

Website References

Reference and Description

[Thinking for a Change \(T4C\): Frequently Asked Questions](#)

A list of Frequently Asked Questions about the Thinking for a Change Program.

[Corrections Technology and Practice Taxonomy](#)

Criminal justice professionals face immense challenges today to make communities safer and to equitably apply the law. Their mission is further complicated by the acceleration of technological change that fuels an urgent demand to improve the safety and effectiveness of, and access to, new law enforcement technology.

*The RAND report *Fostering Innovation in Community and Institutional Corrections: Identifying High-Priority Technology and Other Needs for the U.S. Corrections Sector* presents an innovation agenda in which potential improvements in technology policy are identified and prioritized. The report is part of a larger effort to analyze and prioritize technology and related needs throughout the criminal justice community for the National Institute of Justice's National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Center system.*

[Corrections Technology Justice Technology Information Center](#)

The Justice Technology Information Center (JTIC) is a clearinghouse for corrections professionals and makes NIJ's Corrections Technology Program available to them. The program identifies or develops and demonstrates affordable, reliable and easy to install, use, and maintain technology and has two main components: Institutional Corrections and Community Corrections.

This organization's website includes information about personal protective equipment, contraband detection, offender tracking, assessment tools, general corrections technology, and a Resources page.

[Electronic Monitoring Technologies National Institute of Justice](#)

NIJ identifies the technology needs of parole and probation agencies as well as other community-based programs and, whenever possible, draws on directly available technology that can be quickly adapted for use by these organizations. NIJ also supports the Corrections Technology Resource Center Exit Notice, which provides public sector agencies with information regarding the wide variety of technologies used in correctional settings, both institutional and community-based. This site is strictly for law enforcement and corrections professionals. The intent is to provide a secure environment for sharing information and exchanging ideas. The Center is managed by NIJ's Corrections Technology Center of Excellence.

This website includes information about monitoring technologies, tracking data, etc.

Reference and Description**[Leadership National Implementation Research Network](#)**

Competent leaders are needed throughout an infrastructure for implementation. It is rare to find a description of change that does not point to leadership as an important contributor to success or failure. For decades, good leaders were known by their good results but the critical skills of a good leader were not well understood. How leadership contributes to success now is better understood, thanks to theoretical orientations based on complexity theory (Morgan & Ramirez, 1983; Stacey, 2002), frameworks for describing the salient features of leadership (Hall & Hord, 1987; 2011; Heifetz et al, 1997; 2009), and meta-analyses and syntheses of the literature (Kaiser, Hogan, & Craig, 2008; Rhim, Kowal, Hassel, & Hassel, 2007; Waters, Marzano, & McNulty, 2005).

This organization's website includes information about leadership innovation and implementation. It also includes information about training, coaching, performance assessments, decision support data systems, facilitative administration, and improvement cycles.

[Evidence-Based Practice Implementation in Community Mental Health Settings: The Relative Importance of Key Domains of Implementation Activity](#)

Implementation research has examined practice prioritization, implementation leadership, workforce development, workflow re-engineering, and practice reinforcement, but has not addressed their relative importance as implementation drivers. The study documented in this article investigated domains of implementation activities and correlated them to implementation success during a large national evidence-based practice implementation project. Implementation success was correlated with active leadership strategically devoted to redesigning the flow of work and reinforcing implementation through measurement and feedback. Relative attention to workforce development was negatively correlated with implementation.

[Evidence-Based Practices](#)

In corrections, Evidence-Based Practice is the breadth of research and knowledge around processes and tools which can improve correctional outcomes, such as reduced recidivism. Tools and best practices for Evidence-Based Practice are provided in this website, with a focus on both decision making and implementation.

This website includes information about evidence based decision making and reducing offender risk. It also includes some recommended documents that can be utilized for further research and study.

Reference and Description**[Evidence-based Practices Resources Guide](#)**

Evidence-based practice (EBP) is the objective, balanced, and responsible use of current research and the best available data to guide policy and practice decisions, such that outcomes for consumers are improved. Used originally in the health care and social science fields, evidence-based practice focuses on approaches demonstrated to be effective through empirical research rather than through anecdote or professional experience alone.

This website contains a list of "top-shelf" resources that have been hand-picked by the NIC library team around the topic of evidence-based practices.

[Health and Wellness for Corrections Professionals](#)

The corrections profession is a tough business. While the work can be immensely rewarding, individuals entering this profession should be aware of both the tremendous opportunities that exist as well as the risks. Whether working in an institutional or community corrections environment, corrections professionals are faced with a myriad of challenges daily, from the populations we work with, responsibility to peers and leaders, queries from the media and public, and demands from friends and family.

This website contains information about corrections stress and countering staff stress. It also includes some recommended documents that can be utilized for further research and study.

