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| **TEXAS CTE LESSON PLAN**[www.txcte.org](http://www.txcte.org) |
| **Lesson Identification and TEKS Addressed** |
| **Career Cluster** | Law, Public Safety, Corrections, and Security |
| **Course Name** | Correctional Services |
| **Lesson/Unit Title** | Future Issues in Corrections |
| **TEKS Student Expectations** | **130.333. (c) Knowledge and Skills**(9) The student uses conflict resolution skills and knowledge to resolve conflicts among individuals in correctional environments.(A) The student is expected to examine the origins of conflict and the needs that motivate behavior(B) The student is expected to analyze different responses to conflict and the results generated(C) The student is expected to use principle-centered conflict resolution processes in order to resolve conflicts (D) The student is expected to interpret visual and vocal cues to comprehend information received such as from body language, eye movement, voice tone, and voice inflection(10) The student analyzes hostile situations and executes conflict management strategies to take charge of problems that arise in correctional settings. (A) The student is expected to review security post procedures in a correctional facility(B) The student is expected to explain the importance of a perimeter security system(C) The student is expected to appraise situations and select the appropriate degree of force(D) The student is expected to complete steps involved in pre-event planning to respond to crisis situations(E) The student is expected to perform appropriate crisis management to protect individual and societal rights(11) The student applies technical skill procedures of correctional staff to effectively manage day-to-day operations of correctional facilities. (A) The student is expected to demonstrate knowledge of policies and procedures for inmate supervision and discipline(B) The student is expected to demonstrate protocol designed to restrain individuals placed into custody without violating personal rights or jeopardizing personal safety(C) The student is expected to develop emergency plans and procedures for correctional facilities;(G) The student is expected to analyze prisoner re-entry programs and the effect of the programs on the community(H) The student is expected to describe the importance of public relations as related to communities and citizens |
| **Basic Direct Teach Lesson**(Includes Special Education Modifications/Accommodations and one English Language Proficiency Standards (ELPS) Strategy) |
| **Instructional Objectives** | The students will be able to:* Identify modern technologies that improve the safety and the efficiency of correctional institutions
* Describe the potential benefits of using technology in the correctional setting
* Explain why mental health treatment is a challenge for correctional administrators
* Define mental illness and mental retardation
* Discuss each of the cost saving measures for health care
* Explore the court cases that have expanded health care for inmates
* Define deliberate indifference
* Explore the factors contributing to the rising cost of health care
* Identify the six most common communicable diseases in correctional settings
* Define chronic illness and identify the three most common types
* Analyze the impact that elderly inmates have on the rising cost of health care
* Analyze innovative solutions to reduce health care costs in corrections
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| **Rationale** | Correctional administrators face challenges involving staff, use of technology, and health care costs. These challenges have implications for the future of corrections. It is essential that correctional officers understand these issues and the implications |
| **Duration of Lesson** | 4 hours |
| **Word Wall/Key Vocabulary***(ELPS c1a, c, f; c2b; c3a, b, d; c4c; c5b) PDAS II (5)* |  |
| **Materials/Specialized Equipment Needed** | * Computers with Internet access
* computer-based presentation software for student presentations
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| **Anticipatory Set**(May include pre-assessment for prior knowledge) | As a class, brainstorm critical issues for managing a correctional institution. Write the students’ ideas on the board. Use the following questions/suggestions to guide discussion:* What are some of the problems that might be encountered?
* What are the benefits of being a correctional employee?
* Lead the students in a discussion about some of the issues that are covered in this lesson and let them determine how important they think those issues are.
* After completing this lesson, return to the students’ original ideas in this discussion. Have them reflect on their ideas and assess the accuracy of them.

Use the Discussion Rubric for assessment. |
| **Direct Instruction \*** | 1. New Technologies

