Describe the history of the federal prison system. When was the Department of Justice and the Federal Bureau of Prisons created? Were these systems created for ideological reasons or reasons of necessity? Support your answer.

**Name and describe the five security levels of the federal Bureau of Prisons. What are common features across the security levels? What are the main differences across security levels?**

1. Minimum-security-level known as federal prison camps and they have dormitory housing. Low staff to inmate ration and limited or no perimeter fences. They are work and program oriented and many are located adjacent to larger institution or on military bases.
2. Low-security-level has double fenced perimeters mostly dormitory housing and strong work and program components. The staff to inmate ration is normally higher than minimum security level.
3. Medium-security-level has strengthened perimeters, often double fences with electronic detection systems. These are not cell-type housing and they have even higher staff to inmate ration providing greater internal controls.
4. High-security-level are known as U.S. penitentiaries with high security perimeters, walled or double fenced, with multiple and single occupant cell housing. They have close staff supervision and close control of inmate movement.
5. Administrative security level facilities are institutions with special missions. Missions such as detention of pretrial offenders, treatment of inmates with serious or chronic medical problems and the containment of extremely dangerous, violent or escape prone inmates. There facilities are capable of holding inmates in all security categories.

Some common features are that they all have some type of perimeter fences or walls, from limited to double fenced.

**Provide a definition of parole (include all elements as described in the book). How is parole essentially a contract between the parolee and the state? How does this contract work?**

Parole is release of an offender from a penal or correctional institution, after he has served a portion of his sentence, under the continued custody of the state and under conditions that permit his re-incarceration in the event of misbehavior.

Parole is a contract because certain conditions have to be met in order for it to work. If the offender is able to abide by the terms of the contract, freedom is maintained. If violation of these conditions occurs (a breech in the contract), the parole board may revoke parole and return the offender to prison.

**Name and describe all five functions of parole. Who administers parole? What do parole boards look like?**

1. Selecting and placing prisoners on parole. Selection guidelines differ from state to state. States have been given the opportunity to establish whatever inmate privileges they believe appropriate at parole-granting hearings.
2. Establishing conditions of parole. Most states have established regulations as to the amount of time an inmate is required to serve prior to parole eligibility.
3. Aiding, supervising, assisting, and controlling parolees in the community.
4. Returning parolees to prison if the conditions of parole are not met. This goes back to parole being a contract between the parolee and the state. If that contract is broken then the offender may be returned to prison. If the parolee is charged with a new crime, their parole may be revoked as well.
5. Discharging parolees when supervision is no longer necessary or when sentence is completed.

The executive branch of government administers parole.

Parole boards vary greatly in size, operating procedures, independence and selection. In some states, parole boards are closely linked to or actually a part of the correctional system staff. In other states parole board members are appointed by the governor and are independent of correctional institutions and the administrators of the system.

Describe the historical development of capital punishment in America. By what mechanisms do we kill offenders? By what philosophy of punishment do we support capital punishment? What crimes are punishable by death and how do we differentiate whether a capital sentence is even possible in a given case?

Provide a history of the juvenile court system in England and America. What are the underlying key philosophies of each system? Why were these systems created?