[Corrections Stress Resource Guide](#)

Corrections Stress refers to the emotional challenges faced by correctional personnel and the potentially cumulative negative side effects of what staff experience through daily interactions with justice-involved individuals and immersion in uniquely challenging workplace conditions.

This website contains a list of "top-shelf" resources that have been hand-picked by the NIC library team around the topic of corrections fatigue.

[Justice Involved Women](#)

The number of justice-involved women has skyrocketed – at rates exceeding men. Their entry into the criminal justice system, offense patterns, and levels of risk often follow a different path than men and require more targeted approaches. Correctional administrators need to understand and address these differences to improve outcomes for women offenders.

This website contains information on gender-responsive management, working with families of offenders, and programs for women offenders. It also includes some recommended documents that can be utilized for further research and study.

Reference and Description

[Resources on Justice Involved Women](#)

This website contains information about assessment and case management, children and family, education and employment, physical health, reentry, and substance abuse. It also contains resources by topic area for Justice Involved Women.

[Justice-Involved Veterans](#)

On any given day, veterans account for nine of every hundred individuals in U.S. jails and prisons (Noonan & Mumola, 2007; Greenberg & Rosenheck, 2008). Since 9/11 we have had approximately 2.5 million American military personnel serve in combat either in Iraq, Afghanistan, or both. Since 2001, nearly 1.3 million service members have been discharged from the military and many have utilized VA Health services for a myriad of complex emotional combat related issues, including: Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI), depression, and anxiety.

This website contains information about veterans treatment court, SAMHSA military families, and the US Department of Veterans Affairs. It also includes some recommended documents that can be utilized for further research and study.

[Veterans Treatment Court](#)

Veterans Treatment Courts: A Second Chance for Vets Who Have Lost Their Way tells the story of the veterans and the judges, advocates, and treatment professionals who are working with both passion and compassion to ensure a second chance for vets referred to the criminal justice system. The report is based on a series of interviews and personal observations from key professionals intimately involved in the founding and operation of these courts. In this publication, those interviewed relay how veterans treatment courts are “the right thing to do” for justice-involved veterans who commit certain crimes associated with the lingering legacy of their wartime experiences. This website also includes some recommended documents on the topic of veterans treatment court that can be utilized for further research and study.

[Playing Defense Against the Drones: We’ve managed to create armies of flying robots. Can we control them?](#)

This article provides an overview about the issues surrounding the use of drones in prisons. Contraband drops are also covered.

Reference and Description

[The Threat of Drones to Secure Facilities](#)

Drones pose a new and major threat to penal institutions. “The biggest concerns with drones and prisons are the introduction of weapons like guns, knives, ice picks—anything that could cause harm to inmates or correctional officers,” said James Deater, a 23-year Maryland State Trooper. The second biggest concern is the introduction of illegal items and contraband. “Items such as drugs, tobacco, and cell phones are small and light so even drones sold in toy stores are able to carry those payloads,” Deater said.

This article discusses the threat of drones on secure facilities such as correctional institutions, critical infrastructure facilities, and government buildings.

[The Newest Challenge for Prison Security: Drones](#)

When Bryan Stirling took over as director of the South Carolina Department of Corrections a few years ago, little did he know that one of the trickiest issues he would face in his new role would be trying to keep unmanned aircraft systems (UAS), better known as drones, from dropping contraband into state prisons. But now, prison officials in South Carolina are in fact dealing with what might be thought of as the 21st century version of a cake with a file baked inside: a drone that is programmed to fly over correction facilities and drop drugs, weapons, or other forms of contraband for inmates. “I would suspect that these incidents are happening all over the country,” Stirling said.

This article discusses the threat of drones on correctional institutions.

[Drones in prisons: Good idea or security issue? There are many applications that drones could be used for inside prison walls; does the technology have a place in corrections?](#)

There’s been much talk about drones and prisons, mainly with the idea that drones are being used to smuggle or drop contraband into rec yards over prison walls and fences. But what about making that kind of technology work for us? Police officers in North Dakota now have drones equipped with less lethal devices, and others in both law enforcement and security are using drones for surveillance. Sheriff Joe Arpaio of Maricopa County once asked for drones to be used as surveillance over some of his facilities.

CORRECTIONSONE.com took to Facebook to see how its readers felt about having additional eyes in the skies, or even elsewhere inside facilities themselves. This article discusses what readers had to say.

Reference and Description**[Drones and Corrections](#)**

This website is a great resource for recent news about the use of drones to get contraband into prisons and jails by dropping it into exercise yards and other exterior areas. Proposed and current legislation regarding drones is covered, as is use of drones by correctional agencies.

[Airmail via Drones Is Vexing for Prisons](#)

Drones flying over prison walls may not be the chief concern of corrections officials. But they say that some would-be smugglers are experimenting with the technique as an alternative to established methods like paying off officers, hiding contraband in incoming laundry, and throwing packages disguised as rocks over fences into recreational yards.