A. Technology can be used* + 1. In institutions and community corrections
	1. To detect contraband
	2. To extract covert information
	3. To monitor behavior
	4. To alert staff to personnel that are in distress
1. Cell phone technologies
	1. Cell phone blocking systems
		1. Allow specific frequencies to be blocked while leaving others open
		2. Small or large areas can be affected
		3. Have a cost range from $1000 – $10,000
	2. Cell phone spoofing devices
		1. Intercept and prevent the delivery of transmissions
		2. Require sophisticated software
		3. Require cooperation between cell phone network companies and correctional agencies
		4. Do not prevent inmates from using staff members’ approved personal phones
	3. Jamming devices
		1. Transmit on the same radio frequencies as cell phones but disrupt the communication link between the cell phone and the cell phone base station
		2. Render the hand-held device essentially unusable until jamming stops
	4. Managed access systems
		1. Intercept calls to prevent inmates from accessing carrier networks
		2. Capture the cell phone signal and prevent it from reaching the other network base station, impeding the completion of the call
	5. Detection – the process of locating, tracking, and identifying various sources of radio transmissions
	6. Standardized protocols – rely on sets of instructions for communicating with the hand-held devices by essentially locking the device and making it unusable
	7. Hybrid systems – use a combination of both managed access and detection techniques to locate and control contraband cell phone use
	8. Non-linear junction detectors – hand-held devices that require staff to physically search a prisoner’s cell for the contraband phone
	9. Sensors
		1. Detect cell phones when they are turned off, but detection requires proximity
		2. Smaller facilities may use specifically formulated paints and coatings to block radio frequencies
2. Predicting trouble spots within prisons

1. Researchers are developing the Correctional Operational Trend Analysis System (COTAS) software, which will* + - 1. Help predict trouble spots within prisons
			2. Map and manage information that allows managers to monitor cross-functional operations
			3. Identify trends, patterns, and areas of concern
	1. Suicide-watch technologies
		1. Could improve monitoring and reduce staff time
		2. Is a range-controlled radar system that is used in home security motion detectors and subtly measures the body’s surface based on heart and lung activity
		3. Monitors an inmate’s heart rate, breathing rate, and body motions without being attached to the individual
		4. Activates an alarm when any suspicious activity is detected
		5. Have the following potential benefits
			1. Are less obtrusive and less prone to destruction
			2. Detect disguised suicide attempts
			3. Provide continuous monitoring
			4. Reduce the needed number of staff for suicide watch
			5. Increases the number of at-risk prisoners who can be watched
	2. Using technology to improve the safety of prisons and jails
		1. Airport scanner
			1. Uses a millimeter wave imaging system via a portal to scan visitors and look through clothing to detect weapons, cell phones, and non-metallic objects
			2. The portal beams radio energy in the millimeter wave spectrum from antennas that rotate around the person
			3. The reflected energy produces an image of the body and hidden objects underneath clothing
			4. Some people believe that the image produced is intrusive
		2. The Weapons and Non-Permitted Devices Detector (WANND)
			1. Is like hand-held metal detectors
			2. Is used to detect both metallic and non-metallic weapons
			3. Includes an ultrasonic wave transmitter and an acoustic receiver
			4. Listens to the sound waves that bounce back to it, which detects the hidden objects under clothing
	3. Tracking prisoners and pinpointing prison hotspots
		1. Radio Frequency Identification Technology (RFID)
			1. Uses small transponders called “Tags” to track movement
			2. Utilized in devices such as wristbands
			3. Used to send radio signals that monitor inmate movement or unusual concentrations of people in certain areas
			4. Is typically used on tracking inventory in warehouses and is new to corrections
1. Today’s Special Needs Call for New Approaches
	1. Mentally Ill Offenders
	2. Mental Illness – illness, disease, or condition that either substantially impacts a person’s thought, perception of reality, emotional process or judgment, or grossly impairs a person’s behavior as manifested by recent disturbed behavior
	3. Mental Retardation – a range of substantial limitations in mental functioning manifested in persons before age 18
		1. Below-average intellectual capacity
		2. Limitations in adaptive skills
			1. Mild – IQ 69-55
			2. Moderate – IQ 54-40
			3. Severe – IQ 39-25
			4. Profound – IQ below 25
	4. Mental health facilities are closing because of reduced funding
	5. Courts have become flooded with misdemeanor cases because of untreated mental illness
	6. Mentally ill persons who cannot receive treatment often become incarcerated
		1. More than 450,000 mentally ill are incarcerated in US jails and prisons (TCLEOSE, 2011)
		2. Most are arrested for non-violent crimes such as public intoxication or criminal trespassing
		3. 66% of boys and 74% of girls in the juvenile system meet the diagnostic criteria for at least one major mental illness (TCLEOSE, 2011)
		4. People who are incarcerated have higher rates of co-occurring substance abuse disorders and higher rates of sexual and physical abuse than other inmates (TCLEOSE, 2011)
		5. Individuals with mental illness and substance abuse disorders spend an average of 17 more days in jail (TCLEOSE, 2011)
		6. Exposure to infectious disease and neglected medical problems are major problems among the mental health population
	7. Incarcerating the mentally ill costs twice as much as community treatment programs
	8. Treatment of the mentally ill, including those with personality disorders, in the correctional setting is increasingly difficult and expensive
		1. Many mentally ill offenders cannot function in the general population and must be segregated
		2. Incarceration and segregation are stressors that cause mentally ill offenders to respond inappropriately (i.e. self-injurious behavior, violent disturbances, and serious assaults on staff)
2. Corrections Health Care Costs
	1. Increasing corrections budgets are due to health care expenditures; health care costs account for 10% of all correctional budgets (Kinsella, 2004)
	2. Health care for inmates is mandated by Constitutional law
3. Cost-Driving Factors/Factors Contributing to Rising Health Care Costs
	* 1. Communicable diseases
			+ 1. Inmates are at high risk for sexually transmitted diseases
				2. Examples

