation significantly eases the transition from institutional living to the free world and results in needed survival skills. To implement such a sequence of planned activities to prepare inmates for release, the WU's pre-release program will seek to accomplish the following goals:

- 1) To provide a program of useful information, activities and direct counseling and guidance for inmates so as to plan a gradual and practical transition to the free world.
- 2) To maintain an environment conducive to development of objective attitudes regarding the free world and constructive planning by inmates.
- 3) To familiarize inmates with community agencies and resources available after release.
- 4) To provide an ongoing system for quantitatively and qualitatively evaluating the effectiveness of pre-release planning as measured in part by recidivism, and to modify the program in response to practical feedback.
- 5) To provide opportunities to inmates through furloughs to obtain employment and housing, etc., and to gradually test and gain confidence in free world survival skills.
- 6) To reduce recidivism rates for program participants.

To accomplish these goals, the WU pre-release program will be structured according to the following objectives:

- 1) To provide services of competent and concerned counselors for each pre-release inmate to discuss and develop plans and work through problems.
- 2) To provide job placement services in addition to employment counseling and maintenance of an employment bank; and to comprehensively list and update jobs by occupation, requirements and salary and review individual inmate work histories.
- 3) To provide assistance in obtaining housing upon release by supplying information on location and availability of housing, tenant-landlord responsibilities, and counseling regarding appropriate housing with respect to available employment and public transportation.
- 4) To provide information on available educational services and public service agencies for the complete range of free world survival needs.

- 5) To record the number of ADC pre-release inmates, the type of program services utilized, and the post-release results, hopefully with feedback from "graduates."

Eligibility and Suitability

To achieve the goal of reducing recidivism, and to begin to conform, in the near future, to ACA accreditation standards, eligibility for and length of pre-release programming at WU will be gradually expanded, based on program performance. Depending on length of term, initial eligibility will be from five to six months prior to release.^{25&26}

Pre-Release programs are considered by many as one of the most cost-effective means of preventing inmate recidivism and concretizing the rehabilitation process. Some offender types have not been eligible in the past for pre-release in Arkansas, though the Commission on Accreditation for Corrections states that it is essential "that all inmates participate in a program of release preparation."²⁷ Based on program performance and security, eligibility criteria will, therefore, be gradually expanded to the point where the remaining criteria for denying pre-release program eligibility will be:

- 1) Undisposed felonious detainers;
- 2) History of abnormal sexual behavior;
- 3) Continuing propensity for violence;
- 4) A record of escapes or attempts;
- 5) Poor cooperative attitudes and behavior, to the degree that program completion is unlikely;
- 6) Major disciplinary conviction within three months prior to program participation, demonstrating an inability to successfully complete the program.
- 7) Danger to the inmate occasioned by assignment to the program.

These recommended criteria will determine the inmate's suitability or readiness for participation in pre-release. Upon readiness and eligibility, all inmates will be allowed to apply for the program and their case histories will be reviewed for suitability.

Staffing

Written job descriptions and requirements for all pre-release program positions will detail staff-program roles. General staffing for the entire Wrightsville Unit (WU) is set forth in the budget. The following is a list of staff functions for a pre-release program for 100 inmates.^{28&29}

- 1) Correctional Psychologist II
- 2) Correctional Counselor II
- 3) Correctional Mental Health Worker III
- 4) Correctional Officer II

Some student interns from Little Rock colleges may be considered to complement staffing with little or no cost after the WU program has established itself. Depending upon knowledge and experience, such interns may assist in clerical functions, administering and scoring tests, resource development, and perhaps inmate release planning, where the interns have proven themselves successful as "models".

Program Content

Pre-release program concepts for WU include the following:

- 1) Personal development: inmates will be counseled in developing a realistic self-concept in values clarification and communication in social and work situations.
- 2) Vocational development: inmates will learn to assess their skills and interests, how to seek job training where needed, to assess employment development skills (e.g., interviewing, resumes), and they will be taught general work responsibilities.
- 3) Family: inmates will re-establish family relationships prior to release, and plan and prepare for specific family responsibilities.
- 4) Community awareness: inmates will learn social and community responsibilities; rights and expectations; available community resources and activities; and skills in personal financial management.

Pre-release inmates will also continue to perform on-site work assignments for WU maintenance and facility upkeep. A five-stage transitional plan will provide a gradual increase in responsibility on the part of inmate program participants, as follows:

- 1) WU pre-release inmates will be initially maintained in a maximum structured program with minimal outside contact.
- 2) Programming will have a lesser degree of structure and include more community involvement (i.e., furloughs or group outings to community agencies) scheduled with increasing frequency and duration.
- 3) "Partial-release" programs will require the inmate to spend nights in the facility with increasing daytime participation in community-based pre-release activities, (i.e., drivers license, employment search, housing location).
- 4) Inmates will gradually begin to reside in eventual post-release housing wherever possible, for task oriented furloughs.
- 5) Inmates will reside in the community at a place of residence of their choice, with regular and then moderate supervision. Supervision will become intermittent, leading to permanent release on discharge or parole.

In addition, special group furloughs for inmate groups under staff supervision will be escorted to attend outside religious and recreational activities, in civilian clothing. Throughout, visiting privileges will be gradually extended to eventual six-hour family visits as the inmate nears program completion, to gradually deal with problems and help strengthen family relationships.³⁰

Lectures by volunteer free world speakers will complement the program throughout, covering various pre-release topics (e.g., unions, tax obligations, veterans programs, and legal problems).³¹

Efforts will be made throughout the program eligibility and planning processes to target inmates with special problems or needs. Inmates who were less than 18 years of age at first arrest, those with crimes against property, and those whose social/economic background reflect few resources will be targeted for extra attention and supervision, an approach, based on research, which should help the program make maximum impact on recidivism.^{32&33}

Some sort of graduation ceremony will be considered for groups of inmates as they complete the final stage of the program. In addition public relations promotions will be considered to further assure community cooperation.³⁴ Last, visits must be made by respective parole officers prior to an inmate's release, if parole involvement cannot begin earlier.

MEDICAL AND MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

Minor medical and mental health problems will be handled at the WU infirmary. Inmates who develop a serious mental or physical disability while housed at the WU will be referred either to the DU or the SPC, depending on the specific nature of their illness.

F. BUDGET—WU

Budget Item	Fiscal Year 1981-82	Fiscal Year 1982-83
<u>Regular Salaries</u>	\$867,222	\$916,798
No. of positions	74	74
Corr. Superintendent I - 1		
Corr. Asst. Superintendent - 1		
Corr. Chief Security Officer - 1		
Corr. Construction/Maint. Supv. I - 1		
Corr. Food Production Mgr. II - 1		
Correctional Office I - 14		
Correctional Officer II - 30		
Correctional Officer III - 4		
Correctional Officer IV - 2		
Nurse II - 1		
General Maint. Repairman - 1		
Correctional Counselor III - 1		
Correctional Counselor II - 3		
Commissary Supervisor II - 1		
Medical Technologist - 3		
Inmate Records Supervisor - 1		
Secretary II - 1		
Bookkeeper II/Acct. Asst. II - 1		
Secretary I - 1		
Cook II - 3		
Corrections Psychologist II - 1		
Corr. Mental Health Worker III - 1		
<u>Personal Services Matching</u>	195,261	195,831
<u>Maintenance and Operations</u>	453,620	522,897
<u>Conference Fees & Travel</u>	3,200	3,810
Includes: Mails, lodging, mileage and misc. official business		
<u>Capital Outlay</u>	7,500*	500
Includes: Office machines, office and household furniture & equipment		
<u>Data Processing Services</u>	5,600	6,160
Includes: Lease of terminals/DCS		
Total Operating Requests	1,532,403	1,645,996
FY 1981-82 Initial Capital Outlay	192,309**	-0-
Building Renovations	250,000***	-0-
TOTAL	\$1,974,712	\$1,645,996

* Replacement of equipment.

** To be requested in supplemental appropriation for FY 1981.

*** Capital Budget Request.

FOOTNOTES—PROGRAM PLAN

FOOTNOTES

¹American Correctional Association, Manual of Standards for Adult Correctional Institutions. (Rockville, MD: Commission on Accreditation for Corrections, 1977), pp.52-53, Standards 4274, 4275 and 4277.

²Ibid., p.69, Standards 4356 and 4357.

³Ibid., pp.49-53, Standards 4253-4279.

⁴Ibid., p.30, Standard 4158.

⁵Ibid., p.30, Standard 4156.

⁶Ibid., p.30, Standards 4153 and 4157.

⁷Ibid., p.49, Standard 4253.

⁸Holt, Norm and Donald Miller. Explorations in Inmate Family Relationships. (Sacramento, CA: California Department of Corrections, Research Division, 1972), p.v.

⁹Wilson, Rob. "Who Will Care for the 'Mad and Bad'?" Corrections Magazine, Vol.6, No.1 (February, 1980), p.6.

¹⁰Arkansas Department of Correction. A Blueprint for Correction: A Ten Year Plan. (Little Rock, ARK: Arkansas Department of Correction, 1977), p.69.

¹¹Institute for Law and Policy Planning, for National Institute of Correction. "Working Papers." (Unpublished draft report, August, 1980), pp.51-52.

¹²Arkansas Department of Correction. "PMD-Profile." (Memorandum from John Byus, Supervisor, Medical Services to Dr. Robert Powitsky, Assistant Director, Health Services, August 23, 1980), p.3.

¹³American Correctional Association, Manual of Standards for Adult Correctional Institutions, pp.52-53, Standards 4274 and 4277.

- ¹⁴Arkansas Department of Correction, "PMD-Profile," pp.2-3.
- ¹⁵Arkansas Department of Correction. "Type of Individuals To Be Admitted to Special Programs Unit." (Memorandum from Dr. Max Mobley, Supervisor of Mental Health Services to Dr. Robert Powitsky, Assistant Director, Health Services. August 23, 1980), p.2.
- ¹⁶Ibid., pp.2-4.
- ¹⁷American Correctional Association, Manual of Standards for Adult Correctional Institutions, p.29, Standard 4151.
- ¹⁸Ibid., pp.29-30, Standards 4152 and 4156
- ¹⁹Ibid., pp.30-31, Standard 4158.
- ²⁰Ibid., pp.38-39, Standards 4200 and 4201.
- ²¹Ibid., p.29, Standard 4151.
- ²²Ibid., pp.29-30, Standards 4152 and 4153.
- ²³Murphy, James E. An Assessment of Work Release and Related Furlough Programs. (Bethesda, MD: Potomac Justice Foundation, Inc., 1975), pp.23 & 26.
- ²⁴Arkansas Employment Security Division, Research and Analysis Section. Occupational Trends: 1978-1984 Arkansas. (Little Rock, ARK: Employment Security Division, 1980), pp.7-14.
- ²⁵New Hampshire Governor's Commission on Crime and Delinquency. An Evaluation of the New Hampshire State Prison: "Establishment of Recommended Positions." (Unpublished report, 1979), p.8.
- ²⁶American Correctional Association, Committee on Classification and Treatment. Handbook on Classification and Treatment: A Reader. (Cincinnati, OH: W.H. Anderson, Co., 1975), p.116.
- ²⁷American Correctional Association. Manual of Standards for Adult Correctional Institutions, p.85, Standard 4445.

