



CHAPTER 1

The United States Criminal Justice System

The elements of the Criminal Justice System are police, courts and corrections. The normal sequence of events in the Criminal Justice System begins with the commission of crime. When a crime is reported, or discovered, the police begin their investigation until the time of the trial. During this process the District Attorney determines if there is sufficient information to request a Grand Jury indictment. An indictment may occur before or after an arrest. If a suspect is arrested before the indictment is sought, he/she is entitled to a preliminary hearing within hours of arrest. If the case is misdemeanor (any offense which is punishable by a sentence of less than one year to be served in a facility other than a state penitentiary, or which is punishable by a fine), the case may be concluded at this point. After the Grand Jury indictment has been returned the offender must then appear before the court for arraignment. If he/she enters a plea of guilty, the court will set a time for sentencing; if not, the defendant proceeds to trial.

It is estimated that 85% to 90% of all criminal cases in our country never go to trial. These cases are settled through the practice of plea-bargaining. Plea-bargaining is when the defendant generally enters a guilty plea to lesser offense and accepts an agreed upon sentence without going to trial.

At any point along the process, arrest, preliminary hearing, Grand Jury, arraignment, or trial, the charges may be reduced or dropped, and the accused set free. An offender's bail is usually set at the initial hearing. If an offender's bail is \$1,000.00, it will take 10% of the bail to be released from jail. In this case, the bond would be \$100.00. The court may also release the Defendant on his/her own

recognizance, if the Defendant has strong community roots, and is a good risk for staying around for trial. In this case, there is no bail.

Once the sentence is set the judge may set a date to hear arguments on our application for probation. If the judge places the offender on probation, the judge will suspend the sentence. In addition to the standard conditions of probation, the court may set additional conditions deemed necessary. These conditions may include such requirements as a program for drug or alcohol abuse, community corrections, community service etc. The offender is then placed on probation with the Department of Corrections for supervision. If the offender breaks the rules of probation or commits another offense, his/her probation may be revoked and the offender incarcerated to serve his/her sentence.

If a male offender is not placed on probation, he is committed to the Department of Corrections and sent to the appropriate classification center where he will begin to serve his sentence. If the offender is female, she will be sent to the appropriate State Facility for women for classification. Upon completion of her classification, she will be assigned to the appropriate facility to serve her sentence. If not, a new date is set for a second appearance before the Board. In most cases, an offender appears before the Parole Board, his/her case is reviewed and witnesses are heard. If the Parole Board grants parole, he/she is then released to the community under parole supervision, which is provided by officers employed by the Board of Parole.

Social Overview

The Criminal Justice System is a social enigma that perpetuates justice but exudes a social aroma of distrust, as aroma that symbolizes rottenness. There is an overwhelming concern among Criminal Justice officials over the increasingly putrefying elements that erode fairness. It is evident that the system's need to extract such undesirable elements from its operations. Present Criminal Justice policies postulates an atmosphere of distrust from the community which portrays

that it is a system for some of the people but not for all of the people. These ideas are further sanctioned by economic deprivations and social inequities that inhibits fair and equal justice which is further complicated by the fact that the majority of the individuals who commit crimes never go to trial and in many cases, are released back in to the community. It is true that the wheels of justice grind slowly and exceedingly fine. Hence, those individuals who are convicted and incarcerated are warehoused and returned to the community void of any traces of rehabilitation.

It is urgent that we realize that 98.6% of the offenders who are incarcerated, will return to society to live next door to us. We must ask ourselves, in what state do we want them to return? If you are under the false impression that the Department of Corrections' policies and tough legislative laws will foster rehabilitation, then you have failed the examination of reality. Policies and laws will not change an individual but, Jesus will. How do we get Jesus into the Department of Corrections? It is through religious volunteers - the best communicators of God's grace. Without you, prisons would be a dark valley of misery and doom with no intimation of hope. However, with you, we will be able to transform a valley of despair into a stone of hope. Because there is a Balm in Gilead that makes the wounded whole and heals the sin-sick soul.

Our Court System

The United States has two court systems, Federal and State. They are similarly structured with one Supreme Court at the top, and a number of courts on the levels below.

For example, beneath the U.S. Supreme Court there are 13 Appeals Courts. Beneath the Appeals Courts there are 94 District Courts. The arrows in the charts show how cases are appealed from lower courts to higher courts.

State Courts

Supreme Court

Hears appeals from lower courts. Cases involving a federal statute or constitutional law can be appealed to the U. S. Supreme Court.



Appellate Courts

(Some states) Review appeals from lower courts.

Trial Courts

Hear criminal and civil cases and may hear appeals from special courts. (Also, called court of common pleas, or circuit, county, district, or superior court.)



Local Courts

Hear cases involving lesser criminal charges, such as creating a nuisance or violating a housing code, and claims for small sums of money. Names and functions of these courts vary from state to state

Special Courts

Hear particular types of cases.

Traffic Courts

Hears cases involving minor traffic violations.

Probate (Surrogate) Courts

Hear cases involving wills, estates, guardians, conservators, incompetency, and adoptions.

Police Courts

Hears cases involving violations of local ordinances.

Juvenile (Family) Courts

Hear cases involving paternity, child support, and delinquent, neglected, or abused children.

Magistrate's Courts

Hears cases involving traffic violations and other minor offenses.

Small Claims Courts

Hear demands for money up to a set dollar limit. (May be a separate court or part of another state or local court.)

Justice (Justice Of The Peace) Courts

Similar to Magistrate Courts.

Criminal Courts

(Some states)

Hear minor criminal cases.

Municipal (City Courts)

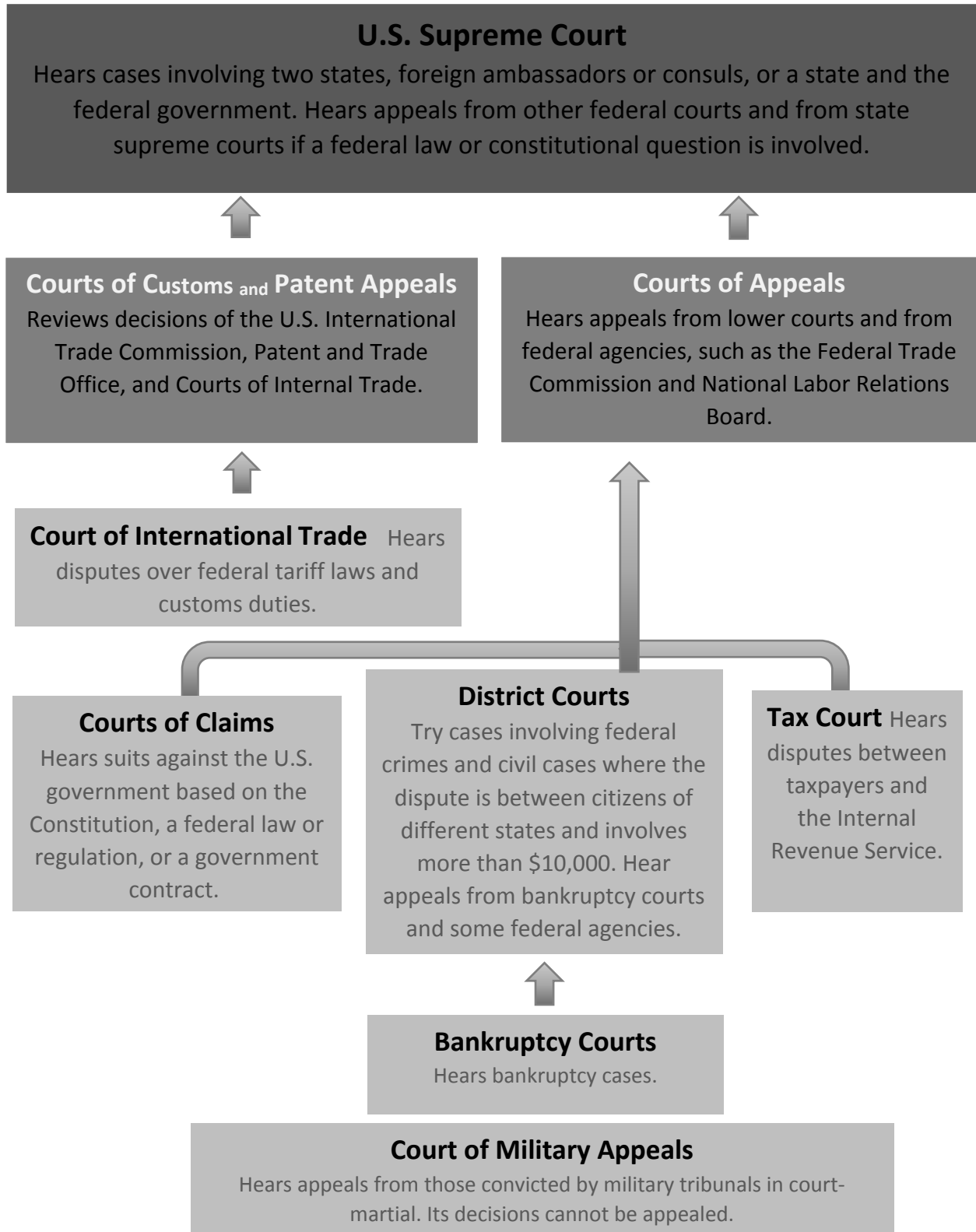
Hear Minor criminal cases and lawsuits for small amounts.

Courts of Claims

(Some states)

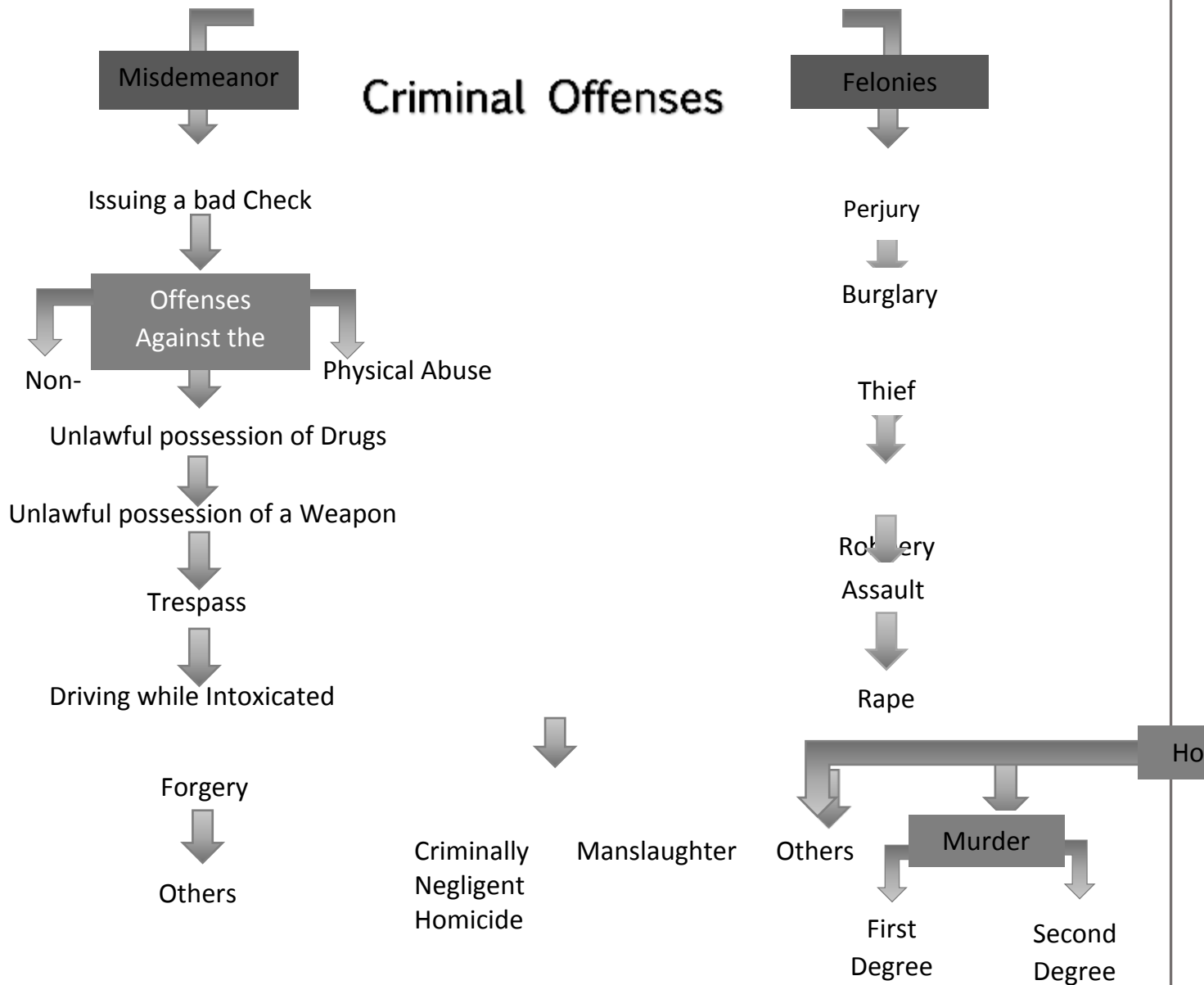
Hear claims against the state.

Federal Courts

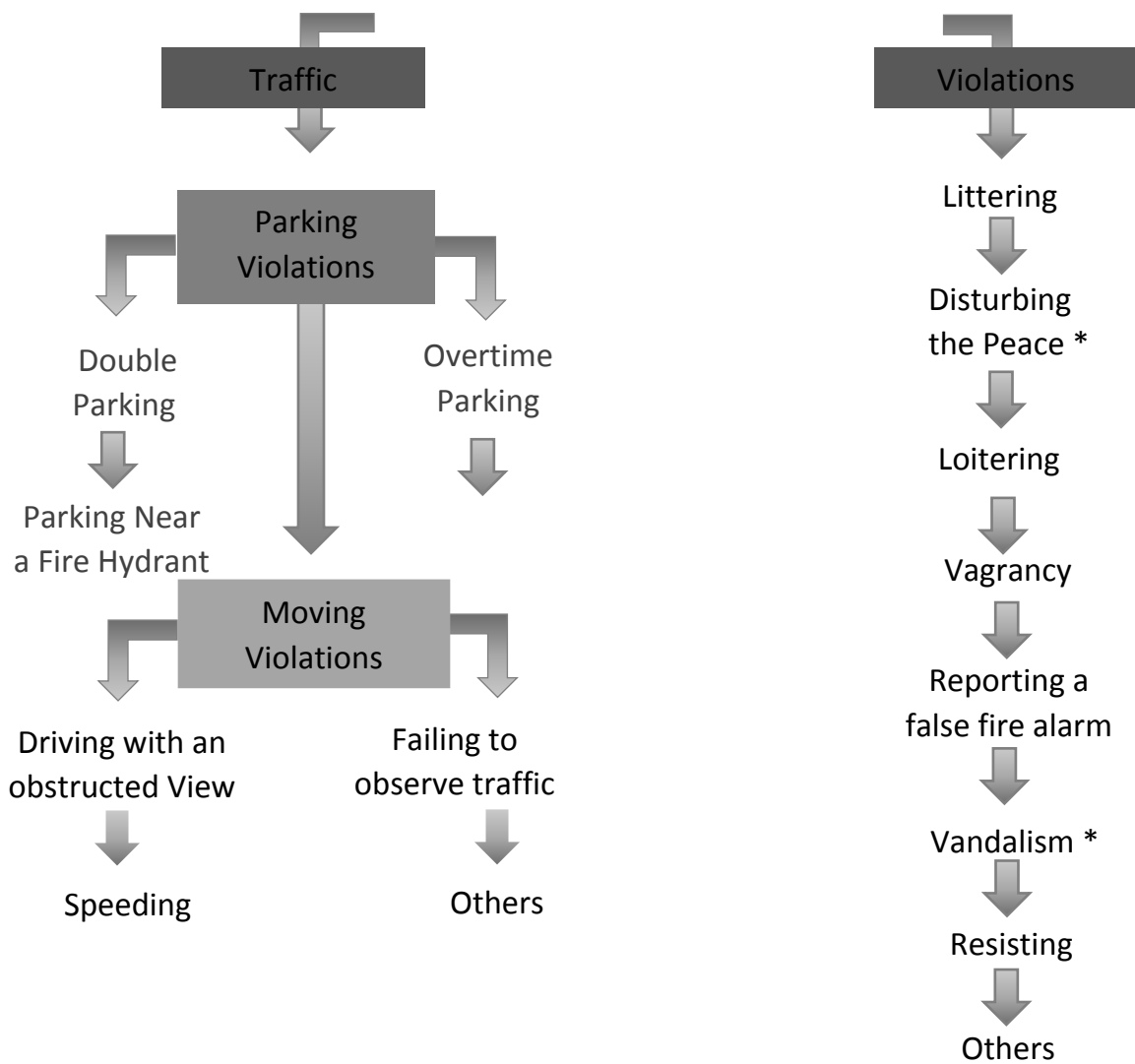


Criminal Offenses

Homicide is divided into four different types: *Criminally negligent homicide* (sometimes called vehicular homicide) is an unintentional killing resulting from indifference or reckless disregard for human life, such as speeding through a school zone. *Manslaughter* is killing someone intentionally in the heat of passion; unintentionally while committing a violation or a misdemeanor; or unintentionally while performing a lawful act in a negligent manner, such as while cleaning a loaded gun. *Second degree murder* involves malice, which means that the killer must have intended to cause death or to inflict severe bodily harm. *First degree murder*, the most serious form of homicide, involves both malice and a premeditated decision to kill someone.



Petty Offenses Crimes are divided into two broad categories- petty and criminal offenses- and then subdivided into traffic and other violations, misdemeanors, and felonies. The type of punishment imposed for a crime determines the category: Violations are usually punishable by larger fines, longer jail terms, or both; felonies generally call for more than one year or imprisonment in a penitentiary or for the death penalty. An * means that the offense can be either a violation or a misdemeanor, depending on the seriousness of the offense, and a + means that the offense can either be a misdemeanor or a felony, depending on the value of the property involved and whether the offender used a weapon or had a record of previous convictions.



Steps of A Criminal Case

Before a person accused of a crime can be brought to trial, certain steps must be taken to establish that a crime has been committed and that there is reason to believe the accused person committed it. Although the sequence of steps may vary from state to state, most follow this outline:

Complaint and Arrest – After the police investigate a crime, the prosecuting attorney files a written statement (called a complaint) with the court, describing the crime and naming the suspect; if a judge decides there is sufficient evidence, he issues an arrest warrant. Upon arrest, the suspect is informed of his rights. (If a suspect is arrested at the scene of the crime, the complaint is filed afterward.)

Booking – At the police station, the suspect is searched, photographed, fingerprinted, allowed to contact a lawyer, and given a receipt for any personal property that is impounded. For a misdemeanor, the suspect is usually released and assigned a date to appear in court. For a felony, he is usually jailed.

Initial Court Appearance – At this hearing, the judge informs the suspect of the charges and his rights as a defendant. He also decides if the suspect should be released on bail or kept in custody. If charged with a misdemeanor, the suspect can enter a plea at the time; if accused of a felony, he cannot. The suspect's next court date is set.

Information – In the document, filed by the prosecuting attorney, the suspect is formally charged with committing a misdemeanor.

Preliminary Hearing – Some states use this hearing when a suspect is accused of a felony or arrested without a warrant for a misdemeanor. If the judge decides there is sufficient evidence to proceed, he forwards the case to a Grand Jury; if not, he releases the suspect.

Grand Jury – At these proceedings, the grand jury decides if there is sufficient evidence for the accused to stand trial. If it votes yes, an indictment (a court order) is issued requiring the suspect to stand trial; if not, the suspect is released.

Arraignment – At this hearing, the judge read the charges to the accused, who is again advised of his rights. The accused then enters his plea. If he pleads not guilty, a date is set for the trial. If he pleads guilty or is allowed to plead nolo contendere (no contest), he waives his right to a trial, and a date is set for sentencing.

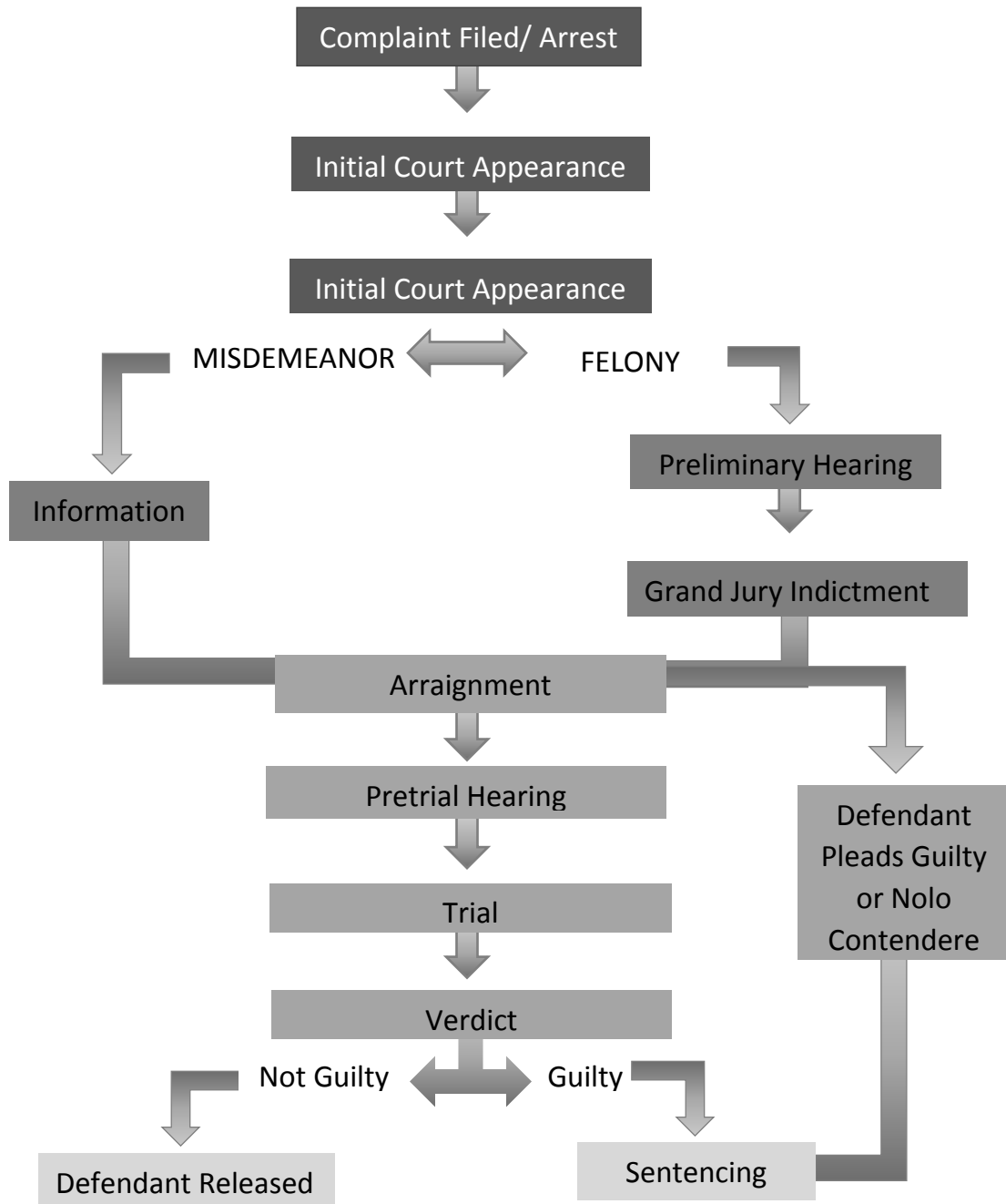
Pretrial Hearing- The judge meets with the prosecuting and defense attorneys and reviews the issues of the case.