SyphilisGonorrheaChlamydiaHepatitis AHepatitis BHepatitis CHuman Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (HIV/AIDS)Tuberculosis* 1. Chronic illnesses
		+ 1. Examples:

AsthmaDiabetesHypertension/high blood pressureHeart disease* + 1. Mental illness (see above)
		2. Elderly inmates
			- 1. The number of elderly inmates has risen significantly
				2. Older inmates have a greater susceptibility to chronic physical and mental conditions that require daily costs to treat
				3. Common chronic illnesses in older inmates are

Heart diseaseDiabetesHigh blood pressure* + - * 1. Current estimates suggest that it costs about $70,000 annually to incarcerate an inmate over the age of 60, whereas younger inmates cost $22,000 (Kinsella, 2004)
		1. Substance abuse and treatment
			- 1. Many inmates have a history of substance abuse
				2. Inmate substance abuse contributes to the poor health of inmates and the spread of communicable diseases
				3. Drug treatment programs can be costly but cost less than other treatments in the long run
		2. Prescription drug costs
			- 1. During the last decade, growth of prescription drug costs outpaced the growth of hospital and physician expenditures every year (Kinsella, 2004)
1. Innovative solutions to reduce health care costs
	* 1. Inmate co-payments – inmates are required to pay a small fee for medical and dental services
			+ 1. Help to reduce medical expenses
				2. Reduce the number of unnecessary sick calls in the inmate population
	1. Are small and are limited to certain services
	2. Have been consistently upheld by the Court to not violate the deliberate indifference standard set by *Estelle v. Gamble*
2. Telemedicine – allows prisoner and health care professionals to hold a video conference with outside specialists
	1. Allows prisoners and health care professionals to hold a video conference with outside specialists
	2. Reduces specialized health care
	3. Reduces transportation costs and the cost of sending staff with the inmates
3. Privatization – when health care is provided by a for-profit company; numerous states now have contracts with private health care providers
4. Early release for the elderly and the terminally ill
	1. States are making improvements in the management of the elderly population
	2. 26 states have either grouped or created geriatric facilities (Aday, 2003)
	3. 29 states have created programs or recreational opportunities (Aday, 2003)
	4. 15 states have created special work assignments (Aday, 2003)
	5. 18 states have hospice or end of life programs (Aday, 2003)
	6. 36 states have medical or compassionate release (Aday, 2003)
	7. 37 states have early release planning (Aday, 2003)
5. Reduction of Pharmaceutical Costs
	1. Limiting the prescription options to generic or low-cost alternatives instead of using brand name drugs in many states
	2. Utilizing a central pharmacy
	3. Using wholesale or discounted pharmaceutical supplies
	4. Joining prisons together into buyer groups or consortiums
6. Preferred Provider Organizations (PPO) and Health Maintenance Organizations (HMOs) – contracted to provide services at discounted fees of standardized rates, or to accept per capita payments for services provided
7. Alternative Reimbursement for Emergency Medical Care and Ambulatory Services
	1. Ambulatory and emergency medical care is a large percentage of correctional expenses
	2. The method used to provide these services has the greatest impact on costs
	3. Correctional health care systems provide these services using one of these five payment models:
		1. Employee model – health care providers are employees of the correctional system
		2. Fee-For-Service Model – providers are independent contractors who bill for the services as they are used
			1. Pre-Negotiated Discount Fee-For-Service Model – payment only occurs for services used and rates are below current market rates and are often negotiated at Medicare rates
			2. Capital Rate for Specific Services Model – departments contract for services and pay in advance for some services; payment is based on fixed sums
			3. Global Capitation Rates Model – requires a fixed inmate per day fee for all health care services
8. Prevention vs. Treatment
	1. Some states are trying to implement proactive prevention programs
	2. Prevention measures include
		1. Health screenings
		2. Dental checkups
		3. Medicines and vaccines
		4. Health education campaigns
	3. Prevention of disease reduces health care costs for correctional services and reduces the medical burden on communities when offenders are released