- ²⁸American Correctional Association. Handbook on Classification and Treatment: A Reader, p.242.
- ²⁹Oregon Correction Division. Final Evaluation Report on the Pre-Release Services Project. (Salem, OR: Oregon Corrections Division, 1977), Appendix A, Attachment 1.
- ³⁰American Correctional Association. Handbook on Classification and Treatment: A Reader, p.242.
- ³¹Ibid., p.240.
- ³²New Hampshire Governor's Commission on Crime and Delinquency. An Evaluation of the New Hampshire State Prison: "Establishment of Recommended Positions", p.5
- ³³Oregon Corrections Division. Final Evaluation Report on the Pre-Release Services Project, p.12.
- ³⁴New Hampshire Governor's Commission on Crime and Delinquency. An Evaluation of the New Hampshire State Prison: "Establishment of Recommended Positions", p.13.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A
BUDGET SUMMARY

BUDGET SUMMARY

OPERATING REQUESTS		
DIAGNOSTIC UNIT	FY 1981-82	FY 1982-83
1. Regular Salaries (Number of Positions)	\$1,140,941 (104)	\$1,206,918 (104)
2. Personal Services Matching	257,530	258,100
3. Maintenance and Operations	502,104	554,170
4. Conference Fees and Travel	700	800
5. Capital Outlay	-0-	1,500
6. Data Processing Services	24,100	8,310
TOTAL	\$1,925,375	\$2,029,798
SPECIAL PROGRAMS CENTER	FY 1981-82	FY 1982-83
1. Regular Salaries (Number of Positions)	701,132 (55)	740,378 (55)
2. Personal Services Matching	154,375	154,304
3. Maintenance and Operations	388,906	394,985
4. Conference Fees and Travel	12,000	13,200
5. Capital Outlay	-0-	25,000
6. Professional Fees and Services	18,000	19,800
TOTAL	\$1,274,413	\$1,347,667
WRIGHTSVILLE UNIT	FY 1981-82	FY 1982-83
1. Regular Salaries (Number of Positions)	867,222 (74)	916,798 (74)
2. Personal Services Matching	195,261	195,831
3. Maintenance and Operations	453,620	522,897
4. Conference Fees and Travel	3,200	3,810
5. Capital Outlay	7,500*	500
6. Data Processing Services	5,600	6,160
TOTAL	\$1,532,403	\$1,645,996
BUDGET SUMMARY	OPERATING COSTS	
DIAGNOSTIC UNIT	\$1,925,375	\$2,029,798
SPECIAL PROGRAMS CENTER	1,274,413	1,347,667
WRIGHTSVILLE UNIT	1,532,403	1,645,996
TOTAL	\$4,732,191	\$5,023,461

* Replacement of Equipment

INITIAL CAPITAL OUTLAY

Total

DIAGNOSTIC UNIT

Equipment	\$86,820	\$86,820
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SPECIAL PROGRAMS CENTER

Equipment	265,950	
Building Renovation	<u>500,000*</u>	
		\$765,950

WRIGHTSVILLE UNIT

Equipment	192,309**	
Building Renovation	<u>250,000</u>	
		\$449,809

Total Supplemental WU Request	\$192,309**	
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Total Other Initial Outlay	<u>\$1,102,770</u>	
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GRAND TOTAL:		\$1,302,579
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* \$1,782,000 if a new building is constructed in Pine Bluff.

** To be requested as supplement - Fiscal Year 1981.

APPENDIX B
ADC PRIORITY BUDGET REQUEST

APPENDIX B

PRIORITY BUDGET REQUEST FOR ARKANSAS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION - BIENNIUM 1981-83

GENERAL REVENUE	Number of Positions	1982	Number of Positions	1983
Inmate Care and Custody:				
1) Employees Upgrade		283,013		318,356
2) Overtime		168,000		168,000
3) Food		1,050,000		1,070,000
4) Equipment		554,440		117,125
5) Additional Operating Funds		115,695		164,109
6) Unfunded Positions and Related Operating Funds	146	2,042,980	147	2,171,774
7) New Positions and Related Operating Funds	129	1,852,688	131	1,938,705
Total:	275	6,066,816	278	5,948,069
Probation and Parole:	13	301,263	13	316,038
OVERALL TOTAL:	288	6,368,079	291	6,264,107

(cont'd)

EXPLANATIONS

- 1) Employees Upgrade: Receive pay commensurate with duties and responsibilities. Demanded on position requested for upgrade.
- 2) Overtime: For correctional officers only. Estimates 2,806 hours per month overtime. Rate of pay is the same as regular salary (no time-and-a-half). The ability to pay overtime should reduce personnel turn-over. Presently the department compensates correctional officers through offering compensatory time, which is difficult for correctional officers to find time to take.
- 3) Food: Includes funding to cover purchasing USDA commodities for feeding inmates. In the event federal surplus programs are reduced and the Department of Correction cannot receive commodities, it also includes one-half value of farm produced goods for inmate consumption. Reimbursement will be utilized to enable farm operations to upgrade equipment and general operations.
- 4) Equipment: Includes replacement and new equipment.
- 5) Additional Operating Funds: Increase in maintenance operation and travel included. Request is for anticipated costs over inflationary rate allowed by the budget process in utilities. Additional maintenance funds for Women's Unit and expansions anticipated in existing program areas.
- 6) Unfunded positions: Positions that have been frozen due to the revenues downward trend. Also includes maintenance and operations, travel, and necessary equipment for these positions.
- 7) New positions allow department to provide adequate operations in area of medical, mental health, security and other support services.

Probation and Parole: Total represents upgrades on budgeted positions, additional positions, maintenance and operations, travel, and equipment for positions requested and equipment replacement.

(cont'd)

OTHER FUND SOURCES	Number of Positions	1982	Number of Positions	1983
1) Cash Funds	6	1,334,273	6	1,211,379
2) Industry Programs	20	697,606	20	599,827
3) Farm	1	565,116	1	629,597
4) Federal Grants	0	152,779	0	202,778
Total:	27	2,749,774	27	2,643,581
General Revenue Request:				
Request:	288	6,368,079	291	6,264,107
TOTAL PRIORITY REQUEST	315	9,117,853	318	8,907,688

EXPLANATIONS

- 1) Cash Funds: Maintenance and operations for new work-release centers. Additional maintenance and operating equipment for existing work-release centers. Expand the Plasma Center to include location at Pine Bluff tract. Replacement of equipment and other operating increases for various cash program areas.
- 2) Industry Programs: Represents upgrades of additional positions, maintenance and operating, travel and equipment for expanded and new programs.
- 3) Farm: Upgrade additional positions. Additional maintenance, and operating and equipment replacement.
- 4) Federal Grants: Anticipated increase in grants over continuing level. Equipment and upgrades also included.

(cont'd)

BREAKDOWN OF POSITIONS REQUESTED		
	Fiscal Year 1982	Fiscal Year 1983
Administrative Support Services	9	9
Health Services	39	40
Institutional Services	168	169
Special Services	36	37
Construction	11	11
Work-release Centers	12	12
TOTALS	275	278

Security Personnel Request included in Institutional Services = 120 security officer positions. Total request for security officers is based on the Security Manpower Study in the ADC Compliance Coordinator's report.

APPENDIX C
FACILITY STANDARDS AND CODES

APPENDIX C

FACILITY STANDARDS AND CODES

Standards are necessary to establish a common reference for the evaluation of existing facilities, for the development of renovation plans, and for the review of new facility concepts. The standards and codes described in this section can be categorized as dealing with the following basic topics:

- 1) Amenity, or environmental quality;
- 2) Organization of the institution and its parts;
- 3) Operational requirements;
- 4) Security; and
- 5) Life Safety.

Generally, standards regarding the organization of the institution, its environmental quality, operational requirements, and security can be considered as falling within the realm of correctional standards. For the purposes of this study, the standards for facilities included in the "Manual of Standards for Adult Correctional Institutions" (published by the Commission on Accreditation for Corrections of the American Correctional Association) were adopted.

The following sections describe in more detail the nature of the standards and codes which apply to prisons, and illustrate the manner in which they were applied in this study.

CORRECTIONAL STANDARDS

Subinstitution Size and Program Components

Where an existing institution houses more than 500 inmates, there are decentralized units (subinstitutions) of no more than 500 inmates. ACA 4140.

The definition of a decentralized unit or subinstitution suggests that prisoners be housed and programmed in groups no larger than 500 prisoners, entirely within a decentralized unit. Ideally, this concept applies to existing institutions as well, with a maximum of 500 prisoners housed and programmed as a unit. Some services (e.g., administration, utilities, and warehousing) which are not generally open to prisoners could logically be shared by two or more such units. In general, however, each 500-bed subinstitution would have to include facilities for: contact and family visiting;

health services; food services/dining; educational/vocational training; recreation; inmate activities/religious activities; and industries.

There is considerable support for the concept of small self-contained institutions (or subinstitutions). In studies on prison riots and collective violence, it has been shown that the size and general quality of the prison environment have a significant contributory effect on population calmness. One such study suggests a positive association between large institutions and both the past history and probability of group violence.

"... As institutions increase in size, the ability to control the population is often decreased; and the result is obvious. Small, well-designed institutions with individual cells are much more effective in reducing disturbances and tension within an institution."¹

The logistics of management are greatly simplified in small institutions. Most of the ADC's existing institutions now include large mainline populations as well as one or more special population units. Generally, these institutions were not designed to properly accommodate the needs of special population units.

Aside from improving organizational control and increasing flexibility, small institutions have a number of other advantages. For example, the anonymity associated with large groups is reduced in small facilities, enabling closer communication between prisoners and staff.

Housing Unit Size and Program Components

Each institution should be composed of a collection of small housing units, each of which contain 50 inmates or less.

A residential housing unit or housing "cluster" constitutes the basic residential component of an institution. It is important to emphasize that this unit should be spatially self-contained, and physically and acoustically separated from other residential units.

By current standards, each housing unit should include dayroom space, at a ratio of 40-square-feet per prisoner. Dining space can be treated as an option used for special populations or situations. In addition, control stations, counseling areas, meeting rooms, recreation areas, and storage areas are often allocated a total of 2,000 square feet.

¹ American Correctional Association. Riots and Disturbances in Correctional Institutions. (Cincinnati, OH: W.H. Anderson Co., 1970), p.11.

The importance of the small grouping cannot be overemphasized. This is as true of the housing unit as it is of the overall institution. Like the scaled-down institution, the small, self-contained housing unit promotes better staff/inmate relations, affords better control, better overall living environments, and permits greater management flexibility. The opportunity to reassign "difficult" prisoners or to temporarily restrict the activities of particular groups is often essential. The size of the housing units at most of the ADC's institutions places severe limitations on the opportunity to control problem situations.

In addition to the guidelines discussed above, certain other criteria should be applied; these were also used to review the existing facilities and develop renovation plans:

Security Barriers:

Security measures should be as unimposing as possible, consistent with prisoners behavior patterns. Security barriers should be provided at the facility perimeter (to prevent escapes), between housing areas, and at each cell, to facilitate control through separation of incompatible groups and individuals. Maximum use should be made of security glazing, solid doors, and other unobtrusive methods and materials; the use of bars, screens, and barbed wire should be minimized. Gun posts, if needed, should be unobtrusive.

Environment:

The environment should be as normalized as possible, consistent with security requirements. Noise levels should be controlled, and a variety of spaces, finishes, and colors should be a part of the design. Temperature and ventilation controls should provide a reasonably comfortable environment.

Outdoor Space:

An area for recreation, fresh air, and a change of pace should be provided for each housing unit. This provision will not only benefit prisoners by increasing recreation time, but will decrease the need for staff escorting and supervising of prisoners where central fields are the only recreation facilities available.

Dayroom Spaces:

The dayroom area should allow a variety of activities -- relaxing, games, talking, entertainment, exercise, and perhaps dining.

Visibility:

Guards should be able to observe all activities, including those taking place in outdoor recreation areas. Alcoves and other blind spots should be avoided. Shower design should allow for both guard supervision and inmate privacy away from the main group.

Single Occupancy

All inmates should have single occupancy rooms (cells). ACA 4142.

According to the ACA Standard, all prisoners should have single occupancy rooms or cells with individual toilet facilities (60-80 square feet per room, depending on the number of hours per day that a prisoner is locked in). Each room should have natural light and ventilation, acoustical treatment, and adequate furnishings.

Numerous commissions and studies on correctional standards stress the importance of the single room to provide privacy for the inmate, as well as to provide the potential for personalization and the protection of his or her property. Single cells also permit the highest potential for security and safety for both prisoners and staff. In all cases, the practice of double-bunking prisoners in single occupancy cells must be considered unacceptable.

Dormitory Suitability

New prison planning precludes the use of dormitories as part of the mainline population housing. (In existing institutions), where used, dormitories house no more than 50 inmates each. ACA 4148 and 4144.

Dormitories which house more than 50 prisoners or which provide less than 60 square feet of floor area per prisoner are in violation of current ACA Standards. At a minimum, the elimination of large group dormitories and over-crowded conditions would ease the management problems associated with some existing dormitory units.

Where the occupancy level of dormitories exceeds the 50-bed maximum standard set by the ACA, reductions could be made by management if and when bed capacity requirements permit.

LIFE SAFETY

Because of several recent fires in the nation's jails and prisons that caused loss of life, life safety considerations in prisons are currently being re-examined by corrections officials, code authorities, and designers. Changes in life safety design requirements are likely, but their extent is not yet known.

In the recent fires, the primary problems were:

- 1) The burning of plastic finish materials, such as cell padding and fiber glass panels, creating toxic smoke.
- 2) Inadequate building subdivisions allowed smoke to spread throughout wide areas, affecting occupants away from the source of the fire.
- 3) Inadequate exiting provisions, and the inability to release prisoners from cells or units, resulted in death by smoke inhalation. Keys were lost or broken in locks due to smoke conditions, the press of people, and panic.
- 4) Inadequate fire detection, alarm, and extinguishing systems enabled conditions to quickly become life-threatening.

The following discussions suggest means for facility compliance with current codes dealing with fire and life safety problems.