Trial – The defendant stands trial before a jury or, if he waives that right, before a judge.

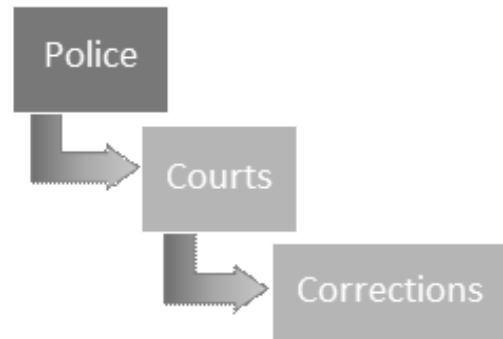
Verdict – The judge or jury decides whether the defendant is guilty or not guilty. If the verdict is not guilty, the defendant is released.

Sentencing – The judge tells the defendant what his punishment will be. He may order him to pay a fine or serve a jail term, or he may have him released under the supervision of a probation officer.

Steps of a Criminal Case



The Criminal Justice Connection



The work of the police, the courts and the Department of Corrections are all related. The initial arrest is made by the police either by securing an arrest warrant after sufficient evidence has been attained to execute the warrant or the suspect may be arrested at the scene of the crime. The offender is carried to the police station and booked, searched, fingerprinted, and photographed allowed to contact a lawyer and given a receipt for any personal property that is impounded. If it is a misdemeanor, he/she is usually released and given a court date.

If it is a felony he is usually jailed after the offender is booked, the suspect appears before a judge and a bail is set. This is the initial court appearance. It is here that the court and the police intersect. From the initial court appearance. It is here that the court and the police intersect. From the initial court appearance, the offender moves to the preliminary hearing. If there is sufficient evidence against the offender the case will be forwarded to the Grand Jury. If the Grand Jury decides that there is enough evidence against the offender, an indictment is issued requiring the offender to stand trial. The offender is arraigned – his charges are read to him and he is advised of his rights. Then there is the pretrial hearing where the judge meets with the defense attorneys and the prosecuting attorneys, and reviews the issues of the case. After which the defendant goes to trial where a jury will issue a verdict of guilty

or not guilty. If the defendant is guilty, he/she will be sentenced to serve time. The Department of Corrections interfaces with the courts and the police.

Kinds of Corrections

1. **Jails** – are facilities operated by metro or the county to house individuals who commit infractions against the law.
2. **Prisons** – State property and Federal Correctional Institutions that house men and women after they have been sentenced by the courts to serve time for their crimes in Correctional Facilities.
3. **Community Corrections** – an alternate form of sentencing where offenders are sentenced to do community service work.
4. **House Arrest** – an individual is confined to his/her house under mandated stipulations. He/she is monitored by electronic surveillance.
5. **Weekend Arrest** – an offender works during the week and is incarcerated on the weekend.

Classification After Incarceration

After the offender has been sentenced by the court, he/she is sentenced to the Department of Corrections to begin serving time. The offender's first destination is a regional classification center or reception center. Upon arrival to the Department of Corrections, the offender is given a prison identification number (such as 112194, etc.). The offender is also assigned a counselor who will assist him/her with all counseling needs. Summaries and assessments are done on each offender. He/she will meet with the Classification Board who assess their custody level and assigns each offender to the appropriate prison.

Levels of Security

Security levels are determined by the seriousness of the infraction and whether the offender is a recidivist or a repeat offender. Each infraction has points. All the points are added together to determine security levels.

Maximum-Security – The highest level of security. Maximum security facilities also known as Supermax (short for super-maximum security) prisons house offenders with the most serious offenses and have the most secure levels of custody. Often maximum security inmates are locked up for 23 hours a day unless they have been assigned institutional jobs.

Close Security – This level of security is slightly lower than maximum-security. Normally, close security inmates are housed at maximum security facilities. They usually have lower levels of supervision but are closely monitored.

Medium Security – Inmates are housed at medium security facilities. They have a lot more flexibility or mobility than maximum and close level inmates. They are let out of their cells to go to the dining hall, to their jobs and to the exercise yards according to their assigned program.

Minimum Security – Inmates need minimal supervision. Minimum restrictive inmates are usually housed at medium security facilities or at the facility Annex. An

Annex is a section of the prison that is located outside of the fence at the Main Compound.

Minimum Direct and Minimum Trustee – Inmates are housed at minimum-security facilities. They need very little supervision. Often, they are transitional inmates with less than two years remaining on their sentence. Many inmates of this level work in the community and at other state and private agencies.

Mandatory Minimum Sentences for Possession

DRUG	5 Years	10 Years
Crack Cocaine	28 Grams	280 Grams
Heroin	100 Grams	1 Kilos
LSD	1 Gram	10 Grams
Marijuana	100 Plants/Kilos	1000 Plants/Kilos
Methamphetamine	10 Grams	100 Grams
PCP	10 Grams	100 Grams
Powder Cocaine	500 Grams	5 Kilos

*There is no parole in the Federal System. All inmates are required to serve 85% of their sentences.

Other Mandatory Minimum Sentences

OFFENSE	LENGTH OF SENTENCE
Possession of a Gun	5 Years
Armed Career Criminal Act (Felon in possession of a gun)	15 Years
Continuing Criminal Enterprise	20 Years

Criminal Sentencing Statistics

- State Courts convicted 1,079,000 adults of a felony in 2004.
- In 1996 69% of all convicted felons were sentenced to a period of confinement 38% to State Prisons and 31% to local jails. Jail sentences are for short-term confinement (usually for a year or less) in a county or city facility, while prison sentences are for long-term confinement (usually for over a year in a State Facility).
- State Courts sentenced 38% of convicted felons to a State prison, 31% to a local jail, and 31% straight probation with no jail or prison time to serve.
- Felons sentenced to a State prison in 1996 had an average sentence of 5 years, but were likely to serve almost a half (45%) of that sentence before release, assuming that 1996 release policies remained in effect. The average sentence to local jail was 6 months. The average probation sentence was about 3.5 years.
- Besides being sentenced to incarceration or probation, 32% or more of convicted felons also were ordered to pay a fine, pay victim restitution, receive treatment, perform community service, or comply with some other additional penalty. A fine was imposed on at least 20% of convicted felons.

Lengths of Felony Sentences Imposed by State Courts

Average Maximum Sentence Length in 2015 (In months) for felons sentenced to:

INCARCERATION				
Most Serious Conviction Offense	Total	Prison	Jail	Probation
Violent offenses	36 mo.	55 mo.	6 mo.	38 mo.
Property offenses	66 mo.	91 mo.	7 mo.	44 mo.
Drug offenses	30 mo.	47 mo.	6 mo.	36 mo.
Weapon offenses	25 mo.	38 mo.	7 mo.	36 mo.
Other offenses	22 mo.	38 mo.	6 mo.	40 mo.

2014 United States Department of Justice Statistics

Note: Incarceration more than doubled in the last 12 years.

1. One out of every 31 U.S. Residents were incarcerated. There are approximately 2,500,000 men and women in this country's prisons and jails.
2. There are 756 inmates per 100,000 U.S. residents contained in Federal/State prisons and jails in June 2014 compared to 668 inmates per 100,000 in 1998.
3. In 2014 there were 2,500,000 prisoners in State and Federal prisons, an increase of 41.8 over 1997.
4. There were 500 men and women per 100,000 locked up in Federal and State prisons only.
5. Between July 2012 and June 30, 2014, the U.S. prison population grew 10% led by:

- A) Louisiana
- B) Mississippi
- C) Oklahoma
- D) Texas

Jail Inmates

1. In 1999 Local Jails held an estimated 592,079. In 2012 there was an estimated 785,556.

79,618 men and women are supervised by jail authorities within the communities under the following programs:

Electronic Monitoring	11,909
Home Detention without electronic monitoring	407
Day reporting	3,397
Community Service	9,269
Weekender Programs	18,973
Other pretrial supervision	6,652
Work programs	7,797
Treatment programs	6,272
Other (work crews, treatment programs, etc.)	4,942

2. From July 2012 to July 2015 the number of jail inmates increased from 219 in 1998 to 707 out of 100,000.
3. 93.3 % of the jail population at the end of 2014 were males. 10,000 people younger than 18 were held in jails. 79% had been convicted or were being held for trial as adults in criminal courts
4. The 25 largest jail jurisdictions housed more than $\frac{1}{4}$ of all jail inmates.

5. The largest jail populations were:

Los Angeles, CA	22,000
New York City, NY	14,947
Cook County, IL	9,400
Harris County, TX	9,000
Dade County, FL	6,000

*These jails held approximately 11% of the national total.

6. The national jail inmate population was:

White	47%
African American	36%
Hispanic	14%
Asian/American Indians, Alaska Natives	9%

10 States with the Highest Female Prison Population

State	Female Inmates
Texas	11,971
California	11,223
Florida	7,027
Ohio	3,955
Georgia	3,574
Arizona	3,425
Tennessee	2,759
Virginia	2,720
Illinois	2,556
Louisiana	2,228

Death Row Population in the USA

State	Inmates
California	743
Florida	339
Texas	263
Alabama	196
Pennsylvania	181
North Carolina	156
Ohio	146
Arizona	125
Louisiana	83
Georgia	80
Nevada	72
US Government	62
Oklahoma	50
Mississippi	48
South Carolina	44
Arkansas	36
Oregon	35
Kentucky	34
Missouri	29
Washington, D.C.	18
Indiana	13
Nebraska	11
Hawaii	10
Kansas	9
Utah	9
Virginia	8
US Military	6
Colorado	3
South Dakota	3
Montana	2
New Mexico	2
New Hampshire	1
Wyoming	1



CHAPTER 2

Criminal Justice System In Canada

A Case for Reform: Canada's Criminal Justice System Needed Reformation

In many respects, the system is too impersonal. Accused persons are charged with offenses against “the State,” in consequence of which too little attention is paid to the human dimension of correction. Since victims tend to be shut out of the justice process any sense of responsibility is erased. Moreover, women experience de facto discrimination, native people are removed from their own communities, and too little emphasis is placed on restoration and reconciliation.

Justice in the Bible

Impersonal systems have no feeling and allow for little. Such cold and dehumanizing approaches tend to injure rather than restore. They enfeeble justice and debase righteousness, biblical concepts essential to the well-being of any community.

Crime and injustice are not, in fact, impersonal in nature. They violate human community and damage real persons. The Bible, therefore, does not define crime as an offense against an impersonal state, but as a disruption of community, as harm done against one's neighbor and, ultimately, as an offense against God who created and governs this community.

Justice in the Scriptures calls for the correction of wrongs done, and for reconciliation, which is the restoration of damaged relationships. It concerns itself with the persons involved rather than with legal procedures and abstractions.

While punishment and deterrence are also elements of biblical justice (Deuteronomy 19:20), the emphasis of Scripture is clearly on setting limits and proportionality. Response in the Scriptures to wrongdoing is not primarily punitive. Peace – Righteousness before God, and right relationships in the community is the ultimate goal of justice.

Justice finds its completion in mercy (Micah 6:8; 7:18 forgiveness, reconciliation and healing are goals to be sought by the church (Matthew 5:38-48; 2 Corinthians 5:18-19).

Criminal Justice in Canada

In Canada, crime is considered an offense against the state rather than against persons. Such “state justice” too often stops short of providing adequate preparation and reconciliation, and tends to be punitive rather than restorative.

State Justice

State justice tends to separate offender further from victim, and extracts payment of a “debt to society.” Thus state justice renders itself impersonal and adversarial; it has insufficient room for recognition of harm done for remorse, or attempt at reconciliation for forgiveness.

The excessive use of incarceration rather than alternatives in our system is ineffective for both victim and offender. Community involvement is too limited in the Canadian justice process because offenders rarely get a chance to accept responsibility for their behavior and its consequences, while victims often remain outside the process altogether. State justice has insufficient room for recognition of harm done, for remorse or attempt at reconciliation, for forgiveness.

Native People

Native offenders are served neither well nor fairly by the present justice system. Native people themselves have traditionally placed greater emphasis on community reconciliation than on exile or incarceration.

The administration of criminal justice should increasingly be transferred to native communities, and native offenders should be dealt with, where possible, in ways that enable them to remain in those communities.

Women

Since the number of women offenders is relatively small, they tend to be housed in a central location. A direct result is that many women in prison are unduly isolated from their families or support communities.

Moreover, since Canada's existing prisons for women were designed to accommodate maximum security cases, all incarcerated women are subject to a more restrictive environment than most of them need. Thus, access to life-skills and other programs is usually limited.

Provincial Courts

The Provinces joining Confederation in 1867, all had their own systems of courts. Except for Quebec, which always had two basic levels, the Provinces maintained three distinct levels of trial courts based upon the British model. At the top were the “superior” courts, so called because they could deal with cases from across the province and had unlimited monetary and substantive jurisdiction; they heard the most serious criminal cases and the largest civil suits. Next were the county or district courts, which were restricted by both the subject matter and monetary value of the litigation and by its geographic location. Finally, there were the “inferior” courts – courts presided over by Magistrates or Justices of the Peace, which dealt with small civil claims and minor criminal offenses.

As a result of court reforms over the past 20 years, all of the county and district courts have been amalgamated into the superior trial courts.

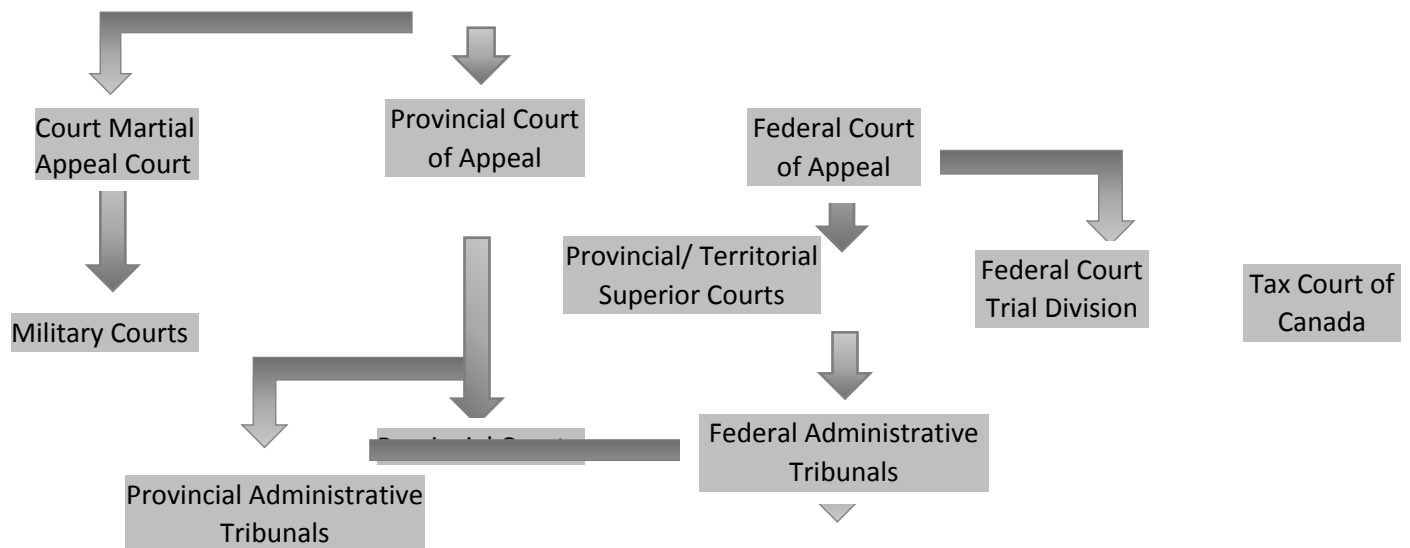
The superior courts of the provinces include trial and appeals level of court. The trial levels, in turn, may include some or all of the following divisions: small claims; family; and general. The names of the superior courts and their divisions vary considerable from province to province.

The vast majority of criminal trials are not litigated in the superior trial courts. They take place in the “inferior” or Provincial Courts, as the former Magistrates’ Courts are now commonly called. The Provincial Courts may also include family and small claims divisions, as well as youth or young offender’s division. Actual court structure varies from province to province, as do the number and type of divisions within each court. As well, all preliminary inquiries, which are held to determine whether there is sufficient evidence to warrant a full trial in the more serious criminal cases, take place before the Provincial Court Judges or Justices of the Peace.

Administration of the Courts

Normally each court employs a person who is responsible for managing the administrative work, including the appointment of staff and the management of finances. This person is sometimes known as the “Registrar,” but may carry other titles such as “Clerk” in the case of some Provincial Courts, or “Administrator of the Court” in the case of the Federal Court of Canada. These officials may also perform other functions such as informing the legal profession of courtroom procedures; signing orders and judgments; issuing summonses; certifying copies of court proceedings; receiving and recording documents filed in court; and collecting court costs.

Outline of Canada’s Court System



Sheriffs, sometimes assisted by bailiffs, are usually responsible for jury management (they summon, pay, seclude, and guar jurors). In some provinces, they escort accused and convicted persons, provide security for prisoners, witnesses, and the courtroom, and arrest persons for contempt on an order of the judge. Sheriffs and bailiffs are sometimes responsible for serving legal documents, seizing goods, and collecting levies.

Other officials include “masters” or “prothonotaries,” who schedule cases issue summonses, render default judgements, approve the sale of assets in certain circumstances, and keep accounts. Sometimes masters and prothonotaries have

additional powers to act as a judge in chambers when the judge is absent or unable to act, or when a delay might result in the loss of a right or cause harm to a party. Other judicial officers include family law commissioners, masters in bankruptcy, and the like.

Other Courts

There are many relatively minor legal matters that are not required to be heard in open court, but may be dispensed with by a judge “in chambers.” These matters include interlocutory applications to determine a preliminary point at issue and appeals to vary or set aside the orders of masters and registrars.

In fact, there are a number of judicial officers who operate as judges in certain circumstances. They include hearing officers, magistrates, adjudicators, and justice of the peace. These officials perform many pre-trial, informal and formal court proceedings. They may assess penalties under summary conviction on Criminal Code offenses, set bail, release prisoners on bail, take information and issue search warrants. In Ontario, family law commissioners were created to deal with a backlog of divorce petitions. They now operate as judges in many family law matters, conducting hearings referred to them by the Ontario Court (General Division).

In the North, and more recently in the Provinces, judges are taking part in aboriginal “Circle Courts”. These courts are unlikely the traditional courtroom. In the Circle Court, the judge, police, social worker, band officials, victims and the convicted person sit in a circle to consider an appropriate sentence. The sentence may include some form of restitution, community service, and a program of counseling and treatment. --- CCL 1995 Canada

Canadian Justice System in Figures

- Aborigines constitute 4% of the population in Canada, but 22% of the offender population in the CSC (both incarcerated and on parole). Aborigines

constitute 21.4% of incarcerated federal offenders and 9% of federal parolees.

- Aborigines who make it to conditional release get out later in their sentences than Non-Native offenders; more day paroles (24% for Native vs. 12%) and Statutory Release (48% for Natives vs. 29%) with less use of full parole (38% vs. 59%).
- 14.5% of Aborigines receive full parole vs. 24.4 of non-Aborigines. Aborigines are twice as likely as non-Aborigines to serve to full warrant expiry date in jail.
- 77.6% of Aborigines are sentenced for murder or category I offenses (violence and drugs) compared to 64.6 % of non-Aborigines.
- Aborigines are twice as likely as others to come back to prison three or more times.
- In 2015 48.2% of Aborigines were under 30 years old, compared to 33% of non-Aborigines

Nationally:

- Average age incarcerated 34 Community; 38.2 Pacific Region.
- Approximately 360 offenders – age 60 or over; Regional average age – 37.8.
- Average Age (by Facility).

How to Become a Volunteer with the Correctional Service Canada

Who Should Apply?

The CSC is committed to achieving a skilled, diversified volunteer base that reflects the cultural diversity of the Canadian population, therefore, we encourage and welcome all interested individuals to apply, including women, members of visible minority groups, Aboriginal communities and persons with a disability.

Application Process

If you would like to become a volunteer with the Correctional Service of Canada, your first step is to contact the correctional institution or parole office nearest you. You will find the addresses of all institutions and parole offices in the Regions and Facilities section of this site. When you contact the institution/facility, you will be directed to the appropriate staff member responsible for volunteers and volunteer activities. If you are interested in volunteering in a faith-based volunteer project, please refer to the Chaplaincy section.

