

The Advocacy Foundation, Inc.

Preparing Individuals, Organizations and Communities to Achieve Their Full Potential



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The Prison Industrial Complex

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Matthew 25: 35-40 (NASB)
The Final Judgment

³⁵ For I was hungry, and you gave Me *something* to eat; I was thirsty, and you gave Me *something* to drink; I was a stranger, and you invited Me in; ³⁶ naked, and you clothed Me; I was sick, and you visited Me; I was in prison, and you came to Me.' ³⁷ Then the righteous will answer Him, 'Lord, when did we see You hungry, and feed You, or thirsty, and give You *something* to drink?' ³⁸ And when did we see You a stranger, and invite You in, or naked, and clothe You?' ³⁹ When did we see You sick, or in prison, and come to You?' ⁴⁰ The King will answer and say to them, 'Truly I say to you, to the extent that you did it to one of these brothers of Mine, *even the least of them*, you did it to Me.'

The Federal Bureau of Prisons

The **Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP)** is the United States federal law enforcement agency responsible for the administration of the federal prison system. It was established in 1930 to provide more progressive and humane care for federal inmates, to professionalize the prison service, and to ensure consistent and centralized administration of federal prisons.

The system consists of an estimated 116 institutions, six regional offices, its headquarters office in Washington, D.C.,^[2] two staff training centers, and 22 community corrections offices, and is responsible for the custody and care of approximately 210,000 federal offenders. Approximately 82 percent of these inmates are confined in Bureau-operated correctional facilities or detention centers. The remainder are confined through agreements with state and local governments or through contracts with privately operated community corrections centers, detention centers, prisons, and juvenile facilities.

The BOP has five security levels: (1) Federal Prison Camps (FPCs), minimum security facilities; (2) Low Security Federal Correctional Institutions (FCIs; (3) Medium security FCIs; (4) United States Penitentiaries (USPs); and (5) Federal Correctional Complexes (FCCs).

Typically juveniles sent into BOP custody are between 17 and 20, must have been under 18 at the time of the offense and had been convicted of sex-related offenses. According to the BOP, most of the juveniles it receives committed violent crimes and had "an unfavorable history of responding to interventions and preventive measures in the community." Most federal juvenile inmates were from Arizona, Montana, and South Dakota.

About 15% of the inmates under the jurisdiction of the Federal Bureau of Prisons are in facilities operated by third parties.

The School-to-Prison Pipeline

Zero-Tolerance Policies

The term "**School-to-Prison Pipeline**" is a phrase used by education reform organizations, such as the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU), to describe a widespread pattern of pushing students, especially those already at a disadvantage, out of school and into the American criminal justice system.

Zero-Tolerance Disciplinary Policies are often the first step in a child's journey through the pipeline. Zero-tolerance policies impose severe discipline on students without regard to individual circumstances. The American Bar Association has been critical of these policies, calling them a "one-size-fits-all solution" that "has redefined students as criminals."

A study by the **National Education Policy Center** found that zero-tolerance policies across the nation were increasing suspension rates, particularly for black and Latino students accused of non-violent offenses such as dress code violations, cell phone use, attendance/ truancy, and insubordination. They found that zero-tolerance policies put children on a path of truancy and likely incarceration.

Minority students are disproportionately subject to an unfair distribution of educational resources which make students less likely to learn, less likely to find good jobs, and more likely to end up in prison.

The Kids-for-Cash Scandal

Pennsylvania Connection

The "**Kids-for-Cash**" Scandal unfolded in 2008 over judicial kickbacks at the Luzerne County Court of Common Pleas in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. Two judges were accused of accepting money from a builder of two private, for-profit, juvenile facilities, in return for contracting with the facilities and imposing harsh sentences on juveniles brought before their courts to increase the number of inmates in the detention centers. Following the original plea agreement, the State Supreme Court ordered an investigation of the cases handled by both judges and, subsequently, overturned several hundred convictions of youths in the county.

In the aftermath, the State's General Assembly established the **Inter-branch Commission on Juvenile Justice** (July 2009). At his signing of the authorizing legislation, the governor estimated the scope of the scandal had "violated the rights of as many as 6000 young people by denying them **basic Rights to Counsel (Sixth Amendment)** and handing down outrageously **Excessive Sentences (Eighth Amendment)**."

* excerpts from www.wikipedia.com

Always feel welcome to contact me directly with any questions, comments, or great ideas!

Jack Johnson

Founder & CEO

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*Helping Individuals, Organizations & Communities
Achieve Their Full Potential*

Our Mission

The Mission of The Advocacy Foundation
is Threefold:

To Rescue

Young persons from the prison pipeline
and help redirect and restore their lives;

To Teach

New and fledgling nonprofit organizations to become
fundable, to thrive, and to maintain compliance;

To Train

Qualified Juvenile Justice Professionals with a passion
for effective careers in the Juvenile Justice system.

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