- 1) Subdivide the building into fire and smoke zones. Vertical separations are to be provided by separating each floor from all others by two-hour rated floor slabs and enclosed stair and elevator shafts. The majority of the existing prison housing areas do not meet this requirement. Horizontal subdivisions of each floor into areas of refuge by fire walls is also advisable; existing prisons generally do not comply.
- 2) Provide multiple protected exit ways in proportion to the number of occupants. Each floor requires protected exits. Almost all existing prisons are in violation of exiting requirements; there are generally only one or two exits for an entire housing wing occupied by one hundred to several hundred prisoners, and upper tiers do not have separate protected exits, but use open stairs in the main space.
- 3) Provide an automatic fire extinguishing system. In the past, the use of sprinklers in detention areas was objected to because of subsequent vandalism problems. Sabotage of a sprinkler head which results in water flow is in itself a security and safety problem, and results in building damage as well. Although smoke is the major killer in fires, sprinklers significantly improve life safety by controlling the growth of fires and, to some extent, the creation of smoke. Special systems are available whereby water flow can be controlled to minimize vandalism and security problems.
- 4) Provide smoke detection and exhaust systems. Code requirements for the installation of these systems is contingent to some

extent on building size and the number of floors. Quick detection of smoke and exhausting it from occupied areas can save lives. It is recommended that both smoke detection and evacuation systems be used in new construction, and at least detection systems in renovation project.

- 5) Provide quick emergency unlock capability on cell doors by means of electric hardware. The release control should be outside the unit or in a convenient but protected area in the unit. (This is not a code requirement at this time.)

APPENDIX D SALARY AND BUDGET COMPARISONS

APPENDIX D

SALARY AND BUDGET COMPARISONS*

	Arkansas	Alabama	Georgia	Louisiana	Mississippi	Missouri	Oklahoma	Tennessee
Number of Inmates	2,781	5,975	12,470	7,387	3,947	5,625	4,727	6,000-7,000
Number of CO's	390	842	1,523	2,580	700	839	1,150	1,150
Number of Inmates per CO***	7.1	7.0	8.2	2.9	5.6	6.7	4.1	c. 5.6
Starting Salary for CO's	\$648-\$771/mo.	\$1,009-\$1,166/mo.	\$820/mo.	\$836-\$869/mo.	\$845/mo.	\$886/mo.	\$847-\$880/mo.	\$807/mo.
Yearly Budget (in millions)	\$13.9**	\$37	\$111	\$66.7	\$21.7	\$44.8	\$ 36	\$ 75
Dollars per Inmate/year***	\$4,998	\$6,192	\$9,901	\$9,029	\$5,497	7,964	\$7,616	c.\$11,538

* The information regarding the number of inmates, CO's, CO starting salaries, and yearly budgets were obtained directly from the listed agencies.

** From General Funds.

*** The number of CO's and dollars per inmate were derived from the original data supplied.

TECHNICAL REPORT

A. INTRODUCTION

This technical report contains ADC profile and classification data and analysis which, in turn, supports the program plans. The inmate profile was developed through the use of two instruments, a records search and an inmate questionnaire. The section on classification was developed to demonstrate the role of classification projections in program planning and to provide a comparison between ADC's current classification breakdown and that of the Bureau of Prisons which, in a modified form, will probably be used in future ADC classifications.

B. INMATE PROFILE METHODOLOGY

The inmate profile developed for the Arkansas Department of Correction (ADC) was meant to support overall system planning, and should be continually updated for ongoing system management and planning.

The profile was developed in two major parts: one a summary of the data in a sample of inmate files, and the second, a comprehensive inmate questionnaire administered to the same sample of the prison population. Other activities involved ADC management studies, and a review of literature and data from other jurisdictions.

First, a random sample of the ADC inmates was derived with the assistance of the ADC planning staff. Briefly, from an alphabetical list of all ADC inmates, every 28th inmate was selected to develop a random sample. Given the overall ADC population of approximately 2,800, this size sample and the selection methodology employed sufficed to generate a statistically valid random sample.

To check the validity of the random sample which made up the study's profile population, validation checks were made to compare the sample with actual ADC prison population figures.

The findings of an ADC computer run of August 6, 1980, representing 81 percent of the total ADC prison population for that date, was compared with the profile sample. Sample percentages closely approximate those of the computer run, thus serving to validate the sample. Below is a table of selected items used for comparison, and the corresponding percentages for the sample and the computer run.

Next, the files for the 92 inmates in the sample were reviewed according to a pre-designed profile format. (The format is included herein as Appendix A.) Most data elements were successfully extracted from inmate records and coded. This data was then aggregated and percentages and other statistical functions derived.

TABLE I		
Items	Profile Sample	Computer Run
Race:		
Black	61%	56%
White	39%	44%
Life Sentences:	11%	9%
County Sentenced From		
Pulaski	25%	29%
Jefferson	4%	5%
Garland	4%	3%
Crimes Committed:		
Burglary	28%	27%
Robbery	17%	17%
Sexual Assault	8%	6%

In addition, a 52-item questionnaire was administered to the same group of 92 inmates asking questions about personal data, conditions of confinement, and a variety of related issues aimed at obtaining an inmate perspective on such items as "safe places" and "dangerous places" in the prisons, adherence to rules and fair procedures and so on. (A copy of the questionnaire is found in Appendix D.) The questionnaires were administered to the inmates by "trusted staff," (e.g., counselors or an assistant warden). Inmates were told that filling out the questionnaire had no bearing whatsoever on any aspect of incarceration and that nothing "good" or "bad" would happen to them as a result of participation. Several inmates refused to fill out the questionnaire, or filled it out incompletely. Nonetheless, observers and those administering the instrument noted that it had been fairly administered, and predicted that the responses would be "truthful."

The data extracted from the questionnaires was aggregated and analyzed, along with data extracted and aggregated from the inmate files discussed above. The two major sources of data were analyzed together with several existing ADC studies. The materials that follow report the findings from this extensive data set.

RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

The profile results contained in this report and used in preparation of the analytical findings are estimates. Despite precautions taken during the survey design and estimation procedures to minimize sampling variability, the estimates are subject to error arising from the fact that they were obtained from a sample profile rather than a complete census and that the sample used was only one of a large number of possible samples of equal size that could have been selected. Estimates derived from different samples would, in all probability, differ from one another; they also would differ from data obtainable from a complete census using the same questionnaires, instructions, and data collection. As a general rule, all estimates--whether numbers of inmates or percentages--based on only a few sample cases have been considered statistically unreliable. The minimum estimate considered sufficiently reliable to serve as a statistical base was 90.

C. INMATE PROFILE

INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION

The following descriptions have been drawn from a compilation of 92 randomly selected files and follow-up questionnaires administered to those inmates described in the methodology section. Basic information about inmate characteristics and attitudes was derived from this data and applied to the larger population for system planning. The data resulted in the following demographic picture of the inmate population.

Compared to national statistics for inmates in state institutions, Arkansas offenders are more likely to be black. They also tend to be older, and are much more likely to have never been married, although they are of comparable educational attainment.¹

The average age for the sample population was 28.6 years (slightly older than inmate age calculations for past years). The median for this group was slightly lower (26.5 years) with a high percentage of young inmates; 26 percent were 21 years or younger (see Table II). Over two-thirds of the inmates (65%) are single, with

TABLE II		
Age of Inmates	Inmate Sample Population (N=92)	
	% in Age Group	Cumulative
under 22	26%	
22 - 25 years	23%	49%
26 - 30 years	17%	66%
31 - 40 years	22%	88%
41 and over	12%	100%

no dependents, while more than a quarter (26%) are married (the remainder being divorced or widowed). One-third of the inmates have dependents, with ten percent having only one dependent and 25 percent having two or more. In the follow-up questionnaires, however, the inmates noted that they consider themselves to have more dependents than reported in the profile.

The vast majority of the sampled inmates have less than a high school education (78.2%). Two-thirds have spent some time in high school, while nearly a third have gone no higher than eighth grade. The average inmate has completed a mean of 9.7 years of schooling, with the median being 10th grade. The inmate questionnaire showed approximately the same educational levels with a slightly higher percentage completing some college.

Although records are incomplete on this item, available information demonstrates that the inmates are of slightly lower than average intelligence. Of those for which there were complete I.Q. records (only 57%), roughly 43 percent had an I.Q. rating of 100 or higher, with the average being 94 and the median being 98.

Most of the inmates in the sample were born in Arkansas (66%), with as many as 15 percent naming Little Rock as their birth place.

As to residence at the time of arrest, the majority of convictions came from Arkansas' major urban areas. One quarter of the sampled inmates listed Little Rock (Pulaski County) as their last residence. Nine percent listed Fort Smith (Sebastian County), four percent listed Pine Bluff (Jefferson), and three percent listed Hot Springs (Garland), with no other county accounting for more than two percent. These four counties are the major urban areas in the state. Only 14 percent listed residences outside Arkansas.

In the questionnaire, inmate responses suggest that 54 percent will probably remain in Arkansas after release from prison. Of this group, 48 percent plan to live in a urban area, with the remainder unsure or not responding.

Some interest has been expressed regarding the rate of incarceration by county. For general information, the disporportions in county incarceration rates are discussed.

Based on the profile information the rate of incarceration by county is fairly evenly distributed in terms of percentage incarcerated by total county population.² Most counties with one or less than one percent of the total Arkansas population were either not represented in the sample or were represented by one percent of the sample. The following table shows all counties with two percent or more of the total Arkansas population which were under-represented by the sample.

As the following table indicates, in every case the under-representations were by no more than two percent. Because of the size of the sample inmate population, and the great number of counties in Arkansas, a two percent under-representation may not be significant.

TABLE III
UNDER-REPRESENTATION OF COUNTIES BY INCARCERATION RATE

County	% of Arkansas Population	% Represented by Sample
Benton	3%	1%
Craighead	3%	1%
Miller	2%	1%
Mississippi	3%	1%
Pope	2%	0%
Saline	2%	0%
Union	2%	1%
Washington	4%	2%
White	2%	0%

Five counties were over-represented according to the ratio of population for the sample. With one exception, none of these was over-represented by more than two percent. The exception was Pulaski county which, with roughly 15 percent of Arkansas' total population, was represented by 24 percent of the inmates in the sample, a nine percent difference. The following table shows the counties which were over-represented by the inmate sample.

TABLE IV
OVER-REPRESENTATION OF COUNTIES BY INCARCERATION RATE

County	% of Arkansas Population	% Represented by Sample
Garland	3%	4%
Hempstead	1%	2%
Praire	less than 1%	3%
Pulaski	15%	24%
Sebastian	4%	6%

CRIMINAL BACKGROUND

The composition of convictions from the inmate profile was compared to the national average.³ The following table shows this comparison. (For a breakdown of offenses by nature of conviction categories, see Appendix F.)

TABLE V COMPOSITION OF ARKANSAS INMATE POPULATION		
Nature of Conviction	Arkansas Sample	National Average ³
Crimes Against Persons	52%	53%
Crimes Against Property	33%	28%
Crimes of Fraud	5%	4%
Crimes against Public Health	4%	11%
Miscellaneous Crimes	5%	5%

As the above table indicates, Arkansas closely resembles the national average for the percentage of crimes against persons. Arkansas has a slightly higher percentage of inmates convicted of crimes against property, and a slightly lower percentage of inmates convicted of crimes against public health.

The breakdown that follows gives more detail concerning the nature of convictions for ADC inmates: e.g., the Arkansas offenders were less likely than the national average to be serving drug offense sentences, and more likely to be serving burglary sentences.

The most frequent term served was for a fourth degree felony (1 to 5 years). The most common conviction was for theft and burglary. Persons serving sentences for third and fourth degree felonies (two to ten years and one to five years respectively) accounted for 70 percent of the total sample population. This proportion differs somewhat from the national average, which shows that the greatest percentage are serving terms of between five to ten years. Ten inmates of the ninety-two (10.8%) were serving life sentences.

TABLE VI
COMPARISON OF INMATE POPULATIONS FOR SELECTED OFFENSES

Crime	% of Convictions in Sample	National Average ⁴
Burglary	28%	18%
Drug Offenses	4%	10%
Forgery, Fraud, Embezzlement	5%	4%
Homicide	19%	18%
Assault	3%	5%
Automobile Theft	0%	2%
Larceny	2%	6%
Robbery	17%	23%
Arson	0%	1%
Sexual Assault	8%	6%
Kidnapping	1%	1%
Miscellaneous Criminal: Escape, Contempt of Court, Parole Violation, etc.	5%	6%

More than half (52%) of the sampled inmates were serving their first commitment; 20 percent had one prior conviction, while 12 percent had two convictions and 16 percent had been committed more than twice.

From the information gathered in the questionnaires, 48 percent had probation records, with 15 percent of those having experienced probation twice before, 13 percent three times before, and 7 percent four or more times before.

The majority of the sampled inmates had a history of early arrests; 70 percent had been arrested at least once at or before the age of 19 years, while 62 percent received a first conviction at or before the age of 21.