Before becoming a volunteer, you will be interviewed to ensure your suitability for volunteering in a correctional setting. A criminal records check will be conducted and fingerprints taken. All information obtained about you is kept confidential and is used only to decide whether your application should be approved.

All volunteer applicants, including one-time volunteers such as members of church choirs, guest speakers and holiday project workers, are screened. The name, address, date of birth and social insurance number of each volunteer participant must be submitted to correctional authorities at least one week in advance of the volunteer activity taking place.

What can a successful applicant expect?

Once your application has been approved and accepted, you will receive orientation on the correctional environment and training on the rights, responsibilities and roles of CSC volunteers and on the importance of following CSC policies and procedures. As a volunteer, you will find that our staff are always available to assist you. Positive and supportive relationships between staff and volunteers are encouraged.

There are many benefits to be gained from volunteer participation. By becoming a CSC volunteer, community citizens have the opportunity to gain valuable knowledge and experience in a field of great diversity and interest. Often, volunteers are more effective as role models than are CSC staff, who are seen as part of "the system". Volunteers help offenders by sharing their skills and talents and displaying the values offenders need most in order to reintegrate successfully.

The offenders who come into contact with volunteers can gain greatly from the interaction. We cannot expect that offenders will make a successful return to the community alone; they need assistance. The contributions that volunteers make provide a vital link between the correctional system, the offenders within and the community. Knowing that there are individuals who care and who are willing to freely contribute their time on their behalf can go a long way in helping offenders realize their worth as members of the community and realize their potential for successful reintegration.

CSC and its staff benefit from the great assistance volunteers provide. Having volunteers available to assist with program delivery and other important services helps staff to more effectively carry out the responsibilities associated with a correctional system. Having a community presence in the institutions and community facilities also helps to work as a go-between, and reduce feelings of opposition that can arise within a correctional system.

The community as a whole, realizes the ultimate benefit and greatest reward when an offender makes a successful reintegration as a law-abiding citizen.

Orientation and Training

Orientation and training sessions for Correctional Service Canada (CSC) volunteers are mandatory. CSC encourages volunteers to become familiar with its policies, procedures, goals, philosophy, mandate and objectives. Coordinators of volunteers will do their best to schedule training at the most convenient time for all. The coordinators will also be able to adapt a session for group or individual presentations. Orientation and training will help give volunteers a good understanding of CSC and also have all the volunteers begin on a positive note and provide a sense of belonging. It is very important that all volunteers understand CSC's mandate clearly, why it operates the way it does, and what the Canadian public expects from it as an organization.

Volunteer Requirements

Prior to commencing involvement and dependent on the level and area of involvement, volunteers must have:

- Completed a volunteer application form – on file with the coordinator of volunteers;
- Attended volunteer orientation;
- Completed a Personnel Screening, Consent and Authorization form (reliability clearance) or a criminal records check using the Canadian Police Information Centre (CPIC);
- Provided references and have them checked;
- Have obtained site management approval; and
- Have had a photo identification card picture taken.

Additional Information will be required if you are going to be a Non-Security Escort.

- Copy of driver's license
- Copy of automobile insurance papers
- Copy of driver's abstract

There may be additional information required such as any medical issues. You are encouraged to disclose any allergies that CSC should be aware of such as bee stings, peanuts, sensitivities to smoke and perfume, etc.

Also, be aware that some volunteer activities will require additional training before you are able to become involved.

What to Expect at the Orientation Session

- Experienced volunteers within CSC will share their stories of their involvement;
- Staff will speak about how volunteers have affected their jobs in a positive and helpful way;
- A brief discussion on the Mission of CSC and its relation to volunteer activity within CSC;
- Discussion of the legalities surrounding volunteers such as accident insurance, etc.;
- Training expectations will be outlined;
- An explanation of what CSC expects from their volunteers will be provided;
- A discussion of what volunteers expect from CSC;

- A brief presentation on the history of CSC and an explanation of the Canadian Criminal Justice System; and
- Completion of the volunteer application and security clearance forms.
- Value of volunteers

Identification

Volunteers are required to carry official CSC identification that will be provided by the Institution/District Office. The Visual Identification Processor gives volunteer ID cards their own distinct background color of blue. These different colored backgrounds help distinguish volunteers from staff. The words “Volunteer- NVA” are also printed on the card to identify that an individual is part of CSC’s National Volunteer Association.

Position Description

- Always obtain a description of what will be required of you for your service from the Coordinator of Volunteers or Staff Sponsor.
- Become familiar with the duties listed and use it to guide you in your service. This position/service description has been developed in co-operation with the staff in the area in which you will be involved to meet particular needs.
- If you have any questions or concerns, please address them with your staff sponsor, volunteer liaison or the coordinator of volunteers who will be happy to assist you in any way.

Training and Supervision

It is the responsibility of the Staff Sponsor, Volunteer Liaison or Coordinator of Volunteers in your area to train you, according to the specific position/service description for your area. You may also be provided with “refresher” training sessions. If you feel further instruction is required, please contact your trainer. Upon completion of training, a “Training Checklist” must be signed and returned to the volunteer program area (see volunteer training sheet checklist at back).

It is the responsibility of the staff in your area to supervise and direct your actions. This supervision can be a short update each time you meet with the staff member regarding the area and assignment of specific duties. If you do not feel comfortable performing any of the duties assigned, please discuss this with your

Staff Sponsor or Volunteer Liaison. Always inform the staff when you are leaving the area for breaks so they can locate you, if required.

CSC Volunteer Management

CSC's intent is that all of our volunteers work in an atmosphere where they feel welcome, appreciated, and have the chance to make a valuable contribution. Because of the nature of the work, volunteers are required to meet high standards. The following is meant to inform you of some of the general responsibilities expected of volunteers while involved in the federal correctional system.

Why We Must Screen Our Volunteers

The Government Security Policy (GSP) requires that all individuals with access to government information and assets be reliable and trustworthy.

Therefore, prior to the commencement of duties, any individual who requires access to government assets and information must undergo a security check and be granted a reliability status or CPIC clearance. The CSC Departmental Security Procedures Manual further states that this applies to all CSC employees, its contractors, employees of contractors and volunteers.

Information collected about you for the purpose of providing a security screening assessment is done so under the authority of the GSP and is protected by the provisions of the Privacy Act. Collection of the information is mandatory. A refusal to provide the required information (including name, address and date of birth; relevant education and/or professional qualifications and/or employment data; and previous employer and identified references) will preclude the granting of a reliability status or CPIC clearance.

Required information for each participant must be submitted to correctional authorities for processing at least one week in advance of the activity taking place. In some cases, it may also be necessary to obtain an individual's fingerprints in order to make a positive identification. All information is stored in Standard Employee Bank PSE 921.

Risk Management — What Is It?

Risk management is a sound approach to reducing the frequency and severity of incidents. There are two stages in the process:

1. Risk assessment identifies and puts in priority issues associated with the volunteer activities. It also evaluates the effectiveness of the present risk control measures.
2. Risk management is the process of making decisions for managing risk and the putting in place and re-evaluation of this process at certain times to determine its effectiveness.

Volunteers will frequently be made aware of any risks that might occur during their volunteer activities at each site. CSC will ensure that everything is being done to protect volunteers, offenders, staff and the public during volunteer activities.

Insurance

The Treasury Board Secretariat (TBS) is a central government agency that provides advice and guidance to federal government departments. Their objective is to help provide consistent high quality service that addresses the needs of Canadian citizens. TBS focuses on handling federal resources, managing people and serving Canadians.

The TBS's Volunteer Policy facilitates the establishment and management of volunteer programs in order to protect volunteers and the Crown against any risks to which either party may be exposed. All volunteers are covered under the Government of Canada's Volunteer Program comprehensive accident liability insurance. This policy ensures that volunteers are given risk protection similar to that received by departmental employees. Volunteers do not need to complete any forms unless there is a claim for which assistance is needed.

Privacy Issues

The Privacy Act protects the personal information of any individual under a government department, including offenders, staff, and volunteers. The Privacy Act restricts who can get personal information and for what purposes, therefore it influences what you can say about offenders outside of your volunteer activities. Information may only be collected on behalf of a government department for the purposes of that department's programs and activities. Any information collected may only be used for stated purposes, unless the individual has consented for it to be used for other reasons. Finally, the Privacy Act governs how federal departments collect, manage, retain, and dispose of this information.

Standards of Conduct and Safety for the Volunteer

CSC has high standards of conduct for staff. Similarly, our volunteers are expected to conduct themselves in a professional and ethical manner. CSC staff must meet high standards of honesty and integrity and must approach volunteer activities with a spirit of openness, fairness and co-operation. Volunteers are asked to respect professional attitudes and methods and follow the rules and regulations that all CSC staff abides by. CSC staff will clearly set out what the limitations are for volunteers in the course of their activities. Safety for staff, volunteers and the offender are always the first concern.

Relationships with Staff

Keep lines of communication open with staff. Get to know staff at all levels. They can provide you with background information and advise you about institutional procedures or personnel. Please don't be afraid to ask questions!

Before beginning your duties, be sure you understand your role, responsibilities and limitations. Your initiative will be appreciated but do not take on new tasks before consulting your supervisor. Your goals should be similar to those of the staff and not at cross-purposes.

You may find that as you spend time with some offenders, you may be expected to adopt their perception of staff. This may pose problems for you, but the problems will be easier to resolve if you have established a relationship with staff which is independent of the information provided to you by an inmate. Follow direction from staff. If you have cause for concern, seek clarification from senior staff or call your coordinator of volunteers.

Offenders must know that any information volunteers receive which involves the safety of staff, the institution, the community or other inmates, will be passed on to staff. If ever volunteers obtain information or encounter a situation that risks compromising the safety of persons, they have a responsibility to immediately inform staff in the area of their work. Problematic situations are less likely to arise if it is understood at the beginning of a relationship that volunteers are expected to provide regular feedback to staff.

Relationships with Offenders

In your relationship with offenders in the institution or working in the community with an offender, it is important that you establish limits to your supportive role at the outset. We ask all volunteers to actively encourage and assist offenders and those released into the community to become law-abiding, contributing citizens. CSC expects you to have a productive relationship that shows honesty and integrity with offenders – one which always encourages their successful reintegration into the community. CSC expects each volunteer to avoid conflicts of interest with offenders and their families. We expect all our volunteers to respect an offender's cultural, racial, religious and ethnic background and his or her civil and legal rights.

General Profile of Offenders

All offenders do not fit one definitive profile, but there are some similarities. Prison life will affect an inmate's behavior. You will come to understand that prison life increases the offender's isolation from relationships and opportunities. The

following are some commonalities among offenders that you may find if you are volunteering with the offender population:

- Significant lack of community support and less likely to have co-workers, law-abiding friends and others who can provide guidance, assistance, and a sense of belonging;
- Lack of internal controls, i.e. impulsiveness
- History of criminal behavior from a very early age and sometimes serious and frequent criminal behavior as a juvenile
- Grew up in a disruptive home environment
- Difficulties with learning and usually lacking formal education
- Low self-esteem and may display a helpless attitude
- Lack of marketable work skills and has unstable work history
- Lack of insight into his or her problems and rationalizes behaviors
- Lack of adequate problem solving, social, and general life skills
- History of drug or alcohol abuse
- Displays a general negative attitude and a value system unique to the criminal subculture.

Understanding the Offender's Frustration and Limitations

The inmate in particular is confined and lives with a great deal of frustration and stress. For example, inmates have:

- Less opportunity to exercise independence and individuality
- More pressure to embrace criminal values
- Less privacy
- Infrequent change of routine and the unchanging scenery
- Restricted access to relationships and contact with their families and friends, as visits and calls to loved ones are limited
- Restricted access to many goods and services commonly available outside prison

Do not be anxious by the often-negative emphasis of general inmate profiles. All volunteers must understand that the inmate is a human being with problems,

needs and, hopefully, goals. Criminal behavior is not inherited. If many offenders had access to such basic needs as a stable home environment, self-respect, a sense of belonging and commitment to the community as well as economic security, it is less likely that they would have committed a crime. The offender needs close contact with at least one human whom he or she can trust, and be sure that the relationship will not be misused. As a volunteer, you can build a relationship with the offender based on mutual trust and confidence. You can be assured that this relationship will enhance the inmate's sense of self-worth and will contribute to the successful reintegration of the offender back into the community.

<http://www.csc-scc.gc.ca/volunteers>

Inmate Programs and Services

Programs and services provided by citizens and volunteer organizations are many and varied. Some of these programs and services include, but are not limited to:

Education

Tutoring, literacy training, computer skills, creative writing and vocational skills.

Substance Abuse Programs

Adult Children of Alcoholics group, 7th Step Substance Abuse Program, Al-Anon, Alcohol and Drug Awareness, Alcohol and Narcotic Anonymous workshops.

Chaplaincy

Providing fellowship, worship services, faith-based activities and interventions such as Circles of Support and Accountability. These volunteers bring a continuity of care from community to institution and back to community. Community chaplains and volunteers are involved in these endeavors.

Multicultural and Ethnic Programs

Programs for ethnic groups including, for example, Black Brotherhood and Black Sisterhood. Programs and activities for other cultural and religious groups, such as Jewish, Muslim, Asian, Punjabi and others, also exist.

Native Liaison

Activities intended for our Aboriginal offender population include Spiritual activities such as sweat lodges, healing circles, pow-wows and drum groups. Other activities and groups such as Native Brotherhood, Native Sisterhood, cultural nights, native theatre, round dance, Inuit feast and alcohol and substance abuse programs are also available.

<http://www.csc-scc.gc.ca/programsandservices>

Health Care

HIV/AIDS awareness, palliative care, suicide prevention.

Social/Recreation

Sports activities including basketball, softball, baseball, soccer, curling and hockey for example. Other social/recreational activities include theatre groups, quilting groups, public speaking forums, family social events and holiday project events.

Escorts

Citizens can act as escorts for offenders participating in activities in the community. Such activities include treatment programs (e.g., Alcoholic Anonymous or Narcotic Anonymous meetings), construction of playgrounds or other projects in the local community. Volunteers wishing to act as escorts must have first completed a minimum of six months' active volunteer participation in other programs prior to participating in escort training.

Parole Offices

Trained volunteers provide offender classification services, post-sentence reports and provide case-management assistance to parole officers. Under the direction of a parole officer, volunteers with special skills (e.g., mental health professionals, teachers, accountants, etc.) may be assigned to an offender who requires assistance in the volunteer's area of expertise.

Community Projects

Exceptional People Olympics, fund-raising walks and other activities to benefit initiatives such as the Salvation Army Red Shield Appeal, the Terry Fox Run for Cancer Research and other local projects that benefit the community. Volunteers also assist in research studies and develop guidebooks of community resources.

ISSUE: Statistics for Correctional Service in Canada

Nationally:

- 57 institutions, 98 maximum, 20 medium, 16 minimum, 7 females, 13 multilevel
- 15 Community Correctional Centers
- 84 Parole Offices
- 175 Aftercare facilities (halfway houses)
- Over 15,000 federal offenders
- Approximately 7,754 offenders under supervision
- Approximately 15,000 staff
- About 10,000 volunteers
- National budget about 3 billion dollars
- 24 hr. 365 days a year of service

Pacific Region:

- Eight Institutions (2 maximum, 1 HealthCare, 4 medium, 2 minimum)
- One Community Correctional Center
- 14 Parole Offices
- 17 Aftercare facilities
- Approximately 2,000 federal offenders
- Approximately 900 on conditional release/supervision
- About 1,200 staff
- Approximately 1,500 volunteers

Source: Basic Facts about Corrections Pacific Region Statistics (2014)

ISSUES: Statistics for United States

By comparison:

- United States has highest incarceration rate among western countries: 762 per 100,000
 - In 1980, 1 in every 450 residents in jail
 - In 2015, 1 in every 31
- “Three Strikes”, no discretion, truth in sentencing favored by some in Canada
- California’s prison budget exceeds that of education
- Prison costs in U.S. increased from \$4 billion in 1975 to 68 billion in 2015

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics 2015

ISSUE: Restorative Justice

Restorative Justice is a new way of thinking about crime and criminal justice. It provides an expanded role for victims. It encourages the community to be involved and it requires the offender to take responsibility.

Transforming the System:

Restorative Justice requires vision, creativity and leadership in order for our correctional and criminal justice systems to be transformed. It should do the following:

- Make needed services available for victims
- Give victims opportunity for involvement and giving input.
- Actively involve community members in making decisions and carrying out plans for healing and restorative justice activities.
- Build connections among community members
- Give the offender the opportunity and the encouragement to take responsibility.
- Actively involve offenders in the repair of the harm they caused.
- Increase offenders' skills and abilities

Examples of Restorative Justice Community Programs

- Volunteer Church based Victim Support Sentencing Circles
- Community Reparative Boards Family Services to Inmate Families
- Community Self -Help Groups/Family Group Conferencing
- Victim/Offender Mediation Programs

Source: 1996 Center for Restorative Justice & mediation, School of Social Work, University of Minnesota

ISSUE: Regional Reception and Assessment Centre (PACIFIC)

RRAC officially commenced operations in 1990 with a mandate to receive assess and penitentiary place all newly sentenced federal offenders in British Columbia and Yukon (Pacific Region).

- About 350 offenders are sentenced to penitentiary annually in British Columbia, and Yukon.
- The assessment placement process is required to be completed in 55 days, but RRAC aims to reduce this to less than 42 days.

- Although it officially rated capacity is 593, about 160 offenders are resident in the RRAC process on any given day.

Placement of Offenders:

- Minimum Security: 20% - Medium Security: 70% - Maximum Security: 10%

Sentence Profile:

- Approximately 15 % of admissions are eligible for accelerated parole review.
- About 30% of admission at the Pacific RRAC are recidivist federal offenders.
- 20% serving life sentences
- 73% serving sentences of 5 years and less
- 5% serving sentences of 6 to 10 years
- 2% serving sentences of 1to 15 years
- 25% of admissions were not born in Canada

Offender Profile:

- 30% Sex Offenders
- 20% Murder
- 15% Robbery
- 10% Other violence
- 5% Narcotic Trafficking
- 5% Other (i.e., impaired driving, arson)

About 25% of cases arrive at Pacific RRAC within five days of sentencing.

About 60% arrive at Pacific RRAC within nine days of sentencing.

ISSUE: Profile of Offenders

Statistical Profile- Male Offenders – Based on male population 15,000+

- 46.7% between age 20-34
- 53-7% serving 1st Federal Term
- 49.4% serving sentence less than 6 years

Caucasian – 73.3% Nationally, 71.7% Pacific Region

Aboriginal – 14.5% Nationally, 18.6% Pacific Region, 2nd highest next to Prairies

Average length in sentence – 5 years

Canada has the highest rate of young offenders than any other country in the industrialized world.

Social Background:

- Little self-respect
- Lack of employment Skills 5
- Substance Dependency
- Inability to develop healthy relationships
- Long records of failure
- Poor home environment
- Inadequate level of education

Source: Basic Facts About Corrections- Amended March 2015



CHAPTER 3
Criminal Justice
System In Bermuda

Prison Mentoring and Service Providers Program

Theme:

“Change our thinking, change our lives”

Mission Statement of the Bermuda Department of Corrections:

To Empower Inmates to Be Responsible and Productive Citizens

Our Beliefs

We believe that those in our custody have the potential to change.

We believe that our staff are our greatest asset in the achievement of our mission, and that they have the potential to bring about change.

We believe that the Bermuda Department of Corrections is an integral part of the entire Bermudian Community.

We believe that we should operate the Department cost efficiently, while retaining the ability to achieve our mission.

Purpose Statement

Purpose Statement of volunteers in BDOC (Bermuda Department of Corrections) and our Spiritual Mentoring Program:

The purpose of the volunteer and Spiritual Mentoring Program is to provide an adult mentor to each inmate for the length of the inmate's incarceration. Our policy is to have male to male and female to female inmate support.

The Volunteer and Spiritual Mentoring Program is designed to keep alive the Christian principles, and set the stage for deeper sharing and discovery, to bring healing at a deeper level, and to help the inmates and mentee set goals, both short and long term.

Our Program also assists the professional staff of all our Correctional Facilities in providing to the mentee the possibility for positive change, while, at the same time, supporting the public's right to be free from crime.

We see our volunteers as vessel used by God to work with the prison chaplain to help guide, nurture and coach the mentee / inmate into a relationship with Jesus Christ and a closer relationship with family.

Beside our religious programs, we also provide a mentor program.

A mentor is a caring listener, a trusted advisor, a spiritual counselor, and a role model, who will help to guide a person's thinking in a more positive direction, toward spiritual and family values and the community.

“Continue to remember those in prison as if you were together with them in prison, and those who are mistreated as if you yourselves were suffering.” (Heb.13:3) NIV

The Bermuda Department of Corrections

The Bermuda Department of Corrections falls within the Ministry of National Security. The Department's mission is to “Empower Inmates to be Responsible and Productive Citizens.”

The Department's mandate is to administer sentences imposed by the courts under conditions of safe custody and well-ordered community life so that convicted persons can lead good and useful lives on discharge.

The Department's objectives are:

1. To protect the public by holding inmates securely, reducing the risk of re-offending; providing safe, humane, well ordered and lawful regimes.
2. To provide a humane but demanding regime aimed at reducing re-offending by presenting inmates with a range of opportunities in which reward is linked to effort (incentives and earned privileges), to prepare for life after release.

The Department's expected outcomes are:

1. Where practicable, to exceed the United Nations Minimums Standards for the treatment of inmates.
2. To make an effective contribution to public safety and the rehabilitation of offenders.

The principal functions of the Department of Corrections fall into two categories:

1. Custody:

The main functions under custody include inmate reception, release, security, visits, court escort security, safety and general daily operations.

2. Treatment and Rehabilitation:

This function can be challenging as offenders, based on their mindsets, attitudes and irrational thinking, often consider programs unnecessary and irrelevant. However, this is achievable through the provision of offending behavior programs, cognitive interventions, life skills training, educational classes, skills and recreational development which are aimed at addressing offending behavior and promoting positive change.