*Individualized Education Plan (IEP) for all special education students must be followed. Examples of accommodations may include, but are not limited to:*NONE |
| **Guided Practice \*** | *Individualized Education Plan (IEP) for all special education students must be followed. Examples of accommodations may include, but are not limited to:*NONE |
| **Independent Practice/Laboratory Experience/Differentiated Activities \*** | Correctional Recruiting. Have students research the local agencies that manage correctional services, the Texas Department of Criminal Justice (TDCJ), and the Federal Bureau of Prisons to determine starting salaries, agency benefits, and entry requirements. Then have the students create a recruiting campaign for the agency that they feel best fits their own needs/aptitudes. Have the students present their campaigns to the class. Use the Individual Work Rubric and the Presentation Rubric for assessment*Individualized Education Plan (IEP) for all special education students must be followed. Examples of accommodations may include, but are not limited to:*NONE |
| **Lesson Closure** |  |
| **Summative/End of Lesson Assessment \***  | * Future Issues in Corrections Exam and Key
* Discussion Rubric
* Individual Work Rubric
* Presentation Rubric
* Summary Rubric

*Individualized Education Plan (IEP) for all special education students must be followed. Examples of accommodations may include, but are not limited to:*NONE |
| **References/Resources/****Teacher Preparation** | * Bulman, Philip. *Using Technology to Make Prisons and Jails Safer*. March
* 2009, p. 262. <https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/225764.pdf>
* Chad Kinsella. *Corrections Health Care Costs.* January 2004.

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* State of New Hampshire Department of Corrections, *Inmate Health Care* *Performance Audit Report*, January, 2003, p. 16.
* Aday, Ronald. *Aging Prisoners: Crisis in American Corrections*. Westport:Praeger Press, 2003, p. 52.
* Lamb-Mechanick, Deborah and Juliane Nelson. National Institute of Corrections, *Prison Health Care Survey: An Analysis of Factors* *Influencing Per Capita Costs*, June, 2000, p. 63.
* Herriage, Lt. Eddie C. Tarrant County Sheriff Office. Personal Interview, August 2013.
* National Institute of Justice
	+ <http://www.nij.gov/topics/corrections/institutional/monitoring-inmates/predicting-trouble.htm>
	+ <http://www.nij.gov/topics/corrections/institutional/monitoring-inmates/suicide-watch.htm>
	+ <http://www.nij.gov/journals/262/corrections-technology.htm>
* American Correctional Association
* Texas Commission on Law Enforcement Officer Standards and Education
* (TCLOESE) Basic County Corrections Course 2011
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| **Additional Required Components** |
| **English Language Proficiency Standards (ELPS) Strategies** |  |
| **College and Career Readiness Connection[[1]](#footnote-1)** | English/Language Arts Standards1. Research

A. Formulate topic and questions.* + 1. Explore a research topic.

C. Produce and design a document.1. Design and present an effective product.
2. Use source material ethically.
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| **Recommended Strategies** |
| **Reading Strategies** |  |
| **Quotes** |  |
| **Multimedia/Visual Strategy****Presentation Slides + One Additional Technology Connection** |  |
| **Graphic Organizers/Handout** |  |
| **Writing Strategies****Journal Entries + 1 Additional Writing Strategy** |  |
| **Communication****90 Second Speech Topics** |  |
| **Other Essential Lesson Components** |
| **Enrichment Activity**(e.g., homework assignment) | For enrichment, students will contact the closest correctional facility and interview one of the administrators about his or her opinion of the current and future issues in corrections. Then students will research their interview notes and write a summary of the interview and their research. Use the Summary Rubric for assessment. |
| **Family/Community Connection** |  |
| **CTSO connection(s)** | SkillsUSA |
| **Service Learning Projects** |  |
| **Lesson Notes** |  |

1. Visit the Texas College and Career Readiness Standards at <http://www.thecb.state.tx.us/collegereadiness/CRS.pdf>, Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board (THECB), 2009. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)