D. INMATE QUESTIONNAIRE

The inmate questionnaires were administered to the same 92 randomly selected offenders whose files were analyzed for the profile information reported above. Of the 92 inmates in the sample, 78 questionnaires were completed and returned.*

WORK HISTORY

Questions 6-8

The vast majority of inmates, 95 percent, were sentenced to ADC custody with a previous work history. Only 60 percent, however, were employed at the time of their arrest. The majority of inmates (64%) have been categorized as unskilled laborers. Thirty-two percent were considered skilled laborers and only four percent had held either technical or professional jobs. Of those who noted the approximate length of time in employment, 28 percent held a job for one year or less, and only 17 percent held a job for ten years or more. Twenty-nine percent of the sample noted that they had no job skills. Of those who stated they had job skills, 32 percent noted skills which could be categorized as "unskilled labor."

In comparison, profile records from inmate files show more than a third (37%) were unskilled laborers and slightly more than a quarter (26%) had been employed in skilled labor. A high percentage (21%) had either never held a job or had been so minimally employed that they were considered "unemployed."

The fact that 36 percent of the sample were considered skilled laborers or had held technical or professional jobs suggests that approximately 1,000 inmates in the ADC prison system may be suitable for work programming at the proposed Wrightsville Unit.**

PROGRAM NEEDS

Questions 18-19 and 21-25

Questionnaires collected information from inmates concerning their corrections program needs, as well as their background. While the

*The majority of the missing questionnaires came from the Cummins Unit. Refusal by some inmates to take the questionnaire and inability to take the questionnaire by other inmates were the reasons given.

**The figure presented is based on 36 percent of the ADC population for September 23, 1980, 2,777 inmates.

desire to obtain additional or more marketable skills was widespread, the consensus was that the present programs were inadequate and did not provide sufficient incentives or opportunities. Sixty-nine percent of the respondents expressed the opinion that ADC programming was inadequate. Less than one-half of the sample had any job. Most of those having jobs were employed in the fields (hoe squad) or in some low-skill service area such as kitchen work or hall monitoring. Participation in basic education was minimal, with 26 percent enrolled. Only three inmates stated they took college courses (4%). Twelve inmates (15%) were receiving alcoholic counseling, and only three (4%) participated in drug counseling.

Inmates noted that vocational training and employment were the most desired, useful and needed programs. Job training, followed by educational programs, were cited as being the most useful programs for post-release and for general rehabilitation while in prison. Family counseling was also considered important for rehabilitation.

The inmates' desire for more vocational and educational programs is suggested by the large percentage of inmates (approximately 64%) who previous to incarceration were unskilled, unemployed or minimally employed, as indicated in the profile.

Inmates were asked to respond if there were existing programs in their institution in which they would like to participate but to which they had not been assigned. Thirty-six percent noted that there were such programs. The most commonly desired programs were for job training or work-release programs and college education. The reason most often cited for non-admittance to job training or work-release programs was that the inmate had too much time left to serve. The reason cited for non-admittance to college education courses was that the courses were not available. Responses to reasons for non-admittance to other programs listed suggested that inmates felt decisions for non-admittance were unfair or arbitrary.

The inmate's view of how particular ADC staff assisted or undermined their rehabilitation and living conditions is instructive: a large number of inmates (40%) did not consider correctional staff helpful. Staff was considered very helpful by 29 percent and somewhat helpful by 31 percent of those responding. Inmates relied on outside family and friends more than any other group or individual (49%). Job supervisors were considered next most helpful (27%), followed by other inmates (24%). Psychologists were cited as helpful the least amount of time.

ADJUSTMENT TO PRISON

Question 20

Inmates were asked what would have helped them most to adjust to prison when they were first admitted. Inmates had a wide variety of suggestions. The answer given most, however, was "nothing" (13%) suggesting perhaps that many inmates have resigned themselves to prison conditions. The next most frequent response was simply that the inmate wanted to be treated "like a man" or "like a human being" (8%). Inmates were also concerned with being able to get to know and receive help from their fellow inmates (6%). Some (6%) felt that training and learning something useful for the outside would have helped most. Others (6%) felt that understanding the rules would have been more helpful. Inmates also believed that it would have helped to have someone to trust and discuss problems with (6%). Knowing what to expect, having a separate facility for adjustment, and having more contact with the outside world were also suggested.

CAUSES OF CRIME

Questions 27-32

Criminal justice personnel and criminologists share the opinion that narcotics and alcohol use is a contributing factor in a substantial percentage of crimes and criminal activity. In Arkansas, this opinion finds support among the inmates' responses.

Inmates perceived alcohol and drug abuse prior to incarceration as widespread and that such abuse may have contributed indirectly to criminal activity. However, they generally did not think that most convictions were directly related to drugs and alcohol. A majority of the surveyed inmates (60%) believed that not all the inmates who used drugs on the outside were in prison for a directly drug-related offense.

As might be expected, age differences between the general population of the Cummins and Tucker Units were reflected in the responses. At Tucker, with a younger population, more weight was given to substance abuse, especially drug abuse, as contributing to a criminal behavior. More Tucker inmates than Cummins inmates thought that their own conviction was related to drug abuse (Tucker 33%, Cummins 19%).

Because information from inmate records and direct inmate responses on substance abuse can often be incomplete and unreliable, the addition of profile information, presented below, to questionnaire responses, offers a better indication of inmate habits and characteristics.

Profile information shows that a quarter of the sample population had no recorded use of alcohol, while more than half showed no use of narcotics. Of those with records of alcohol use, nearly two-thirds were defined as "medium" users and 12 percent were considered "heavy" users. Of those with narcotic use records, 62 percent had used marijuana, 14 percent had used barbiturates, 10 percent had used heroin, and 8 percent used "all types" of drugs. A quarter of the sample population had been using either alcohol, narcotics or both at the time of arrest.

SECURITY AND MANAGEMENT

Questions 13-17, 35-38, and 43-46

The management of a correctional institution is complex, involving more than simply providing essentials for inmates. Management must take into account a variety of elements such as deterrence, rehabilitation, and isolation for long-term protection of society from injury and loss as well as society's expressed desire for vengeance or punishment for its own sake. Management must also address the needs of a population which is often postured in direct opposition to the prison administration.

Corrections experts have long recognized that it is a costly mistake to characterize security as a matter involving only concrete, weaponry and employee numbers. Experts agree that security is a complex problem involving physical structure, organization, programming and the demographic characteristics of the institutional population. Classification systems, staffing, programming and services, and inmate attitude have all been found to relate directly to the operation of a secure and efficient facility.

The questionnaire was designed to explore some of the areas which reflect upon an institution's overall management and security.

Personal Problems - Question 35

Over-crowding was cited as by far the most significant personal problem for inmates. Lack of programs followed as the next most significant problem. Family problems and other inmates were noted as the third and fourth most pressing problems, respectively.

Disciplinary Policies and Procedures - Questions 13-17

Discipline and disciplinary policies are of major concern to inmates. Such procedures can be used as tools for the efficient management of a correctional facility by establishing the official operating rules and formalizing relationships. Disciplinary policies, as noted above, can facilitate maintaining order or, if used arbitrarily or inconsistently, can by contrast become an irritant and source of antagonism and disorder.

Based on the inmates' responses, dissemination of disciplinary policy has been fairly successful. Of the inmates sampled, 88 percent believed that they were familiar with ADC rules and regulations. However, a majority of inmates (55%) believed that disciplinary procedures were generally unfair. Overall, such procedures were characterized as arbitrary, discriminatory and overly punitive. Some illustrative comments included: "the inmate's side of the story is never looked at or believed," "major write-ups are given for minor offenses," "the facts are distorted," "there is no standard procedure," "the reasons for writeups are spiteful and childish," "the staff has it in for certain inmates," etc.

To identify problem frequency, respondents were asked to state if they had ever been "written up" for misconduct and, if so, how frequently. Of the inmates responding, 51 percent noted they had never been written up. Of the 49 percent who had, six (16%) had been written up six times or more. However, most (15 inmates or 39%) reported they had been "written up" only once.

A majority of inmates believed that the staff was familiar with rules and regulations, although the percentage is lower than inmate familiarity with rules (52% staff versus 88% inmate). When asked if staff followed prison rules and regulations, a majority of respondents noted that staff did not. The major reasons cited were that the staff members made their own rules or bent rules to suit themselves. Of those who believed staff followed rules, some inmates qualified responses by adding that staff followed major rules but not all minor ones. Favoritism and prejudice were often cited, including writeups for no reason or unfair reasons. Some inmates also believed that the staff provokes inmates or pits inmate against inmate. Another fairly common complaint was that staff treat inmates like children and enjoy bossing them around.

Causes of Tension and Violence - Questions 36-38 and 43-46

Inmates' attitudes concerning disciplinary policies relate directly to other security issues such as violence among inmates and against guards, as well as escapes. The nature and frequency of violence in an institution is always subject to question. Definitions of violence, reported versus actual incidence, and the problems in staff and inmate relationships all affect the incidence of violence, and the questionnaire raised these issues directly.

Given a list of fourteen possible causes of violence among inmates, and asked to check all that applied, the most frequently cited cause was homosexuality (39). Inmate pressure (29) and lack of services or programs (28) were also frequently cited. Guards (26), racial or ethnic differences (25), and personal problems (25) followed closely as causes of violence.

Dormitories were overwhelmingly cited (31) as the area where most violence or threats occurred. All other locations received nine or less than nine "votes."

The question concerning the time of day most violence occurred elicited a wide variety of responses. However, most responses fell into the general category of evening and/or nighttime (22 or 28%). Eleven of the 22 noted that most violence occurred sometime between 4 PM and midnight. Six of the 22 noted that violence occurred generally at night, and the other five said it was between midnight and 3 AM.

The major problem between inmates and guards fell in the general category of lack of respect among the guards for the inmates. Frequent complaints included: "the guards call inmates names," "guards think they're better than inmates," "guards don't treat inmates like men," "guards harass inmates and guards take their frustrations out on inmates." General misunderstanding and lack of communication was the next most frequently cited category.

Inmates were asked to evaluate what measures, if any, would reduce tension in their immediate environment. A list of alternatives was offered followed by a space in which inmates were encouraged to make additional comments. The need for more contact with the outer community as a means of reducing tension was clearly demonstrated by the fact that more and longer visiting periods was the answer most frequently cited (60%). More programs was the next most frequent suggestion (54%). The impact of overcrowding on prison tension levels was demonstrated through the suggestion of more living space, which was the third most often stated choice (50%).

The direct relationship of correctional staff to security was also briefly touched upon in the questionnaire. Inmates were asked whether correctional officers had any impact on violence among inmates. Inmates, on the whole, agreed that correctional officers could be helpful in some situations. However, 34 percent of those who responded to the question believed prison officials were not very helpful or not helpful at all.

In addition to questions directly relating to violence and tension, inmates were asked to note the safest place in prison and state reasons for their choice. The largest number of responses indicated that there was no safe place in prison (31%) because "if someone wants to get you, nowhere is safe." The next most frequent response (13%) cited the inmate's own bed or own room as being the safest place.

When asked to note what physical changes would make the prison safer, many inmates either did not respond to the question (24%) or stated they did not know (15%). Many of those who did respond came up with ideas which dealt less with physical aspects and more with general programming and management. A few of the most frequently cited suggestions in this vein were for: better food, use of correctional officers instead of turnkeys, less working hours, no hoe squads, and more yard time. The suggestions which related to physical changes were for more and better recreational equipment (the most frequently cited) followed by suggestions concerning housing (calling for more new pods, private cells or one man cells). Reduction of overcrowding was also noted. From the suggestions most frequently cited, it may be inferred that inmates believe that a general improvement in living conditions, i.e., food, housing, work, and recreation, would contribute more to prison safety than measures more traditionally related to security.

PHYSICAL ASPECTS

Questions 40 and 42

Inmates were asked to cite the "best" place to live in prison and what physical changes would improve the prison the most. These two questions combined with the data acquired from inmate responses to the questions concerning the safest place and most violence-prone locations in the facility can help in drawing some conclusions about the prison's physical plant, as perceived by inmates.

Inmates at both the Tucker and Cummins Units overwhelmingly noted that the pods were the best places to live. The reasons cited had mainly to do with overall living conditions, rather than security, although a few respondents added that being able to lock their door was a definite advantage. Inmates stated that the pods were more like home and were cleaner, less crowded, more private, and warmer in the winter and cooler in the summer. A few inmates stated that those in the pods cared more about one another and that there was less trouble because inmates did not want to be reassigned.

The desire for less crowding and more privacy in inmate housing carried through to the question concerning physical changes which would most improve the prison. A total of 36 inmates (40%) noted that smaller dorms would be an improvement. Additional pods also were rated highly as constituting an improvement (41%). Inmates noted that improvements in the area of sports and other recreational activities were of major concern (fenced in recreational yards (42%), and dayrooms for activities (29%)).

In reviewing the questions concerning violence and safety in prison, it appears that the large dormitories are the areas most prone to violent behavior. This conclusion reinforces the inmate responses that the pods and smaller dormitories are more desirable places to live because they either provide the inmate with his own room or reduce the number of inmates he must come in contact with.