The Beliefs of the Department of Corrections are:

- i. Those in our custody have the potential to change;
- ii. Our staff are our greatest asset in the achievement of our mission, and that they have the potential to bring about change;
- iii. The Bermuda Department of Corrections is an integral part of the entire Bermudian community and;
- iv. We should operate the department cost efficiently while retaining our mission.

Bermuda's Court System



Court of Appeal

The Court of Appeal entertains appeals from the Supreme Court. The Court sits three times a year usually for three weeks at a time. Certain administrative and interlocutory matters can be dealt with by a judge of the Supreme Court exercising the powers conferred by the Act upon a Single Justice of Appeal.



Supreme Court

Criminal Offenses that are very serious are tried in the Supreme Court to be heard by a judge and jury. The most common examples are robberies, burglaries, or when a person seriously injures or kills someone. Criminal and Civil trials are held in open court in one of the five Supreme Courtrooms.



Magistrates' Court

To decide on the summary of criminal matters. This Court Studies the evidence and decides on a sentence without jury. If the Magistrate decides that your offense is extremely serious, then the case has to be sent to the Supreme Court. Appeals from the judgments made in these courts are heard by the Supreme Court.

Guidelines for Visitation

Times in all prisons are:

Mondays to Fridays:

9:30 a.m. - 11:30 a.m. 1:30 p.m. - 3:30 p.m. and 6:00 p.m. - 7:00 p.m.

Saturdays:

1:30 p.m. - 3:30 p.m. Family visits by children and occasionally church groups.

Do not show up without a scheduled visit.

Guidelines for Visitation:

Mentor and service providers upon arrival to facility must present a current identification, sign the visitation book, request a Mentor Checklist Form or service providers form from the officer on duty, and return the completed form at the end of the visit. Mentors and service providers are to visit in the time allotted, any mentor or service provider seen working outside of the allotted time may be restricted from further visits.

Mentor and service providers at the beginning of the year are asked to submit the goals and objectives they desire to achieve to the Chaplain and Spiritual Mentoring Council. Mentor is to submit a report of the visit every other month to the Chaplain and Spiritual Mentoring Council.

Prison Ministry volunteers can provide ministry to inmates and assist the administration in the BDOC in providing other needed services at their institutions.

Church & Group Visits - Service Providers

Service providers or groups must submit a list for approval of 10 persons, 6 of which will be allowed to visit at the appointed time.

Special Visiting Speakers

In the event a church has brought in a Special Speaker and they would like to have them visit and speak at the Prison, this can be arranged through the Chaplain.

Non-Christian mentors/ social mentors /clients:

These persons must follow the same guidelines in making application, security vetting process, and meet with Spiritual Mentoring Council. However, visits will be arranged through the Education Office

Also, restrict movements to the delegated areas.

Do not wander about the facility.

Rules & Regulations of the Facilities

1. At all times submit to and adhere to directives given by the Principal Officers on duty.
2. Do not show up for an unscheduled visit.
3. Always call or contact prison facility to confirm the scheduled visit or to inform of cancelled visit.
4. No money is to be given to mentee. Canteen monies of \$35 monthly are to be paid directly to Accountant General once the proper canteen cash request forms have been received and completed by the mentor. The canteen system provides inmates with an approved list of items.
5. No food items will be allowed in any area of facility. Zero tolerance for chewing gum.

Gangs

There are a number of active gangs operating among the inmates in prisons. "The environment in most U.S. prisons is ripe for recruiting and controlling gang members because inmates tend to form associations for self-protection along racial, ethnic, and cultural lines," according to the National Gang Threat Assessment - (National Alliance of Gang Investigators Associations, February 2000). This can also be said of us in Bermuda. All our services and programs goal is to help men, woman, and juveniles in our prisons with low self-esteem and troublesome behaviors with a better way for living in this world, and the world to come.

Ministry to Women in Prison

- A. Women mentees need emotional security.
- B. They need to know someone who is confidential, trustworthy and who genuinely cares for them.
- C. Consistency with visits is a tremendous help.
- D. They need spiritual direction and development (point them to Jesus not a particular denomination).
- E. Women mentees who attend religious services regularly have lower recidivism.

Inmate Programs and Services

As part of its mandate to rehabilitate offenders, the Department of Corrections offers a wide variety of programs at all of its facilities. These programs are designed to meet the needs of inmates which are identified in their individual case plans.

The program team is multi-disciplinary and comprises Psychologists, Social Workers, Case Managers, an Education Officer and a Vocation Officer. Services and programs include psychological, social and case management, drug-treatment, sex offender and violent offender programs, health, educational, vocational, recreational and chaplaincy.

Also included in our programs is a Health Services Unit, which provides medical services to all facilities. The health services team is comprised of a Senior Nursing Officer and five registered nurses. These personnel are supplemented by external doctors, dentists, psychiatrists and a Correctional Medical Officer.

External Boards

There are two external boards to the Department of Corrections that play a significant role in the management of inmates. They are the Treatment of Offenders Board (TOOB) and the Parole Board. Each is governed by legislation specific to their roles and both are independent of the Department of Corrections.

The TOOB primarily is responsible for hearing complaints of inmates, as well as adjudicating them for offenses committed while incarcerated. They also make regular inspections of facilities and report on their findings.

The Parole Board Reviews all applications for parole from inmates and reserves the right grant or deny parole. There are various criteria that the Parole Board considers when deliberating on each application for parole and if granted, there are a number of conditions attached.

Policies and Procedures

The Department of Corrections has a dedicated team in its Policy Unit, which is responsible for maintaining and updating all policies and procedures within the Department. Each year, the Department sets a target for updating a number of its policies which, if approved, are signed off by the Commissioner.

All policies and procedures are crafted so as to confirm to relevant legislation, as well as ensuring high standards of safety and security.

Exemption of Information

Some records of the Department of Corrections fall within Part 4 of the PATI Act and should therefore, be viewed as exempt records. For example, as an employer, some records of the Department of Corrections are confidential information pertaining to personnel, and so fall under the definition of “personal information” pursuant to Section 23 and 24 of the PATI Act. Also, as an agency within the judicial system, certain records pertaining to security and other sensitive information that may have a direct impact on national security and the maintenance of law and order, fall with in the Section 32 and 34 of the PATI Act and therefore, should be considered exempt from access.

Classes of Information not generally included:

The following information is not accessible, due to requirements of security or confidentiality, or exemption under the PATI Act 2010

Information held in the personnel file of inmates and staff, unless that information is requested by the individual him/herself (subject to certain instances where disclosure may be allowed).

Exemptions according to the Act:

- Health or safety: where disclosure would endanger the physical or mental health or the safety of an individual.
- Information received in confidence
- Cabinet Documents
- *Ministerial responsibility*: where disclosure of records could undermine free and frank discussion and advice between Ministers, or between Ministers and public officers, in the course of their public duties.
- *Deliberations of Public Authorities*: where disclosures could undermine free and frank discussion and advice during the course of the deliberative process.

- *Operations of public authorities*: Where disclosure could prejudice the effectiveness of operations of public authorities.
- Records for which disclosure could have an adverse effect on the financial and economic interests of Bermuda.
- National security, defense and international relations (e.g. Intelligence information gathered from inmates, searches etc.; Policies and Procedures relating to security Standard Operating Procedures)
- Law enforcement records: where disclosure of certain types of information would prejudice law enforcement efforts or would endanger a person's life or safety.
- Legal professional privilege: where disclosure of records would be exempt from production in legal proceedings on the basis of legal professional privilege.
- Records for which disclosure would be in contempt of court or a breach of parliamentary privilege.
- Disclosure prohibited by other legislation.

Avenues for accessing information

Members of the public may contact the Information Officer (Assistant Commissioner, Administration) at Corrections Headquarter in order to request information.

Fees for processing requests

Depending on the type of information requested, a fee may be levied in accordance with Part 3 20 (1) of the PATI Act 2010.

Demographics and Statistics

As of October 5, 2016, Bermuda had 191 people in custody

Custody Numbers:	
Imprisonment	113
Lifers	33
Remands	29
Awaiting sentence	13
Civil	2
Corrective Training	1
Male	182
Female	9

Age of Population:	
U21	6 (all male)
21-30	58
31-40	50
41-50	41
51-60	30
Over 60	6

Racial Make-Up:	
Black	179
White	11
Asian	1
Non-Bermuda Residents	11

Budgetary Operations of BDOC

\$85,000.00 to house one prisoner in Bermuda per year.

Structure, Organization and Governing Legislation

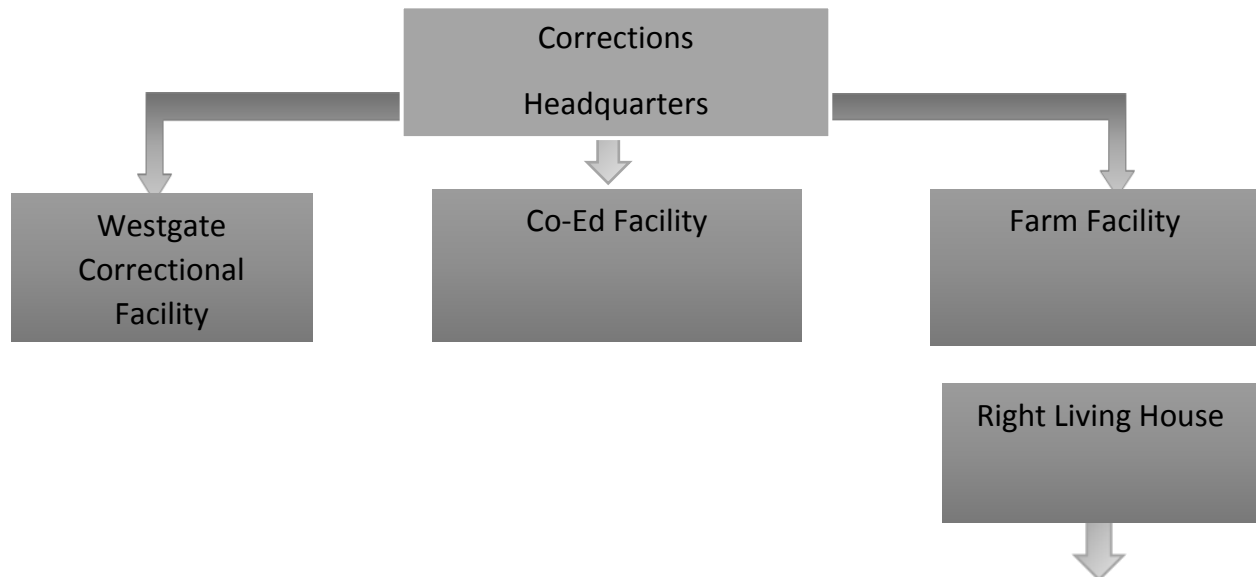
Legislation:

Due to the Public Access to Information Act (Bermuda) 2010, the Department has a responsibility for adhering to the following legislation:

- Treatment of Offenders Board Act 1979
- Prison Act 1979
- Prison Rules 1980
- Young Offenders Act 1950
- Senior Training School Rules 1951
- Prison Officers (Discipline, Etc.) Rules 1981
- Sections of the Mental Health Act 1968 and portions of the other Legislation
- Sections of the Parole Board Act
- Sections of the Criminal Code Amendment Act

Organizational Structure:

The Department of Corrections uses the following structure:



Corrections Headquarters

The Department is managed and directed by a Committee of Management (Corrections Department Committee – CDC), which is led by the Commissioner, who is responsible for the overall direction and administration of the Department.

Staff at Headquarters administer and coordinate the training, security strategies, human resources, financial resources and polity direction for the Department.

Other members of the CDC team include:

- Assistant Commissioner, Finance and Administration
- Facility Assistant Commissioners
- Human Resources Manager
- Chief of Security
- Chief of Training

Location: Upper Level, Clocktower Building
5 Freeport Road
Dockyard
Sandys MA 01

Telephone: (441) 295-4975

Fax: (441) 296-6156

Westgate Correctional Facility

Westgate Correctional Facility is an adult male establishment with the design capacity to house 208 prisoners in conditions of Maximum, Medium and Minimum security. Most inmates fall within the Medium security classification. Most assessment and treatment programs for inmates take place at this facility.

Various programs, all designed to enhance the rehabilitation of offenders, are provided to inmates at this facility.

Location: Pender Road
Ireland Island
Sandys MA01

Telephone: (441) 234 0555

Fax; (441) 234 3075

Co-Ed Facility

This facility with a capacity of 56 cells has separate and distinct provisions to house 40 adult females and 16 young male offenders between the ages of 16 – 21. The programs provided are similar to other facilities based on the assessment of needs and available resources. Young males can prepare for their General Education Diploma, Duke of Edinburgh awards, gain skills in carpentry and computer classes, and receive treatment for substance abuse and other cognitive based intervention as identified. The females are given Computer, Bookkeeping, Sewing, Hairdressing, Parenting, Substance Abuse and other cognitive programs.

Location: 31 Ferry Reach Road
St George's GE 01
Telephone: (441)-297-1280
Fax: (441)-297-0955

Farm Facility

The Farm Facility is an adult male, minimum security facility with a capacity to house ninety-three (93) inmates. The pre-requisite for inmates housed at this facility is completion of their core sentence plan requirements and classification of minimum (low risk) security.

Treatment continues to be provided focusing on relapse prevention and additional treatment based on the cognitive behavioral approach. Inmates are also involved in work release programs, charity programs, increased activities and other on-going projects within the facility.

Location: 29 Ferry Reach Road
St George's GE 01
Telephone: (441) 297-0222
Fax: (441) 297-2164

Right Living House (RLH)

The RLH is a Therapeutic Community is located on the northern perimeter of the Farm Facility and is a segregated residential Substance Abuse Program with a capacity to house eighteen (18) residents. The program is developed for adult male offenders with a history of substance abuse and associated criminality.

The mission of RLH is to provide a drug-free, safe and structured environment characterized by two (2) central qualities – mutual peer support and mutual peer accountability. The treatment environment is one where residents live and work together within a supportive and habilitative framework of mutual self-help.

The goal of the Therapeutic Community is to return residents to the broader community with an increased potential for a life free of drugs and crimes by providing them an opportunity to realize their potential for change.



CHAPTER 4

***Prophetic Justification For
Prison Ministry***

“He [Christ] identifies Himself with every child of humanity. That we might become members of the heavenly family, He became a member of the earthly family. He is the Son of man, and thus a Brother to every son and daughter of Adam. His followers are not to feel themselves detached from the perishing world around them... The fallen, the erring, and the sinful, Christ’s love embraces; and every deed of kindness done to uplift a fallen soul, every act of mercy, is accepted as done to Him.” –The Desire of Ages, p. 638.

The 25th chapter of Matthew presents the fact that when one opens the door to the needy and suffering we are welcoming unseen angels. “It was I who was hungry and thirsty. It was I who was a stranger. It was I who was sick. It was I who was in prison. While you were feasting at your bountifully spread table, I was famishing in the hovel or the empty street. While you were at ease in your luxurious home, I had not where to lay my head. While you crowded your wardrobe with rich apparel, I was destitute. While you pursued your pleasures, I languished in prison.” –Ibid., pp. 639, 640.

“In the great judgement day, those who have not worked for Christ, who have drifted along thinking of themselves, caring for themselves, will be placed by the judge of the whole earth with those who did evil. They receive the same condemnation.” –Ibid., p. 641.

It is his plan that men are to work for their fellow men.

God could send means from heaven to carry on his work; but this is out of His order. He has ordained that men should be His instruments, that as a great sacrifice was made to redeem them, they should act a part in this work of salvation, making a

sacrifice for one another, and by thus doing show how highly they prize the sacrifice that has been made for them.

“All that the apostle did, every church member today is to do.” –7 T p. 33.

This is, if one neglects the duty Christ has enjoined, of trying to restore those who are in error and sin, he becomes a partaker in the sin. For evils that we might have checked, we are just as responsible as if we were guilty of the act ourselves.

When we realize that we are working together with God, promises will not be spoken with indifference. They will burn in our hearts, and kindle upon our lips. To Moses, when called to minister to an ignorant, undisciplined, and rebellious people, God gave the promise, “My presence shall go with thee, and I will give thee rest.” And He said, “Certainly I will be with thee.” Exodus 33:14, 3:12. The promise is to all who labor in Christ’s stead for His afflicted and suffering ones.

Love to man is the earthward manifestation of the love of God. –Desire of Ages, p. 566. God can and will use those who have not had a thorough education in the school of men. A doubt of His power to do this, is manifest unbelief: it is limiting the omnipotent power of the one who with whom nothing is impossible. O for less of this uncalled-for, distrustful caution! –GW, p. 488, –CC, p 24.

Every obstacle to the redemption of God’s people is to be removed by the opening of His Word and the presentation of a plain “thus saith the Lord.” –Testimonies v. 8 p. 10.

I asked the angel why there was no more faith and power in Israel. He said “Ye let go of the arm of the Lord too soon. Press your petition to the throne and hold on by strong faith. The promises are sure. Believe ye receive the things ye ask for, and ye shall have them.” I was then pointed to Elijah. He was subject to like passions as we are. And he prayed earnestly. His faith endured the trial. Seven times he prayed before the Lord, and at the last the cloud was seen. I saw that we had doubted the sure promises, and wounded the Savior by lack of faith.

“It is the absence of the Spirit that makes the gospel ministry so powerless. Learning, talent, eloquence, every natural or acquired endowment, may be possessed; but without the presence of the Spirit of God, no heart will be touched, no sinner be won to Christ. On the other hand, if they are connected with Christ, if the gifts of the Spirit are theirs, the poorest and most ignorant of His disciples will have a power that will tell upon hearts. God makes them the channel for the outworking of the highest influence in the universe.” –COL., p. 328.

“Trust in the Lord with all [your] heart, and lean not on [your] own understanding. In all [your] ways acknowledge Him, and He shall direct [your] paths.” Proverbs 3:5, 6.

“Commit to the Lord whatever you do, and your plans will succeed.” “Those whose affections are set on God will succeed.” –7T, p. 90

“To every worker I would say: go forth in humble faith, and the Lord will go with you. The power is of God. Work in dependence upon Him, remembering that you are laborers together with Him. He is your helper. Your strength is from Him. He will be your wisdom, your righteousness, your sanctification, your redemption... He will be your comfort, your rest.” –Gospel Workers, p.38.

“If the servants of God will walk with Him in faith, he will give power to them. They will be enabled so to present His love and the danger of rejection the grace of God that men will be constrained to accept the Gospel. Christ- wonderful miracles if we will but do their God-given part.”

–COL p. 149



CHAPTER 5

Biblical Justification For Prison Ministry

“For I was hungered, and ye gave me meat: I was thirsty, and ye gave me drink: I was a stranger, and ye took me in: Naked and ye clothed me: I was sick, and ye visited me: I was in prison, and ye came unto me. Then shall the righteous answer him, saying, Lord when saw we thee and hungered, and fed thee? Or thirsty, and gave thee drink? When saw we thee a stranger, and took thee in? or naked, and clothed thee? Or when say we thee sick, or in prison, and came unto thee? And the King shall answer and say unto them, Verily, I say unto you, inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me.”--Matthew 25: 35-40, KJV

“Is not this the fast that I have chosen? To loose the bands of wickedness, to undo the heavy burdens, and to let the oppressed go free, and that ye break every yoke? Is it not to deal thy bread to the hungry, and that thou bring the poor that are cast out to thy house? When thou seest the naked, that thou cover him; and that thou hide not thyself from thine own flesh?” Isaiah 58:6-7, KJV

“The spirit of the Lord God is upon me; because the Lord hath anointed me to preach good tidings unto the meek; he hath sent me to bind up the broken hearted, to proclaim liberty to the captives, and the opening of the prison to them that are bound...” Isaiah 61:1, KJV



CHAPTER 6

Social Justification For Prison Ministry

The social fabric of society has been marred by the alarming rate of civil disobedience. Often this disobedience is the result of the deterioration of social values that serve as adhesive components for strong families. Social inequities of all magnitudes have quadrupled and have orbited the behavior of humanity in various destructive directions. It appears that the social behavioral patterns of a vast number of individuals are like a runaway train that has no conductor or sense of direction. Because of the hopelessness and escalating confusion in their lives of distracted human beings, it is imperative that social intervention from help groups become a high priority in order that the restoration of normalcy in the lives of the distracted will be a materialized reality. If there is no intervention, then the following patterns on the preceding pages will continue to duplicate themselves.

Did you know? (Statistics)

Grim news summarized by writer Eric Schlosser in a disturbing report – ‘The Prison-Industrial Complex’ –In *The Atlantic Monthly*, indicated the following:

- Some 2.5 million Americans are behind bars in Federal and State prisons and local jails
- Less than a third have committed a violent crime.
- Over 1,000 new prisons have been built in the past 20 years
- California alone has more inmates than France, Great Britain, Germany, Japan, Singapore, and the Netherlands combined.
- The American national incarceration rate is 754 per 100,000 people.

- Prisons are a \$68 billion a year industry.
- Prisons have become a revolving door for poor, highly dysfunctional, often-illiterate drug abusers.
- Firearms killed twice as many American children under age ten in 1991 than all the American soldiers killed in the Persian Gulf and Somalia combined.
- An American child is 15 times more likely to be killed by gunfire than a child growing up in Somalia combined.
- Homicide is the third leading cause of death of American children between the ages of five and fourteen.
- The average hospital cost for treating a child injured by a gun is 36,000.

9 Daily Occurrences in the Life of American Children

1. 9 Children are murdered daily.
2. 30 Children are wounded from child abuse.
3. 14 Children die from child abuse.
4. 27 Children die from poverty daily.
5. 10,000 Children are in adult jails and prisons
6. 307 children are arrested for firearms of violence
7. 5703 Teen agers are victims of violent crimes
8. 2857 Teenagers drop out of high school daily
9. 2723 Babies are born into poverty daily.