This article discusses the threat of drones on correctional institutions.

[Drone drops drugs, tobacco in Mansfield prison yard, spurs fight](#)

While prison officials have always been vigilant for visitors, employees, and mail transporting illicit materials into prisons, drones are a different, here-and-gone beast in which a remote-control conspirator remains hidden. Officials at the Mansfield prison didn't realize a drone had paid a visit until surveillance camera video was reviewed while investigating the fight precipitated by its appearance ... Prison officials long have kept a close eye on prison walls to intercept items — such as tennis balls containing drugs — being thrown over walls to fences to inmates. A drone drug drop, though? Smuggling indeed has gone high-tech.

This article discusses the threat of drones on correctional institutions.

[Dutch Police Training Eagles to Take Down Drones](#)

No matter how many regulations are put in place, drones are cheap enough now that frequent misuse is becoming the norm. There's no good way of dealing with a dangerous drone: you can jam its radios to force it to autoland, or maybe try using an even bigger drone to capture it inside a giant net. In either of these cases, however, you run the risk of having the drone go completely out of control, which is even more dangerous. Or, you can be like the Dutch National Police, and train eagles to take down drones for you.

This article discusses the threat of drones on correctional institutions and how the Dutch Police are neutralizing that threat.

Reference and Description**[Drone Catcher: "Robotic Falcon" can Capture, Retrieve Renegade Drones](#)**

It's a deceptively simple system: a launcher that shoots a big net attached to a large drone by a string. The system can be autonomous, controlled by a ground-based human pilot or a combination of the two. After an intruding drone is spotted, the drone catcher takes up the chase and fires the net at it from a distance of up to 40 feet. Because the net is so big and can be deployed so quickly, it can overwhelm even the fastest, most maneuverable small drone. Once trapped, the intruder doesn't have a chance ... Then the net swings down below the drone catcher, which ferries its cargo to a safe location.

This article discusses the threat of drones on correctional institutions and how the Robotic Falcon can neutralize that threat.

[Sound: Yet another way to smack down drones](#)

Drones: You can't shoot them. At least, you can't legally shoot them, as was made abundantly clear when William Meredith recently got busted after murdering one with a shotgun and three blasts of Number 8 birdshot. But how about this instead: you wrap your hands around one of those buzzing suckers – specifically, the gyroscope that helps the gadget sense changes in tilt, orientation and rotation, based on angular momentum – and you rattle the living daylights out of it. Substitute resonant frequencies for rattling-by-hand, and you've got a method to knock down drones ...

This article discusses the threat of drones on correctional institutions and how to neutralize that threat.

[New rifle shoots drones out of the sky without firing a single bullet](#)

The DroneDefender may be our first look at the perfect anti-drone technology. The device, which looks like a modern rifle with an antenna mechanism attached to the front – because that's basically what it is – uses targeted radio waves to force drones out of the sky. The nondestructive tech utilizes a non-kinetic solution to defend airspace up to 400m against UAS, such as quadcopters and hexacopters, without compromising safety or risking collateral damage.

This article discusses the threat of drones on correctional institutions and how to neutralize that threat.

[5 ways drones can help cops fight crime: Drones are becoming a go-to tool for law enforcement — here are five ways your agency can use them](#)

Police departments can deploy drones to improve their ability to enforce the law and protect lives, all while saving valuable resources like police officer time and tax dollars.

This article discusses 5 ways that drones can be used to help fight crime.

Reference and Description**[US \[federal\] prisons looking for drone-killing systems](#)**

The Federal Bureau of Prisons on Wednesday put out a call for information on integrated systems that can detect, track, interdict, engage and neutralize small unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) – specifically, those that weigh less than 55 lbs. (25 kg). It's not just drugs and mobile phones the bureau wants to keep out, it's also unauthorized surveillance.

This article discusses the Federal Bureau of Prisons plans to use integrated systems that can detect, track, interdict, engage and neutralize small UAVs.

[Corrections Learning and Performance: A Vision for the 21st Century](#)

Anyone involved or interested in the future of learning and performance in corrections should read this publication. "This white paper focuses on learning and performance challenges in the 21st century including the role of technology in learning programs and the incorporation of evidence-based practices into program design and delivery. The paper offers an extensive review of learning research in the areas of theory, learners, learning organizations, instructional design, program design, delivery methods and modalities, learning transfer, and program assessment" (p. 2). Sections following an abstract include: the background of the National Institute of Corrections (NIC) Academy; exploring and addressing challenges facing correctional learning professionals; research and theory—evidence-based practices; learners and learning; learning professionals; learning organizations; instructional design; methods and modality; transfer; assessment; and how to make and promote change. Appendixes cover theoretical models and implications for learning programs; the American Society for Training and Development (ASTD) Competency Model; and terms used (glossary).

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