MENTAL HEALTH

Questions 33-34 and 47-49

An attempt was made through the questionnaire to develop a feel for the state of the responding inmates' mental health and ascertain their views on the overall mental health of their fellow prisoners.

Inmates were asked what kind of medical treatment they had received in prison. Most inmates answered that they had either received no treatment of any kind (46%) or general health treatment (47%). Only five of the inmates (6%) responded that they had received psychological treatment. The response to this question should not be construed as an indication of the need for such services but rather that such services as psychological treatment or substance abuse counseling are either not widely used or not readily available.

Most inmates (86%) noted that they have not received any treatment for mental or emotional problems in prison. The 13 percent that responded that they had received treatment noted that the specific treatment they received was counseling. The majority of those who responded to the question concerning their mental health problems either noted they did not have mental health problems (49%) or that the problems they had did not call for special treatment (24%). However, a significant number of those who responded (16 or 22%) felt that their mental health problems were such that they needed special services in prison (12) or placement within a special institution (1) or both (3).

The majority of surveyed inmates believed there were inmates in their prison who should be in another setting due to psychological problems. However, when asked to specify the number of this type of prisoner, the answers varied greatly. Fourteen of the inmates (18%) either did not know how many or did not respond to that portion of the question. The categories of one-half (6%), one-third (6%), and one-fourth (4%) were cited most. As mentioned above, however, the answers varied greatly with a high of 1,000 to a low of 3 inmates needing to be in a different setting.

It was noted that inmate psychological problems are most evident in three areas: harassment of others (45%), inability to function normally (44%), and violence to others (42%). Suicide and self-violence were not as frequently cited (26%).

To provide a more comprehensive mental health profile, follow-up information was requested for nine sample inmates who appeared, from inmate records, to have a history of mental health problems. Mental health information, however, was generally incomplete: e.g., there was no psychological information recorded for three of the inmates, and one of the three, according to counselors, was too unstable to complete the questionnaire, even with help.

From follow-up ADC information, two inmates in the sample had been categorized as mentally disordered. Both had attempted suicide. One has been seen regularly by the ADC staff psychiatrist and diagnosed as "borderline delusional, schizophrenic, and with psychosis and drug dependence." He is currently on medication. The last recorded psychiatric report noted that his schizophrenia was in remission.

The other inmate has twice attempted suicide and has been treated by ADC mental health personnel and the State Hospital. The only diagnosis presented was "adjustment reaction of adolescence."

Using the above ADC information that two of the 92 inmates (or 2%) of the profile sample were considered to have significant mental health problems, it may be suggested that approximately two percent of the total ADC prison population may have significant mental health problems. Using a total prison population of 2,777 from ADC figures for September 23, 1980, it can be calculated that approximately 56 inmates would be classified as mentally disabled. This figure is also supported by a study done by ADC Mental Health Services which concluded that approximately 45 to 60 inmates could be classified as mentally disabled.⁵ This data is further support for the need for a special program unit designed specifically to serve the inmate population with mental health disorders.

RELEASE

Questions 50 and 51

Inmates were asked who they expected to stay with and what specifically they expected to do upon release from prison. Inmates seemed to have a clearer idea of what they would do than with

whom they would stay. There were eleven "don't know" responses to the question regarding who they would stay with, and none for the other question. Most inmates, however, responded that they would stay with their parents (36%) followed by those who noted other relatives (26%). The majority of inmates believed they would have a job lined up upon release (58%). The rest of the responses were fairly evenly distributed among those who would look for a job (22%), enroll in a work training program (17%), and those who would go to school (26%).

Short term furloughs were most frequently suggested as helpful preparations for release (46%). Job training, involvement with a job setting, and involvement with the family prior to release were all suggested an equal number of times (41% for each). It seems evident from the answers that most inmates believe that the best preparation is some sort of involvement with the "free world" prior to release.

The inmates' desire for more involvement with the "free world" is supported by American Correctional Association Standards which authorize that all inmates participate in a program of release preparation. Programs to prepare inmates for release, according to standards, could include pre-release visits by parole officers and family members and graduated release through short furloughs. The proposed Wrightsville Unit would be designed to accommodate many of the pre-release program standards.

THE BLOOD PLASMA PROGRAM

Question 52

The last question on the questionnaire dealt with the blood plasma program. Prisoners noted that on the whole, they did not feel that the program was exploiting them. The majority believed that the program was either "OK" (31%) or good for the inmates (44%). A significant minority (22%), however, felt the program to be exploitive.

E. PROFILE SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

A composite picture of the statistically "average" inmate in Arkansas' state correctional institutions would show a man in his late twenties, who is serving his first term in the state prison system. He would probably be Black, and be a native of Arkansas from Little Rock or another urban area. He would probably have some high school education and some job skills, but have been employed at some relatively unskilled level.

His primary concern in prison would be finding some way of coping with the overcrowding and poor living conditions and maintaining contact with family and friends "outside" until release. He would see his major needs as finding privacy and engaging in some activity which would help prepare him for his ultimate release, probably vocational training or educational programs. He would be dissatisfied with available programs and opportunities for participation. He would perceive prison staff as arbitrary, prejudiced and generally unfair in disciplinary matters.

There is, of course, no "average inmate." The Arkansas prison system contains old men as well as young, men who are serving long terms for violent crimes as well as those serving shorter terms for lesser crimes. The composite picture above leaves out such crucial variables as the personality and interpersonal style of inmates. The details and differences of individual profiles are the critical variables in management decisions concerning such matters as the specifics of housing and programming to be provided for the inmate.

F. CLASSIFICATION

Like all planning, Corrections planning requires complete and detailed information. In some senses, the need for information is especially acute in Corrections because of the strong emotions and tendency toward stereotyping which arise when the topic is "crime and criminals." Some call offenders "animals," others call them "victims." Neither label is, of course, useful or correct. It is critical, in order to avoid just such encompassing and inflammatory labels, to have a detailed profile of actual and key characteristics of offenders in the system.

Only with a full description of offenders can planning and resource allocations occur regarding such crucial issues as what programs should be developed, improved, or eliminated, and what kinds of facilities are or will be required for housing offenders in the system.

Similar information is a prerequisite for effective administration of correctional institutions, especially for such crucial decisions as security classification, housing assignments, and program eligibility. The inmate profile and questionnaire support such overall planning. They are integral for noticing changes in inmate patterns and in evaluating programming and classification for inmates already within the ADC system. A model is being developed to classify and program all incoming inmates. Further modifications or additions may be required to tailor the profile instruments to the specific or future needs of the ADC prison population. The program and classification instruments will be maintained by the Diagnostic Unit at Pine Bluff.

In addition to developing a comprehensive and valid classification and profile model, the ADC will conduct regular re-evaluations of each inmate's program plan, including determination of good time. The re-evaluations might occur at least every six months, or more frequently if an inmate's particular circumstances warrant. Effective programming, more closely matching inmate needs, can thus be developed, thereby increasing the likelihood of cooperation and program success.

CLASSIFICATION COMPARISON

In order to develop the most comprehensive information regarding the security classification designations of prisoners in the ADC system, the sample of prisoners taken from the inmate profile were

classified according to the Federal Bureau of Prisons' classification system.⁶ The findings of this classification exercise were then compared with sample inmates' recorded current classification. The Bureau of Prisons' classification system was used as a model because the system being designed by Arkansas is meant to be similar.

Most information required by the Bureau of Prisons classification manual was available through the completed profile sheets with back-up information provided by inmate questionnaires. However, there were a few areas which required more specific information. The profile sheet has been revised so that it includes additional information and is in a format which can more easily be used in the future for classification and programming purposes. (See Appendix C Updated Inmate Profile Worksheet and Instructions.)

The Bureau of Prisons' classification instrument contains six custody categories. Since Arkansas uses four custody categories, modifications were made after initial scoring so that the six Bureau of Prisons categories were condensed to four, proportionately.

Scoring was accomplished in two sections; security scoring and custody scoring. The scoring sections assign points for each category in their section. The security scoring section contains such categories as severity of offense, length of incarceration, type of prior commitments, and history of violence and escapes. The total score was added and the security level was determined from the score.

The custody scoring section was used mainly to back-up or modify the score provided in the security section. Seven categories were used, among them: involvement with drugs and alcohol, mental stability, family ties and two questions regarding disciplinary reports. Depending upon the total custody score, the security level would be considered for increase or decrease or continued at the same level.

The table below shows the findings of the Bureau of Prisons' classification instrument compared with the recorded ADC classification for the same sample. Based on a total ADC inmate population of 2,777 from ADC Research and Planning Information for September 23, 1980, the percentages from each classification, Bureau and ADC, were converted into total inmate numbers.

Based on the findings, both ADC and Bureau of Prisons show that there is a large proportion of Class I, or minimum security, inmates in the ADC prison system (around 50%). This indicates that much of the ADC housing and programming should be geared to meet the demands of this large minimum security population. The findings further support the need for a minimum security unit such as the proposed Wrightsville Unit.

TABLE VII				
Class	Bureau of Prisons		ADC	
	%	Total Population	%	Total Population
I	46	1,277	51	1,416
II	27	750	33	916
III	19	528	6	167
IV	8	222	10	278
Total	100%	2,777	100%	2,777

FOOTNOTES-TECHNICAL REPORT

CONTINUED

2 OF 3

FOOTNOTES

¹U.S. Department of Justice, LEAA, National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service. Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics - 1979. (Albany, NY: Criminal Justice Research Center, 1980), pp.691 and 693.

²University of Arkansas, Population and Employment Studies Section, "Utilization of Projection." (Little Rock, ARK: University of Arkansas, 1980). Tables 1 and 2.

³U.S. Department of Justice, p.694.

⁴Ibid.

⁵Arkansas Department of Correction. "Type of Individuals to be Admitted to Special Programs Unit." (Memorandum from Dr. Max J. Mobley to Dr. Robert Powitzky, August 23, 1980), p.1.

⁶U.S. Department of Justice Federal Prison Bureau. Custody Classification Manual. (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1978), p.46.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A
PROFILE DATA

Prison

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Community Service	2	2%
Cummins	57	62%
Wrightsville	1	1%
Tucker	19	21%
Benton	3	3%
Crew/R & D	7	8%
Women's	1	1%
Booneville	1	1%
Blytheville	1	1%

Trustee

Yes	6	7%
No	86	93%

Sex

M	91	99%
F	1	1%

Ethnicity

Black	56	61%
White	36	39%

Date of Birth/Age

1963/17	4	4%
1962/18	2	2%
1961/19	7	8%
1960/20	4	4%
1959/21	7	8%
1958/22	3	3%
1957/23	7	8%
1956/24	3	3%
1955/25	8	9%
1954/26	1	1%
1953/27	5	5%
1952/28	4	4%
1951/29	2	2%
1950/30	4	4%
1949/31	5	5%
1948/32	4	4%
1947/33	3	3%

<u>Date of Birth/Age (cont)</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
1946/34	3	3%
1945/35		
1944/36	2	2%
1943/37	2	2%
1942/38	1	1%
1941/39		
1940/40		
1939/41	3	3%
1938/42	1	1%
1937/43	1	1%
1936/44		
1935/45	1	1%
1934/46		
1933/47	2	2%
1932/48		
1931/49		
1930/50		
1929/51	1	1%
other:		
1924/56	1	1%
1919/61	1	1%

Place of Birth

Arkansas		
Fort Smith	2	2%
Hot Springs	1	1%
Little Rock	14	15%
Pine Bluff	4	4%
other	40	43%
Out of State	31	34%

Last Residence at Time of Arrest

Arkansas		
Fort Smith	8	9%
Hot Springs	3	3%
Little Rock	25	27%
Pine Bluff	4	4%
West Memphis	2	2%
other	37	40%
Out of State	13	14%

Marital Status

Single	60	65%
Married	24	26%
Divorced	7	8%
Separated		
Widowed	1	1%

Dependents

0	61	66%
1	9	10%
2	6	7%
3	9	10%
4 or more	7	8%

Education Level

3 years	1	1%
4	1	1%
5	4	4%
6	2	2%
7	3	3%
8	15	16%
9	16	17%
10	15	16%
11	15	16%
12	15	16%
13	1	1%
14	3	3%
15		
16	1	1%

I.Q.