10 Things to Know About Women in American Prisons

1. There are over 200,000 women in prison in the USA today

- a) Mostly for check forgery, illegal credit card uses, and property crimes.
 - b) 80% made \$2,000 or less, prior to the year of their arrest.
 - c) 90% made under \$10,000 a year
2. Of the women convicted of violent crimes, the vast majority was convicted for defending themselves, or their children from abuse.
 3. 54% of women in prison are of ethnic origin.
 4. 90% of women in prison are single mothers.
 5. There are 1.5 million children in the USA whose mothers are in prison.
 6. Women of ethnic origin are twice as likely to be convicted of killing an abusive husband than a Caucasian woman.
 7. The average age of women in prison is twenty-nine and 68% have not finished high school.
 8. 25% of the political prisoners in the USA are women.
 9. The women prison population has increased 800% over the past 3 decades.
 10. Women spend an average of 17 hours per day in their cells with an hour a day for exercise. Men spend an average of 15 hours per day with 1.5 hours per day for exercise.

Anti-Social Breakdown

Anti-social break down occurs when humanity deviates from societal norms. Societal norms are predicated upon acceptable behavioral patterns that maintain status quo. Status quo perpetuates adhering to the laws that govern society. Whenever the behavior of human kind transcends the boundaries of society's social accountability guidelines, crime and civil disobedience prevails. Such disobedience causes segments of society to be ostracized and eliminated from mainstream society for designated periods of time. It is in this arena where hopelessness, despair, gloom and deprivation prevail. Humankind in this stage, if not acted upon by an outside force, will float endless in state of destructive inertia. Socially intervention must be the catalyst that induces transformation. This can only happen through

community involvement, whether it's through the church or other social activist groups. If there is no interaction from the community, the behavior patterns of humanity will continue to flow in a devastating manner. There are many examples that postulate this assertion.



CHAPTER 7

Why Work In Prison Ministry?

Why should I be interested in murderers, sadistic killers, rapists, child molesters, drug dealers or robbers?

1. You are the best channels for communicating God's grace to those who have fallen by the way side.
2. God called you to be fishers of men.
 - a) You are to fish.
 - b) God did not call you to "clean" the fish.
3. Jesus identified with the down trodden:
 - a) Mary
 - b) Publicans
 - c) Cross
 - d) Disenfranchised
4. Jesus commissioned us in Isaiah. 58:6, 7"
 - a) Set the captives free.
 - b) Undo heavy burdens.
 - c) Loose the bands of wickedness.
5. If you feel the call to work:
 - a) Inspiration
 - b) Association
 - c) Confrontation
6. God is in need of you. Luke 19:31.

Jesus' Commission to DO Prison Ministry:

"I was hungry, and you gave me nothing to eat. I was thirsty, and you gave me nothing to drink. I was a stranger, and you didn't take me into your homes. I needed clothes, and you didn't give me anything to wear. I was sick and in prison, and you didn't take care of me."

"They, too, will ask, 'Lord, when did we see you hungry or thirsty or as a stranger or in need of clothes or sick or in prison and didn't help you?'"

"He will answer them, 'I can guarantee this truth: Whatever you failed to do for one of my brothers or sisters, no matter how unimportant they seemed, you failed to do for me.'" – Matthew 25:42-45, God's Word Translation

Should I feel guilty if I don't work in Prison Ministry?

Let me reassure you that Prison Ministry is not everybody's "cup of tea". Therefore, you do not have to have a guilty conscience for not doing ministry inside a prison.

CHAPTER 8

Can These Bones Live?



When one contemplates the level of degradation that exists in prisons, and visualize men who have succumbed to the lowest stages of human existence, caged up like animals, ostracized by society, treated as lepers, and labeled as the lowest of the lowest by social standards; seeing such an abysmal pronouncement imposed upon this segment of society, the clarion call of Ezekiel becomes

increasingly imminent. “Son of Man, Can These Bones Live?”

“The hand of the Lord was upon me and carried me out in the spirit of the Lord, and set me down in the midst of the valley which was full of bones. And caused me to pass by them round about; and behold there were very many in the open valley; and, lo, they were very dry. And he said unto me. Son of man, can these bones live? And I answered, O Lord God, thou knowest.”

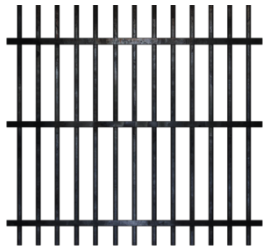
Again he said unto me, Prophecy upon these bones, and say unto them, O ye dry bones, hear the word of the Lord.” –Ezekiel 37: 1-4, KJV

This valley of dry bones that prompted Ezekiel to ask such an explosive question, “Can these bones live?” is a prevalent question that we can ask the Department of Corrections’ facilities around the world. Prisons are made up of subcultures of dry bones that need to be revitalized by the power of God.

What Are Prisons?

Prisons are:

1. **Social tools of control** – Which reacts to an action caused by antisocial behavior patterns of individuals. There are punishment facilities with little or no redeeming qualities.
2. **Warehouses** – Men and women are housed with no provisions made for rehabilitation which creates a hardened criminal to be reintegrated back into society.
3. **Big Business** - Prisons are big business. It takes \$14,000 and \$35,000 a year to house one inmate. More money is spent on corrections than on education.
4. **Devil's Playpen** – Satan knows that Christ has a special love for the incarcerated. Therefore, he formulates every satanic devise possible with inmates and employees to keep the veil of spiritual ignorance over their heads. Everything that Christ loves, Satan hates. He tries to make every prison one of his empires



CHAPTER 9

Prison Subcultures

Every prison has its own personality. The strength of its subculture depends on the peculiarity of its personality. Prison subcultures make up the components of the prison world.

Listed below are some of the most notable Prison Subcultures:

- Code of Ethic-** The code of ethics among convicts is simply to mind your own business. Snitching on another inmate can be fatal.
- Con Games-** Con games are manipulative games that inmates play on staff, volunteer and other inmates. These tactics are self-serving to the inmate.
- Commissaries-** Commissaries are stores that certain inmates operate out of their cells. Each inmate that owns and operates a commissary is in violation of Department of Correction Policy. Normally, inmates make between 75 and 100% profit on each item. Inmates keep their stores stocked by purchasing items from the prison commissary and reselling these items to the general population for twice the cost.
- Loan Sharks-** Loan Sharks are inmates who make monetary loans to other inmates for high rates of interest. It is customary for a loan shark to get 100% and more for each loan that he makes. Failure to payback a loan could result in some serious complications for the borrower.
- Homosexuality-** Homosexuality is sexual exchanges between members of the same sex which may be voluntary or involuntary. Many men and women are lured into traps that are set by more experienced inmates
- Games-** Many games are played on new inmates who are indigent upon their arrival into the system. Inmates give food, money, and cigarettes to other inmates in return for sexual gain.

Gang Rape- An inmate is raped by several other inmates.

Drug Cultures

Drugs and drug dealers selling and supplying the prison populations with illegal drugs.

- Drugs in its purest forms are brought into prisons for inmates by employees, visitors, and in packages in the mail.
- There is no facility within the Department of Corrections, anywhere in the world that is immune from drug trafficking.
- Inmates have access to any drug that can be purchased in the community inside, our jails and prisons.
- Inmates can attain any brand of alcohol including prison made alcohol

CHAPTER 10

Gangs



What is a gang?

- A group of individuals who may or may not claim control over a certain territory.
- Engage either individually or collectively, in violent or other form of illegal behavior.
- Very fluid in nature

Early warning signs of gang involvement:

- Drug use.
- Decline in grades at school.
- Truancy, change of friends.
- Keeping late hours.
- Having large sums of money or expensive items which cannot be explained.

When Gang Involvement Begins:

- Gang involvement can begin as early as elementary school (7/8 years of age).
- Behavior may change either suddenly or gradually, but it will follow a pattern.
- Adopt defiant attitude toward authority figures. The defiance may be expressed by violent behavior at school or home.
- At school, the child lets everyone know of new status.
- Wears gang clothing and becomes disrespectful toward teacher and others.

- May fight others to gain reputation for being “bad.”
- At home, new gang member’s defiance may or may not manifest itself in violence. However, if family interferes with the child’s gang involvement there be repeated confrontation.

Factors Contributing to Gang Affiliation:

- Parents should look for change in behavior and lifestyle of their child.
- Contributing factors include: ineffective parental skills, history of family gang involvement, and evidence of parental abuse or neglect.
- Poor academic achievement and early anti-social behavior.
- Will display low self-esteem and may begin experimenting with drugs and alcohol.
- Isolates himself with others experiencing similar social and personal problems.

Steps Parents and Educators should take:

- Talk to your child or teenager. Discuss the consequences of being in a gang.
- Involve your child in family and outside activities.
- Take an active interest in your child’s schooling and academic progress.
- Contact government agencies such as the police and juvenile authority. They may have a crime prevention or gang specialist who can give you information.
- Call community based organizations. Many have experience with gang problems and can give you some valuable advice.
- Go to your religious leader for advice. They may have programs to help neighborhood children.

- Report and remove any graffiti in your neighborhood.

Additional Signs of Gang Involvement:

1. Wearing one particular color of clothing, or a particular logo excessively.
2. Wearing sagging pants.
3. Wearing jewelry with distinctive designs only on the right or the left hand of the body.
4. Drawing gang symbols and using gang handwriting (usually graffiti like, hard to decipher, and characterized by crossed out, and upside-down letters, and gang symbols).
5. Using hand signs to communicate with friends.
6. Using strange language or slang, especially when certain letters of words are substituted (like “Flue” for blue, in Blood slang).
7. Having behavior and performance problems in school.
8. Defying authority.
9. Becoming anti-social and withdrawing from family.
10. Listening to gangster rap and or watching movies about gangs.
11. Using drugs and alcohol.
12. Possessing unexplained cash or goods.
13. Showing signs of physical injury, and lying about event surrounding the injury.
14. Hanging around friends who also exhibit these signs.

If a child shows some of these signs, it does not necessarily mean he or she is involved in a gang. Because of the popularity, or gang style in popular culture, many children who are not involved in gangs wear the style. This trend makes distinguishing who is involved in gangs even harder, but usually someone who exhibits all or most of these signs is probably involved in gang activity.

Gang Slang & Terminology

5-0: Police

13: same as SUR

911: Police

A

ACE KOOL: Best Friend/Backup

A.K.: AK-47 Rifle

AK/UZI: Semi auto weapon

ALL THAT: in possession of all good qualities

A.R.: AR 15 rifle

AY YO TRIP: Phrase to seek attention, compare "Check this out"

B

BAG UP: To laugh hard at something; to be caught or arrested by the police.

BANG: To fight to kill

BANGER: doing gang activity

BARRIO: Neighborhood

BASE HEAD: Person hooked on cocaine

BEING "DOWN" WITH SOMETHING: Favoring something, thinking the same way

B.G.: A baby gangster; someone who has not shot anyone yet, as opposed to an OG who has.

B.K.: Blood Killer

B.K.A: Blood Killer Always

BLACK GANGSTER DISCIPLE: A Chicago based street gang, founded in the late 60's, early 70's. Many experts feel that they are the fore-runner to the Crips. Although the BGDs often wear blue, it is not mandatory. The major way to tell members about this gang is by the way that they wear their caps with the brim cocked to the right.

BLOOD: A member of a LA gang whose color is red. Piru/Non-Crip

BLOB/SLOB: See MARIJUANA. Marijuana cigarette, herb stuffed cigar, generally phillies.

BO/BUD: Marijuana.

BONE: To have sexual intercourse; penis; one dollar; core, soul; to bone out, as in "leaving."

BONED OUT: Quit/chickened out or left

BOOK: Run/get away/leave

BOOTY: Not good, lacking, bottom, ass, or getting a piece of ass; biblical, as in pirates' booty or treasure. Since booty is stolen treasure, it could be good or bad. Often used in the negative today.

BOO-YA: Totally DOPE, incredibly fine.

BREAK: Run/get away

BREAKDOWN: Shotgun

BUCKET: Old, ragged car

BULLET: One year in county jail

BUMPER KIT: Girl's butt

BUMPING TITTIES: Fighting

BUSTER: Youngster trying to be gang member; fake gang member

C

CAMARADA: Friend

CAP: A retort; or shoot at

CARNAL: Brother

CARNALA: Sister

CHALE: No

CHAVALA: Little girl

CHECKITOUT: Listen to what I have to say

CHILL OUT: Stop it; don't do that; calm Down

CHINGASOS: Fighting

CHINGATE: Fuck yourself

CHIVA: Heroin

CHIVERO: Heroin Addict

CHOTA: Police

C.K.: Crip killer

CLICKER UP: To get along well with a homeboy

CLUCK: Cocaine smoker

COLORS: Gang colors (on shoes, rag shoelaces, etc.)

COLUM: Colombian Marijuana

CON SOFOS (CIS): Anything you say goes back on you twice as bad.

CONTOZZA CON SOTOAS: Gang or hood territory

Courting IN: Initiation into a gang

Courting OUT: Initiation out of a gang

CRAB/E-Ricket: Bloods' derogatory term for Crips

CRANK: A mentally unstable person

CRIP: A member of a LA gang whose color is blue, Blue down LA based on gang nation

CRUMBS: Tiny pieces of rock cocaine

CUZZ: Crip

D

DEUCE & DEUCE (DOUBLE DEUCE): 22 caliber weapon

DIS: Disrespect

DOG: Term used to address someone, not derogatory

DOWN FOR THE HOOD: Loyal to the Neighborhood

DROP A DIME: To tell on someone

E

EIGHT TRAY: 83

EL JALE: The job

ESE!: Hey, man

ESE VATO: Hey, dude

F

FERIA: Money, change

FILERO: Knife

FLAG: Handkerchief in the color of the Gang

FLYING YOUR COLOR: Wearing colors of your gang

FOLK: Blue down Chicago based gang Nation

FOUR-FIVE: 45-caliber gun

FRY: Marijuana laced with embalming Fluid

FRONT-IN': Talk about someone, Embarrass.

G

G-RIDE: Stolen vehicle, refers to grand theft auto

GAT: Gun

GEEKING: Under the influence of cocaine

H

HAY SHEN: Pronounced Haitian; A popular term for crack cocaine used mainly in the deep-south although the term is catching on in the Midwest also. It is called that primarily because the pusher knows that the drugs are coming to the Gulf Coast from outside of the country on small boats like the Haitians did.

J

JACK: Rob

JACKIN': Robbery or Assault

JET: Go or leave

JURA (JUDA): Police

K

KICKIN' IT: Taking it easy, relaxing

KNOCKIN' BOOTS: Having sex

L

LA LEY: Police, the Law

LIT UP: Shot at

LOC: from "loco" meaning "crazy"; crazy Muthafuka

M

MAD DOG: Hard stare

MARIJUANA: Dried leaves and flowering tops of the pistillate hemp plant that are smoked in cigarettes for their intoxicating effect. Also, known as *bammer, blow, bud, Buddha, cannabis, cheeba, chronic, doubage, ganja, grass, green, grove weed, hash, herb, ill, Indo, iszm, Lebanon, Mary Jane (MJ), pot, sensi, sess, shake shit, skunk, stress, taccabi, Thai, wacky, and weed.*

MY BAD: My fault

N

NEL: No

NO DIGGITY: No doubt, without question, for sure, etc.

O

ON HIT: Good slamming, excellent

ON SWOLE: The same as “On Hit”

O.G.: Original gangster, which you are when you have killed someone; true; original; someone who is true to the game, who never sold out.

P

PEACE OUT: Bye

PEACE-N: Not looking for trouble

PEDO: Fight

PEOPLE: Red down, Chicago based gang nation

PHAT, THAT’S: Incredible; great

PIEDRA: Rock Cocaine, crack

PIRU BLOOD: Red down, LA based gang Nation.

POPO: Police

POR VIDA (PIV): Forever

PUT IN SOME WORK: Do a shooting

Q

QUETTE: Gun

R

ROCK STAR: Cocaine prostitute

ROOSTER: Piru blood street gang

RUKA: Gang chick

S

SALTY, YOU: Think you know everything

SET TRIPPING: Switching from one gang to another, to get one click to go against, jump or fight a rival “click” or gang.

SIMON: Yes

SLINGING ROCK: Selling crack cocaine

SLOB: A derogatory name blood

SODA: cocaine

STRAPPED: carrying a gun

SUR: South or South side

T

TECATO: Heroin addict

TRAY-EIGHT: 38-caliber weapon

V

VARRIO: Neighborhood

VERTERANO: Veteran gang member, war Veteran

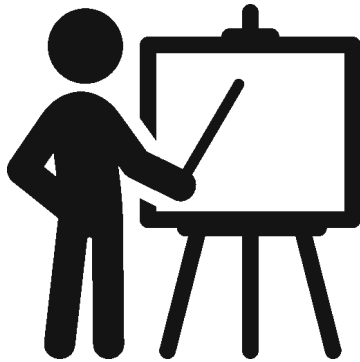
VICE LORDS: Another Chicago based street gang that many consider to be the forerunner to the Bloods. Just as the BDG’s wear blue, VLs wear red though not mandatory. Their caps are worn with the brim cocked to the left.

VICKIE LUO: A derogatory name for a Vice Lord

W

WHADUP DAWG: A way of saying “HI” to your friend.

CHAPTER 11



Education And The Incarcerated

Inmates who obtain their GED, enroll in college courses and complete vocational programs are less likely to return to prison. In the State of Tennessee, the recidivism rate is 78% for those inmates who neglect opportunities to obtain an education.

Studies done in New York, Texas, Arizona and Utah support the theory that the more education an inmate receives, it improves his chances for being a productive citizen in the community of his choice.

An Interesting Observation

- 50% of New York State's inmates cannot read
- 67% of the inmates nationwide are high school drop outs
- 55% of New York State's inmates worked a fulltime job prior to their arrest.
- Inmates nationwide reported an income of less than \$10,000 prior to their arrest.

Education in the Federal Prisons

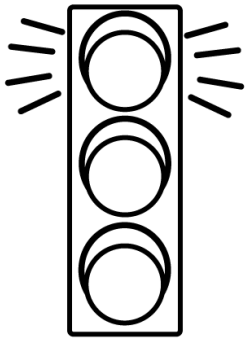
The Federal Bureau of Prisons introduced in 1991 mandatory literacy programs for all prison inmates who are functionally illiterate but mentally capable. At first this was mandatory for the period sufficient to reach an 8th Grade Level. This was later raised to a 12th Grade Level, evidenced by receiving a GED.

Education in the State Correctional Systems

Many of our state prisons are making it mandatory for inmates between the ages of 18 and 35 to receive their GED before they are eligible for parole.

Prison and the Uneducated

- 46% of the individuals arrested in New York City live in neighborhoods served by the city's 16 poorest performing schools. Over half of New York State's prison inmate population comes from a geographic which contains eleven of these schools.
- 90% of the inmates in the New York City jails have no high school diploma or GED.
- 70% of the adult inmates in New York City jails read English below the 6th Grade Level.
- 82% of the inmates who are incarcerated drop out of school from 10th Grade.
- GED is a requirement for parole for me between the ages of 18 and 35.



CHAPTER 12

Communicating And Working With Inmates

How to Communicate with Inmates

1. Face the speaker.
2. Listen to the speaker.
3. Listen for ideas and underlying feelings.
4. Allow for your own bias.
5. Keep your mind on what the inmate is saying.
6. Make a conscious effort to evaluate the logic of what you hear.
7. Don't judge ideas by the inmate's appearance or delivery.
8. Don't interrupt immediately if you think a statement is wrong.
9. Don't judge the inmate's motives.
10. Let Christ, who is the ANSWER, have the last word- not you.

How to Work with Inmates

NO! NO! NO!

1. No carrying items, especially letters, into or out of the institution.
2. No money is to be exchanged, given or received.
3. No phone calls for inmates without first checking with the Chaplain.
4. No medicine should be brought into the institution.
5. No proselytizing.

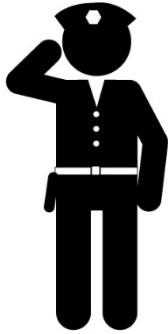
SLOW! SLOW! SLOW!

Go slow on gifts to the women. There are occasions when a small Gift is a natural response. There are times when we try to buy friendship, and other times person

abuse friendship by requesting items. Before any gift or money is offered or given, first check with the Chaplain.

GO! GO! GO!

1. Be yourself.
2. Be guided by impulse.
3. Be honest, be fair, be frank.
4. Don't accept everything the inmates say as the gospel.
5. Go easy on discussing cases.
6. Keep an open eye and mind for ways in which you might make a unique personal contribution.
7. Avoid "selling" anything.
8. If you have any doubts about anything, ask. It is no crime to ask; it may be a crime not to.



CHAPTER 13

HOW TO WORK WITH Security

The role of security personnel is to ensure the safety of all persons within the facility, which includes employees along with residents, volunteers and each other. Learn how volunteers can help the security officer carry out his/her mission.

Do Not

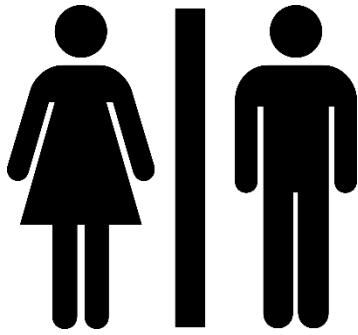
- Bring money into the prison.
- Bring handbags, wallets or full key rings into the prison.
- Bring loose cigarettes or open packs into the prison.
- Bring drugs or medication in to the prison.
- Expect to enter the prison at times other than scheduled activities.
- Attempt to bring books, letter, pictures or food into the prison without permission.
- Wear shorts, see through clothes, low cut dresses, tank tops, or sun dresses into the prison.

Do:

- Leave money at home or locked up in auto. Sometimes \$10.00 in change is permitted, but only during one-on-one visitation.
- Bring just your ID, volunteer card, and necessary keys (car, door key).
- Bring unopened packs of cigarettes, they are allowed.
- Get required written permission for any of these materials. Notify the program sponsor for approval.
- Women must wear bras, panties (with or without panty hose)
- Hats may be worn by men or women.
- Avoid wearing costume jewelry.

Follow the orders or directives given by security personnel and do not attempt to wander around the prison. A tour of the prison can be arranged through an institutional sponsor. If there are questions which arise during an activity, always ask the sponsor to clarify those questions.

