**PART I**

**Chapter 6 Q9: What are some other types of specialty courts that are emerging in the United States?**

Our book goes into detail about drug courts. Some of the other court emerging are reentry, DWI, mentally-ill and gambling to name a few. I feel that specialty courts would make a big difference because the court would be crime specific. It may even help with some of the courts overload and get to cases faster, hence getting sentencing and punishment quicker. Some of the elements of a specific court would be a single judge for the specific court. They would be more focused. I think a DWI court would cut down on some the repeat offenders. I have seen to many people get a DUI and it is their third or fourth one…how does people like this still have a drivers license? A specialized court and judge will be able to focus more attention on the cases and better able to give out due punishment.

**Chapter 6 Q6: Describe the day reporting center and its purposes.**

The day reporting center is a facility to which offenders are sent for scheduling and monitoring their activities (Allen, Latessa & Ponder). This is an intermediate punishment usually associated with probation. They normally provide a variety of treatment and referral programs and includes supervision and surveillance. Since this is nonresidential participants are able to return home at night. The centers are normally open in late afternoon and evening hours to accommodate the participants work schedules. A strict regimen of surveillance ismaintained. I think one of the main helps of the day reporting centers is the fact that they offer several services on site that addresses the clients unemployment, counseling, education and life-skills needs. Offenders are also referred to off-site drug abuse treatment, in which attendance is required. Participants are forced to accept responsibility for their own behavior and change.

**PART II**

**Orange Alert** [**http://www.slate.com/articles/news\_and\_politics/explainer/2010/12/orange\_alert.html**](http://www.slate.com/articles/news_and_politics/explainer/2010/12/orange_alert.html)

What happened to the black and white prison stripes? Back in the 19th century prisoners commonly wore black and white stripes. It began to go away because it was being associated with chain gangs. North Carolina kept the stripes until 1958 when they were replaced with a color system based on security levels. The orange were normally used for special detention situations or in transit. New York state actually bans the color orange among their prisoners. Most prisons will make a point in picking distinctive uniforms. My all time favorite is Cleveland County which makes their prisoners wear hot pink shirts and yellow and white striped pants. They do this because they say it makes escape more difficult (Tulsa World).

I mentioned in my key terms that I always knew of black and white prison stripes but I just always thought it was a prison thing. I did not realize there was so much history behind it. I do agree that there needs to be some uniformity in prison to be able to distinguish the inmates from the staff.

Thinking back to my childhood days I remember going to a prison for a visit with my mom and my uncle to visit my uncle. The prison attire was blue pants and a white t-shirt. So both my uncles were dressed alike, the one in prison and the one that was with us visiting. My mom joked that he may get stopped on the way out because he looked like the rest of the prisoners. Sure enough on the way out a guard highly recommended that he not dress like that on his next visit. That was probably his last visit!

**PART III**

**Chapter 5 Key Term:** Special conditions of probation – Additional punishments ordered by the courts to probationers (Allen, Latessa & Ponder). This means if you do not follow the rules of probation you are subject to getting harsher rules. This can be things such as fines, house arrest, boot camp and weekend jail time also known as split sentences.

One condition of probation that I found to be different was *no new debt.* No New Debt prohibited from incurring any new credit charges or opening additional lines of credit without the approval of the probation office. Offender shall not liquidate interest in any assets unless it is in direct service of the fine obligation (US Probation Office). I can see how creating new debt can cause more problems for someone. This is one of those that goes back to the type of crime committed.

**Chapter 6 Key Term:** Boot Camp- This is where offenders are required to engage in strict discipline and a physical regiment. When I think boot camp of course I think military and this term is modeled after military boot camps. The participants are subjected to military drills and discipline, physical exercise, hard physical labor, specialized education and training and counseling and treatment for substance abuse and addition. The philosophy prison boot camp is to turn the offenders around before they commit a major crime.

**PART IV**

**Is probation, diversion, and intermediate sanctions effective? Why or why not? Explain in detail.**

**Works Cited**

Allen, H. E., Latessa, E. J., & Ponder, B. S. (2013). *Corrections in America: An introduction.* Boston: Pearson.