NO RECORD	39	42%
70	2	2%
71		
72		
73	1	1%
74	1	1%
75	1	1%
76		
77	1	1%
78	1	1%
79		
80		

I.Q. (cont)

	Total	Percentage
81	1	1%
82	1	1%
83	2	2%
84	2	2%
85	1	1%
86	1	1%
87		
88		
89		
90	2	2%
91	2	2%
92		
93		
94	1	1%
95		
96	2	2%
97		
98	2	2%
99		
100	1	1%
101	3	3%
102	1	1%
103	3	3%
104	3	3%
105	1	1%
106	1	1%
107	1	1%
108		
109	2	2%
110		
111	1	1%
112		
113		
114	1	1%
115	2	2%
116		
117	1	1%
118		
119		
120	1	1%
121		
122	1	1%
other:		
47	1	1%
64	1	1%
Borderline Mentally Retarded	1	1%

Alcohol Abuse

	Total	Percentage
NO RECORD	1	1%
none	22	24%
light	20	22%
medium	41	45%
heavy	9	10%

Drug Abuse*

	Total	Percentage
NO RECORD	1	1%
none	50	54%
Marijuana (soft)	35	38%
Pills/Barbiturates	8	9%
Heroin	6	7%
Acid/Speed	2	2%
All Types	5	5%

Use at Arrest*

	Total	Percentage
NO RECORD	12	13%
No	57	62%
Yes		
Alcohol	15	16%
Narcotics	9	10%

Age Began Using

	Total	Percentage
Alcohol**		
NO RECORD	32	35%
10	1	1%
11	1	1%
12		
13	1	1%
14	5	5%
15	11	12%
16	7	8%
17	5	5%

*Numbers may not reflect the actual number of inmates sampled since one inmate may fall into several categories.

**Only those who have records of alcohol use are included in this category.

	Total	Percentage
<u>Age Began Using (cont)</u>		
18	2	2%
19		
20		
21	4	4%
22	1	1%
23		
24	1	1%
<u>Narcotics*</u>		
NO RECORD	4	4%
10	1	1%
11	1	1%
12		
13	1	1%
14	4	4%
15	8	9%
16	5	5%
17	5	5%
18	3	3%
19		
20	1	1%
21	4	4%
22	1	1%
23	2	2%
24	2	2%
25		
26		
27	1	1%
28	1	1%

NOTE: For the above question, no real indication of the age at which the inmate began using narcotics was made on the questionnaire--the profile may only indicate the age of alcohol use.

Employment/Occupation

Laborer		
Skilled	24	26%
Unskilled	34	37%

* Only those with a record of narcotic use are included in this category.

	Total	Percentage
<u>Employment/Occupation (cont)</u>		
Technical	2	2%
Professional	1	1%
Army		
Skilled	1	1%
Unskilled	6	7%
No Job	19	21%
NO RECORD	3	3%
<u>Classification</u>		
IA	6	7%
B	14	15%
C	28	30%
II	28	30%
III	7	8%
IV	9	10%
<u>County Sentenced From*</u>		
NO RECORD	8	9%
Ashely	1	1%
Benton	1	1%
Bradley	1	1%
Calhoun	1	1%
Clark	1	1%
Clay	1	1%
Cleveland	1	1%
Columbia	1	1%
Craighead	1	1%
Crawford	1	1%
Crittenden	2	2%
Cross	1	1%
Dallas	1	1%
Faulkner	1	1%
Fulton	1	1%
Garland	4	4%
Grant	1	1%
Hempstead	2	2%
Hot Springs	1	1%

* Percentage total does not equal 100% because of rounding.

County Sentenced From (cont)

	Total	Percentage
Howard	1	1%
Izard	1	1%
Jackson	1	1%
Jefferson	4	4%
Johnson	1	1%
Lawrence	1	1%
Lincoln	1	1%
Lonoke	2	2%
Marion	1	1%
Miller	1	1%
Mississippi	1	1%
Newton	1	1%
Ouachita	1	1%
Phillips	2	2%
Poinsett	2	2%
Pulaski	23	25%
Praire	3	3%
Randolph	1	1%
Sebastion	6	7%
St. Francis	2	2%
Union	1	1%
Washington	2	2%
Woodruff	1	1%

Age at First Arrest

	Total	Percentage
NO RECORD	1	1%
9	1	1%
10	1	1%
11	1	1%
12	5	5%
13	9	10%
14	8	9%
15	4	4%
16	21	23%
17	7	8%
18	7	8%
19	4	4%
20	4	4%
21	4	4%
22	3	3%
23	2	2%
24	3	3%
25	1	1%

Age at First Arrest (cont)

	Total	Percentage
26	1	1%
27		
28	2	2%
29	1	1%
30		
31	2	2%

Age at First Conviction

	Total	Percentage
13	1	1%
14		
15	3	3%
16	7	8%
17	11	12%
18	10	11%
19	11	12%
20	11	12%
21	8	9%
22	2	2%
23	3	3%
24	4	4%
25	4	4%
26	2	2%
27	3	3%
28		
29	2	2%
30	1	1%
31	4	4%
32		
33		
34		
35	2	2%
other:		
40	2	2%
52	1	1%

Total Number of Convictions

	Total	Percentage
1	48	52%
2	18	20%
3	11	12%
4	6	7%

	Total	Percentage
<u>Total Number of Convictions (cont)</u>		
5	5	5%
6	3	3%
7		
8	1	1%
<u>Sentence (Total Prior Time in Prison)*</u>		
< 1	16	17%
2	5	5%
3	5	5%
4	3	3%
5	2	2%
6	5	5%
7	1	1%
8	1	1%
9		
10	1	1%
11		
12		
13	2	2%
14		
15	2	2%
16	1	1%
17		
18		
19		
20		
None	48	52%
<u>Offense</u>		
Personal	34	48%
Property	48	52%
<u>Escape Attempts</u>		
None	81	88%
1	9	10%
2	1	1%

* Actual time served.

	Total	Percentage
<u>History of Violence</u>		
None	71	77%
Past Minor	5	5%
Recent Minor	10	11%
Past Serious	2	2%
Recent Serious	2	2%
<u>Attempted Suicides</u>		
None	88	96%
1	2	2%
2	1	1%
<u>Psychological Evaluation</u>		
No	79	86%
Yes		
Prison Facilities	5	5%
State Hospital	4	4%
Other	4	4%
<u>Diagnosis*</u>		
NO RECORD	6	6%
O.K.	2	2%
Non-serious, Interpersonal	3	3%
Psychosis	1	1%
Violent/Aggressive	1	1%

* Those who have no Psychological Evaluations are not included under Diagnosis.

APPENDIX B
PROFILE WORKSHEET

INMATE PROFILE

Inmate No. _____

Prison:

1. Cummins
2. Wrightsville

3. Tucker
4. Benton

5. Crew/R & D
6. Women's

7. Other _____

Trustee:

1. Yes
2. No

Sex:

1. Male
2. Female

Ethnicity:

1. Black
2. White
3. Other _____ (specify)

Date of Birth: ____/____/____

Place of Birth: _____ (city) _____ (state)

Residence: _____ (city) _____ (state) _____ (county)

Marital Status:

1. single
2. married
3. divorced
4. separated
5. widowed

Dependents: _____

Education (0-20): _____

I.Q.: _____

Alcohol/Drug Abuse History:

Type:

1. none
2. soft
3. heroin
4. alcohol
5. other _____ (specify)

Age begun: _____

Use at Arrest:

1. Yes
2. No

- a. liquor
- b. narcotics

Frequency:

- Alcohol
1. light
2. medium
3. heavy

- Narcotics
1. light
2. medium
3. heavy

Employment: _____
Occupation(s) _____

Classification:

- I
- A
- B
- C
- II
- III
- IV

Current Conviction:

Total Sentence _____

Date Sentence Begins _____

Crime _____

Inmate Profile - Page 2:

Age at first arrest: _____

Age at first conviction: _____

Prior Convictions:

From - To	Institution	Offense	Sentence	Disposition
-----------	-------------	---------	----------	-------------

Total Number Convictions: _____

History of Escapes/Attempts:

1. none 2. one 3. two or more

History of Violence:

1. none 3. recent minor 5. recent serious
2. past minor 4. past serious

Attempted Suicides:

1. Yes _____ (number times) 2. No _____

Hospitalization for Mental Health Problems:

1. State hospital _____ 2. Other hospital _____ (where)

Prior Psychological Evaluation(s):

1. No

2. Yes a. county mental health center d. military
 b. state hospital e. other _____
 c. private hospital

b. state hospital

c. private hospital

e. other

(specify)

Prior Psychological Treatment:

1. No

2. Yes a. outpatient b. in-patient

Mental Health Diagnosis:

1. None

2. Yes _____ (specify) _____

(specify)

a. Where

b. When

Other Evidence of Mental Health Problems:

Other Notes:

APPENDIX C

UPDATED PROFILE WORKSHEET AND INSTRUCTIONS

PROFILE WORKSHEET

1. Inmate No. _____
2. Prison: a. Cummins c. Tucker e. Crew/R & D g. Other _____
b. Wrightsville d. Benton f. Women's Unit
3. Sex: a. Male b. Female
4. Ethnicity: a. Black b. White c. Other _____ (specify)
5. Date of Birth: ____/____/____
6. Place of Birth: _____ (city) _____ (state)
7. Residence: _____ (city) _____ (state)
8. Marital Status: a. single c. divorced e. widowed
b. married d. separated
9. Dependents: _____
10. Education (0-20): _____
11. I.Q.: _____
12. Alcohol/Drug Abuse History:
Type: a. none b. marijuana c. heroin d. alcohol e. other _____ (specify)
Age begun: a. alcohol _____ b. drugs _____
Use at arrest: a. Yes (1) alcohol (2) drugs
b. No
Frequency: Alcohol a. light b. medium c. heavy
Drugs a. light b. medium c. heavy
13. Employment: Occupation(s) _____
14. Current Assignment: _____
15. Classification: I A B C II III IV
16. County Sentenced From: _____
17. Current Conviction: Total Sentence _____
Date Sentence Begins _____
Crime _____
18. Age at first arrest: _____
19. Age at first conviction: _____

- a. If alcohol or drugs were used at the time of arrest, circle at least medium.
- b. If heroin was used, circle heavy.
- c. If more than one type of drug was used, circle at least medium.
- d. If alcohol or drug use began at an early age, circle at least medium.

13. Employment: List all occupations held for at least three months. If the individual was unemployed at the time of arrest, make a note of it. Indicate if no jobs were ever held by the individual:

Example: Employment: Farm work, Army, janitor
Occupation(s) Unemployed at arrest

14. Current Assignment: Indicate also work-release or pre-release if applicable.

17. Current Conviction: Under the subcategory of Crime, list all crimes committed. If there was more than one crime, include the sentences for each and whether the crimes run consecutively (CS) or concurrently (CC). If the conviction was for a parole violation, record P.V. and the crime(s) for which it occurred, if available.

Example:

Total Sentence 10 years
Crime Theft 10 years CC
Burglary 10 years

Total Sentence 7 years
Crime Theft 3 years CS
Burglary 4 years

20. Prior Convictions: List all prior convictions for adult offenses. Cite the month and year, if available. Record the institution's name and state. Dispositions should be recorded as flat time (flat), paroled (par.), or discharged (disch.). If the individual had no prior convictions, leave the space blank.

Example:

From - To	Institution	Offense	Sentence	Disposition
1/55 - 12/56	Huntsville, TX	Burg.	2 yrs.	flat
6/61 - 8/65	"	Robbery	10 yrs.	par.
1/69 - 4/75	Cummins	Burg., G.L.	7 yrs.	par.

21. Total Number Convictions: Include the current conviction in the total number.

22. History of Escapes/Attempts: History is defined as the individual's entire background of criminal conviction. Circle only the most severe case.

Category	History	Definition
1.	none	No escapes
2.	past minor	An escape occurring more than five years ago from an open institution or program (e.g., camp, work-release, furlough), not involving actual or threat of violence. Also includes military AWOL and flight to avoid pending charges.
3.	recent minor	Same as 2 only occurring within the last five years.
4.	past serious	An escape occurring more than five years ago from closed confinement, with or without threat of violence. Also includes escape from an open facility or program with actual or threat of violence.
5.	recent serious	Same as 4 only occurring within the last five years.

Example: An individual jumped bail on current offense (recent minor), and eight years ago escaped from the Tucker unit (past serious). Circle 4 (past serious).

23. History of Violence: History of violence is defined as individual's entire background of criminal conviction. It includes any behavior for which the inmate was found guilty. Circle the number which indicates the most severe case of violence.

Category	History	Definition
1.	none	No violence.
2.	past minor	Acts occurring more than five years ago resulting in fines or misdemeanor convictions (e.g., simple fights, domestic quarrels). Acts in prison occurring more than five years ago involving simple fights, etc.
3.	recent minor	Same as 2 only occurring within the last five years.
4.	past serious	Acts occurring more than five years ago which resulted in a felony conviction (e.g., assaults, intimidation involving a weapon, incidents involving weapons or explosives, etc.). Acts in prison occurring more than five years ago involving serious injury or death for an inmate or guard, or threats of serious injury involving weapons.
5.	recent serious	Same as 4 only occurring within the last five years.

Example: An individual has a history of domestic fights, seven years ago (past minor). However, recently during confinement he has been found guilty of stabbing another inmate (recent serious). Circle 5, (recent serious).