Keep in mind that institutional sponsors are volunteers as well, and, though having some latitude with the prison, they must abide by the directives of security personnel when safety is a factor. While in the prison, in all situations, remember to KEEP YOUR COOL.



CHAPTER 14

Volunteer Rules

Volunteers are people who ultimately have something to give or who have talents and abilities that may be useful to individuals or groups both, within the prison and society. To become a volunteer, you must receive in-house training per institution/facility. The following information will help volunteers understand how to best serve the needs of the individual or group, and themselves.

Do Not:

- Let residents talk you into sending them money.
- Give out phone numbers and addresses indiscriminately
- Phone calls cost you at least \$85. The cost will vary from state to state. Calls and letter writing can become unmanageable.
- Expect to be well received if confronting the Administration about rules and policies. (This is not the place for soapboxes.)
- Talk to one resident about another. This can cause fighting.
- Become the object of one-sided love affairs.
- Be shocked, scared, or intimidated by what you hear in prison.

Do:

- Assess need versus wants and use common sense. Money may not be helpful to an individual; whereas, it may benefit a group or program.
- Take the time to develop trust. A volunteer may be the one person a resident will trust. Calls may be partly paid by the resident.
- Take problems, complaints, and questions to the program sponsor if the group or individual with who you work is unable to help you.
- Listen to problems, offer suggestions if solicited, and respect confidentiality.
- Follow the dress code and be aware that there are people in prison who perceive normal gestures as an advance.
- Accept what is said without being judgmental. **KEEP YOUR COOL.**

A great deal of good can be accomplished in prisons, and volunteers will find that much can be taught and learned as they become accustomed to their roles. However, a great deal of damage can be done as well. Here are some additional points for volunteers.

- Be sure of what you say.
- Be friendly without being overly friendly
- Be honest
- Be willing to confront manipulative behavior.
- Do not be influenced by rumor



CHAPTER 15
***Essential Characteristics
For Prison Ministry***

1. **Love** – Is an outgrowth of unselfish concern for all persons involved.
2. **Empathy** – Is the ability to feel with people and put one's self in their place.
3. **Sense of Mission** – A desire to give this priority; a belief that it his is something he or she would rather be doing than anything else in the world.
4. **Spiritual Growth** – A prison worker must not only lead others to a new spiritual growth but likewise must be willing and anxious to grow as well.
5. **Tact and Wisdom** – The Savior never suppressed the truth, but He uttered in always in love. In His intercourse with others, he exercised the greatest tact, and He was always kind and thoughtful. –Gospel Workers. P. 117
6. **Genuineness** – There must be no pretense in the lives of those who have so sacred and solemn a message as we have been called to bear.



CHAPTER 16

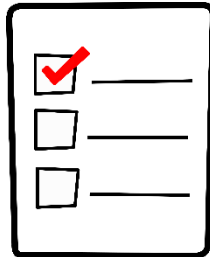
Qualifications For Prison Ministry

1. **Consecration:** He who loves Christ the most will do the greatest amount of good. Christ demands all of our service. Self is not to be cherished.
2. **Faithfulness:** It is a wonderful thing to find a person whose promises are as sure as the rising sun, whose simplest word is as good as his oath, who does just what he says he will do at the moment he says he will do it.
3. **Perseverance:** A Prison Ministry worker should work with the same untiring perseverance and unflagging zeal that Christ brought unto His labors.

Essential Requirements for In-Facility Volunteer Service

1. You must be 18 years of age and not an employee at the job site where you are volunteering.
2. You will be interviewed, screened, given a description of your duties and responsibilities, and assigned a staff supervisor by the Volunteer Coordinator.
3. You will be assigned the days, times and length of commitment needed for your service.
4. You will be required to fill out a Volunteer Application and supply references.
5. A NCIC Criminal History will be requested.
6. You shall be finger printed and have a photo ID made.
7. Once all requirements have been completed you will be approved for volunteer service

CHAPTER 17



How To Start And Organize A Prison Ministry

The Personal Ministries Department in your church fosters this work. The Personal Ministries Department should establish a Prison Ministry Outreach Service Department, which may vary in size from 5 to 25 persons.

It is the responsibility of the Personal Ministries Leader to embark upon the following to start a Prison Ministry Team.

1. Have a desire to follow the commission of Jesus – to visit those in prison.
2. Survey the church to see who is interested in the work of Prison Ministry
3. Solicit 5 to 25 members to be a part of the Prison ministry team.
4. Organize for service.
5. Contact the jail superintendent and set up an appointment to discuss a jail ministry for the inmates.
6. Contact the Chaplain/Volunteer Coordinator to secure an appointment time to discuss your plans of setting up a Prison Ministry at his facility.
7. Prisons and jails will orientate you to the policies and rules that govern this facility.

Organizing Your Prison Ministry

The Coordinator:

- a) Must be able to arrange compatible people to work together.
- b) Meets with the Warden, Prison Chaplain, Volunteer Coordinator, or Jail Superintendent.
- c) Liaison between the local church and the prison administration.

The Prison Counselor Leader:

- a) Implement the Prison Ministry Program that has been agreed upon.
- b) Evaluate workers' progress and reports the work of the ministry to the Prison Ministry Leader.
- c) Plan weekly programs.

- d) Supervise and adhere to all Correctional policies.

Vice Prison Counselor Leader:

- a) Assist Prison Counselor Leader.
- b) Shall be present for:
 - a. Arraignments
 - b. Court hearings
 - c. Trials
 - d. Probation reports
 - e. Sentencing

Music and Praise Leader:

- a) Must be strong and dynamic.
- b) Songs chosen should be soul stirring.
- c) Encourage inmates to form quartets and singing groups.

Literature Secretary:

- a) Must be responsible for the literature tracks and Bibles to be used at Correctional Facilities.
- b) Keep records of Literature distribution and reports these distributions to the Personal Ministries Secretary.

Recording Secretary:

- a) Keep record of spiritual aid extended to inmates, ex-offenders and their families.

Health and Welfare Secretary:

- a) Work directly with the Community Service Director of the church in supplying the needs of inmates and their families.

Lay Preacher/Bible Instructor/Teacher:

- a) Should be two or more persons.
- b) Should be good Bible students.
- c) Must be spiritual

The lay Bible instructor should try to relate to the inmate on his level:

- a) The instructor should never talk down to the inmate.
- b) Relate to the inmate as an equal

Wherever possible the circle seating arrangement should be used:

- a) This affords group interaction.
- b) The instructor should encourage class participation rather than lecture-type classes.
- c) The key word in group participation is control.
- d) The teacher must always be in control of the class.

CHAPTER 18

How To Give A Bible Study



The following points should be considered in the actual conducting of the Bible Study:

1. Always begin with prayer -- usually by the teacher or the assistant. The inmate should be encouraged to give the closing prayer.
2. When beginning a study group have an agreement between the lay Bible teacher and the inmates as to:
 - A) The resource book (Bible)
 - B) The Number of lessons
 - C) The time period for each lesson
 - D) The way the Bible Study is to be given
 - E) The reciprocal courtesy to be expected to both the lay Bible instructor and the inmates.

Time is of essence in a Correctional Institution. There is always a strict schedule:

- The teacher must keep the study within the prescribed time limits.
- The Bible study should average anywhere from 30-45 minutes, one hour being the maximum time limit.

Always stick to the lesson under consideration:

- Bible teacher should not get off the topic to handle other questions.
- Bible teacher should not ignore nor be discourteous to an inmate
- Any inmate who deliberately attempts to disrupt the class or test the teacher should be handled with patience and courtesy by the teacher.
- In a different situation, prayer is the best remedy.
- Do not get in an argument over the lesson. It is better to lose an argument and win a soul for Christ.

CHAPTER 19



***Common Terms
Used by Administration/
Inmates***

Abbreviations:

D.O.C.	-Department of Corrections
PPSC	-Time off for work, school, etc.
N I C	-Not In Count; doesn't have a prison number
FH	-Out to Court (from "Fire Hall" outside walls)
AS	-Administration Segregation
OP	-Own protection, check-in
MDR	-Main Dining Room
AVO	-Three (3) part memo – Avoid Verbal Orders"

Class X: A crime occurring after 1978 – usually violent crime (rape murder, armed robbery, etc.). Prisoners sentenced under this law must serve 35% of their total sentencing before being eligible for parole.

Contract Sentencing: A new law mainly geared for long time offenders. This will enable a representative from the parole board, one from department of corrections, and the inmate to enter into a contract. If this contract is upheld, a parole date is set within approximately two years from the date of the contract, not to be less than 65% of the total sentence of the inmate.

COR (Court Ordered Release): Pursuant to the Grubbs decision. A way of relieving overcrowding by releasing an inmate up to one year before his parole date. This ended as of December 31, 1985.

Custody Classifications:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">-Check-in (own protection)-Administration Segregation-The Hole, Punitive Segregation-Condemned, Death Row-Population
Dead Time:	Anytime an inmate spends on escape before being returned to custody. This time on escape does not sound as having “done time.” Therefore, it is considered “dead time.”
Good/Honor Time:	Only applies to the Old Law. A sentencing system whereby a percentage of the total sentence is subtracted at the beginning of the incarceration.
Hearing Officer:	A representative of the parole board who hears parole grant cases in the beginning. The hearing officers recommend to the parole board who should or shouldn't be granted parole. The parole board can accept, modify, or reject this recommendation.
New Law/Judge Sentencing:	Any crime committed after July 1, 1982 falls in this category. The offender is told what percentage of his total sentence he must serve before being eligible for release.
OBSIS:	The name for Department of Corrections and the parole board's computer. If you are sent an OBSIS message, this means a computer message.
Old Law:	Refers to those sentenced prior to 1982 and usually not Class X. These offenders receive time that brings their parole dates closer.
Parole Supervised:	Community release after having served time in the penitentiary.
Policy:	Refers to a set of guideline for each institution to follow which encompasses all aspects of the penitentiary.

PPSC/PRSC:	Prisoner Performance Sentence Credits/Prisoner Reduction Sentence Credits: (Also referred to as incentive time.) Days earned per month to reduce an inmate parole date. This cannot be reduced more than 35% according to the law enacted by special legislative session (for 1986), and 30% (for 1987).
RED- Release Eligibility Date:	The first date an inmate may be released under the Judge Sentencing Act of 1982.
Revocation Hearing:	A parole hearing which takes place after the inmate is placed on parole and violates that parole in some way. This hearing will determine whether or not the inmate retains his parole and/or when the new sentence will begin.
Recession Hearing:	A parole hearing after the inmate has been approved for parole but is still within an institution. This happens if the inmate receives a disciplinary write- up or some change is requested in the parole recommendation.
Safety Value:	A method of relieving overcrowding by an overall percentage reduction of parole dates. If the overcrowding conditions ease, parole date will revert back to the original dates.
Mandatory Parole:	Applies to those serving time under the Old Law. If the parole board has denied parole, those people will be on parole for a short time only. If the sentence is 10 years or less, the mandatory parole date will be three months before the expiration date of their sentence. If the sentence is over 10 years, the mandatory parole date will be six months before the expiration of their sentence.
Security Classification:	Minimum – Lease, Work release, etc.; Minimum Direct; Medium; Maximum; Close – Can't go to picnic area or VG
Specialized Vocabulary:	Prisoner's Convict, inmate, resident, prisoner

Flatten, wild, swallow, concurrent/consecutive

Bitch – Habitual Criminal

Homeboy

Shit or shits (possession)

Stash

Shank

Snitch (informer)

CHAPTER 20

Prison Slang Glossary

A-B

- BEEF:** argument
- BLOW:** leave an area
- BREAD:** money
- BUMMER:** unfavorable
- BURNED:** beat on a deal; or killed
- BUSTED:** arrested

C

- CELLIE** cellmate
- CON:** short for convict or confidence man
- CON GAME:** planned scheme to deceive
- COP A PLEA:** plead guilty
- COP OUT:** give into pressure
- COPPING DEUCES:** to be overly apologetic

H

D

- DIME:** ten years or the measure of a drug
- DIPPING:** interferes in another's business
- DOING A NUMBER:** manipulating or smoking a joint
- DROPPING DIMES:**

telling on another

DRY SNITCH: tell on someone without thinking about it.

DUCKS: easy prey

E-F

- FIN** five dollars
- FREEZE:** to stop talking or moving
- FRONT:** deception as in false front

G

- correctional officers; (blues brothers)
- GRASS:** Marijuana
- GREEN:** money; or to describe a new prisoner
- GRUB:** food

HANG LOOSE: take it easy; do nothing

HEAT: guards, snitches

HO: prostitute

HOLE: segregation unit

HOMEBOY/HOMEY: someone from the same city or hometown

I-J

JAILHOUSE LAWYER: inmate who studies law

JAM: tight situation

JIVE: insincerity when talking

JOINT: Marijuana cigarette

JONES: need for habitual drug or a wanting for something

K

KITE: letter

L

LAY IN THE CUT: wait for an opportune moment.

LOCK-UP: locked in one's cell or the hole.

M

MAIN MAN: best friend or contact

MARK: target

MAXED OUT: serve entire sentence

MUG: face

MULE: person who delivers goods

N

NICKEL BAG: five dollars worth of Marijuana

O-P

PUNK: homosexual

R

RAGS: clothes

RAPPIE: a partner in crime

RAPO: informer

REFERER: Marijuana cigarette

RIP OFF: to steal; to rob

ROACH: butt of a Marijuana cigarette

ROCK: bottom floor of a housing unit

ROCKMAN: one who cleans the rock.

ROADIE: a companion

RUMBLE: fight

S

SCOPE: seek details

SCORE: to buy or get something

SHAKEDOWN: to search or be searched

SHANK/ SHIV: a knife

SHORT: getting out of prison soon

SLIDE: to move on or leave

STREETS: free society

STRIP SEARCH: included removal of all

SNAKE: one who cannot be trusted

SNITCH: an informant

SOLID: someone who can be trusted

STRIKE: patronizing remark

STRUNG OUT: addicted to drugs or using one in a relationship

SUCKER: easily manipulated person

STRAIGHT UP: truthful

STASH: a hiding place for something

T

THREADS: clothes

V

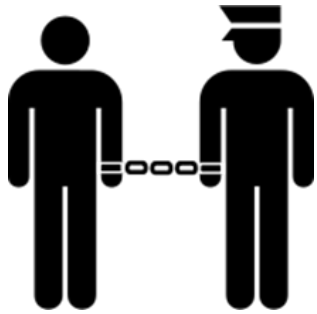
VIBE: a feeling (good or bad)

W

WASTED: drunk or dead

WORKS: syringe

WRITE-UP: disciplinary report



CHAPTER 21

Sex Offenses And Offenders

U.S. Department of Justice Bureau of Justice Statistics Sex Offenses And Offenders

Draws on more than two dozen statistical datasets maintained by the Bureau of Justice Statistics and on data from the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program of the FBI to provide a comprehensive overview of current knowledge about the incidence and prevalence of violent victimization by sexual assault, the response of the criminal just system to such crimes, and the characteristics of those who commit sexual assault or rape. Findings include the following:

- Convicted rape and sexual assault offenders serving time in State prisons report that two-thirds of their victims were under the age of 18, and 58% of those- or nearly 4 in 10 imprisoned violent sex offenders- said their victims were aged 12 or younger.
- In 90% of the rapes of children less than 12 years old, the child knew the offender, according to police-recorded incident data.
- Among victims 18-29 years old, two-thirds had a prior relationship with the rapist.
- Four datasets (the FBI's UCR arrests, State felony court convictions prison admissions, and the National Crime Victimization Survey) all point to a sex offender who is older than other violent offenders, generally in his early 30's, and more likely to be white than other violent offenders.

Sexual Abuse Prior to Incarceration

1. One half of the women in the nation's jails have been raped prior to incarceration.

1/3 of the women are in State prisons

1/4 of the women are in Local jails

1/5 of the women are in Federal prisons

2. One third of the families in State Prisons were raped while they were children.

*In the general population 12-17% of all females have been sexually abused as children. 5-8% of males have been sexually abused as children.

3. 87% of female prisoners who spent the majority of their childhood in foster care facilities were sexually abused.

4. 76% of female prisoners who grew up with a parent or guardian who drank heavily, were sexually abused.

5. Boyfriends or spouses abused more than 50% of female prisoners.

6. The national jail inmate population was:

41% -Caucasian

41% -African American

16% Hispanic

2% -Asian/Native Americans, Alaska natives, etc.

Rape

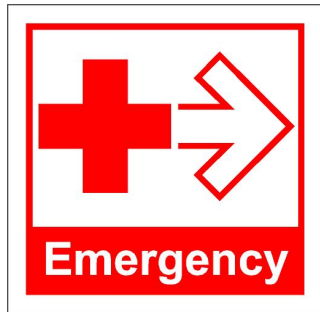
Rape has been viewed by psychologists as “a crime of control and violence”—not a sexual crime. For some offenders, it is an extension of anger, while others view this crime as forced sex, and a validation of their manhood. Some experts, including feminists, now say that in our culture sex is so interfused with violence, that powerlessness and power itself has become erroneous. Getting at the real motives of a rapist is difficult since they typically do not admit their crimes. Rapists are naturally manipulative and don't always tell the truth.

What should the attitude of the church be toward Sex-offenders?

In order for the church to effectively work with sex-offenders, it must understand the behavior of sex-offenders. Sex- offenders tend to be compulsive and repetitive: these kinds of offenders are the hardest to treat. A 1989 study by the American Psychological Association found no evidence that the rate of recidivism for treated offenders was any lower than it was for offenders who received no treatment. Psychologists who work with sex offenders must be realistic about what therapy can do. In other words, there is no effective treatment and cure for sex offenders.

What must the church do when sex offenders become a part of our congregation?

- Church members must be aware that an individual guilty of a sex offense is or will be a part of the congregation.
- Must recognize that therapy is not likely to change the attitude of sex offenders (although therapy is important).
- Treat them as Christ would treat them, with love and kindness.
- Do not become intimate. Avoid being alone with the offender.
- Recognize that only the Holy Spirit can change the offender.
- Provide biblical instruction for the offender so that the Holy Spirit will have something to work with.
- Trust instincts because this is how God speaks to you. Always be alert.
- Sex offenders are God's children who have erred and need the saving grace of Jesus. The church is the best vehicle for their transformation. Respect sex offenders as God's children and keep all of your dealings with them (from a Christian perspective), totally above board.



CHAPTER 22

Handling Emergency Situations

The Safety and security of visitors, staff, and offenders are the most important concerns in any correctional facility. The Department of Corrections' staff is trained and has planned for emergency situations ranging from mediating a fight between two offenders to handling a major disturbance. The following are a list of emergency situations that, while unlikely, you may encounter while volunteering for the situation.

Hostile Offenders:

- Talk calmly to the offender and avoid being argumentative.
- Signal to get a staff member.
- If you are alone with the offender, maneuver yourself into the vision or hearing range of a staff member.
- Do not attempt to resolve the situation on your own- get assistance from staff.

Offender Fight:

- Summon Staff
- Do not put yourself between offenders
- Stay clear of the altercation and do not try to break up the fight.
- Tell them firmly to stop.
- Await the arrival of staff.
- Follow staff directions.

Riot:

- Do not intervene.
- Remain where you are.
- Find cover.
- If a telephone is available, contact staff to notify them of your position.
- Await the arrival of staff.

Fire:

There are fire escape plans posted in all areas of the facility. Locate them and familiarize yourself with the appropriate escape route(s) and emergency phone numbers.

In case of fire:

- Remove yourself and others from area following posted escape route.
- Pull the fire alarm nearest the emergency if one is available.
- Call the emergency number for reporting a fire at the institution. In other facilities call the Fire Department and notify the staff.
- Be prepared to provide the following:

Name of the caller

Location of the caller

Location of the fire/ emergency

Type of fire/ emergency

Follow staff orders

The emergency number at _____ is _____.

Hostage:

The likelihood of being taken hostage is remote; however, if you are taken hostage follow these guidelines:

- DO NOT be heroic. Don't try to attack.
- Be cooperative and obey hostage-taker's demand.
- Failure to cooperate increases the potential for violence
- Look for a protected place to dive or roll if either authorities or offenders attempt to assault your area.
- Remain calm.
- Keep a low profile. Avoid the appearance of observing crimes that rioters commit.
- DO NOT make threats against hostage takers or give any indication that you would testify against them.
- Avoid physical resistance. In the event of sexual attack, offer verbal resistance and passive physical resistance. Do not risk your life.
- Try to drink water and eat even if you are not hungry.
- Act Neutral and be a good listener if your captors want to talk.
- Appear friendly. It is harder to hurt someone you like.
- DO NOT attempt to negotiate. Your credibility as a negotiator is non-existent.
- Even though you must appear disinterested while being held hostage, observe all you can.
- DO NOT argue.



CHAPTER 23
*IS INCARCERATION THE BEST
OFFER FOR PUBLIC
PROTECTION?*

The truth of the matter is that most inmates in prison are not dangerous. It is increasingly apparent that inhumane treatment, injustice and harassment are deliberately inflicted upon inmates who are unable to fight back.

Society has invested millions of dollars over the years in a financial quagmire in an effort to maintain a failed system of prisons. The financial appropriations have only generated diminishing returns that have failed its very reason for being, which is to correct offenders and provide permanent protection to society. Such ill-fated measures are the reason for the high recidivism rate of 80% which supports the growing evidence that the present used methods of rehabilitation have hardened offenders to be more difficult and professional criminals.

Whenever inmates are confined a feeling of safety abides in the minds of the public knowing that certain offenders will be incapacitated for an extended duration. However, this period of peace is a transitional peace because it is applicable to designated offenders for designated periods of time. Suffice it to say, that for each passing day offenders are being incarcerated and more hardened and professional criminals are being released. Not all offenders can be incapacitated at one time. Hence, do prisons offer us the best protection? The answer appears to be a definite “No”, when one views the prison population in its entirety.



