Introduction to Corrections
CJC 2000
Darren Mingear

Chapter 7
MANAGING PRISONS AND PRISONERS

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CHAPTER OBJECTIVES

7.1 Outline the development and organization of the federal prison system.

7.2 Outline the development and organization of state prison systems.

7.3 Explain how prisoners are classified and assigned in prison.

7.4 Describe the various jobs and functions of prison staff.

7.5 Summarize the privatization of prisons.
Outline the development and organization of the federal prison system.
Most offenders convicted of violating federal laws were placed in state prisons and county jails.

Congress authorized building of three federal penitentiaries for men.

First federal women’s reformatory opened at Alderson, West Virginia.

Congress provided needed centralization by establishing the BOP to manage and regulate all federal BOP.
BOP has 116 correctional institutions and 22 community corrections offices.

Security levels include: Supermax, maximum, medium, minimum.

What are the “Big Seven”? What is the CTU and when was it established?
Learning Objectives
After this lecture, you should be able to complete the following Learning Outcomes

7.2 Outline the development and organization of the state prison systems.
Key Terms

- Department of Corrections
- Design Capacity
- Rated Capacity
- Dispersion Approach
- Concentration Approach
7.2

Department of Corrections

The state agency responsible for managing and operating the state’s adult prison system.

Source: thehistorykitchen.com
Design & Rated Capacity

**Design Capacity** is the number of inmates that facility planners or architects intended for the facility.

**Rated Capacity** is the maximum number of beds or inmates allocated by a rating official to institutions in the states.

States average 114% design capacity.
Dispersion Approach is where prison administrators spread troublemakers to prisons throughout the system or in various units of the prison.

Concentration Approach is where prisoners are grouped together in special prisons or special units within a prison, and their activities and movements are severely restricted and highly monitored.

Source: gorillaconvict.com
Source: npr.org
7.2 Minimum-security Facility

Medium-security Facility

Maximum-security Facility

Supermax Prison
Minimum, Medium, and Maximum Security

Minimum-security Facility
Pondville Center

Medium-security Facility

Maximum-security Facility
Georgia Hi-Max

What determines the **level of security** at a prison?
Supermax Prison

Source: boxweb.allalla.com

BOP Florence ADX
7.2 State Prisons
Florida Department of Corrections

The third largest state prison system in the country with a budget of $2.4 billion.

It has just over 100,000 inmates incarcerated and another 115,000 offenders on active community supervision.

It has 143 facilities statewide, including 48 major institutions, 15 annexes, seven private facilities, 33 work camps, six road prisons and forestry camps, one boot camp, 20 DOC operated work release centers.
Florida Department of Corrections

Five Levels of Custody

**Maximum:** Refers to inmates who are under a sentence of death.

**Close:** Refers to inmates who must be maintained within an armed perimeter or under direct, armed supervision when outside of a secure perimeter.

**Medium:** Refers to inmates eligible for placement at a work camp with a secure perimeter, but who are not eligible for placement in an outside work assignment without armed supervision.

**Minimum:** Refers to inmates eligible for outside work assignments, but not for placement at a community residential facility.

**Community:** Refers to inmates eligible for placement at a community residential facility.
Learning Objectives
After this lecture, you should be able to complete the following Learning Outcomes

7.3 Explain how prisoners are classified and assigned in prisons.
Key Terms

- Classification
- Objective Classification System
- External Classification
- Internal Classification
- Prison Risk Assessment
- Public Risk Assessment
The process and procedures by which prison officials determine the risk posed by each offender and the offender’s individual treatment needs.

**Objective Classification System**
- Factual, impartial, and observable base rather than subjective

**External Classification**
- Determined upon entry into the prison system through testing and risk assessment

**Internal Classification**
- Determines housing, program, and work assignments
Risk Assessment

**Prison Risk Assessment**
Risk posed by an offender to escape or to be a prison management problem

**Public Risk Assessment**
Risk posed by an offender to the general public
Key Terms

Static Factors
Dynamic Factors
Criminogenic
Responsivity
Reclassification
Static Factors are individual characteristics that are constant or happened in the past and cannot be changed; such as a person’s gender, age at first arrest, or number of prior arrests.

Dynamic Factors are individual characteristics that can be changed, such as antisocial attitudes, values, and beliefs, poor self-control, criminal peers, and criminal thinking patterns.

Source: teamjimmyjoe.com
Key Terms

Criminogenic

Factors that cause or tend to cause criminal behavior

Responsivity

Assignment to treatment programs based on an inmate’s particular set of dynamic criminogenic needs

Reclassification

Following reevaluation, an inmate’s custody level, treatment program, or work assignment may be changed to reflect behavior
Classification

- Early Years
- Increasing Objectivity
- External Prison Classification
- Internal Prison Classification
- Criminogenic Needs

- Standardized testing
- Rational and reasonable
diagnostic
facility specific
individualized
Reclassification
Learning Objectives
After this lecture, you should be able to complete the following Learning Outcomes

7.4

Describe the various jobs and functions of prison staff.
Key Terms

Correctional Officer

Mental Health Screening
Correctional Officer

The person responsible for maintaining order within the institution and enforcing prison rules and regulations.

Source: vyturells.com
Mental Health Screening

An examination performed on each newly admitted inmate that usually includes a review of the medical screening, behavior observations, and inquiry into any mental health history, and an assessment of suicide potential.

Source: latimes.com
Correctional Officers  

Prison Staff  

Treatment Staff
Learning Objectives
After this lecture, you should be able to complete the following Learning Outcomes

7.5 Summarize the privatization of prisons.
Private Prison

A correctional facility operated by a nongovernmental organization that is under contract with federal or state authorities to provide security, housing, and programs to adult offenders.
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Privatization
CHAPTER SUMMARY

7.1 The federal government began operating prisons in the 1890s, but the system of operating federal prisons was not established until 1930 with creation of BOP.

7.2 State prisons are operated by a state agency with a variety of classifications.

7.3 Prisoners are classified according to risks and needs.

7.4 The two types of personnel within a prison are correctional officers and treatment staff.

7.5 Privatization is an old concept that is gaining new attention.