24. Attempted Suicides: Indicate the number of times the individual has attempted suicide both in prison and prior to incarceration.
25. Hospitalization for Mental Health Problems: Circle the appropriate hospital if the individual has been hospitalized (in-patient). If available, briefly state reason for hospitalization and treatment.

Example:

a. State Hospital (b) Other Hospital private-California
Reason self-destructive behavior Treatment psychoactive medication

26. Prior Psychological Evaluation(s): If the individual has had any prior psychological evaluations (doesn't necessarily mean that the individual was hospitalized), circle all facilities where the individual received such evaluations.
27. Mental Health Diagnosis: The question should be answered in conjunction with #26. If a diagnosis is recorded, circle "yes" and specify the diagnosis and the date(s).
28. Other Evidence of Mental Health Problems: Sometimes information is incomplete, such that the information cannot be recorded using questions 25-27. An example would be if a "mental check in 1978" was recorded prior to the individual's incarceration, but no further information is provided (e.g., where, diagnosis, was individual hospitalized, etc.).

Additionally, if information from other sources can be obtained from counselors, psychologists, etc., this would be the appropriate place for such information.

29. Number of Disciplinary Reports: Record the number of disciplinary reports within the last 12 months for which the inmate was found guilty.
30. Type of Most Serious Disciplinary Reports: Record the type of most serious disciplinary reports for which the inmate has been found guilty.

Example:

- | | |
|-------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| a. greatest | - killing or seriously injuring guard or inmate. |
| b. high | - dealing drugs, tampering with locks, etc. |
| c. moderate | - being intoxicated, involvement in minor fights, etc. |
| d. low | - not being on time, etc. |

Insubordination comes up often as a reason for disciplinary action. To decide the severity of this type of report, discretion must be used. The recorder should review the circumstances surrounding the disciplinary action, the number of times the individual has been cited for the same action, and the measures taken to discipline the inmate. In most cases, insubordination should receive no more than a moderate rating. The procedures described above can also be used to determine the seriousness of other charges when there is a question as to categorization.

31. Other Notes: Other notes may include important facts which do not fit in any of the other categories. Examples could be: an extensive juvenile record, information from parole applications (family ties, etc.), whether the individual is in isolation or "lock down," medical records indicating disabilities which could require special care, and number of meritorious furloughs.

APPENDIX D INMATE QUESTIONNAIRE

This questionnaire is to help the Arkansas Department of Corrections improve the prisons. You have been selected at random, and there is no need to put your name on the questionnaire. No one will know your answers, and nothing good or bad will happen to you, no matter what your answers are. We are simply trying to find out more about inmates; your needs and your views of problems. Please answer all questions as best you can, and ask for help if you don't understand. Feel free to write in any added information.

The questionnaire starts on the back of this page.

ARKANSAS PROFILE

1. Background

Age: _____ Sex: _____

What was the last grade of school you completed? (CHECK ONE ANSWER)

- ☐ completed 8th grade or less
☐ completed some high school
☐ completed high school
☐ completed some college
☐ completed college

2. How many dependents do you have on the outside? (CHECK ONE ANSWER)

- ☐ none
☐ one
☐ two
☐ three or more

3. Where have you lived most of your life? (CHECK ONE ANSWER)

- ☐ outside ARKANSAS
☐ in ARKANSAS

If in ARKANSAS, rural or urban area? (CHECK ONE ANSWER)

- ☐ rural
☐ urban

4. Where do you think you will probably live after you are released? (CHECK ONE ANSWER)

- ☐ outside ARKANSAS
☐ in ARKANSAS
☐ don't know

If in ARKANSAS, will you probably live in an urban or rural area? (CHECK ONE ANSWER)

- ☐ rural
☐ urban
☐ don't know

5. Were you ever in the military service? (CHECK ONE ANSWER)

- ☐ yes
☐ no

If yes, what type of discharge do you have? _____

6. Were you employed at the time of your arrest on your case? (CHECK ONE ANSWER)

- ☐ yes
☐ no

7. Were you ever employed? (CHECK ONE ANSWER)

- ☐ yes
☐ no

If you were ever employed what work did you do, and for how long?

8. Do you have job skills? (CHECK ONE ANSWER)

- ☐ yes
☐ no

If yes, list: _____

9. Before this term in prison, were you ever on probation? (CHECK ONE ANSWER)

- ☐ yes
☐ no

If yes, how many times? _____

10. How many times have you been sentenced to prison before this time? (CHECK ONE ANSWER)

- ☐ never
☐ once
☐ twice
☐ more than twice

11. How many times have you been in the ARKANSAS state prison system before this time? (CHECK ONE ANSWER)

- ☐ never
☐ once
☐ twice
☐ more than twice

12. How long is the total term you are serving? _____

13. Are you familiar with the rules and regulations of this prison? (CHECK ONE ANSWER)

- ☐ yes
☐ no

14. Do you think the prison staff are familiar with the rules and regulations of this prison? (CHECK ONE ANSWER)

- ☐ yes
☐ no

15. Do the staff follow the prison rules and regulations? (CHECK ONE ANSWER)

- ☐ yes
☐ no

Explain: _____

16. Have you ever been written up with a misconduct report? (CHECK ONE ANSWER)

- ☐ yes
☐ no

If yes, how many times? _____

17. Do you feel that prison disciplinary procedures are generally fair? (CHECK ONE ANSWER)

- ☐ yes
☐ no

Why? _____

18. Overall, how helpful has the prison staff been to you? (CHECK ONE ANSWER)

- ☐ very helpful
☐ somewhat helpful
☐ not helpful
☐ other (SPECIFY) _____

19. Who has been most helpful to you since you have been in prison? (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

- ☐ case worker
☐ correctional officers
☐ chaplain
☐ job supervisor
☐ prison administrators
☐ teachers
☐ psychologist
☐ other inmates
☐ outside friends/family
☐ lawyer
☐ other (SPECIFY) _____

20. What would have helped you adjust to this prison when you were first admitted?

21. Do you feel that there are adequate incentive programs and opportunities inside the prison for inmates? (CHECK ONE ANSWER)

☐ yes
☐ no

If yes, which are the most helpful to you?

22. What programs do you presently participate in? (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY. FOR EACH PROGRAM, WRITE HOW MANY HOURS PER WEEK.)

<input type="checkbox"/> job (SPECIFY)	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> prison industry (SPECIFY)	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> basic education	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> college education program	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> religious program	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> drug counseling	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> alcoholic counseling	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> other (SPECIFY)	<input type="checkbox"/>

23. Are there programs you would like to be in at this prison, but you haven't been admitted to? (CHECK ONE ANSWER)

☐ yes
☐ no

If yes, specify and explain why you haven't gotten into these programs.

24. What type of program or services would you like to have in this prison?

25. What do you think most helps you to rehabilitate yourself in this prison? (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

☐ nothing
☐ education programs
☐ job programs
☐ psychological counseling
☐ family counseling
☐ other committees
☐ other (SPECIFY)

26. What programs or services could be provided by this prison which would help you most when you get out?

27. In your opinion, how many inmates used hard drugs or narcotics on the outside? (CHECK ONE ANSWER)

☐ all
☐ most
☐ half
☐ some
☐ none
☐ don't know

28. In your opinion, are all these inmates who used hard drugs or narcotics on the outside in prison now for directly drug-related offenses? (CHECK ONE ANSWER)

☐ yes
☐ no

If no, how many? (CHECK ONE ANSWER)

☐ less than 1/4
☐ about 1/4 to 1/2
☐ more than 1/2
☐ don't know

29. Do you feel that your present conviction was the result of drug usage? (CHECK ONE ANSWER)

☐ yes
☐ no

30. In your opinion, how many inmates were alcoholics on the outside? (CHECK ONE ANSWER)

☐ all
☐ most
☐ half
☐ some
☐ none
☐ don't know

31. In your opinion, are all these inmates in prison for directly alcohol-related offenses? (CHECK ONE ANSWER)

☐ yes
☐ no

If no, how many? (CHECK ONE ANSWER)

☐ less than 1/4
☐ about 1/4 to 1/2
☐ more than 1/2
☐ don't know

32. Do you feel that your present conviction was the result of alcohol usage? (CHECK ONE ANSWER)

☐ yes
☐ no

33. What kind of medical treatment, if any, have you received in this prison? (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

☐ none
☐ general health
☐ psychological
☐ drug counseling
☐ alcoholic counseling
☐ major operation
☐ other (SPECIFY) _____

34. Have you ever received any treatment for mental or emotional problems in this prison? (CHECK ONE ANSWER)

☐ yes
☐ no

If yes, which kind? (CHECK ONE ANSWER)

☐ counseling
☐ other (SPECIFY) _____

35. What do you consider your most pressing personal problems at this time? (PLEASE NUMBER THE ANSWERS, WITH "1" AS YOUR BIGGEST PROBLEM.)

☐ overcrowding
☐ family problems
☐ other inmates
☐ lack of programs
☐ legal
☐ boredom
☐ physical threats
☐ health
☐ other (SPECIFY) _____

36. What causes most violence problems among inmates? (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

- ☐ mixing security classifications
- ☐ racial or ethnic differences
- ☐ drugs
- ☐ access to weapons
- ☐ guards
- ☐ boredom
- ☐ lack of services or programs
- ☐ disciplinary procedures
- ☐ homosexuality
- ☐ cliques
- ☐ inmate pressure
- ☐ personal problems
- ☐ too few guards
- ☐ trustee system
- ☐ other (SPECIFY) _____

37. Where do the most serious incidents of violence, or threats of violence occur in this prison? (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

- ☐ dormitories (SPECIFY PARTICULAR DORM BY NAME) _____
- ☐ "pods" (new housing)
- ☐ other housing (SPECIFY) _____
- ☐ bathrooms
- ☐ dayrooms
- ☐ main hallway
- ☐ yard (SPECIFY AREAS) _____

- ☐ dining hall
- ☐ gym
- ☐ other (SPECIFY) _____

38. When does most violence, or threats of violence occur at this prison? (GIVE APPROXIMATE HOUR OR TIME OF DAY.)

39. Where is the safest place in this prison?

Why? _____

40. Where is the best place to live in this prison? (CHECK ONE ANSWER)

☐ my present housing (SPECIFY TYPE) _____

☐ other (SPECIFY) _____

Why? _____

41. What physical changes would make this prison safer?

42. What physical changes would improve this prison the most? (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY.)

- ☐ smaller dormitories (SPECIFY WHICH SIZE)
- ☐ 50 men per dorm
- ☐ 16-24 men per dorm
- ☐ double cells for all inmates (50-75 men per cell block)
- ☐ "pods" (single cells, 30 men per side with a day room)
- ☐ dayrooms for activities
- ☐ fenced-in recreation yards for basketball and other games
- ☐ other (SPECIFY) _____

43. What causes the most problems between inmates and guards?

44. What do you think contributes most to escapes? (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

- ☐ tools (or weapons) are easily available
☐ lack of security
☐ staff doesn't care
☐ inmate pressure
☐ other (SPECIFY) _____

45. Do you believe security by prison officials is helpful in preventing violence? (CHECK ONE ANSWER)

- ☐ very much so
☐ in some cases
☐ not too much
☐ not at all

46. What would help reduce tension in this prison? (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY.)

- ☐ more visiting
☐ psychological counseling
☐ educational counseling
☐ job counseling
☐ behavioral modification
☐ more living space
☐ more programs
☐ other (SPECIFY) _____

47. Are there inmates in this prison who should be in another setting due to their psychological problems? (CHECK ONE ANSWER)

- ☐ yes
☐ no

If yes, how many? _____

48. What types of inmate psychological problems are most evident in this prison? (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

- ☐ suicide
☐ violence to others
☐ violence to self
☐ inability to function normally
☐ harassment of others
☐ other (SPECIFY) _____

49. Do you think your mental health problems mean you should get special treatment? (CHECK ONE ANSWER)

- ☐ I don't have mental health problems.
☐ No, I don't need special treatment for my problems.
☐ Yes, I need to be in a special institution.
☐ Yes, I need special services within this prison.

50. What do you expect will happen when you are released from this prison? (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

I will stay with:

- ☐ parents
☐ other relatives (SPECIFY) _____
☐ friends
☐ other (SPECIFY) _____
☐ don't know

I will:

- ☐ look for a job
☐ have a job lined up
☐ enroll in a work training program
☐ go to school
☐ other (SPECIFY) _____

☐ don't know

51. What preparations for your release would be most helpful in preventing your return to prison again? (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

- ☐ counseling
- ☐ job training
- ☐ mental health services
- ☐ pre-release planning with a counselor
- ☐ involvement with your family prior to your release
- ☐ involvement with a job setting prior to your release
- ☐ short term furloughs to prepare for release
- ☐ prison industries experience
- ☐ other (SPECIFY) _____

52. How do you feel about the blood plasma program? (CHECK ONE ANSWER)

- ☐ it's good for inmates
- ☐ it's exploiting inmates
- ☐ it's okay

Thank you for your participation and ideas.