CHAPTER 24
***Attitude Of The Church
Towards Returning
Citizens***

There is a social tendency to ostracize those who have been incarcerated as if they are infected with leprosy. Such an attitude would be contradicting to the will of Christ. The efforts that our prison ministry teams exert to lead these precious souls to Christ will be eradicated by our carelessness and indifference. Such an attitude of indifference can cause a precious soul to be spiritually aborted before it reaches a true spiritual new birth.

If we are to foster the work of prison ministry we must be willing to accept the people that we invite in to our churches. They are God's people who made some bad decisions and who had to suffer the consequences of their actions. The attitude that we display must be the attitude of Christ. Remembering that Christ always has a natural affinity toward the downtrodden, the ostracized, and the rejects of society. How often did we find Him gravitating to those whom society rejected?

Many will possess a harsh attitude toward the downtrodden until the hurricane of human disaster affects their immediate family (husband, wife, children, sister, brother, etc.), and they are caught in the quagmire of incarceration. At this moment the harshness of social indifference begins to erode and an aura of sympathy and understanding for the socially so-called unaccepted ones becomes a reality in their own lives. An attitude of humility now prevails where an attitude of harshness and indifference toward who had fallen existed.

When men and women who have been won to Christ through our prison ministry teams enter our churches, we must demonstrate the love of Christ toward them.

DO

- Be loving, compassionate and understanding.
- Be kind, courteous and caring.
- Accept them for who they are.
- Help them to adjust to society.
- Help them with finding jobs and housing.
- Continue to nurture them in Christ.

DO NOT

- Not be hypocritical.
- Not be snobbish and self-righteous.
- Not be critical and judgmental.
- Not become involved in love affairs; allows them to get settled (with a job, a place to live, and to get stabilized in Christ for 2 years or more)

CHAPTER 25

Volunteer Services

The Need for Religious Volunteers

The Department of Corrections would be a continuous, infamous hole of gloom and despair without volunteers. Correctional facilities are understaffed and incapable of addressing eternal issues that often appears to overshadow men and women behind prison walls. Many prisons are centralizing positions and eliminating services because of budget constraints. Hence, inmates are being warehoused and deprived of vital opportunities that are essential for successful reintegration back into the community of their choice. This impending dilemma can only be addressed by Holy Spirit guided volunteers who recognize that despite the prevailing difficulties that cloud the mentality of the incarcerated, there is hope. Through a holistic approach to their problems, you can provide them with the essential tools for success. What can you provide?

1. Hope in the midst of despair
2. Success in the midst of failure.
3. Faith-based nurturing.
4. Social/survival skills.
5. Aftercare for parolee(s) and family.
6. Access to jobs and housing.
7. Be friend, not an enabler.

Orientation to The Job

1. The Local Manager/Volunteer Coordinator shall make provisions for volunteers to complete partly in-service training appropriate for the designated assignment.
2. The Local Manager/Volunteer Coordinator shall provide for an annual performance evaluation for each volunteer or volunteer group.

3. The Local Manager/Volunteer Coordinator shall provide for a means of recognizing the accomplishments and contribution of volunteers. This should be done on an annual basis.

Policy Expectations

1. Volunteer Coordinator shall be responsible for acquainting each volunteer with the Department of Correction's Policy as it relate to volunteers for citizens' involvement in volunteer programs.
2. The Local Manager Volunteer Coordinator shall specify through Volunteer Policy the lines of authority, responsibility and accountability for all volunteers in the Volunteer Service program.
3. Each volunteer shall be provided with a copy of the Volunteer Policy as it pertains to the volunteer involvement.
4. Each certified Volunteer is a Volunteer staff member and is expected to abide by the policies of the Department of Corrections.

Volunteer Roles with Prison Personnel

The Administration:

Each administrator of a correctional facility recognizes that volunteers are an essential component of the operation of a prison. Volunteers bring a quality of humanness that often gets eradicated from Correctional Facilities due to uncaring and non-compassionate employees and prison officials. Being that volunteers are unpaid staff adds credence to their value. As a rule, each correctional administrator seeks to make sure that each volunteer is provided with an atmosphere that is conducive to do ministry. Such is an acknowledgement of their appreciation for the invaluable contributions that they make to the general operations of their facility.

Each volunteer must make sure that he/she adheres to the protocol and policies that are germane to the operation of the facility in which he/she labors. Volunteers must always seek to find ways to make contributions and not to cause disturbances. Friction with the administration will probably result in the termination of your service.

The Chaplain:

The Chaplain is the liaison between you, the prison administrators, and security. He will assist you in your needs, questions and inquiries relative to

providing service for the inmates. Whenever discrepancies arise between you and security, do not become involved in any heated discussions with security, discuss your concerns with the Chaplain. He will institute initiatives to bring about resolutions to the problem(s) under discussion.

The Chaplain will assist you with special programs, services, distribution of literature, and other humanitarian services that you would like to provide for the inmates.

If you have a problem with the Chaplain, always try to resolve the problem with him/her before proceeding further. If the problem is not resolved with him/her at the lowest level, proceed to the Chaplain's supervisor. If no favorable resolution occurs then proceed to the Warden, the Commissioner of Corrections, and then to the Governor of the State, respectively.

However, remember that if the preceding action occurs, most Chaplains are going to be looking for a way to terminate your service as a volunteer and perhaps the whole volunteer program.

It is recommended that you seek to establish the best possible working relations with each institutional chaplain and pray that the Holy Spirit will remove all stumbling blocks so that the work of God will proceed as it is outlined in His providence.

Security:

Each religious volunteer is required to adhere to all correctional policies that provide for the safety of the volunteer, staff and the inmates. Security rules often change and times may flip flop back and forth. Be prepared to adjust to the changing security regulations of Correctional Facilities. Never compromise security rules. This puts security personnel in an awkward position that can

endanger your security and those around you. Remember Security is there to assist you.

With Other Volunteers:

Each volunteer has special and unique gifts that God has given to him/her to share with others. You are coworkers with every volunteer regardless of their religious persuasion. The blood that unites you is thicker than the water that divides you. Each volunteer's desire should be to allow God to use him/her to make a difference in some inmate's life that would cause him/her to want to live a life free of crime.

Volunteerism is a team effort to reclaim the lost. Friction between volunteers must be avoided. Never degrade other volunteers before an inmate regardless of your differences. Always seek ways to make a significant contribution to the inmates when possible.

This is not a suggestion to unite and be part of another volunteer group, but a mandate to be kind, courteous, and respectful to all volunteer groups.

CHAPTER 26

Inmate Baptisms



Before an inmate is presented for baptism, thorough instruction is a must. Be sure the inmate understands the instruction that you have provided. After which proceeds with dispatch to get the inmate baptized.

All baptisms are primarily done at the Correction Facility where the inmate resides. Most chapels have portable baptisteries. If the Correctional Facility where you volunteer does not have a baptistery, the institutional Chaplain and the Warden of the institution can arrange for a baptistery to be brought into the prison at your request to baptize the inmate candidates.

After the inmate, has been baptized continue to nurture him/her. Growth is a continuous action.

CHAPTER 27

Inmate Marriages



Inmate marriages are the responsibility of the Institutional Chaplain to coordinate and arrange. Seventh-day Adventist ministers can perform marriage ceremonies for SDA inmates and a “free world” SDA member after counseling and conviction that this is profitable. However, all inmate marriages are extremely risky. I would strongly recommend that SDA volunteers stay out of the marriage business. Inmate marriages are often one-sided love affairs. They offer nothing but trouble.

Each correctional institution has policies and procedures that govern inmate marriages. Usually the institution requires each inmate to do the following when requesting marriage:

1. Fill out a marriage application.
2. Write a letter requesting to marry their fiancée
3. Fiancée must write a letter requesting to get married to the inmate.
4. Take 1 to 3 required counseling sessions.
5. There is a 60-day to a year waiting period.
6. Secure a minister. (The inmate is usually required to find his own minister to do the counseling and wedding ceremony.)
7. Approval. The Warden must approve the request before the inmate can get married.
8. Disclose all of his/her criminal history with his fiancée prior to commencing marriage counseling.
9. Marriage to be performed at the institution where the inmate resides.

10. Be given one hour of visitation with the bridal party after the wedding ceremony. (No provision for marriage consummation will be provided.)

All inmates know that they must go through the Institutional Chaplain to get married. Never let them involve YOU in the process.

CHAPTER 28



Termination Of Volunteer Services

If after investigation it is necessary to terminate the service of a Prison Ministry volunteer, it shall be the responsibility of the local manager or superintendent to take such termination action in writing up the person. The local manager or superintendent shall curtail, postpone, or terminate the services of a Prison Ministry volunteer with reason including, but not limited to the following:

1. Service no longer required
2. The program activity is completed
3. Lack of participation by offenders or religious volunteers.
4. Conduct inappropriate for the situation
5. Violation of the Department of Correction Policy.
6. Poor performance.
7. Unlawful Conduct.
8. Misstatement of fact on applications, or failure to inform the Volunteer Coordinator of changes in information included in the application.
9. Entering love relationships.

CHAPTER 29

Legal Issues

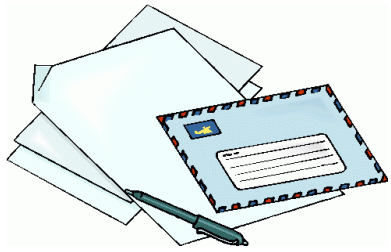


Be cautious about getting involved in legal issues with inmates. Only get involved when you have established a relationship over a period of time where you feel comfortable with assisting him/her with their legal concerns.

Stay clear of investing money in cases. Provide counsel and connections with attorney's or other legal officials who might provide the greatest benefit to the inmates.

Each Correctional Facility has a Law Library second to none for the inmate to research hi/her case. Also, each correctional institution has law clerks and jailhouse lawyers that are very proficient in law. They are proficient in filing briefs and submitting cases to the court system.

Occasionally, the inmate may hit a snag in his/her pursuits. Hence, at this point, if you feel impressed to assist them, let your conscience be guided by the Holy Spirit to render whatever assistance you are impressed to give.



CHAPTER 30

Corresponding With The Inmate

The Pen Pal Ministry is a worthy ministry to embark upon as a means of communicating with the inmate. However, it is a ministry where caution must be exercised so that the pen pal will not be manipulated by the cleverness of the inmate. In all your correspondence with inmates, please allow the Holy Spirit to be your guide. Invite the Holy Spirit to guide your fingers, your thoughts, and your pen so that you will always communicate in the language of heaven.

Listed below are some basic dos and don'ts in the Pen Pal Ministry. (Please be mindful of the fact that this is a totally exclusive list.)

DO:

- Have your letters mailed to the church or post office box number.
- Be careful in your communication. You don't want to give the wrong perception to the inmate.
- Point the person to Christ and other positive ideas and values.
- Be kind, courteous, and cordial in your correspondence.
- Invite Jesus and the Holy Spirit into your penmanship.

DON'T

- Give your home address.
- Give your last name.
- Give your phone number
- Become intimate and romantic through letter writing (you will be tested by the inmate).
- Preach to the inmate in your correspondence.
- Be manipulated into visiting the inmate.
- Send money, clothing, or personal items (they may try to take advantage of your kindness.)

- Send literature without consulting with the Chaplain.
- Share any self-disclosures about yourself or other members of your family.



CHAPTER 31

Ministry to Inmates’ Families

Incarceration imposes an emotional, psychological, physical, and financial strain upon the continuity of the family. The displacement of the inmate inflicts a corresponding sense of displacement upon the family. Hence, each family needs a support system to help them cope with the emotional strain of incarceration. Ministering to the family from a holistic approach can be a rewarding endeavor.

As you minister to inmates who have actively involved themselves in your worship services, the occasion will present itself, through the guidance of the Holy Spirit, to minister to their families. When this level of confidence has been reached between a Prison Ministry worker and an inmate, the inmate will disclose information about his family, and will express an interest in the Prison Ministry worker. He/she should move with dispatch to attain an appointment to visit with the inmate’s family. However, this appointment should be made after the inmate has notified his/her family about their desire for the visit. As a rule, inmate families will welcome you with open arms. Their hearts will be filled with gratitude because of the caring attitude of the Prison Ministry Worker.

Things to Remember:

1. Some situations are going to be better than others.
2. Some people might be manipulative; the Holy Spirit will guide you in these situations. When you work in a service capacity, a certain degree of vulnerability comes with the territory. No one wants to get burnt, but if you never get burnt, you are probably too rigid.

3. Always visit in teams of twos; sometimes it will be wise to have a male and female working on the same team.
4. Don't go in preaching.
5. Be friendly and compassionate, like Jesus.
6. Try to assess their needs.
7. Try to take care of their social service needs through Social Service Agencies and the church.
8. Don't make personal contributions of money. All exchanges of money should go from one agency to another, but never from person to person. This will keep the Prison Ministry worker from being financially manipulated and eliminate scams (i.e., and inmate's family member tells the Prison Ministry worker that they need \$100.00 to pay their electric bill. In turn, the church, or an agency should make out a check payable to the Electric Company, never to the inmate's family member.
9. If there is a need for food, don't give money, give food, or food certificates through the church, or an agency. Note that every time the Prison Ministry worker says this is from my church, a window is being opened to tell that family about Jesus and to initiate Bible Studies. The Prison Ministry worker should follow the footsteps of Jesus by addressing the families' physical needs first, thus opening the door to address their spiritual needs.
10. Invite the family to learn more about God's will and purpose for their lives through Bible study.
11. Organize a family support system in your church for the family members of inmate so that they will have an opportunity to express what is on their minds, and to draw strength from each other.
12. Teach them survival skills: anger management, assertiveness training, coping skills, family management (money, structure, communication, etc.) Job skills, computer training, GED, VOE, healthful living, etc.

Ministry to Children of Inmates

One of the Primary Concerns in Ministry to the Families of Inmates Are the Children.

A. Demographical reasons:

1. 2.7 million Children have a parent in prison.
2. 10 million children have a parent who is under some kind of correctional supervision.
3. 1 out of every 28 children has a parent in prison
4. 1 out of every 110 white children has a parent in prison
5. 1 out of every 14 black children has a parent in prison
6. 1 out of every 41 Hispanic children has a parent in prison
7. Half of the children with parents in prison are under 10 years old.
8. Over 800,000 parents are in prison

Ministry to Children is a Sensitive Area:

1. Twenty-five percent (25%) don't know that their parents are in prison.
2. They are sometimes told that their parents are out of town in school or visiting an ill family member.
3. Protecting a child in the end causes worry, uncertainty, fear and distrust.

Feelings that we encounter when a Child Has an Incarcerated Parent:

1. Children between the ages 2 – 6 suffer from abandonment, anxiety, poverty and traumatic stress.
2. Children between the ages 7 – 11 encounter developmental regression, poor self-concepts, acute traumatic stress or PTSD.
3. Children between 11 – 14 rejects family limits on behavior

4. Children between the ages 15 – 18 are prone to experience a premature termination of dependency relationships with parents, engage in crime and antisocial behavior and experience the pain of incarceration.

Confusing Emotions Felt by Children who are too Young to Recognize What Is Going on:

1. There is no warning; it is usually sudden.
2. Emotional trauma – especially if the child is present at the time of the arrest.
3. They worry about their parents
4. Poverty
5. Educational deficiencies
6. Separation due to distance from their incarcerated parents

**Hurtful Emotions that Children in Inmate Families experience:
Fear**

1. Confusion
2. Sadness
3. Guilt
4. Isolation
5. Embarrassment
6. Anger

When We Minister to Inmate Families It Is Important to Remember:

1. Incarcerated family members want to belong to a faith community that will embrace them and not feel unwanted, out of place, unwelcome and valueless.
2. Many incarcerated families have been disappointed and betrayed by people in the system, judged harshly by others, nourished starved and trust and hope demolished.
3. Children need to know that it is ok to talk to their incarcerated parents. They need us to listen to them without judging them as they express their feelings of loss, anger, confusion, fear, abandonment etc.

4. Children in prisoner's families might exhibit behaviors that may be unnerving to adults. This is their way of asking us "if I act out, will you leave me, too"
5. Most children want to contact their incarcerated parents. If they don't they need to know that it is okay.

Families of inmates express three need priorities:

1. Help with the basics of life, food, clothing and shelter.
2. Support in maintaining connections with the incarcerated family member.
3. Acceptance, predictable relationships and comforting communities

Three Factors That Buffer Children and Families from the Damaging Effects of Parental Incarceration are:

1. People – positive relationships with friends, neighbors, coaches, teachers, and counselors help those who are hurting feel loved, valued and hopeful.
2. Skills – feeling capable and confident in at least some areas of life helps a person who is under stress cope in other areas of life that seem to be out of control.
3. Faith – knowing that God loves them despite all of the hurtful losses and confusion in their lives gives them hope for the future and strength for today.

The Church Must Be the Healing Community for Inmate Families:

1. Support families of prisoners
 - a. Embrace each of them
 - b. Seek out family members and let them know that they are loved
 - c. Let family members know that support is available
 - d. Provide resources that will help family members to cope with a love one incarcerated.
2. Respond to the family's material needs
 - a. Provide for their basic needs (housing, food, clothing etc.)
 - b. Share with them possible places of employment

- c. Create a resource manual that will assist them in finding social service needs.
3. Develop a mentoring relationship with an inmate family.
 - a. Identify needs and services available to the family i.e. Childcare, support groups and counseling services.
 - b. Use mentoring teams.
4. Mentor children of inmates
 - a. Work with the parent or the caregiver
 - b. Encourage children to unlock their potentials and skills
 - c. Provide information that will help the parent or caregiver
5. Help the family to build a relationship with the inmate
 - a. Be patient with the family and don't be pushy if they are not ready to sustain a relationship with the prisoner.
 - b. Assist with transportation needs. (van ministry)
6. Establish a relationship with the prisoner
 - a. Mentor the prisoner
 - b. Provide for the prisoners' spiritual needs
7. Help children stay in touch with their love ones in prison
 - a. Write letters, draw pictures
 - b. Visit
8. Help families to prepare for the reunion of their loved ones
 - a. Emotionally
 - b. Relationally
 - c. Physically
 - d. Preparing the children
 - e. Covenanting the relationship

Through the help of God, families can overcome the greatest obstacles and disappointments in life. We must instill hope and courage. There is hope in resilience, in trust and in knowing that that faith protects and God provides.

Galatians 6:10 Therefore, as we have opportunity, let us do good to all people, especially to those who belong to the family of believers.

The Bible Is Explicit about Ministry to Families of Prisoners

God is not a shunning God. He is an inclusionary God to the downtrodden; He is not an exclusionary God. James 1:27 said that we should look after the widows and orphans. This executive command includes the families of the incarcerated.

What was Christ example to us in ministry?

- He exhibited grace and mercy and taught us how to follow His example.
- In spite of the lot of inmate families, God's grace, mercy, and forgiveness has been extended to us and we must follow His example in our attitudes toward those who are experiencing the loss of a love one do to incarceration.
- Jesus did not ignore the, hungry, the sick, the lepers, the lame, he ate with sinners, he washed dirty feet, healed the blind, forgave the woman caught in adultery, did prison ministry on the cross and set the captives free.
- The families of prisoners are the "least of these," they are the disenfranchised, the distressed, the ostracized, the abandon, the house of pain and children of loneliness.
- These are families who have been ushered in an unwanted predicament trying to cope in a world that seems to exclude them from the norms of society.

- They may be silent but the gnawing pain of hardship and oppression is as real as the rising and setting of the sun. The darkness of despair in their mental horizons is darker than a thousand midnights in the silent halls of social death.

Cordiality toward the children of inmates:

- Children face an awful disadvantage when a parent is incarcerated.
- Loneliness and other social and educational deficiencies emerge that curtail holistic development.
- Prison ministry volunteers as well as the church must demonstrate, “in spite of love,” nurture and care to families in distress.
- We have a duty to help reverse the curse that the rite of passage is to follow the incarcerated parent’s footsteps.
- Pointing them to God with the blessed assurance that God will never leave them and He will always be there for them.
 1. Matthew 18:14 It is not the will of my Father who is in heaven that one of these little ones should perish. It is not the will of God that the children of the incarcerated should perish or be consumed by the fragments of hardship and hopelessness without an opportunity for holistic renewal.
 2. Matthew 18:5 whoever receives one such child in my name receives me. Are the children of the incarcerated children of the Lord? He challenges us not to shun them, push them away, ignore them, and rebuke them or to discard them as the lowest dregs of society because they are children of inmates, but to receive them because such is the kingdom of heaven.
 3. Mark 10:14 Suggest that Jesus is displeased when we neglect our duty to minister to the children of the incarcerated.

The benefits of working with children of inmates.

- When we teach them about Jesus we teach them how to live.
- Teaching how to live helps them to make the right choices and avoid the pitfalls of environmental ills that cause them to get in trouble.
- We have a chance to introduce them to another way of life that will teach them how to grow up to be responsible productive citizens.
- It gives us an opportunity to help guide, instruct and to provide a pathway of hope for the next generation.
 1. Proverbs 22:6 Train up a child in the way that they shall go; even when he is old he will not depart from it.
 2. Deuteronomy 6:7 instructs us to converse with them and to teach them the ways of the Lord in our interactions with them. God's instructions must be the central tenant that we must convey as the rule of right living.

What should be our motivation for serving the families of the incarcerated?

- Our primary motivation for ministering to the families of the incarcerated should be love.
- It is our duty to serve those who are oppressed, distressed and whose lives are in a mess.
- God called us to be servants and not to be served.
- The a priori of Christ's ministry was to be a servant. He set the tempo for service toward the less fortunate that we must emulate.
 1. 1 John 3:16 – 18 this is how we know what love is: Jesus Christ laid down his life for us. And we ought to lay down our lives for our brothers. If anyone has material possessions and sees his brother in need and has no pity on him, how can the love of God be in him? Dear children, let us not love with words or tongue, but with actions and in truth.

2. Proverbs 14:31 He who oppresses the poor reproaches his maker. If we close our eyes and ears to the cries and needs of the poor and downtrodden, one day we will cry in our time of need and we will not be heard.

Removing the veil of oppression.