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APPENDIX E UPDATED INMATE QUESTIONNAIRE

The inmate questionnaire was updated to provide a more useful instrument for obtaining inmate responses. The overall size of the questionnaire was reduced because it was indicated by those administering the questionnaire that inmates were put-off by the questionnaire's bulk, and that they tended to respond in less depth toward the end. Reduction in size was accomplished mainly by spacing the questions differently, and providing fewer lines for inmate answers where the extra lines were not necessary. Question 23, on the original questionnaire, was deleted because it was found that inmates generally did not understand it, and that the information it elicited was covered through other similar questions.

On some questions the wording was changed to make them clearer, or choices were added which would give a more quantifiable response. Where there were multiple choices listed for some questions, an additional choice was added if it was indicated through inmate responses a significant number of times as an "other".

This questionnaire is to help the Arkansas Department of Corrections improve the prisons. You have been selected at random, and there is no need to put your name on the questionnaire. No one will know your answers, and nothing good or bad will happen to you, no matter what your answers are. We are simply trying to find out more about inmates; your needs and your views of problems. Please answer all questions as best you can, and ask for help if you don't understand. Feel free to write in any added information.

The questionnaire starts on the back of this page.

ARKANSAS PROFILE

1. Background

Age: _____ Sex: _____

What was the last grade of school you completed?
(CHECK ONE ANSWER)

<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 12
<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 8	<input type="checkbox"/> Some College
<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 9	<input type="checkbox"/> Completed College
<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 10	
<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 11	
<input type="checkbox"/> 6		

2. How many dependents do you have on the outside?
(CHECK ONE ANSWER)

☐ none ☐ two
☐ one ☐ three or more

3. Where have you lived most of your life? (CHECK ONE ANSWER)

☐ outside ARKANSAS ☐ in ARKANSAS

If in ARKANSAS, rural or urban area? (CHECK ONE ANSWER)

☐ rural ☐ urban

4. Where do you think you'll probably live after you are released? (CHECK ONE ANSWER)

☐ outside ARKANSAS ☐ in ARKANSAS ☐ don't know

If in ARKANSAS, will you probably live in an urban or rural area? (CHECK ONE ANSWER)

☐ rural ☐ urban ☐ don't know

5. Were you ever in the military service? (CHECK ONE ANSWER)

☐ yes ☐ no

If yes, what type of discharge do you have? _____

6. Were you employed at the time of your arrest?
(CHECK ONE ANSWER)

☐ yes ☐ no

7. Were you ever employed? (CHECK ONE ANSWER)

☐ yes ☐ no

If you were ever employed what work did you do, and for how long?

8. Do you have job skills? (CHECK ONE ANSWER)

☐ yes ☐ no

If yes, list: _____

9. Before this term in prison, were you ever on probation? (CHECK ONE ANSWER)

☐ yes ☐ no

If yes, how many times? _____

10. How many times have you been sentenced to prison before this time? (CHECK ONE ANSWER)

☐ never ☐ once ☐ twice ☐ more than twice

11. How many times have you been in the ARKANSAS state prison system before this time? (CHECK ONE ANSWER)

☐ never ☐ once ☐ twice ☐ more than twice

12. How long is the total term you are serving? _____

13. Are you familiar with the rules and regulations of this prison? (CHECK ONE ANSWER)

☐ yes ☐ no

14. Do you think the prison staff are familiar with the rules and regulations of this prison? (CHECK ONE ANSWER)

☐ yes ☐ no

15. Do the staff follow the prison rules and regulations?
(CHECK ONE ANSWER)

☐ yes ☐ no

Explain: _____

16. Have you ever been written up with a misconduct report?
(CHECK ONE ANSWER)

☐ yes ☐ no

If yes, how many times? _____

17. Do you feel that prison disciplinary procedures are generally fair? (CHECK ONE ANSWER)

☐ yes ☐ no

Why? _____

18. Overall, how helpful has the prison staff been to you?
(CHECK ONE ANSWER)

☐ very helpful
☐ somewhat helpful
☐ not helpful
☐ other (SPECIFY) _____

19. Who has been most helpful to you since you have been in prison?
(CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

☐ case worker
☐ correctional officers
☐ chaplain
☐ job supervisor
☐ prison administrators
☐ teachers
☐ psychologist
☐ other inmates
☐ outside friends/family
☐ lawyer
☐ other (SPECIFY) _____

20. What would have helped you adjust to this prison when you were first admitted?

21. Do you feel that there are adequate incentive programs and opportunities inside the prison for inmates? (CHECK ONE ANSWER)

☐ yes ☐ no

If yes, which are the most helpful to you? _____

22. What programs do you presently participate in? (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY. FOR EACH PROGRAM, WRITE HOW MANY HOURS PER WEEK.)

	Hours/Week	Specify
<input type="checkbox"/> job (SPECIFY)	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> prison industry (SPECIFY)	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> basic education	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> college education program	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> religious program	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> drug counseling	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> alcoholic counseling	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> other (SPECIFY)	_____	_____

23. What type of program or services would you like to have in this prison?

24. What do you think most helps you to rehabilitate yourself in this prison? (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

- ☐ nothing
☐ education programs
☐ job programs
☐ psychological counseling
☐ family counseling
☐ other committees
☐ other (SPECIFY) _____

25. What programs or services could be provided by this prison which would help you most when you get out?

26. In your opinion, how many inmates used hard drugs or narcotics on the outside? (CHECK ONE ANSWER)

- ☐ all
☐ most
☐ half
☐ some
☐ none
☐ don't know

27. In your opinion, how many of these inmates who used hard drugs or narcotics on the outside are in prison now for directly drug-related offenses? (CHECK ONE ANSWER)

- ☐ all
☐ more than 1/2
☐ about 1/4 to 1/2
☐ less than 1/4
☐ don't know

28. Do you feel that your present conviction was the result of drug usage? (CHECK ONE ANSWER)

- ☐ yes ☐ no

29. In your opinion, how many inmates were alcoholics on the outside? (CHECK ONE ANSWER)

- ☐ all ☐ some
☐ most ☐ none
☐ half ☐ don't know

30. In your opinion, how many of these inmates are in prison for directly alcohol-related offenses? (CHECK ONE ANSWER)

- ☐ all
☐ more than 1/2
☐ about 1/4 to 1/2
☐ less than 1/4
☐ don't know

31. Do you feel that your present conviction was the result of alcohol usage? (CHECK ONE ANSWER)

- ☐ yes ☐ no

32. What kind of medical treatment, if any, have you received in this prison? (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

- ☐ none
☐ general health
☐ psychological
☐ drug counseling
☐ major operation
☐ other (SPECIFY) _____

33. Have you ever received any treatment for mental or emotional problems in this prison? (CHECK ONE ANSWER)

☐ yes ☐ no

If yes, which kind? (CHECK ONE ANSWER)

☐ hospitalization
☐ counseling
☐ drug treatment
☐ other (SPECIFY) _____

34. What do you consider your most pressing personal problems at this time? (PLEASE NUMBER THE ANSWERS, WITH "1" AS YOUR BIGGEST PROBLEM.)

☐ overcrowding
☐ family problems
☐ other inmates
☐ lack of programs
☐ legal
☐ boredom
☐ physical threats
☐ health
☐ lack of contact with the outside
☐ other (SPECIFY) _____

35. What causes most violence problems among inmates? (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

☐ mixing security classifications
☐ racial or ethnic differences
☐ drugs
☐ access to weapons
☐ guards
☐ boredom
☐ lack of services or programs
☐ disciplinary procedures
☐ homosexuality
☐ cliques
☐ inmate pressure
☐ personal problems
☐ too few guards
☐ trustee system
☐ other (SPECIFY) _____

36. Where do the most serious incidents of violence, or threats of violence occur in this prison? (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

☐ dormitories (SPECIFY PARTICULAR DORM BY NAME) _____
☐ "pods" (new housing)
☐ other housing (SPECIFY) _____
☐ bathrooms
☐ dayrooms
☐ main hallway
☐ yard (SPECIFY AREAS) _____
☐ dining hall
☐ gym
☐ other (SPECIFY) _____

37. When does most violence or threats of violence occur at this prison? (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

☐ morning
☐ work time (approximately 8 - 5)
☐ evening (5 - 10 p.m.)
☐ late night (11 p.m. - 6 a.m.)
☐ other (give approximate hour or time of day) _____

38. Where is the safest place in this prison?

Why? _____

39. Where is the best place to live in this prison? _____

Why? _____

40. What changes would make this prison safer? _____

41. What physical changes would improve this prison the most?
(CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

☐ smaller dormitories (SPECIFY WHICH SIZE)

☐ 50 men per dorm
☐ 16-24 men per dorm

☐ double cells for all inmates (50-75 men per cell block)
☐ "pods" (single cells, 30 men per side with a day room)
☐ dayrooms for activities
☐ fenced-in recreation yards for basketball and other games
☐ other (SPECIFY)

42. What causes the most problems between inmates and guards?

43. What do you think contributes most to escapes? (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

☐ tools (or weapons) are easily available
☐ lack of security
☐ staff doesn't care
☐ inmate pressure
☐ other (SPECIFY)

44. Do you believe security by prison officials is helpful in preventing violence? (CHECK ONE ANSWER)

☐ very much so
☐ in some cases
☐ not too much
☐ not at all

45. What would help reduce tension in this prison? (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

☐ more recreational opportunities
☐ more visiting
☐ psychological counseling
☐ educational counseling
☐ job counseling
☐ behavioral modification
☐ more living space
☐ more programs
☐ better training for guards
☐ other (SPECIFY)

46. Are there inmates in this prison who should be in another setting due to their psychological problems? (CHECK ONE ANSWER)

☐ yes ☐ no

If yes, how many?

☐ more than 75%
☐ 50% to 75%
☐ 25% to 49%
☐ 10% to 24%
☐ less than 10%

47. What types of inmate psychological problems are most evident in this prison? (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

☐ suicide
☐ violence to others
☐ violence to self
☐ inability to function normally
☐ harassment of others
☐ other (SPECIFY)

48. Do you think your mental health problems mean you should get special treatment? (CHECK ONE ANSWER)

☐ I don't have mental health problems.
☐ No, I don't need special treatment for my problems.
☐ Yes, I need to be in a special institution.
☐ Yes, I need special services within this prison.

49. What do you expect will happen when you are released from this prison? (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

I will stay with:

- ☐ parents
- ☐ other relatives (SPECIFY) _____
- ☐ friends
- ☐ other (SPECIFY) _____
- ☐ don't know

I will:

- ☐ look for a job
- ☐ have a job lined up
- ☐ enroll in a work training program
- ☐ go to school
- ☐ other (SPECIFY) _____
- ☐ don't know

50. What preparations for your release would be most helpful in preventing your return to prison again? (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

- ☐ counseling
- ☐ job training
- ☐ mental health services
- ☐ pre-release planning with a counselor
- ☐ involvement with your family prior to your release
- ☐ involvement with a job setting prior to your release
- ☐ short term furloughs to prepare for release
- ☐ prison industries experience
- ☐ other (SPECIFY) _____

51. How do you feel about the blood plasma program? (CHECK ONE ANSWER)

- ☐ it's good for inmates
- ☐ it's exploiting inmates
- ☐ it's okay

Thank you for your participation and ideas.

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APPENDIX F OFFENSES BY CONVICTION CATEGORIES

APPENDIX F

OFFENSES BY NATURE OF CONVICTION CATEGORIES

Offenses included in each category are as follows:

CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS

Assault: Aggravated Assault, Aggravated Battery, Assault with a Deadly Weapon, Assault with Intent to Kill, and Assault on a Police Officer.

Murder and Manslaughter: Voluntary and Involuntary Manslaughter, 1st and 2nd Degree Murder, Homicide by Motor Vehicle, Child Abuse Resulting in Death.

Robbery: Robbery, Armed Robbery.

Sexual Assault: Attempted Rape, Rape, Rape of Child Under 13, Statutory Rape, Sexual Assault.

Miscellaneous (Crimes Against Persons): Kidnap, False Imprisonment, Attempt to Commit Violent Felony.

CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY

Burglary: Burglary, Breaking and Entering, Unauthorized Entry, Possession of Burglary Tools, Aggravated Burglary, Theft.*

Auto Theft: Theft of Auto.

Damage: Arson, Attempted Arson, Property Damage, Extortion.

Larceny: Larceny, Grand Larceny, Larceny of Animals.

CRIMES OF DECEIT AND FRAUD

Embezzlement, Fraud, Forgery, Bad Checks, Use of Stolen Credit Cards, OMOP with Intent to Deceive or Defraud.

CRIMES AGAINST STATE AND PUBLIC HEALTH AND SAFETY

Drugs: Possession and/or sale.

Vehicle: Hit and Run, Driving without a License, DWI.

*The category of Theft is combined with Burglary for the purposes of this study so that ADC categories correspond to national categories.

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