- Families of the incarcerated are inundated with oppressive episodes of anguish, embarrassment, turmoil, despondency, dejection and gloominess.
- There is an internal struggle in the families of inmates that causes them to experience excruciating anguish and severance from their love ones.
- The disgrace of having a love one incarcerated and to shoulder the mental weight of keeping it discrete is a cumbersome undertaking.
- In order to help families of inmates to alleviate the derailing obstacles in their lives, the church must adhere to the mission that God requires of us. The Lord requires of us to do justly and love mercy (Micah 6:8)
 1. Isaiah 58:6-7 is this not the fast that I have Chosen; to loose the bonds of wickedness, to undo heavy burdens, to let the oppress go free and that you break every yoke. Is it not to share your bread with the hungry, and to bring to your house the poor who are cast out; when you see the naked, that you cover him, and not hide yourself from your own flesh.
 2. Matthew 25:40 I say to you in as much as you did it to one of the least of these my brethren you did it to me.
 3. Isaiah 61:1 The Spirit of the Lord God is upon me, because the Lord has anointed me to preach good tidings to the poor; he has sent me to heal the brokenhearted, to proclaim liberty to the captives, and the opening of the prison to those who are bound.

The words of Isaiah 61:1 was to bring the good news to a hurting people. Any good news to people who have been drinking the bitter dregs of hardship, disappointment and doom brings about a welcome sense of optimism and hope. The good news suggests the lifting of physical, social and emotional inequities that the families of

the incarcerated experience and the end of a nightmare that is encapsulated in a deep human well of seemingly inescapable death. They no longer have to feel like a funeral marching to grave as indicated in Henry Wardsworth Longfellow's poem – the Psalm of Life. The good news is indicative of restoration from indignity, guilt, distraught and obscurity to an attitude of peace, tranquility and reconciliation with God and family.

The Traumatic Effects of Incarceration on Care Providers

When the Father Is Incarcerated:

- The mother becomes the sole care provider.
- Many mothers are single parents
- Some live with their parents in overcrowded homes.
- The poverty level tends to elevate.
- Psychological issues, educational deficiencies and truancy become issues of concerns.

When the Mother Is Incarcerated:

- Most children go live with their grandparents.
- Grandparents find themselves having to rearrange their lives to a new set of circumstances as they now become the primary Care Providers for another generation.
- Children feel abandon, go through periods of depression and loneliness.
- Children have a tendency to adjust to parental separation do to incarceration according to the nurture that the Care Provider gives.
- There is a lot of stress on both the Care Provider and the children of the incarcerated parent.

The Task of Being a Care Provider:

- The task of being a Care Provider is one of a variety of adjustments and on many occasions an avalanche of hardships.
- Care Providers have to become androgynous that is by becoming both the father and the mother to children of incarcerated parents.
- They have the awesome responsibility of teaching the child skills, positive values, being nurturers, self-graces – like self-esteem, self-respect etc., and spiritual graces regarding how to live holistically.

Financial Distress on the Care Provider:

- Forty-one percent (41%) of children, who live with a relative, live in a financial climate where the family income is less than 100% of the federal poverty level.
- Seventy percent (70%) of Care Providers exceed the age of 50.
- Fifty-five Percent (55%) of the children of incarcerated parents live with care providers who are single parents.
- Nineteen percent (19%) of children with incarcerated parents live in a household where four or more children already live in the house.
- There is a 22% disparity of income during the years of the father's incarceration vs. his income prior to incarceration.
- Care Providers on many occasions have to quit their jobs in order to provide adequate care for children.
- If they have retirement savings, it usually dissipates during this tenure of care providing.
- Care Providers have to become financial magicians with the limited financial resources that they have at their disposal.
- And to add to their financial dilemmas; personal health concerns for the Care Provider emerges.

Additional Care Provider Stresses:

- Sometimes there is a personal struggle that projects anger and resentment toward the incarcerated parents.

- They try to provide care and nurture for their children but feel like they have been corralled in a disadvantage.
- It is stressful when the Care Provider try to enforce one set of rules in the house and the incarcerated parent sends different messages to the children that are not in harmony with the enforced rules of the Care Provider. This difference of opinion can cause a family management issue.
- Some Care Providers will refuse to take the children to visit their incarcerated parent as a means of punishment for the stress that they have been subjected to do to their imprisonment.
- The mothers who are Care Providers become weary of waiting on the incarcerated spouse. Fifty percent (50%) of mothers file for a divorce and seek a new life with someone else.

My Commitment as a Christian:

- I shall not be judgmental toward families who have incarcerated love ones.
- Learn to love those who are going through trials and hurting situations do to the incarceration of a parent.
- Learn how to listen, demonstrate care and compassion in order to help those who are hurting, find solace and restoration in their life rebuilding process.
- Make Care Providers and their families feel welcome and comfortable around you without feelings of guilt and shame.
- Provide sources for resources that will help them to obtain necessary assistance for their survival.
- To be friendly, open minded and reflect the love of Christ through my attitude and interactions.
- To share my faith through admonition, conversations, books and other materials.

Children of Incarcerated Parents: A Bill of Rights

- I have the right to be kept informed of the time of my parent arrest.

- I have the right to be heard when decisions are being made about me.
- I have the right to be considered when decisions are made about my parents.
- I have a right to be well cared for in my parent's absence.
- I have a right to speak with, see and touch my parent.
- I have the right to support, as I struggle with my parent's incarceration
- I have the right not to be judged, blamed or labeled because of my parent's incarceration.
- I have the right of a lifelong relationship with my parents.

* Cynthia Timmons, *The Prevention Researcher*, April 2006

Resources Consulted;

1. Hairston, Creasie, *Kinship When Parents are Incarcerated: What We Know and What We Can Do*. 2009
2. La Vigne, *Broken bonds Understanding and Addressing the Needs of Children with Incarcerated Parents*. 2008

Services for the Incarcerated and Their Families

- Center for Children of Incarcerated Parents, 714 W California Blvd., Pasadena, CA, (818) 397 – 1396. Provides a clearinghouse that distributes publications and audiovisuals to prisoners. Free.
- Broken Yoke Ministries Inc., Bob Van Domelen, Broken Yoke Ministries, P O Box 5824, De Pere, WI 54115-5824, www.brokenyoke.org Ministry to inmates struggling with sexual abuse or homosexuality and seek healing in Christ. Newsletter: "Into the Light"
- Coalition of Prison Evangelists (COPE) 2400 Ludelle Street, Ft. Worth, TX 76105 (803) 548-2670 OR (817) 535-1218. Provides a national referral network for visitation/emergency needs. Links families with local churches, newsletter, and ministry directory.

- Family and Corrections Network, Jane Adams Center M/C 309, 1040 West Harrison Street #4001, Chicago, IL 60607-7134 provides information about programs serving families of prisoners.
- Fathers Behind Bars, P O Box 86, Niles MI 49120 (616) 684-5715. A prisoner by prisoner agency that help setup institutional parenting groups.
- Osborne Association, serving prisoners, former prisoners and their families 175 Remsen Street, Eight Floor Brooklyn, NY 11201
- The Keys Ministry, Rodel Eberle, Box 97, Wykoff, MN 55990. Help those who want to overcome a homosexual life style.
- In His Service Ministries, P O Box 2194, Kansas City, KS 66110-0194. Provides grief support for anyone who has lost a love one.
- LOOPS (LOVE Ones of Prisoners) P O Box 14953 Odessa, TX 79768 is a good organization for families.
- Gene Neill World Wide Prison Ministry, P O Box 78, Mayo, FL 32066 provides good help to prisoners, offers a very good book entitled, "I'm Gonna Bury You" by Gene Neill, an ex-offender.
- Prison Fellowship. P O Box 175000 Washington, DC 20041-7500
- Angel Tree Prison Fellowship, P O Box 2205, Ashburn, VA 20146-2205 provides Christmas gifts and summer camps for children of prisoners.
- Narcotics Anonymous, World Service Office Inc. P O Box 9999, Van Nuys, CA 91409 provides free material.

Resource Consulted: Prison Fellowship Ministries.

Are You Ready to Minister to Families of the Incarcerated?

Listed below are some characteristics that will assist you in determining whether you are an effective minister of the issues that the families of the incarcerated encounter. Rate yourself on a scale of 1 -5 by circling the number for each characteristic or skill listed below that applies to you and then observe your lowest score and seek God's help to assist you in your endeavor to improve your skills in this area.

- | | (Not True) | (Very True) |
|--|------------|-------------|
| 1. I am empathetic when listening to others. I seek a full understanding of the facts so that I can understand the person's feelings and emotions. | 1 | 2 3 4 5 |
| 2. With a good conscious I strive to build a relationship with the person so that I can effectively minister to them | 1 | 2 3 4 5 |
| 3. I am able to be open minded as I converse with inmate families and be open minded if their viewpoints differ from mine. | 1 | 2 3 4 5 |
| 4. I am able to be non-judgmental even if I don't like some of their behavior. | 1 | 2 3 4 5 |
| 5. When I see a deficient quality in a person's life I am able to resist the correction complexion and wait until the person asks for advice. | 1 | 2 3 4 5 |
| 6. I don't make promises to the person that I cannot keep. I am dependable. | 1 | 2 3 4 5 |
| 7. I have an ardent commitment to work with the families of the incarcerated and to assist them in their journey toward wholeness and restoration. | 1 | 2 3 4 5 |
| 8. I have an ardent commitment to work with the families of the incarcerated and to assist them in their journey toward wholeness and restoration. | 1 | 2 3 4 5 |
| 9. I am able to be patient with families whose love ones have been incarcerated who are trying to adjust to their newly acquired hardship crisis. | 1 | 2 3 4 5 |
| 10. I am convinced that there is no situation that is hopeless. I will encourage the families who are going through difficult times to trust in God; the | 1 | 2 3 4 5 |

- problem solver. 1 2 3
11. I am with humility able to share with others how God has directed my life and has helped me through difficult times. 4 5
12. I am able to maintain appropriate boundaries and not be an enabler so that people will not be overly dependent upon me and I become a hindrance rather than helpful. 1 2 3 4 5
13. I know how to maintain a balance life in my dealings others. "I know when to hold them and when to fold them." Kenny Rogers 4 5 1 2 3
14. I always pray before I minister to others. I always ask. 1 2 3 4 5
15. God to speak through me and to use me in a way that will bring healing and restoration to his people. 1 2 3 4 5

CHAPTER 32

Anatomy Of A Setup

Compiled by Frank Barton, Florida Conference Prison Ministries Director

Setup #1

Let me tell you about the anatomy of a setup from my experience. Mom and Pop are going into prison and giving bible lessons to the inmates. Then one night they called me and said that they were going to be sent to prison and they were scared. I asked them what was going on and why they thought they were going to be sent to prison and told them they need to go to the prison and find out what this is all about, so the next day they went and were questioned about what contact they are having with a particular inmate.

They called to inform me as to what was going on and they told the officials that they were just giving him bible lessons and he was doing great. They asked, "Did they ever take anything from him", they said that he made a small ship model from scraps he found in prison because he appreciated us so much for personally trying to help him. Did they take anything else from him? Oh yes, he gave us another ship model to give to a friend that was trying to help him also. Is that all the contact you had with him? Well, he won thirty thousand dollars in a law suit and said he had no way of keeping the money in prison and would we put it in the bank for him. Do you still have the money? Well not all of it, he said he had a daughter and he wanted her to have some of the money so we sent her some. He also said the he owed some lady some money and he wanted to repay her. Well what is her name? Do you know that she is the wife of the biggest dope pusher in this prison? So, they said they were going to be sent to prison for doing this. I called Elder Dick O'fill who I reported to at the Florida Conference; we prayed and discussed the situation and decided it was time for me to discuss the issues with the Warden and see if a solution could be found that would satisfy them and prevent Mom and Pop from going to prison. That

worked but the Florida Prison Ministries program was stopped in the prison and the Lord did not allow us to have a presence for twenty some years. We are now back in the prison just in the last few years.

This anatomy of a setup was due to the fact that the inmate was a Seventh-day Adventist and they felt he was a brother in the faith and the enthusiasm of feeling that God brought them there to help one of His children, therefore; they let their guard down by the blessing and excitement in helping this SDA Inmate. The first ship model was just to see if they could get it out through the guards; the second had drug money in it. The same situation was with the money because they had a relationship established and nurtured with praise and thanks they would do anything requested. Because he had them set up to do what he wanted. HOOKED!

Setup #2

Our group was going into prison one night and some girls who were visiting with the prison ministry group were going in with us and they left us to go over to sit with some other inmates. In a little while they and these inmates were having a really good time. We saw what was going on and so did the guards. This whole ministry could have been kicked out, but it must have been God who stepped in to keep the prison ministry going for they had had a good record. This was not connected with the Florida Prison Ministries for I was visiting with someone else's ministry. This experience showed that God wanted our people to be taught because people will ask from time to time about going in as a visitor to see what it was like. I have taken visitors with our ministry without previously checking to be sure that they had no connection with any inmates in the specific prison we were ministering. So how does this work since we are always looking for prison ministry workers. The inmate knows how we work and what we go through in our ministry, such as; training church members, asking for special guests to come in with us or special music. It would be an easy way for them to want to see their girl or boy friend's. So, the inmates will tell them to go to the Adventist Church and say we would like to do prison ministry work with you because they are always looking for extra volunteers for their ministry. A lot

of time volunteers may not get an extensive search as families or friends by the institution. Because of this situation, in institutions where the search is not thorough it's easy to take in contraband and have a great time. This "Anatomy of a Setup" works because we are usually stressed to get enough workers interested in doing the work we are called to do, therefore; we are not careful of who we accept to join our groups going into the prisons.

Setup #3

I was excited to go to one of our prisons by my leader to do a special program and to bring some of our bible lessons including Regeneration Fellowship newsletters to pass out to all attending. I arrived and we were getting our things through security and I noticed that they inspected my whole box of material and personal items but did not inspect her things. She had a large bag like a beach bag that she carried all of her material in to the inmates. I asked her why they did not inspect her bag and she said that 'they told her they were tired of inspecting hers because they knew she was clean'. The Holy Spirit impressed me that Satan was setting her up and I told her that and she said how is that? One reason I told her, is suppose that an inmate wanted to get even with her for something that he/she wanted her to do. All he/she had to do was say that she gave them contraband, what proof does she have that she didn't? The proof is that she has her material inspected each time she enters the prison. Make the guards do their work and know for a fact that she is clean.

She did get kicked out because the prison found out she was dealing with the family on the outside and the inmate on the inside. She attended the funeral of a family member and she had the little picture of the deceased that the funeral home prints up for the family on her as she was trying to enter the prison. It is against the law to deal with the inmate on the inside and the family on the outside. The "Anatomy of the Setup" is when you allow yourself to compromise the security procedure that opens up an avenue to be blackmailed by inmates.

Setup #4

My leader was in the prison teaching out of the bible which was open in his left hand and he was looking to the far right. An inmate passed by on his left side and laid an envelope in his open bible. When he turned around and saw it he got so scared he closed his bible and walked out with the letter still in the bible. It was ready to mail with address and stamps but he did not mail it. My solution is to keep calm and slowly push the envelope to the floor then saying that one of you dropped a letter and it will be up front and you can retrieve it after the meeting. Inmates are always looking for ways to get around the mail room, because all mail coming out of a prison are stamped on the outside as coming from an institution of correction care. This hampers their scheme of sending mail to innocent people soliciting funds for various illegitimate schemes.

An inmate in Florida Correctional system earned \$6000 in a year. This “Anatomy of a Setup” is having someone carrying the letters out of the prison, bypassing the outgoing mail room with his/her letters and mailing them in the general population mail system. This is highly illegally. The “Anatomy of a Setup” is once you break the rules, the inmate has the power over you to do what he wants or else.

Setup #5

A priest had one of his members in jail in Florida and made plans to go to visit him. A lady asked if he was going to visit this young man and he told her that he was. She asked if he would allow her to buy him a new bible which he thought was a great idea. As he is going to visit this young man the bible had contraband in it and the priest landed in prison. He was in there for seven days before they caught the women and she confessed. Do not become a victim yourself, Satan is alive and well seeing who he can devour. If you let your guard down you are a great target. Do not trust anyone while you are working in this environment. The “Anatomy of a Setup” believed that a stranger or friend motives was in caring for the inmates’ spiritual needs.

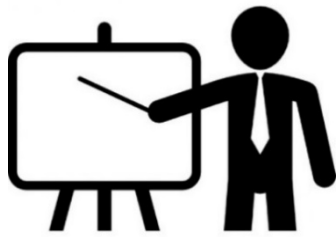
Setup #6

(This one breaks my heart) I always have my cell phone with me and have had the same number for twenty-eight years. I do not want my fellow ministers to get in trouble, so I want them to be able to call me any time for help. One evening my wife and I were out doing some church activity when I got a call from one of our volunteer's wife. She was crying and was so scared so I asked what was wrong? She said when her husband got home from the prison visit that day he got a phone call from a lady asking for the package he had for her. He said he did not have anything for her and she said look in your brief case. He looked in and there was an envelope addressed with stamps all sealed up ready to be mailed. He got scared and left the house walking and had his wife call me. I told her I needed to hang up and talk to my Heavenly Father for an answer. I called her back in about fifteen minutes and told her to get the best night's rest that she could under the circumstances. I told her that they would probably get kicked out of the prison and I thought it would be the best thing for them; and told her to call the prison in the morning and that you need to see them and to take the package and give it to the prison officials.

Their pastor and friends told them they were wrong in listening to me that all they had to do was burn the envelope and that would have been the end of the issue and they would still be in the prison ministering. Everyone knows best but the Director. Let's take a look at this situation and analyze it. The Lord impressed upon me, if that envelope contained fifty thousand dollars of drug money do you think that gang on the outside would believe you just burned it up? They would probably have looked them up as to where they lived and would tear their house apart looking for the money, even maybe doing mom and pop bodily harm because they knew too much. By taking it back to the prison everyone knew where the package was so no need to harm mom and pop. The reason I do not want them to go back in that same prison is the fact, that those same inmates might retaliate and harm them for squealing on them. Going into prison for a long time we become complacent in letting our guard down. The officer in charge inspects you and your possessions when you go in prison, but no one inspects you and your possessions when you leave. You need to

be just as careful coming out as going in. I had warned this individual when we saw each other because he had become over confident in what he was doing. The “Anatomy of a Setup” was when you think that you are slicker than Satan and you are above the rules and regulations. Satan Wins.... Prison Ministry goes down. Who is left to help those in need? Again, this setup was implemented by a Seventh-day Adventist inmate.

CHAPTER 33



Prison Ministry Beyond Preaching And Teaching That Provides A Correctional Need

- I. One of the greatest needs is to curb recidivism.
 1. 67% to 75% of returning citizens will return to prison over a three-year period.
 2. Every year 650,000 citizens will return to society
 3. Cleveland, Ohio is one of five cities where the majority of our returning in citizens will parole to as a place of residence with no job, recidivism is inevitable.
- II. Six Evidence Based practices that are proven barriers against Recidivism.
 1. Those factors in an offender's life that contribute to their breaking of the law but are not related to standard causal factors like physical needs like Shelter and water and fiscal needs like employment. Examples of these factors are:
 - a. Having a anti-social peer group
 - b. Having a drug and alcohol dependency
 - c. A lack of self-control
 - d. Anti-social belief system
 2. Access from the offender what motivates him on an individual basis.
 3. Target the appropriate intervention. Don't put the offender in a program that he does not need.
 4. Rewire the offender's brain by using cognitive behavior strategies. (Role Play).
 5. Increase positive reinforcement
 6. Provide ongoing support
- III. Programs that Prison Wardens Would Welcome from Volunteers.
 1. Academic Programs: Offenders who earn a GED are 8.7% less likely to recidivate than those who do not earn a GED. Seventy percent (70%) are successful when released and have good behavior in the work place.
 2. Vocational Programs: Those who earn a vocational certificate are 14.6% less likely to recidivate. Seventy-five percent (75%) of the offenders who complete a vocation don't recidivate and they exhibit good work skills and behavior.

3. Substance Abuse: Offenders who complete a substance abuse program are 6.2% less likely to recidivate. Sixty-seven percent (67%) who complete a substance abuse program are less likely to recidivate than those who did not.
4. Volunteer Literacy
5. Parents in Prison Class
6. Job Fair
7. Job Readiness Program
8. Pre-Release Counseling: Housing and Social Service Programs
9. Anger Management Classes
10. Conflict Resolution Classes
11. Transitional Housing

CHAPTER 34

Assurance Of Success



Remember that the Lord Jesus is the Master Worker. He waters the seed sown. He puts into your mind words that will reach hearts.

--Testimonies, vol. 9, p. 41

To every worker for God this thought should be a stimulus and an encouragement. In this life, our work for God often seems to be almost fruitless. Our efforts to do good may be earnest and persevering, yet we may not be permitted to witness their results. To us the effort may seem to be lost. But the Savior assures us that our work is noted in heaven, and that the recompense cannot fail.

--Testimonies vol. 6, p. 305

When God opens the way for the accomplishment of a certain work and gives assurance of success, the chosen instrumentality must do all in his power to bring about the promised result. In proportion to the enthusiasm and perseverance with which the work is carried forward will be the success given.

--Prophets and Kings, p. 263

CHAPTER 36

10

*Ten Suggestions For Increasing Honor
And Influence*

- 1.Persuasion: Share reasons and rationale while listening and maintaining communication.
- 2.Patience: Demonstrate patience with the process and person despite failings, shortcomings, and inconveniences.
- 3.Gentleness: Decide not to use harshness and forcefulness when dealing with the vulnerability, disclosure, and feelings of another.
- 4.Be Teachable: Remain open with the assumption that you do not have all the answers.
- 5.Acceptance: Withhold vindictive judgement and give the benefit of the doubt while sustaining another's self-worth.
- 6.Kindness: Be sensitive, caring, and thoughtful remembering the little things.
- 7.Openness: Acquire accurate information and perspectives.
- 8.Confrontation Compassion: Acknowledge error, mistakes, and oversight in work while demonstrating concern for the person.
- 9.Consistency: Maintain consistent standards in your life and in dealing with others.
10. Integrity: Follow through on your commitments and promises. State your intent and limitations at the beginning.